



TOR AULIN

1866–1914

Konsertstycke för violin

Concert Piece for Violin

Opus 7

Källkritisk utgåva av/Critical edition by Cristian Marina

Levande Musikarv och Kungl. Musikaliska akademien

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Huvudredaktör/Editor-in-chief: Anders Wiklund
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Levande Musikarv/Swedish Musical Heritage
Kungl. Musikaliska akademien/The Royal Swedish Academy of Music
Utgåva nr 570/Edition no. 570
2018
Notbild/Score: Public domain. Texter/Texts: © Levande Musikarv
ISMN 979-0-66166-314-0

Levande Musikarv finansieras med medel från/Published with financial support from Kungl. Musikaliska akademien, Kungl. Vitterhetsakademien, Marcus och Amalia Wallenbergs Stiftelse, Statens Musikverk, Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, Svenska Litteratursällskapet i Finland och Kulturdepartementet.
Samarbetspartners/Partners: Musik- och teaterbiblioteket, Svensk Musik och Sveriges Radio.

Orkesterbesättning/Orchestra

Flauto I, II

Oboe I, II

Clarinetto I, II in B

Fagotto I, II

Corno I, II, III, IV in Es

Tromba I, II in Es

Trombone I, II, III

Timpani

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

Violino principale

Konsertstycke för violin

Op. 7

Tor Aulin
(1866-1914)

Moderato

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

2 Clarinetti in B

2 Fagotti

I
II
Corni in Ess

III
IV

2 Trombe in Ess

3 Tromboni

Timpani in G.D.

Violino principale

Moderato

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Bassi

5

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

a 2

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

p

3

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

[illegible]

15

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

pp

pp

mf

p

f

p

3

5

20

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

mf

f

A

[illegible]

31

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

mf

f

ten.

ten.

8

34

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

tranquillo

p tranquillo

arco

36

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score for measures 36 and 37 features the following details:

- Flute (Fl.):** Rests in both measures.
- Oboe (Ob.):** Rests in both measures.
- Clarinet (Cl. (B)):** Measure 36: Quarter note G4, quarter rest. Measure 37: Quarter note Bb4, quarter note A#4, quarter note G4, quarter note F#4.
- Bassoon (Fag.):** Measure 36: Quarter note G3, quarter rest. Measure 37: Quarter note Bb3, quarter note A#3, quarter note G3, quarter note F#3.
- Cor Anglais (Cor. (Ess)):** Rests in both measures.
- Trumpet (Tr. (Ess)):** Rests in both measures.
- Trombone (Tbn.):** Rests in both measures.
- Timpani (Timp.):** Rests in both measures.
- Violin Principal (Vl. pr.):** Measure 36: Sixteenth-note scale from G4 to Bb4, marked *f*. Measure 37: Sixteenth-note scale from A#4 to G4, marked *p*.
- Violin I (Vl. I):** Measure 36: Quarter note G4, quarter note A#4, quarter note G4. Measure 37: Quarter note G4, quarter rest.
- Violin II (Vl. II):** Measure 36: Quarter note G4, quarter note A#4, quarter note G4. Measure 37: Quarter note G4, quarter rest.
- Viola (Vle):** Measure 36: Quarter note G4, quarter note A#4, quarter note G4. Measure 37: Quarter note G4, quarter rest.
- Violoncello (Vc.):** Measure 36: Quarter note G3, quarter rest. Measure 37: Quarter note Bb3, quarter note A#3, quarter note G3, quarter note F#3.
- Basses (Bassi):** Measure 36: Quarter note G3, quarter rest. Measure 37: Quarter note Bb3, quarter note A#3, quarter note G3, quarter note F#3.

38

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I.

p

p

p

p

mf

div.
arco
(pizz.)

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for page 11, measures 38 and 39. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout. Measures 38-39 show the following: Flute (Fl.) and Oboe (Ob.) both have a first ending (I.) starting in measure 39 with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Clarinet (Cl.) and Bassoon (Fag.) also have first endings (I.) starting in measure 39 with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Cor Anglais (Cor. (Ess)) has a first ending (I.) starting in measure 39 with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Trumpet (Tr. (Ess)) and Trombone (Tbn.) are silent in both measures. Timpani (Timp.) is silent in both measures. Violin Principal (Vl. pr.) has a melodic line in measure 38 with a sixteenth-note triplet (marked '6') and continues into measure 39 with a *mf* dynamic. Violin I (Vl. I) and Violin II (Vl. II) have melodic lines in measure 38 and are silent in measure 39. Viola (Vle) has a melodic line in measure 38 and is silent in measure 39. Violoncello (Vc.) and Basses (Bassi) have melodic lines in measure 38 and are silent in measure 39. The Basses part in measure 39 has a *div. arco* (pizz.) marking.

40

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

pp

pp

pp

p

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 40 and 41. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The Flute (Fl.) and Oboe (Ob.) parts have a melodic line with grace notes. The Clarinet (Cl. (B)) and Bassoon (Fag.) parts have sustained notes. The Cor Anglais (Cor. (Ess)) has a sustained note. The Trumpet (Tr. (Ess)) and Trombone (Tbn.) parts are silent. The Timpani (Timp.) part is silent. The Violin Principal (Vl. pr.) has a fast, rhythmic pattern. The Violin I (Vl. I) and Violin II (Vl. II) parts are silent. The Viola (Vle) and Violoncello (Vc.) parts are silent. The Basses (Bassi) have a sustained low note. Dynamics include pp (pianissimo) and p (piano).

42

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

f

div.
pizz.

p

pizz.

p

p

p

uniti

p

44

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

pp

pp

pp

46

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp *cresc.*

I. *pp* *cresc.*

IV. *pp*

p *cresc.*

p *pizz.* *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

p

48

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

f *p* *cresc. molto*

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

p

[illegible]

[illegible]

55 **B** tutti

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.
I.II.
III.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I **B** tutti

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

The musical score for page 19, measures 55-58, is written for a symphony orchestra. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes parts for the following instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in B (Cl. (B)), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (Ess), Trumpet (Ess), Trombone (I, II, III), Timpani (Timp.), Violin (pr.), Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The score features various musical notations including notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'tutti' and 'a 2'. The first measure (55) is marked with a 'B' in a box and 'tutti'. The second measure (56) is marked with 'a 2'. The third measure (57) is marked with 'I.II.' and 'III.' for the Trombone part. The fourth measure (58) is marked with 'tutti'.

57

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

8va-----

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 57 to 60. Measure 57 begins with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. The Flute, Oboe, and Clarinet (B) parts play a melodic line starting on G4, moving stepwise up to B4. The Bassoon plays a descending line from G3 to E2. The Cor Anglais (Ess) and Trumpet (Ess) parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Trombone and Timpani parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Violin piccolo, Violin I, and Violin II parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Viola, Violoncello, and Basses parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Measure 58 continues the melodic and harmonic development. Measure 59 shows a change in the melodic line for the Flute, Oboe, and Clarinet (B) parts. Measure 60 ends with a final chord for the Flute, Oboe, and Clarinet (B) parts.

59

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp. muta in F.B.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I (8^{va})

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

musical score for page 21, measures 59-60. The score includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (B), Bassoon, Cor Anglais (Ess), Trumpet (Ess), Trombone, Timpani (muta in F.B.), Violin (pr.), Violin I (8va), Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses. The key signature is B-flat major. The Flute, Oboe, and Clarinet (B) parts have a melodic line with a slur. The Bassoon part has a melodic line with a slur. The Cor Anglais (Ess) part has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Trumpet (Ess) part has a melodic line with a slur. The Trombone part has a melodic line with a slur. The Timpani part has a single note. The Violin (pr.) part has a single note. The Violin I (8va) part has a melodic line with a slur. The Violin II part has a melodic line with a slur. The Viola part has a melodic line with a slur. The Violoncello part has a melodic line with a slur. The Basses part has a melodic line with a slur.

61

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

61

62

63

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

63

65

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score for measures 65 and 66 is written for a full orchestra. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. Measure 65 begins with a melodic line in the woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in B, Bassoon) and strings (Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello, Basses). The brass (Cor Anglais, Trumpet, Trombone) plays chords. Measure 66 continues the melodic line in the woodwinds and strings, with the brass providing harmonic support. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

67

I.

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Cl. (B) *p*

Fag. *mf* *p*

Cor. (Ess) *mf* *p* I. solo

Tr. (Ess)

Tbn.

Timp. in F.B.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I *rall.*

Vl. II *p*

Vle *p*

Vc. *mf* *p*

Bassi *mf*

75 **C** Un poco più tranquillo Colla parte

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

mf *marcato* *p* *colla parte*

C Un poco più tranquillo Colla parte

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

div.

[illegible]

86 **poco rall.** **a tempo**

Fl. *mf* solo

Ob. *mf* I.

Cl. (B) *mf* I. II. solo

Fag. *p* *mf* I. solo II. solo

Cor. (Ess) *p* I. solo

Tr. (Ess) *pp*

Tbn.

Timp. in F.B. *ppp*

Vl. pr.

Vl. I **poco rall.** **a tempo**

Vl. II arco

Vle arco

Vc. arco

Bassi arco

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 86 to 90. Measure 86 is marked 'poco rall.' and measure 87 is marked 'a tempo'. The Flute part has a solo starting in measure 87 with a *mf* dynamic. The Oboe part has a first ending (I.) starting in measure 87 with a *mf* dynamic. The Clarinet (B) part has a first ending (I.) starting in measure 87 with a *mf* dynamic and a second ending (II.) solo starting in measure 88. The Bassoon part has a *p* dynamic in measure 86 and a *mf* dynamic in measure 87, with a first ending (I.) solo starting in measure 88 and a second ending (II.) solo starting in measure 89. The Cor Anglais (Ess) part has a *p* dynamic in measure 87 and a first ending (I.) solo starting in measure 88. The Trumpet (Ess) part has a *pp* dynamic in measure 90. The Timpani part has a *ppp* dynamic in measure 87 and is marked 'in F.B.'. The Violin (pr.) part has a melodic line starting in measure 86. The Violin I and II parts have a *poco rall.* tempo in measure 86 and an *a tempo* tempo in measure 87, with a *arco* instruction in measure 87. The Viola part has a *arco* instruction in measure 87. The Violoncello part has a *arco* instruction in measure 87. The Basses part have a *arco* instruction in measure 87.

91

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

p

p

f

pp

cresc.

sul A

96 D

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

mf

pp

mf

pp

f

p

D

f

mf

mf

f

pp

muta in A.D.

100

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

ten.

p

ten.

p

p

103

Fl.

Ob.

pp

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

pp

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

ten.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

mf

p

Vc.

mf

p

Bassi

pp

106

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

I.

II.

pp

f e marcato

109

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

dim.

mf

espress.

p

p

f

f

pizz.

pizz.

112 I.

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Cl. (B) *mf*

Fag. *mf* *p*

Cor. (Ess) IV. *p*

Tr. (Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr. *ten.*

Vl. I *mf*

Vl. II *p*

Vle *p*

Vc. *arco*

Bassi *p* *div. arco* *(pizz.)* *mf*

115

Fl. *mf* I.

Ob. *mf* I.

Cl. (B) *mf* I.

Fag. *p*

Cor. (Ess)

Tr. (Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr. *mf* < > 3 3 3 3 ten. 3 3 3 3

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc. pizz. arco

Bassi uniti pizz. *p*

118 **E**

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

f e risoluto

dim.

E

Vl. I

p

Vl. II

p

Vle

p

Vc.

p

arco

Bassi

p

[illegible]

126

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

129

Fl. I.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (Ess)

Tr. (Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I.

f

f

f

fp

fp

fp

III.

fp

cresc.

3

3

f

f

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

f

pizz.

p

f

fp

132

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

f

f

f

fp

fp

fp

f

p

8va

loco

arco

pizz.

p

8va

cresc.

f

arco

pizz.

p

f

arco

pizz.

p

f

fp

135

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

f

cresc.

mf

p

cresc.

ff

arco

f

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

cresc.

[illegible]

140

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

This musical score page contains measures 140, 141, and 142. The instrumentation includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in B (Cl. (B)), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (Cor. (Ess)), Trumpet (Tr. (Ess)), Trombone (Tbn.), Timpani (Timp.), Violoncello (Vle), Violins I and II (Vl. I, Vl. II), Violin (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). In measure 140, the woodwinds and strings play sustained notes, while the Clarinet in B plays a triplet of eighth notes. In measure 141, the woodwinds and strings continue their sustained notes, and the Clarinet in B plays a triplet of eighth notes. In measure 142, the woodwinds and strings continue their sustained notes, and the Clarinet in B plays a triplet of eighth notes. The Violins I and II play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, while the Violoncello and Basses play a sustained note.

143 *8^{va}*

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

146

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

3

3

3

3

The musical score for measures 146 and 147 is presented. Measure 146 shows the following parts: Flute (Fl.) with a whole note chord; Oboe (Ob.) with a whole note chord; Clarinet (Cl.) (B) with a whole note chord; Bassoon (Fag.) with a whole note chord; Cor Anglais (Cor.) (Ess) with a whole note chord; Trumpet (Tr.) (Ess) with a whole note chord; Trombone (Tbn.) with a whole note chord; Timpani (Timp.) with a whole note chord; Violin prelo (Vl. pr.) with a whole note chord; Violin I (Vl. I) with a half note; Violin II (Vl. II) with a whole note chord; Viola (Vle) with a half note; Violoncello (Vc.) with a whole note chord; and Basses (Bassi) with a whole note chord. Measure 147 features a woodwind melody starting with a half note, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a half note. The woodwinds (Fl., Ob., Cl., Fag.) play this melody. The strings (Vl. pr., Vl. I, Vl. II, Vle, Vc., Bassi) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Cor Anglais (Cor.) (Ess) and Trumpet (Tr.) (Ess) parts are also present. The score includes various musical notations such as clefs, key signatures, and dynamic markings.

148

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

8

div.

div.

[illegible]

154

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

mf

f

p

157

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

This musical score page contains measures 157 through 160. The instrumentation includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. (B)), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (Cor. (Ess)), Trumpet in E-flat (Tr. (Ess)), Trombone (Tbn.), Timpani (Timp.), Violoncello (Vle), Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The score is written for a symphony orchestra. Measures 157 and 158 show the woodwinds and brass playing sustained chords and moving lines, while the strings play a rhythmic pattern. Measures 159 and 160 continue this texture, with the woodwinds and brass providing harmonic support for the string ensemble. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

[illegible]

165

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

mf

III. solo

mf

[illegible]

179

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

185

Fl. I. *p*

Ob. I. *p*

Cl. (B) I. *mf*

Fag. *p*

Cor. (Ess)

Tr. (Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr. *mf* *f con passione*

Vl. I. *ppp*

Vl. II. *ppp*

Vle

Vc. *p*

Bassi

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 185 to 188. Flute I and Oboe I play a triplet of eighth notes (F4, G4, A4) in measures 185 and 186, then a triplet of eighth notes (B4, C5, D5) in measures 187 and 188. Clarinet in B plays a melodic line starting in measure 186 with a half note F4, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, B4, and C5 in measure 187, and quarter notes D5, E5, and F5 in measure 188. Bassoon plays a sustained octave F3 in measures 185 and 186, and a sustained octave E3 in measures 187 and 188. Cor Anglais, Trumpet, Trombone, and Timpani are silent. Violin Principal plays a melodic line starting in measure 186 with a half note F4, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, B4, and C5 in measure 187, and quarter notes D5, E5, and F5 in measure 188. Violin I and Violin II play a sustained octave F4 in measures 185 and 186, and a sustained octave E4 in measures 187 and 188. Viola, Violoncello, and Basses are silent.

189

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

p

pp

[illegible]

195

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

I.

p

espressivo

cresc. molto

dim.

The musical score for measures 195-200 is written for a symphony orchestra. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in B, Bassoon, Cor Anglais, Trumpet, Trombone) and Timpani are mostly silent in measures 195-198. The Violin Principal (Vl. pr.) plays a melodic line starting in measure 195, marked *p* (piano), and continues through measure 200, marked *dim.* (diminuendo). The Violin I (Vl. I) and Violin II (Vl. II) sections play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, marked *p*. The Viola (Vle) section plays a similar rhythmic pattern, marked *p*. The Violoncello (Vc.) and Basses (Bassi) sections play a melodic line, marked *p*. In measure 199, the Cor Anglais (Ess) enters with a melodic line marked *p* and *espressivo*, with a crescendo leading to measure 200. The Cor Anglais part is marked *I.* (first ending). The Cor Anglais part in measure 200 is marked *dim.* (diminuendo).

199

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

e rit.

pp

p

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

203

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score for measures 203-207 is written for a symphony orchestra. The key signature is three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The time signature is common time (C). The score includes parts for the following instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (B) (Cl. (B)), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (Ess) (Cor. (Ess)), Trumpet (Ess) (Tr. (Ess)), Trombone (Tbn.), Timpani (Timp.), Violin (pr.) (Vl. pr.), Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The score shows various musical notations including rests, notes, slurs, and dynamics like 'p' (piano). The Flute, Oboe, and Trumpet parts are mostly rests. The Clarinet (B) part has a long note in measure 204, marked 'p'. The Bassoon part has a melodic line in measures 203-204. The Cor Anglais, Trumpet, and Trombone parts are mostly rests. The Timpani part is mostly rests. The Violin (pr.) part has a melodic line in measures 203-204. The Violin I and II parts have melodic lines in measures 203-204. The Viola part has a melodic line in measures 203-204. The Violoncello part has a melodic line in measures 203-204. The Basses part has a melodic line in measures 203-204.

208

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf* 3 3 3 3

Cl. (B) *mf*

Fag. *p* 3 3 3 *dim.* 3

Cor. (Ess) *pp* *mf* *dim.*

Tr. (Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I *dim.*

Vl. II *dim.*

Vle 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 *dim.* 3

Vc. *mf* *dim.*

Bassi

[illegible]

216 *accelerando e cresc.*

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

accelerando e cresc.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

p

p

Tempo primo

222

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. (B) *f*

Fag. *f*

Cor. (Ess) *f*

Tr. (Ess) *f*

Tbn. *f*

Timp. *f*

Vl. pr.

Tempo primo

Vl. I *f*

Vl. II *f*

Vle *f*

Vc. *f*

Bassi *f*

[illegible]

Cadenza

Vl. pr.

f *sul G* *f* *sul G* *p*

f *8va* *p* *sul G* *f*

f *p* *f*

cresc. *3* *stringendo*

rit. *dim.* *pp* *ff e risoluto*

f

poco rit.

e largamente *a tempo*

f *p* *sul G*

f *p* *sul G* *f*

f *p* *f*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for the first violin part. It begins with a Cadenza section. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It starts with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a half note G4 (labeled 'sul G'), then a series of eighth notes ascending to G5. This is followed by another half note G4 (labeled 'sul G'), then a series of eighth notes descending to G3. The dynamic changes to piano (p). The second staff continues with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes ascending to G5. This is followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes descending to G3. The dynamic changes to piano (p). The third staff continues with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes ascending to G5. This is followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes descending to G3. The dynamic changes to piano (p). The fourth staff continues with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes ascending to G5. This is followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes descending to G3. The dynamic changes to piano (p). The fifth staff continues with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes ascending to G5. This is followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes descending to G3. The dynamic changes to piano (p). The sixth staff continues with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes ascending to G5. This is followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes descending to G3. The dynamic changes to piano (p). The seventh staff continues with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes ascending to G5. This is followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes descending to G3. The dynamic changes to piano (p). The eighth staff continues with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes ascending to G5. This is followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes descending to G3. The dynamic changes to piano (p). The ninth staff continues with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes ascending to G5. This is followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes descending to G3. The dynamic changes to piano (p). The tenth staff continues with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes ascending to G5. This is followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes descending to G3. The dynamic changes to piano (p). The eleventh staff continues with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes ascending to G5. This is followed by a half note G4, then a series of eighth notes descending to G3. The dynamic changes to piano (p).

Musical score for a single melodic line, likely for a violin or flute, spanning 10 staves. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, triplets, and dynamic markings.

Staff 1: *p* (piano), *f* (forte).

Staff 2: *p* (piano).

Staff 3: *dim.* (diminuendo), *p* (piano).

Staff 4: *stringendo molto* (becoming very fast).

Staff 5: *Presto* (very fast), *f* (forte).

Staff 6: *rit.* (ritardando), *p* (piano).

Staff 7: *dim.* (diminuendo).

Staff 8: *a tempo* (return to tempo), *8va* (octave), *loco* (loco).

Staff 9: *pp* (pianissimo), *lunga* (long), *attacca* (attaca).

Staff 10: *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), *p* (piano), *f* (forte).

231

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

p e molto espressivo

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

3

236

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

sul A

mf

p

p

p arco

p arco

p

240

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag. II.

Cor.
(Ess) I.

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score for measures 240-243 is written for a symphony orchestra. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (B), and Trombone parts are mostly rests. The Bassoon (II) and Cor Anglais (I) parts have melodic lines. The Violin (pr) part has a melodic line. The Violin I, Violin II, and Viola parts have rhythmic patterns. The Violoncello and Basses parts have melodic lines.

244

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

pp

pp

mf

f

p

248

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I.

pp

mf

cresc.

f

mf

252

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I.

p

f

p

ff *marcato*

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

I

256

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

mf

p

ten.

pizz.

p

3

3

3

ten.

p

p

p

p

p

259

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

8

ten.

ten.

262

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

tranquillo

tranquillo

p *tranquillo*

arco

[illegible]

266

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I.

p

p

p

p

p

mf

arco

(pizz.)

pp

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a full orchestra. Measures 266-267 are shown. In measure 266, the Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (B), Bassoon, Cor Anglais, Trumpet, Trombone, and Timpani are mostly silent. The Violin Principal (Vl. pr.) plays a melodic line with a 6-measure rest. The Violin I (Vl. I) and Violin II (Vl. II) parts have a 6-measure rest. The Viola (Vle) part has a 6-measure rest. The Violoncello (Vc.) and Basses (Bassi) parts have a 6-measure rest. In measure 267, the Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (B), Bassoon, Cor Anglais, Trumpet, Trombone, and Timpani are still mostly silent. The Violin Principal (Vl. pr.) continues its melodic line. The Violin I (Vl. I) and Violin II (Vl. II) parts have a 6-measure rest. The Viola (Vle) part has a 6-measure rest. The Violoncello (Vc.) and Basses (Bassi) parts have a 6-measure rest. The score includes dynamics such as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *arco* (arco), and *pp* (pianissimo). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is 4/4.

268

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

pp

pp

pp

p

270

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

f

div.
pizz.

p

pizz.

p

p

uniti

p

272

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

274

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp *cresc.*

I. *pp* *cresc.*

IV. *pp*

pizz.

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

p

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 274 and 275. Measure 274 shows the Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (B), Bassoon, and Cor Anglais parts. The Flute and Bassoon have a half note rest, while the Oboe and Clarinet (B) have a half note. The Cor Anglais has a half note. The Trumpet (Ess) and Trombone parts have a half note. The Timpani part has a half note. The Violin (pr.) part has a half note. The Violin I and Violin II parts have a half note. The Viola part has a half note. The Violoncello part has a half note. The Basses part has a half note. Measure 275 shows the Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (B), Bassoon, Cor Anglais, Trumpet (Ess), Trombone, Timpani, Violin (pr.), Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses parts. The Flute and Bassoon have a half note. The Oboe and Clarinet (B) have a half note. The Cor Anglais has a half note. The Trumpet (Ess) and Trombone parts have a half note. The Timpani part has a half note. The Violin (pr.) part has a half note. The Violin I and Violin II parts have a half note. The Viola part has a half note. The Violoncello part has a half note. The Basses part has a half note. Dynamics include *pp*, *p*, and *cresc.* markings.

276

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

a 2

f

cresc. molto

ff e risoluto

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

279

Fl. *mf* *cresc.*

Ob. *mf* *cresc.*

Cl. (B) *mf* *cresc.*

Fag. *mf* *cresc.*

Cor. (Ess) *mf* *cresc.*

Tr. (Ess)

Tbn.

Timp. *mf* *cresc.*

Vl. pr. *8va*

Vl. I *arco* *mf* *cresc.*

Vl. II *arco* *mf* *cresc.*

Vle *arco* *mf* *cresc.*

Vc. *mf* *cresc.*

Bassi *mf* *cresc.*

[illegible]

284

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

287 rall.

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Cl. (B) *p*

Fag. *p*

Cor. (Ess) *p*

Tr. (Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I rall.

Vl. II

Vle *p*

Vc. *p*

Bassi

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 287 to 294. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The tempo marking 'rall.' is at the end of measure 294. The instruments and their parts are: Flute (Fl.) plays a melodic line starting in measure 287 with a *mf* dynamic. Oboe (Ob.) plays a similar melodic line with a *mf* dynamic. Clarinet (Cl.) in B-flat plays a lower melodic line with a *p* dynamic. Bassoon (Fag.) plays a lower melodic line with a *p* dynamic. Cor Anglais (Cor. (Ess)) plays a sustained harmonic line with a *p* dynamic. Trumpet (Tr. (Ess)) and Trombone (Tbn.) are silent. Timpani (Timp.) plays a single note in measure 287. Violin (pr.) is silent. Violin I (Vl. I) and Violin II (Vl. II) are silent. Viola (Vle) plays a sustained harmonic line with a *p* dynamic. Violoncello (Vc.) plays a sustained harmonic line with a *p* dynamic. Basses (Bassi) play a sustained harmonic line.

295 **J** Un poco tranquillo
a tempo

Colla parte

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

mf

p

J Un poco tranquillo
a tempo

Colla parte

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

301

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

mf

p

pizz.

306 **rall.** **a tempo** **I. marcato**

Fl. **mf**

Ob. **mf**

Cl. (B) **mf**

Fag. **mf**

Cor. (Ess)

Tr. (Ess) **I. solo p pp**

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

rall. **a tempo** **marcato**

Vl. I **arco**

Vl. II **arco**

Vle

Vc. **arco**

Bassi **arco**

The musical score is written for measures 306 to 310. The tempo markings are 'rall.' (rallentando) for measures 306-307, 'a tempo' (return to normal tempo) for measures 308-309, and 'marcato' (marked) for measure 310. The woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in B-flat, Bassoon) and the string section (Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass) have specific melodic lines. The woodwinds are marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte) in measures 308-309. The strings are marked 'arco' (arco) in measures 308-309. The brass section (Trumpet in E-flat, Trombone) has a solo part in measure 310, marked 'p' (piano) and 'pp' (pianissimo). The percussion section (Timpani) has a steady rhythm in measure 310.

311

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

First performance of the score, measures 311-315. The score includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (B), Bassoon, Cor Anglais, Trumpet (Ess), Trombone, Timpani, Violin principal, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score shows various musical notations including rests, notes, slurs, and dynamic markings like *f* and *pp*.

[illegible]

320

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

323

Fl. *mf* *dim.*

Ob. *mf* *dim.*

Cl. (B) *fp* *dim.*

Fag. *fp* *dim.*

Cor. (Ess) *fp* *dim.*

Tr. (Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I *mf* *dim.*

Vl. II *fp* *dim.*

Vle *fp* *dim.*

Vc. *fp* *dim.*

Bassi *fp* *dim.*

326

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

cresc.

marcato

3

[illegible]

332

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

8va

335

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

335

336

337

[illegible]

[illegible]

344

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

a 2

a 2

346

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn.

Timp.

Vl. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

a 2

a 2

a 2

8va--

loco

Tor Aulin

Tor Aulin (1866–1914) var sin tids ledande svenska violinist – konsertmästare, solist, kammarmusiker och pedagog – men verkade också som dirigent och tonsättare. Aulins mångsidiga insats gjorde honom utan tvekan till en central gestalt i dåtidens musikliv.

Aulins kompositioner är framför allt ägnade hans eget instrument, men sträcker sig å andra sidan från ensatsiga verk för violin och piano till solo-konserter med stor orkester. Stilmässigt tillhör kompositionerna romanti-ken, inte sällan med inslag av nordisk ton.

Tor Aulin studerade vid musikkonservatoriet i Stockholm 1877–83. Genom en personlig kontakt med Emile Sauret fortsatte han sina violinstudier i Berlin för denne 1884–86 och för Philipp Scharwenka i komposition.

Aulins bana som orkestermusiker omfattade bland annat Dramatiska Teaterns orkester och Kungl. Hovkapellet, där han blev konsertmästare 1899. Själv tog han initiativet till Svenska musikerförbundets orkesterkonserter i folkbildande anda. Och han var en av dem som 1902 grundade Stockholms konsertförening.

Hans engagemang i kammarmusiken har blivit legendariskt. Han bildade 1887 Aulinska kvartetten som under en följd av år turnerade över hela riket och på många håll introducerade kvartettspel på hög nivå. Vid de tillfällen då kvartetten utökades med en pianist deltog som oftast Wilhelm Stenhammar.

Aulin hann också med att vara dirigent, för Konsertföreningen i Stockholm 1902–09 och för Göteborgs orkesterförening 1909–11.

Tor Aulin blev invald i Kungl. Musikaliska akademien som ledamot nr 491 den 28 mars 1895.

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Konsertstycke för violin op. 7

Konsertstycket för violin op. 7 i g-moll har skapat en viss oreda i numreringen av Tor Aulins konsertanta verk för violin och orkester. Den i Sverige ofta framförda violinkonserten i c-moll har ända sedan sitt första framförande betecknats som den tredje, men enligt Lennart Hedwalls undersökningar saknas spår av material till den första violinkonserten, vilken sägs gå i g-moll. Däremot finns alltså notmaterial till ett konsertstycke i samma tonart, och med relativt stor säkerhet handlar det precis som Hedwall förmodar om det verk som i andra sammanhang benämns som Violinkonsert nr 1. Tor Aulin spelade själv solostämman under en symfonikonsert på Kungl. Operan den 12 oktober 1889, vilket bör vara verkets uruppförande.

Oredan kan komma sig av att det rör sig om ett mer ambitiöst verk än det beteckningen ”konsertstycke” låter antyda, och att Aulin därför själv funnit anledning att räkna den som en konsert när konserterna i a-moll och c-moll tillkommit. Det är en drygt 15 minuter lång komposition som länge följer sonatformen, men som beroende på en längre episod med karaktärsbeteckningen *Andantino* (t. 177–213) direkt efter genomföringen tycks ha fått en smärre långsam sats insprängd inom sig. När en accelererande överledning följer går den dock inte vidare till något finalparti, utan via en virtuos kadens kommer en återtagning där huvudtemat bekräftas i g-moll följt av sidotemat i G-dur (vars tidigare tonart var B-dur). Med andra ord fullbordas sonatformen.

Aulin hade präglats av den fransk-belgiska violinskolan under studier i Berlin 1884–86 för den berömda Émile Sauret, som fått sig verket tillägnat. Paralleller till de solistiska verk som representanter för skolan komponerade finns i konsertstyckets virtuosa passager med dubbelgrepp och snabba strängövergångar som dominanta inslag, där allt likafullt ligger väl till både för vänsterhanden och i stråkarmen. Sångbarheten i tematiken är också den en del av den fransk-belgiska tradition som inletts med Charles Auguste de Bériot och som fått en av de främsta exponenterna i Henri Vieuxtemps,

Saurets lärare. Dock har melodiken en färgning som går att associera åt svenskt håll, nämligen till Emil Sjögren vars Violinsonat nr 2 i e-moll (1889) tillägnades Aulin.

Intressant nog fick verket en helt annan karakteristik när Aulin 1905 porträtterades i *Svensk Musiktidsning* (vol. 25, nr 16). Här står nämligen att stycket bygger på slaviska melodier och att komponerandet ägde rum strax efter ett besök i Sankt Petersburg 1889, där Aulin deltagit i några kammarmusikkonserter. Det bör inte föranleda ytterligare spekulationer om att det trots allt ligger ytterligare ett konsertant verk av Aulin i väntan på att återupptäckas, utan säger snarast något om den musikaliska karakteriseringsproblematik.

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Tor Aulin

Tor Aulin (1866–1914) was the foremost Swedish violinist of his day – leader, soloist, chamber musician and educator – but also worked as a conductor and composer. Aulin's versatile contribution certainly made him a central figure in musical life at the time. His compositions are mainly dedicated to his own instrument, but extend from one-movement pieces for violin and piano to solo concerts with large orchestras. Stylistically, these works belong to the late romantic period.

He studied at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Stockholm from 1877 to 1883. Through his personal contact with Emile Sauret, he continued his violin studies in Berlin for him from 1884 to 1886, and for Philipp Scharwenka in composition.

Aulin's path as an orchestral musician included the Royal Dramatic Theatre's orchestra and the Royal Court Orchestra, where he became leader in 1899. He himself initiated the Swedish Musician's Union's orchestra concerts, in an educational spirit. And he was among the founders of the Stockholm Concert Society in 1902.

His involvement in chamber music has become legendary. In 1887, he formed the Aulin Quartet, which toured across the country for several years, and introduced high-level quartet playing to many areas. On the occasions that the quartet was complemented by a pianist, it was most often Wilhelm Stenhammar.

Aulin also managed to be a conductor, for the Stockholm Concert Society from 1902 to 1909 and the Gothenburg Concert Society from 1909 to 1911.

On March 28 1895, Tor Aulin was elected to the Royal Swedish Academy of Music as member no. 491.

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Transl. Martin Thomson

Concert Piece for Violin op. 7

The Concert Piece for Violin op. 7 in G minor has thrown the numbering of Tor Aulin's concert works for violin and orchestra into slight disarray. The violin concerto in C minor, which is frequently performed in Sweden, has, ever since its premiere, been designated as the third, but according to Lennart Hedwall's researches, there are no traces of material for the first violin concerto, which is said to be in G minor. However, there is notated material for a concert piece in the same key that almost certainly, just as Hedwall presumes, relates to the work that in other contexts is known as Violin Concerto no. 1. Tor Aulin himself played the solo part at a symphony concert at the Royal Opera on 12 October 1889, which ought to be the work's original premiere.

The reasons for the muddle could be that it is a more ambitious work than the title 'concert piece' suggests and that Aulin himself had reason to count it as a concerto

after having composed the A minor and C minor concertos. At just over 15 minutes, it obeys the sonata form for much of its length, but owing to a relatively lengthy passage marked *Andantino* (m. 177–213) immediately after the development, it seems to have been infiltrated by a modest slow movement. When an accelerating transition ensues, it does not lead to a finale; instead, a virtuosic cadence gives rise to a recapitulation in which the principal theme is affirmed in G minor followed by a secondary theme in G major (the previous key of which was B-flat major) – consummating, in other words, the sonata form.

Aulin had been deeply influenced by the Franco-Belgian violin school during his studies in Berlin in 1884–86 for the famous Émile Sauret, to whom the work is dedicated. Parallels to the solo works composed by the school's representatives can be found in the concert piece's virtuosic passages with their pronounced double stops and rapid string crossings, where everything is well-placed for both the left hand and the bow arm. The singability of the themes also derives from the Franco-Belgian tradition that began with Charles Auguste de Bériot and that had one of its leading exponents in Henri Vieuxtemps, Sauret's teacher. However, the melodic lines have a colouring that leans more to the Swedish – to Emil Sjögren, to be precise, whose Violin Sonata no.2 in E minor (1889) was dedicated to Aulin.

Interestingly, the work was described completely differently in a portrait of Aulin in *Svensk Musiktidsning* (vol. 25, no. 16, 1905). Here, the piece is said to have been based on Slavic melodies and composed shortly after Aulin visited Saint Petersburg in 1889 to take part in a series of chamber music concerts. Rather than occasioning any further speculation on yet another concert work by Aulin awaiting rediscovery, all this does is say something about the problems of musical characterisation.

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Transl. Neil Betteridge

Källmaterial

Utgåvan baserar sig på en källa: partituret i autograf (**A**).

Det exemplar som använts som förlaga återfinns hos *Musik- och teaterbiblioteket* i Stockholm under signum VPA/Sv.

På partituromslaget står det: Tillegnad/ Emile Sauret/ Konsertstycke/ för/ Violin och Orchester (g moll)/ op. 7/ af/ Tor Aulin.

Kommentarer

TAKT	INSTR.	ANM.
25	vl. pr.	tillagt legato i analogi med t.24
35-36	vc.	i A , fr. t.35 slag 3 till t.36 slag 1 noterat över pauser, liknar inprickning, jfr. fg 2
35	vc	arco tillagt
37-38	vc.	i A , fr. t.37 slag 2 till t.36 slag 1 noterat över pauser, liknar inprickning, jfr. fg 2
38	vl. II	tillagd cresc/delesc i analogi med övriga stråkar
38	vc.	slag 2, borttaget F i understämman i analogi med t.265
39	cb. 1	arco tillagt
39-42	fl. 1, ob.	stacc tillagt i analogi med fl.1 t.39
41	vl. pr.	första slaget andra 16-delen gess2
43-44	vl. I, vl. II	stacc borttaget
44	vl. pr.	tredje slaget tredje 16-delen fiss2
51	cor. 1-2	saknade noter tillagda i analogi med t.279
54	vl. II	slag 4, a2 borttaget, jfr. t.282
66	tutti	i A sista 4-delen av annan hand med blyerts ändrad till 8-del och paus
73	cor. 1	i A av annan hand med blyerts tillagd f (fz)
89	cor. 1	artikulationer och legatobåge tillagda i analogi med fl. 1
95	ob. 1	p borttaget, finns i t. 94
110	vl. pr.	d1 tillagt
112	cb. 1	p tillagt i analogi med fag. 2, cor. 4
112	cb. 1	div. tillagt
115	cb. 1	uniti och pizz. tillagda
124	vl. pr.	sista slaget ciss2 ändrat till c2 i analogi med t.128
129	vl. pr.	tredje slaget, tredje 8-delen ess2/ess3
137	vl. pr.	i A på sista dubbeltonen felnoterade nothuvuden, ändrade i utgåvan till en konstflageolet
138	vl. pr.	alla b:n i A ändrade i utg. till h - A-durskala hela takten, tydlig dominantackord till D-dur i t.139
139	tutti	Tutti più animato ändrat till Più animato, ”tutti” överflödigt då alla spelar
140	vc.	2:a tonen ändrad från c1 till d1 i analogi med tbn. 1
141	cor. 4	e1 ändrat till diss1 jfr. cor. 1
202	vl. pr.	i A stacc sista tonen ersatt med ten. i a m t.178
210	vc.	mf ersätter p i analogi med cor. 1
kad. s.66	vl. pr.	rad 6, andra takten, sista 16-delen: i A står det ciss1/a1 (förmodl. e1 saknas)
231	vc., cb.	pizz. tillagd i analogi med t.1

255	tutti	repetitionsmarkering tillagd i analogi med t.27
263-264	vc.	i A , fr. t.263 slag 3 till t.264 slag 1 noterat över pauser, liknar inprickning, jfr. fg 2
263	vc.	arco tillagt
265-266	vc.	i A , fr. t.265 slag 2 till t.266 slag 1 noterat över pauser, liknar inprickning, jfr. fg 2
267	ob. 1	2:a slaget d2, i analogi med t.39 och t.269
267-270	fl. 1, ob.	stacc tillagt i analogi med fl.1 t.267
291	cor. 1	tillagd I. (<i>primo</i>)
295	vl. pr.	legatobåge över första fem 4-delarna i analogi med t.75
309	tr. 1	legatobåge och stacc tillagda i analogi med fl. 1
331	tutti	i A dynamik tillagd av annan hand i analogi med t.319 (vl.pr. <i>ff</i>)
333-334	fl., ob., vl. 1	i A decrescendopil tillagd av annan hand
335	tutti	i A dynamik tillagd av annan hand i analogi med t.323
337-338	fl., ob., vl. 1	i A decrescendopil tillagd av annan hand