



TOR AULIN

1866-1914

Mäster Olof

Orkestersvit

Orchestral Suite

Källkritisk utgåva av/Critical edition by Cristian Marina

Levande Musikarv och Kungl. Musikaliska akademien

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Orkesterbesättning/Orchestra

Flauto I, II (Piccolo)

Oboe I, II

Clarinetto I, II in C

Fagotto I, II

Corno I, II, III, IV in F

Tromba I, II in C

Trombone I, II

Trombone Basso

Timpani

Tam-tam, triangolo, piatti, tamburo, campanelli, gran cassa

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

Mäster Olof

Der Reformator
(Reformatorn)

Tor Aulin
(1866-1914)

Moderato (♩ = 66)

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

2 Clarinetti in C

2 Fagotti

4 Corni in F

2 Trombe i C

2 Tromboni

Trombone Basso

Timpani

Tam-tam

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Bassi

I. solo

a 2

p

mf

tr

III.

in C - G

V

[illegible]

A molto energico

12

Fl. *f* molto marcato *8va*

Ob. *f* molto marcato *8va*

Cl. (C) *f* molto marcato *a 2*

Fag. *f* molto marcato

Cor. (F) *f* molto marcato *f* molto marcato *f* molto marcato

Tr. (C)

Timp. *fff*

A molto energico

non div. *f* marcato

VI. I *f* marcato *ff* div.

VI. II *f* marcato *ff* div.

Vle *f* marcato *ff*

Vc. *f* marcato *ff*

Bassi *f* marcato *ff*

17

Fl. *a 2*
ff *p* *f*

Ob. *a 2*
ff *p* *f*

Cl. (C)
ff *p*

Fag.
ff *p*

Cor. (F)
ff *p* *f*

Tr. (C)

Timp. *tr*

Vl. I *div.*
p *f*

Vl. II *div.*
p *f*

Vle
p

Vc.
p

Bassi *non div.*
p

This musical score page contains measures 17 through 21 of a symphony. The instrumentation includes Flute (a2), Oboe (a2), Clarinet in C, Bassoon, Cor Anglais (F), Trumpet in C, Timpani, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Basses. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into five measures. Measures 17 and 18 are marked with a common time signature 'C'. Measures 19, 20, and 21 are marked with a common time signature 'C'. The dynamics range from fortissimo (ff) to piano (p) to forte (f). The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line, while the brass instruments provide harmonic support. The Timpani part is marked with a trill (tr) in measure 17.

22

Fl. *f marcato* *ff* *fff*

Ob. *f marcato* *ff* *fff*

Cl. (C) *f marcato* *ff* *fff*

Fag. *f marcato* *ff* *fff*

Cor. (F) *f marcato* *ff* *fff*

Tr. (C) *fff*

Timp. *f* *ff*

molto energico

VI. I *f marcato* *ff* *fff*

VI. II *f marcato* *ff* *fff*

Vle *f marcato* *ff* *fff*

Vc. *f marcato* *ff* *fff*

Bassi *f marcato* *ff* *fff*

div.

[illegible]

32

Fl. *a 2*

Ob. *a 2*

Cl. (C) *a 2*

Fag.

Cor. (F) *a 2* I. solo *p*

Tr. (C) *a 2* IV. solo *p*

Timp. *fff* *3* *dim.*

Vl. I *dim.* *p*

Vl. II *dim.* *p*

Vle *dim.* *p*

Vc. *dim.* *p*

Bassi *dim.* *p*

39 C Tempo I.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p dolce

fp

p marc.

a 2

p

p marc.

p marc.

p marc.

div.

45

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

tr

p

ff

allargando

ff marcato

div.

ff

[illegible]

54 D

Picc. *ff*

Fl. I *ff* *p*

Ob. *ff* *p*

Cl. (C) *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *a 2*

Fag. *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *a 2*

Cor. (F) *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *a 2*

Tr. (C) *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff* *p*

Timp. *fff* *f pp*

D

Vl. I *ff*

Vl. II *ff*

Vle *ff* *arco*

Vc. *pizz.* *p* *ff* *arco* *pizz.* *p* *ff* *arco* *pizz.* *p* *ff* *arco*

Bassi *pizz.* *p* *ff* *arco* *pizz.* *p* *ff* *arco* *pizz.* *p* *ff* *arco*

59

Picc. *ff* 7 *tr*

Fl. I *ff* 7 *tr*

Ob. *ff* a 2 *tr*

Cl. (C) *ff* 7 *tr*

Fag. *ff* *tr* *ff* *ff*

Cor. (F) *ff* a 2 3 *ff* 3

Tr. (C) *ff* a 2 3 *ff* 3

Timp. *fff* 3 3

Vl. I *ff* 7 *tr* V 3

Vl. II *ff* 7 V

Vle *ff* 7 *tr* V

Vc. *ff* 7 *div.* *div.* V

Bassi *ff* *ff* *ff*

[illegible]

68

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

T-tam

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

This musical score page contains measures 68 through 71 of a symphony. The instrumentation includes Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet in C, Bassoon, Cor Anglais (F), Trumpet in C, Trombone, Trombone Bass, Timpani, Tam-tam, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses. The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. Measures 68 and 69 feature a complex woodwind and brass texture with many notes and accidentals. Measure 70 shows a more active woodwind section with some rests for the brass. Measure 71 concludes the section with a final chordal texture across all instruments. The bass line is consistently active, often playing eighth-note patterns.

72

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl. (C)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Tr. (C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

T-tam

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score for page 15, measures 72-75, is presented in a standard orchestral format. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains the woodwind and brass sections, while the second system contains the string and percussion sections. The woodwind section includes Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet (C), and Bassoon. The brass section includes Cor Anglais (F), Trumpet (C), Trombone, and Trombone Bass. The percussion section includes Timpani and Tam-tam. The string section includes Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses. The music is in 4/4 time and features a variety of rhythmic patterns and dynamics. The score is written in a clear and legible style, with all notes and rests clearly indicated. The dynamics are marked with 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The score is a page from a larger manuscript, as indicated by the page number 15 in the top right corner.

Sein Weib und Kind
(Hustrun och barnet)

Andantino

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

2 Clarinetti in B

2 Corni in F

Triangolo

I. solo
mp
semplice
pp

Andantino

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Bassi

pizz.
p
pizz.
p
pizz.
p

5

Fl.

Ob.

Clar.
(B)

Cor.
(F)

II.
pp

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

14

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (B)

Cor. (F)

pp

mf

pp

II.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

[illegible][illegible]

29 **B** poco rall.

Fl. *mf* a 2

Ob. *mf* a 2

Clar. (B) *p* *molto espressivo*

Cor. (F) *molto espressivo*

VI. I *poco rall.*

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi *arco*

33

Fl. *espressivo*

Ob. *espressivo*

Clar. (B) *mf*

Cor. (F) *mf*

Tri. *mf*

VI. I *div.* *mf*

VI. II *div.* *mf*

Vle *div.* *mf*

Vc. *mf pizz.*

Bassi *mf*

37

Fl.

Ob.

Clar.
(B)

Cor.
(F)

Tri.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

41 **C** poco animato e cresc.

Fl.

Ob.

Clar.
(B)

Cor.
(F)

VI. I **C** arco *p* poco animato e cresc.

VI. II *p* arco *cresc.*

Vle *p* arco *cresc.*

Vc. *p* *cresc.*

Bassi

f con fantasia

46 **a tempo**

Fl.

Ob. I. *p dolce espress.*

Clar. (B) *p dolce espress.*

Cor. (F) *pp*

VI. I *p*

VI. II *p*

Vle *p*

Vc. *p*

Bassi

51 **poco animato e cresc.**

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (B)

Cor. (F)

VI. I *cresc.* *f espress. molto*

VI. II *cresc.* *f*

Vle *cresc.* *f*

Vc. *cresc.* *f*

Bassi

56

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (B)

Cor. (F)

rall.

a tempo

I.

p

II.

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

pizz. div.

p

pizz.

Bassi

61

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (B)

Cor. (F)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

mf

p

arco

pizz.

I.

II.

The image shows a page of a musical score for measures 61 through 64. The score is for a full orchestra and includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in B-flat, Cor Anglais in F, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses. The key signature has one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. Measure 61 starts with a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The Oboe and Clarinet in B-flat enter in measure 62 with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The Viola and Violoncello parts have markings for *arco* and *pizz.* (pizzicato). The Basses enter in measure 63 with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score is written in a standard musical notation with staves, notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

[illegible]

74

Fl. poco sostenuto *p*

Ob.

Clar. (B) *mf*

Cor. (F) *mf*

Tri. *mf*

VI. I poco sostenuto arco *p dolce*

VI. II *p dolce* arco

Vle *p dolce*

Vc. *p dolce* div. arco

Bassi *p*

79

Fl. *p* poco lento

Ob.

Clar. (B) *p* rall. *pp*

Cor. (F)

VI. I poco lento con sord. rall. *p* con sord. *pp*

VI. II *p* con sord. *pp*

Vle *p* con sord. *pp*

Vc. *p* con sord. *pp*

Bassi *p* *pp*

In der Stadtkirche
(I Storkyrkan)

Allegro molto agitato (♩ = 108)

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

2 Clarinetti in B

2 Fagotti

I
II

4 Corni in F

III
IV

2 Trombe in C

2 Tromboni

Trombone Basso

Timpani

Piatti

Violini I

Violini II

Viola

Violoncelli

Bassi

8

Fl.

Ob.

Clar.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I.

p

I.

p

III.

p

I.

p

senza sord.

pp

15

Fl. *a 2* *p cresc.* *f*

Ob. *a 2* *cresc.* *f*

Clar. (B) *a 2* *cresc.* *f*

Fag. *a 2* *cresc.* *f*

Cor. (F) *a 2* *cresc.* *f*

Tr. (C) *a 2* *cresc.* *f*

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp. *cresc.* *f*

VI. I *senza sord.* *p cresc.* *f*

VI. II *cresc.* *f*

Vle *cresc.* *f*

Vc. *cresc.* *f*

Bassi *cresc.* *f*

25

Fl. *ff* *a 2*

Ob. *ff* *a 2*

Clar. (B) *ff* *a 2*

Fag. *ff* *a 2* *mf* *f*

Cor. (F) *ff* *a 2* *mf* *f*

Tr. (C) *ff* *a 2* *f*

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp. *ff* *mf* *mf* *ff* *ff*

VI. I *f* *p* *f*

VI. II *f* *p* *f*

Vle *f* *p* *f*

Vc. *ff* *div.* *f* *f*

Bassi *ff* *p* *f* *f*

uniti

30

1. 2. **B** Animato

Fl. *ff*

Ob. *a 2 ff*

Clar. (B) *ff*

Fag. *a 2 ff*

Cor. (F) *a 2 ff*

Tr. (C) *a 2 ff*

Tbn. *f ff*

Tbn. B. *f ff*

Timp. *ff ff*

B Animato

VI. I *ff*

VI. II *ff*

Vle *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Bassi *ff*

34

Fl.

Ob.

Clar.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for page 31, measures 34 through 39. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in B, Bassoon, Cor Anglais in F, Trumpet in C, Trombone, Trombone Bass) primarily plays sustained notes or rests. The string section (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Basses) features more active patterns. Violin I and II play sixteenth-note runs, often with triplets. Viola and Violoncello play similar patterns, with the cello featuring triplets in measures 35, 36, 37, and 38. The Basses play a steady eighth-note pattern. The Timpani part has specific rhythmic hits in measures 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39.

40

Fl.

Ob.

Clar.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

This musical score page contains measures 40 through 45 of a symphony. The woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in B, Bassoon) and brass section (Coronet in F, Trumpet in C, Trombone, Trombone in Bass, Timpani) play sustained notes with various articulations. The string section (Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello, Double Basses) features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with triplets, often beamed in pairs. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

46

Fl.

Ob.

Clar.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score for page 33, measures 46-51, is written for a full orchestra. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score is organized into systems. The first system (measures 46-51) includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (B) (Clar. (B)), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (F) (Cor. (F)), Trumpet (C) (Tr. (C)), Trombone (Tbn.), Trombone Bass (Tbn. B.), and Timpani (Timp.). The second system (measures 46-51) includes parts for Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The woodwinds and strings play various patterns, including triplets in the strings. The brass instruments play sustained notes or short phrases. The timpani plays a rhythmic pattern.

52 Flauto II muta in Piccolo C Tempo I.

Picc. *f*

Fl. I *p* *f* *p* *f*

Ob. *p* *f* *p* *f*

Clar. (B) *p* *f* *p* *f*

Fag. *p* *f* *p* *f*

Cor. (F) *p* *f* *p* *f*

Tr. (C) *p* *f* *p* *f*

Timp. *p* *f*

Pt. *f*

muta in B - F

Piatto mit Paukenstock

C Tempo I.

VI. I *p* *f* *p* *f*

VI. II *p* *f* *p* *f*

Vle *p* *f* *p* *f*

Vc. *p* *f* *p* *f*

Bassi *p* *f* *p* *f*

This musical score page contains measures 56 through 59. The instrumentation includes Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet B, Bassoon, Cor F, Trumpet C, Trombone, Trombone B, Percussion, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major or D minor). Measure numbers 56, 57, 58, and 59 are indicated at the top of their respective staves. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). Performance markings such as accents (*>*) and slurs are present throughout the score.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

72

Picc. *f* *ff*

Fl. I *f* *ff*

Ob. *f* *ff*

Clar. (B) *f* *ff*

Fag. *f* *ff*

Cor. (F) *f* *ff*

Tr. (C) *f* *ff*

Tbn. *f*

Tbn. B. *f*

Pt.

Vi. I *f* *ff*

Vi. II *f* *ff*

Vle *f* *ff*

Vc. *f* *ff*

Bassi *f* *ff*

tr

76

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Clar. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Tr. (C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Pt.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The image displays a page of a musical score, numbered 76 at the top left. The score is written for a large orchestra, with parts for Piccolo (Picc.), Flute I (Fl. I), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in Bb (Clar. (B)), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (Cor. (F)), Trumpet in C (Tr. (C)), Trombone (Tbn.), Trombone Bb (Tbn. B.), Percussion (Pt.), Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The music is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The score is divided into four measures. The first measure (76) begins with a Piccolo part and a Flute I part, both marked *p* (piano). The second measure (77) features a Piccolo part marked *f* (forte) and a Flute I part marked *p*. The third measure (78) features a Piccolo part marked *p* and a Flute I part marked *f*. The fourth measure (79) features a Piccolo part marked *f* and a Flute I part marked *p*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The Piccolo part is written in a high register, while the Flute I part is written in a lower register. The Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, and Cor Anglais parts are written in their respective registers. The Trumpet, Trombone, and Trombone Bb parts are written in their respective registers. The Percussion part is written in a low register. The Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses parts are written in their respective registers. The score is a page from a larger musical work, as indicated by the measure numbers and the page number.

80

Picc. *f* *ff*

Fl. I *f* *ff*

Ob. *f* *ff*

Clar. (B) *f* *ff*

Fag. *f* *ff*

Cor. (F) *f* *ff*

Tr. (C) *f* *ff*

Tbn. *f*

Tbn. B. *f*

Pt. *f*

VI. I *f* *ff*

VI. II *f* *ff*

Vle *f* *ff*

Vc. *f* *ff*

Bassi *f* *ff*

84

D accel. poco a poco

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Clar.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Pt.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

[illegible]

Animato

101

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Clar. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Tr. (C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Tempo I.

106 **E**

Piccolo muta in Flauto II

Fl. *p* *ff* *p*

Ob. *p* *ff* *p*

Clar. (B) *p* *ff* *p*

Fag. *p* *ff* *p*

Cor. (F) *p* *ff* *p*

Tr. (C) *ff*

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

E **Tempo I.**

VI. I *p* *f* *p*

VI. II *p* *f* *p*

Vle *p* *f* *p*

Vc. *p* *ff* *p*

Bassi *pizz.* *arco* *pizz.*

111

Fl. *ff* *a 2* *p*

Ob. *ff* *a 2* *p*

Clar. (B) *ff* *p*

Fag. *ff* *a 2* *fp*

Cor. (F) *ff* *I.* *fp* *IV.* *fp*

Tr. (C) *ff* *a 2* *fp*

Tbn. *ff*

Tbn. B. *ff*

Timp. *ff*

VI. I *f* *p*

VI. II *f* *p*

Vle *f* *p*

Vc. *ff* *fp*

Bassi *arco* *ff* *pizz.* *f* *p* *f* *p*

116

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Tr. (C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

fp

cresc.

f *p*

div.

arco

[illegible]

127

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Tr. (C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

cresc.

stringendo

a 2

a 2

[illegible]

137

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Clar.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Pt.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

This musical score page contains measures 137 through 140. The instrumentation includes Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet in B, Bassoon, Cor Anglais (F), Trumpet (C), Trombone, Trombone B, Timpani, Percussion, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The woodwinds (Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet in B, Bassoon, and Cor Anglais) play a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often marked with accents. The strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses) provide a harmonic foundation with sustained chords and moving lines. The Trombones and Trumpets play block chords, with the Trombones featuring triplet markings. The Timpani and Percussion parts are sparse, with the Percussion part having a few isolated notes.

animando poco a poco

141

Picc. *p*

Fl. I *p*

Ob. *f*

Clar. (B) *f*

Fag. *f*

Cor. (F) *f*

Tr. (C) *f*

Tbn. *f*

Tbn. B. *f*

Timp. *ff* *p*

Pt. *p*

animando poco a poco

VI. I *p*

VI. II *p*

Vle *p*

Vc. *p*

Bassi *p*

[illegible]

150

Picc. *ff* *p* *ff*

Fl. I *f* *f* *f*

Ob. *f* *f* *f*

Clar. (B) *f* *f* *f*

Fag. *f* *f* *f*

Cor. (F) *f* *f* *f*

Tr. (C) *f* *f* *f*

Tbn. *f* *f* *f*

Tbn. B. *f* *f* *f*

Timp. *f*

Pt.

VI. I *f*

VI. II *f*

Vle *f*

Vc. *f*

Bassi *f*

G Presto

160

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Clar.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Pt.

ff

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

ff

165

Picc. *fff*

Fl. I *fff*

Ob. *fff*

Clar. (B) *fff*

Fag. *fff*

Cor. (F) *fff*

Tr. (C) *fff*

Tbn. *fff*

Tbn. B. *fff*

Timp. *fff* *ff*

Pt. *fff*

VI. I *fff* div.

VI. II *fff*

Vle *fff*

Vc. *fff*

Bassi *fff*

170

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Clar.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Pt.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Am Todesbette der Mutter
(Margaretas död)

Molto lento e funebre (♩ = ca 60)

2 Flauti

Musical staff for 2 Flauti, showing a whole rest in the first measure.

2 Oboi

Musical staff for 2 Oboi, showing a whole rest in the first measure.

2 Clarinetti in A

Musical staff for 2 Clarinetti in A, showing a whole rest in the first measure.

2 Fagotti

Musical staff for 2 Fagotti, showing a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a series of eighth notes starting in the fourth measure, marked *pp*.

4 Corni in F

Musical staff for 4 Corni in F, showing a whole rest in the first measure.

2 Trombe in C

Musical staff for 2 Trombe in C, showing a whole rest in the first measure.

Timpani

Musical staff for Timpani, showing a whole rest in the first measure.

Tam-tam

Musical staff for Tam-tam, showing a series of eighth notes starting in the second measure, marked *pp*.

Molto lento e funebre (♩ = ca 60)

Violini I

Musical staff for Violini I, showing a whole rest in the first measure.

Violini II

Musical staff for Violini II, showing a whole rest in the first measure.

Viole

Musical staff for Viole, showing a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a series of eighth notes starting in the fourth measure, marked *pp* and *con sord.*

Violoncelli

Musical staff for Violoncelli, showing a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a series of eighth notes starting in the fourth measure, marked *pp* and *con sord.*

Bassi

Musical staff for Bassi, showing a series of whole notes starting in the first measure, marked *ppp*.

8

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

T-tam

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

molto rubato

mf

f

pp

ppp

con sord.

14

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

T-tam

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

mf

f

p

pp

A

misterioso e pesante sul G

p

misterioso e pesante sul G

p

misterioso e pesante

p

misterioso e pesante div.

p

misterioso e pesante

p

20

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

T-tam

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

molto rubato
a 2

mf

mp

[illegible]

[illegible]

35 a 2

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

T-tam

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score for page 66, measures 35-38, is arranged in a system of staves. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Fl.**: Measures 35-38. Measure 35 starts with a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) marked 'a 2'. Measures 36-38 continue with various note values and slurs.
- Ob.**: Measures 35-38. Rested throughout.
- Cl. (A)**: Measures 35-38. Continuous triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) with slurs and dynamic markings (<>).
- Fag.**: Measures 35-38. Measures 35-36 have eighth notes (G3, F3, E3). Measures 37-38 have a triplet of eighth notes (G3, F3, E3).
- Cor. (F)**: Measures 35-38. Continuous triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) with slurs and dynamic markings (<>).
- Tr. (C)**: Measures 35-38. Measures 35-36 have eighth notes (G4, A4, B4). Measures 37-38 have a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4).
- Timp.**: Measures 35-38. Rested throughout.
- T-tam**: Measures 35-38. Rested throughout.
- VI. I**: Measures 35-38. Measures 35-36 have eighth notes (G4, A4, B4). Measures 37-38 have a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4).
- VI. II**: Measures 35-38. Measures 35-36 have eighth notes (G4, A4, B4). Measures 37-38 have a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4).
- Vle**: Measures 35-38. Measures 35-36 have eighth notes (G4, A4, B4). Measures 37-38 have a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4).
- Vc.**: Measures 35-38. Measures 35-36 have eighth notes (G4, A4, B4). Measures 37-38 have a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4).
- Bassi**: Measures 35-38. Measures 35-36 have eighth notes (G4, A4, B4). Measures 37-38 have a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4).

39

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

T-tam

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

f

f

f

f

p *molto* *f*

p *molto* *f*

f

p *molto cresc.* *f*

senza sord. *div.* *f*

senza sord. *div.* *f*

senza sord. *f*

senza sord. *molto*

molto

43 C

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

T-tam

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

f

47

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

T-tam

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score for page 69, measures 47-50, is presented below. The score is written for a full orchestra, including woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into measures 47, 48, 49, and 50. The woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (A), Bassoon) plays a melodic line with various articulations. The brass section (Cor Anglais (F), Trumpet (C)) plays a harmonic line. The percussion section (Timpani, T-tam) provides a rhythmic foundation. The string section (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Basses) plays a complex rhythmic pattern.

Measure 47: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (A), and Bassoon play a melodic line. Cor Anglais (F) and Trumpet (C) play a harmonic line. Timpani and T-tam play a rhythmic pattern. Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses play a complex rhythmic pattern.

Measure 48: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (A), and Bassoon play a melodic line. Cor Anglais (F) and Trumpet (C) play a harmonic line. Timpani and T-tam play a rhythmic pattern. Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses play a complex rhythmic pattern.

Measure 49: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (A), and Bassoon play a melodic line. Cor Anglais (F) and Trumpet (C) play a harmonic line. Timpani and T-tam play a rhythmic pattern. Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses play a complex rhythmic pattern.

Measure 50: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (A), and Bassoon play a melodic line. Cor Anglais (F) and Trumpet (C) play a harmonic line. Timpani and T-tam play a rhythmic pattern. Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses play a complex rhythmic pattern.

51

Fl. *dim.*

Ob. *dim.* I. *p*

Cl. (A) *dim.* *p* *fp*

Fag. *dim.*

Cor. (F) *dim.* *p*

Tr. (C) *dim.*

Timp. *dim.*

T-tam

Vl. I *dim.* *p* *1*

Vl. II *dim.* *p* *fp*

Vle *dim.* *p* *fp*

Vc. *dim.* *p*

Bassi *dim.* *p*

55

Fl. *f* *con dolore* **D** a 2

Ob. *f* *con dolore*

Cl. (A) *fp* *f*

Fag. *f* 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Cor. (F) *f* *con dolore* *f*

Tr. (C)

Timp.

T-tam

Vl. I *f* *con dolore* **D** 3 1 2 3 3

Vl. II *fp* *f* *con dolore*

Vle *fp* *f*

Vc. *f*

Bassi *f*

59 **rall.**

Fl. *f* *p*

Ob. *a 2* *f* *p*

Cl. (A) *ff* *p* *a 2* *poco rubato* *mf* *f* *3*

Fag. *3* *3* *3* *ff* *p* *3* *p*

Cor. (F) *3* *3* *3* *ff* *p* *3* *ff* *p*

Tr. (C) *a 2* *ff* *p*

Timp.

T-tam *p*

rall.

Vl. I *3* *V* *1* *2* *4* *ff* *p*

Vl. II *V* *2* *2* *ff* *p*

Vle *V* *ff* *p* *con sord.* *p* *8*

Vc. *ff* *p* *div.* *p*

Bassi *ff* *p* *pp*

[illegible]

68 *rall.*

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

T-tam

ppp

p

pp

rall.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Das Fest am Norreport (Festen vid Norreport)

Allegro vivo (♩ = 138)

Piccolo

Flauto I

2 Oboi

2 Clarinetti in C

2 Fagotti

4 Corni in F

2 Trombe in C

2 Tromboni

Trombone Basso

Timpani

Triangolo

Tamburo

Campanelli

Piatti

Gran Cassa

Allegro vivo (♩ = 138)

Violini I

Violini II

Viola

Violoncelli

Bassi

The image displays a musical score for a symphony orchestra, covering measures 1 through 6. The tempo is marked as **Allegro vivo** with a quarter note equal to 138 beats per minute (♩ = 138). The score is organized into systems for different instrument groups. The woodwind section includes Piccolo, Flauto I, 2 Oboi, 2 Clarinetti in C, and 2 Fagotti. The brass section consists of 4 Corni in F, 2 Trombe in C, 2 Tromboni, and a Trombone Basso. The percussion section includes Timpani, Triangolo, Tamburo, Campanelli, Piatti, and Gran Cassa. The string section includes Violini I, Violini II, Viola, Violoncelli, and Bassi. The 2 Fagotti part has specific markings: 'I.', '>', '>', 'p', and 'stacc.'.

7

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

III.

p

13

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Measure 13: Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet (C), Viola, Violoncello, and Basses are silent. Bassoon plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Cor Anglais and Trumpet (C) play melodic lines. Timpani plays a steady pulse of eighth notes. Violin I and Violin II staves are empty.

Measure 14: Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet (C), Viola, Violoncello, and Basses are silent. Bassoon plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Cor Anglais and Trumpet (C) play melodic lines. Timpani plays a steady pulse of eighth notes. Violin I and Violin II staves are empty.

Measure 15: Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet (C), Viola, Violoncello, and Basses are silent. Bassoon plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Cor Anglais and Trumpet (C) play melodic lines. Timpani plays a steady pulse of eighth notes. Violin I and Violin II staves are empty.

Measure 16: Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet (C), Viola, Violoncello, and Basses are silent. Bassoon plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Cor Anglais and Trumpet (C) play melodic lines. Timpani plays a steady pulse of eighth notes. Violin I and Violin II staves are empty.

Measure 17: Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet (C), Viola, Violoncello, and Basses are silent. Bassoon plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Cor Anglais and Trumpet (C) play melodic lines. Timpani plays a steady pulse of eighth notes. Violin I and Violin II staves are empty.

Measure 18: Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet (C), Viola, Violoncello, and Basses are silent. Bassoon plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Cor Anglais and Trumpet (C) play melodic lines. Timpani plays a steady pulse of eighth notes. Violin I and Violin II staves are empty.

19

accelerando

Picc.

p cresc.

mf

Fl. I

p cresc.

mf

Ob.

p cresc.

mf

Cl.
(C)

p cresc.

mf

Fag.

p cresc.

mf

Cor.
(F)

cresc.

mf

Tr.
(C)

cresc.

f

Timp.

cresc.

mf

VI. I

mf

VI. II

mf

Vle

mf

Vc.

f

Bassi

f

23

Picc. *f* *ff*

Fl. I *f* *ff*

Ob. *f* *ff* a 2

Cl. (C) *f* *ff* a 2

Fag. *f* *ff*

Cor. (F) *f* *ff*

Tr. (C) *f marcato* *ff*

Timp.

VI. I *f* *ff*

VI. II *f* *ff*

Vle *f* *ff*

Vc. *f marcato* *ff*

Bassi *f marcato* *ff*

26

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

Tri.
Tamb.
Camp.

Vi. I

Vi. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score for page 80, measures 26-28, features a variety of instruments. The woodwinds (Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet (C), Bassoon) and strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Basses) play melodic lines with slurs and ties. The brass (Cor Anglais (F), Trumpet (C)) provides harmonic support with chords and sustained notes. The percussion (Timpani, Triangle/Tam-tam/Cymbal) is mostly silent, with the triangle/tam-tam/cymbal part showing a few notes in measure 27. The score is written in a standard orchestral format with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C).

29

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

Tri.
Tamb.
Camp.

f

dim.

p

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score for page 81, measures 29-34, is presented below. The score is written for a full orchestra. The woodwind section (Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet (C), Bassoon) and the string section (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Basses) are mostly at rest, indicated by whole rests. The percussion section (Triangle/Tam-tam/Cymbal) plays a rhythmic pattern starting in measure 29, marked with dynamics *f*, *dim.*, and *p*.

Measures 29-34:

- Measures 29-30: Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet (C), Bassoon, Cor Anglais (F), Trumpet (C), Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses are at rest. The percussion section plays a rhythmic pattern.
- Measures 31-32: The percussion section continues its rhythmic pattern, marked with *dim.*.
- Measures 33-34: The percussion section continues its rhythmic pattern, marked with *p*.

35

Allegro marziale (♩ = 126)

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

Tri.
Tamb.
Camp.

Pt.
G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

This block contains the musical score for measures 35 through 39 of a piece titled 'Allegro marziale' with a tempo of 126 beats per minute. The score is arranged in two systems. The first system includes staves for Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet in C, Bassoon, Cor Anglais (F), Trumpet in C, Timpani, Triangle/Tam-tam/Cymbal, and Percussion/Gong/Cymbal. The second system includes staves for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses. The Oboe, Clarinet in C, and Bassoon parts are active, featuring melodic lines and sustained notes. The Oboe part begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The Clarinet and Bassoon parts also feature sustained notes and melodic fragments. The other instruments are marked with rests, indicating they are silent during these measures.

[illegible]

49

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl. (C)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Tr. (C)

Timp.

Tri. Tamb. Camp.

Pt. G.C.

Vi. I

Vi. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Measures 49-52. The score includes parts for Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet (C), Bassoon, Cor Anglais (F), Trumpet (C), Timpani, Triangle/Tam-tam/Cymbal, Percussion/Gong/Cymbal, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score features various dynamics (p, f), articulations (accents, slurs), and fingerings (3, a 2).

[illegible]

57

Picc. *p*

Fl. I *p*

Ob.

Cl. (C) *p*

Fag. *p*

Cor. (F) II. *p* IV. *p*

Tr. (C)

Timp. *ff*

Tri. Tamb. Camp. *pp* Tamb. Piatti

Pt. G.C. *pp*

VI. I *mf* pizz.

VI. II *mf* pizz.

Vle *mf* pizz.

Vc. *p* pizz.

Bassi *p* pizz.

62

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl. (C)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Tr. (C)

Timp.

Tri. Tamb. Camp.

Pt. G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

II.

IV.

arco

mf

arco

mf

67

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

Tri.
Tamb.
Camp.

Pt.
G.C.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pizz.
mf

pizz.
mf

pizz.
mf

arco
mf

arco
mf

p

[illegible]

77

Picc. *mf*

Fl. I *mf*

Ob.

Cl. (C)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Tr. (C) *mf*

Timp.

Tri. Tamb. Camp.

Pt. G.C.

Vl. I *p* arco

Vl. II *p* arco

Vle *p* arco

Vc. *p* arco div.

Bassi *p*

The musical score for page 91, measures 77-82, is presented below. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet (C), Bassoon, Cor Anglais (F), Trumpet (C), Timpani, Triangle/Tam-tam/Cymbal, and Piano/Gong. The second system includes Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature changes from 4/4 to 2/4 and back to 4/4. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). The Piccolo and Flute I parts begin with a *mf* dynamic. The Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello parts begin with a *p* dynamic. The Basses part begins with a *p* dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as rests, notes, and slurs.

82

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl. (C)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Tr. (C)

Timp.

Tri. Tamb. Camp.

Pt. G.C.

Vi. I

Vi. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

mf

div.

arco

86

Picc. *p* *cresc.* *f*

Fl. I *p* *cresc.* *f*

Ob. *cresc.* *f*

Cl. (C) *cresc.* *f*

Fag. *cresc.* *f* a 2 3 3 3

Cor. (F) *p* *cresc.* *f*

Tr. (C) *p* *cresc.* *f* 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Timp. *cresc.*

Tri. Tamb. Camp.

Pt. G.C.

Vl. I *cresc.* *f*

Vl. II *cresc.* *f*

Vle *cresc.* *f* 3 3 3 3

Vc. *cresc.* *f* 3 3 3 3

Bassi *cresc.* *f*

90

Picc. *ff*

Fl. I *ff*

Ob. *ff*

Cl. (C) *ff*

Fag. *ff*

Cor. (F) *ff*

Tr. (C) *ff*

Timp. *ff*

Tri. Tamb. Camp. *f* 3

Pt. G.C. *ff*

Vi. I *ff*

Vi. II *ff*

Vle *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Bassi *ff*

Tamb.

94

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl. (C)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Tr. (C)

Timp.

Tri. Tamb. Camp.

Pt. G.C.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

f

II.

f

IV.

f

II.

fff

p f

non div.

non div.

100

poco rall.

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl. (C)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Tr. (C)

Timp.

Tri. Tamb. Camp.

Pt. G.C.

poco rall.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Poco meno allegro (♩ = 116)

106

Picc. *mp* *ff* *p*

Fl. I *ff*

Ob. *mp* *ff* *mp*

Cl. (C) *p* *ff*

Fag. *mp* *ff*

Cor. (F) *p* *ff*

Tr. (C) I. con sord. *mp* *ff* *mp*

Timp. *Campanelli* *Tamb.* *Camp. p*

Tri. *p* *f*

Tamb. *f*

Camp. *p*

Pt. G.C.

Poco meno allegro (♩ = 116)

Vl. I *ff*

Vl. II *ff*

Vle *pizz.* *arco* *ff*

Vc. *pizz.* *arco* *ff*

Bassi *ff*

[illegible]

[illegible]

115

1.

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

ff

Cl. (C)

Fag.

ff

a 2

Cor. (F)

a 2

Tr. (C)

Timp.

Tri. Tamb. Camp.

Pt. G.C.

f

Vl. I

ff

Vl. II

ff

Vle

ff

Vc.

ff

Bassi

ff

[illegible]

119

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

Tri.
Tamb.
Camp.

Pt.
G.C.

arco

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

f

122

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

Tri.
Tamb.
Camp.

Pt.
G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p tranquillo

p

Triangolo

125

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

Tri.
Tamb.
Camp.

Pt.
G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

p

p

p

128 a tempo

Picc. *f*

Fl. I *p* *cresc.* *f*

Ob. I. *p cresc.* *f* a 2

Cl. (C) a 2 *p* *cresc.* *f*

Fag. I. *p* *p cresc.* *f*

Cor. (F) a 2 *ff*

Tr. (C) a 2 *f*

Timp.

Tri. Tamb. Camp. Campanelli *f*

Pt. G.C.

VI. I *cresc.* *f*

VI. II *cresc.* *f*

Vle *tr* *f*

Vc. *cresc.* *f*

Bassi *p cresc.* *f*

a tempo

[illegible]

134 stringendo

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob. *a 2*

Cl. (C) *a 2*

Fag. *a 2*

Cor. (F) *a 2*

Tr. (C) *a 2*

Timp.

Tri. Tamb. Camp.

Pt. G.C.

f

f

stringendo

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Tempo II. (Allegro marziale)

137

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl. (C)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Tr. (C)

Timp.

Tri. Tamb. Camp.

Pt. G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

al

ff

a 2

ff

a 2

ff

a 2

ff

f

Tamb.

mf

f

Tempo II. (Allegro marziale)

al

div.

non div.

140

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

Tri.
Tamb.
Camp.

Pt.
G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

marc.

marc.

marc.

marc.

marc.

marc.

143 **accelerando**

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

Tri.
Tamb.
Camp.

Pt.
G.C.

accelerando

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

marc.

marc.

marc.

marc.

marc.

cresc.

This musical score page contains measures 146 through 148. The instrumentation includes Piccolo (Picc.), Flute I (Fl. I), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl. (C)), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (Cor. (F)), Trumpet (Tr. (C)), Timpani (Timp.), Triangle/Tam-tam/Cymbal (Tri. Tamb. Camp.), Gong/Celesta (Pt. G.C.), Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Basses (Bassi). Measures 146 and 147 feature complex woodwind passages with many sixteenth notes and slurs. In measure 148, there are dynamic markings (*f*, *p*) and crescendo/decrescendo hairpins across several parts.

149

poco rall. **Poco meno allegro**

Picc. *p cresc.* *f*

Fl. I *p cresc.* *f*

Ob. *p cresc.* *f* a 2

Cl. (C) *p cresc.* *f*

Fag. *p cresc.* *ff molto marcato* a 2

Cor. (F) *p cresc.* *f* a 2

Tr. (C) *p cresc.* *f espress.* a 2

Timp. *p cresc.* *ff*

Tri. Tamb. Camp. *p cresc.* *f*

Pt. G.C.

poco rall. **Poco meno allegro**

VI. I *f* *p* *f* div.

VI. II *f* *p* *mf*

Vle *f* *p* *mf*

Vc. *f* *p* *ff molto marcato*

Bassi *f* *p* *ff molto marcato*

152

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

Tri.
Tamb.
Camp.

Pt.
G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score for page 113, measures 152-154, is written for a large orchestra. The measures are divided into three systems. The first system (measures 152-153) features Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet (C), Bassoon, Cor Anglais (F), Trumpet (C), and Timpani. The second system (measures 153-154) includes Triangle/Tam-tam/Cymbal, Gong/Cymbal, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses. The third system (measures 154-155) continues the orchestration. The music includes various woodwind and string entries, including sixteenth-note patterns in the bassoon and cello/bass, and a four-measure rest for the triangle.

155

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl. (C)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Tr. (C)

Timp.

Tri. Tamb. Camp.

Pt. G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score for page 114, measures 155-157, features a variety of instruments. The Piccolo (Picc.) and Flute I (Fl. I) parts include trills and grace notes. The Oboe (Ob.) and Clarinet in C (Cl. (C)) parts have trills and grace notes. The Bassoon (Fag.) part has a trill and grace note. The Cor Anglais (Cor. (F)) part has a trill and grace note. The Trumpet in C (Tr. (C)) part has a trill and grace note. The Timpani (Timp.) part has a trill and grace note. The Triangle, Tambourine, and Cymbal (Tri. Tamb. Camp.) part has a trill and grace note. The Percussion (Pt. G.C.) part has a trill and grace note. The Violin I (VI. I) part has a trill and grace note. The Violin II (VI. II) part has a trill and grace note. The Viola (Vle) part has a trill and grace note. The Violoncello (Vc.) part has a trill and grace note. The Basses (Bassi) part has a trill and grace note.

158

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

Tri.
Tamb.
Camp.

Pt.
G.C.

Gran Cassa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

ff

f

ff

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 158, 159, and 160. The instrumentation includes Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, Clarinet in C, Bassoon, Cor in F, Trumpet in C, Timpani, Triangle/Tambores/Cymbals, Percussion (Gran Cassa), Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses. The score is written in 2/4 time. Measures 158 and 159 are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic, while measure 160 is marked with fortissimo (*ff*). The Piccolo, Flute I, Oboe, and Clarinet in C parts feature sustained notes and melodic fragments. The Bassoon, Cor in F, and Trumpet in C parts play sustained chords. The Timpani part has a rhythmic pattern in measure 159. The Triangle/Tambores/Cymbals part is silent. The Percussion part (Gran Cassa) has a rhythmic pattern in measure 158. The Violin I and Violin II parts play sustained chords. The Viola part has a rhythmic pattern. The Violoncello and Basses parts have a rhythmic pattern.

161

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl. (C)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Tr. (C)

Timp.

Tri. Tamb. Camp.

Pt. G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

ff

ff

164

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

Tri.
Tamb.
Camp.

Pt.
G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

167

Picc. *f*

Fl. I *f*

Ob. *f* a 2

Cl. (C) *f*

Fag. *ff* molto marcato a 2

Cor. (F) *f* a 2

Tr. (C) *f* espress. a 2

Timp. *ff*

Tri. Tamb. Camp. *f*

Pt. G.C.

VI. I *f* div.

VI. II *mf*

Vle *mf*

Vc. *ff* molto marcato

Bassi *ff* molto marcato

170

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Timp.

Tri.
Tamb.
Camp.

Pt.
G.C.

ff

secco

ff

fff

fff

fff

Vc.

Bassi

fff

173

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Tri.
Tamb.
Camp.

Pt.
G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

dim.

pp

a 2

p

div.

p

p

p

p

V

177

Picc. *p* *cresc.* *ff* *8va*

Fl. I *p* *cresc.* *ff*

Ob. *a 2* *cresc.* *ff* *a 2*

Cl. (C) *a 2* *cresc.* *ff* *a 2*

Fag. *p* *cresc.* *fff* *a 2*

Cor. (F) *p* *cresc.* *ff* *a 2*

Tr. (C) *p* *cresc.* *ff* *a 2*

Tbn. *a 2* *p* *molto* *fff*

Tbn. B. *pp* *p* *molto* *fff*

Timp. *ff*

Tri. Tamb. Camp. *f* *3* *f* *3*

Pt. G.C. *f*

VI. I *cresc.* *ff*

VI. II *cresc.* *ff*

Vle *cresc.* *ff*

Vc. divisi *cresc.* *ff*

Bassi *cresc.* *molto* *ff*

180

Picc. (8va)

Fl. I

Ob. a 2

Cl. (C) a 2

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Tr. (C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Tri. Tamb. Camp.

Pt. G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc. divisi

Bassi

Detailed description: This page of a musical score contains measures 180 and 181. The instrumentation includes Piccolo (8va), Flute I, Oboe (a 2), Clarinet (C) (a 2), Bassoon, Cor Anglais (F), Trumpet (C), Trombone, Trombone Bass, Timpani, Triangle/Tam-tam/Cymbal, Gong/Castles, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello/Double Bass (divisi), and Basses. Measures 180-181 show a complex orchestral texture with various melodic and harmonic lines across the woodwinds, brass, and strings.

182 *accel.*

Picc. *(8va)*

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl. (C)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Tr. (C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Tri. Tamb. Camp.

Pt. G.C.

accel.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc. divisi

Bassi

184

Picc. *(8^{va})*

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl. (C)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Tr. (C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Tri. Tamb. Camp.

Pt. G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc. divisi

Bassi

The musical score for page 124, measures 184-187, is presented in a standard orchestral layout. The measures are divided into two systems of four measures each. The Piccolo part (Picc.) is marked *(8^{va})* and features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The Flute I (Fl. I) part also has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The Oboe (Ob.) and Clarinet (C) parts play a similar melodic line with slurs and accents. The Bassoon (Fag.) part plays a lower melodic line with slurs and accents. The Cor Anglais (Cor. (F)) part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Trumpet (Tr. (C)) part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Trombone (Tbn.) and Trombone Bass (Tbn. B.) parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Timpani (Timp.) part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Triangle/Tam-tam/Cymbal (Tri. Tamb. Camp.) part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Gong/Cymbal (Pt. G.C.) part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Violin I (VI. I) part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Violin II (VI. II) part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Viola (Vle) part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Violoncello/Double Bass (Vc. divisi) part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Basses (Bassi) part plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

186 Poco a poco allargando

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Tri.
Tamb.
Camp.

Pt.
G.C.

Poco a poco allargando

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.
uniti

div.

Bassi

188

Picc. *marc.*

Fl. I *marc.*

Ob. *marc.*

Cl. (C) *marc.*

Fag. *marc.*

Cor. (F)

Tr. (C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Tri. Tamb. Camp.

Pt. G.C.

VI. I *marc.*

VI. II

Vle

Vc. *marc.*

Bassi *marc.*

190

Picc.

Fl. I

Ob.

Cl.
(C)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(C)

Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Tri.
Tamb.
Camp.

Pt.
G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

non div.

[illegible]

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 solokonsalter med stor orkester. Stilmässigt tillhör kompositionerna romantiken, 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 orkesterkonsalter 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.

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Mäster Olof, orkestersvit

Det var Tor Aulins namn som först föresvävade August Strindberg såsom den som skulle göra operor av några av hans dramer, även om det blev Ture Rangström som först gjorde slag i saken med *Kronbruden* (1916). I planerna för Aulins räkning fanns både *Ett Drömspel* och *Spöksonaten*, men Aulin såg sig inte mäktig uppgifterna. Istället blev hans bestående insats scenmusiken till *Mäster Olof*, komponerad till invigningen av Dramatiska Teaterns nya byggnad 1908, då dramat framfördes i sin ursprungliga versform.

Året innan hade Aulin tillträtt positionen som Dramatiska Teaterns kapellmästare, men han hade redan komponerat för institutionen – dels till Ludvig Josephsons pjäs *En stormig dag* 1892, dels till Tor Hedbergs drama *Giorgione* 1903. 1908 kom ett sista bidrag, till Strindbergs *Siste Riddaren*. Därmed är hela Aulins produktion för teatern nämnd, även om han också skrev ett par sånger till texter ur Strindberg-dramer.

1909 trycktes orkestersviten *Mäster Olof* av Musikverlag Zimmermann i Leipzig, men till denna utgåva hade innehållet förändrats. Några av satserna hade bytt både titel och plats, men av än större vikt hade avslutande ”Ave Maria Stella” (förspel till akt 3) ersatts av den färgrika finalatsen ”Festen vid Norreport”. Helt nytt var dock inte materialet till slutsatsen, eftersom Aulin grep tillbaka på ett tema ur *En stormig dag* och dessutom förde in den patriotiska folkvisan ”Mandom, mod och morske män”.

Orkestersviten inleds med satsen ”Reformatorn” (ursprungligen ”Olof”, förspel till akt 1) vars huvudtema hämtar sin kurvatur från Wagners förspel till *Mästersångarna*. Därefter följer ”Husfrun och barnet” (tidigare ”Christina”, förspel till akt 2) som i sin folkviseton i solooboan till pizzicato-ackompanjemang för tankarna till Tjajkovskij. Tredje sats är ”I Storkyrkan”, dominerad av dramatiserande sekvenser. En hjärtpunkt i verket är ”Margaretas död” som för in en variant av Dies iræ i en sorgemusik som får en påtaglig kuslighet. Så följer festmusiken som final.

I sin runa över Tor Aulin framhåller Wilhelm Peterson-Berger att det är ”den tredje violinkonserten och ’Mäster Olof’-musiken som hävdar en stadigvarande plats i musikpublikens medvetande. De visa också, liksom flera av hans vackra sånger, hans naturs bästa egenskaper, en frisk uppfinning och känsla med någon dragning åt romantiskt svärmeri och samtidigt åt en levnadsglad klangprakt.” Även om framförandena av sviten glesnat ut sedan mitten på 1900-talet håller verket sig kvar på repertoaren.

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Kritisk kommentar

Källmaterial

Utgåvan grundar sig på partitur i autograf (**A**).
Det exemplar som använts som förlaga återfinns hos *Musik- och teaterbiblioteket* i Stockholm.
På titelsidan står det: ”Dem Dichter gewidmet/ Meister Olof/(Mäster Olof)/ Orchester-Suite/
nach Aug. Strindbergs gleichnamigem Drama/ von Tor Aulin/ op. 22”.

Kommentarer

Sats I, Der Reformator (Reformatorn), Moderato

TAKT	INSTR.	ANM.
5	vl I	stråksättning tillagd av en annan hand
8	vl I-II	legato och stråksättning tillagd av en annan hand
9	cb	legato tillagd i understämman i a m t.10-12
11	cl	legato tillagd i a m vl II
13-15	timp	noterna strukna av en annan hand fr. t.13 t.o.m. 1:a 8-delen i t.15 
32-35	vc	tr. i A ersatt med tremolotecken
63-65	archi	stråkdraagsanvisning tillagd av en annan hand
75	timp	1:a tonen ändras till en punkterad halvnot istället för en helnot

Sats II, Sein Weib und Kind (Hustrun och barnet), Andantino

29	cb	arco tillagd, saknas i A
63	vc	pizz tillagd, saknas i A

Sats III, In der Stadtkirche (I Storkyrkan), Allegro molto agitato

11-21	timp	tremolo 16-delar ändrat till tremolo 32-delar i a m t.1-10 (jfr även archi)
22-24	cor 3-4	mp i A ändrat till mf i.a.m. fg, cor 1-2
67, 75, 83	picc	ff tillagd i.a.m. t.59
75, 83	tbni	cresc.båge tillagd i.a.m. t.60, 68
84	tutti	accel. poco a poco tillagd av en annan hand
98	tutti	Animato tillagd av en annan hand
106	tutti	Tempo I. tillagd av en annan hand
133	tutti	Molto allegro e (furioso) tillagd av en annan hand
153	timp	f tillagd i.a.m. archi

Sats IV, Am Todesbette der Mutter (Margaretas död), Molto lento e funebre

42	timp	f tillagd på 4:e slaget i.a.m. tutti
57	fl, ob, cor 1, vl II	con dolore tillagd i a m vl I

Sats V, Das Fest am Norreport (Festen vid Norreport), Allegro vivo

Denna sats saknar repetitionsmarkeringar.
Gran Cassa och Piatti har bytt plats enligt modern notation.

78	vl I-II, vle, vc	arco tillagd, saknas i A
115	tutti	più sostenuto tillagd av en annan hand
133	tutti	a tempo tillagd av en annan hand
167	tamb.	i A , t.167-170 ej utskrivet, anvisning till t.151-154 ”come sopra IV” finns; inslaget i t.167 kan ev. uteslutas, kan vara en missad reminiscens fr. t.151

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.

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Transl. Martin Thomson

Master Olof, Orchestral Suite

When August Strindberg was selecting a composer to make operas of some of his plays, it was Tor Aulin’s name that suggested itself first. In the event, Ture Rangström was the first to compose a Strindberg opera with *The Crown Bride* (1916). Strindberg’s plans for Aulin included references both to possible adaptations of *A Dream Play* and *Ghost Sonata*, but Aulin evidently didn’t consider himself quite up to the task. It was instead his incidental music to *Master Olaf* which was to become his lasting contribution to theatre music. The score was composed for the inauguration of the of the Royal Dramatic Theatre’s new building in 1908, on which occasion the play was performed in its original verse version.

Aulin had been appointed music director of the Royal Dramatic Theatre the previous year, but already for some time he had been composing music for the institution – in 1892 for Ludvig Josephson’s play, *A Stormy Day*, and 1903, for Tor Hedberg’s *Giorgone*. In 1908 came a final contribution in the form of music to Strindberg’s *The Last of the Knights*. This completes the tally of Aulin’s work for the Royal Dramatic Theatre (though he also composed some songs to texts from Strindberg’s plays).

The orchestral suite from *Master Olaf* was published in 1909 by the Leipzig publishers Zimmermann, but in that edition the content had changed somewhat. A number of the movements had changed title and place. More importantly, the concluding “Ave Maria Stella” (Prelude to Act III) had been replaced by the richly coloured finale, “The Feast at Norreport”. That said, the finale material was not entirely new because Aulin borrowed one of the themes from his score for *A Stormy Day*, and he also inserted into the music the patriotic folksong, “Mandom, mod och morske män” (“Manhood, mettle and courageous kinsmen”).

The suite begins with the “The Reformer” movement (originally “Olof”, prelude to Act 1). The main theme borrows its contours from Wagner’s prelude to *Die Meistersinger*. Next comes “Wife and child” (previously “Christina”, prelude to Act 2) which in its folksong-like melody for solo oboe, accompanied by pizzicato strings, is somewhat redolent of Tchaikovsky. The third movement, entitled “The Cathedral”, is dominated by dramatic sequential progressions. A key moment in the work is “Margareta’s death” which employs a variant of the Dies Irae in this music of mourning that achieves a highly palpable effect of eeriness. The feast music follows as the finale.

In his obituary of Aulin, Wilhelm Peterson-Berger concluded that it was primarily “the third violin concerto and the *Master Olaf* music which had secured a lasting place in the audience’s mind. These pieces show, as do several of his beautiful songs, the best qualities of his nature, a

fresh inventiveness and an ability to combine feelings verging on romantic love with the spirit of grandly coloured vivacity.” Although performances of the suite have become less frequent since the middle of the twentieth century, the work still retains a place in the repertoire.

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