



ELFRIDA ANDRÉE

1841–1929

Andante quasi recitativo

Källkritisk utgåva av/Critical edition by Stefan Bohlin

Levande muskarv och Kungl. Musikaliska Akademien

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Andante quasi recitativo

Elfrida Andrée
(1841–1929)

Andante quasi recit. *solo* *p* *poco stringendo*

Violini I
Violini II
Viole
Violoncelli I
Violoncelli II
Contrabbassi

4 *fz* *pp* *ritardando*

Violini I
Violini II
Viole
Violoncelli I
Violoncelli II
Contrabbassi

8

a tempo
tutti

Musical score for measures 8-12. The score is written for six staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff (treble clef) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third staff (alto clef) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth staff (bass clef) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth staff (bass clef) begins with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The sixth staff (bass clef) begins with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

13

Musical score for measures 13-17. The score is written for six staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, and ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*). The second staff (treble clef) begins with a *div.* (divisi) instruction and ends with a crescendo (*cresc.*). The third staff (alto clef) ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*). The fourth staff (bass clef) ends with a crescendo (*cresc.*). The fifth staff (bass clef) ends with a crescendo (*cresc.*). The sixth staff (bass clef) ends with a crescendo (*cresc.*). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

18

Musical score for measures 18-22. The score is written for six staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The dynamics are: *mf*, *f*, *f*, *fz*, *fz*. The second staff includes the instruction *div.* and *p*. The third staff includes *f* and *p*. The fourth staff includes *f* and *p*. The fifth staff includes *f* and *p*. The sixth staff includes *f* and *p*.

23

rit.

Musical score for measures 23-27. The score is written for six staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The dynamics are: *p*, *pp*, *pp*, *pp*, *pp*, *mf*, *pp*, *pp*. The first staff includes the instruction *rit.*. The second staff includes *pp* and *pp*. The third staff includes *pp* and *pp*. The fourth staff includes *pp* and *mf*. The fifth staff includes *pp* and *pp*. The sixth staff includes *pp* and *pp*.

28

div.

div.

Musical score for measures 28-32. The score is written for six staves: two treble clefs (top two), two alto clefs (middle two), and two bass clefs (bottom two). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include accents (>) and hairpins. The word "div." appears above the first and second staves in the final measure of this system.

33

Musical score for measures 33-37. The score continues with the same six-staff layout and key signature. The music is highly rhythmic and technical. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *fz* (forzando) in various staves. The notation includes many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as slurs and accents.

38

div.

Tranquillo

Musical score for measures 38-42. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of six staves. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The dynamics are marked as *p* and *pp*. The tempo is *Tranquillo*. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs. The first two measures of this system are marked with *pp* and *p* dynamics. The subsequent measures continue with *p* dynamics.

43

Musical score for measures 43-46. The score continues from the previous system and consists of six staves. The key signature remains three sharps. The dynamics are marked as *pp* and *f*. The tempo is *Tranquillo*. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs. The first measure of this system is marked with *pp* dynamics, while the subsequent measures are marked with *f* dynamics.

48

Musical score for measures 48-52. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of six staves. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 48 starts with a dynamic of *f*. Measure 49 features a dynamic of *pp*. Measure 50 includes a *rit.* marking and a dynamic of *pp*. Measure 51 has a dynamic of *pp*. Measure 52 ends with a *div.* marking. Dynamics *mf* and *f* are indicated below the first two staves, and *pp* is indicated below the last two staves.

53

Musical score for measures 53-57. The score continues with six staves. Measure 53 starts with a dynamic of *mf*. Measure 54 has a dynamic of *pp*. Measure 55 includes a *rit.* marking and a dynamic of *pp*. Measure 56 has a dynamic of *p*. Measure 57 has a dynamic of *pp*. Dynamics *pp* are indicated below the last two staves.

Elfrida Andrée

Elfrida Andrée omtalas alltid som pionjär, fastän hon inte alls var landets första kvinnliga tonsättare. Men hon var Sveriges första kvinna att erövra organistexamen, dessutom första kvinna att få en organisttjänst – och att kunna ta telegrafistexamen. Elfrida Andrée var också pionjär bland kvinnliga tonsättare genom att ägna sig åt större former såsom orkesterverk och opera.

Elfrida Andrée föddes 1841 i Visby. Familjen var politiskt liberal, vilket gav de båda döttrarna möjligheter till studier och yrkesliv utanför den dåtida konventionen. Den något äldre systern Fredrika (gift Stenhammar) blev en framgångsrik operasångerska. 1855 flyttade Elfrida Andrée till Stockholm, där hon studerade orgel och sång. 1857 kunde hon med dispens avlägga organistexamen vid Musikkonservatoriet som ännu inte tillät kvinnor att gå utbildningen. Vid konservatoriet studerade hon något senare komposition för Ludvig Norman.

Tack vare en lagändring kunde hon 1861 erbjudas tjänst som organist i Finska kyrkan i Stockholm. Samma år påbörjade hon – på faderns förslag – en utbildning till telegrafist och kunde efter en annan lagändring få arbete inom Telegrafverket 1865.

1866 utnämndes Elfrida Andrée till domkyrkoorganist i Göteborg, landets första kvinnliga innehavare av en sådan tjänst och då bara möjlig i det liberalt präglade Göteborg. Parallellt med tjänstgöringen i kyrkan komponerade hon och förkovrade sig också som tonsättare under flera utlandsresor. Hennes kapacitet räckte dessutom till att driva en egen musikskola och att från 1897 leda så kallade folkkonserter som ordnades av Göteborgs Arbetareinstitut. Hon avled i Göteborg 1929.

Elfrida Andrées verksamhet som tonsättare kan enligt hennes livsskildrare Eva Öhrström delas in i tre perioder. Under sina år i Stockholm skrev hon stort anlagda kammarmusikverk samt en uvertyr för orkester, självständigt utformade, men med tydlig inspiration från förebilder som Beethoven, Mendelssohn och Schubert. I Göteborg utvidgade hon sitt register genom att skriva sånger, pianomusik men också flera verk för orkester. Intresset för kammarmusik behöll hon hela tiden, liksom huvuddragen i sin kompositionsstil. Från 1890 inträdde en förändring som i första hand innebar en stilistisk inkludering av både tyska och franska impulser. Hennes största satsning var operan *Frithiofs saga* (1895) med ett libretto av Selma Lagerlöf, komponerad med närhet till Wagners musikdramatiska tänkande.

Elfrida Andrée

Elfrida Andrée has often been spoken of as a pioneer, although in reality she was not Sweden's first female composer. However, she was the first woman in Sweden to earn a degree in organ performance – in addition to being the first woman to be employed as an organist and as a telegraphist. Elfrida Andrée was also a pioneer among Swedish women composers for writing works for large ensemble formats such as orchestral works and opera.

Elfrida Andrée was born in Visby, Sweden, in 1841. Her family was politically liberal, which meant that it was possible for both daughters to study outside of the conventions of the times. Her somewhat older sister, Fredrika (Stenhammar by marriage) became a successful opera singer. Elfrida Andrée moved to Stockholm in 1855, where she studied organ and voice. In 1857 she completed, as an extramural student, a diploma in organ performance at the Royal Conservatory of Music, since at the time women were not permitted to participate in the degree programme. Later, she studied composition with Ludvig Norman at the conservatory.

Fortunately, after a change in the law in 1861, she was offered a position as organist at the Finnish Church in Stockholm. That same year, at her father's suggestion, she also began studying to be a telegraph operator. After another change in the law, in 1865 she began work as a telegraphist at the state-run telegraph service.

In 1866, Elfrida Andrée was promoted to church organist at the Gothenburg Cathedral: the first woman to acquire such a position, which was only possible in the politically liberal city of Gothenburg. In addition to her work at the church, she composed, developing her technique through several trips abroad. She continued to widen her scope, operating her own music school and from 1897, conducting popular concerts arranged by the Gothenburg Worker's Institute. She died in Gothenburg in 1929.

According to her biographer, Eva Öhrström, Elfrida Andrée's career as a composer can be divided into three periods. First, in Stockholm, she wrote several chamber music works in addition to an overture for orchestra – independent in form, but modelled after classical composers such as Beethoven, Mendelssohn and Schubert. Then, in Gothenburg she broadened her repertoire by writing songs, piano pieces and several orchestral works. Throughout this time, she kept up her interest in chamber music, maintaining her compositional characteristic traits. The third period began in 1890, when inspired by French and German impulses she began to develop her compositional style. Her grandest project was the opera *Fritiofs Saga* (1895) with a libretto by Swedish author Selma Lagerlöf, composed with an affinity to Wagner's musical-dramatic ideals

Kritisk kommentar

Autografen (A) finns hos Musik- och Teaterbiblioteket i Stockholm. Det finns även en version av verket med titeln "Andante för violoncell och orgel", samt materialet i stort som sats III i kompositörens 1:a orgelsymfoni.

Kommentarer

Manuskriptet (MS) är välbevarat men några oklarheter har föranlett ställningstaganden framför allt vad betr. viss utelämnad dynamik samt stämdeleddingar/divisianvisningar.

| Takt | Stämna | Anmärkning |
|-------|-----------------|--|
| 1 | Vl. I | Triol förtydligad m. siffra. |
| 4 | Va, Vc., Cb. | Tillagda crescendopilar, i enlighet med Vl. II, som delar såväl <i>fzp</i> som efterföljande decrescendopil m. stämmorna ifråga. |
| 5 | Vl. I | Båge tillagd över triolerna, i analogi med version f. cello och orgel. |
| 6-7 | Vl. II | Båge tillagd. |
| 6-7 | Va | Båge tillagd. |
| 6-7 | Vc. I | Bindebåge satt till c, istället för E som tycks ha noterat i MS. Båge tillagd fr. c-E. |
| 13 | Vl. II | <i>div.</i> tillagt. |
| 16 | Vl. II | Crescendo/decrescendopil tillagd, i enlighet med identisk rytmisk figur i Va, Vc. samt Cb. |
| 18 | Vl. II | Båge tillagd i analogi med t. 19. |
| 21 | Vl. II | <i>div.</i> tillagt fr. t. 21. |
| 23 | Vl. II | Dubbla skaft/stämmor tillagda, i analogi med t. 21-22. |
| 24 | Vc. I | Tenorklav tillagd för bättre läsbarhet. |
| 27 | Vl. II | Bindning tillagd c1-c1, i analogi med t. 25 samt i enlighet med Va. |
| 30 | Vc. II, Cb. | Båge och diminuendopil tillagda, i enlighet med Va. |
| 32 | Vni | <i>div.</i> tillagda. |
| 35 | Vc. I | Basklav återställd. |
| 36 | Vl. II | Stämmorna delade, i analogi med <i>div.</i> -markering fr. t. 32. |
| 45 | Vci, Cb. | Båge tillagd, i analogi med motsv. takt i orgelsymfonin. |
| 48 | Vc. II, Cb. | Lagt till crescpil, i enlighet med Vl. II och Va. |
| 48 | Cb. | Dynamik saknas i MS; <i>mf</i> tillagt av utgivaren i enlighet med Vl. II, Va, Vc. II. |
| 49 | Vc. I | Basklav ändrad till tenorklav liksom i t. 24. |
| 49-50 | Cb. | Bindebåge tillagd samt a i t. 50, i enlighet med Vc. II. |
| 50 | Cb. | ¼-not tillagd i enlighet med Vc. II, samt i analogi med motsv takt i orgelsymfonin. |
| 52 | Vni. | <i>div.</i> -markeringar flyttade hit fr. t. 54. |
| 53 | Vl. I | Stämna 1 dubblerad till stämna 2, genom taktens hela fras av åttodelar. |