



VALBORG AULIN

1860–1928

Tableaux Parisiens

Källkritisk utgåva av/Critical edition by Cristian Marina

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Orkesterbesättning/Orchestra

Flauto I, II

Oboe I, II

Clarinetto I, II in B

Fagotto I, II

Corno I, II in Ess

Corno I, II in F

Tromba I, II in Ess

Trombone I, II, III

Tuba

Timpani

Campane

Arpa

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

Tableaux Parisiens

1. Vie bruyante dans le lointain

on entend sonner les carillons qui se mêlent avec les sons d'un orgue

Valborg Aulin
(1860-1928)

Allegro vivace e con brio

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

2 Clarinetti in B

2 Fagotti

2 Corni in Ess

2 Corni in F

2 Trombe in Ess

Trombone Alto e Tenore

Trombone Basso e Tuba

Timpani

Campane

Arpa

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Bassi

f

mf

p

mf

mf

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

38

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn. A.
Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.
Tuba

Timp.

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

A

a 2

a 2

A

38

a 2

A

a 2

a 2

A

44

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn. A.
Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.
Tuba

Timp.

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

a 2

a 2

The musical score is written for a full orchestra. It begins at measure 44. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in B, Bassoon) and strings (Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello, Basses) have active parts. The brass section (Cor Anglais, Cor F, Trumpet, Trombone A/Trombone T, Trombone B/Tuba) also has parts, with some instruments marked 'a 2' (second ending). The Timpani part features a series of dotted notes. The Arpa (Harp) part is mostly silent. The score is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time.

52

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn. A.
Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.
Tuba

Timp.

Arpa

div. 3

uniti

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

B

p

p

p

p

p

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 52 through 58. The woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in B, Bassoon) and brass section (Cor Anglais, Cor F, Trumpets, Trombones, Tuba) play a complex, rhythmic pattern. The percussion section (Timp, Arpa) provides a steady accompaniment. The string section (Violins I & II, Viola, Violoncello, Basses) features a driving eighth-note pattern in the first two measures, marked 'div. 3' and 'uniti'. A key signature change to B major is indicated by a 'B' in a box above measure 56. The score concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking in measure 58.

59

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (Ess)

Cor. (F)

Tr. (Ess)

Tbn. A.

Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.

Tuba

Timp.

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

f

p

f

p

f

p

p *murmurando*

p *murmurando*

65

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn. A.
Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.
Tuba

Timp.

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

I.

pp

I.

pp

I.

pp

I.

pp

tr

pp

arco

pp

[illegible]

79

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn. A.
Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.
Tuba

Timp.

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

p

arco

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

The musical score for measures 79-86 is presented in a standard orchestral format. The woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in B, Bassoon) plays a melodic line in measures 79-80, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The string section (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Basses) enters in measure 81, playing a melodic line that builds in intensity, marked with a crescendo (*cresc.*). The Viola part is marked *arco*. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor) and a common time signature.

[illegible]

94

C

Fl. *ff* *a 2*

Ob. *ff* *a 2*

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

Fag. *ff* *a 2*

Cor. (Ess) *ff*

Cor. (F) *ff*

Tr. (Ess) *ff*

Tbn. A. *ff*

Tbn. T. *ff*

Tbn. B. Tuba *ff* *a 2*

Timp. *ff*

Arpa

VI. I *ff* *a 2*

VI. II *ff* *a 2*

Vle *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Bassi *ff*

107

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Cor.
(F)

Timp.

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

[illegible]

123

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Cor.
(F)

Timp.

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I.

pp

I.

p

m.s.

m.s.

m.d.

p

8^{va}

pizz.

f

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a full orchestra. Measures 123-126 are characterized by sustained chords in the woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in B, Bassoon) and strings (Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello, Basses). In measure 127, the Clarinet and Bassoon begin a melodic line, while the Oboe and Flute play single notes. The Harp enters with a melodic line in measure 127. The Basses play a pizzicato line starting in measure 127. Dynamics include pp (pianissimo) for the Oboe and Clarinet in measure 127, p (piano) for the Harp in measure 127, m.s. (mezzo-soprano) for the Harp in measure 128, m.d. (mezzo-dolce) for the Harp in measure 129, and f (forte) for the Basses in measure 129. An 8va marking is present in measure 128.

131

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Cor.
(F)

Timp.

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

140

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Cor.
(F)

Timp.

Camp.

Arpa

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp
I.

150

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Cor.
(F)

Timp.

Camp.

Arpa

pp

E

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

arco

pp arco

pp arco

pp

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for page 21, measures 150 to 159. The woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in B, Bassoon) and strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Basses) are present. Measures 150-154 show the woodwinds playing a melodic line with various dynamics (pp, p, f). The strings provide a harmonic background. Measure 155 has a forte 'E' dynamic. Measures 156-159 show the strings playing arco with piano dynamics (pp). The Arpa part is also present, playing a melodic line in measures 150-154.

159

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Cor.
(F)

Timp.

Camp.

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

arco

pp

167

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Cor.
(F)

Timp.

Arpa

8^{va} - - - - -

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

a 2

mf

p

I.

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for page 23, measures 167 to 176. The instruments listed on the left are Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in B (Cl. (B)), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (Cor. (Ess)), Cor F (Cor. (F)), Timpani (Timp.), Harp (Arpa), Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. Measure 167: Flute, Oboe, and Clarinet in B have whole rests. Bassoon has a half note G2. Cor F has a half note G2. Harp has an 8va glissando. Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses have half notes G2. Measure 168: Flute, Oboe, and Clarinet in B have whole rests. Bassoon has a half note G2. Cor F has a half note G2. Harp has a whole rest. Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses have half notes G2. Measure 169: Flute, Oboe, and Clarinet in B have whole rests. Bassoon has a half note G2. Cor F has a half note G2. Harp has a whole rest. Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses have half notes G2. Measure 170: Flute, Oboe, and Clarinet in B have whole rests. Bassoon has a half note G2. Cor F has a half note G2. Harp has a whole rest. Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses have half notes G2. Measure 171: Flute, Oboe, and Clarinet in B have whole rests. Bassoon has a half note G2. Cor F has a half note G2. Harp has a whole rest. Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses have half notes G2. Measure 172: Flute, Oboe, and Clarinet in B have whole rests. Bassoon has a half note G2. Cor F has a half note G2. Harp has a whole rest. Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses have half notes G2. Measure 173: Flute, Oboe, and Clarinet in B have whole rests. Bassoon has a half note G2. Cor F has a half note G2. Harp has a whole rest. Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses have half notes G2. Measure 174: Flute, Oboe, and Clarinet in B have whole rests. Bassoon has a half note G2. Cor F has a half note G2. Harp has a whole rest. Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses have half notes G2. Measure 175: Flute, Oboe, and Clarinet in B have whole rests. Bassoon has a half note G2. Cor F has a half note G2. Harp has a whole rest. Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses have half notes G2. Measure 176: Flute, Oboe, and Clarinet in B have whole rests. Bassoon has a half note G2. Cor F has a half note G2. Harp has a whole rest. Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses have half notes G2.

Musical score for measures 177-183. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet II (Cl. (B)), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (Cor. (Ess)), French Horn (Cor. (F)), Timpani (Timp.), Arpa (Arpa), Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). Measure 177 starts with a key signature change to two sharps (D major) indicated by a double sharp sign on the C line of the Flute staff. The woodwinds play half notes, while the strings play a descending eighth-note scale. The harp plays arpeggiated chords. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) appears at the start of measure 179. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 183.

184

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Cor.
(F)

Timp.

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

p

p

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

191

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Cor.
(F)

Timp.

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

I.

p cresc.

196

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Cor.
(F)

Timp.

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

cresc.

I.

p

cresc.

201

Fl. *cresc.*

Ob.

Cl. (B) I. *cresc.*

Fag. *f*

Cor. (Ess) *p*

Cor. (F)

Tr. (Ess) *f* a 2

Tbn. A.

Tbn. T.

Tbn. B. Tuba

Timp.

Camp.

Arpa

VI. I *f*

VI. II *f*

Vle *f*

Vc. *f*

Bassi *f*

This musical score page displays the 207th measure of a symphony, featuring a variety of instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. (B)), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (Cor. (Ess)), Cor in F (Cor. (F)), and Trumpet in E-flat (Tr. (Ess)). The brass section consists of Trumpet in A (Tbn. A.), Trumpet in C (Tbn. T.), Trumpet in B-flat (Tbn. B.), and Tuba. The percussion section includes Timpani (Timp.) and Cymbals (Camp.). The keyboard section features Arpa (Arpa). The string section includes Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The score is written in 4/4 time and includes dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). A key signature change to G major is indicated by a 'G' in a box above the Flute staff. The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line, while the brass and percussion provide harmonic support. The Flute and Oboe parts are marked with 'a 2', indicating a second ending or a specific articulation. The Timpani part features a series of sixteenth notes, and the Cymbals play a steady rhythm. The Arpa part is marked with a wavy line, indicating a tremolo or a specific texture. The Violin I and II parts play a melodic line, while the Viola, Violoncello, and Basses provide harmonic support. The score is written in 4/4 time and includes dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte).

213

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn. A.
Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.
Tuba

Timp.

Camp.

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

This musical score page contains measures 213 through 218. The woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in B, Bassoon) and the first string section (Violins I and II) play a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The brass section (Cor Anglais, Cor F, Trumpet, Trombones A/T, Trombone/Bass) provides harmonic support with sustained chords and moving lines. The percussion section (Timpani, Cymbals) features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The harp and the second string section (Viola, Violoncello, Basses) play sustained chords and moving lines. The score is written in a key signature of two flats and a common time signature.

219

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn. A.
Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.
Tuba

Timp.

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

a 2

a 2

a 2

con fuoco

con fuoco

con fuoco

con fuoco

con fuoco

226

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn. A.
Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.
Tuba

Timp.

Arpa

VL I

VL II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

[illegible]

238

H

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(Ess)

Cor.
(F)

Tr.
(Ess)

Tbn. A.
Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.
Tuba

Timp.

Camp.

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I.

pp

mf

pp

[illegible]

254

Fl. I.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (Ess)

Cor. (F)

Tr. (Ess)

Tbn. A.

Tbn. T.

Tbn. B. Tuba

Timp.

Camp.

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

ff

dim.

tr

2. Dans la calme de nuit

Andante

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

2 Clarinetti in B

2 Fagotti

2 Corni in F

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Bassi

5

Cl. (B)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

10

Cl.
(B)

Vl. solo

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

un poco cresc.

16

Cl.
(B)

Vl. solo

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

pizz.

pp

pp

pp

pp

21

Vl. solo

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

25

Vl. solo

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

mf

p

p

p

p

p

p

29

Vl. solo

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

un poco cresc.

mf arco

mf arco

mf arco

mf

mf

mf

[illegible]

[illegible]

43

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

a 2

I.

p

trem.

marcato

p

p

p

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 43 through 48. Measure 43 has rests for all instruments. Measure 44 has rests for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Bassoon. The Cor Anglais (F) and Violin I parts begin in measure 44. Measure 45 has rests for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Bassoon. The Cor Anglais and Violin I parts continue. Measure 46 has rests for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Bassoon. The Cor Anglais and Violin I parts continue. Measure 47 has rests for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Bassoon. The Cor Anglais and Violin I parts continue. Measure 48 has rests for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Bassoon. The Cor Anglais and Violin I parts continue. The Viola part begins in measure 44. The Violoncello and Basses parts begin in measure 44. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p*, *marcato*, and *trem.*.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

68

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

p

p

II.

73

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score for measures 73-76 is written for a symphony orchestra. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. (B)), and Bassoon (Fag.). The string section includes Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The score begins with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) in the Oboe and Bassoon parts. The Oboe part features a melodic line with a slur over measures 73 and 74, and a trill in measure 75. The Bassoon part has a similar melodic line with a slur over measures 73 and 74, and a trill in measure 75. The Flute, Clarinet in B-flat, Cor Anglais (F), Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses parts are mostly silent, with some rests and occasional notes. The Viola part has a melodic line with a slur over measures 73 and 74, and a trill in measure 75. The Violoncello part has a melodic line with a slur over measures 73 and 74, and a trill in measure 75. The Basses part has a melodic line with a slur over measures 73 and 74, and a trill in measure 75.

77

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(F)

I. solo

p marcato

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*)

*)

*) se kritisk kommentar

3. Scène de bal

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

2 Clarinetti in A

2 Fagotti

2 Corni in E

Arpa

Tempo di valse *)

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Bassi

Cor.
(E)

V1. I

V1. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

**) se kritisk kommentar*

cresc.

16

Ob. I. *p*

Cor. (E) *p*

VI. I *p*

VI. II *p*

Vle

Vc. *p*

Bassi *p*

22

Fl. I. *p*

Ob. *un poco cresc.*

Cl. (A) *un poco cresc.*

Fag. *un poco cresc.*

Cor. (E) *p*

VI. I *grazioso*

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

28

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

poco a poco cresc.

cresc.

f

a 2

3

I.

35

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

This musical score page contains measures 35 through 39 of a symphony. The instrumentation includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in A (Cl. (A)), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (Cor. (E)), Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Basses (Bassi). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 4/4. Measures 35-39 show a complex orchestral texture. The woodwinds (Fl., Ob., Cl. (A), Fag.) and Violins (VI. I, VI. II) play rapid sixteenth-note passages, often with trills at the end of the phrases. The Bassoon (Fag.) has a melodic line with a trill in measure 39. The Cor Anglais (Cor. (E)) provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained chords. The Viola (Vle) plays a melodic line with a trill in measure 39. The Violoncello (Vc.) and Double Basses (Bassi) play a steady, rhythmic accompaniment with sustained notes and some melodic movement.

41

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Flauto II muta in
Flauto Piccolo

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

L

L

p

p

p

p

pizz.

arco

pizz.

p

49

Flauto Piccolo

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.
I.

Cor.
(E)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

3

3

3

3

55

Picc. *pp*

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (A) *pp*

Fag. *pp*

Cor. (E) *pp*

VI. I *pp*

VI. II *pp*

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

60

Picc. *muta in Flauto*

Fl. *I. pp* 3

Ob.

Cl. (A) *pp* 3

Fag.

Cor. (E)

VI. I 3

VI. II 3

Vle

Vc. *p*

Bassi *pizz.*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 60 through 65. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. Measure 60: Piccolo (Picc.) has a quarter note G#4. Measures 61-62: Piccolo and Flute I (Fl. I.) have triplet eighth notes. Measure 63: Flute I has a triplet eighth note marked 'I.' and 'pp'. Measure 64: Clarinet in A (Cl. (A)) has a triplet eighth note marked 'pp'. Measures 65: Violoncello (Vc.) has a triplet eighth note marked 'p'. Basses (Bassi) have a triplet eighth note marked 'pizz.'.

66 M

Fl. *pp*

Ob. I. *pp*

Cl. (A) *pp*

Fag. *p*

Cor. (E) *pp*

Arpa *p sempre*

Vl. I *p*

Vl. II *p*

Vle *p*

Vc. *p*

Bassi *arco p*

73

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Arpa

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 73 through 79. The Flute and Oboe parts consist of whole rests. The Clarinet (A) and Bassoon parts play sustained notes with slurs. The Cor Anglais part has whole rests. The Arpa part features triplet patterns in measures 74, 75, and 79. The Violin I and Violin II parts have melodic lines with slurs. The Viola part has a continuous eighth-note pattern. The Violoncello and Basses parts play sustained notes, with the Basses part starting on a piano (p) dynamic.

[illegible]

87

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Arpa

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

94

Fl. *mf*

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score for page 61, measures 94-100, is arranged in a system of ten staves. The Flute (Fl.) part begins at measure 94 with a melodic line marked *mf*. The Oboe (Ob.) part has a sustained note. The Clarinet (A) (Cl. (A)) and Bassoon (Fag.) parts have sustained notes. The Cor Anglais (Cor. (E)) part is silent. The Arpa part has chords. The Violin I (VI. I) and Violin II (VI. II) parts have sustained notes. The Viola (Vle) part has a melodic line. The Violoncello (Vc.) and Basses (Bassi) parts have sustained notes.

101

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p *leggiere*

p *leggiere*

p *leggiere*

p

pizz.

pizz.

p

109

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

p *leggero*

pizz.

p *leggero*

pizz.

p *leggero*

arco

arco

117

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Arpa

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

N

pizz.

arco

mf

I.

125

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Arpa

Vi. I

Vi. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

mf

I.

The musical score for measures 125-132 is written for a symphony orchestra. The Flute (Fl.) and Oboe (Ob.) parts have a melodic line starting in measure 125, marked *mf*. The Clarinet (A) (Cl. (A)) and Bassoon (Fag.) parts have a sustained harmonic line. The Violin I (Vi. I) and Violin II (Vi. II) parts have a melodic line. The Viola (Vle) part has a rhythmic pattern. The Violoncello (Vc.) and Basses (Bassi) parts have a sustained harmonic line. The Cor Anglais (Cor. (E)) and Arpa parts are silent.

[illegible]

[illegible]

148

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

155

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score for measures 155-160 features the following details:

- Flute (Fl.):** Rests throughout the measures.
- Oboe (Ob.):** Melodic line starting in measure 155 with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and a half note in measure 156. It then has rests for the remainder of the measures.
- Clarinet (A) (Cl. (A)):** Melodic line starting in measure 155 with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and a half note in measure 156. It then has rests for the remainder of the measures.
- Bassoon (Fag.):** Melodic line starting in measure 155 with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and a half note in measure 156. It then has rests for the remainder of the measures.
- Cor Anglais (Cor. (E)):** Rests throughout the measures.
- Harp (Arpa):** Complex arpeggiated pattern across all measures, featuring various chords and intervals.
- Violin I (VI. I):** Melodic line starting in measure 155 with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and a half note in measure 156. It then has rests for the remainder of the measures.
- Violin II (VI. II):** Melodic line starting in measure 155 with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and a half note in measure 156. It then has rests for the remainder of the measures.
- Viola (Vle):** Melodic line starting in measure 155 with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and a half note in measure 156. It then has rests for the remainder of the measures.
- Violoncello (Vc.):** Simple harmonic accompaniment with a half note in measures 155, 156, and 158, and rests in measures 157 and 159.
- Basses (Bassi):** Simple harmonic accompaniment with a half note in measures 155, 156, and 158, and rests in measures 157 and 159.

161

Fl. *p*

Ob. *mf*

Cl. (A) *p*

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Arpa *p* *mf*

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle *p* *mf*

Vc. *mf*

Bassi *mf*

[illegible]

175

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

f

f

The musical score for measures 175-182 is written for a symphony orchestra. The Flute (Fl.) and Oboe (Ob.) parts are marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The Clarinet (A) (Cl. (A)) and Bassoon (Fag.) parts are marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The Cor Anglais (Cor. (E)) part is marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The Arpa part consists of chords. The Violin I (VI. I) and Violin II (VI. II) parts have long melodic lines. The Viola (Vle) part has a rhythmic pattern. The Violoncello (Vc.) and Basses (Bassi) parts have long melodic lines.

183 **P**

Fl. *p* I.

Ob. *p*

Cl. (A) *p*

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Arpa

Vl. I **P** *p*

Vl. II *p*

Vle *p*

Vc. *p* pizz.

Bassi *p* pizz.

[illegible]

[illegible]

207

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Arpa

Q

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

f

p

cresc.

arco

f

p

3

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for page 76, starting at measure 207. The woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in A, Bassoon) plays a melodic line with slurs and breath marks. The Cor Anglais (E) plays a similar line. The Arpa (Harp) is silent. The string section (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Basses) plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with dynamics ranging from *f* to *p*. The Viola and Violoncello parts are marked *arco* and *cresc.*. The Violin I part has a triplet of eighth notes in measure 212. A 'Q' mark is present above the Violin I staff in measure 211.

213

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Arpa

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

cresc.

p

I.

tr

3

cresc.

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

p

220

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I.

p

un poco cresc.

un poco cresc.

un poco cresc.

p

grazioso

227

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Arpa

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

poco a poco cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

I.

I.

I.

musical score for measures 227-233. The score includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (A), Bassoon, Cor Anglais, Arpa, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Bassoon parts are mostly rests, with some notes in measure 233. The Cor Anglais part has a melodic line with a crescendo. The Arpa part is mostly rests. The Violin I part has a melodic line with a crescendo. The Violin II part has a melodic line with a crescendo. The Viola part has a melodic line with a crescendo. The Violoncello and Basses parts have a melodic line with a crescendo. The score is marked with 'poco a poco cresc.' and 'cresc.'

234 **R** a 2

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f* a 2

Cl. (A) *f* a 2

Fag. *f* a 2

Cor. (E) *f*

Arpa

Vl. I *f* **R**

Vl. II *f*

Vle *f*

Vc. *f*

Bassi *f*

The musical score for page 80, measures 234-240, is written for a symphony orchestra. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'a 2'. The dynamics are marked 'f' (forte). The score features various musical notations including triplets, slurs, and accidentals. A rehearsal mark 'R' is present at the beginning of measures 234 and 238.

Fl. Flauto II muta in Flauto Piccolo

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Arpa

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

241

tr

3

S

I.

p

I.

p

pizz.

arco

pizz.

p

248

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Arpa

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

This musical score page contains measures 248 through 253. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The Piccolo part begins in measure 250 with a triplet of eighth notes (F#, G#, A) marked *p*, followed by a sixteenth-note scale. The Flute part has a melodic line in measures 248-249 marked *p*. The Oboe, Clarinet (A), and Bassoon parts have sustained notes in measures 249-250 marked *p*. The Cor Anglais part has a sustained note in measures 250-251 marked *p*. The Arpa part is silent. The Violin I and II parts have triplet figures in measures 248-249 and 250-251 marked *p*. The Viola part has a sustained note in measure 248. The Violoncello and Basses parts have sustained notes in measures 248-249.

261

Picc. *pp* 3 muta in Flauto

Fl. I. 3

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E) I. *mf*

Arpa

Vl. I arco *cresc.*

Vl. II arco *cresc.*

Vle arco *mf cresc.*

Vc. arco *mf cresc.*

Bassi

269

Fl. I. *f* *ff* *a 2*

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

Cl. (A) I. *f* *ff*

Fag. *ff* *a 2*

Cor. (E) *ff*

Arpa

Vl. I *ff* 3

Vl. II *ff* 3

Vle *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Bassi *arco* *ff*

276

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Arpa

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

This musical score page contains measures 276 through 283. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in A, Bassoon) and strings (Violins I & II, Viola, Violoncello, Basses) are active throughout. The Flute and Bassoon parts include trills and triplets, with the Bassoon also featuring a '2' marking. The Oboe and Clarinet parts consist of sustained chords and melodic lines. The Horn in E plays a series of sustained chords. The Harp part is marked with rests. The Violins I and II play a rhythmic triplet pattern. The Viola, Violoncello, and Basses provide a harmonic foundation with sustained notes and moving lines.

283

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Arpa

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score for page 87, measures 283-289, is written for a symphony orchestra. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (A) (Cl. (A)), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (Cor. (E)), Arpa, Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The flute and violin parts feature triplet patterns in the first three measures. The bassoon, cor anglais, and cello/bass parts have a long melodic line in the first three measures. The woodwinds and strings play sustained chords or patterns in the first three measures. The arpa part is silent throughout the page.

4. Un soir de fête à Trocadero

Tempo di marcia

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

2 Clarinetti in A

2 Fagotti

2 Corni in H

2 Corni in E

2 Trombe in H

Trombone Alto
e Tenore

Trombone Basso
Tuba

Timpani

Triangolo

Piatti
Gran Cassa

Tempo di marcia

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Bassi

4

Fl. *ff* a 2

Ob. *ff* a 2

Cl. (A) *ff* a 2

Fag. *ff* a 2

Cor. (H) *ff*

Cor. (E) *ff* a 2

Tr. (H) *f* *ff*

Tbn. A. *ff*

Tbn. T. *ff* a 2

Tbn. B. Tuba *ff* a 2

Timp. *ff*

Tri. *ff*

Pt. G.C. *ff*

Vl. I *ff*

Vl. II *ff*

Vle *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Bassi *ff*

7

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(H)

Cor.
(E)

Tr.
(H)

Tbn. A.
Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.
Tuba

Timp.

Tri.

Pt.
G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

a 2

a 2

7

7

7

10

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(H)

Cor.
(E)

Tr.
(H)

Tbn. A.
Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.
Tuba

Timp.

Tri.

Pt.
G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

This musical score page contains measures 13 through 16 of a symphony. The instrumentation includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in A (Cl. (A)), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (Cor. (H)), Cor Anglais (Cor. (E)), Trumpet (Tr. (H)), Trombone A (Tbn. A.), Trombone T. (Tbn. T.), Trombone B. (Tbn. B.), Tuba, Timpani (Timp.), Triangle (Tri.), Gong/Cymbal (Pt. G.C.), Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score begins with a rehearsal mark 'T' at measure 13. The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line, while the brass instruments provide harmonic support. The dynamic markings are *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *a 2* (second ending). The score is written for a full orchestra, with each instrument part on a separate staff. The woodwinds and strings are in the upper staves, while the brass and percussion are in the lower staves. The strings play a continuous melodic line, while the woodwinds and brass play a more rhythmic pattern. The overall texture is rich and complex, typical of a late 19th-century symphony.

17

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(H)

Cor.
(E)

Tr.
(H)

Tbn. A.
Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.
Tuba

Timp.

Tri.

Pt.
G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

f

a 2

f

p

f

p

f

p

f

20

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(H)

Cor.
(E)

Tr.
(H)

Tbn. A.
Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.
Tuba

Timp.

Tri.

Pt.
G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

f

p

a 2

dim.

23

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f* a 2

Cl. (A)

Fag. *p*

Cor. (H) *f* a 2

Cor. (E) *f* a 2

Tr. (H) *f*

Tbn. A.

Tbn. T.

Tbn. B. Tuba

Timp.

Tri.

Pt. G.C.

VI. I *f*

VI. II *f*

Vle *f*

Vc. *f* *p*

Bassi *f* *p*

26

Fl. *f e cresc.* *ff*

Ob. *f e cresc.* *ff*

Cl. (A) *p* *f e cresc.* *ff*

Fag. *ff*

Cor. (H) *f e cresc.* *ff*

Cor. (E) *f e cresc.* *ff*

Tr. (H) *f e cresc.* *ff*

Tbn. A. *ff*

Tbn. T. *ff*

Tbn. B. Tuba *ff*

Timp. *ff*

Tri.

Pt. G.C.

VI. I *f e cresc.* *ff*

VI. II *f e cresc.* *ff*

Vle *f e cresc.* *ff*

Vc. *f e cresc.* *ff*

Bassi *f e cresc.* *ff*

29 U a 2

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(H)

Cor.
(E)

Tr.
(H)

Tbn. A.
Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.
Tuba

Timp.

Tri.

Pt.
G.C.

ff

ff

U

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

32

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(H)

Cor.
(E)

Tr.
(H)

Tbn. A.
Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.
Tuba

Timp.

Tri.

Pt.
G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

a 2

a 2

a 2

a 2

f

35

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(H)

Cor.
(E)

Tr.
(H)

Tbn. A.
Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.
Tuba

Timp.

Tri.

Pt.
G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

a 2

3

3

tr

39

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(H)

Cor.
(E)

Tr.
(H)

Tbn. A.
Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.
Tuba

Timp.

Tri.

Pt.
G.C.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

45

2^{da} volta dal Φ al Coda

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(H)

Cor.
(E)

Tr.
(H)

Tbn. A.
Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.
Tuba

Timp.

Tri.

Pt.
G.C.

2^{da} volta dal Φ al Coda

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

47

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Cor.
(H)

Timp.

Vi. I

Vi. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

49

Cor.
(H)

Timp.

Vi. I

Vi. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

51

Cor. (H)

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

53

Cl. (A)

Cor. (H)

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

V

p cresc.

dim.

V

55

Ob.

Cl. (A)

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p cresc.

dim.

p

p

57

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

p

p

I.

59

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Cor.
(E)

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

61

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Cor.
(E)

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p cresc.

dim.

63

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Cor.
(E)

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I.

p cresc.

I.

dim.

65

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p cresc.

mf

I.

dim.

[illegible][illegible]

81

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I.

p

I.

p

I.

83

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(H)

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I.

p

p

[illegible]

87 **X**

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Vl. I **X**

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

89

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A) I.

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

cresc.
a 2

91

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I.

p



93

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

a 2



95

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p e cresc.

mf

dim.

I.

99 **Y**

Fl. *p cresc.* *p cresc.* *mf* I.

Ob. *p* I.

Cl. (A) *p* I.

Fag. *p cresc.* *mf*

Cor. (E) III. *p cresc.*

Y

Vl. I *p cresc.*

Vl. II *p cresc.* *p cresc.* *p cresc.*

Vle *p cresc.* *p cresc.* *p cresc.*

Vc. *p cresc.* *p cresc.* *p cresc.*

Bassi *p cresc.* *p cresc.* *p cresc.*

104

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

mf

p

dim.

pizz.

arco

[illegible]

113

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor.
(H)

Cor.
(E)

Tr.
(H)

Tbn. A.
Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.
Tuba

Timp.

Tri.

Pt.
G.C.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

pp

I.

pp

6

#

[illegible]

Da capo al Φ

117

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. (A) *f*

Fag. *f*

Cor. (H) *f*

Cor. (E) *f* a 2

Tr. (H) *f*

Tbn. A. *f*

Tbn. T. *f*

Tbn. B. Tuba *f*

Timp. $\#^{\flat}$

Tri. *f*

Pt. G.C. *f*

Da capo al Φ

Vl. I *f*

Vl. II *f*

Vle *f*

Vc. *f*

Bassi *f*

123

Fl. *ff* a 2

Ob. *p* I. *ff*

Cl. (A) *ff* a 2

Fag. *p* I. *ff*

Cor. (H) *p* I. *ff*

Cor. (E) *p* I. *ff*

Tr. (H) *ff*

Tbn. A. *ff*

Tbn. T. *ff* a 2

Tbn. B. Tuba *ff*

Timp. *p* *ff*

Tri. *ff*

Pt. G.C. *ff*

VI. I *p* *ff*

VI. II *p* *ff*

Vle *p* *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Bassi *ff*

Valborg Aulin

Valborg Aulin (1860–1928) hade en betydande karriär som tonsättare i hemstaden Stockholm. Den avbröts dock 1903 när hon flyttade till Örebro för att verka som musiklärare. Under de aktiva åren som kompositör fick hon åtskilliga verk utgivna och framförda. Med god utbildning och starkt präglad av sin uppväxt i musiken skrev hon musik som uppskattades i samtiden: verk för mestadels hem och salong, franskinflerad, men ändå klart tillhörig en nordisk tradition.

Valborg Aulin föddes i Gävle, där fadern då hade tjänst som läroverkslärare. Redan året efter hennes födelse flyttade familjen till Stockholm, där brodern Tor, den blivande violinisten och tonsättaren, föddes 1866. Som så många andra inledde Valborg Aulin med musikstudier i hemmet, för att senare ta privatlektioner. 1877–82 studerade hon vid Musikkonservatoriet, där hon hade lärare som Hilda Thegerström (piano), Hermann Berens och Sven August Lagergren (komposition) samt Albert Rubenson och Ludvig Norman (instrumentation). Norman förblev en viktig stödjare fram till sin bortgång 1885.

Hon bedrev under åren 1885–87 studier utanför Sverige: först i Köpenhamn för Niels W. Gade, därefter i Paris, där hon tog lektioner för Benjamin Godard (komposition) och E. Bourgain (piano), men också för tonsättarna Jules Massenet och Ernest Guiraud. I Paris tillkom två större anlagda verk: *Tableaux Parisienne* för orkester och *Procul este* för soloröst, kör och stråkorkester. Dessa format lämnade hon dock efter Parisvistelsen och skrev fortsättningsvis mestadels kammarmusik, precis som många av hennes samtida kvinnliga kolleger.

Under Stockholmsåren undervisade hon i piano och harmonilära, men framträdde också som pianist, bland annat tillsammans med brodern Tor och hans stråkkvartett. Hennes kompositioner fick jämförelsevis god spridning. En stråkkvartett (nr 1 i F-dur) trycktes 1888 av Musikaliska konstföreningen. Hon uppmärksammades genom egna kompositionsaftnar 1896 och 1901. Även om undervisning var hennes huvudsyssla i Örebro framträdde hon också som pianist. Hon ägnade sig dessutom åt att arrangera konserter.

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Tableaux Parisiens, svit för orkester

Våren 1885 tilldelades Valborg Aulin det prestigefyllda Jenny Lind-stipendiet av Musikaliska akademien, något som gav henne möjlighet att vidareutbilda sig för bland andra Benjamin Godard i Paris. Främsta fokus i undervisningen var orkestrering och instrumentation. Vid sidan av lektionerna besökte Aulin många orkesterkonserter som blev stora upplevelser för henne. I ett brev från resan nämner Aulin att *Symphonie fantastique* av Hector Berlioz gjort starkt intryck på henne. Vidare skriver hon att Jules Massenets orkestersvit *Scènes alsaciennes* givit henne första initiativet ”till den komposition, med hvilken jag för närvarande är sysselsatt”. Verket som Aulin började komponera i Paris var orkestersviten *Tableaux Parisiens*.

Sviten komponerades under Godards överinseende och Aulin bestämde sig för att skicka hem den till Musikaliska akademien som prov på vad hon gjort under resan. Två satser fullbordades och sändes hem till Sverige under våren 1886. I ett brev från april 1887 beskriver hon att ytterligare två satser är färdiga, men att ”den sista felar ännu”. När det sedan står om sviten i tidningar i januari 1888 får vi veta att verket ska uppföras på en symfonikonsert i februari. Då hittar man även programbeskrivningar av verkets fyra satser; den felande femte satsen tycks Aulin således ha övergett tanken på.

Dagarna nära inpå uruppförandet måste dock något ha hänt. I tidningen från 22 februari 1888, dagen då konserten skulle äga rum, står att uppförandet av sviten måste skjutas upp. Orsaken är okänd; i tidningen hänvisas till ”mellankomna hinder”. Det sorgliga är att uppförandet inte bara skjuts upp utan ställs in. Under Aulins tid spelas

sviten aldrig på konsert. *Tableaux Parisiens* är Aulins enda orkesterverk, bortsett från vokalverk med ackompanjerande orkester. Verket trycktes inte utan finns bevarat i tonsättarens handskrift. På försättsbladet finns en dedikation till hovkapellmästare Conrad Nordqvist, som var dirigent vid konserten då verket skulle uruppföras. Samtliga satser har beskrivande titlar (vilka Aulin skrev på franska).

Första satsen är frisk och livlig och bär rubriken "Brusande liv". Den skildrar folklivet på gatorna under karnevalstiden, dock med ett avbrott då plötsligt ett klockspel klingar och orgeltoner ljuder på avstånd. Vandraren träder in i Madeleinekyrkan och överraskas av tystnaden. "Nattens stillhet" är rubriken på den lugnare andra satsen, som skildrar när främlingen återvänt hem och fördjupar sig i sig själv. Här beskrivs också en poetisk gitarrspelar. Satsen inleds med ett klarinettsolo utan ackompanjering som skapar en drömlig stämning. Den inledande melodin tas sedan över av en soloviolin ackompanjerad av ett pizzicato. Tredje satsen, "Balscén", präglas av en elegant karaktär och valsrytmer. Eftersom Aulin under komponerandet av *Tableaux Parisiens* nämner *Symphonie fantastique* som ett favoritverk ligger det nära till hands att dra paralleller balscenen i detta verk. Sista satsen, "Festafton på Trocadéro", skildrar fontäner, festbelysning och fyrverkerier.

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Valborg Aulin

Valborg Aulin (1860–1928) had a respectable career as a composer in what was then her hometown Stockholm. However, it was interrupted in 1903, when she moved to Örebro for a post as a music teacher. During her active composing years, several of her works were published and performed. With a good education, and much affected by her musical upbringing, she wrote music that was appreciated by her peers: mostly works for homes and salons, with a French influence but clearly based in a Nordic tradition.

Aulin was born in Gävle, where her father worked as a schoolteacher. The year after her birth, the family moved to Stockholm, where her brother Tor, later to become a violinist and composer, was born in 1866. As many others, Aulin began studying music at home, and later had private lessons. From 1877 to 1882 she studied at the Royal Conservatory of Music, where her teachers were Hilda Thegerström (piano), Herman Berens and Sven August Lagergren (composition) and Albert Rubenson and Ludvig Norman (instrumentation). Norman was to be a strong supporter of hers until his death in 1885.

She spent the years from 1885 to 1887 studying outside Sweden: first in Copenhagen for Niels W. Gade, and then in Paris, where she had lessons with Benjamin Godard (composition) and E. Bourgain (piano), and also the composers Jules Massenet and Ernest Guiraud. In Paris, two of her greater composed works came to be: *Tableaux Parisienne* for orchestra and *Procul este* for solo voice, choir and string orchestra. However, she abandoned these formats after Paris, and mostly went on to write chamber music, just like many of her female colleagues of the day.

During her years in Stockholm, she taught piano and harmony, but also performed as a pianist, including appearances with her brother Tor and his string quartet. Her compositions were fairly well circulated. A string quartet (no. 1 in F major) was printed in 1888 by the Swedish Art Music Society. Her own composition soirées garnered her some attention between 1896 and 1901. Though teaching was her main occupation in Örebro, she also performed as a pianist and organised concerts.

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Trans. Martin Thomson

Tableaux Parisiens, suite for orchestra

In the spring of 1885, Valborg Aulin was awarded the prestigious Jenny Lind scholarship by Kungliga Musikaliska akademien (the Royal Swedish Academy of Music), which gave her the opportunity to further her education under, among others, Benjamin Godard in Paris. The main focus of her instruction was orchestration and instrumentation. In addition to the lessons, Aulin attended many orchestral concerts that were significant experiences for her. In a letter from the trip, Aulin mentions that *Symphonie fantastique* by Hector Berlioz made a strong impression on her. She further writes that Jules Massenet's orchestral suite *Scènes alsaciennes* provided her with the initial motivation 'for the composition with which I am currently engaged'. The work that Aulin began composing in Paris was the orchestral suite *Tableaux Parisiens*.

The suite was composed under Godard's supervision and Aulin decided to send it home to the Kungliga Musikaliska akademien as proof of what she accomplished during the trip. Two movements were completed and sent home to Sweden in the spring of 1886. In a letter from April 1887, she writes that two more movements are finished, but that 'the last one is still not quite right'. When the suite is described in newspapers in January 1888, we learn that the work is to be performed at a symphony concert in February. A program describing the work's four movements also appears at this time – Aulin thus seems to have abandoned the failed fifth movement.

In the days leading up to the premiere, however, something must have happened. A newspaper from February 22, 1888, the day when the concert was to take place, states that the performance of the suite must be postponed. The cause is unknown; the newspaper refers to 'intervening obstacles'. The sad thing is that the performance was not only postponed but cancelled. The suite would never be played at a concert during Aulin's lifetime. *Tableaux Parisiens* is Aulin's only orchestral work, apart from vocal works with accompanying orchestra. The work was not printed but is preserved in the composer's hand. On the cover page there is a dedication to court conductor Conrad Nordqvist, who was to have been the conductor at the premier concert of the work. All the movements have descriptive titles, which Aulin wrote in French.

The first movement is refreshing and lively and is entitled 'Boisterous life'. It depicts the life of the people on the streets during the carnival season, but with a sudden break when a bell suddenly rings and the tones of an organ sound in the distance. The wanderer enters L'Église de la Madeleine and is surprised by the silence. 'In the stillness of the night' is the title of the calmer second movement, which depicts the stranger's return home, immersed in her thoughts. A poetic guitar player is also described here. The movement begins with a clarinet solo without accompaniment that creates a dreamlike atmosphere. The introductory melody is then taken over by a solo violin accompanied by a pizzicato. An elegant character and waltz rhythms permeate the third movement, 'Ballroom Scene'. Since Aulin, during the composition of *Tableaux Parisiens*, mentions the *Symphonie fantastique* as a favourite work, it is easy to draw parallels to the ballroom scene in this work. The last movement, 'An Evening of Festivities at Trocadéro', depicts fountains, festive lighting and fireworks.

Kritisk kommentar

Källmaterial

Utgåvan baserar sig på partituret i autograf (A).
Det exemplar som använts som förlaga återfinns hos *Musik- och teaterbiblioteket* i Stockholm.
På partituromslaget står det: ”à Monsieur/Conrad Nordquist./Tableaux Parisiens./Suite pour orchestre./par/Valborg Aulin.”

Kommentarer

I A förekommer svitens satser i omvänd ordning, dvs 1, 4, 3, 2. Satsmarkeringen är gjord med blyerts, kompletterad av tonsättarens anvisning om att sats nr 4 ”Un soir de fête à Trocadero” ska spelas sist i följd.
I A saknas de sista sidorna tillhörande sats nr 2 ”Dans le calme de la nuit”.

1. Vie bruyante dans le lointain

Repetitionsmarkeringar tillagda i t.153, 181.

TAKT	INSTR.	ANM.
51	fg tbn tuba bassi	heltaktslegato ändrat i a m bassi t.7
117	cor Ess	f tillagt i a m cor F
117	archi	f tillagt
124-125	cor Ess F	accenter tillagda i a m t.117-122
129	cl I	I. tillagt
129-134	cor Ess F	accenter tillagda i a m t.117-122
133	cl	ciss1 - dissonans, ändrat till d1
165	cb	pp tillagt i a m övr. archi
260	camp	c ändrat till b

2. Dans le calme de la nuit

Repetitionsmarkering tillagd i t.25.

40	träbl	cresc tillagt i a m cor vc
65	fl	a 2 tillagt
70	cl I	i A f2 ändrat i utg. till fiss2
73	cl II	felnoterat h1 – ska vara ciss2 (klingande h1)

3. Scène de bal

I A står det under tempoangivelse: ”Le chef d’orchestre doit battre à 3 temps”.
Repetitionsmarkering tillagd i t.145, 183.

4. Un soir de fête à Trocadero

Både Gran Cassa och Piatti noteras i A på d1. Ändrat i utgåvan till d1 resp. h1.

TAKT	INSTR.	ANM.
23	archi	2:a 4-delen, f tillagt i a m övr. instr.
28	fl ob cl cor tr archi	ff tillagt i a m fg
115	cor E I	p tillagt
116	cor H II	f ersatt med mf
116	cor E	mf cresc tillagt