



ADOLF FREDRIK
LINDBLAD
1801–1878

Smärre kompositioner I
efterlämnade arbeten för piano

Minor Compositions I
posthumous works for piano

Emenderad utgåva/Emended edition

Levande Musikarv och Kungl. Musikaliska akademien

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Smärre kompositioner.

Nº 1.

Allegretto. M. M. ♩ = 84.

A. F. Lindblad.

PIANO

[p]
sempre legato

cresc.

dim. *p*

cresc. *dim.*

p *p*

cresc. *pp*

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

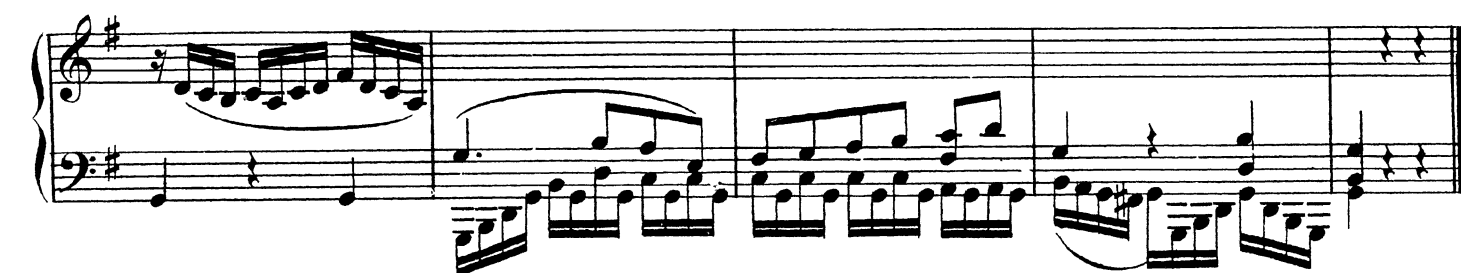
- System 1:** Treble staff has *cresc.* markings. Bass staff has an *f* marking.
- System 2:** Treble staff has *f*, *dim.*, and *pp* markings. Bass staff has *pp* markings.
- System 3:** Treble staff has *cresc.* and *f* markings. Bass staff has *f* markings.
- System 4:** Treble staff has *dim.* and *p* markings. Bass staff has *p* markings.
- System 5:** Treble staff has *cresc.* and *tr* markings. Bass staff has *dim.* markings.
- System 6:** Treble staff has *p* markings. Bass staff has *p* markings.
- System 7:** Treble staff has *p* and *pp* markings. Bass staff has *p* markings.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 2 1 in the final system).

Nº 2.

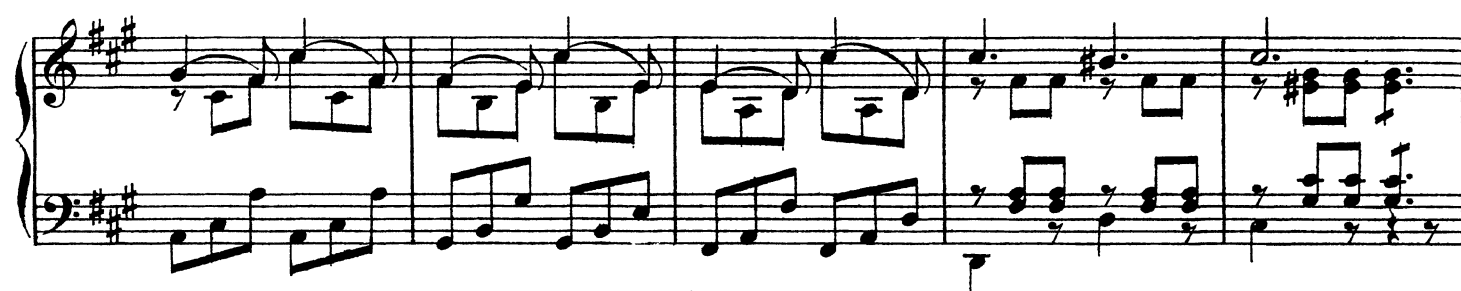
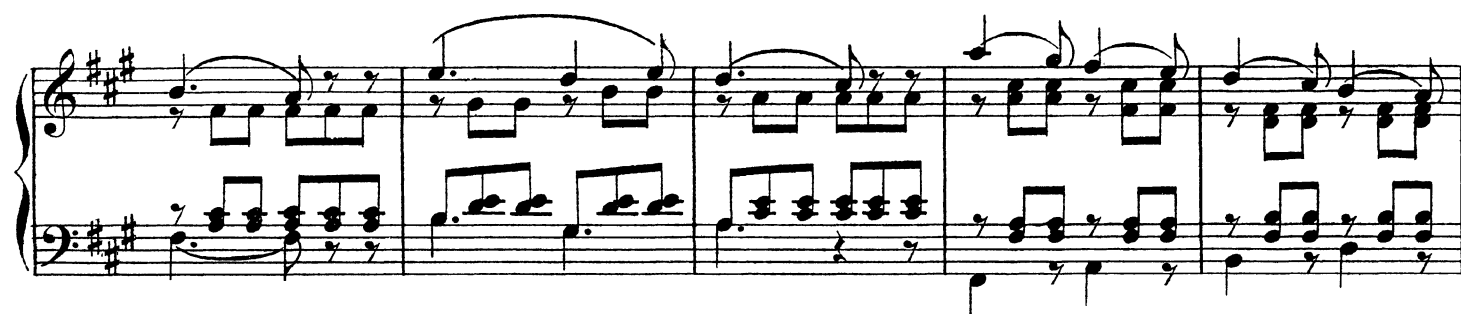
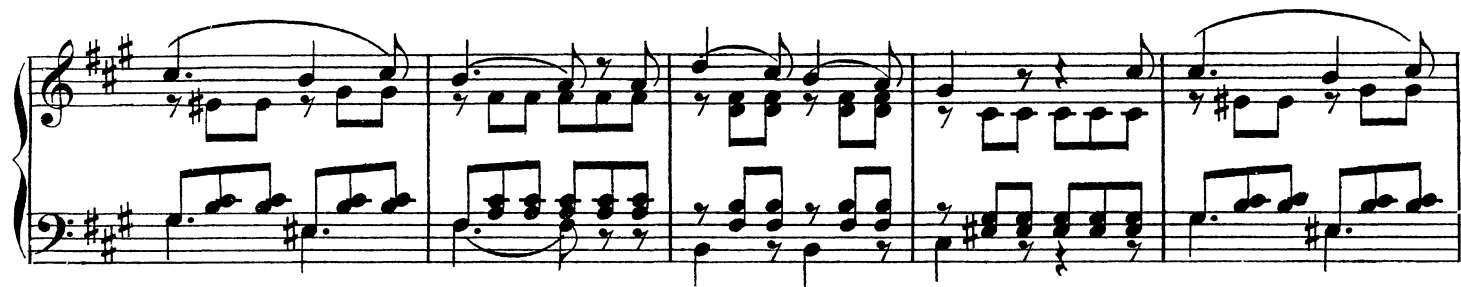
Allegro. M. M. ♩ = 120.

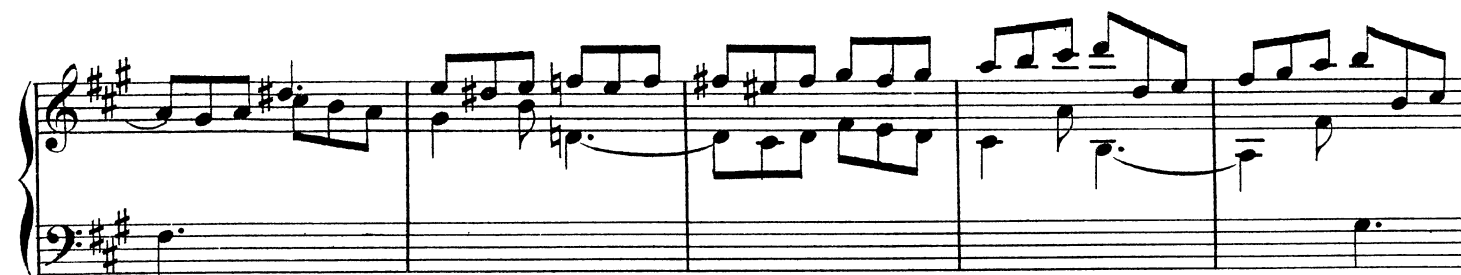
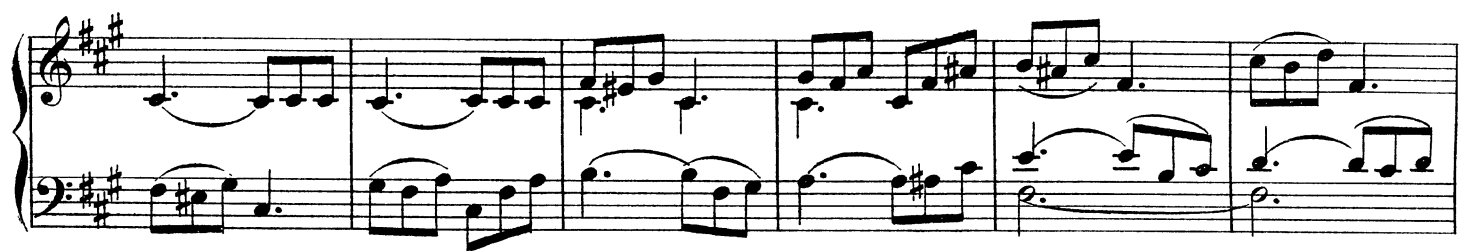
The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegro. M. M. ♩ = 120.' The piece consists of eight systems of two staves each. The melody is primarily in the treble clef, while the bass clef provides a steady accompaniment. The music is characterized by its rhythmic drive and melodic clarity. The final system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots, indicating the end of the piece.



Nº 3.

Allegro. M.M. ♩ = 116.





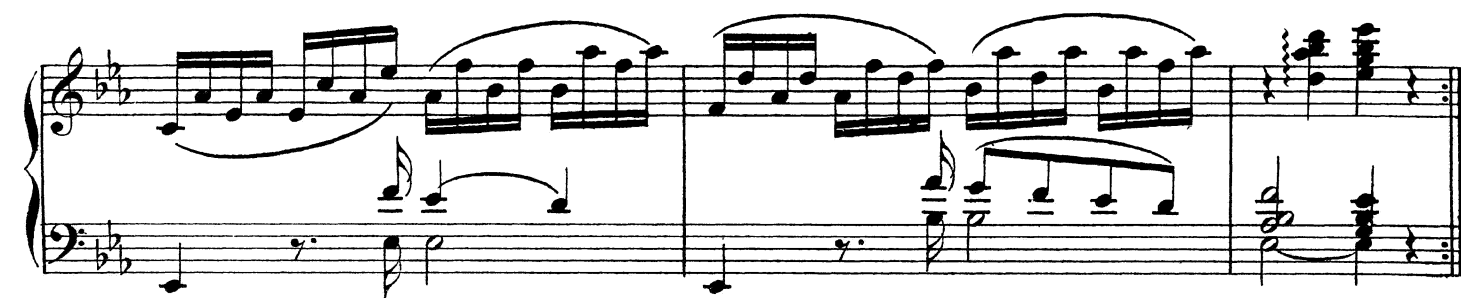


Allegro.



Nº 4.

Andante. M. M. ♩ = 69.



This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *f* (first measure), *p* (second measure), *f* (third measure).
- System 2:** Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *p* (first measure), *cresc.* (third measure).
- System 3:** Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *f* (first measure), *cresc.* (second measure), *f* (third measure), *p* (fourth measure), *cresc.* (fifth measure).
- System 4:** Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *p* (second measure).
- System 5:** Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *p* (second measure).
- System 6:** Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *cresc.* (first measure), *dim.* (third measure).
- System 7:** Treble staff has a melodic line. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *p* (first measure), *espressivo* (second measure), *cresc.* (third measure).

Nº 5.

Andante con moto. M.M. ♩ = 80.

The musical score is written for piano and violin. The tempo is Andante con moto, with a metronome marking of 80 quarter notes per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into six systems, each with a piano (p) and violin (v) staff. The piano part is characterized by a continuous, intricate melody with frequent slurs and ties. The violin part consists of chords and occasional melodic fragments. The dynamics are marked as follows: *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *dim. e con espressione* (diminuendo and with expression). The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, featuring seven systems of staves. The key signature is four flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various dynamics and articulation marks:

- System 1:** Treble and bass staves. Dynamics include *ff* and *[7]*.
- System 2:** Treble and bass staves. Dynamics include *p*.
- System 3:** Treble and bass staves. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *sfz*.
- System 4:** Treble and bass staves. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*.
- System 5:** Treble and bass staves. Dynamics include *f*, *pp*, and *cresc.*.
- System 6:** Treble and bass staves. Dynamics include *con espr.*.
- System 7:** Treble and bass staves. Dynamics include *pp*.

The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

Allegro. M. M. ♩. = 126.

Nº 6.

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble and bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a metronome marking of 126 beats per minute. The piece is numbered 'Nº 6'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics are indicated by letters: *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). The score is organized into six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The music features a continuous eighth-note melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The piece concludes with a final cadence.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a *sf* (sforzando) marking. The bass staff has a *sf* marking.
- System 2:** Treble staff has a *fp* (fortissimo piano) marking. The bass staff has a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a *p* (piano) marking. The bass staff has a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.
- System 4:** Treble staff has a *f* (forte) marking. The bass staff has a *p* (piano) marking.
- System 5:** Treble staff has a *ff* (fortissimo) marking. The bass staff has a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking.
- System 6:** Treble staff has a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The bass staff has a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.
- System 7:** Treble staff has a *p* (piano) marking. The bass staff has a *p* (piano) marking.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble staff has slurs and accents. Bass staff starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and has a *dim.* marking in the third measure.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic patterns with slurs and accents.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a *cresc.* marking in the third measure. Bass staff continues with slurs and accents.
- System 4:** Treble staff features chords and rests. Bass staff has a *dim.* marking in the fifth measure. A forte (*f*) dynamic is marked at the beginning of the bass staff.
- System 5:** Treble staff has slurs and accents. Bass staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic in the third measure.
- System 6:** Treble staff has slurs and accents. Bass staff has slurs and accents, ending with a rest.

pp cresc. f dim.

Allegretto. M. M. $\text{♩} = 120$. N^o 7.

p 1.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** Features a first ending bracket labeled "2." at the beginning. The bass line has a rest followed by a series of eighth notes.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development with various note values and slurs.
- System 3:** Includes the dynamic marking *dim.* (diminuendo) and *p* (piano).
- System 4:** Features the dynamic marking *cresc.* (crescendo).
- System 5:** Includes the dynamic marking *f* (forte) and accents (>) over certain notes.
- System 6:** Includes the dynamic markings *dim.*, *p*, and *cresc.*. It also features a repeat sign with first and second endings.
- System 7:** Includes the dynamic marking *p* and the instruction *ritenuto* (ritardando).

Nº 8.

Andante. M. M. ♩ = 100.

The musical score is written for piano and right hand. It consists of six systems of staves. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 6/8. The tempo is Andante, with a metronome marking of 100 beats per minute. The score includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *dim.* (diminuendo). The score is written in a single system of staves, with the piano part on the left and the right hand on the right.

This page of musical notation, numbered 19, contains six systems of piano accompaniment. The key signature consists of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation is written for a grand piano, with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace on the left.

The first system begins with a treble staff containing eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. A dynamic marking *[p]* appears in the third measure of the first system.

The second system continues the sixteenth-note pattern in the bass staff. A *cresc.* marking is placed above the bass staff in the second measure, and a forte *f* marking appears in the third measure of the bass staff.

The third system features a treble staff with chords and a bass staff with a sixteenth-note pattern. A piano *p* marking is placed above the bass staff in the third measure.

The fourth system shows a treble staff with chords and a bass staff with a sixteenth-note pattern. A forte *f* marking is placed above the bass staff in the second measure.

The fifth system continues the sixteenth-note pattern in the bass staff. A *cresc.* marking is placed above the bass staff in the first measure, and a piano *p* marking appears in the third measure of the bass staff.

The sixth system concludes the page with a treble staff featuring a melodic line and a bass staff with a sixteenth-note pattern. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Adolf Fredrik Lindblad

Adolf Fredrik Lindblad hade en komplicerad uppväxt och en lika ombytlig tid som ung vuxen. Född 1801 i Skänninge av en ogift mor kom han vid ett års ålder till en fosterfamilj, där hustrun var moderns moster. Efter inledande skolgång i Östergötland fortsatte han från 1809 i Stockholm, där modern då bodde och var gift med en skådespelare vid Kungl. Teatern. Efter styvfaderns död 1813 fick Adolf Fredrik Lindblad återvända till fosterföräldrarna som snart flyttade till Norrköping. Där fick han sin första skolning i musik: piano och flöjt.

Fosterfadern som var handlare styrde Adolf Fredrik Lindblad mot sitt eget yrke. Efter några år i fosterfaderns affär fick han 1818–19 arbeta vid ett skeppsklareringskontor i Hamburg. I denna stad fick Adolf Fredrik Lindblad viktiga impulser av tysk litteratur och musik.

Sommaren 1822 kom han till Bleckenstad utanför Mjölby för att undervisa gårdens döttrar i pianospel. En av dem, Sophie Kernell, skulle bli hans hustru. Där lärde han också känna en kusin till husets syskonskara, Per Daniel Amadeus Atterbom, en livsavgörande vänskap för Lindblad.

Genom Atterboms förmedling flyttade Lindblad till Uppsala, i första hand för studier i harmonilära för universitetets *director musices*, Johann Christian Friedrich Hæffner. Men han kom också in i stadens konstnärliga och litterära kretsar. Där fanns redan Atterbom, men också Erik Gustaf Geijer som skulle bli en annan nära vän. I denna miljö blommade Lindblad ut som sångtonsättare.

Sångkomponerande var tidigare liktydigt med att skapa sällskapsvisor. Den nyromantiska dikten gav tonsättarna nya utmaningar. Lindblads sånger är texttolkande och låter melodin och pianostämman föra en dialog. Från visans tid stammar dock Lindblads länge utnyttjade praxis att flerstrofiga dikter sjungs till samma ackompanjemang. Adolf Fredrik Lindblad komponerade över 200 sånger, varav en del skrevs för vännen Jenny Lind.

Med salongsvärdinnan Malla Silfverstolpe och Erik Gustaf Geijer for Lindblad 1825–26 via Köpenhamn till Berlin, där han tog lektioner i komposition för Carl Friedrich Zelter och i pianospel för Ludwig Berger. Via Zelter lärde han känna Felix Mendelssohn. Vänskapen med denne blev viktig och varade livet ut.

Tillbaka i Sverige slog han och hustrun Sophie sig ner i Stockholm. Där startade Lindblad 1827 en musikskola, vilken under lång tid skulle bli hans huvudsakliga inkomstkälla. Under Stockholmsåren skrev Lindblad sin enda opera, *Frondörerna* (1835), som emellertid inte blev någon större framgång. Han komponerade också två symfonier (1832, 1855).

Adolf Fredrik Lindblad tillbringade sina sista år på Lövingsborgs gård strax söder om Linköping, där dottern Lotten bodde. Han avled där 1878.

Om utgåvan

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Tryckår: 1884.

Adolf Fredrik Lindblad

Adolf Fredrik Lindblad had a complicated childhood and likewise an unsettled period as a young adult. Born in Skänninge in 1801 to an unwed mother he was taken in by a foster family, of which the wife was his mother's aunt, when he was only one year old. After starting school in Östergötland, in 1809 he moved to Stockholm to continue studying near his mother, who was married to an actor at the Royal Opera. After his stepfather's death in 1813, Adolf Fredrik Lindblad returned to live with his foster parents, who soon moved to Norrköping. There he received his first music lessons in piano and flute.

His foster father, who was a merchant, persuaded Adolf Fredrik Lindblad to follow in his footsteps. After several years at his foster father's business, Adolf Fredrik worked from 1818 to 1819 at a shipping discharge office in Hamburg. While working in Hamburg, Adolf Fredrik Lindblad encountered German literature and music, which would prove to be an important influence on his later career as a composer.

The summer of 1882 he arrived in Bleckenstad, on the outskirts of Mjölby, to teach the daughters at a country estate piano. One of the girls, Sophie Kernell, would later become his wife. He also became acquainted with a cousin to the siblings at the estate, Per Daniel Amadeus Atterbom, who would become an important life long friend.

With Atterborn's assistance, Lindblad moved to Uppsala in order to study harmony with the university's *director musices*, Johann Christian Friedrich Hæffner. He also came in contact with the city's artistic and literary circles. Atterbom already lived in Uppsala, as well as Erik Gustaf Geijer, who would become another close friend. Lindblad thrived as an art song composer in this environment.

In earlier times, song composition had been equivalent to writing popular drawing-room ballads. Later, with the advent of the neo-romantic poem, composers were provided with new challenges and opportunities. Lindblad's songs are settings of text to music and provide a dialogue between the vocal melody and the piano. For a long time Lindblad made use of the older ballad praxis of using poems consisting of several stanzas sung to the same accompaniment. Adolf Fredrik Lindblad composed over 200 songs, of which several were written for his friend the singer Jenny Lind.

Together with music salonnière Malla Silfverstolpe and Erik Gustaf Geijer, Lindblad travelled by way of Copenhagen to Berlin, where he took lessons in composition from Carl Friedrich Zelter and studied piano with Ludwig Berger. Through Zelter he got to know Felix Mendelssohn. This was the beginning of an important friendship which lasted for the rest of his life.

Returning to Sweden, he and his wife Sophie settled down in Stockholm. Lindblad started a music school there in 1827, which for a long time would be his main source of income. During his years in Stockholm Lindblad wrote his only opera, *Fronddörerna* (1835), which was never successful. He also composed two symphonies (1832, 1855).

Adolf Fredrik Lindblad spend his final years at Lövingsborg's manor, just south of Linköping, where his daughter Lotten resided. He died there in 1878.

About the edition

Levande Musikarv's (Swedish Musical Heritage's) emendated editions are editorially revised and corrected versions of previously printed material, with comments on the corrections and amendments inserted as footnotes. Adjustments to slurs, accidentals, accents and articulation marks that have not affected the reading have been made without comment.

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