



LENNART LUNDBERG

1863–1931

Sechs Klavierstücke

för piano

Six piano pieces
for piano

Häfte II/*Volume II*

Emenderad utgåva/Emended edition

Levande Musikarv och Kungl. Musikaliska akademien

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Nocturne.

(Till Fru Karin Kvalvik.)

Lento.

Lennart Lundberg, Op. 35. N^o 1.

Piano.

pp *il canto ten.*
una corda

con ped. *sempre arpeggiando*

pochiss. rit.

7

pp a tempo

12

pp

tre corde

19

pp *una corda*

poco rit.

26

pp poco più mosso

cresc.

tre corde

31

molto cresc. *f*

36

sost. *pp più mosso ma non troppo poco a poco crescendo*
una corda

43

tre corde *molto cresc.* *allarg.* *più mosso*
f *misterioso pp*
una corda

52

crescendo ed accel.
tre corde

62

sf *sempre cresc.* *ff* *rall.*

Vivace.

71

pp
una corda

Musical score for measures 71-76. The piece is in A major (three sharps). The right hand features a rapid sixteenth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic is *pp* (pianissimo) and the instruction *una corda* is present.

77

crescendo -
tre corde
molto cresc. -

Musical score for measures 77-82. The right hand continues with the sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand accompaniment changes to a dotted quarter note pattern. The dynamic *pp* is maintained. The instruction *crescendo - tre corde* is written across measures 77-80, and *molto cresc. -* spans measures 81-82.

83

- pp sub. e tranq.
crescendo e più vivo -
- allarg. -

Musical score for measures 83-88. The right hand continues with the sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand accompaniment changes to a dotted quarter note pattern. The dynamic *pp* is maintained. The instruction *- pp sub. e tranq.* is written across measures 83-84, *crescendo e più vivo -* spans measures 85-86, and *- allarg. -* spans measures 87-88.

89

Con espansione ma sostenuto
sempre f

Musical score for measures 89-94. The right hand continues with the sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand accompaniment changes to a dotted quarter note pattern. The dynamic *f* (forte) is indicated. The instruction *Con espansione ma sostenuto* is written above the right hand, and *sempre f* is written below the left hand.

95

f

Musical score for measures 95-100. The right hand continues with the sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand accompaniment changes to a dotted quarter note pattern. The dynamic *f* (forte) is indicated.

101

f

107

*pp e tranqu.
una corda*

cresc.

tre corde

113

f

crescendo

119

f

dim

e poco rall.

126

pp

una corda

ppp

rallentando

Barcarole.

(Till Edvin Svensson.)

Op. 35. N^o 2.

Moderato. *p cantabile*

pp

con ped. una corda *tre corde*

7

molto f pp

14

p

20

27

33

pp una corda *p* tre corde *crescendo*

40

f *pp* *ten.* *con pcd.*

47

poco a poco crescendo - - - *molto*

53

pp subito *più mosso* *crescendo* *sempre*

57

f *molto crescendo ed allarg.*

a tempo

61

sempre f ten. con ped.

con espansione

66

poco rit.

ff appassionato

72

diminuendo

mf

78

p

dim.

sempre

pp

rall.

85

Tempo I.

pp

p

una corda

94

94

sfz

cresc. *f* *pp*

Measures 94-102: Treble and bass staves in B-flat major. Measure 94 has a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 95 has a fortissimo (sfz) dynamic. Measure 96 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 97 has a crescendo (cresc.) dynamic. Measure 98 has a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 99 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 100 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 101 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 102 has a piano (pp) dynamic.

103

103

mf *crescendo* *f*

Measures 103-111: Treble and bass staves in B-flat major. Measure 103 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 104 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 105 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 106 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 107 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 108 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 109 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 110 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 111 has a forte (f) dynamic.

112

112

sempre f

Measures 112-120: Treble and bass staves in B-flat major. Measure 112 has a sempre forte (sempre f) dynamic. Measure 113 has a sempre forte (sempre f) dynamic. Measure 114 has a sempre forte (sempre f) dynamic. Measure 115 has a sempre forte (sempre f) dynamic. Measure 116 has a sempre forte (sempre f) dynamic. Measure 117 has a sempre forte (sempre f) dynamic. Measure 118 has a sempre forte (sempre f) dynamic. Measure 119 has a sempre forte (sempre f) dynamic. Measure 120 has a sempre forte (sempre f) dynamic.

121

121

pp *tranquillo* *poco* *pp* *molto tranqu.*

una corda

Measures 121-130: Treble and bass staves in B-flat major. Measure 121 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 122 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 123 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 124 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 125 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 126 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 127 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 128 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 129 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 130 has a piano (pp) dynamic.

131

131

rit. *a tempo* *pp* *ppp* *ppp*

Measures 131-140: Treble and bass staves in B-flat major. Measure 131 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 132 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 133 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 134 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 135 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 136 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 137 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 138 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 139 has a piano (pp) dynamic. Measure 140 has a piano (pp) dynamic.

Ballade.

(Till Henning Mankell.)

Op. 38. N° 3.

Molto moderato.

pp una corda *poco rit.* *a tempo*

con ped.

cresc.

f *p* *f* *dim. e rallentando*

Doppio movimento.

f *p sempre staccato* *molto*

8va bassa

22

Measures 22-25 of a musical score. Measure 22 features a triplet of eighth notes in the bass clef. Measure 23 has a piano (*pp*) dynamic. Measures 24 and 25 show a gradual increase in volume, marked by the instruction *poco a poco crescendo molto*. The bass clef contains complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes.

26

Measures 26-28 of a musical score. Measure 26 has a piano (*pp*) dynamic. Measures 27 and 28 show a continuous increase in volume, marked by the instruction *sempre crescendo*. The bass clef contains complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. Measure 28 ends with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a sforzando (*sfz*) accent.

29

Measures 29-31 of a musical score. Measure 29 has a sforzando (*sfz*) accent. Measure 30 has a piano (*pp*) dynamic and a staccato marking. Measure 31 shows a gradual increase in volume, marked by the instruction *poco a poco crescendo molto*. The bass clef contains complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes.

32

Measures 32-34 of a musical score. Measure 32 has a piano (*pp*) dynamic. Measures 33 and 34 show a gradual increase in volume, marked by the instruction *poco a poco crescendo molto*. The bass clef contains complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes.

35

Measures 35-37 of a musical score. Measure 35 has a piano (*pp*) dynamic. Measures 36 and 37 show a gradual increase in volume, marked by the instruction *poco a poco crescendo molto*. The bass clef contains complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes.

38

Measures 38-40 of a piano piece. The music is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. Measure 38 starts with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The right hand plays a series of chords, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A crescendo hairpin begins in measure 39 and continues through measure 40.

41

Measures 41-43. Measure 41 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand continues with chords, and the left hand has a more active eighth-note pattern. In measure 42, the dynamic changes to mezzo-forte (*mf*). The piece concludes in measure 43 with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained note in the left hand.

44

Measures 44-46. Measure 44 is marked *molto crescendo*. Measure 45 features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. Measure 46 continues with *ff* and includes an eighth-note triplet in the right hand.

47

Measures 47-49. Measure 47 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 48 is marked *molto*. Measure 49 features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and an eighth-note triplet in the right hand.

50

Measures 50-52. Measure 50 begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and the instruction *e più tranquillo*. Measure 51 continues with *pp*. Measure 52 is marked *cresc. e molto stringendo* and features an eighth-note triplet in the right hand.

53

Measures 53-55. Measure 53 starts with a fortissimo (*sfz*) dynamic. Measure 54 is marked *poco più lento*. Measure 55 is marked *cresc. ed accel.* and features an eighth-note triplet in the right hand.

57 ⁸

f

60

ff *pp*

63

e più tranq.

una corda

una corda

67

poco

tre corde

poco

tre corde

71

a poco molto crescendo

molto

a poco molto crescendo

molto

75

ppp una corda

ppp una corda

79

Measures 79-81 of a piano piece. The music is in A major (three sharps). The right hand features a melodic line with a long slur over measures 79-81. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A piano dynamic (*p*) is indicated at the beginning of measure 79.

82

Measures 82-84. The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand accompaniment is marked *crescendo* starting in measure 82 and *poco a poco crescendo* starting in measure 83. The instruction *tre corde* is written below the left hand in measure 83.

85

Measures 85-87. The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand accompaniment is marked *crescendo* starting in measure 85.

88

Measures 88-90. The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand accompaniment is marked *molto crescendo* starting in measure 88. The instruction *Tempo I.* appears at the end of measure 88. The right hand ends with a fermata. The left hand continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A fortissimo dynamic (*sf*) is indicated at the end of measure 90, followed by the instruction *sempref*.

91

Measures 91-93. The right hand features a melodic line with a long slur over measures 91-93. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The instruction *e pesante* is written below the left hand in measure 91. A fortissimo dynamic (*ff*) is indicated at the end of measure 93.

95

100

105

110

113

ff

f

molto crescendo

ff e poco più mosso

poco stringendo

crescendo

allargando

fff

sf

* Återställningstecken infört för H1.

Lennart Lundberg

Lennart Lundberg tillhör den skara som burit upp pianospelet i Sverige. Han gjorde det som en firad pianist, som erkänd pedagog, men också som tonsättare – även om den sidan av hans gärning är mindre bekant.

Lennart Arvid Lundberg föddes i Norrköping 1863. Han var son till bankkassören Magnus Lundberg och hans hustru Augusta (f. Svartling). Han sattes tidigt framför pianot och visade snart sin kapacitet. Lennart Lundberg antogs vid Musikkonservatoriet 1881, 18 år gammal, och studerade piano för legendariska Hilda Thegerström samt komposition för Conrad Nordqvist och Joseph Dente. Efter att ha tagit sina examina 1886 genomförde han vidare studier i Paris 1888–91 för Camille Dubois (elev till Chopin) och Ignacy Paderewski. Väl hemma igen inledde han en bana som konserterande pianist, vilken också tog honom utomlands, bland annat till Paris och London.

Ganska snart kom han in i undervisning, det område som skulle bli hans främsta fält och där han blev en av landets odiskutabla auktoriteter. 1903 började han sitt arbete som lärare i piano vid Musikkonservatoriet, han befordrades till professor 1913 och var kvar i tjänsten ända till 1928. Under sina många år vid konservatoriet skolade han i stort sett alla framstående pianister i nästa generation: Stina Sundell, Sven Brandel, Olof Wibergh och Gunnar de Frumerie, för att nämna några av de ledande namnen.

1904 invaldes han som ledamot i Kungl. Musikaliska akademien. Lennart Lundberg avled i Karlshamn 1931.

Lennart Lundberg komponerade parallellt med sin lärargärning. I första hand skrev han verk för det egna instrumentet, soloverk i klassiska former som sonater (tre stycken), ballader, fantasier, nocturner, etyder, etc. Utöver pianoverk skrev han ett antal sånger, men alltså inga verk i större format. Även som tonsättare förmedlade Lennart Lundberg delar av 1800-talets tradition – pianoinstrumentets stora epok. Men i hans verk finns också drag från hans egen tid, nämligen en utvidgad harmonik som kan innehålla dissonanser och som därmed närmar sig ett kärvare uttryck.

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Om utgåvan

Levande Musikarvs emenderade utgåvor är redaktionellt genomsedda och korrigerade utgåvor av tidigare tryck med kommentarer rörande rättelser och ändringar införda i form av fotnoter. Justeringar av bågar, förtecken, accenter och artikulation som inte har medfört förändrad läsart har utförts utan kommentar.

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Lennart Lundberg

Lennart Lundberg belongs to the group of musicians promoted the piano in Sweden. He did so not only as a celebrated pianist and recognised educator, but also as a composer – even though this part of his activities is less well known.

Lennart Arvid Lundberg was born in Norrköping in 1863. He was the son of the bank teller Magnus Lundberg and his wife Augusta (née Svartling). As a young child he was soon sitting in front of the piano, demonstrating his facility with the instrument. Lennart Lundberg was accepted into the Royal Conservatory of Music in 1881 at the age of 18 and studied piano with the legendary Hilda Thegerström, as well as composition with Conrad Nordqvist and Joseph Dente. After completing his final examinations in 1886 he undertook further studies in Paris from 1888 to 1891 with Camille Dubois – a student of Chopin – as well as with Ignacy Paderewski. Upon his return home, he began a career as a concert pianist, which also took him abroad, including to Paris and London.

Fairly soon, he began teaching – the arena for which he would be best known – becoming one of Sweden's undisputed authorities on piano pedagogy. In 1903, he began working as a piano teacher at the Royal Conservatory of Music, being promoted to professor in 1913, and continuing there until 1928. During his many years at the conservatory he trained virtually all of the next generation's most prominent pianists: Stina Sundell, Sven Brandel, Olof Wibergh and Gunnar de Frumerie, to name a few of the leading musicians at the time.

In 1904 he was elected into the Royal Swedish Academy of Music. Lennart Lundberg died in Karlshamn in 1931.

Parallel to his teaching activities, Lennart Lundberg also composed. Firstly, he composed for his own instrument, solo works in classical forms such as sonatas (three pieces), ballads, fantasies, nocturnes, etudes and more. In additions to piano works he wrote a number of songs, but never composed any larger works. As a composer, Lundberg often conveyed aspects of the 19th century's tradition – that of the piano's great epoch. Still, in his work one hears the strains of his own time, namely extended harmonies in which one can find dissonances, thus approaching a harsher expression.

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Trans. Jill Ann Johnson

About the edition

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