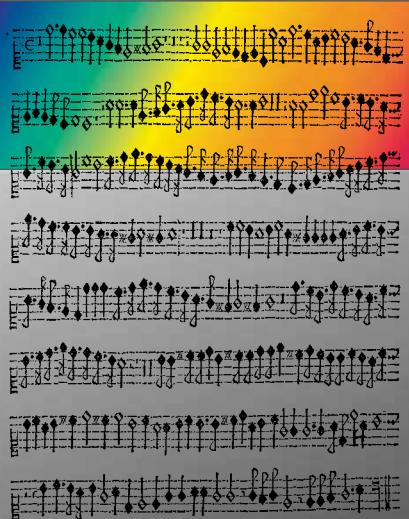


ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR SPIELMUSIK



**Drei Lieder
aus Lettland**
für Blockflötenquartett
eingerichtet von
Ronald J. Autenrieth

**Three Songs
from Latvia**
for recorder quartet

MOECK

Vorwort

Die vorliegenden Sätze zu lettischen Volksliedern geben einen sicherlich recht begrenzten Einblick in die Vielfalt überlieferten baltischen Liedgutes.

Sie sollen die alten Melodien nicht durch allzu kunstfertige Zutaten in ein fremdes Licht rücken, sondern sich bemühen, dem Aussagegehalt der zugrunde gelegten Weisen nachzuspüren, wobei auch Text und Handlung der bearbeiteten Lieder deren Diktion beeinflussten.

Als Beispiel seien die stets fließenden Achtel der „Kahnfahrt“ oder die träumerischen Akkorde der Episode im Rosengarten genannt.

Darüber hinaus soll sich auch und gerade der flötenspielende Laie durch eine lebendige Stimmführung und schöne Klanglichkeit der Sätze angesprochen fühlen.

Verwendung fanden die folgenden lettischen Volkslieder:

1. „Cekulaina zile dzieda“
2. „Tris jaunas masas sed rozu darza“
3. „Apsegloju melnu kuili“

Die Nr. 3 stelle man sich in der Ausführung als einen gut markierten Geschwindmarsch vor.

Preface

These arrangements of folksongs from Latvia give us a quite limited insight into the variety of the wealth of traditional baltic songs.

They do not, however, alienate the old melodies from their origins through the addition of artificial elements, but attempt to delve into the basic content of the tunes. Also the words and story of the song arrangements influence their style.

As an example of this we can take the constantly flowing quavers of the “Boat ride” or the dreamy chords of the episode in the rose garden.

Further to this, the arrangements should appeal in particular to the amateur recorder player, because of their lively part-writing and beautiful tone colours.

The following Latvian folksongs were used:

1. “Cekulaina zile dzieda”
2. “Tris jaunas masas sed rozu darza”
3. “Apsegloju melnu kuili”

No. 3 should be performed as an accentuated quick march.

Translation: D. Lakey

Préface

Les mouvements que voici et qui se rapportent à des chansons populaires lettones ne donnent qu'un bref aperçu de la diversité du répertoire des chansons baltiques qui nous a été transmis.

Ces mouvements ne sauraient donner une fausse image des anciennes mélodies en y apportant des éléments trop ingénieux; ils s'efforcent au contraire de retransmettre le sens et le contenu des mélodies qui ont été utilisées à la base, le texte et l'action des chansons arrangées ayant influencé leur style.

Citons en exemple les croches toujours allantes de la balade en canot ou bien les accords rêveurs de l'épisode qui se déroule dans le jardin de roses.

En outre, le flûtiste amateur lui aussi saura apprécier la conduite de la voix vivante et la belle sonorité des mouvements.

Les chansons populaires lettones suivantes ont été utilisées:

1. «Cekulaina zile dzieda»
2. «Tris jaunas masas sed rozu darza»
3. «Apsegloju melnu kuili»

Pour ce qui est de la chanson n° 3, il convient de s'imaginer qu'il s'agit d'une marche rapide à la cadence bien marquée.

Traduction: A. Rabin-Weller

Ronald J. Autenrieth

Drei Lieder aus Lettland

für Blockflötenquartett
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Lustige Kahnfahrt

verspielt, nicht schnell

The musical score consists of four staves, each representing a different instrument: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The music is written in common time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Soprano and Alto parts begin with eighth-note patterns, while the Tenor and Bass provide harmonic support with sustained notes and bassline patterns. The Alto part features a prominent sixteenth-note run starting at measure 10. The Tenor part includes a melodic line with eighth-note pairs. The Bass part provides a steady harmonic foundation with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with measure numbers 5, 10, and 8 indicated above the staff.

Schwesterlein im Rosengarten

ruhig

S 8

A *p zart*

T *p zart*

B

5

10

1.

Wilde Jagd

sehr lebhaft, straff

Soprano (S): Treble clef, C major (no sharps or flats), common time.

Alto (A): Treble clef, C major (no sharps or flats), common time.

Tenor (T): Treble clef, C major (no sharps or flats), common time.

Bass (B): Bass clef, C major (one flat), common time.

Musical score page 6, measures 8-15. The score consists of four staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the second staff a treble clef, the third staff a treble clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. Measure 8 starts with eighth-note pairs. Measure 9 begins with eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 10 shows eighth-note pairs with some grace notes. Measure 11 features eighth-note pairs with sixteenth-note fills. Measure 12 contains eighth-note pairs. Measure 13 has eighth-note pairs. Measure 14 includes eighth-note pairs. Measure 15 concludes with eighth-note pairs. Measure 16 begins with eighth-note pairs. Measure 17 continues with eighth-note pairs. Measure 18 ends with eighth-note pairs. Measure 19 begins with eighth-note pairs. Measure 20 concludes with eighth-note pairs.

a tempo

Musical score page 6, measures 16-20. The score consists of four staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the second staff a treble clef, the third staff a treble clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. Measure 16 starts with eighth-note pairs. Measure 17 begins with eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 18 shows eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Measure 19 features eighth-note pairs with sixteenth-note fills. Measure 20 concludes with eighth-note pairs.

Musical score page 6, measures 21-25. The score consists of four staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the second staff a treble clef, the third staff a treble clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. Measure 21 starts with eighth-note pairs. Measure 22 begins with eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 23 shows eighth-note pairs with grace notes. Measure 24 features eighth-note pairs with sixteenth-note fills. Measure 25 concludes with eighth-note pairs.