

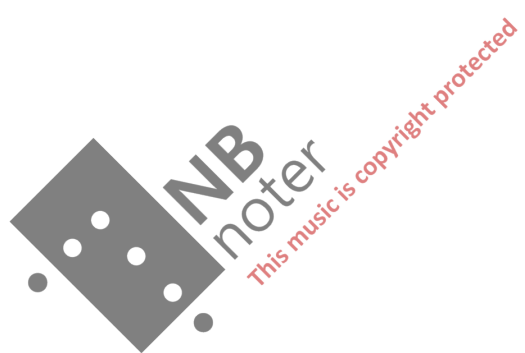
Kjell Marcussen

Rapunzel

For piano solo



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Rapunzel

For piano solo

*Musikalsk eventyr i fem satser basert på
eventyret Rapunzel av brødrene Grimm.*

Verket kan fremføres med eller uten forteller.

I Den forbudte hagen

II I tårnet

III Romansen

IV Prinsen

V Befrielsen

Rapunzel (Brødrene Grimm)

I Den forbudte hagen

Det var en gang en mann og en kone som lenge hadde ønsket seg et barn forgjeves, endelig fikk konen håp om at den gode Gud ville oppfylle deres ønske. Folket hadde et lite vindu i bak huset sitt, hvorfra man kunne se ut i en praktfull hage, full av de vakreste blomster og urter; men den var omgitt av en høy mur, og ingen våget å gå inn, fordi den tilhørte en trollkvinne som hadde stor makt og var fryktet av alle. En dag sto konen ved dette vinduet og så ned i hagen, da fikk hun øye på et bed som var beplantet med de vakreste rapunsler; og de så så friske og grønne ut at hun ble lysten og fikk et stort begjær etter å spise av rapunslene. Begjæret økte for hver dag, og siden hun visste at hun ikke kunne få noen av dem, ble hun helt avmagret og så blek og elendig ut. Da ble mannen forskrekket og spurte: «Hva feiler deg, kjære kone?» «Akk,» svarte hun, «hvis jeg ikke får spise rapunsler fra hagen bak huset vårt, så dør jeg.»

Mannen, som elsket henne, tenkte: «Før du lar din kone dø, henter du noen rapunsler til henne, koste hva det koste vil.» I skumringen klatret han over muren inn i trollkvinnens hage, plukket i all hast en håndfull rapunsler og brakte dem til sin kone. Hun laget straks en salat av dem og spiste dem med stor appetitt. De hadde smakt så godt, så godt at hun neste dag fikk tre ganger så stor lyst. For at hun skulle få ro, måtte mannen nok en gang klatre inn i hagen. Han begav seg altså ned igjen i skumringen, men da han hadde klatret ned muren, ble han fryktelig skremt, for han så trollkvinnen stå foran seg.

«Hvordan våger du,» sa hun med et sint blikk, «å klatre inn i min hage og stjele mine rapunsler som en tyv? Det skal du få svik for.»

«Akk,» svarte han, «la nåde gå for rett, jeg bestemte meg bare for dette av nød: min kone så Deres rapunsler fra vinduet og føler et så stort begjær at hun ville dø hvis hun ikke fikk spise av dem.» Da lot trollkvinnen sinnet fare og sa til ham: «Hvis det forholder seg slik som du sier, så vil jeg tillate deg å ta med deg så mange rapunsler du vil, men jeg stiller én betingelse: Du må gi meg barnet som din kone vil bringe til verden. Det skal ha det godt, og jeg vil sørge for det som en mor.» Mannen sa ja til alt i sin angst, og da konen nedkom, dukket trollkvinnen straks opp, ga barnet navnet Rapunzel og tok det med seg.

II I Tårnet

Rapunzel ble det vakreste barnet under solen. Da hun var tolv år gammel, stengte trollkvinnen henne inne i et tårn som lå i en skog. Tårnet hadde verken trapp eller dør, bare et lite vindu helt øverst. Når trollkvinnen ville inn, stilte hun seg nedenfor og ropte:

«Rapunzel, Rapunzel,

Slipp ned håret ditt til meg.»

Rapunzel hadde langt, praktfullt hår, fint som spunnet gull. Når hun hørte trollkvinnens stemme, løsnet hun flettene sine, viklet dem rundt en krok ved vinduet, og så falt håret tjue alen ned, og trollkvinnen klatret opp.

III Romansen

Etter noen år hendte det at kongens sønn red gjennom skogen og kom forbi tårnet. Da hørte han en sang som var så nydelig at han stanset og lyttet. Det var Rapunsel som fordrev tiden i sin ensomhet ved å la sin søte stemme klinge. Kongssønnen ville klatre opp til henne og lette etter en dør i tårnet, men fant ingen. Han red hjem, men sangen hadde rørt hjertet hans så dypt at han dro til skogen hver dag for å lytte. En dag han sto bak et tre, så han en trollkvinne komme, og hørte hvordan hun ropte:

«Rapunsel, Rapunsel,
Slipp ned håret ditt.»

Rapunsel lot flettene falle ned, og trollkvinnen klatret opp til henne. «Er det stigen man kommer opp på, så vil jeg også prøve lykken en gang,» tenkte kongssønnen, og neste kveld, da det begynte å bli mørkt, gikk han til tårnet og ropte:

«Rapunsel, Rapunsel,
Slipp ned håret ditt.»

Straks falt håret ned, og kongssønnen klatret opp.

Først ble Rapunsel veldig forskrekket da en mann kom inn til henne, som øynene hennes aldri hadde sett maken til, men kongssønnen begynte å snakke vennlig med henne og fortalte at sangen hennes hadde beveget hjertet hans så dypt at han ikke fikk ro før han fikk se henne selv. Da mistet Rapunsel frykten, og da han spurte om hun ville bli hans kone, og hun så at han var ung og vakker, tenkte hun: «Han vil elske meg mer enn gamle fru Gothel,» og sa ja, og la hånden sin i hans. Hun sa: «Jeg vil gjerne gå med deg, men jeg vet ikke hvordan jeg skal komme ned. Når du kommer, ta med deg en silketråd hver gang, av den vil jeg flette en stige, og når den er ferdig, klatrer jeg ned og du tar meg opp på hesten din.» De avtalte at han skulle komme til henne hver kveld, for om dagen kom den gamle.

IV Prinsen

Trollkvinnen merket ingenting før Rapunsel en gang begynte å si til henne: «Si meg, fru Gothel, hvordan kan det ha seg at De er mye tyngre å trekke opp enn den unge kongssønnen, som er hos meg på et øyeblikk?» – «Å, du gudløse barn,» ropte trollkvinnen, «hva må jeg høre, jeg trodde jeg hadde skilt deg fra hele verden, og du har likevel bedratt meg!» I sitt raseri grep hun Rapunsels vakre hår, slo det et par ganger rundt venstre hånd, grep en saks med den høyre, og snipp snapp var det klippet av, og de vakre flettene lå på bakken. Og hun var så ubarmhjertig at hun tok med seg den stakkars Rapunsel til en ørken, hvor hun måtte leve i stor jammer og elendighet.

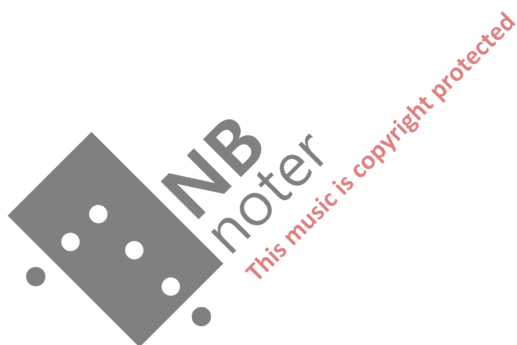
Samme dag som hun hadde forvist Rapunsel, festet trollkvinnen de avklippede flettene øverst på vinduskroken om kvelden, og da kongssønnen kom og ropte:

«Rapunsel, Rapunsel,
Slipp ned håret ditt.»

V Befrielsen

Så slapp hun håret ned. Kongssønnen klatret opp, men øverst fant han ikke sin kjære Rapunsel, men trollkvinnen, som så på ham med onde og giftige blikk. «Aha,» ropte hun hånlig, «du vil hente din kjære, men den vakre fuglen sitter ikke lenger i redet og synger ikke mer, katten har tatt den og vil også klore ut øynene dine. For deg er Rapunsel tapt, du vil aldri se henne igjen.» Kongssønnen ble ute av seg av

smerte, og i fortvilelse hoppet han ned fra tårnet: han overlevde, men tornene han falt i, stakk ut øynene hans. Da vandret han blind omkring i skogen, spiste ikke annet enn røtter og bær, og gjorde ikke annet enn å klage og gråte over tapet av sin kjæreste. Slik vandret han omkring i elendighet i noen år og kom til slutt til ørkenen hvor Rapunsel levde kummerlig med tvillingene hun hadde født, en gutt og en jente. Han hørte en stemme, og den virket så kjent; da gikk han mot den, og da han kom nær, kjente Rapunsel ham igjen og falt ham om halsen og gråt. To av tårene hennes fuktet øynene hans, da ble de klare igjen, og han kunne se som før. Han førte henne til sitt rike, hvor han ble mottatt med glede, og de levde lykkelig og fornøyd i lang tid.



Rapunzel

There once lived a man and his wife, who had long wished for a child, but in vain. Now there was at the back of their house a little window which overlooked a beautiful garden full of the finest vegetables and flowers; but there was a high wall all round it, and no one ventured into it, for it belonged to a witch of great might, and of whom all the world was afraid.

One day that the wife was standing at the window, and looking into the garden, she saw a bed filled with the finest rampion; and it looked so fresh and green that she began to wish for some; and at length she longed for it greatly. This went on for days, and as she knew she could not get the rampion, she pined away, and grew pale and miserable. Then the man was uneasy, and asked, "What is the matter, dear wife?"

"Oh," answered she, "I shall die unless I can have some of that rampion to eat that grows in the garden at the back of our house." The man, who loved her very much, thought to himself, "Rather than lose my wife I will get some rampion, cost what it will." So in the twilight he climbed over the wall into the witch's garden, plucked hastily a handful of rampion and brought it to his wife. She made a salad of it at once, and ate of it to her heart's content. But she liked it so much, and it tasted so good, that the next day she longed for it thrice as much as she had done before; if she was to have any rest the man must climb over the wall once more. So he went in the twilight again; and as he was climbing back, he saw, all at once, the witch standing before him, and was terribly frightened, as she cried, with angry eyes, "How dare you climb over into my garden like a thief, and steal my rampion! it shall be the worse for you!"

"Oh," answered he, "be merciful rather than just, I have only done it through necessity; for my wife saw your rampion out of the window, and became possessed with so great a longing that she would have died if she could not have had some to eat." Then the witch said,

"If it is all as you say you may have as much rampion as you like, on one condition - the child that will come into the world must be given to me. It shall go well with the child, and I will care for it like a mother."

In his distress of mind the man promised everything; and when the time came when the child was born the

witch appeared, and, giving the child the name of Rapunzel (which is the same as rampion), she took it away with her.

Rapunzel was the most beautiful child in the world. When she was twelve years old the witch shut her up in a tower in the midst of a wood, and it had neither steps nor door, only a small window above. When the witch wished to be let in, she would stand below and would cry,

"Rapunzel, Rapunzel!"

Let down your hair!"

Rapunzel had beautiful long hair that shone like gold. When she heard the voice of the witch she would undo the fastening of the upper window, unbind the plaits of her hair, and let it down twenty ells below, and the witch would climb up by it.

After they had lived thus a few years it happened that as the King's son was riding through the wood, he came to the tower; and as he drew near he heard a voice singing so sweetly that he stood still and listened. It was Rapunzel in her loneliness trying to pass away the time with sweet songs. The King's son wished to go in to her, and sought to find a door in the tower, but there was none. So he rode home, but the song had entered into his heart, and every day he went into the wood and listened to it. Once, as he was standing there under a tree, he saw the witch come up, and listened while she called out,

"O Rapunzel, Rapunzel!"

Let down your hair."

Then he saw how Rapunzel let down her long tresses, and how the witch climbed up by it and went in to her, and he said to himself, "Since that is the ladder I will climb it, and seek my fortune." And the next day, as soon as it began to grow dusk, he went to the tower and cried,

"O Rapunzel, Rapunzel!"

Let down your hair."

And she let down her hair, and the King's son climbed up by it. Rapunzel was greatly terrified when she saw that a man had come in to her, for she had never seen one before; but the King's son began speaking so kindly to her, and told how her singing had entered into his heart, so that he could have no peace until he had seen her herself. Then Rapunzel forgot her terror,

and when he asked her to take him for her husband, and she saw that he was young and beautiful, she thought to herself, "I certainly like him much better than old mother Gothel," and she put her hand into his hand.

She said: "I would willingly go with thee, but I do not know how I shall get out. When thou comest, bring each time a silken rope, and I will make a ladder, and when it is quite ready I will get down by it out of the tower, and thou shalt take me away on thy horse." They agreed that he should come to her every evening, as the old woman came in the day-time.

So the witch knew nothing of all this until once Rapunzel said to her unwittingly, "Mother Gothel, how is it that you climb up here so slowly, and the King's son is with me in a moment?"

"O wicked child," cried the witch, "what is this I hear! I thought I had hidden thee from all the world, and thou hast betrayed me!" In her anger she seized Rapunzel by her beautiful hair, struck her several times with her left hand, and then grasping a pair of shears in her right - snip, snap - the beautiful locks lay on the ground. And she was so hard-hearted that she took Rapunzel and put her in a waste and desert place, where she lived in great woe and misery.

The same day on which she took Rapunzel away she went back to the tower in the evening and made fast the severed locks of hair to the window-hasp, and the King's son came and cried,

"Rapunzel, Rapunzel!
Let down your hair."

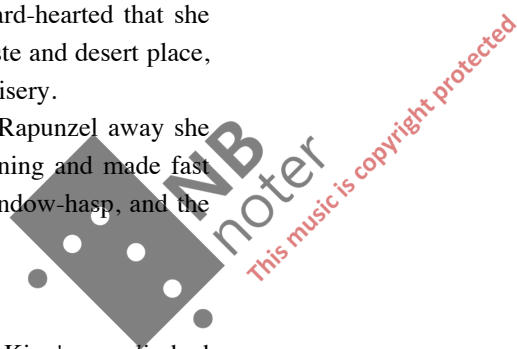
Then she let the hair down, and the King's son climbed up, but instead of his dearest Rapunzel he found the witch looking at him with wicked glittering eyes.

"Aha!" cried she, mocking him, "you came for your darling, but the sweet bird sits no longer in the nest, and sings no more; the cat has got her, and will scratch out your eyes as well! Rapunzel is lost to you; you will see her no more." The King's son was beside himself with grief, and in his agony he sprang from the tower: he escaped with life, but the thorns on which he fell put out his eyes. Then he wandered blind through the wood, eating nothing but roots and berries, and doing nothing but lament and weep for the loss of his dearest wife.

So he wandered several years in misery until at last he came to the desert place where Rapunzel lived with her twin-children that she had borne, a boy and a girl. At first he heard a voice that he thought he knew, and

when he reached the place from which it seemed to come Rapunzel knew him, and fell on his neck and wept. And when her tears touched his eyes they became clear again, and he could see with them as well as ever. Then he took her to his kingdom, where he was received with great joy, and there they lived long and happily.

* * *



Rapunzel

1. Den forbudte hagen

The forbidden Garden

Kjell Marcussen

Moderato ♩. = 82

Piano

f

Measures 1-5 of the piano piece. The music is in 6/8 time and D major. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Measures 6-10 of the piano piece. The melody continues with more complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The accompaniment remains steady.

Measures 11-15 of the piano piece. A dynamic change to *mf* (mezzo-forte) occurs at measure 11. The right hand has a brief rest at the beginning of the system.

Measures 16-20 of the piano piece. The piece concludes with a final melodic flourish in the right hand and a sustained harmonic base in the left hand.

21

mf
legato

This system contains measures 21 through 25. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The dynamic marking *mf* and the instruction *legato* are present.

26

mf
(legato)
mf
f

This system contains measures 26 through 30. It includes a variety of musical textures, from flowing melodic passages to more static chordal blocks. Dynamic markings *mf*, *f*, and the instruction *(legato)* are used throughout.

31

NB noter
This music is copyright protected

This system contains measures 31 through 33. A large, semi-transparent watermark is overlaid on the score, reading "NB noter" and "This music is copyright protected".

34

This system contains measures 34 through 37. The right hand continues with melodic fragments and chords, while the left hand maintains a steady accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line.

38

Measures 38-42 of a piano piece. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with dotted rhythms. A crescendo hairpin spans measures 39-41, leading to a fortissimo (f) dynamic in measure 42.

p *f*

43

Measures 43-45. The right hand continues with a flowing melodic line, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment. A crescendo hairpin is present in measure 45.

46

Measures 46-50. Measure 46 starts with a piano (p) dynamic. A watermark "NB noter This music is copyright protected" is visible across the system. Measures 47-49 show a gradual deceleration, marked by a "poco rit." instruction above the staff in measure 50. The left hand has a more active accompaniment.

p *mp* *poco rit.*

50

Measures 50-54. Measure 50 begins with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic and a "poco meno mosso" tempo instruction. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand has a steady accompaniment. An "espress." (espressivo) marking is placed under the first measure of the right hand in measure 51.

mp *poco meno mosso* *espress.*

55 *a tempo*

mp

f

60

66 *marcato*

f

mf

f

71 *ten.*

p

espress.

75

p

sost.

79

p

a tempo

83

mp
mf

poco tenuto

87

p

91

ff

mf

This system contains measures 91 to 95. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music is in 4/4 time. Measure 91 starts with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns and chords. The bass line consists of chords and eighth-note patterns. A crescendo hairpin spans measures 93 and 94, leading to a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic in measure 95.

96

f

This system contains measures 96 to 100. The melody continues with eighth-note patterns. A crescendo hairpin spans measures 98 and 99, leading to a forte (f) dynamic in measure 100. The bass line features a mix of chords and moving lines.

101

This system contains measures 101 to 104. A large watermark 'NB noter' is centered over the system, with the text 'This music is copyright protected' written diagonally across it. The melody and bass line continue with various rhythmic patterns.

105

p

This system contains measures 105 to 109. The music concludes with a piano (p) dynamic in measure 109. The melody features a descending line, and the bass line has a mix of chords and moving lines.

112

ppp

pp

Ped.

119

pp

Ped.

staccatissimo

126

ff

f

133

ff

f

139

mp

p

This system contains measures 139 to 143. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill in measure 139, followed by a series of sixteenth-note runs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include mezzo-piano (mp) and piano (p).

144

f

This system contains measures 144 to 148. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs and ties. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. The dynamic is marked forte (f).

149

mf
legato

This system contains measures 149 to 154. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill in measure 149. The left hand has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (mf) and the instruction legato.

155

This system contains measures 155 to 159. The right hand has a melodic line with a trill in measure 155. The left hand has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (mf) and the instruction legato.

160

f

ff

ff

This system contains measures 160 to 164. The right hand has a melodic line with a trill in measure 160. The left hand has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include forte (f) and fortissimo (ff).

2. I Tårnet

In the Tower

Misterioso ♩ = 48

The musical score is written for piano and celeste. The tempo is marked 'Misterioso' with a quarter note equal to 48 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into three systems, each with a measure number (1, 4, and 7) at the beginning of the piano staff.

System 1 (Measures 1-3): The piano part begins with a half rest, followed by a quarter rest, then a half note G2, and a quarter note F2. The celeste part has a half rest, followed by a half note G2, and a quarter note F2. The dynamic is *pp* (pianissimo).

System 2 (Measures 4-6): The piano part continues with a half note E2, a quarter note D2, and a half note C2. The celeste part has a half rest, followed by a half note G2, and a quarter note F2. The dynamic is *pp*.

System 3 (Measures 7-9): The piano part continues with a half note B1, a quarter note A1, and a half note G1. The celeste part has a half rest, followed by a half note G2, and a quarter note F2. The dynamic is *mf* (mezzo-forte).

A large watermark 'NB noter' is visible across the middle of the score, with the text 'this music is copyright protected' written diagonally across it.

10

pp mp 3 3

pp Led.

*

This system contains measures 10 through 13. The music is written for piano in 3/4 time. Measure 10 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand plays a series of chords, while the left hand plays a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 11 has a 2/4 time signature change. Measure 12 has a 4/4 time signature change. Measure 13 ends with a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). There are slurs and a crescendo hairpin. A 'Led.' (Ledger) instruction is present in measure 12. An asterisk (*) is at the end of the system.

14

mf 3 3

Led.

*

This system contains measures 14 and 15. Measure 14 has a 3/4 time signature. The right hand plays a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 15 has a 4/4 time signature. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte). There are slurs and a crescendo hairpin. A 'Led.' (Ledger) instruction is present in measure 15. An asterisk (*) is at the end of the system.

16

mp

This system contains measures 16 and 17. Measure 16 has a 3/4 time signature. The right hand plays a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 17 has a 4/4 time signature. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano). There are slurs and a crescendo hairpin. A 'Led.' (Ledger) instruction is present in measure 17. An asterisk (*) is at the end of the system.

18

f 3 3

*

This system contains measures 18 and 19. Measure 18 has a 3/4 time signature. The right hand plays a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 19 has a 4/4 time signature. Dynamics include *f* (forte). There are slurs and a crescendo hairpin. A 'Led.' (Ledger) instruction is present in measure 19. An asterisk (*) is at the end of the system.

20

8va

p

mf 3

pp

ped. *

ped. *

ped. *

ped. *

poco accelerando *

23

3

p

ped.

ped.

ped.

26

poco piu mosso

mf

p

poco rit.

p

poco meno mosso

mf

p

p

29

pp

pp

mp 3

p

ped.

31

mp

mp

* mp

This system contains measures 31 and 32. Measure 31 features a treble staff with a melodic line starting on a half rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes, and a bass staff with a similar melodic line. Measure 32 continues the melody with triplets in both staves. Dynamic markings include *mp* in the middle of measure 31 and at the start of measure 32. A small asterisk is placed below the bass staff in measure 31.

33

f

mf

This system contains measures 33 and 34. Measure 33 shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a similar line. Measure 34 features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a similar line. Dynamic markings include *f* in the middle of measure 33 and *mf* in the middle of measure 34.

35

p

pp

poco meno mosso

pp

This system contains measures 35 and 36. Measure 35 features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a similar line. Measure 36 continues the melody with triplets in both staves. Dynamic markings include *p* in the middle of measure 35 and *pp* in the middle of measure 36. The tempo marking *poco meno mosso* is placed above the treble staff in measure 36.

37

p

pp

pp

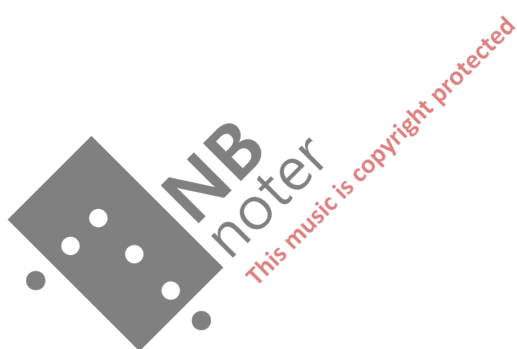
This system contains measures 37, 38, and 39. Measure 37 features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a similar line. Measure 38 continues the melody with triplets in both staves. Measure 39 features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a similar line. Dynamic markings include *p* in the middle of measure 37 and *pp* in the middle of measures 38 and 39.

40

pp

p

pp



3. Romansen

The Romance

Larghetto ♩ = 54

mf *p*

espress.

mf

poco rit.

a tempo

mf

NB *noter* *This music is copyright protected*

poco accel.

17

f

poco piu mosso ♩. = 56

21

f

25

mf

p

29

mf

*ten.**a tempo*

33

p

mf

37

p

41

mp

45

p

f

poco piu mosso e risoluto ♩ = 58

49 *espress.*

mp *p*

53

mp *p* *mf* *p*

57

p *mf*

61

mp *p*

tenuto

♩. = 58

65

mf *p*

a tempo

69

p

73

mf

77

81

mf

81 82 83 84

85

85 86 87

88

mp

poco meno mosso

88 89 90 91

92

rall.

ppp

pp

92 93 94 95

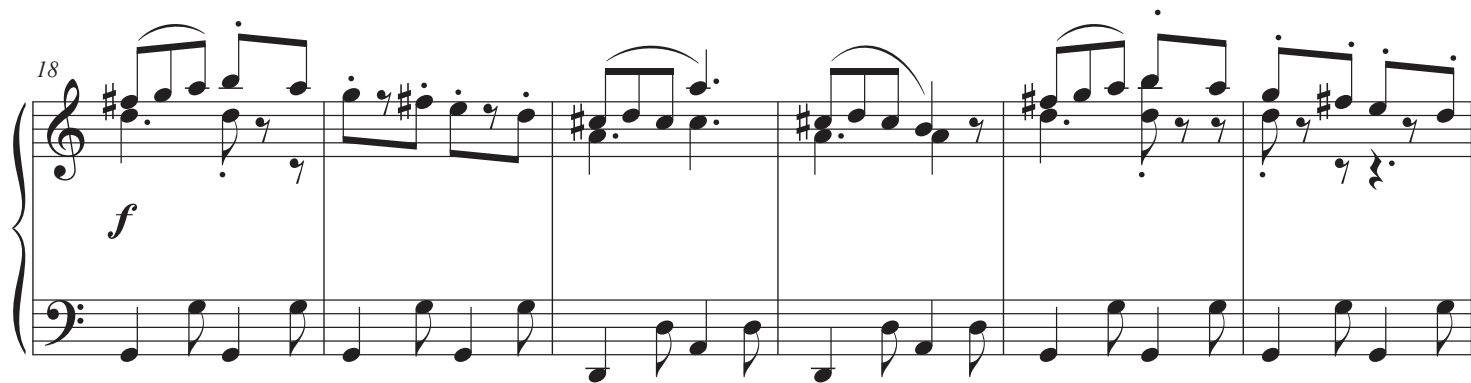
4. *Prinsen*
The Prince

Allegro moderato ♩ = 124

The musical score is written for piano in 6/8 time. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system (measures 1-6) features a treble staff with a melodic line starting on a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4, all beamed together. The bass staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include a forte (f) marking, a crescendo leading to a piano (p) marking, and a mezzo-forte (mf) marking. The second system (measures 7-12) continues the melodic and accompanimental patterns. It includes a forte (f) marking and a watermark that reads 'NB noter This music is copyright protected'. The third system (measures 13-18) shows a change in the bass staff accompaniment, with some measures featuring a 9/8 time signature. It includes a mezzo-forte (mf) marking and a decrescendo. The score is marked with various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

18

f



24

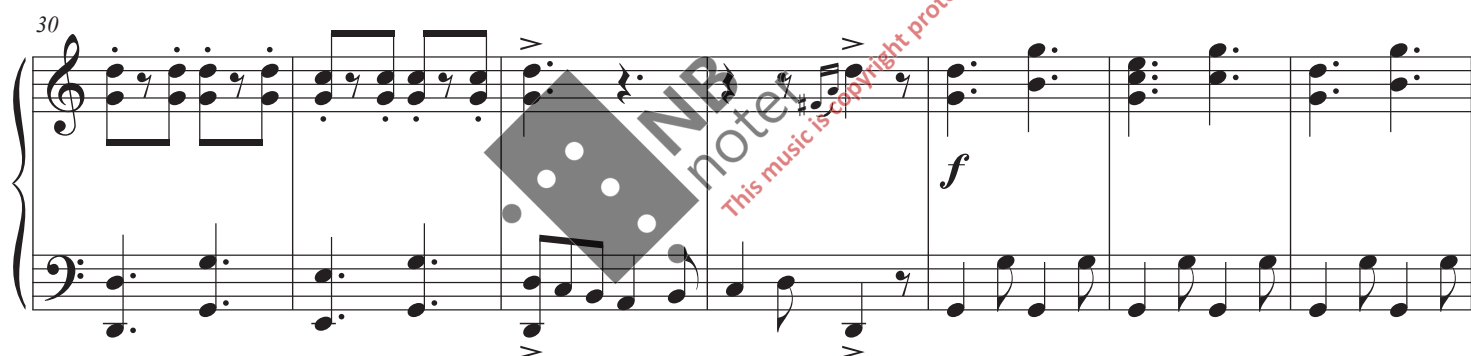
mf
marc.

f



30

f



37

mp

mf



43

Measures 43-48 of a piano piece. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth-note patterns, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include accents (>) and a forte (f) marking.

49

Measures 49-54 of a piano piece. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand provides a consistent eighth-note accompaniment. A forte (f) dynamic marking is present in measure 49.

55

Measures 55-61 of a piano piece. The right hand includes chords and melodic fragments, while the left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings include fortissimo (ff) and piano (p). A large watermark 'NB noter' and the text 'This music is copyright protected' are overlaid on the score.

62

Measures 62-67 of a piano piece. The right hand features a melodic line with a sixteenth-note run in measure 64, marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The left hand has a bass line with a sixteenth-note run in measure 64, marked with a piano (p) dynamic. A large watermark 'NB noter' and the text 'This music is copyright protected' are overlaid on the score.

67

67

f

Measures 67-72: Treble clef, 3/8 time. Measure 67 has a whole rest. Measures 68-72 feature a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes with a dynamic of *f*. The bass line consists of eighth notes.

73

73

mf

Measures 73-78: Treble clef, 3/8 time. Measures 73-74 have a melody with a dynamic of *mf*. Measures 75-78 continue the melody with a slur. The bass line consists of eighth notes.

79

79

legato

f

Measures 79-84: Treble clef, 3/8 time. Measures 79-83 have a melody with a dynamic of *f*. Measure 84 has a melody with a slur and a dynamic of *legato*. The bass line consists of eighth notes.

85

85

p

Measures 85-90: Treble clef, 3/8 time. Measures 85-86 have a melody with a slur. Measures 87-90 have a melody with a dynamic of *p*. The bass line consists of eighth notes.

91

Measures 91-96 of a piano piece. The right hand features a melody with eighth-note runs and chords, while the left hand provides a bass line with eighth notes and chords. A crescendo hairpin is present in the first measure, followed by a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The word *legato* is written below the first measure of the left hand.

f

legato

97

Measures 97-101. The right hand continues with eighth-note runs, including two measures with a '7' indicating a septuplet. The left hand has a steady bass line with eighth notes and chords.

102

poco meno mosso

Measures 102-106. The right hand features a long, flowing eighth-note line. The left hand has a bass line with a dynamic change to *p* (piano) in measure 103. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking appears in measure 104. A watermark 'NB noter! This music is copyright protected' is visible across the score.

mf

p

107

Measures 107-111. The right hand continues with a melodic line of eighth notes. The left hand has a bass line with eighth notes and chords.

accelerando

113

114 115 116 117 118

a tempo

119

f
marcato

ff

120 121 122 123 124

125

126 127 128 129 130

131

p

132 133 134 135 136

137

Measures 137-142: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur over measures 137-138 and a crescendo hairpin. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *f* (measure 139), *pp* (measure 140).

143

Measures 143-147: Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *f* (measure 143).

148

Measures 148-152: Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *mf* (measure 149), *f* (measure 151). A large watermark "MP3noter" and the text "This music is copyright protected" are overlaid on the score.

153

Measures 153-157: Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment.

159

mf

Measures 159-164. Treble clef: Melodic line with a long slur. Bass clef: Rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *mf*.

165

p

legato

mp

Measures 165-170. Treble clef: Melodic line with a slur. Bass clef: Rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *p*, *legato*, *mp*.

171

ff

Measures 171-177. Treble clef: Melodic line with a slur. Bass clef: Rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *ff*.

178

Measures 178-183. Treble clef: Melodic line with a slur. Bass clef: Rhythmic accompaniment. Key signature change to D major (two sharps) at measure 180.

182

f

189

p *ff*

195

pp

200

pp

204

ppp

5. Befrielsen

Relife

Allegro agitato ♩ = 120

The musical score is written for piano and violin in 2/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegro agitato' with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into four systems, each with a measure number (1, 4, 7, 9) at the beginning of the first staff.

System 1 (Measures 1-3): The piano part begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, featuring a rapid sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern in the right hand and a similar pattern in the left hand. The violin part enters in the second measure with a melodic line.

System 2 (Measures 4-6): The piano part continues with the arpeggiated pattern. The violin part has a melodic line with some rests. A watermark 'NB noter' and 'this music is copyright protected' is visible over the system.

System 3 (Measures 7-8): The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The violin part has a melodic line. The dynamic is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte).

System 4 (Measures 9-11): The piano part features a forte (*f*) dynamic, with a rapid sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern in the right hand and a similar pattern in the left hand. The violin part has a melodic line.

12

legato

p

pp

Leo.

Leo.

13

14

15

mf

p

p

Leo.

Leo.

16

17

18

ff

mp

marcato

f

19

20

21

22

23

espress. legato

24

mf

p *Red.* *

27

mf *f*

p *Red.* *

30

tr *gliss*

ff

tr *gliss*

33

tr *gliss*

tr *tr*

[illegible]

43

poco rit..

Leg. *

Leg. *

46

Poco piu mosso

pp

tenuto

3/4

3/4

3/4

3/4

a tempo

49 *ff*

ff *Reo.* *

53

Reo. *

57 *rit.* *meno mosso*

pp *pp* *Reo.* *

Misterioso ♩ = 48

61 *pp* *p*

Reo. *

64

Ped. *

67

a tempo ♩ = 120

p *mf*

Ped. *

70

mf *ff*

Ped. *

73

mf *mf*

Ped. *

77

f

80

f

83

mf

85

ff