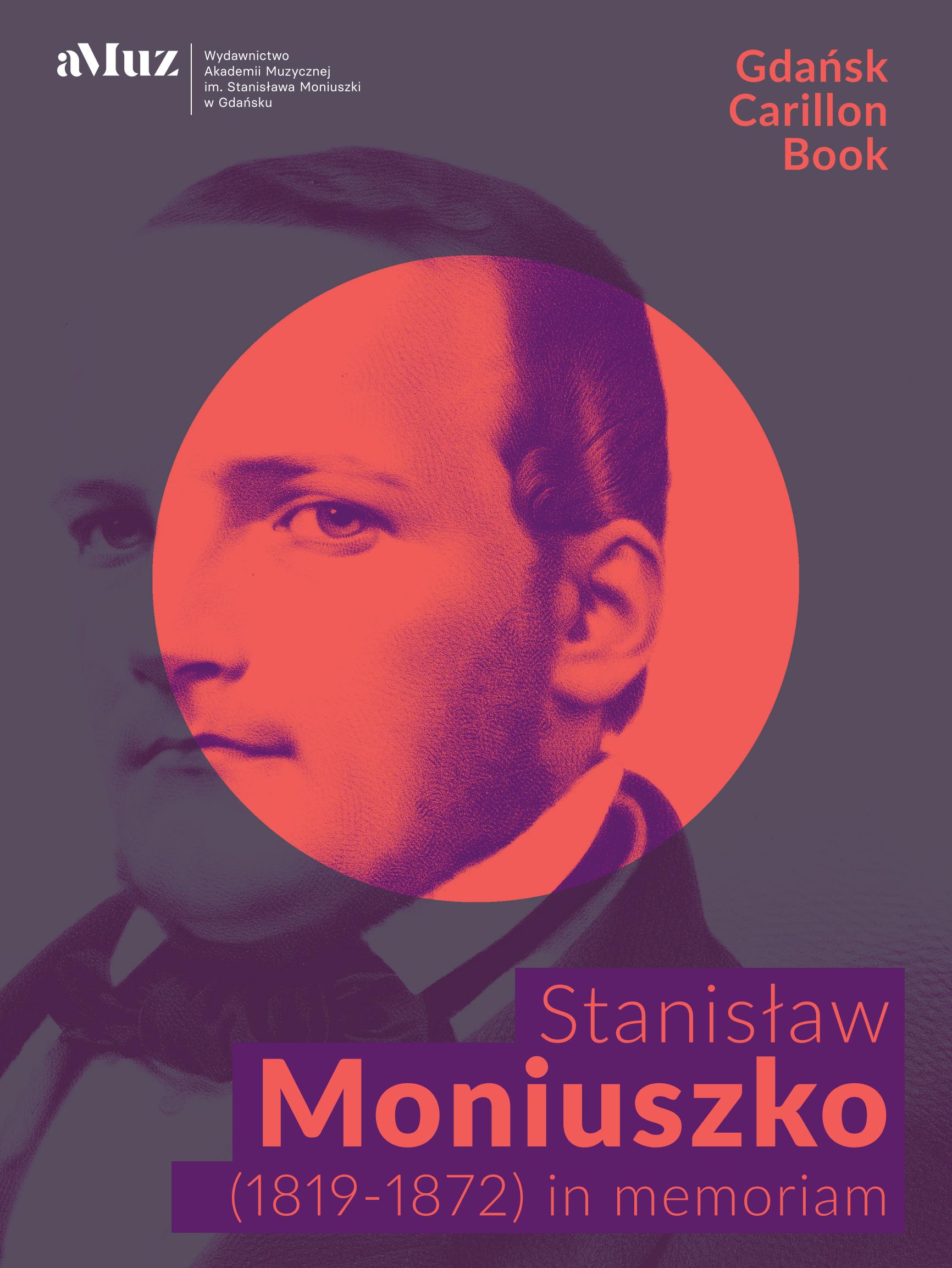


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Wydawnictwo
Akademii Muzycznej
im. Stanisława Moniuszki
w Gdańsku

Gdańsk
Carillon
Book



Stanisław
Moniuszko
(1819-1872) in memoriam

Gdańsk Carillon Book

Stanisław
Moniuszko
(1819-1872) in memoriam

Opracowania na carillon solo
/ Arrangements for carillon solo /

**Ministerstwo
Kultury
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Narodowego.**



**Moniuszko
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STANISŁAWA MONIUSZKI

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Spis treści / table of contents

Wstęp	4
Introduction	6
„Szumią Jodły...”, aria Jontka z IV aktu opery „Halka” (fragment) / „Firs are soughing...”, Jontek’s aria from act IV of „Halka” opera (fragment) /	9
Polonez „Pan Chorążý” z opery „Hrabina” / „Pan Chorążý” Polonaise from „The Countess” opera /	10
Prząśniczka (wersja w d-moll) / The Spinner (D minor version) /	12
Solo dudziarza z IV aktu opery „Halka” (wersja w F-dur) / Bagpiper’s solo from act IV of „Halka” opera (F major version) /	13
Prząśniczka (wersja w f-moll) / The Spinner (F minor version) /	14
Solo dudziarza z IV aktu opery „Halka” (wersja w C-dur) / Bagpiper’s solo from act IV of „Halka” opera (C major version) /	15
Kozak / The Cossack /	16
Dalibóg! / I swear to God! /	18
Piosnka jesienna / The Autumn Song /	20
Piosnka bez słów / A Song Without Words /	21
Fraszka G-dur / Trifle in G major /	22
Dumka / Dumka /	25
Walc As-dur / Waltz in A flat major /	26
Pożegnanie (wersja w B-dur) / Farewell (B flat major version) /	28
Pożegnanie (wersja w C-dur) / Farewell (C major version) /	29
Kołysanka (wersja w B-dur) / Lullaby (B flat major version) /	30
Kołysanka (wersja w C-dur) / Lullaby (C major version) /	32
Fraszka G-dur / Trifle in G major /	34
Fraszka g-moll / Trifle in G minor /	36
Fraszka G-dur / Trifle in G major /	37
Fraszka C-dur / Trifle in C major /	38
Fraszka C-dur / Trifle in C major /	39
Fraszka A-dur / Trifle in A major /	42

Wstęp

*Brzmi pod strzechą tęskne echo
Na ludowy strój,
Stamtąd żywy, poprzez niwy
Płyńie pieśń zdrój.
Kto dla braci najbogaciej
Czerpał z niego czar,
Ten wdzięczności potomności
Bierze za to dar!*

pisał 119 lat przed Rokiem Moniuszkowskim Piotr Maszyński¹. Nie pomylił się. Stanisław Moniuszko, ojciec polskiej opery narodowej, kompozytor, dyrygent, pedagog (uczył się u niego m.in. Zygmunta Noskowskiego oraz Cezara Cui), organista, to twórca, który wciąż inspiruje.

Ścieżka życiowa Moniuszki wiodła przez wiele miast. Urodzony w Ubielu potomek uczestnika kampanii napoleońskiej, kształcił się początkowo w Warszawie, potem w Mińsku. Studia odbył w Berlinie (w Singakademie, u Carla Friedricha Runghagena), by następnie osiąść – nie na zawsze – w Wilnie.

Twórca, którego spuścizna organicznie związana jest z Polską, pozostawał aktywnie zainteresowany życiem muzycznym Europy. Odbywał przy tym liczne podróże, których owocem były znajomości z najwybitniejszymi postaciami epoki: w Weimarze odwiedził Franciszka Liszta, w Pradze poznał Bedřicha Smetanę, w Paryżu – Daniela Aubera i Charlesa Gounoda. Gioachino Rossini ofiarował mu swą fotografię z dedykacją.

Choć dorobek instrumentalny Moniuszki pozostaje w cieniu jego spuścizny wokalnej, to właśnie utwory fortepianowe zajmują pod względem ilościowym drugie – po pieśniach solowych – miejsce wśród kompozycji autora *Halki*. Są to niewielkich rozmiarów utwory solowe oraz na cztery ręce. Najprawdopodobniej z roku 1843 pochodzą wydane nakładem kompozytora *Fraszki* na fortepian. Nie bez konsekwencji nawiązują one swym zbiorczym tytułem do krótkich, żartobliwych utworów literackich *Odro-*

dzenia

– podobnie jak one cechują się lapidarnością formy, a nieraz i dowcipną puentą (wszak nie tylko *Fraszki* pozwalają skojarzyć Moniuszkę z dorobkiem polskiego renesansu, drugi trop prowadzi, poprzez *Śpiewnik domowy* do Mikołaja Gomółki).

Niekiedy wyraz tych (prezentujących różny poziom popisowości) miniaturow jest żartobliwy, innym razem przekazują one emocje znacznie większego kalibru, przynoszące skojarzenia z reminiscencjami chopinowskimi. Pobrzmięła w nich też słowiańska melancholia – współistniejąca ze spotykanym i w pieśniach Moniuszki naprzemiennym występowaniem trybu durowego i molowego. Choć *Fraszki* brzmią narracyjnie, w odczytaniu ich pozamuzycznej treści nie pomagają w żaden sposób tytuły.

Co innego w utworach fortepianowych, których datowanie trudno dziś ustalić, takich jak: *Piosnka jezienna*, *Pożegnanie*, *Do odjeżdżającej* (częściej wymieniana jako *Piosnka bez słów*, dedykowana Justynowi Wojewódzkiemu), czy opublikowana w roku 1872 na łamach „Echa Muzycznego” – *Kołysanka*.

Obok kompozycji o tytułach programowych znajdziemy wszak w pianistycznej spuściznie Moniuszki wiele utworów tanecznych, należących zarówno do „kategorię uniwersalnej” (czyli polek i walców), jak i wyraźnie nawiązujących do polskiej tradycji narodowej – wśród nich są przede wszystkim mazury i polonezy.

Właśnie pianistyczną proweniencją może się poszczycić również *Polonez Pan Chorąży* z opery *Hrabina*. Utwór ten oryginalnie wchodził w skład *Sześciu*

polonezów dedykowanych Florianowi Miładowskiemu, wydanych drukiem w Wilnie w roku 1845. Ma typową budowę trzynastoletnią, odznacza się szlachetnym wyrazem, a przy tym nacechowaniem uczuciowym – i są to w przeważającej mierze uczucia ciepłe, pogodne – w sam raz pasujące do emocjonalnej atmosfery opery *buffo* z pierwiastkami lirycznymi, jaką jest trzyaktowa *Hrabina*. Jej premiera miała miejsce w roku 1860, Moniuszko był więc już wtedy doświadczonym twórcą dzieł scenicznych (i autorem *Halki*, *Flisa*, *Noclegu w Apeninach* i in.), a przy tym – dyrektorem Opery w Warszawie.

Akcja utworu rozgrywa się w XIX stuleciu, w czasach Księstwa Warszawskiego i stanowi satyryczną opowieść o kosmopolitycznych, zachłyśniętych modą francuską mieszkańców stolicy (tytułowa bohaterka – młoda, bogata wdówka śpiewa nawet w akcie II na cześć swej sukni). Libretto tej opowieści o nagrodzonej skromności, oraz o sile prawdziwego uczucia napisał nie kto inny, jak dobrze znany już z *Halki* Włodzimierz Wolski. *Polonez Pan Chorąży* pojawia się w tym dziele na początku aktu III, w wykonaniu trzech wiolonczel, altów i kontrabasu. W roku 1862 ten taneczny utwór zaprezentowany został w Paryżu i spotkał się z życzliwym przyjęciem krytyki – *Revue et Gazette de Paris* donosiło o delikatności i oryginalności harmonii, oraz o subtelnych szczegółach zawartych w melodii.

Lekkość i umiar w doborze środków muzycznych zaznacza się w operach Moniuszki, rzeczą jasna, nie tylko w partiach instrumentalnych – na gruncie wokalnym to m.in. unikanie popisowości (koloratura pojawia się tylko w celu charakteryzacji). Widać za to wpływ liryki wokalnej: arie mają cechy pieśni. Tak, jak słynna aria Jontka z IV aktu *Halki*, w której to bohater z ludu zwierza się ze swych bolesnych uczuć: „Szumią jodły na góra szczyt / Szumią sobie w dal / A młodemu smutne życie / Gdy ma w sercu żal” (aria Jontka z IV aktu *Halki*).¹

Bogactwo wątków i odcieni emocjonalnych zanurzone jest w ponad trzystu pieśniach Moniuszki, stanowiących najwybitniejszy przykład tej formy w polskiej twórczości XIX wieku. Przy wyraźnym osadzeniu ich w kontekście rodzimej muzyki ludowej (co odznacza się nie tylko na gruncie melodyki, tematyki, ale i wykorzystywanych form) nawiązał w nich

kompozytor z jednej strony do utworów starszych reprezentantów stylu narodowego w muzyce polskiej – Karola Kurpińskiego i Marii Szymanowskiej, z drugiej, w zakresie formy, m.in. do pieśni Franciszka Schuberta. Właśnie z kunsztem ilustracyjnym ostatniego może się równać mistrzostwo, jakie osiągnął Moniuszko w słynnej pieśni do słów Jana Czeczota – *Prządniczce* (II tom *Śpiewnika domowego*, 1846). Figuracja w akompaniamencie konsekwentnie naśladuje dźwięk kołowniaka, a zadanie przekazywania ładunku emocjonalnego tej żywej pieśni powierzone zostało tylko i wyłącznie partii wokalnej – powierzone z powodzeniem i zawsze, o których świadczy niegasnąca przez dwieście lat popularność tego utworu.

W niniejszym zbiorze utwory Moniuszki prezentowane są w unikalnej aranżacji – na carillon, czyli instrument będący zespołem dzwonów wieżowych. W Polsce znajdują się obecnie trzy carillony – wszystkie w Gdańsku.

Zarejestrowane na płycie opracowania wykonane były podczas Międzynarodowego Kongresu Moniuszkowskiego na carillonie „Gdańsk”.

Katarzyna Babulewicz

1 Fragment *Kantaty* Piotra Maszyńskiego (oryginalnie tekst zamieszczony był w „Echu Muzycznym, Teatralnym i Artystycznym”, 1900, nr 49), cyt. za: *Almanach Moniuszkowski*, opr. W. Rudziński, J. Prosnak, Kraków 1952, s. 365.

Introduction

*Plaintive echo in a peasant house
Calls for folk costume,
From there, alive, across the fields
The song flows like a stream.
The one who took the most of its charm
And shared it with his fellow men
Will be forever rewarded
by future generations!*

wrote Piotr Maszyński 119 years before The Year of Moniuszko¹. He was right. Stanisław Moniuszko, the father of the National Polish Opera, composer, conductor, pedagogue (his disciples were, among others: Zygmunt Noskowski and Cezar Cui), organist, is an artist who remains a source of inspiration to this day.

Moniuszko lived in many different cities throughout his lifetime. Born in Ubiel as the son of The Napoleonic campaign soldier, he went to school first in Warsaw and subsequently in Minsk. He studied in Berlin (at Singakademie, taught by Carl Friedrich Rungenhagen), then he moved to – and lived for some time – in Vilnius.

The artist, whose legacy is integrally associated with Poland, showed a keen interest in musical life of Europe. He frequently travelled around Europe, where he made acquaintances with the most renowned personalities of the period: he visited Ferenc Liszt in Weimar, met Bedřich Smetana in Prague, Daniel Auber and Charles Gounod – in Paris Gioachino Rossini gave Moniuszko his signed photograph.

Although the instrumental achievements of Moniuszko are overshadowed by his vocal works, it is the piano pieces that are the second most numerous category – right after his solo songs – among the compositions of the author of *Halka*. They are short solo pieces and compositions for four hands. His *Trifles* for piano were probably published by the composer himself in 1843. The title of the whole collection is a deliberate reference to the short, facetious literary

texts written in the Renaissance period, which, just like Moniuszko's pieces, are concise in form and end with a witty punch line (not only *Trifles* allow us to make associations between Moniuszko's works and the literature of the Polish Renaissance, the second reference, to Mikołaj Gomółka, may be seen in his *Songbook for home use*).

The nature of some of these (representing various degree of virtuosity) short pieces is playful, other pieces carry much heavier emotional load, resembling the works of Chopin. There is a note of Slavic melancholy, too – so common also in Moniuszko's songs, created by the alternating use of major and minor modes. Although *Trifles* sound like a narrative, the titles do not help in decoding their extra-musical content, unlike his piano pieces, whose exact date of creation is difficult to specify today, such as: *Autumn song*, *Farewell*, *To the departing* (more often referred to as *Song without Words*, dedicated to Justyn Wojewódzki), or *Lullaby*, published in 1872 in „Echo Muzyczne” magazine.

Apart from the compositions with program titles there are also numerous dance pieces in Moniuszko's piano legacy. They belong both to the „universal category” (such as polka or waltz), and to the category clearly referring to Polish national tradition, such as mazurkas and polonaises.

The piece with the piano origin is, for instance, *Pan Chorąży Polonaise* from *The Countess* opera. Originally it was a part of *Six Polonoises* dedicated to Florian Miładowski, printed in Vilnius in 1845.

It has a typical, three-part structure, is characterized by gentle expression and the presence of emotions, predominantly positive and cheerful ones, perfectly matching the emotional ambience of *The Countess* – the three-act opera buffa with lyric elements. Its premiere took place in 1860, by that time Moniuszko was an experienced creator of stage works (and the author of *Halka*, *Flis*, *A Night in the Appennines*) as well as the director of the Warsaw Opera.

The story is set in the 19th century, in the Grand Duchy of Warsaw period and is a satirical tale of cosmopolitan inhabitants of the capital city, enthusiasts of French fashion (the title character – a young, rich widow even sings the praises of her dress in act II). The libretto of this tale of rewarded modesty and the power of true emotions was written by Włodzimierz Wolski, already known from his contribution to *Halka*. *Pan Chorąży Polonaise* appears at the beginning of act III, performed by three cellos, viola and double bass. This dance piece was performed in 1862 in Paris and was warmly received by critics – *Revue et Gazette de Paris* wrote about the mildness and originality of harmony as well as about subtle details included in the melody.

Obviously, the lightness and moderation in the choice of musical means of expression is marked in Moniuszko's operas not only in the instrumental passages – in vocal passages it is marked by avoiding excessive ornamentation (coloratura is used merely for emphasis). The influence of the vocal lyrical works is conspicuous, though: the arias have features of a song. A good example here is the famous aria from act IV of *Halka*, in which Jontek, a young peasant, sings about his hurt feelings: „Firs are southing on the mountains peaks / They are southing freely / But my life is sad / As I have a grudge in my heart” (Jontek's aria from act IV of *Halka*).

The multitude of plots and emotional undertones present in over three hundred Moniuszko's songs make them the most remarkable example of this musical form among the Polish 19th century artistic achievements. While the songs are firmly rooted in the context of native folk music (which can be heard not only in the melody and themes but also in the forms used by the composer), there are references to the works of older representatives of national

style in Polish music – Karol Kurpiński and Maria Szymanowska, as well as to (in terms of form) the songs by Franz Schubert. The virtuosity achieved by Moniuszko in his famous song, *The Spinner*, lyrics by Jan Czeczot – (II volume of *Songbook for home use*, 1846) may well compete with the illustrative artistry of Schubert. The figuration in the accompaniment consistently imitates the sound of the spinning wheel, and the task of expressing the emotional load of this vibrant song was assigned to the vocal part alone – the fact that this song has enjoyed great popularity for the last two hundred years testifies to its successful and timeless concept.

In this collection the works of Moniuszko are presented in a unique arrangement – for a carillon, an instrument made up of a number of tower bells. At present there are three carillons in Poland – all of them in Gdańsk.

The performances recorded on the album were given during The International Moniuszko Congress with the use of „Gdańsk” carillon.

Katarzyna Babulewicz

1 The extract from Piotr Maszyński's *Cantata* (the original text was printed in „Echo Muzyczne, Teatralne i Artystyczne” magazine, 1900, nr 49), quote from: *Almanach Moniuszkowski* [The Moniuszko's Almanac] compiled by W. Rudziński, J. Prosnak, Cracow 1952, p. 365.

„Szumią Jodły...”

aria Jontka z IV aktu opery „Halka”

/ „Firs are Soughing...”, Jontek's aria from act IV of „Halka” opera /
(fragment)

Stanisław Moniuszko
opr. A. Kasprzycka

Moderato

p

con espress. e cantabile

p.

f.

f.

ff.

9

Polonez „Pan Chorąży”

z opery „Hrabina”

/ „Pan Chorąży” Polonaise from „The Countess” opera /

Stanisław Moniuszko

opr. A. Kasprzycka

Molto tranquillo

The musical score consists of six staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The key signature is A major (two sharps). The time signature is common time (indicated by '3'). The vocal parts are in soprano and alto ranges. The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. The score includes dynamic markings such as '>' (slurs), 'p.' (piano), and 'f.' (forte). The vocal parts enter at measure 12, while the piano part begins earlier. The vocal parts sing eighth-note patterns, often in eighth-note chords. The piano part features sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The vocal parts sing 'Con anima' (with feeling) and 'con dolore' (with pain) at different points.

36

Musical score page 36. Treble clef, one sharp. Bass clef, one sharp. Measures 36-37.

41

Musical score page 41. Treble clef, two sharps. Bass clef, two sharps. Measures 41-42.

47

Musical score page 47. Treble clef, one sharp. Bass clef, one sharp. Measures 47-48. Dynamic: fp.

52

Musical score page 52. Treble clef, one flat. Bass clef, one flat. Measures 52-53.

57

Musical score page 57. Treble clef, one flat. Bass clef, one flat. Measures 57-58. Dynamic: sf.

62

Musical score page 62. Treble clef, two sharps. Bass clef, two sharps. Measures 62-63.

68

Musical score page 68. Treble clef, one sharp. Bass clef, one sharp. Measures 68-69.

Prząśniczka
(wersja w d-moll)
/ The Spinner (D minor version) /

Stanisław Moniuszko
opr. A. Kasprzycka

Presto

ped. sempre piano

8

f

15

mf

p

21

molto rit.

sf

mf lento

The musical score for "Prząśniczka" (The Spinner) in D minor is presented in five staves. The first staff begins with a dynamic of "ped. sempre piano" and a tempo of "Presto". The second staff begins at measure 8 with a dynamic of "f". The third staff begins at measure 15 with dynamics of "mf" and "p". The fourth staff begins at measure 21. The fifth staff concludes with dynamics of "molto rit.", "sf", and "mf lento". The music features eighth-note patterns and sustained notes throughout the score.

Presto

Solo dudziarza

z IV aktu opery „Halka” (wersja w F-dur)
 / Bagpiper's solo from act IV of „Halka” opera (F major version) /

Stanisław Moniuszko
 opr. A. Kasprzycka

Allegro

13

un poco ritenuto *diminuendo*

Prząśniczka
(wersja w f-moll)
/ The Spinner (F minor version) /

Stanisław Moniuszko
opr. A. Kasprzycka

The musical score consists of five staves of music, each with a treble clef and a bass clef, and a key signature of two flats. The time signature is 2/4 throughout. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic of **Presto** and **ped. sempre piano**. Measures 2-4 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics **mp** and **f**. Measures 5-7 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measures 8-10 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics **f** and **p**. Measures 11-13 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics **mf** and **p**. Measures 14-16 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics **mf** and **p**. Measures 17-19 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics **mf** and **p**. Measures 20-22 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics **mf** and **p**. Measures 23-25 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics **mf** and **p**. Measures 26-28 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics **molto rit.**, **sf**, and **mf lento**.

Presto

36

Solo dudziarza

z IV aktu opery „Halka” (wersja w C-dur)
 / Bagpiper's solo from act IV of „Halka” opera (C major version) /

Stanisław Moniuszko
 opr. A. Kasprzycka

Allegro

8

13

un poco ritenuto *diminuendo*

Kozak

/ The Cossack /

Stanisław Moniuszko
opr. A. Kasprzycka

Andantino

a tempo più lento

23

Musical score for piano, page 23. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs with a sharp. Bass staff: eighth notes.

27

Musical score for piano, page 27. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs with a sharp. Bass staff: eighth notes.

32

Musical score for piano, page 32. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff: eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs with a sharp. Bass staff: eighth notes.

Dalibóg!

/ I swear to God! /

Stanisław Moniuszko
opr. A. Kasprzycka

Vivace ma non troppo

p *mf*

f

12

mp *sf* *p*

- *tardando* - - - - - *a tempo*

16

mf

21

ritard.

più lento

f

mf

a tempo

21

ritard.

più lento

f

mf

a tempo

25

sf

p

f

25

sf

p

f

Piosnka jesienna

/ The Autumn Song /

Stanisław Moniuszko
opr. M. Kaźmierczak

Non troppo lento

Musical score for measures 1-5. The key signature is one flat. The music consists of two staves: treble and bass. Measure 1 starts with a piano dynamic (p). Measures 2-5 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note chords in the treble staff and eighth-note notes in the bass staff.

Musical score for measures 6-10. The key signature changes to one sharp. Measure 6 begins with a forte dynamic (f). Measures 7-10 show a continuation of the melodic line with eighth-note patterns in both staves.

Musical score for measures 11-15. The key signature changes back to one flat. Measure 11 starts with a piano dynamic (p). Measures 12-15 show a continuation of the melodic line with eighth-note patterns in both staves.

Musical score for measures 16-20. The key signature changes to one sharp. Measure 16 begins with a forte dynamic (f). Measures 17-20 show a continuation of the melodic line with eighth-note patterns in both staves.

Piosnka bez słów

/ A Song Without Words /

Stanisław Moniuszko
opr. M. Kaźmierczak

Andantino

p

sf

allargando

cre- scen- -do cre- scen-

-do

f

rit.

a tempo

dim.

p

14

Fraszka G-dur

/ Trifle in G major /

Stanisław Moniuszko

opr. M. Kaźmierczak

Allegro, con molta leggerezza

Musical score for Fraszka G-dur, page 1. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, and G major. It features eighth-note patterns with dynamic 'p'. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time, and G major. It features sustained notes and eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for Fraszka G-dur, page 1. The score continues with two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, and G major. It features eighth-note patterns with dynamic 'pp'. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time, and G major. It features eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for Fraszka G-dur, page 1. The score continues with two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, and G major. It features eighth-note patterns with dynamic 'dolcissimo'. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time, and G major. It features eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for Fraszka G-dur, page 1. The score continues with two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, and G major. It features eighth-note patterns with dynamic 'p'. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time, and G major. It features eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for Fraszka G-dur, page 1. The score continues with two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, and G major. It features eighth-note patterns with dynamic 'p'. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time, and G major. It features eighth-note patterns.

27

32

37

43

48

fp

52

57

b.p.

b.p.

b.p.

62

-

b.p.

b.p.

b.p.

67

f

ff

71

sf

sf

f

76

pp

sff

sff

Dumka

/ Dumka /

Stanisław Moniuszko

opr. A. Kasprzycka

Andantino

Musical score for measures 1-6. The music is in 3/4 time, key signature is one flat. The piano part consists of eighth-note chords in the right hand and eighth-note bass notes in the left hand. The melody is played by the right hand.

Musical score for measures 7-12. The piano part continues with eighth-note chords and bass notes. Measure 12 ends with a fermata over the right-hand note.

Musical score for measures 13-17. The piano part continues with eighth-note chords and bass notes. Measure 17 ends with a fermata over the right-hand note.

Musical score for measures 18-22. The piano part continues with eighth-note chords and bass notes. Measure 22 ends with a fermata over the right-hand note.

Musical score for measures 23-27. The piano part continues with eighth-note chords and bass notes. Measures 25-27 form a repeat section, indicated by a brace and endings 1 and 2.

Walc As-dur

/ Waltz in A flat major /

Stanisław Moniuszko
opr. M. Kaźmierczak

The musical score for 'Walc As-dur' (Waltz in A flat major) by Stanisław Moniuszko, arranged by M. Kaźmierczak, consists of six staves of music for piano. The key signature is one sharp (A major), and the time signature is common time (indicated by '4'). The score spans from measure 1 to measure 39. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic 'p'. Measures 8 and 16 show melodic lines with grace notes. Measure 24 includes a dynamic 'pp'. Measures 32 and 39 feature eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes.

46

ff f f f

53

ff pp

60

mf

67

f ff ff ffff p pp

73

sf

80

sf sf sf f pp

Pożegnanie
(wersja w B-dur)
/ Farewell (B flat major version) /

Stanisław Moniuszko
opr. M. Kaźmierczak

The musical score consists of six staves of music, each with a treble clef and a bass clef, and a key signature of one flat. The time signature varies between common time and 3/4. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *f*, *sf*, and *>*. Measure numbers 1 through 29 are indicated above the staves. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The instrumentation is likely for piano or organ, given the two staves per system.

Pożegnanie
(wersja w C-dur)
/ Farewell (C major version) /

Stanisław Moniuszko
opr. M. Kaźmierczak

The musical score consists of six staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Bass) and piano. The score is in common time (indicated by '3/4' at the beginning of each staff). The vocal parts are in soprano and bass clef, while the piano part is in bass clef. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as 'p', 'f', and 'sf'. Measure numbers 1 through 29 are indicated above the staves. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The instrumentation includes two voices and piano.

Kołysanka
(wersja w B-dur)
/ Lullaby (B flat major version) /

Stanisław Moniuszko
opr. M. Kaźmierczak

Andantino, molto tranquillo

Musical score for measures 1-12. The music is in 2/4 time, B-flat major (two flats). The piano part consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic *pp*. Measures 2-12 show a repetitive pattern of eighth-note chords in the treble and bass staves, with occasional grace notes and slurs.

Musical score for measures 13-22. The music continues in 2/4 time, B-flat major. The treble staff shows a more complex melodic line with sixteenth-note patterns and grace notes. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords.

Musical score for measures 23-32. The music remains in 2/4 time, B-flat major. The treble staff features a continuous eighth-note pattern with grace notes and slurs. The bass staff provides harmonic foundation with sustained notes and eighth-note chords.

Musical score for measures 33-42. The music continues in 2/4 time, B-flat major. The treble staff shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with grace notes and slurs. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords. Dynamic markings include *rit.* (ritardando) and *a tempo*.

Musical score for measures 43-52. The music remains in 2/4 time, B-flat major. The treble staff features a eighth-note pattern with grace notes and slurs. The bass staff provides harmonic foundation with sustained notes and eighth-note chords. Measure 48 contains a fermata over two measures.

28

Musical score for piano, page 28. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It features a series of eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It features sustained notes and some eighth-note patterns.

33

Musical score for piano, page 33. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It features eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It features sustained notes and some eighth-note patterns. A dynamic instruction 'pp leggierissimo' is written in the right margin of the bass staff.

38

Musical score for piano, page 38. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It features eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It features sustained notes and some eighth-note patterns.

Kołysanka
(wersja w C-dur)
/ Lullaby (C major version) /

Stanisław Moniuszko
opr. M. Kaźmierczak

Andantino, molto tranquillo



Musical score for piano, page 33, measures 30-31. The score continues with eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 31 concludes with a dynamic instruction: ***pp leggierissimo***.

Musical score for piano, page 33, measures 32-33. The score features eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 33 ends with a fermata over the final note.

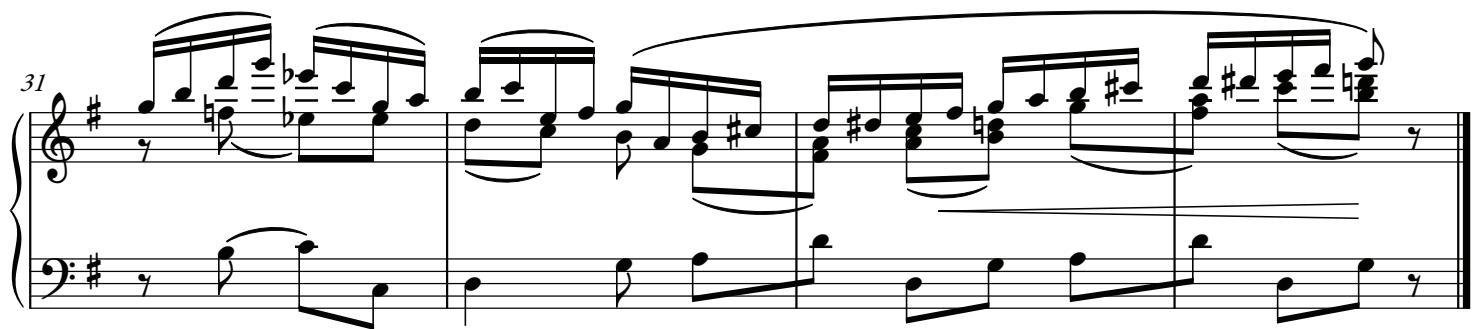
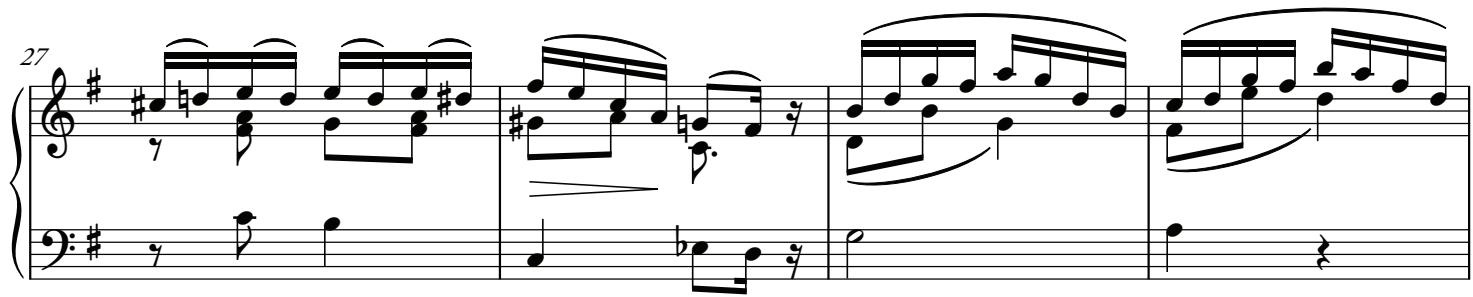
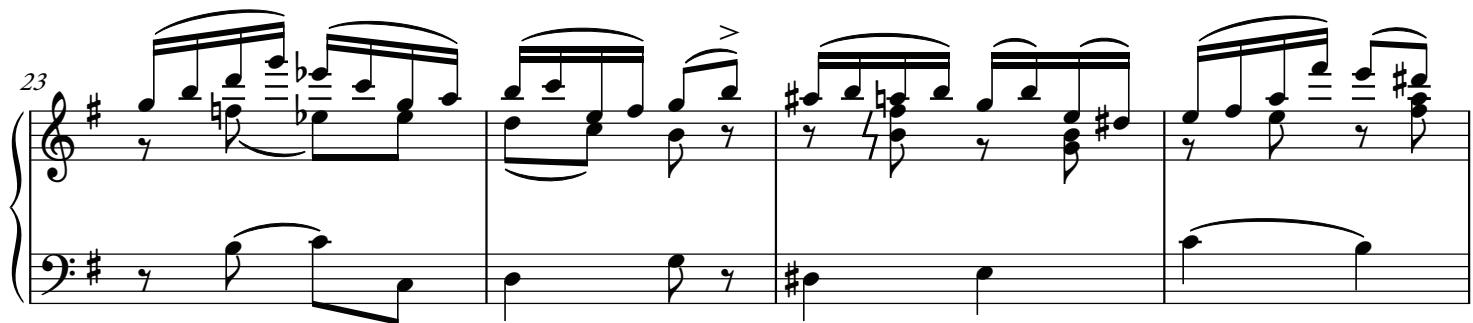
Fraszka G-dur

/ Trifle in G major /

Allegro non troppo vivo ($\text{♩} = 120$)

Stanisław Moniuszko
opr. M. Kaźmierczak

The musical score consists of five staves of music for two voices. The top staff uses a treble clef and common time (indicated by a '2'). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and common time (indicated by a '2'). The music is in G major, indicated by a key signature of one sharp. The tempo is Allegro non troppo vivo, with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 120$. The dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). Measure numbers 1 through 19 are visible on the left side of the staves. The music features eighth-note patterns, sixteenth-note patterns, and various rests.



Fraszka g-moll

/ Trifle in G minor /

Stanisław Moniuszko
opr. M. Kaźmierczak

Moderato

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Fraszka G-dur

/ Trifle in G major /

Stanisław Moniuszko
opr. M. Kaźmierczak

Musical score for measures 1-4. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is common time (indicated by '8'). The treble and bass staves are shown. Measure 1 starts with a piano dynamic (p) and consists of eighth-note pairs. Measures 2 and 3 continue the eighth-note pattern. Measure 4 ends with a half note.

Musical score for measures 5-8. The key signature changes to F# major (two sharps). The time signature remains common time. The treble and bass staves are shown. Measures 5-7 show eighth-note patterns, while measure 8 ends with a half note.

Musical score for measures 9-12. The key signature changes to B-flat major (two flats). The time signature remains common time. The treble and bass staves are shown. Measures 9-11 show eighth-note patterns, while measure 12 ends with a half note.

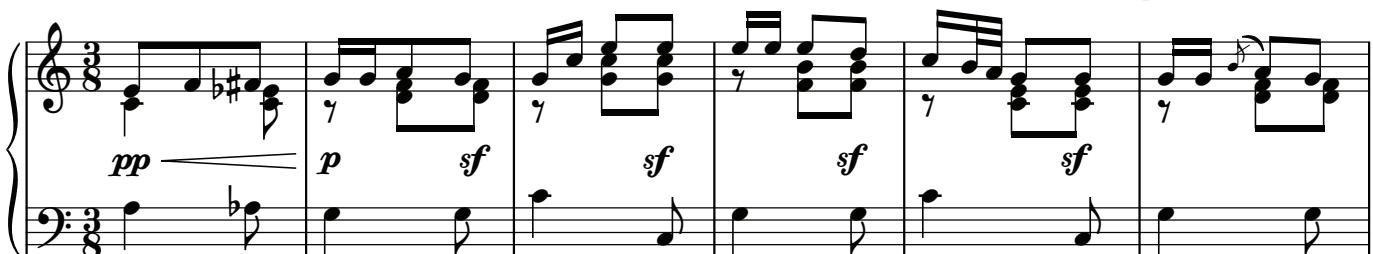
Musical score for measures 13-16. The key signature changes back to G major (one sharp). The time signature remains common time. The treble and bass staves are shown. Measures 13-15 show eighth-note patterns, while measure 16 ends with a half note.

Fraszka C-dur

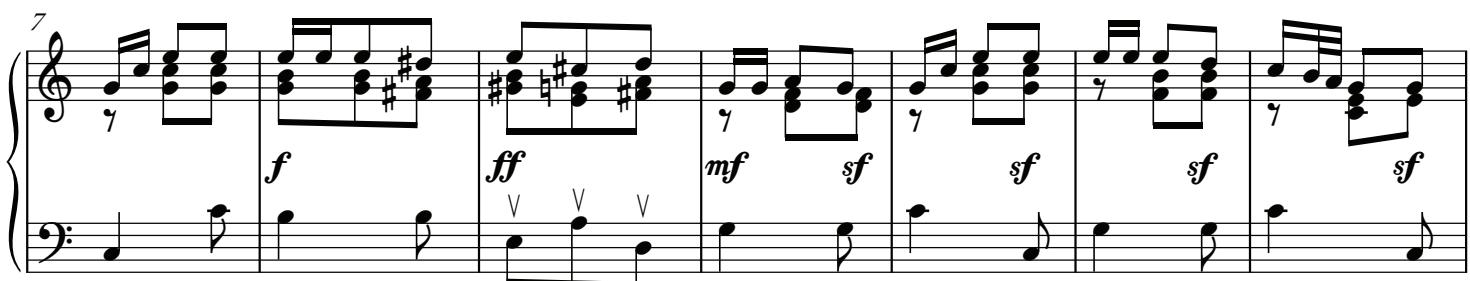
/ Trifle in C major /

Stanisław Moniuszko

opr. M. Kaźmierczak



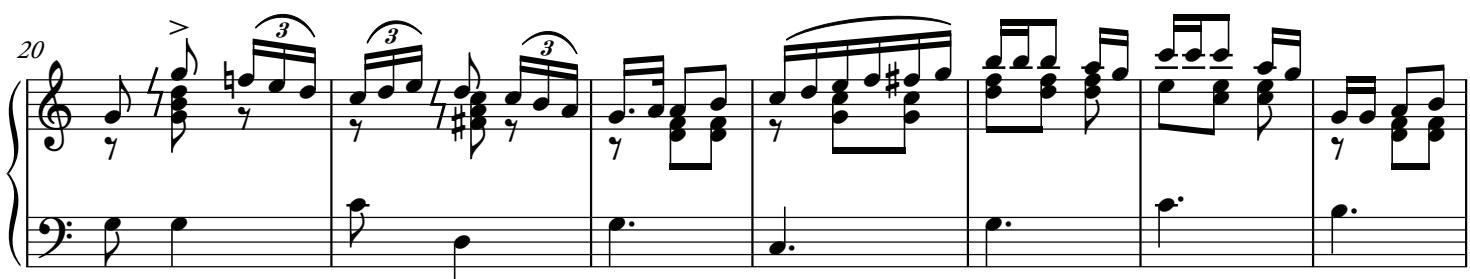
Musical score page 1. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: C major (no sharps or flats). Time signature: common time (indicated by '8'). Dynamics: *pp*, *p*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*. Measures 1-6.



Musical score page 2. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: C major (no sharps or flats). Time signature: common time (indicated by '8'). Dynamics: *f*, *ff*, *mf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*, *sf*. Measures 7-13.



Musical score page 3. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: C major (no sharps or flats). Time signature: common time (indicated by '8'). Dynamics: *f*. Measures 14-19.



Musical score page 4. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: C major (no sharps or flats). Time signature: common time (indicated by '8'). Measures 20-25.



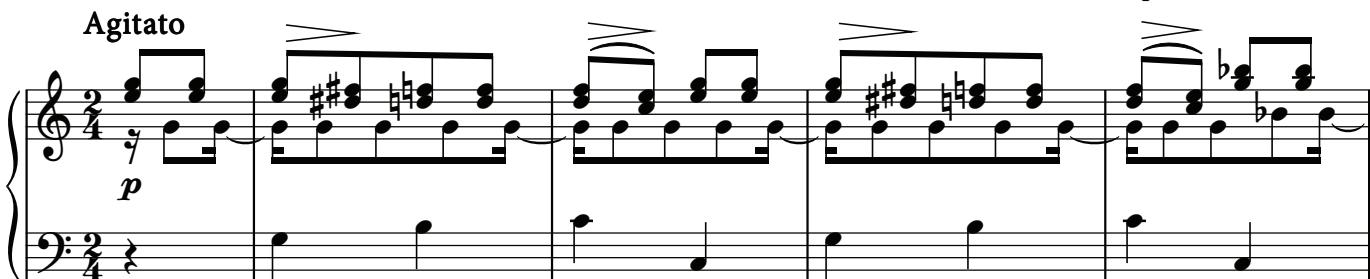
Musical score page 5. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: C major (no sharps or flats). Time signature: common time (indicated by '8'). Dynamics: *f*. Measures 26-31.

Fraszka C-dur

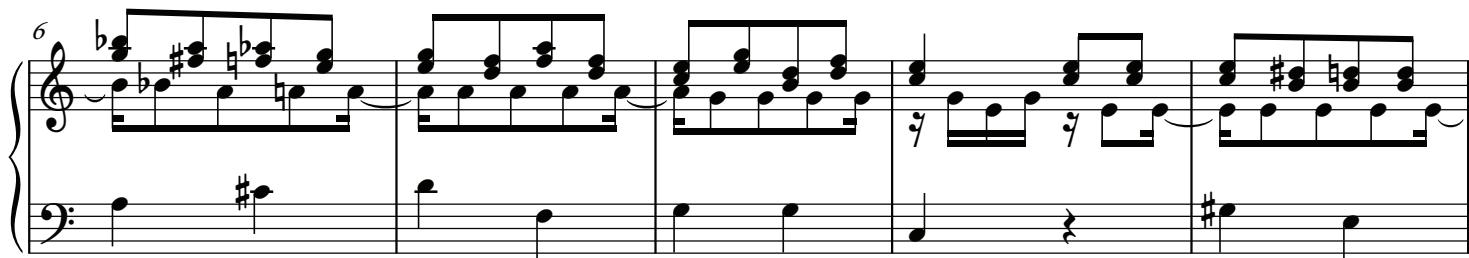
/ Trifle in C major /

Stanisław Moniuszko
opr. M. Kaźmierczak

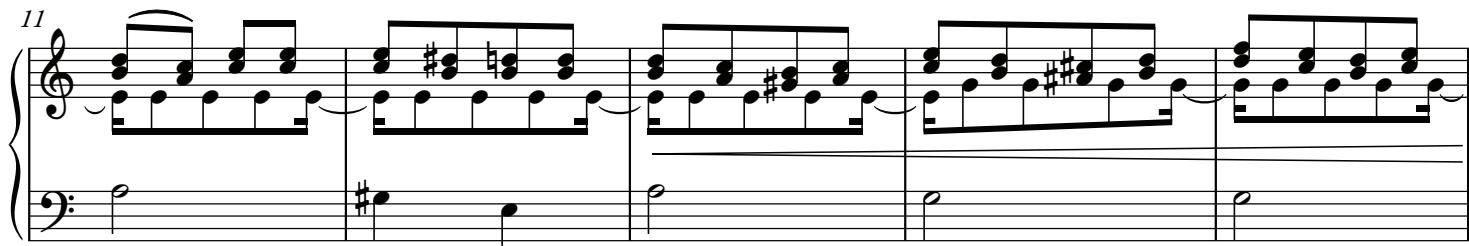
Agitato



Musical score for piano, 2 staves. Key signature: C major (no sharps or flats). Time signature: 2/4. Dynamics: *p*. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E).



Musical score for piano, 2 staves. Key signature: C major (no sharps or flats). Time signature: 2/4. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 7: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 8: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 9: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 10: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E).



Musical score for piano, 2 staves. Key signature: C major (no sharps or flats). Time signature: 2/4. Measure 11: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 12: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 13: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 14: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 15: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E).



Musical score for piano, 2 staves. Key signature: C major (no sharps or flats). Time signature: 2/4. Measure 16: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 17: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 18: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 19: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 20: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E).



Musical score for piano, 2 staves. Key signature: C major (no sharps or flats). Time signature: 2/4. Measure 21: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 22: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 23: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 24: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E). Measure 25: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G, A), (B, C#), (D, E), (F, G). Bass staff has quarter notes (C), (E), (C), (E).

25

This section consists of four measures. The treble staff features eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The bass staff has sustained notes and single bass notes.

29

This section consists of four measures. The treble staff shows eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The bass staff includes sustained notes and single bass notes.

33

This section consists of five measures. The treble staff contains eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The bass staff has sustained notes and single bass notes. Measure 37 ends with a dynamic instruction: *fp > pp*.

38

This section consists of five measures. The treble staff features eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The bass staff has sustained notes and single bass notes.

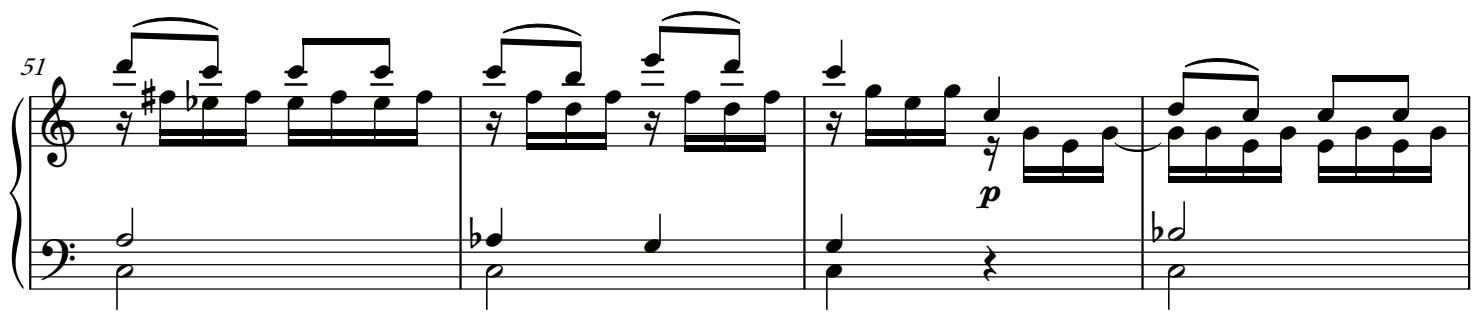
43

This section consists of five measures. The treble staff shows eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The bass staff includes sustained notes and single bass notes.

47

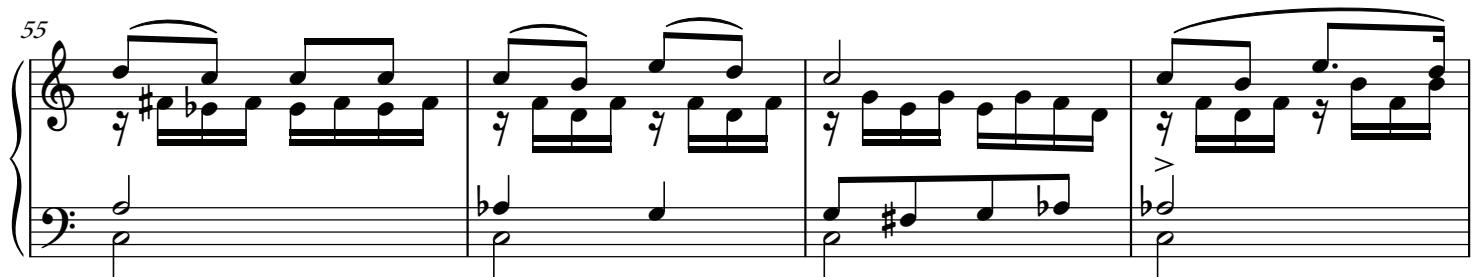
This section consists of five measures. The treble staff contains eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The bass staff has sustained notes and single bass notes. Measure 51 ends with a bass note followed by a fermata.

51



Musical score page 51. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp. Time signature: common time. Measure 51 consists of six measures. The first five measures feature eighth-note patterns in the treble staff and quarter notes in the bass staff. The sixth measure begins with a dynamic **p**. The bass staff has a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp.

55



Musical score page 55. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp. Time signature: common time. Measures 55-58. The treble staff shows eighth-note patterns. The bass staff has a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. Measure 58 ends with a fermata over the bass note.

59



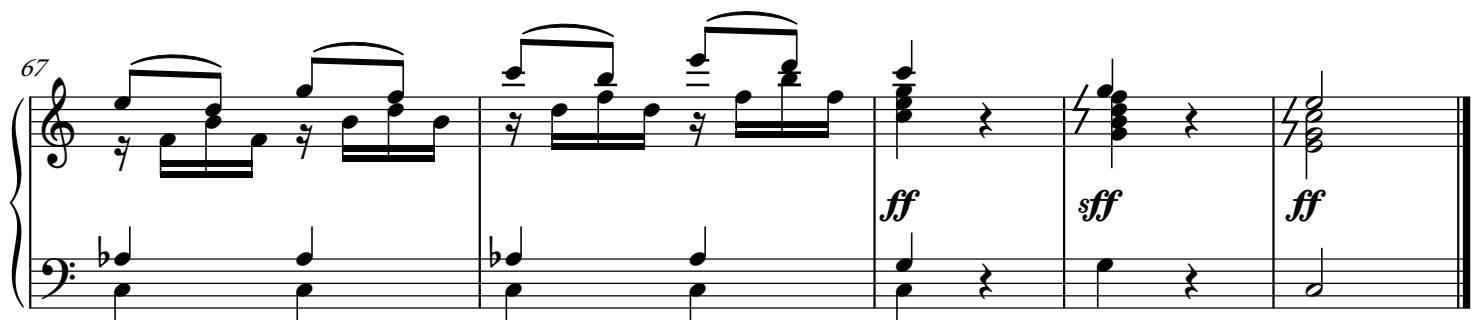
Musical score page 59. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp. Time signature: common time. Measures 59-62. The treble staff shows eighth-note patterns. The bass staff has a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp.

63



Musical score page 63. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp. Time signature: common time. Measures 63-66. The treble staff shows eighth-note patterns. The bass staff has a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp.

67



Musical score page 67. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp. Time signature: common time. Measures 67-70. The treble staff shows eighth-note patterns. The bass staff has a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. Dynamics: **ff**, **sff**, **ff**.

Fraszka A-dur

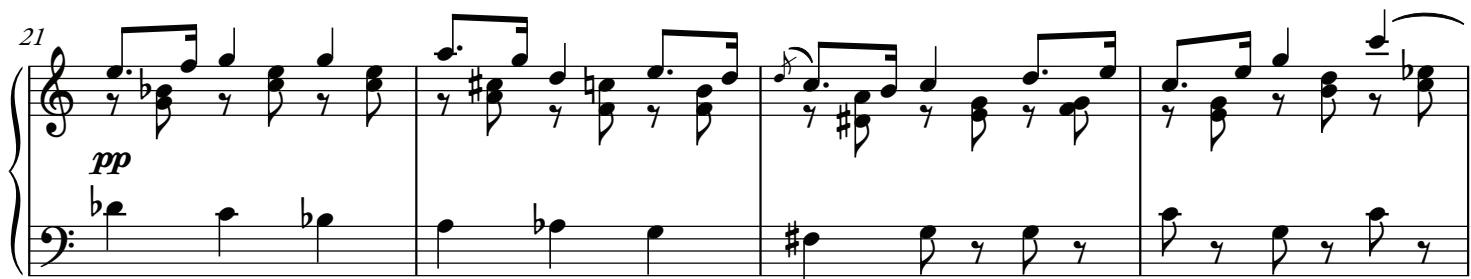
/ Trifle in A major /

Allegretto, il canto ben marcato

Stanisław Moniuszko
opr. M. Kaźmierczak

The musical score consists of five staves of music. Staff 1 (Treble and Bass) starts with a dynamic **p**. Staff 2 (Treble and Bass) begins at measure 5. Staff 3 (Treble and Bass) begins at measure 9. Staff 4 (Treble and Bass) begins at measure 13 with a dynamic **pp**. Staff 5 (Treble and Bass) begins at measure 17. The music features various key signatures, including A major, E major, and B-flat major. Measures 13-17 show a transition back to a lower key.

21



Musical score page 21. Treble and bass staves. Measure 21 starts with a dynamic *pp*. The treble staff has eighth-note pairs followed by quarter notes. The bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

25



Musical score page 25. Treble and bass staves. Measure 25 shows eighth-note pairs in the treble staff. The bass staff has eighth-note pairs. A dynamic *p* is indicated in the treble staff.

29



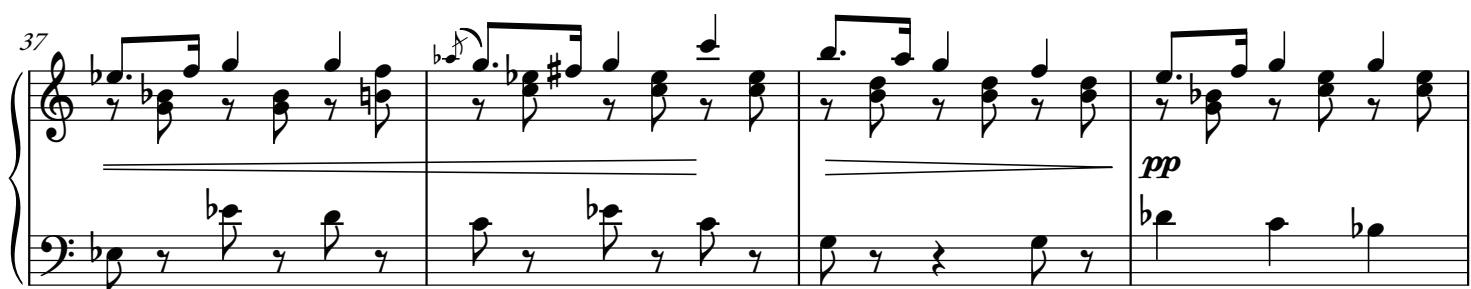
Musical score page 29. Treble and bass staves. Measure 29 shows eighth-note pairs in the treble staff. The bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

33



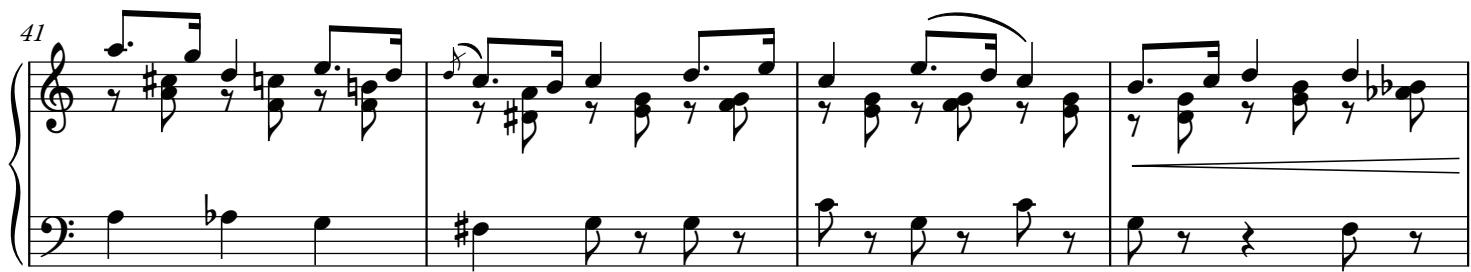
Musical score page 33. Treble and bass staves. Measure 33 shows eighth-note pairs in the treble staff. The bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

37



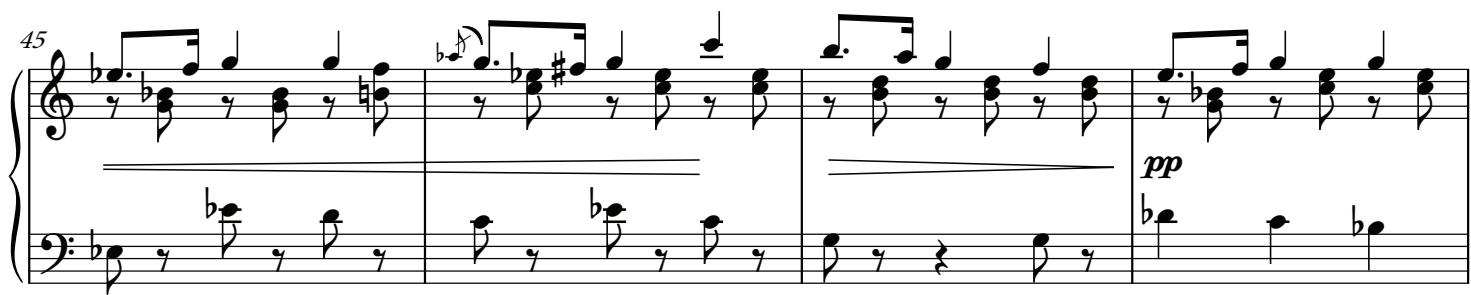
Musical score page 37. Treble and bass staves. Measure 37 shows eighth-note pairs in the treble staff. The bass staff has eighth-note pairs. A dynamic *pp* is indicated in the treble staff.

41



Musical score page 41. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes from F# to G major. Measure 1: G major, 2nd ending. Measures 2-4: G major, 1st ending. Measure 5: G major, 2nd ending.

45



Musical score page 45. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes from E major to D major. Measures 1-4: D major. Measure 5: D major, dynamic pp.

49



Musical score page 49. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes from D major to C major. Measures 1-4: C major. Measure 5: C major.

52

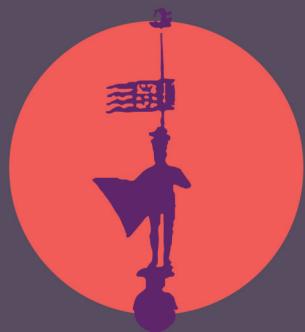


Musical score page 52. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes from C major to B major. Measures 1-4: B major. Measure 5: B major.

56



Musical score page 56. Treble and bass staves. Key signature changes from B major to A major. Measures 1-4: A major. Measure 5: A major.



Gdańsk
2019

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Akademii Muzycznej
im. Stanisława Moniuszki
w Gdańsku