

А. ГЛАЗНОВЪ

МУЗЫКА КЪ ДРАМѢ
К.Р.
ЦАРЬ ІУДЕЙСКІЙ

СОЧ. 95.

300830

A. Glazounow

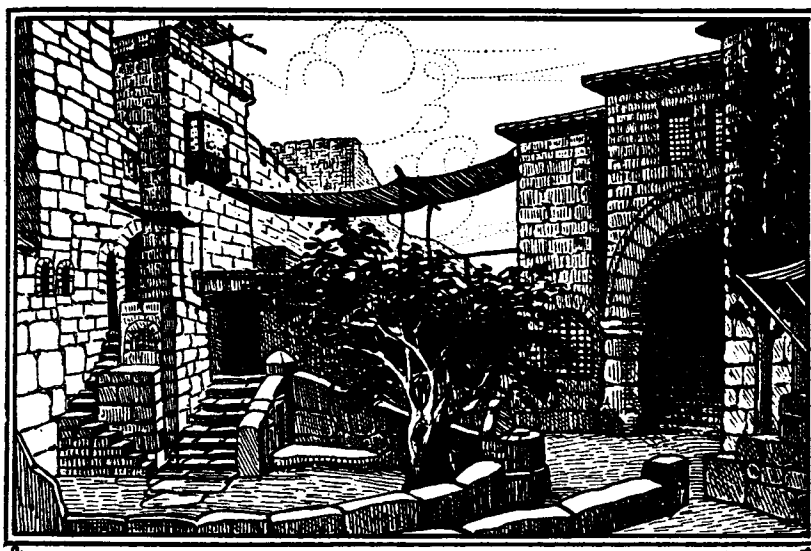
Droits d'exécution
réservés
Propriété de l'éditeur
pour
tous pays
M. D. Bélaïeff

1915.

Dépôt général
chez
Jurgenson
Pétrograd, Morskaja 9

Musique pour le Drame
de
C. R.

LE ROI DES JUIFS
op. 95.



Réduction pour piano à 4 mains
par A. Winkler

C

3146.

M
208
G553R

Printed in USSR
(Russia)

Программа музыки.

I.

Вступленіе, сливающееся съ началомъ перваго дѣйствія (входъ Христа въ Іерусалимъ). Діатоническая унисонная тема, характеризующая кроткій образъ Христа, положенная въ основаніе всего сочиненія, нарастаетъ и приводитъ почти къ кульминаціонному пункту развитія. За сценой, вслѣдъ за послѣдними аккордами вступленія, слышатся восторженные возгласы хора:

Благословенъ Давидовъ сынъ!
Осанна!
Осанна! Царь Израилевъ, грядущій
Во имя Господа!
Осанна въ вышнихъ!
Благословенъ нашъ Царь!
На небѣ миръ,
И слава въ вышнихъ!

Процессія Христа со слѣдующей за нимъ толпой постепенно удаляется. Музыка, рисуя эпизоды перваго дѣйствія (опасенія приверженцевъ Христа, заговоръ фарисеевъ), замираетъ.

II.

Пѣснь учениковъ Іисусовыхъ. Хоръ а саррелла для мужскихъ голосовъ.

О, Господи! Боже спасенья,
Къ Тебѣ я взываю съ мольбой,
И жаркія сердца моленья
Всегда и вездѣ предъ Тобой;
И днемъ, и въ ночное молчанье
Возносятся къ небу они.
О, Боже, въ отвѣтъ на стенанье
Ты ухо Твое приклони!
Во злѣ находилъ я уладу,
Душа истомилась моя,
Я жизнью приблизился къ аду,
Страшить меня ярость Твоя.

Во рву, въ преисподней лежу я,
И смертная сѣнь надо мной,
И, мучась во тьмѣ и тоскуя,
Къ Тебѣ я взываю съ мольбой.
Ты вѣдаешь, какъ я страдаю:
Готовы глаза изнемошь,
Я руки къ Тебѣ воздѣваю,
О, Боже, весь день и всю ночь.
Услышь этотъ вопль и моленья,
Я нищъ, о Господь, предъ Тобой.
О, Боже мой, Боже спасенья,
Къ Тебѣ я взываю съ мольбой!

(Д. I. явл. II).

III.

Антрактъ ко второму дѣйствію „У Пилата“. Музыка, рисующая картину спокойнаго римскаго величія. Въ частности она характеризуетъ образы Пилата, Прокулы и ихъ рабовъ Ліи и Александра.

2/28/35 Homer 4.50

IV.

Трубы левитовъ.

Солнце взошло. Слышны доносящіеся изъ храма звуки трубъ левитовъ.

V.

Заключеніе второго дѣйствія. „Пусть кровь Его на насъ и дѣтяхъ нашихъ“.

VI.

Антрактъ къ 1-й картинѣ третьяго дѣйствія. Судъ надъ Христомъ и шествіе на Голгоѳу.

VII.

Антрактъ между 1-й и 2-й картинами третьяго дѣйствія.

Продолженіе шествія на Голгоѳу. Надвигается тьма. Доносятся отзвуки пира во дворцѣ Пилата.

VIII.

Пляска сирійскихъ рабовъ и рабынь, прерываемая ослѣпительной молніей и оглушительными ударами грома. Подземный гулъ. Землетрясеніе. Танцующіе съ раздирающимъ воплемъ убѣгаютъ. Порывъ завывающаго вѣтра. Огни гаснутъ. Непроницаемый мракъ. Долгое мертвое молчаніе. Потомъ сразу яркій дневной свѣтъ.

IX.

Антрактъ къ четвертому дѣйствию.

Пасхальная ночь. Отовсюду приходятъ вѣсти о совершившемся чудѣ.

X.

ПАСТУШЕСКАЯ СВИРѢЛЬ.

...Но чу! Свирѣль пастушья...

То стадо гонитъ за городъ пастухъ.

Ахъ, какъ люблю я эти звуки! Въ пору

Безоблачнаго дѣтства переносятъ

Они меня. Когда свирѣль я слышу,

На память мнѣ приходитъ ночь одна

На родинѣ моей. Объ этой ночи

Ребенкомъ малымъ слышала нерѣдко

Я пастуховъ безхитростную повѣсть....

Они ночную стражу содержали

У стада. Ангелъ имъ предсталъ; и слава

Господня осіяла ихъ. И страхъ

Напалъ на пастуховъ. И ангелъ Божій,

Ихъ ободряя, молвилъ имъ: „Не бойтесь!

Великую я возвѣщаю радость

И вамъ, и людямъ всей земли: родился

Спаситель вамъ. И вотъ вамъ знакъ: въ пещерѣ

Найдете вы Младенца въ пеленахъ;

Онъ въ ясляхъ возлежитъ“. И появилось

На небѣ много ангеловъ святыхъ;

Они взывали: „Слава въ вышнихъ Богу,

Миръ на землѣ, благоволеніе людямъ!“

— И смолкло все, и въ небѣ свѣтъ погасъ,

И ангелъ Божій отлетѣлъ. По слову

Его они пошли и увидали

И ясли, и спеленатаго въ нихъ

Прекраснаго Младенца Іисуса,

И радостную Мать Его, Марію.

(Іоанна. Д. IV. Явленіе 7).

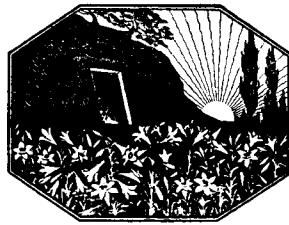
XI.

ПѢСНЬ ПСАЛМОПѢВЦЕВЪ.

Тебѣ, Воскресшему, благодаренье!
Минула ночь, и новая заря
Да знаменуетъ міру обновленье,
Въ сердцахъ людей любовью горя...
Хвалите Господа съ небесъ
И пойте непрестанно:
Исполненъ міръ Его чудесъ
И славы несказанной.
Хвалите, сонмъ безплотныхъ силъ
И ангельскіе лики:
Изъ мрака скорбнаго могилъ
Свѣтъ возсіялъ великій.

Хвалите Господа съ небесъ,
Холмы, утесы, горы!
Осанна! Смерти страхъ исчезъ,
Свѣтлѣютъ наши взоры...
Хвалите Бога, моря даль
И океанъ безбрежный!
Да смолкнуть всякая печаль
И ропотъ безнадежный!
Хвалите Господа съ небесъ
И славьте, человѣки!
Воскресъ Христосъ! Христосъ Воскресъ!
И смерть попралъ на вѣки!

(Д. IV, явл. 13, 14).



Programme de la musique.

I.

Introduction jointe au commencement du premier acte (entrée du Christ à Jérusalem). Le thème diatonique à l'unisson, qui est le thème fondamental de la composition, caractérise la douce image du Christ, se développe et arrive presque au point culminant. Dans les coulisses, après les derniers accords de l'introduction, se font entendre les cris de la foule en liesse:

Béni soit le fils de David!
Hosanna!
Hosanna! Le Roi d'Israël,
Qui vient au nom de Dieu!
Hosanna dans les cieux!
Béni soit notre Roi!
Au ciel c'est la paix
Et la gloire dans les cieux!

La procession du Christ avec la foule, qui l'accompagne, s'éloigne peu à peu. La musique, qui représente différents épisodes du premier acte (inquiétude des disciples du Christ, complot des pharisiens) s'éteint.

II.

Chant des disciples de Jésus. Choeur a cappella pour voix d'hommes.

Oh! Seigneur, Dieu du salut,
C'est Toi que j'implore,
A qui j'apporte toujours et partout
Mes prières ardentes;
Le jour et dans la nuit silencieuse
Elles montent vers Toi au ciel.
Oh! mon Dieu, prête oreille
A mes gémissements.
Du mal j'étais épris
Mais mon âme est brisée,
Ma vie approche l'enfer
Et je crains Ta colère.

Au fond de l'abîme profond
J'attends la mort
Et dans mon cruel désespoir
C'est Toi que j'implore.
Tu sais comme je souffre:
Je sens que je m'en vais
Et je lève vers Toi mes mains,
Oh! Seigneur, nuit et jour.
Entend ce cri de détresse,
Un mendiant est devant Toi.
Oh! mon Maître, Dieu du salut,
Je T'implore, je Te supplie!

(Acte I, scène 11).

III.

Entr'acte du deuxième acte „Chez Pilate“. La musique représente la grandeur calme romaine. En particulier, elle caractérise Pilate, Procula et ses esclaves Lia et Alexandre.

IV.

Les trompettes des lévites.

Le soleil est levé. Du fond du temple on entend sonner les trompettes des lévites.

V.

Fin du deuxième acte. „Que son sang retombe sur nous et sur nos enfants“.

VI.

Entr'acte du premier tableau du troisième acte. Jugement du Christ et le chemin de la croix.

VII.

Entr'acte du 2-ème tableau du troisième acte.

Suite du chemin de la croix. Commencement des ténèbres. On entend au loin les échos de la fête au palais de Pilate.

VIII.

Danse des esclaves syriens, interrompue par un éclair fulminant et de violents coups de tonnerre. Grondement souterrain. Tremblement de terre. Danseurs et danseuses s'enfuient en poussant des cris de terreur. Gémissements de la tempête. Les feux s'éteignent. Ténèbres complètes. Long silence de mort. Ensuite subitement jour éblouissant.

IX.

Entr'acte du 4-ème acte. Nuit de Pâques. De toutes parts arrive la nouvelle du miracle accompli.

X.

MUSETTE DU BERGER.

Tiens! La musette du berger...
Il mène le troupeau aux champs.
Ah! Que j'aime cet air, qui me transporte
Au temps heureux de l'enfance.
Quand j'entends la musette,
Il me revient le souvenir d'une nuit
Dans mon pays. Tout jeune enfant
Souvent j'ai entendu de nos bergers
Le simple récit de cette sainte nuit.
Une nuit, lorsqu'ils gardaient leur troupeau,
Un ange leur apparût
Et la gloire lumineuse du Seigneur les entoura.
Ils eurent peur, mais l'ange de Dieu
Leur dit, les calmant: „Ne craignez rien!

Je vous annonce une joie immense,
A vous ainsi qu'à tous les hommes sur terre,
Votre Sauveur est né. Voici le signe:
Vous trouverez l'Enfant dans une caverne
Emmailloté et couché dans une crèche.“
Et au ciel parurent des anges sans nombre,
Qui chantaient: „Gloire à Dieu des cieux,
Paix sur terre et joie aux hommes!“
Et tout se tût, la lumière s'éteignit
Et l'ange de Dieu s'envola. Suivant sa parole
Ils se mirent en route et ils virent
La crèche, le bel Enfant Jésus
Emmailloté et Son heureuse Mère Marie.

(Jeanne, Acte IV, scène 7).

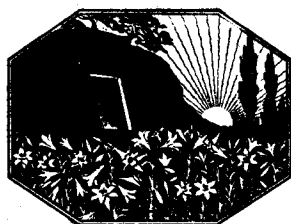
XI.

PSAUME DES CROYANTS.

Grâce à Toi, Ressuscité!
Après la nuit une aube nouvelle
Apporte au monde le renouveau
Et de l'amour le feu sacré.
Louez le Seigneur au ciel,
Chantez l'hymne éternel,
Le monde est plein de Ses miracles
Et de Sa gloire infinie.
Louez votre Seigneur, nuées d'anges
Et toutes les forces mystérieuses:
Des ténèbres profondes de la tombe
Une grande lumière apparut.

Louez le Seigneur des cieux,
Les monts, les rochers et les vallées!
Hosanna! L'horreur de la mort n'est plus,
Nos regards se sont rasserenés.
Louez le Seigneur, mer profonde
Et océan immense!
Toute douleur est consolée.
Toute plainte est arrêtée!
Louez Dieu, le Tout-Puissant,
Tous, hommes, femmes et enfants!
Le Christ est ressuscité,
La mort est terrassée!

(Acte IV, scène 13, 14).



Царь Іудейскій.

I. Вступление и хоръ.

Introduction et Choeur.

Introduction und Chor.

А. Глазуновъ, Op. 95.

Перелож. А. ВИНКЛЕРА.

Andantino. $\text{♩} = 44-52$.

Cor. ingl. *dolce*

Qu. *p*

Secondo.

1 *mf* Qu. *p* Cl.

2 *mf* Ob. *p*

3 *mf* *p* *p* *p* *p* Fag. *p*

I. Вступленіе и хоръ.

Introduction et Choeur.

Introduction und Chor.

A. Glazounow, Op. 95.

Réduction par A. WINKLER.

Andantino. ♩ = 44-52.

Primo.

Secondo.

Viol.

p

Viol.

mp

Fl.

Cl.

Viol.

Fl.

*p**dolce**mf*

Qu.

2

*mf**p*

3

Ob.

Cl.

mf

Qu.

*p**p**p*

Secondo.

Viol.

mf

p

mf

più piano

dim.

p

mf

più piano

dim.

mf

p

mf

mp

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system shows a piano introduction with a violin entry in measure 4. The second system continues the piano accompaniment with a violin melody. The third system features a piano melody with a violin accompaniment. The fourth system shows a piano melody with a violin accompaniment. The fifth system features a piano melody with a violin accompaniment. The sixth system shows a piano melody with a violin accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, *più piano*, *dim.*, and *mp*.

First system of musical notation for piano, measures 1-4. The music is in treble and bass staves. Measure 1 has a forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 2 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 3 has a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. Measure 4 has a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The word "(ôtez)" is written above the staff in measure 3.

Second system of musical notation for piano, measures 5-8. The music is in treble and bass staves. Measure 5 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 6 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 7 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 8 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. A bracket with the number 4 is above the staff in measure 5.

Third system of musical notation for piano, measures 9-12. The music is in treble and bass staves. Measure 9 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 10 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 11 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 12 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The words "più piano" and "dim." are written above the staff in measures 11 and 12 respectively. A bracket with the number 5 is above the staff in measure 12.

Fourth system of musical notation for piano, measures 13-16. The music is in treble and bass staves. Measure 13 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 14 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 15 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 16 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

Fifth system of musical notation for piano, measures 17-20. The music is in treble and bass staves. Measure 17 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 18 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 19 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 20 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The words "più piano" and "dim." are written above the staff in measures 17 and 18 respectively. A bracket with the number 6 is above the staff in measure 18.

Sixth system of musical notation for piano, measures 21-24. The music is in treble and bass staves. Measure 21 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 22 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 23 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 24 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The words "Viol. cantabile" and "mf" are written above the staff in measures 22 and 23 respectively. The word "p" is written above the staff in measure 24.

Secondo.

7

p

f

Tr-ni

Qu.

p

cresc.

8

f

Tr-bni.

dim.

p

cresc.

9

f

Tr.

p

mf

Arpa

Cor.
Fag.

p

*

7

Tr.

f

Qu.

This system contains the first two measures of the piece. It features a piano introduction with a trill (Tr.) in the right hand and a quaver (Qu.) in the left hand. The first measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

p

cresc.

This system contains measures 3 and 4. The piano continues with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.

8

f

dim.

p

cresc.

Tr.

This system contains measures 5 and 6. It includes a piano introduction with a forte (*f*) dynamic, a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking, and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano continues with a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. A trill (Tr.) is indicated in the right hand.

9

f

dim.

p

Ob.

This system contains measures 7 and 8. It includes a piano introduction with a forte (*f*) dynamic, a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking, and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano continues with a piano (*p*) dynamic. An oboe (Ob.) part is indicated in the right hand.

mf

Viol.

p

Fl. Cl.

This system contains measures 9 and 10. It includes a piano introduction with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The piano continues with a piano (*p*) dynamic. A violin (Viol.) part is indicated in the right hand, and a flute and clarinet (Fl. Cl.) part is indicated in the left hand.

[10] Allegro moderato. $\text{♩} = 112$.

First system of musical notation (measures 10-11). The right hand plays a series of eighth notes with slurs. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo).

Second system of musical notation (measures 10-11). The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano), with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.

Third system of musical notation (measures 10-11). The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *sotto* (sotto voce).

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 10-11). The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *dim.* (diminuendo).

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 10-11). The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *dim.* (diminuendo). Measure 12 is indicated by a bracket.

Sixth system of musical notation (measures 10-11). The right hand continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo). Measure 12 is indicated by a bracket.

Allegro moderato. ♩ = 112.

Primo.

11

This musical score page, numbered 11, is for a piece in 4/4 time, marked 'Allegro moderato' with a tempo of 112 beats per minute. The score is for a piano and orchestra. The piano part is written in two staves, and the orchestra part includes woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet) and strings. The score is divided into five systems. The first system shows the piano playing a melody with a crescendo and the orchestra playing a melody with a crescendo. The second system shows the piano playing a melody with a crescendo and the orchestra playing a melody with a crescendo. The third system shows the piano playing a melody with a crescendo and the orchestra playing a melody with a crescendo. The fourth system shows the piano playing a melody with a crescendo and the orchestra playing a melody with a crescendo. The fifth system shows the piano playing a melody with a crescendo and the orchestra playing a melody with a crescendo. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

p *cresc.* *f* *mf*

p *cresc.* *f* *mf*

p *cresc.* *f* *mf*

f *dim.* *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

f *mf* *f* *p cresc.*

Allegro.

Animando..

13 Δ molto marcato

sf *f* *ff* Tr-ni.

meno forte

Qu. *dim. poco a poco*

14 *mf* *dim. sempre*

(sopra) (sopra) poco a poco più

p *pp* *dim. sempre*

tranquillo

Ci. Fag. *p* *pp* *p* *pp*

Primo.

13

Animando.

Allegro.

13

First system of the musical score. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in 4/4 time. Measure 13 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music features a series of chords and single notes. A crescendo hairpin is shown between measures 13 and 14. Measure 14 begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and includes a triplet of eighth notes.

Second system of the musical score, measures 15 and 16. The upper staff continues with a melodic line featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, some with accents. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The dynamics remain fortissimo (*ff*).

Third system of the musical score, measures 17 and 18. Measure 17 is marked with a decrescendo (*dim.*) and the instruction *poco a poco*. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs. The lower staff has a corresponding line. Measure 18 is marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 19 and 20. Measure 19 is marked mezzo-piano (*mp*). Measure 20 is marked piano (*p*) and includes the instruction *(sotto)* in the bass staff. The music features a decrescendo hairpin.

Fifth system of the musical score, measures 21 and 22. The instruction *poco a poco più tranquillo* is written above the staff. Measure 21 is marked piano (*p*) and includes the instruction *Fl.* above the treble staff. The music features a decrescendo hairpin.

Poco meno mosso. ♩=112.

15 Vcl.
dolce ed espress.
pp

Cl.
più piano
pp

16 Andante. ♩=84.

pp

17 *p*

Vcl.
pp

15 Poco meno mosso. ♩=112. Cor. ingl.

p dolce ed espress. Cl. (ôtez)

Ob. Fl. Cl. più piano

16 Andante. ♩=64.

pp Cl. Fag.

17 *p* Viol.

II. ПѢСНЬ учениковъ Иисусовыхъ.

Chant des disciples de Jésus.

Gesang der Jünger Jesu.

Andante. ♩ = 66.

18

Coro (a capella) *p*

mf

p

p

mf

p cresc.

19

f

1

p

II. Пѣснь учениковъ Иисусовыхъ.
Chant des disciples de Jésus. Gesang der Jünger Jesu.

Andante. ♩ = 66.

18

Coro (a capella)

p

Solo

A musical score for a piano piece. The score is written on two staves, treble and bass clef, with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The melody is in the bass clef, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The treble clef staff contains whole rests throughout the piece. The piece is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

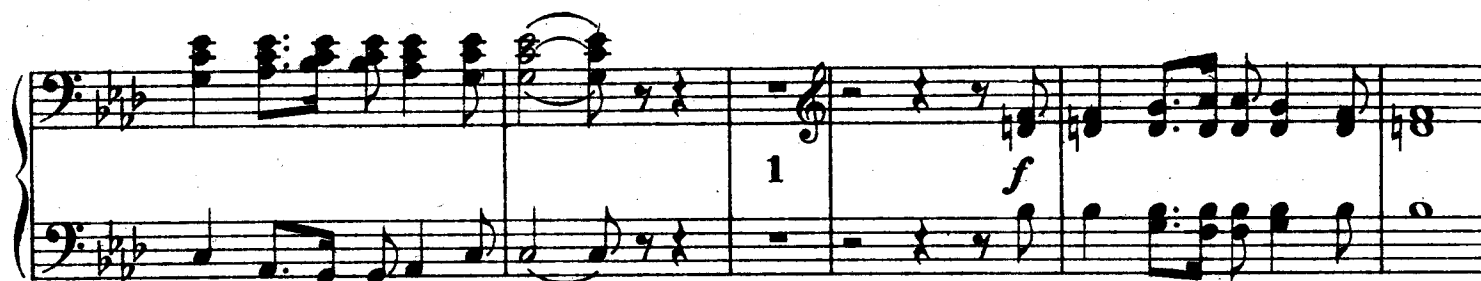
A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, and A-flat) and a common time signature. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is written in the bass staff. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final triplet of eighth notes. The accompaniment consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final triplet of eighth notes. The score is written in a standard musical notation style.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features two staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. It contains five measures, each with a whole rest. The bottom staff is an alto clef with the same key signature and time signature. It contains five measures of music: the first measure has a half note G4 and a half note F#4; the second measure has a half note E4 and a half note D4; the third measure has a half note C4 and a half note B3; the fourth measure has a half note A3 and a half note G3; the fifth measure has a half note F#3 and a half note E3. The notes are connected by a slur.

19

Solo

(ôtez)



First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The right hand plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a more active line. A first ending bracket labeled '1' is present. Dynamics include *f* (forte).



Second system of musical notation. The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo).



Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).



Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).



Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo).