



PRINSESSAN EUGÉNIE

1830–1889

Louisa-Wals

för piano/*for piano*

Emenderad utgåva/Emended edition

Levande Musikarv och Kungl. Musikaliska akademien

Syftet med Levande Musikarv är att tillgängliggöra den dolda svenska musikskatten och göra den till en självklar del av dagens repertoar och forskning. Detta sker genom notutgåvor av musik som inte längre är skyddad av upphovsrätten, samt texter om tonsättarna och deras verk. Texterna publiceras i projektets databas på internet, liksom fritt nedladdningsbara notutgåvor. Huvudman är Kungl. Musikaliska akademien i samarbete med Musik- och teaterbiblioteket och Svensk Musik.

Kungl. Musikaliska akademien grundades 1771 av Gustav III med ändamålet att främja tonkonsten och musiklivet i Sverige. Numera är akademien en fristående institution som förenar tradition med ett aktivt engagemang i dagens och morgondagens musikliv.

Swedish Musical Heritage and The Royal Swedish Academy of Music

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The Royal Swedish Academy of Music was founded in 1771 by King Gustav III in order to promote the composition and performance of music in Sweden. Today, the academy is an autonomous institution that combines tradition with active engagement in the contemporary and future music scene.

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LOUISA-WALS

komponerad

för

Piano - Forte

af



PIANO

p

7

13

f

p

19

Measures 19-24 of a musical score in D major. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A dynamic marking of *fz* (forzando) is present in measure 22.

25

Measures 25-30 of a musical score in D major. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and single notes. Dynamic markings of *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) are used.

31

Measures 31-36 of a musical score in D major. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and single notes. Dynamic markings of *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo) are used. A repeat sign is present in measure 32.

37

Measures 37-42 of a musical score in D major. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and single notes. Dynamic markings of *p* (piano) and *ff* (fortissimo) are used.

43

Measures 43-48 of a musical score in D major. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and single notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line in measure 48.

Measures 49-54 of a musical score. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 49 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment of chords. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

Measures 55-60 of a musical score. The right hand continues its melodic development with some notes beamed together. The left hand maintains a steady accompaniment of chords. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Measures 61-66 of a musical score. Measures 61-64 contain a melodic phrase in the right hand. At measure 65, there is a double bar line, a key signature change to three flats (B-flat, E-flat, and A-flat), and a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. Measures 65-66 feature a new melodic line in the right hand, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and the instruction *dolce.* (dolce).

Measures 67-72 of a musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with some notes beamed together. The left hand continues with a chordal accompaniment. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

Measures 73-78 of a musical score. Measures 73-74 feature a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic in the right hand. The right hand then continues with a melodic line, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand provides a consistent accompaniment of chords. The system ends with a repeat sign.

79

f *p*

85

[*f*] [*p*]

91

D.C. *p*

97

Coda.

p

105

f *Fine.* *fz*

Prinsessan Eugénie

Prinsessan Eugénie ingår i skaran av konstnärligt verksamma Bernadotter, en anmärkningsvärd ådra som på sin tid betydde mycket för utvecklingen av svenskt kulturliv. Eftersom flera av dessa ägnade sig åt musik, fick musiklivet viktiga impulser av de kungligas engagemang.

Prinsessan Eugénie föddes 1830 på Stockholms slott. Hon var dotter till Oscar I och drottning Joséphine. Hon hade fyra bröder: Karl XV, Gustaf som också ägnade sig åt musik, Oscar II och August. Hennes uppväxt präglades av musik och konst, två intresseområden som tillsammans med välgörenhet skulle följa henne livet igenom. Musiken förenade henne med brodern Gustaf. En sjuklighet som drabbade henne redan i tonåren kom också att dana hennes personlighet.

Eugénie, prinsessa av Sverige och Norge, kom på läkarrekommendation till Gotland 1860. Hon skapade sig där ett hem, Villa Fridhem strax söder om Visby, och levde på ön sommartid och om vintrarna på Stockholms slott. På Gotland förde hon ett sällskapsliv, men månade genom flera initiativ också om öns fattiga och sjuka.

Prinsessan tecknade, målade och skulpterade. Hennes mest kända verk är en statyett med ett barn och en hund, ”Kan du inte tala”, som utfördes i porslin av Gustavsbergs fabriker. Men lika mycket ägnade hon sig åt musik. Så länge brodern Gustaf levde, musicerade hon med honom. Hon komponerade sånger för soloröst och duetter, hon skrev pianomusik och körverk. De flesta verken är tillkomna för sammanhang som hon själv deltog i, med andra ord musik som inslag i en social samvaro. Verken är därför ensatsiga och förhållandevis korta. Flera pianostycken är tänkta som dansmusik, då dans också ingick i umgänget.

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Om utgåvan

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

Förlagan är utgiven av Abr. Lundquists förlag, Stockholm.

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Princess Eugénie

Princess Eugénie is included among the active circle of artists within the Bernadotte royal house, a remarkable vein of talent that was crucial in the development of Swedish cultural life. Since several members of this group devoted themselves to music, this royal engagement gave a significant lift to musical life.

Princess Eugénie was born in 1830 at the Royal Palace in Stockholm. She was the daughter of Oscar I and Queen Joséphine. She had four brothers: Charles XV, Gustaf, who also was engaged in music, Oscar II and August. Her childhood was filled with music and art, two areas of interest that, together with charity work, would follow her throughout her life. She and her brother Gustaf were united by music. An illness that afflicted her in her teens would also come to fashion her personality.

Eugénie, Princess of Sweden and Norway, went to the island of Gotland in 1860 on her doctor's recommendation. She created a home for herself there – Villa Fridhem, just outside of the town of Visby – living on the island during the summers and in the palace in Stockholm during the winters. On Gotland she led a social life and also took up several initiatives to help the island's poor and sick.

The Princess sketched, painted and sculpted. Her best known work is a statue of a child with a dog, titled 'Kan du inte tala' (Can you not speak), which was made from porcelain by Gustavberg's porcelain factory. But she engaged herself just as much in music. As long as her brother Gustaf lived, she played music with him. She composed songs for solo voice as well as duets, and wrote piano music and choral works. Most of her works were created for the context that she herself took part in, in other words, music that featured in a social setting. Her works are therefore relatively short with single movements. Several piano pieces are intended as dance music, since dancing also was a part of the social milieu.

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Trans. Jill Ann Johnson

About the edition

Levande Musikarv's (Swedish Musical Heritage's) emendated editions are editorially revised and corrected versions of previously printed material, with comments on the corrections and amendments inserted as footnotes. Adjustments to slurs, accidentals, accents and articulation marks that have not affected the reading have been made without comment.

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