



HARALD FRYKLÖF

1882–1919

Åtta mindre pianostycken
för piano

Eight Minor Piano Pieces
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.

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En visa om våren

Harald Fryklóf.

Allegretto.

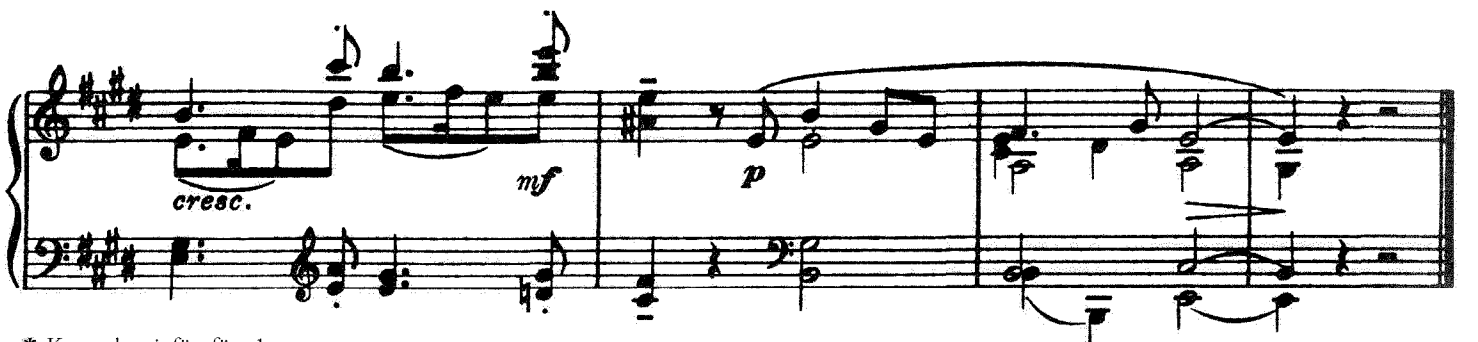
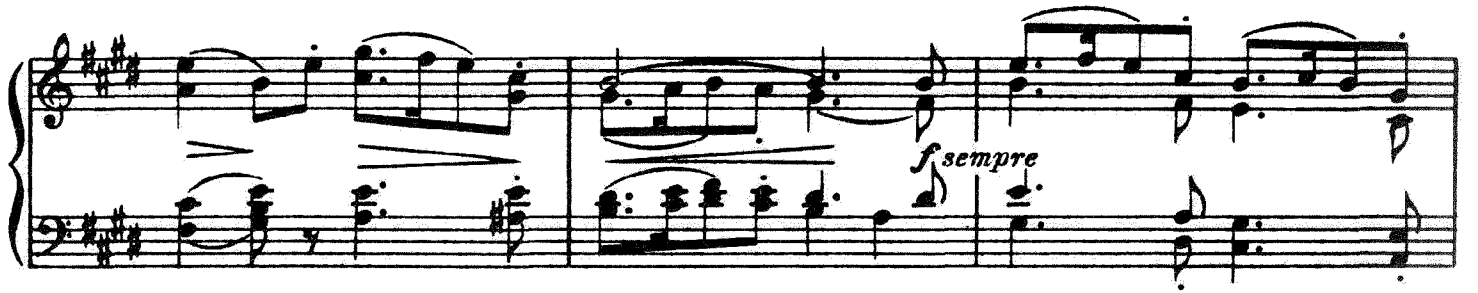
mf

p

mf

mp

f



* Korstecken infört för g1.

Ung mor

Andante poco slentando.

The musical score for "Ung mor" is written for piano and consists of six systems of music. The tempo is marked "Andante poco slentando." and the key signature has one flat (B-flat).

- System 1:** Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- System 2:** Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *m.s. mf* (moderato sostenuto mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *pp sempre* (pianissimo sempre).
- System 3:** Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *dolce* (dolce), *p* (piano).
- System 4:** Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *rit.* (ritardando), *lento* (lento), *a tempo* (a tempo), *pp* (pianissimo).
- System 5:** Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *rit.* (ritardando), *a tempo* (a tempo), *p* (piano).
- System 6:** Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *m.s. mf* (moderato sostenuto mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *rit.* (ritardando), *pp* (pianissimo).

Den första svalan

Vivace.

mp
poco staccato

m.s.

mp

cresc.

mf

p

mf

f

p

m.s.

mp

tr

Lento.

ppp

pp

En blomstervisa

Allegretto grazioso.

The musical score for "En blomstervisa" is written in 6/8 time and consists of six systems of piano and grand staves. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various dynamics and tempo markings:

- System 1:** Starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. 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.
- System 2:** Dynamics range from mezzo-forte (*mf*) to piano (*p*). The tempo remains "Allegretto grazioso."
- System 3:** Includes a "Poco meno." marking. Dynamics include piano (*p*), forte (*f*), and molto ritardando (*molto rit.*). The tempo is marked "Poco meno."
- System 4:** Returns to "Tempo I." with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. It includes a ritardando (*rit.*) section before returning to the original tempo.
- System 5:** Features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.
- System 6:** Concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic, a "poco rit." marking, a "lento" section, and a final "a tempo" marking. The piece ends with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic.

Murgróna

Lento e espressivo.

The musical score for "Murgróna" is written for piano in 3/4 time. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked "Lento e espressivo." The score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The melody is primarily in the right hand, while the left hand provides a harmonic and rhythmic foundation. Dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *f* (forte), with crescendos and decrescendos. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the right hand.

Strömkarlen

Andante à piacere.

ppp p pp mp

pp m.d. mp

mf m.s. f string. rit. mp pesante

accel. molto rit. a tempo ff rapido

m.d. mf mp pp morendo

Den gamla logen

Andante con moto.



Allegro.



Tempo I.



Bäcken

(Etude)

Allegro veloce.

8

pp

8

p

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff with a key signature of two flats and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The second system continues with a *cresc.* marking. The third system features a treble staff with a key signature change to one flat and a *f* dynamic. The fourth system has a treble staff with a key signature of one flat and a *f* dynamic. The fifth system has a treble staff with a key signature of one flat and a *p* dynamic. The sixth system has a treble staff with a key signature of one flat and a *pp* dynamic. The notation includes various musical symbols like notes, rests, slurs, and articulation marks.

* B-förtecken infört för e2.

Harald Fryklöf

Harald Fryklöf var under sin livstid ett aktat namn i svenskt musikliv, men har idag en mer blygsam ställning i raden av svenska tonsättare – ett inte ovanligt öde. Han vann respekt som organist, tonsättare, pedagog och som omdömesgill ledamot i styrelser och nämnder. Hans mest kända komposition är *Sonata à la legenda* (1918) för violin och piano.

Harald Fryklöf föddes i Uppsala 1882. Han inledde orgelstudier vid Musikkonservatoriet 1901 och tog examen två år senare. Parallellt med sin formella undervisning tog han lektioner i kontrapunkt och komposition för Johan Lindegren. 1904–10 studerade han piano för Richard Andersson. Hösten 1905 vistades han i Berlin för studier i instrumentation för Philipp Scharwenka, tonsättare, men också direktör för stadens musikkonservatorium.

Fryklöf började arbeta som pedagog redan under studietiden. Han knöts till Richard Anderssons välrenommerade pianoskola 1904. 1908 blev han biträdande lärare i harmonilära vid Musikkonservatoriet (ordinarie 1914). Han gav också privatundervisning i komposition och musikteori.

Från 1908 arbetade han som organist i Storkyrkan, först vikarierande, från 1918 ordinarie.

Den mångsidige Fryklöf anlätades också organisatoriska sammanhang. Han var ledamot av Musikkonservatoriets styrelse 1915–18 och tillhörde från 1916 Musikaliska akademiens kommitté för tonsättarstipendier.

Harald Fryklöf inleddes sitt komponerande före konservatoriestudierna. Hans debut som tonsättare skedde 1908, när Konsertföreningens orkester i Stockholm uppförde Konsertouvertyr op. 1. Men orkesterverket var ett undantag, han skrev i fortsättningen sånger, piano- och orgelverk, verk för kör och några få kammarmusikverk. Stilistiskt tillhör hans produktion senromantiken, men i kompositionerna ryms också arkaiserande drag, vilka kan härledas till Fryklöfs intresse för musikhistoria.

Harald Fryklöf avled av spanska sjukan 1918, blott 36 år gammal.

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Om utgåvan

Levande Musikaarvs 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 utförts utan kommentar.

Förlagan är utgiven av Abr. Lundquist, Stockholm, Abr. L. 4820.

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Tillkomstår: 1916.

Harald Fryklöf

During his lifetime, Harald Fryklöf was held in high esteem by Swedish music society, but today his position is ranked farther down on the list of Swedish composers – not an unusual fate. He gained respect as an organist, composer, pedagogue, and as a discerning representative on committees and as a board member. His most famous composition is *Sonata à la legenda* (1918) for violin and piano.

Harald Fryklöf was born in Uppsala in 1882. In 1901 he began organ studies at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Stockholm and received his degree two years later. While studying, he also took private lessons in counterpoint and composition from Johan Lindegren. Beginning in 1904 and until 1910 he studied piano with Richard Andersson. In the autumn of 1905 he spent time in Berlin, studying instrumentation with composer Philipp Scharwenka, who was also the principal of the city's conservatory of music.

Fryklöf had already begun to work as a teacher during his own years as a student. In 1904 he began a close association with Richard Andersson's well-known piano school. In 1908 he became a teaching assistant in music theory at the conservatory (receiving tenure in 1914). He also taught privately in composition and music theory.

Beginning in 1908 he began to substitute as an organist at the Great Church in Stockholm and he received a permanent position in 1918.

Multitalented Fryklöf was also involved in work with organisations. He was a member of the Royal Conservatory of Music board of directors from 1915 to 1918, and from 1916 as part of the Royal Swedish Academy of Music's composition scholarship committee.

Harald Fryklöf began writing music prior to his conservatory studies. His debut as a composer took place in 1908, when the Stockholm Concert Society premiered his Concert Overture op. 1. However, he wrote few orchestral works, and continued to compose songs, piano and organ pieces, choral works and chamber music. Stylistically, his works belong to the late romantic period, but archaic characteristics – which can be traced to his interest in music history – also exist in his compositions.

In 1918 Harald Fryklöf was felled by the Spanish flu at only 36 years old.

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Trans. Thalia Thunander

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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