



SIGURD VON KOCH

1879–1919

Miniatyrer

för piano

Miniatures

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

The purpose of Swedish Musical Heritage is to make accessible forgotten treasures of Swedish music and make them a natural feature of the contemporary repertoire and musicology. This it does through editions of sheet music that is no longer protected by copyright, and texts about the composers and their works. This material is available in the project's online database, where the sheet music can be freely downloaded. The project is run under the auspices of the Royal Swedish Academy of Music in association with the Music and Theatre Library of Sweden and Svensk Musik.

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.

www.levandemusikarv.se

Huvudredaktör/Editor-in-chief: Anders Wiklund
Textredaktör/Text editor: Erik Wallrup
Redaktör/Editor: Magnus Svensson

Levande Musikarv/Swedish Musical Heritage
Kungl. Musikaliska akademien/The Royal Swedish Academy of Music
Utgåva nr 1498–1507/Edition nos 1498–1507
2016
Notbild/Score: Public domain. Texter/Texts: © Levande Musikarv
ISMN 979-0-66166-355-3

Levande Musikarv finansieras med medel från/Published with financial support from Kungl. Musikaliska akademien, Kungl. Vitterhetsakademien, Marcus och Amalia Wallenbergs Stiftelse, Statens Musikverk, Riksbankens Jubileumsfond, Svenska Litteratursällskapet i Finland och Kulturdepartementet.
Samarbetspartners/Partners: Musik- och teaterbiblioteket, Svensk Musik och Sveriges Radio.

Miniatyrer. I Miniaturen.

Tillegnade Agathe v. Koch.

I. Musette.

Sigurd v. Koch.
(1918)

PIANO.

Allegro semplice. ♩ = 100. m. d. m. g. m. d.

pp

p

a tempo

pp

f

p

rit. pp morendo

a tempo

pp *ppp*

Ad.

*

II. Speldosans visa. | Lied der Spieldose.

Con brio. ♩ = 126.

PIANO.

p (*cresc. e dim. ad libitum*)

fz

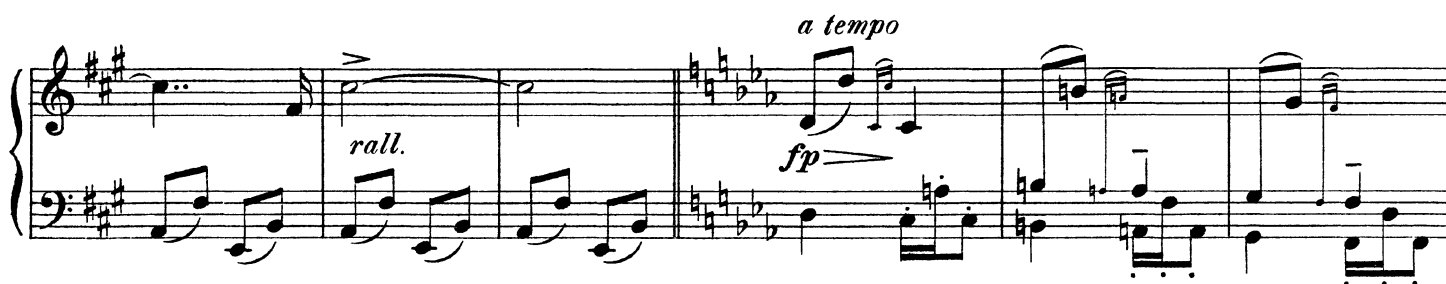
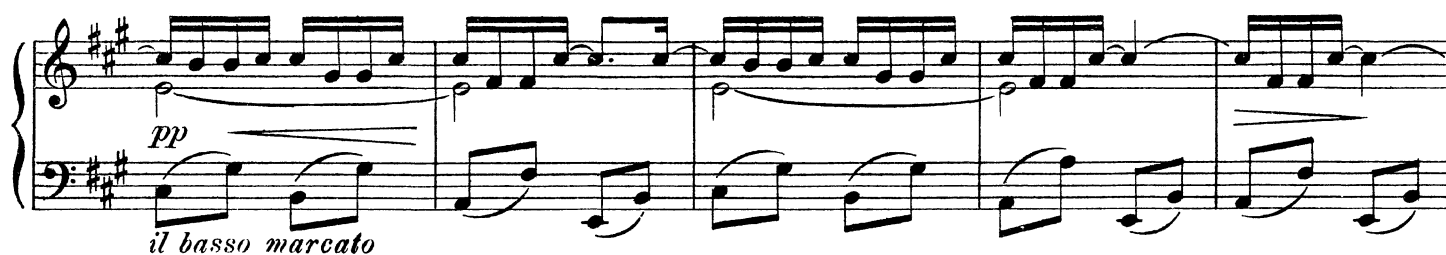
(Här kunde den inte mera.
(Hier konnte sie nicht mehr.)

III. Från fjärran östern. | Orientalisches.

Allegretto. ♩ = 88.

PIANO.

p legatissimo



First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a sixteenth-note scale marked with a '6' and a slur. Bass staff has a sixteenth-note scale marked with a '6' and a slur. Dynamics include *pp*.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a sixteenth-note scale marked with an '8' and a slur. Bass staff has a sixteenth-note scale marked with an '8' and a slur. Dynamics include *rit.*, *ppp*, *a tempo*, and *pp legatissimo*.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a sixteenth-note scale marked with an '8' and a slur. Bass staff has a sixteenth-note scale marked with an '8' and a slur. Dynamics include *p*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a sixteenth-note scale marked with an '8' and a slur. Bass staff has a sixteenth-note scale marked with an '8' and a slur. Dynamics include *mp*, *il basso marcato*, and *poco accell.*

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a sixteenth-note scale marked with an '8' and a slur. Bass staff has a sixteenth-note scale marked with an '8' and a slur. Dynamics include *mf*, *tr*, and *fp a tempo*.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a sixteenth-note scale marked with an '8' and a slur. Bass staff has a sixteenth-note scale marked with an '8' and a slur. Dynamics include *Sostenuto.*, *pp*, and *pp*. A double bar line is present at the end of the system.

IV. Snödropparna. | Die Schneeglöckchen.

Andante semplice. ♩ = 60.

PIANO.

pp

poco rit.

pp

p a tempo

dim.

8

pp rall.

legato

pp

p

rall. dim.

a tempo e poco string.

pp

subito ppp rit.

p a tempo

poco rit.

p

mf

* b-förtecken infört för f1.

dim. p ppp rit.

8

7

V. Legend. | Legende.

PIANO.

Allegretto misterioso. ♩ = 69.

pp *poco rit.* *a tempo*

6

6

6

6

7

p

poco string. *a tempo* *mf p*

6

pp 6

6

6

poco string. *pp* 6

7

6

6

First system of a musical score in 2/4 time. The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a crescendo. The left hand has a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure. Dynamics include *pp* and *cresc.*

Second system of a musical score in 2/4 time. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a decrescendo. The left hand has a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure. Dynamics include *fp*, *dim.*, and *rit.*. The system ends with a key signature change to three flats and a 6/4 time signature.

Third system of a musical score in 6/4 time. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a decrescendo. The left hand has a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure. Dynamics include *pp*, *ppp*, and *pp*. The system ends with a key signature change to three sharps and a common time signature.

Fourth system of a musical score in common time. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a decrescendo. The left hand has a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure. Dynamics include *pp*, *pp*, *mf*, and *pp*. The system ends with a key signature change to three sharps and a 3/4 time signature.

Fifth system of a musical score in 3/4 time. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a decrescendo. The left hand has a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure. Dynamics include *mf*, *pp*, *ppp*, and *pp*. The system ends with a key signature change to three sharps and a common time signature.

Sixth system of a musical score in common time. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a decrescendo. The left hand has a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure. Dynamics include *pp* and *pp*.

pp *pp perdendosi* *pp* *ppp*

VI. Morgonstämning. | Morgenstimmung.

Allegro grazioso. ♩ = 126.

PIANO.

mp *fz* *mp*

fz

p *f*

p *f* *p*

ppp *p* *mf*

First system of musical notation. The right hand plays a melody with eighth notes and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords. Dynamics include *pp*, *fz*, *pp*, *fz cresc.*, *p*, and *fz*. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand features a five-fingered scale-like passage. Dynamics include *p*, *fz cresc.*, *mf*, *fz*, *f*, and *fz*. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand includes triplet figures. Dynamics include *ff*, *fz*, *fz*, *dim.*, and *fz*. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features an eighth-note scale. Dynamics include *p*, *p*, *f*, and *p*. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand includes an eighth-note scale. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *pp*. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand features an eighth-note scale. Dynamics include *p*, *mf*, *ffz*, and *pp*. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

Andante.

VII. Elegie.

Andante cantabile. ♩ = 72.

PIANO.

p *cresc.*

mf *dim.* *p*

a tempo *rit.* *p legato*

pp *poco rit.* *a tempo* *p m.g.* *ppp*

ppp

cresc. *ten.* *mf*

Ped.

p
mf
f
dim.
p molto rit.
pp
pp legato
rit. ppp
pp
pppp

quasi a tempo e perdendosi

Red.

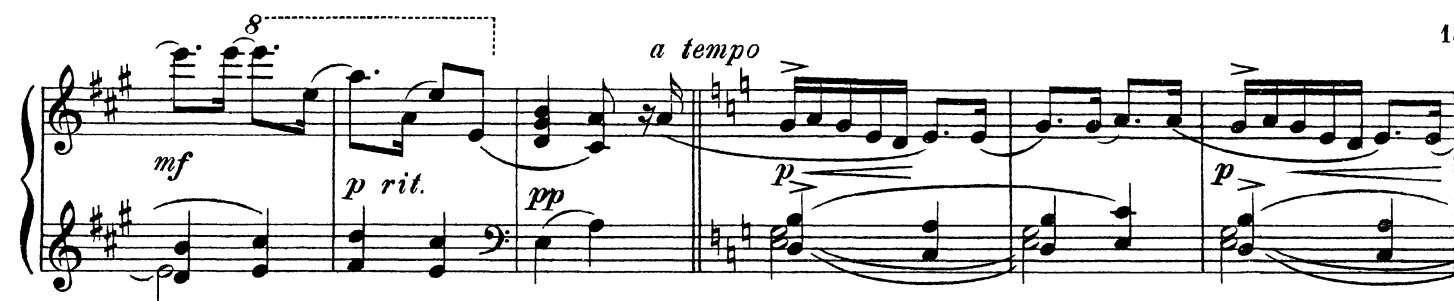
VIII.

Första fjäriln. | Erste Schmetterling.

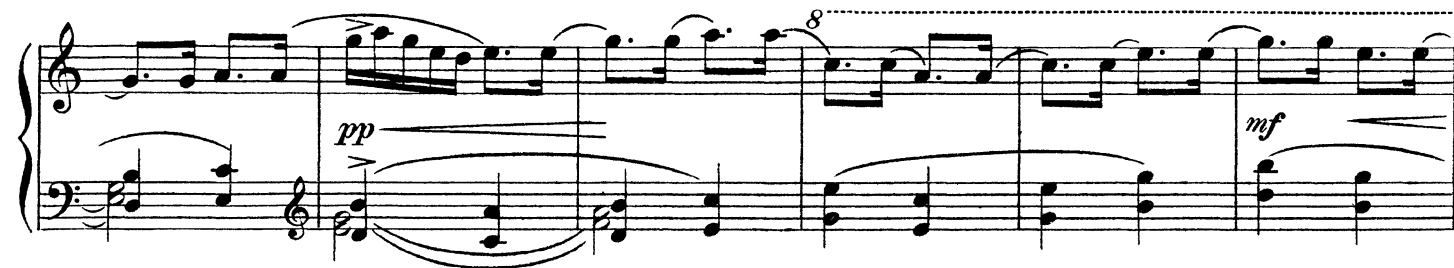
Allegro molto e leggiero. ♩ = 138.

PIANO.

pp
pp
mp



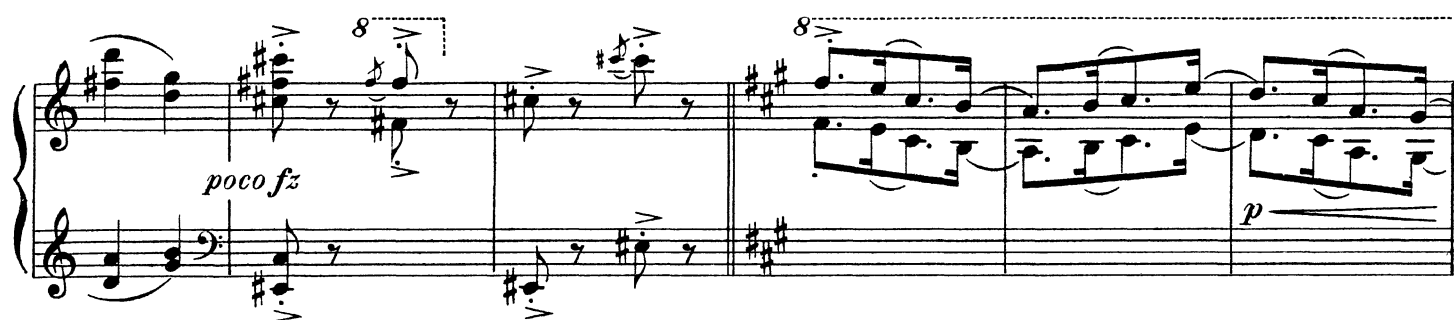
First system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, marked *mf* and *p rit.*. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes, marked *pp*. A tempo change to *a tempo* is indicated above the staff.



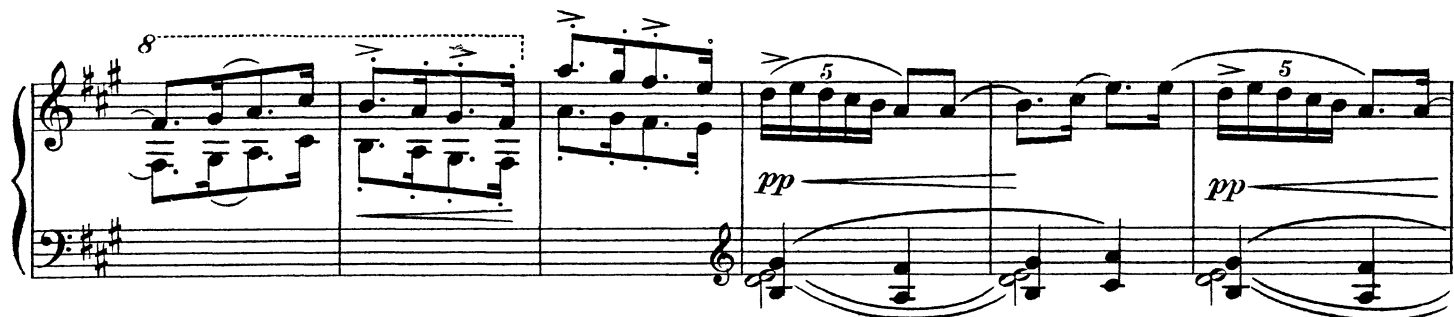
Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic development with eighth-note runs, marked *pp* and *mf*. The left hand maintains the harmonic support with sustained chords, marked *pp*.



Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth-note patterns, marked *pp* and *p*. The left hand continues with sustained chords, marked *pp* and *p*.



Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, marked *poco fz* and *p*. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes, marked *p*.



Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, marked *pp* and *pp*. The left hand continues with sustained chords, marked *pp*.



Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, marked *mp*, *dim.*, *rall.*, and *pp*. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes, marked *pp*. A section marked *m. g.* (moderato) begins, followed by a section marked *Red.* (Ritardando) and an asterisk.

IX.

Visa i moll. | Lied im moll.

Andante tranquillo. ♩ = 56.

PIANO.

The musical score is written for piano in G minor (one sharp, F#) and 3/4 time. It begins with the tempo marking 'Andante tranquillo. ♩ = 56.' and the dynamic 'p'. The first system contains measures 1-8, with dynamics p, mf, and mp. A first ending bracket spans measures 7-8, marked with an '8'. The second system continues from measure 9. The third system includes markings for *pp*, *poco rit.*, *a tempo*, *p*, and *cresc.*. The fourth system includes *mp*, *dim.*, and *rall.*. The fifth system includes *a tempo*, *pp*, *p*, and *p*. The sixth system is marked 'Adagio molto.' and includes *rit.* and *pp*. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

X.

Från den gamla goda tiden. | Aus alten guten Zeiten.

(Rigaudon.)

Allegro pomposo. ♩ = 152.

PIANO.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro pomposo. ♩ = 152.' and the piece is identified as a 'Rigaudon.' The score begins with a 'PIANO.' instruction. The first system contains measures with dynamics *fp* and *f*. The second system includes *mf*, *f*, *p*, *poco rit.*, and *f a tempo*. The third system features *fz*, *mf*, *rit.*, *f*, and *f molto rit. Fine.*. The fourth system is marked *p* and *mf*. The fifth system includes *dim.*, *p*, *mf*, and *mf*. The sixth system contains *dim.*, *p*, *p*, *pp*, and *rit.*. The piece concludes with a 'Fine.' marking and a 'D. C. al Fine.' instruction.

D. C. al Fine.

Sigurd von Koch

Sigurd von Koch (1879–1919) hade ingen rak väg till en helhjärtad satsning på sitt komponerande. Andra intressen och reella svårigheter att klara sig som tonsättare hindrade honom. Men när han i 35-årsåldern kunde gå in för sitt tonsättande flödade många verk av olika typer ur hans penna.

Stockholmaren Sigurd von Koch siktade först på att bli sjöofficer, men valde musiken efter några år på Sjökrigsskolan. Passionen för hav och båtar behöll han dock hela livet, liksom intresset för att måla. Han inledde sina musikstudier med pianolektioner för Richard Andersson och kompletterade med studier i kontrapunkt för Johan Lindegren. Sin formella musikutbildning fick han vid Musik-konservatoriet, där han tog examina som både musiklärare och kyrkosångare 1910.

Även om han därefter hade många uppdrag som pianist, i synnerhet som ackompanjatör, försörjde han sig som musikkritiker, under åren 1911–15 i *Aftontidningen*, 1916–19 i *Stockholms-Tidningen*.

1912 reste han till Berlin för att studera komposition för Karl Kämpf, ett beslut som betecknar en vändpunkt i Sigurd von Kochs bana som tonsättare. Hans första kända kompositioner kom till redan under de sena tonåren. Parallellt med både studier och annan yrkesverksamhet skrev han musik, mestadels visartade sånger. Efter uppehållet i Berlin utvecklade von Koch sitt komponerande till att omfatta fler verktyper, men fann också ett personligare och mer varierat tonspråk.

Sigurd von Koch skrev flera kammarmusikaliska verk, bland annat en violin-sonat (1913), en cellosonat (1914) och en pianokvintett (1916). Och han satsade på större former med *I Pans marker*, en lyrisk fantasi för orkester (1917) och en *Ballad för piano och orkester* (1918). Men han behöll samtidigt sitt engagemang i sångkomponerandet och skrev bland mycket annat samlingarna *Österländska kärlekssånger* (1917, till texter av Hans Bethge) och *Gammalsvenska wisor* (1919, till texter av Lucidor och Wivallius).

Det är framför allt sångtonsättaren Sigurd von Koch som uppskattats av eftervärlden. Hans sångproduktion är egenartad: både varierad och självständig gentemot inhemska kollegers verk. Att karakterisera hans sånger som impressionistiskt färgade säger därför inte allt. von Kochs intresse för det österländska, allra helst kinesisk kultur, bidrar inte minst till att göra honom till en särling bland dem som runt förra sekelskiftet komponerade solosånger.

Gunnar Ternhag

Om utgåvan

Levande Musikarvs Häggs 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 Elkan & Schildknecht, Emil Carelius, E.C. 177.

På omslaget står: "Sigurd von Koch / Miniatyrrer / för / piano / Elkan & Schildknecht, Emil Carelius / Stockholm".

Tryckår: 1918.

Sigurd von Koch

Sigurd von Koch (1879–1919) had anything but a straight run to full-time commitment as a composer. Other interests, and real difficulties in making ends meet by composing, stood in his way. But when, at the age of 35, he was finally able to go in for composing wholeheartedly, many and varied compositions flowed from his pen.

Stockholm-born Sigurd von Koch had initially set his mind on a naval career, but after a year or two at the Royal Naval College he switched to music. His passion for ships and the sea remained with him, though, for the rest of his life, and so did his interest in painting. He began his music studies by taking piano lessons with Richard Andersson, going on to study counterpoint under Johan Lindegren. He received his formal music education at the Conservatory, where he graduated as music teacher and church singer in 1910.

He was much in demand thereafter as a pianist, and especially as an accompanist, but he made his living as a music reviewer, first (1911–15) with *Aftontidningen* and then (1916–19) with *Stockholms-Tidningen*.

In 1912 he travelled to Berlin to study composition under Karl Kämpf, and this decision marks a turning point in his career as composer. His first known compositions were already written in his late teens. Concurrently with studies and other professional activity, he wrote music, most of it ballad-like songs. After Berlin he branched out into other types of composition, and at the same time found a more personal and variable idiom.

Sigurd von Koch wrote several chamber music works, e.g. a violin sonata (1913), a cello sonata (1914) and a piano quintet (1916). He also ventured into more large-scale forms with *I Pans marker*, a lyrical fantasy for orchestra (1917) and a *Ballad for piano and orchestra* (1918). But he kept up his song writing, and his copious output included two collections, *Österländska kärlekssånger* (1917, to words by Hans Bethge) and *Gammalswenska wijisor* (1919, to words by Lucidor and Wivallius).

It is above all as a songwriter that Sigurd von Koch has earned posterity's appreciation. His songs are *sui generis* – both varied and independent of works by Swedish colleagues. To say that they are tinged with impressionism is an oversimplification. His interest in oriental, and above all Chinese, culture, not least, helps make him something of a lone wolf among turn-of-the-century songwriters.

Gunnar Ternhag

Trans. Roger Tanner

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.

Originally published by Elkan & Schildknecht, Emil Carelius, E.C. 177.

Text on the front page: "Sigurd von Koch / Miniaturer / för / piano / Elkan & Schildknecht, Emil Carelius / Stockholm".

Year of composition: 1918.