

GIDEON KLEIN

DUO PRO HOUSLE A VIOLU (1939 - 40)

DUO
FÜR VIOLINE UND VIOLA
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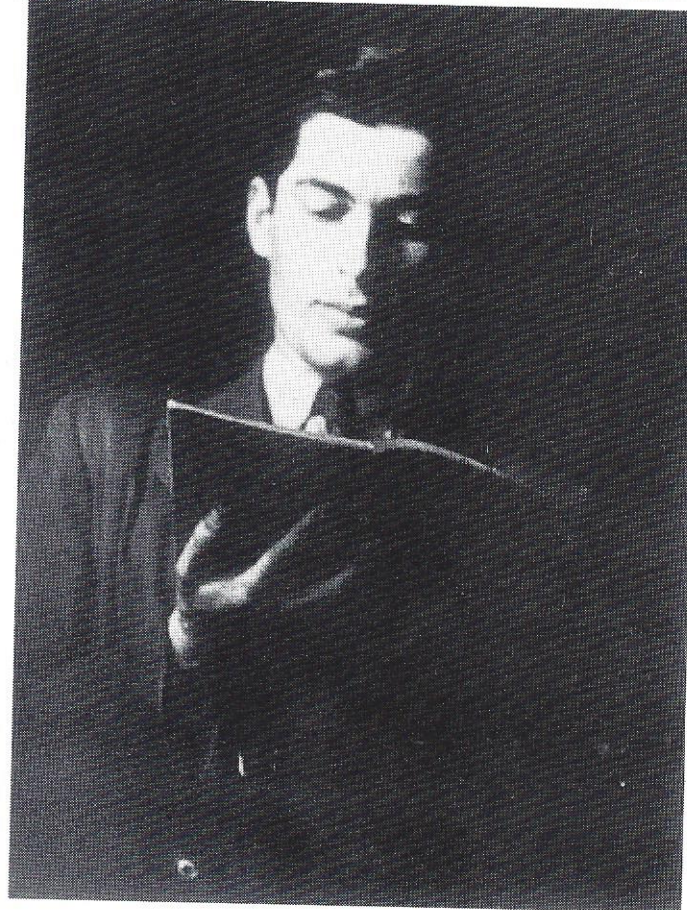
DUO PRO HOUSLE A VIOLU

Gideon Klein, geboren am 6.12.1919 im mährischen Přerov, zeigte schon in frühester Jugend eine außergewöhnliche musikalische Begabung. Er studierte Klavier bei Prof. Růžena Kurzová und absolvierte mit großem Erfolg die Meisterklasse von Prof. Vilém Kurz. Gleichzeitig studierte er Musikwissenschaft an der Philosophischen Fakultät der Prager Karlsuniversität sowie Komposition bei Prof. Alois Hába, mußte seine Studien jedoch nach der Schließung der tschechischen Universitäten infolge der deutschen Okkupation alsbald wieder beenden.

Im Dezember 1941 im Konzentrationslager Theresienstadt interniert, wurde er im Oktober 1944 über Auschwitz nach Fürstengrube deportiert, wo ihn Ende Januar 1945 der tragische Tod ereilte.

Während seines Aufenthaltes in Theresienstadt befaßte sich Gideon Klein unter unvorstellbar schwierigen Bedingungen nicht nur mit der Organisation des Kulturlebens, sondern betätigte sich auch als Komponist und Interpret von Vokal- und Kammermusik.

Seine Theresienstädter Kompositionen wurden zusammen mit dem 1990 durch einen glücklichen Zufall entdeckten Vorkriegsschaffen zu einem bleibenden Bestandteil der Musikkultur in der Tschechoslowakei und darüber hinaus; sie werden von führenden internationalen Solisten und Ensembles aufgeführt und auf CD eingespielt. Mit dieser Ausgabe erscheint das Gesamtwerk Gideon Kleins erstmals im Druck.



Das *Duo für Violine und Viola* (im Vierteltonsystem) entstand Ende 1939/Anfang 1940. Noch vor kurzem galt es als verlorengegangen und wurde zusammen mit Kleins weiteren Werken aus der Zeit vor Theresienstadt erst 1990 entdeckt. Es handelt sich um ein Resultat des mehrmonatigen Studiums Kleins in der Klasse von Alois Hába (dem das Werk gewidmet ist) am Prager Konservatorium. Der erste Satz wurde am 29. 12. 1939, der zweite am 5. 1. 1940 beendet.

Die Quellen unserer Ausgabe bilden die eigenhändige Handschrift der beiden ersten Sätze vom Autor nebst zwei späteren, doch zuverlässigen Abschriften des dritten und des unvollendeten vierten Satzes. Die sinngemäß oder nach Analogie ergänzten dynamischen und Tempoangaben erscheinen in Klammern. Die Versetzungszeichen gelten nur für eine einzige Note.

Vojtěch Saudek (deutsch von Jaroslav Konšal)

Gideon Klein was born on the 6th of December 1919 in Přerov na Moravě. From a very early he displayed great musical talent. He studied the piano with Professor Růžena Kurzová and graduated with flying colours from the master class of Professor Vilém Kurz. Concurrently he was studying musicology at the Philosophical faculty of Charles' s University in Prague and composition with Professor Alois Hába. His studies were curtailed when the German occupation closed down all Czech colleges and universities.

In December 1941 he was interned in the concentration camp in Terezín and in October 1944 was deported via Auschwitz to Fürstengrube where he suffered a tragic death at the end of January 1945.

Enduring incredibly difficult conditions in Terezín Gideon Klein managed to help organize cultural life and, moreover, devoted himself to composing and to interpreting vocal and chamber works.

His Terezín works along with some prewar works discovered by some lucky coincidence have taken their rightful place in the cultural heritage of Czechoslovakia from where they have spread beyond our borders. They are performed by leading international soloists and ensembles and are recorded on CD. With this publication Gideon Klein' s works appear in print as a collection for the very first time.

The *Duo for Violin and Viola* (in quarter tone system) originated at the end of 1939 and the beginning of the 1940. Until recently it had been considered lost but along with other works from Klein's pre-Terezín period it was discovered in 1990. It bears traces of Klein's several-month studies at the Prague Conservatoire under Alois Hába (to whom it is dedicated). The first movement was completed on 29th December 1939, the second movement on 5th January 1940.

The source for our edition is the author's manuscript for the first two movements and two later but reliable copies for the third and fourth unfinished movement. Dynamics and time annotations added according to feeling or analogy are printed in brackets. The accidentals are valid for single notes.

Vojtěch Saudek (English by Richard Howard)

Posuvky platí pouze pro jednu notu.

Die Versetzungszeichen gelten nur für eine einzige Note.

The accidentals are valid for single notes.

$\flat = 1/4 \uparrow$

$\flat = 1/4 \downarrow$

$\sharp = 3/4 \uparrow$

Prof. Aloisi Hábovi v úctě a oddanosti věnováno.

DUO

pro housle a violu

Gideon KLEIN
(1919 - 1945)

Andante, $\text{♩} = 60$

I.

Violino

Viola

Violino

Viola

mf *sf* *pp* *pizz.* *arco*

p *pizz.* *arco*

flautato *p* *rit. ordinario* *rit.*

a tempo *marc.* *f* *a tempo* *ff* *ff*

pizz. *arco* *marc.*

5 10 15 20 25

Più mosso (Allegro), $\text{♩} = 132$

sul G

30 35 *f marc.*

40 *sub. p* *sf*

45 *marcatissimo* *marcatissimo*

cantabile 55

65 *flag.* *p* *flag.* *f* *accelerando* 70 *ff*

75 80 *ff* 1

G.P. 1 G.P.

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, likely for a piano. It contains measures 30 through 80. The notation is in treble and bass clefs. Measure numbers are circled: 30, 35, 40, 45, 55, 65, 70, 75, 80. Performance markings include *f marc.*, *sub. p*, *sf*, *marcatissimo*, *cantabile*, *flag.*, *p*, *f*, *accelerando*, and *ff*. There are also dynamic markings like *f marc.* and *sf*. At the end of the page, there are markings for *G.P.* (Grand Piano) and a first ending bracket labeled '1'.

Tempo I.
sul ponticello

p
cantabile
marcato
mf
ordinario
3

(85)
f
3
6

cantabile
p
3
3
3
(90)

(95)
f *pizz.*
4
arco *mf*
mf

(100)
p *morendo* *pp*
p *morendo* *pp*

II.

Tempo di marcia, $\text{♩} = 120$

5

10

f

f marc.

mf

f

col legno

p

p

f

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a march, consisting of five systems of staves. The first system (measures 1-4) features a treble staff with a melody starting on a half note, followed by eighth notes, and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melody and accompaniment, with a measure rest in the bass staff at measure 6. The third system (measures 9-12) shows a change in dynamics to *mf* in the treble and *f* in the bass, with more complex rhythmic patterns. The fourth system (measures 13-16) continues the piece, with a measure rest in the bass staff at measure 14. The fifth system (measures 17-20) concludes the page, featuring a *col legno* instruction in the treble staff and a final *f* dynamic in the bass staff.

(15)

marc. la melodia

Measures 15-19: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. Bass staff has a supporting line with triplets in measures 18 and 19.

(20)

détaché

pizz.

pizz.

p

pp

pp

Measures 20-24: Treble and bass staves. Measure 20 has a triplet in the bass. Measure 21 has a slurred triplet in the treble. Measures 22-24 feature a pizzicato melody in the treble and a supporting line in the bass with various dynamics.

Un poco meno, $\text{♩} = 100$

(25)

arco

mf

arco

mf

Measures 25-29: Treble and bass staves. Measures 25-26 have a triplet in the treble. Measures 27-29 feature a melodic line in the treble with slurs and a supporting line in the bass.

(30)

Measures 30-34: Treble and bass staves. Measures 30-31 have a triplet in the treble. Measures 32-34 feature a melodic line in the treble with slurs and a supporting line in the bass.

(35) *un poco rit.*
f marc.
mf

a tempo (40)
cresc.
rit. 3
molto cresc. 3
molto cresc.

Maestoso, $J = 88$
ff con massima forza
ff con massima forza (50)

(55)

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

ritenuto

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

(60) *a tempo*

sempre forte

sempre forte

(65)

tr 1/2

3

(70)

ff

ff

III.

(Maestoso)

First system of music, measures 1-4. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The lower staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo marking is (Maestoso). The first measure of the upper staff has a dynamic marking of *(mf)*. The first measure of the lower staff has a dynamic marking of *(mf)* and a marking of *marc.*

5

Second system of music, measures 5-8. The upper staff continues the melody with a slur over measures 6 and 7. The lower staff continues the accompaniment.

10

Third system of music, measures 9-12. The upper staff continues the melody. The lower staff continues the accompaniment.

marcato la melodia

Fourth system of music, measures 13-16. The upper staff continues the melody. The lower staff continues the accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* is present in measure 14, with the instruction *sul ponticello* below it.

15

Fifth system of music, measures 17-20. The upper staff continues the melody. The lower staff continues the accompaniment. Dynamic markings of *sf* are present in measures 19 and 20. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' in measure 20.

(20)

Musical score for measures 20-24. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 20 features a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 21 has a slur over the treble staff and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 22 has a slur over the treble staff and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 23 has a slur over the treble staff and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 24 has a slur over the treble staff and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. The word "ordinario" is written above the treble staff in measure 21.

Musical score for measures 25-29. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 25 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 26 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 27 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 28 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 29 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass.

(25)

Musical score for measures 30-34. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 30 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 31 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 32 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 33 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 34 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass.

Maestoso

Musical score for measures 35-39. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 35 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 36 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 37 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 38 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 39 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. The word "f" is written below the treble staff in measure 35. The word "pizz." is written above the bass staff in measure 35. The word "(f)" is written below the bass staff in measure 35.

(30)

Musical score for measures 40-44. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 40 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 41 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 42 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 43 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. Measure 44 has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. The word "arco" is written above the treble staff in measure 40. The word "sul pont." is written above the bass staff in measure 40. The word "ord." is written above the treble staff in measure 41. The word "rit." is written above the treble staff in measure 42. The word "brano" is written above the treble staff in measure 42.

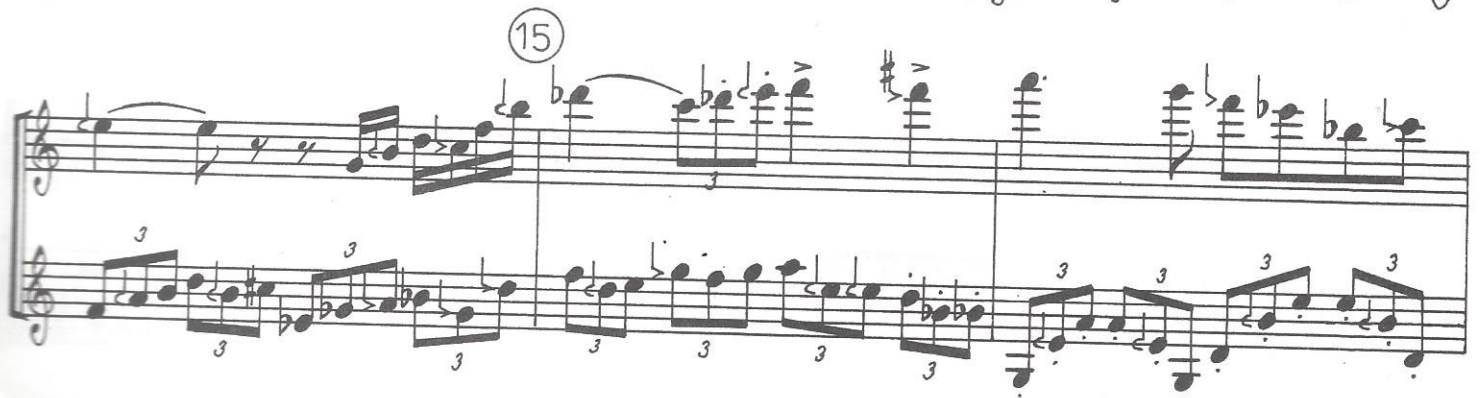
a tempo (Maestoso)

This musical score is for a piano and orchestra. It consists of five systems of staves, each with a piano (right) and orchestra (left) part. The tempo is marked *a tempo (Maestoso)*. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), and *ff sempre* (fortissimo sempre). There are also markings for *tr* (trill) and *trm* (trill). Measure numbers 35, 40, and 45 are indicated in circles. The score ends with a double bar line at the end of the fifth system.

Measures 35-45 are shown. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), and *ff sempre* (fortissimo sempre). There are also markings for *tr* (trill) and *trm* (trill). Measure numbers 35, 40, and 45 are indicated in circles. The score ends with a double bar line at the end of the fifth system.

IV.

Allegro



ritenuto *a tempo*

(20)

Più mosso

(25)

(30)

pizz.

incompiuto