

## Vorwort

„*Lieder ohne Worte* ist ein guter Titel für Kompositionen, bei denen es auch heißen könnte *vielsagende Melodien*“, bekannte Anton Rubinstein (1829–1894) in einem Gedankenkorb überschriebenen Büchlein. Und er ergänzte, dass ihm das Klavier das „liebste Instrument“ sei, „weil es etwas musikalisch Ganzes ist, jedes andere Instrument, die menschliche Stimme nicht ausgenommen, ist doch nur musikalisch halbes“. Für dieses sein Instrument schrieb der russische Pianist, Komponist und Dirigent 1852 „Zwei Melodien“ als Opus 3, in F-Dur und H-Dur, von denen ihm die erste, als *Melodie in F* bekannt geworden, ein Bestreben war, an sich so gerne von seinem umfangreichen übrigen Œuvre gewünscht hätte. Weltbühm. Nicht Sinfonien und Opern, sondern Lieder, sondern dieses musikalische Charakterstück hat die Zeiten überdauert, auch wenn es weniger in Konzertsälen, sondern in den musikalischen Salons und Unterhaltungskreisen seinen Platz gefunden hat.

Anton Rubinstein zählt mit Franz Liszt und Frédéric Chopin zu den herausragenden Pianisten des 19. Jahrhunderts. Bereits mit neun Jahren gab das Wunderkind sein erstes Konzert in Moskau, bereits dann tourte er durch ganz Europa und Amerika. Kosmopolitisch eingestellt, hatte er es allerdings nicht leicht, sich in fremden Ländern zu integrieren – beklagte er sich einmal – als Russe, in Russland als Deutscher angesehen. Ein entscheidendes Ereignis war die Reorganisation des russischen Musiklebens zu, beginnend in Petersburg, die er mit der Gründung der *Musikgesellschaft* begründete, die er lange Zeit leitete und deren Musikklassen 1862 in Moskau als Vorbild zusammengeschlossen wurden. Er selbst war als Klavierlehrer an der Petersburger Hofe den „ersten Pianisten Europas“.

Hier wirkte Anton Rubinstein vor dem Beginn seiner großen Solokarriere als Klavierlehrer an der Hofkapelle, einer Adelligen deutscher Geburt und einer musikbegeisterten Mäzenatin. In seinen musikalischen Salons schrieb er eine Reihe von gefälligen kleineren Musikwerken, darunter dieses charmante und eingängliche Musikstück in der Nachfolge der *Lieder ohne Worte* von Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy. Die romantische *Melodie* hat bis heute nichts von ihrer Popularität verloren. Auch der junge George Gershwin diese Musik aus einem offenen Fenster heraus. Sie will nicht nur festlich und feierlich klingen, sondern selbst Musikern zu werden. Auch in kammermusikalischen Besetzungen lohnt es sich, diese *Melodie* zu spielen. Diese Aufgabe bietet und beseftigt Musizieren garantiert.

Wolfgang Birtel

"Songs without words is a good title for compositions, which could also be called 'expressive melodies,'" wrote Anton Rubinstein (1829–1894) in a little book. He added that the piano was his "favourite instrument, because it is musically whole, whereas every other instrument, the human voice, only supplies half the music". It was for this instrument that he wrote "Two Melodies" in F major and B major as his Opus 3 in 1852: the first of them became the most successful of his compositions, the one which he had so desired for the rest of his many compositions. It is not surprising that it has remained popular in his sonatas and songs, but this musical "mood piece" which has stood the test of time has also been played much in concert halls as in musical salons and for light entertain-

ment. Anton Rubinstein counts with Franz Liszt and Frédéric Chopin as one of the outstandingly famous pianists of the nineteenth century. He gave his first concert in Moscow, and in the ensuing years he toured all over Europe and America. Though cosmopolitan in his outlook, he did not have an easy time of it: in foreign countries he was considered first and foremost as a Russian, while in Russia he was considered to be German. Rubinstein was a decisive figure in the reorganisation of Russian musical life, beginning in St Petersburg. There he took the initiative in founding the Russian Music Society which he directed for a long time and whose music classes were amalgamated in the Conservatory in the western tradition. Rubinstein himself was very influential as a piano teacher, earning himself the title "the best pianist in Europe" at the court of St Petersburg.

Here Anton Rubinstein was employed in 1854 before embarking upon his great career as a soloist; he made a name for himself playing the piano for the grand princess Elena Pavlovna, an aristocrat of German birth and a music-loving patron of the arts. In her musical salon he wrote a series of pleasant little pieces of music including this *Melody*, an attractive *cantabile* piece of music in the tradition of the *Songs without Words* by Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, who was a powerful influence on Rubinstein's work. This romantic *Melody* has lost nothing of its popularity to this day. The young George Gershwin is said to have heard the piece through an open window and to have been so captivated by it that he decided that he would become a musician himself. Small chamber ensembles can also have fun playing this little piece. This arrangement provides players with rewarding material to guarantee inspired music-making.

Wolfgang Birtel

English translation: Julia Rushworth



17 *a tempo*

Fl. *p espr.* *sf* *mf*

Ob. *p* *f* *mf*

Kl. *p dolce* *sf* *mf*

Hn. *p* *f* *mf*

Fg. *p* *f*

25

Fl. *p*

Ob. *p*

Kl. *p*

Hn. *p dolce* *mf* *p*

Fg. *mf* *p*

*p dolce* *f* *p* *f* *mf*

*p* *f* *p* *f*

*p* *f* *p* *f*

*p* *f* *p* *f*

41 *rall.*

Fl. *cresc.*

Ob. *mf cresc.*

Kl. *mf cresc.*

Hr.

Fg. *mf cresc.*

48 *accel.*

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Kl. *f*

Hr. *f*

Fg. *f*

55

Fl. *f* *mf*

Ob. *f* *mf*

Kl. *f* *mf*

Hr. *f* *mf*

Fg. *p espr.* *f* *mf*

65

Musical score for measures 65-72. The score is for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Kl.), Horn (Hn.), and Bassoon (Fg.). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score shows dynamics of *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). There are slurs and accents over the notes.

73

Musical score for measures 73-80. The score is for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Kl.), Horn (Hn.), and Bassoon (Fg.). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score shows dynamics of *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). There are slurs and accents over the notes.

81

Musical score for measures 81-88. The score is for five instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Kl.), Horn (Hn.), and Bassoon (Fg.). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score shows dynamics of *f* (forte) and *mf cresc.* (mezzo-forte crescendo). There is a *rall.* (rallentando) marking above the staff. There are slurs and accents over the notes.

89 *accel.*

Fl. *p* *mf*

Ob.

Kl. *p*

Hr.

Fg. *p*

This system contains measures 89 through 96. It features five staves: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Kl.), Horn (Hr.), and Bassoon (Fg.). The Flute part starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a hairpin crescendo leading to a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic at the end of the system. The Bassoon part also begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a hairpin crescendo. The Clarinet part is marked piano (*p*). The Oboe and Horn parts are mostly silent in this system. The music is in 2/4 time and includes various note values and rests.

97

Fl. *p*

Ob. *p*

Kl.

Hr. *p*

Fg.

This system contains measures 97 through 104. It features five staves: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Kl.), Horn (Hr.), and Bassoon (Fg.). The Flute and Oboe parts are marked piano (*p*). The Horn part is also marked piano (*p*). The Clarinet and Bassoon parts are mostly silent in this system. The music continues with various note values and rests.

*mf* *f* *ff*

*mf* *f* *ff*

Fg.

This system contains measures 105 through 112. It features five staves: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Kl.), Horn (Hr.), and Bassoon (Fg.). The Flute, Oboe, and Clarinet parts are marked mezzo-forte (*mf*), forte (*f*), and fortissimo (*ff*) respectively. The Horn part is marked fortissimo (*ff*). The Bassoon part is marked mezzo-forte (*mf*), forte (*f*), and fortissimo (*ff*) respectively. The music continues with various note values and rests.

113

Fl.

Ob.

Kl.

Hrn.

Fg.

*f*

*poco rall.*

121

Fl.

Ob.

Kl.

Hrn.

Fg.

*p* *mf* *f*

*a tempo*

*p* *mf*

*p*

*p esp.*

*mf* *p*

131

Fl.

Ob.

Kl.

Hrn.

Fg.

*pp*

*pp*

*pp*

*pp*

*pp*

*pp*

# Flöte

# Melodie in F

## Melody Opus 3 No. 1

Bearbeitung: Joachim Linckelmann

Anton Rubinstein  
1829-1902

**Rubato**  
*accel.* 5

*mf*

*rit.*

**Moderato**  
*p*

*f*  $\rightarrow$  *mf*

*poco rit.* *a temp.*

*f*  $\rightarrow$  *mf*

*f*  $\rightarrow$  *mf*

*p*

*f*  $\rightarrow$  *mf* *cresc.*

*rall.* *accel.*

*f*  $\rightarrow$

*rit.* **Tempo I**

*mf* *p* *f*  $\rightarrow$  *mf*

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