

Rued Langgaard
SYMFONI NR. 4 “Løvfald”
SYMPHONY NO. 4 “Autumn”
(1916/rev. 1920)
BVN 124

Kritisk udgave ved
Critical edition by
Bendt Viinholt Nielsen

RUED LANGGAARD UDGAVEN
THE RUED LANGGAARD EDITION

EDITION WILHELM HANSEN

Rued Langgaard: Symfoni nr. 4 "Løvfald" (BVN 124)

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Orchestral parts for hire

Duration: c. 24 minutes



OM UDGAVEN

Denne kritiske udgave af symfoni nr. 4 er baseret på manuskripter i Det Kongelige Bibliotek i København (Rued Langgaards Samling). Udgaven præsenterer værket i den form, det fik efter komponistens seneste retoucheringer i 1950. Hovedkilden er et partitur i afskrift fra første halvdel af 1920'rne, hvori Langgaard har foretaget korrektioner og tilføjelser (RLS 14,1). Forglemmelser, unojagtigheder og fejl i afskrivteksten er elimineret ved kollation med det foreliggende autografscore (RLS 14,2). En paukestemme med komponistens egenhændige tilføjelser (RLS 15) er inddraget i udgaven, idet den supplerede øvrige kilder.

Udgiverens tilføjelser og rettelser er typografisk markeret i partituret ved hjælp af skarpe parenteser og buer med brudt streg. Orienteringsfortegn i runde parenteser skyldes udgi-

veren. Faste fortegn for klarinet og engelskhorn er tilføjet af udgiveren. Passager, der gentages, er redaktionelt kompletteret (vice versa) og notationsmæssigt egaliseret; dette gælder til en vis grad også passager med parallel musikalsk indhold. Blandt mange vanskeligt identificerbare tilføjelser i hovedkilden findes en lille gruppe, som udgiveren tillægger autenticitet, og som er medtaget på redaktionelt niveau, dvs. med typografisk markering i partituret.

Der henvises i øvrigt til den separate revisionsberetning, som kan downloades fra Rued Langgaard-hjemmesiden: langgaard.dk/RLU

ABOUT THIS EDITION

This critical edition of Symphony No. 4 is based on manuscripts in the Royal Library, Copenhagen (Rued Langgaard's Collection – RLS). The edition presents the work in the form it took after the composer's last retouchings in 1950. The main source is a copyist's score from the first half of the 1920s, in which the composer has made corrections and additions (RLS 14,1). Oversights, inaccuracies and errors in the copyists text have been eliminated by collation with the autograph score (RLS 14,2). A timpani part with additions in the composer's own hand (RLS 15) has been incorporated in the edition, since it supplements the other sources.

The editor's additions and emendations are marked typographically in the score by square brackets and broken line

slurs and ties. The guiding accidentals in round brackets have also been inserted by the editor. Key signatures for clarinets and English horn have been added by the editor. Passages which are repeated have been completed by the editor (vice versa), and the notation has been made consistent; this also applies to a certain extent to passages with parallel musical content. Certain additions in the main source considered authentic by the editor have been included at the editorial level, i.e. with typographic marking.

Reference may also be made to the separate critical commentary, which can be downloaded from the Rued Langgaard website: langgaard.dk/RLU



OM “LØVFALD”

I 1950, da Rued Langgaard en sidste gang havde lejlighed til at gennemgå partituret til symfonien, forsynede han manuskriptet med følgende, overraskende præcise datering: *Komponeret 1916. (12, 13, 16, 17 Marts)*. Om det er en datering efter hukommelsen eller Langgaard har haft en nu forsvundet kilde at støtte sig til, vides ikke. Der er ikke bevaret skitser og udskast til værket, som kan kaste lys over tilblivelsen, men af andre kilder fremgår det, at en fuldstændig skitse til symfonien forelå midt i juni 1916, og at partiturrenskriften blev påbegyndt efter at Langgaard den 1. juli havde taget ophold på Tyringe Bade-sanatorium i Blekinge, Sverige. Denne renskrift foreligger med sluttdateringen 25. juli 1916, tre dage før komponistens 23 års fødselsdag. Værket var da betegnet symfoni nr. 5 og bar titlen *Natur og Tanker*, en titel, der i løbet af de følgende måneder blev ændret, først til *November* og dernæst til *Løvfald*. Nummeret i symfonirækken ændredes fra 5 til 4 i begyndelsen af 1920'rne.

Langgaard sendte straks partituret til Wilhelm Hansens Musik-forlag i København med henblik på stemmeudskrivning. Han håbede på en opførelse med Max Fiedler, der i oktober vendtes til København som gæstedirigent. Fiedler havde tre år forinden dirigeret uropførelsen af Langgaards første symfoni i Berlin. En opførelse af den nye symfoni blev det imidlertid ikke til, før Langgaard selv programsatte værket under titlen ”*Løvfald*”, *Symfoni (es-moll) i én Sats* ved en koncert, han afholdt på eget initiativ den 7. december 1917 i Odd Fellow Palæets store Sal. Komponisten stod i spidsen for Københavns Filharmoniske Orkester. Koncertprogrammet rummede følgende værknote:

Uigenkaldelig – lyder Sommerens Véraab i alt! – Luften – kølig og klar – i tunge Skyer, der driver ved Skumringstide – i alt dirrer som en evig tonende es-moll-Accord – et mægtigt crescendo – et mægtigt diminuendo, som Hjertets Orgel, naar det spiller op i Farens og Angstens Stund, eller naar det aander ud en klagende Hymne til en Morgens Hvidhed, hvori Klokker ringe over Grave – .

Det fremgår af en af anmeldelserne, at koncerten var velbesøgt, og at komponisten var genstand for publikums ”stærke begejstring”. Dagbladsanmelderne fremhæver den unge komponists talent og håndelag, de orkestrale virkninger og klangfarver, men er stærkt kritiske over den musikalske substans og værkets form. Modtagelsen må ses i lyset af, at symfonien dengang var mere end 300 takter længere end den her udgivne, endegyldige version, og at spilletiden var omkring 35

minutter (af de udeladte dele er kun fragmenter bevaret). Mest indgående var Hagen Hohlenberg i sin omtalte af opførelsen i tidsskriftet *Musik* (2. årg., nr. 1, 1.1.1918):

Langgaards Løvfalds-Symfoni er gjort i én Sats og virker alene af den Grund temmelig kaotisk – overhovedet turde Benævnelsen ”Symfoni” være noget misvisende ved et Arbejde, der intet har tilfælles i Bygning med den klassiske Form, der kaldes ved dette Navn; egentlige Themaer forekommer saaledes overhovedet næppe hos Langgaard, – ialfald ikke i gammel Forstand, hvor der af et saadant fordredes Plastik og helst uensartede rhytmiske Bestanddele; derimod udnytter han sine stumpede Ledemotiver i Wagnersk Aand med stor Overlegenhed og fletter af dem sit Tonevæv broget og mangfoldigt som et blomstret Gobelín. Thi savner man hos Langgaard en helstøbt Arkitektur og en plastisk Holdning – hans Musik virker som Helhed lidt for ledløs, lidt for tilfældigt svajende, ganske som hans Dirigeren – saa er til Gengæld den rent koloristiske Virkning saa meget desto større; der var i denne hans Symfoni (es-moll) alle Oktoberskovens Farver, alt det matrøde, gule og viollette, Løvets Sitren, Bladenes Dalen, det lange Sus og Trækfuglenes fjærne Skrig; og ud af det hele formede sig tilsidst noget som en højtidsfuld Natur-Choral. – .

En andenopførelse fulgte 31. august 1918 i Tivoli, hvor Frederik Schnedler-Petersen havde taget symfonien på programmet. De kortfattede koncertanmeldelser i *Politiken* og *Berlingske Tidende* omtaler Langgaards talent og dristighed, men finder hans idéer uklare og det musikalske udbytte begrænset.

I 1920 gennemgik symfonien en omfattende revision. En stor del af værket blev udeladt, nogle mindre passager blev tilføjet, og den oprindelige slutning blev erstattet af en ny og kortere. I denne form blev værket præsenteret ved en nordisk koncert i Heidelberg, Tyskland, den 24. januar 1921. Komponisten stod selv i spidsen for Städtisches Orchester – det øvrige program tog initiativtageren til koncerten, dirigenten Hans Seeber-van der Floe, sig af. Senere på året afholdt van der Floe en tilsvarende koncert i Darmstadt, hvor Langgaard havde lejlighed til at dirigere Hessische Landestheater-Orchester, som opførte symfonien i Saalbau den 2. december. Symfoniens tyske titel var *Herbstpfade*. I Heidelberg udleveredes et programblad, som ikke synes bevaret, men noten om værket gengives måske i sin helhed i omtalen af koncerten i *Neue Musik-Zeitung* (Stuttgart, årg. 42, nr. 11, 3.3.1921):

Die über der Herbstlandschaft schwebende Gewitterwolke Jehovas trägt die Farbe des Lebens. Diese kraftstossende Landschaft: Die grosse Mutter Erde hat ihr suchendes Auge auf das Unabwendbare gerichtet, und es bebt die stumme Sprache des Auges wie die Glocke der Allerseelen gegen einen blutrötlichen Abendhimmel.

I Darmstadt rapporteres ikke om nogen forklarende note, men symfonien blev her til gengæld ledsaget af følgende overskrifter i programmet: *Regenlandschaft im Herbst – Nebel – Auf Nimmerwiedersehen – Abschluss: Herbstsonntag*. Disse titler kendes ikke fra nodekilderne.

Modtagelsen i de lokale aviser var i Heidelberg ret forbeholden, hvad der dog til dels blev begrundet med Langgaards utilstrækkelige præstation som dirigent. I den fornævnte omtale i *Neue Musik-Zeitung* fremhæves imidlertid klarheden i præsentationen af idéerne og det stort tænkte, alvorlige og dybtfølte i værket. Også Darmstadt-pressens bedømmelse var af vekslende karakter. En Dr. Stiefenhofer var i *Darmstädter Zeitung* 5. december 1921 næsten overstrømmende i sin omtale:

[...] Die musikalischen Gedanken an sich aber und ihre Formulierung, die Ursprünglichkeit der Erfindung und die Wucht der Diktion sind so bedeutsam, dass man voll verwunderung aufhorchen muss. Langgaard ist unstreitig ein Künster des kommenden, und ich bin überzeugt, dass sein Name künstighin mit Achtung genannt werden wird [...]

Næste opførelse af symfonien var en studieopførelse med Statsradiofoniens symfoniorkester, som under Emil Reesens ledelse præsenterede værket i et rent Langgaard-program i radioserien "Vor Tids danske Komponister" den 6. juni 1930. I programmet annonceres symfonien som *Løvfald, Symfonisk Digtning*. I 1936 indføjede Langgaard for første gang overskrifter i partituret. Samme år genindsendte han det som programforslag til Statsradiofonien, hvor det kom dirigenten Launy Grøndahl i hænde. Grøndahl opførte symfonien første gang med Radio-Orkestret den 12. april 1939 som studieopførelse. Langgaard udtalte sin glæde over udførelsen, og 28. december 1939 skrev Grøndahl til Langgaard (brev i KB, HA, Utlig. 554,6):

Kære Rud Langgaard. Mon De har faaet Meddelelse om at jeg ved min Torsdagskoncert i Februar spiller Deres "Løvfald"? Iafald ved jeg at jeg personlig efter Opførelsen sidste Gang sagde til Dem at jeg ønskede det. Baade Orkester-medlemmerne og jeg fandt Deres Værk saa fremragende at hver een af Musikerne jo syntes at min Ide var glimrende. Om Deres Symfoni er et Mesterværk vil Tiden maaske fastslaa, men at den er en Mesters Værk er vi enige om – saa højt ragende op over alt det Smaakravl som i Tiden "frembringes" herhjemme. Jeg tror vi skal faa en

Opførelse som vil gøre Dem Glæde, selv har jeg forlængst begyndt et indgaaende Studium af Symfonien og Prøver faar vi nok af.

Med venlig Hilsen
Deres Launy Grøndahl

Den omtalte Torsdagskoncert fandt sted den 22. februar 1940 i Statsradiofonibygningen ("Stærekassen"). Programmet anfører de nye overskrifter: *Skovbrus – Opklarende Vejr – Tordenbyger – Vindstød – Hvile – Stormnat – Søndag Morgen – Forbi*. Det var første gang i 12 år, en symfoni af Langgaard var blevet koncertopført i København, og anmelderne roste orkestret for initiativet. Et par af avisene skrev ganske kortfattet og forbeholdent om værket, men i *Berlingske Aftenavis* (23.2.1940) var "P.G." mere positiv: "... der er baade Form og Fantasi over dette Værk... Langgaard har næppe nogen Sinde staaet sit Maal nærmere end her. I det varme Bifald, der paafulgte, laa Publikums fulde Tilslutning." Og samme dag skrev *Berlingske Tidendes* "K.F." (Kaj Flor) bl.a.: "Det er Inspirationen, Anslaget, der er Rued Langgaards Styrke. Der er undertiden et Greb i hans Musik som hos de største – f. Eks. er dette Skovbrus i Indledningen anslaaet med en Styrke, helt igennem orkestermæssigt følt..." – og han fortsatte: "Rued Langgaards Svaghed ligger i den manglende Evne til at gennemarbejde Motiver af vægtigere Indhold. Men denne Mangel føles ikke saa stærkt i dette ifølge sin Karakter mere sammensatte Arbejde..."

I 1950 programsatte Launy Grøndahl igen symfonien (som studieopførelse) ved en "Fællesnordisk Koncert fra Danmark" med direkte radiotransmission til alle fem nordiske lande. Forud for opførelsen, som fandt sted den 13. december 1950, sendte Grøndahl partituret til Langgaard, som nu var bosat i Ribe, og bad ham indføje metronomtal og "gode dessiner" i manuskriptet. Langgaard benyttede lejligheden til at foretage en del retoucheringer, ligesom han ændrede næsten alle overskrifter i værket. Sidste gang, Grøndahl dirigerede *Løvfald*, var 15. september 1952 ved Radiosymfoniorkestrets mindekoncert (uden publikum) for den i juli afdøde komponist.

Radiosymfoniorkestret indspillede symfonien i 1973 med John Frandsen som dirigent. Indspilningen blev udsendt året efter, hvor også partitur og stemmer blev udgivet i en førsteudgave af Samfundet til Udgivelse af Dansk Musik i organist Finn Reiffs redaktion (noderne bærer udgivelsesåret 1973). Frandsen stod for den første koncertopførelse af værket siden 1940 ved Torsdagskonerten den 2. april 1981. Nærværende kritisk redigerede udgave opførtes første gang under Thomas Dausgaards ledelse på Torsdagskonerten den 17. september 2001. Dausgaards fortolkning blev udsendt på cd i 2002 (Dacapo 8.224215).

Bendt Viinholt Nielsen,
juni 2001 (maj 2002).



ABOUT “AUTUMN”

In 1950, when Rued Langgaard had a last opportunity to review the score of the symphony, he furnished the manuscript with the following, surprisingly precise, dating: *Composed 1916. (12th, 13th, 16th, 17th March)*. It is not known whether this is a dating from memory or whether Langgaard had a now lost source as support. No sketches or drafts for the work have been preserved to shed light on its genesis, but it is evident from other sources that a complete sketch of the work existed in mid-June 1916, and that the fair-copying of the score began after Langgaard had gone to stay on 1st July at the Tyringe Badesanatorium, a health resort in Blekinge, Sweden. This fair copy has been preserved with the end-date 25 July 1916, three days before the composer's 23rd birthday. The work was at that time designated Symphony No. 5, and bore the title *Natur og Tanker* (“Nature and Thoughts”) – a title that was changed in the course of the next few months, first to *November*, and then to *Løvfald* (literally “leaf fall” – *løvfald* is a poetic, archaizing word for autumn). The numbering of the work in the series of symphonies was changed at the beginning of the 1920s from 5 to 4.

Langgaard immediately sent the score to the publishers, Wilhelm Hansens Musikforlag, in Copenhagen, so that the parts could be copied out. He was hoping for a performance by Max Fiedler, who was expected in Copenhagen in October as a guest conductor. Three years previously Fiedler had conducted the first performance of Langgaard's First Symphony in Berlin. However, nothing came of the performance of the new symphony until Langgaard himself put it on the programme under the title “*Løvfald*”, *Symphony (E flat minor)* in one movement in a concert he held on his own initiative on 7 December 1917 in the large hall of the Odd Fellow Palæ in Copenhagen. The composer headed the Copenhagen Philharmonic Orchestra. The concert programme featured the following note on the work:

Irrevocable – the lamentation of the summer sounds in everything! – the air – cool and clear – in heavy clouds that drift at twilight – in everything it trembles as an eternally sounding E flat minor chord – a mighty crescendo – a mighty diminuendo, as in the organ of the heart when it plays out in the hour of danger and fear, or when it breathes out a lamenting hymn to the whiteness of a morning in which bells ring over graves – .

It is evident from one of the reviews that the concert was well attended, and that the young composer enjoyed “great enthusiasm” on the part of the audience. The newspaper reviews

emphasized the talent and dexterity and the orchestral effects and timbres, but were highly critical of the musical substance and the form of the work. This reception must be viewed in the light of the length of the symphony then – more than 300 bars longer than the final version published here, and with a playing time of around 35 minutes (only fragments of the omitted parts have been preserved). Most detailed was Hagen Hohlenberg's discussion of the performance in the periodical *Musik* (Vol. 2, No. 1, 1 January 1918):

Langgaard's autumn symphony has been made in one movement and for that reason alone has a rather chaotic effect – on the whole the designation “Symphony” seems rather misleading for a work that has nothing structurally in common with the classical form called by this name; for example, proper musical subjects hardly occur at all in Langgaard's work – at least, not in the old sense, where what was required of a subject was plasticity and quite heterogeneous rhythmic components; by contrast he uses his fragmentary leitmotifs in the Wagnerian spirit with great aplomb and from them weaves his tonal texture, multicoloured and variegated as a floral tapestry. For if one misses a fully fledged architecture and a suppleness of posture in Langgaard – his music as a whole seems a little too loose-jointed, a little too randomly sweeping, just like his conducting – on the other hand the purely coloristic effect is all the greater; in his Symphony (E flat minor) there were all the colours of the October forest, all the subdued red, yellow and violet. The rustling of the leaves, their fall, their long whirl and the faraway calls of the birds of passage; and out of all this was formed in the end something like a solemn nature chorale.

A second performance followed on 31st August 1918 in the Tivoli concert hall, Copenhagen, where Frederik Schnedler-Petersen had put the symphony on the programme. The brief concert reviews in *Politiken* and *Berlingske Tidende* speak of Langgaard's talent and boldness, but consider his ideas unclear and the musical benefits limited.

In 1920 the symphony underwent an extensive revision. A large part of the work was omitted, a few smaller passages were added, and the original ending was replaced by a new, shorter one. In this form the work was presented at a Nordic concert in Heidelberg, Germany, on 24 January 1921. The composer himself headed the Städtisches Orchester – the rest of the programme was conducted by the initiator of the concert,

the conductor Hans Seeber-van der Floe. Later in the year van der Floe held a similar concert in Darmstadt, where Langgaard had the opportunity to conduct the Hessische Landestheater-Orchester in the symphony in Saalbau on 2 December.

The German title of the symphony was *Herbstpfade*. In Heidelberg a programme sheet was handed out; it does not seem to have been preserved, but the note on the work is reproduced, perhaps in its entirety, in the mention of the concert in *Neue Musik-Zeitung* (Stuttgart; Vol. 42, No. 11, 3rd March 1921):

Die über der Herbstlandschaft schwebende Gewitterwolke
Jehovas trägt die Farbe des Lebens. Diese kraftstossende
Landschaft: Die grosse Mutter Erde hat ihr suchendes Auge
auf das Unabwendbare gerichtet, und es bebt die stumme
Sprache des Auges wie die Glocke der Allerseelen gegen
einen blutrötlichen Abendhimmel.

In Darmstadt there was no mention of an explanatory note; on the other hand the symphony was accompanied there by the following headings in the programme: *Regenlandschaft im Herbst - Nebel - Auf Nimmerwiedersehen - Abschluss: Herbstsonntag*. These titles are not known from the musical sources.

The reception in the local Heidelberg papers was rather reserved, one of the reasons given being Langgaard's inadequate performance as a conductor. In the above-mentioned piece in *Neue Musik-Zeitung*, though, the clarity in the presentation of the ideas and the ambitiously conceived, serious, and profoundly felt nature of the work was emphasized. The judgement of the press in Darmstadt was also varied. A Dr. Stiefenhofer writes almost gushingly in the *Darmstädter Zeitung* on 5 December 1921:

[...] Die musikalischen Gedanken an sich aber und ihre Formulierung, die Ursprünglichkeit der Erfindung und die Wucht der Diktion sind so bedeutsam, dass man voll verwunderung aufhorchen muss. Langgaard ist unstreitig ein Künster des kommenden, und ich bin überzeugt, dass sein Name künstighin mit Achtung genannt werden wird [...]

The next performance of the symphony was a studio performance by the symphony orchestra of the Danish Broadcasting Corporation, which presented the work under the baton of Emil Reesen in an all-Langgaard programme in the radio-series "Danish Composers of our Time" on 6 June 1930. In the programme the symphony is announced as *Løvfald. Symfonisk Digtning* ("Løvfald. Symphonic Poem"). In 1936 Langgaard for the first time introduced headings into the score. The same year he resubmitted it as a programme proposal to the Danish Broadcasting Corporation, where it came into the hands of the conductor Launy Grøndahl. Grøndahl performed the symphony for the first time with the Radio Symphony Orchestra on 12 April 1939 as a studio performance. Langgaard expressed his pleasure at the performance, and on 28 December 1939 Grøndahl wrote to Langgaard (letter in Royal Library, Copenhagen, HA, Utilg. 554,6):

Dear Rud Langgaard. I wonder if you have been told that in my Thursday Concert in February I am playing your "Løvfald"? At all events I know that I personally said that I wished to do so after the performance the last time. Both the members of the orchestra and myself considered

your work so outstanding that every one of the musicians thought my idea was excellent. Whether your symphony is a masterpiece time may perhaps establish, but that it is the work of a master we agree – towering so high above all the small fry that is "produced" in this country at present. I think we will get a performance out of it that will give you pleasure; I have myself long since begun on a detailed study of the symphony and we will have enough rehearsals.

Yours sincerely
Launy Grøndahl

The Thursday Concert mentioned took place on 22 February 1940 at what was then the Danish Broadcasting House (the so-called "Starling Box"). The programme features the new headings: *Forest Rustling - Clearing weather - Thundery showers - Gusts of wind - Rest - Stormy night - Sunday morning - Over*.

It was the first time for twelve years that a symphony by Langgaard had been performed in concert in Copenhagen, and the reviewers praised the orchestra for the initiative. A couple of the newspapers wrote very briefly and reservedly about the work, but in *Berlingske Aftenavis* (23.2.1940), "P.G." was more positive: "...there is both form and imagination in this work... Langgaard has hardly ever been closer to his goal than here. In the warm applause that followed one heard the full approval of the audience." And in the same day's *Berlingske Tidende* "K.F." (Kaj Flor) wrote among other things: "It is the inspiration, the attack, that is Rued Langgaard's strength. There is sometimes a grasp of his music of the kind one finds in the greatest – for example, this Forest Rustling in the introduction is launched with a strength that is thoroughly orchestrally felt...". He continued: "Rued Langgaard's weakness lies in his insufficient ability to work through motifs of weightier content. But this deficiency was not felt so strongly in this by nature more composite work...".

In 1950 Launy Grøndahl again featured the Fourth Symphony in a programme (a studio performance) in a "Joint Nordic Concert from Denmark", a live broadcast to all five Nordic countries. Before this performance, which took place on 13 December 1950, Grøndahl sent the score to Langgaard, who was now living in Ribe, and asked him to add metronome markings and "good tips" in the score. Langgaard took the opportunity to retouch it in several places, as well as changing almost all the headings in the work. The last time Grøndahl conducted *Løvfald* was on 15 September 1952 at the memorial concert given by the Radio Symphony Orchestra (without a live audience) for the composer, who had died in July.

The Radio Symphony Orchestra recorded the symphony in August 1973 with John Frandsen. The recording was released in 1974, when the score and parts were also published in a first edition by The Society for the Publication of Danish Music edited by the organist Finn Reiff (the music however bears the publication year 1973). Frandsen was responsible for the first concert performance of the work since 1940 in the Thursday Concert on 2 April 1981. The present critical edition was performed for the first time with the Danish National Radio Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Thomas Dausgaard in a Thursday Concert on 17 September 2001. Dausgaard's interpretation was released on cd in 2002 (Dacapo 8.224215).

Bendt Viinholt Nielsen
June 2001 (May 2002)

STRUMENTI DELL'ORCHESTRA

Flauto 1-2

Oboe 1-2 (2 anche corno inglese)

Clarinetto in Si♭ 1-2

Fagotto 1-2 (2 anche contrafagotto)

Corno in Fa 1-4

*Tromba in Si♭ 1-3**

Timpani

*Piano ***

*Arpa ***

Archi

* Fra t. 421 foreskrives trompet 1-stemmen udført på et "fransk" instrument med snæver mensur og skarp klang.

** Et af instrumenterne kan udelades. Hvis Klaveret udelades spilles Klaverstemmen af harpe, hvis harpe udelades spilles en alternativ stemme af klarinet 1.

* From b. 421 the 1st trumpet part is to be played by a "French" instrument with narrow measurement and a sharp tone.

** One of the instruments can be omitted. If there is no piano, the piano part is to be played by a harp; if the harp is omitted, an alternative part is to be played by Clarinet 1.

NOTE TIL DIRIGENTEN

Symfoniens hovedmotiv, der præsenteres t. 15-17, er i værkets hovedkilde (manuskriptpartituret RLS 14,1) forsynet med *marcato* på node 2 i t. 16 samt *marcato* på node 5 i samme takt. Disse accenter synes tilføjet i manuskriptet af dirigenten Launy Grøndahl efter komponistens anvisning i t. 16 og med konsekvensrettelser i takterne 18, 20, 24, 26, 32, 397, 399, 401, 403 og 405. Komponisten har senere, men kun få steder, suppleret *marcato*-angivelsen på node 2 med et *ffz*. Langgaards intention må således være den, at node 2 i motivets første hele takt (t. 16, 18 osv.) skal spilles *ffz*, mens node 5 spilles med 'almindeligt' *marcato*. Udgiveren har gennemført denne notationsmåde i hele partituret, dog med brug af skarpe parenteser (som det gælder for partituret generelt) omkring de angivelser, der ikke er indført egenhændigt af komponisten i værkets hovedkilde (RLS 14,1).

Komponisten har i manuskriptet udpeget visse messingblæserakkorder, som han ønsker foredraget på en klangligt særlig tydelig måde ("hver node tydelig"). Det drejer sig om t. 8, tr 1-3, akkord 1; t. 13, cor 1-4, akkord 2; t. 34, cor 1-4 og t. 111, cor 1-4.

I blæserstemmerne forekommer stedvis buer, som ikke har endepunkt ved en node, men er ført frem til taktstregen før en pause. Meningen med denne praksis, som bl.a. ses i forspillet til Wagners *Parsifal* (t. 84 og 89), er, at tonen udholdes i sin maksimale længde. Buerne forekommer følgende steder: t. 104 (cl 1, fag 1), t. 177 (fl, ob, cl), t. 458 (fl 1, ob 1, cl 1), t. 548 (cor ingl, cl 1, fag 1, cor 1) og t. 566 (fl 1, ob 1, cl 1).

NOTE TO THE CONDUCTOR

The main subject of the symphony, which is presented in bars 15-17, is provided in the main source of the work (the manuscript score RLS 14,1) with *marcato* on note 2 of bar 16 and *marcato* on note 5 of the same bar. These accents would seem to have been added to the manuscript by the conductor Laury Grøndahl, based on the indication of the composer in bar 16, and with resulting corrections in bars 18, 20, 24, 26, 32, 397, 399, 401, 403 and 405. The composer has later – but only at certain points – supplemented the *marcato* indication on note 2 with a *ffz*. Langgaard's intention must therefore have been for note 2 of the first whole bar of the subject (bars 16, 18 etc.) to be played *ffz*, while note 5 is to be played with an 'ordinary' *marcato*. The publisher has carried out this form of notation throughout the score, though with the use of square brackets (as applies to the score in general) around the indications not inserted by the composer himself in the main source of the work (RLS 14,1).

In the manuscript the composer pointed out certain chords in the brass that he wanted executed in a particularly distinct way ("each note clear"). These points are at b. 8, tr 1-3, chord 1; b. 13, cor 1-4, chord 2; b. 34, cor 1-4; and b. 111, cor 1-4.

In the wind parts there are some ties that do not end on a note, but go to the bar line before a rest. The idea of this practice, which can also be seen for example in the Prelude to Wagner's *Parsifal* (bb. 84 and 89) is that the note should be sustained to its maximum length. The ties appear in the following places: b. 104 (cl. 1, fag 1); b. 177 (fl, ob, cl); b. 458 (fl 1, ob 1, cl 1); b. 548 (cor ingl, cl 1, fag 1, cor 1); and b. 566 (fl 1, ob 1, cl 1).

Symfoni nr. 4

"Løvfald"

Rued Langgaard

Fortvivlet Skovbrus¹⁾

Allegro ($\text{♩} = 120$)

poco rallentando

The musical score consists of four systems of staves. The first system features Flauto (2), Oboe (2), Clarinetto in Si♭ (2), and Fagotto (2). The second system features Corno in Fa (2), Tromba in Si♭ (3), and Timpani. The third system features Piano and Arpa. The fourth system features Violino (2), Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabasso. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic ff. Measures 2-3 show sustained notes with slurs and dynamics ff. Measure 4 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 5 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 6 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 7 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 8 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 9 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 10 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 11 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 12 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 13 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 14 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 15 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 16 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 17 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 18 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 19 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 20 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 21 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 22 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 23 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 24 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 25 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 26 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 27 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 28 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 29 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 30 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 31 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 32 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 33 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 34 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 35 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 36 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 37 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 38 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 39 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 40 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 41 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 42 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 43 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 44 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 45 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 46 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 47 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 48 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 49 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 50 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 51 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 52 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 53 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 54 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 55 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 56 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 57 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 58 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 59 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 60 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 61 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 62 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 63 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 64 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 65 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 66 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 67 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 68 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 69 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 70 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 71 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 72 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 73 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 74 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 75 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 76 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 77 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 78 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 79 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 80 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 81 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 82 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 83 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 84 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 85 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 86 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 87 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 88 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 89 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 90 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 91 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 92 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 93 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 94 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 95 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 96 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 97 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 98 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani. Measure 99 shows sustained notes with dynamics ff. Measure 100 begins with a dynamic ff followed by a trill on the timpani.

1) Desperate Forest Rustling
Bruissement désespéré dans la forêt

2) > gælder tonen a
> applies to the tone A
> s'applique au 'la'