

Tres Valses Poéticas

Full Conductor Score
Approx. total time – 3:50

I.

Enrique Granados
Arranged by Terry McQuilkin

Medium waltz tempo (♩ = 56)

The score is arranged in four systems, each containing staves for Violins (1 and 2), Viola, Cello, and String Bass. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Medium waltz tempo' with a quarter note equal to 56 beats per minute. The score includes various performance instructions such as *mp* (mezzo-piano), *div. pizz.* (divisi pizzicato), and *(arco) mp pizz.* (arco mezzo-piano pizzicato). Measure numbers 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 are indicated. A large 'SAMPLE' watermark is overlaid diagonally across the score.

*Alternate notes in parentheses are provided for less advanced players.

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16 17 18 19 20

Vlns. 1 *ff*

Vlns. 2 *ff*

Vla. *ff*

Cello *ff* arco unis.

Str. Bass *ff*

21 22 23 24 25

Vlns. 1

Vlns. 2

Vla. *div.* unis.

Cello

Str. Bass

26 27 28 29 30

Vlns. 1 *poco rit.*

Vlns. 2 *poco rit.*

Vla. *div.* *poco rit.*

Cello *poco rit.*

Str. Bass *poco rit.*

31 32 33 a tempo 34 35 36

Vlns. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

p

unis. *p*

37 38 39 40 41 42

Vlns. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

mp

p

div. *p* pizz. *p*

(arco) *p* pizz.

43 44 45 46 47 48

Vlns. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

div. *dim.* *pp rit. (2x molto rit.)*

dim. *pp rit. (2x molto rit.)*

unis. arco *pp rit. (2x molto rit.)*

pp rit. (2x molto rit.)

dim. *pp rit. (2x molto rit.)*

II.

Slow waltz tempo (♩ = 120)

Violins 1
Violins 2
Viola
Cello
String Bass

Vlins. 1
Vlins. 2
Vla.
Cello
Str. Bass

Vlins. 1
Vlins. 2
Vla.
Cello
Str. Bass

17

Vlns. 1 15 16 18 19

Vlns. 2

Vla.

Cello unis. f

Str. Bass f

21

Vlns. 1 20 22 23 24 Fine

Vlns. 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

dim. mf dim. rit. mp

25 Slightly faster

Vlns. 1 26 27 28

Vlns. 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

f div. mf pizz. mf

29 30 31 32

Vlns. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

molto rit.

unis. div.

33 34 35 36

Vlns. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

a tempo

molto rit.

37 38 39 40

Vlns. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

p

rit.

D. C. al Fine

(to arco)

III.

Joyously (♩ = 54)

1 Violins 2

Viola

Cello

String Bass

5

6 Vlns. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

9

10

ff

ff

ff

div.

11 Vlns. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

13

14

15

16

div.

2x rit.

2x rit.

2x rit.

2x rit.

2x rit.

Fine

17 a tempo

21

Vlins. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

22 23 24 25 26

Vlins. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

27 28 29 30 31 32 D. C. al Fine

Vlins. 1 2

Vla.

Cello

Str. Bass

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a string ensemble (Violins I & II, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass) in G major. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system (measures 17-21) starts with a tempo marking 'a tempo'. Measures 17-20 feature a crescendo from piano (p) to mezzo-forte (mf). The second system (measures 22-26) includes dynamic markings such as piano (p), mezzo-forte (mf), and crescendo (cresc.). The third system (measures 27-32) concludes with 'D. C. al Fine' and features dynamics like mezzo-forte (mf), mezzo-piano (mp), piano (p), and pianissimo (pp), along with 'rit.' (ritardando) markings. Performance instructions include 'pizz.' (pizzicato), 'arco' (arco), 'div.' (divisi), and 'dim.' (diminuendo). Fingerings and bowings are indicated throughout the score.



The Composer

Enrique Granados (1867-1916), born in the Catalan region of Spain, was one of the principal voices of late-romantic Spanish music. When Granados was young, he began piano studies in Barcelona and as a teenager studied composition, as well. In 1887 he went to Paris to continue piano lessons. At first, he earned his living by playing piano in restaurants and giving concerts, and in 1901 he established a piano school in Barcelona, “Academia Granados.”

After this time, Granados devoted much of his time to composition and primarily wrote for piano and voice. He was particularly celebrated for music inspired by his favorite Spanish painter Goya (1746-1828). Originally composed as a suite of piano pieces, *Goyescas*, it was later adapted by Granados into an opera. Because World War I was in full swing during this time, he gave his opera to the New York Metropolitan Opera Company for the world premiere. *Goyescas*, the opera, successfully premiered on January 26, 1916 with Granados in attendance.

While he was in America, President Woodrow Wilson requested Granados to perform in a special recital at the White House. This itinerary change caused Granados to reschedule his return trip to Europe. Although he originally had a ticket for a ship that would take him directly to Europe, the revised itinerary meant that he had to travel on a ship to England and then board a different ship for his final leg home. As the ship was traversing the English Channel, a German submarine torpedoed it. He and his wife lost their lives.

Enrique Granados was considered a nationalistic composer, but incorporated elements of Spanish music into a traditionalist, comparatively refined style. He spent nearly his entire career in Barcelona, Spain, therefore did not receive many outside influences, as did other composers of that time. Granados considered himself an artist, rather than a musician. His talents included painting and writing, as well as composing.

The Composition

Valses Poéticos (Poetic Waltzes) originally written for piano, received its first performance in 1895. The entire suite comprised seven waltzes, but this arrangement features three. Rather than the Spanish rhythms and harmonies typically found in works by Granados, these waltzes are very elegant and stylized, similar to the compositional style of Frédéric Chopin (1810-1849).

Tidbits About Music in Spain During the Lifetime of Granados

- Spanish cellist Pablo Casals (1876-1973), one of the greatest cellists of all time, was one of the most influential musicians of the 20th century. He concertized as a soloist and chamber musician around the world and his artistry led to new appreciation of the cello and its repertory.
- Isaac Albéniz (1860-1909) was a Spanish composer of piano music, operas, and several orchestral works. All his works were inspired by Spanish folklore; thus his music contains the rhythms and melodic styles of national Spanish music.
- Granados composed a collection of Tonadillas. Tonadillas, originating in Spain, were short, comic operas, featuring one to four characters. Most tonadillas consisted of solo songs, but sometimes included choruses. Tonadillas flourished from the middle of the 18th century to the early 19th century. Granados was successful in recreating the tonadilla as his were full of life and character.
- While the development of the guitar has a long history, the modern classical guitar finally achieved its standard size and form during the latter part of the 19th century by Spanish maker Antonio de Torres Jurado (1817-1892). This larger instrument initiated a revival of interest as a performance instrument and modern playing techniques soon received attention worldwide.
- Manuel De Falla (1876-1946) was considered one of the great Spanish composers. His music was grounded in both the folk songs of Spain and the traditions of Spanish music. His output was well rounded and included works for orchestra, piano, guitar, chamber music, and stage.

Note: This score page is also provided in the string parts. Page 12, however, could not be included in the string parts. The copyright line on page 12 authorizes you to duplicate the page for distribution throughout your orchestra.

Noteworthy Events During the Lifetime of Granados

- The first modern Olympic Games were held in 1896 in Athens, Greece.
- Mark Twain, pseudonym of Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835-1910), was an American writer who wrote many books that remain popular today including, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876) and *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1884).
- Czech composer Antonin Dvořák (1841-1904) composed nine symphonies during his lifetime, amongst other magnificent works. He composed his cello concerto the same year Granados premiered his *Valses Poeticos*.
- Eleven states were admitted to the Union during Granados lifetime.
- American composer and bandmaster John Philip Sousa (1854-1932), also known as the “March King,” was important to the development of American bands and band music. He wrote 136 marches. His *Stars and Stripes Forever*, written in 1896, was chosen as the official march of the United States in 1987.
- In 1908, the first mass-produced car, the Ford Model T, rolled off the production line.
- Norwegian inventor, Johann Waaler, invented the paper clip in 1900. The design he created has remained almost the same ever since.
- Russian composer Modest Mussorgsky (1839-1881), like Enrique Granados, composed a set of piano pieces to musically depict several drawings and watercolors by his favorite artist. Mussorgsky’s work, entitled *Pictures at an Exhibition*, was composed in 1874, two years before Granados’ birth. Although Mussorgsky did not rework it for a different medium as Granados did for *Goyescas*, another composer, Maurice Ravel orchestrated *Pictures at an Exhibition* for orchestra.
- World War I, from 1914 to 1918, began as a local European war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia. It soon became a global war involving 32 nations.
- In 1914, the first electrical traffic light, hand-operated and using red and green lights only, was installed in Cleveland, Ohio.