

Tauno MARTTINEN

Voces intimae

for

Flute,

Clarinet in B $\flat$

and

Strings

Edition Tilli
ET 482

FOR PROMOTIONAL USE ONLY
FIMIC

FOR PROMOTIONAL USE ONLY

© Edition Tilli, Hämeenlinna 2007
ISMN 979-0-803352-56-7

www.editiontilli.fi

Tauno Marttinen

(1912 - 2008)

Tauno Marttinen opiskeli sekä pianonsoittoa että sävellystä 1920-luvulla Viipurissa ja 1930-luvulla Helsingissä. Marttinen aloitti säveltämisen 1930-luvulla ja hänen varhaisimmat teoksensa olivat myöhäisromanttisia. Vuonna 1945 helsinkiläiskriitikot teilasivat Marttisen varhaistuotantoa esitelleen sävellyskonsertin lähes pelottavan aggressiivisesti. Marttinen hylkäsi siihenastiset teoksensa ja aloitti säveltämisen uusista lähtökohdista. Lopulliseksi läpimurtoteokseksi osoittautui mezzosopraanolle ja orkesterille sävelletty Kokko, ilman lintu, joka palkittiin Suomen Kulttuurirahaston sävellyskilpailussa vuonna 1956. 1950-luvun lopulla hän käytti sävellyksissään ensimmäistä kertaa 12-säveltekniikkaa.

Marttisen musiikille tyypillisiä piirteitä ovat muun muassa kiintymys mystisiin aiheisiin sekä rapsodinen ja maalaileva ilmaisutapa. Hänen musiikkiaan on kiiteltu mielikuvituksen rikkaudesta, mutta myös kritisoitu löyhästä ja improvisaatiomaisesta muodonkäsittelystä. Marttinen on yksi Suomen tuotteliaimmista säveltäjistä. Hänen teosluettelostaan löytyy muun muassa kymmenen sinfoniaa, useita konserttoja, kymmeniä kamarimusiikkiteoksia eri kokoonpanoille, oopperoita, pianomusiikkia sekä kuoro- ja yksinlauluja. Hänet on palkittu Pro Finlandia -mitalilla ja Kalevalan riemuvuoden palkinnolla vuonna 1969. Hän on vaikuttanut myös viihde- ja tanssimusiikkona. Presidentti Urho Kekkonen myönsi Marttiselle professorin arvonimen vuonna 1972. Marttisen Suuren joen laulu (1980) -ooppera kantaesitystä Kemissä pidetään kaikkien aikojen pohjoisimpana oopperaensi-iltana.

Tauno Marttinen studied music at Viipuri (Vyborg) during the 1920s and in Helsinki during the 1930s under such teachers as Peter Akimov, Ilmari Hannikainen and Selim Palmgren. Tauno Marttinen had his sights set on a career as a concert pianist, but the emphasis swung gradually over in favour of composition. He has dedicated his life's work to Hameenlinna Music Institute, of which he was the director from 1950 until 1975, and to his concurrent work on behalf of the musical life of his home town of Hameenlinna. It was in recognition of this work that he was granted an honorary professorship by the state in 1972.

Marttinen's unusually wide and varied musical output can be easily divided into certain stylistic periods. The earliest of these, comprising works composed prior to the Second World War, reflects the late national romantic style prevailing at that time in Finland; this style also had its influence on the composer's post-war work, but did not provide suitable ground for the development of Marttinen's own personal style. It was not until the 1950s, the time when international modernist trends began to gain a foothold in Finland, that Marttinen succeeded in developing his own personal means of expression, influenced at the outset by dodecaphonic ideas. Time spent studying with Wladimir Vogel in Switzerland provided Marttinen with the basis for his own dodecaphonic technique which he proceeded to employ during the middle fifties, initially on a very strict basis and subsequently with greater and greater freedom. At this point he turned his back on his entire early output.

This, his second, dodecaphonic period gave rise to a number of important works, some of which are still regarded in many circles as the composer's best. Marttinen continued to choose his subjects from fairly Finnish-oriented sources, chiefly the national romantic epic Kalevala which has remained near to the composer's heart throughout his entire compositional career, and also from religious-philosophical literature whose significance has grown during the composer's later life. This area of interest has shown itself in both instrumental and vocal music.

In the middle sixties Marttinen began to relinquish dodecaphonic principles in favour of free-tonality. This phase was also marked by an increased interest in nature and mysticism, and indeed this period has been retrospectively christened Marttinen's period of nature-mysticism. Characteristic of this period has been the use of very colourful instrumentation which may itself be influenced by the composer's intimate acquaintance with modern Finnish art. The most central music resulting from this phase of Marttinen's musical output was in fact instrumental music.

The stylistic progress of the next decade was something of a synthesis of the previous ones and displayed an evident neo-classical bent. Its music has become clearer in its outlines, taking on a more ascetic character by comparison with earlier work.

Voces intimae

I Andante
II Larghetto

3
7

Flute
Clarinet in Bb

Violin 1
Violin 2
Viola
Violoncello
Contrabass

Voces intimae

I Andante

Tauno Marttinen

Andante

The first system of the musical score includes parts for Flute, Clarinet in B♭, Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass. The Flute and Clarinet parts are currently silent, indicated by whole rests. Violin 1 has a whole rest in the first two measures, followed by a melodic line in the third and fourth measures starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Violin 2, Viola, and Violoncello all play a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *div.* (divisi) instruction. The Contrabass part plays a steady quarter-note bass line, also marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

5

Fl.

Cl.
in B $\flat$

Viol. 1

Viol. 2

Vla

Vlc

Cb.

FOR PROMOTIONAL USE

This musical score is for measures 1 through 4 of the piece 'The Rose Tree'. It is written for a symphony orchestra. The woodwinds (Flute and Clarinet in B-flat) are marked with whole rests, indicating they are silent in these measures. The strings (Violins 1 and 2, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass) are playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with some measures featuring beamed eighth notes and others with dotted rhythms. The Violoncello and Contrabass parts are marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic. A large diagonal watermark reading 'FOR PROMOTIONAL USE' is overlaid on the bottom left of the page.

9

Fl. *p*

Cl. in B $\flat$ *mp*

Viol. 1

Viol. 2 *mp*

Vla *mp*

Vlc. *p*

Cb. *p* arco

13

Fl.

Cl. in B $\flat$ *fp*

Viol. 1 *mp* *fp*

Viol. 2 *fp*

Vla *fp*

Vlc. *fp*

Cb. *fp* pizz. *mp* arco 3

21

Fl.

Cl.
in B $\flat$

Viol. 1

Viol. 2

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

f

p

FOR PROMOTIONAL USE ONLY

28

Fl.

Cl.
in B $\flat$

Viol. 1

Viol. 2

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

FOR PROMOTIONAL USE ONLY

II Larghetto

Larghetto

Fl.

Cl.
in B $\flat$

Viol. 1

Viol. 2

Vla

Vlc.

Cb.

p

poco a poco cresc.

p

poco a poco cresc.

p

poco a poco cresc.

p

poco a poco cresc.

[illegible]



This musical score page contains measures 24 through 30 of Act II, Scene 1 from Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's opera *The Marriage of Figaro*. The score is written for six instruments: Flute (Fl.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. in B $\flat$), Violin 1 (Viol. 1), Violin 2 (Viol. 2), Viola (Vla), and Cello/Double Bass (Vlc./Cb.). The key signature has three flats (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is common time (C). Measure numbers 24, 26, 28, and 30 are indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. Dynamics include fortissimo (*f*) and mezzo-piano (*mp*). The section concludes with the instruction "D.C. al Fine". A large diagonal watermark reading "FOR PROMOTIONAL USE ONLY" is overlaid across the bottom half of the page.

FOR PROMOTIONAL USE ONLY

Tauno MARTTINEN (1912 - 2008)

ET = Edition Tilli

ET Opus

Orkesteriteokset:

444	213	Pohjolan neiti [3333/4331/perc.1+2(3)/Arpa/Archi]
121	31	Sinfonia No 4 [3333/4331/13/perc.1, Pno, Cel./Archi]
037	-	Sinfonia No 10 [kertoja/perc.3]
450	301	Uuden aamun soitto [1121/1210/ 10/0/Archi+ vln solo]]

Konsertot:

426	40	Fagottikonsertto [1110/1100/perc.1+2/Arpa/Cel./Archi+solo bsn.]
442	74	Pianokonsertto II [3333/4331/1+1/Cel./Archi+solo piano]
443	241	Pianokonsertto IV [3333/4331/1+2/Arpa/Archi+solo piano]

Kuoroteokset:

427	-	Helavalkea [SATB]
039	-	Kohottakaa riemuhuuto [SATB]
476	203	Missa Choralis [SSAATTB]
445	312	Pro fundis... [SSAATTBB/urut]
446	-	Psalmi 57 [SATB]

Oratoriot:

007	-	Juudaksen suudelma [SATB/B/Bar./Bar./T/urut/jousiork.]
-----	---	---

Kantaatit:

428	255	Helluntain ihme [Laulu/urut]
474	53	Herraan minä turvaan [SATB/Solo/2 Trp./urut/jouset]
475	166	Herra sinun lunastajasi [SATB/Bar./urut/jouset]
146	-	Offenbarung Johannes [Bar./urut]
064	107	Vox Angelica [S/Ob./urut]
147	307	Jeesus ja Pilatus [Bar./urut]
148	61	Jeesus ja Pietari [Bar./urut]
036	-	Jeesuksen vuorisäärna [Bar./urut]
486	-	Soolomessu Raamatun sanoihin

Yksinlaulut:

035	-	Herran rukous
038	-	Kehtolaulu
434	-	Kiitoslaulu
437	-	Kuoleman yö on lyhyt
145	-	Marian kehtolaulu
485	-	Surumarssi
489	323	Kaksi laulua Eino Leinon runoihin 1. Kuutamolla 2. Jumalien keinu
451	-	Sinä
488	-	Yön musiikki

Kamarimusiikki:

425	246	Elegia [Viol./Vlc.]
477	259	Fantasia concertante [Fl./Piano]
429	-	Idylli [Ob.]
436	65	Konserttikappale [Trp./Piano]
430	-	III. Pianosonaatti
480	-	Septemalia [7 Kb]
478	112	Soittaja taivaan portilla [Fl]
482	-	Voces intimae [Fl./Cl./Archi]
479	-	Silkkitie [16 perc.]
481	-	Vipusessa käynti [7 Kb]

Urkuteokset:

030	84	Urkufantasia BACH
487	-	Urkukoraali SVK 115 ”Työn, Jeesus, täytit raskahan”

Puhallinorkesteriteokset:

510	-	Invitation
432	212	Juhlasoitto
511	181	Sirius
448	150	Yö linnakkeessa

Oopperat:

440	69	Mestari Patelin
484	85	Noitarumpu