

ЮЛИАН КРЕЙН
JULIAN KREIN

ПОЭМА
POEM

ДЛЯ СКРИПКИ С ОРКЕСТРОМ
FOR VIOLIN AND ORCHESTRA

ПЕРЕЛОЖЕНИЕ ДЛЯ СКРИПКИ И ФОРТЕПЬЯНО
ARRANGEMENT FOR VIOLIN AND PIANO

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ МУЗЫКАЛЬНОЕ ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
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ЮЛИАН ГРИГОРЬЕВИЧ КРЕИН родился в Москве 5 марта 1913 года. Первоначальное музыкальное образование получил у своего отца, композитора Григория Крейна. В 1926 г. был послан Наркомпросом за границу для продолжения занятий композицией и фортепьяно. Учился в 1928—32 годах в Париже в Нормальной музыкальной школе (окончил в 1932 году по классу композиции известного французского композитора Поля Дюка). Вернулся на родину в 1934 году. Кроме композиторской деятельности, занимался преподаванием (оркестровка — в Московской государственной Консерватории, сочинение — в семинаре самодеятельных композиторов при ССК в Москве). Выступал как исполнитель своих фортепьянных произведений.

Среди его сочинений: «Весенняя симфония», три фортепянных, виолончельный и скрипичный концерты; сонаты для фортепьяно, для скрипки и фортепьяно, виолончели и фортепьяно, флейты и фортепьяно; струнные квартеты; фортепянное трио,

«Три поэмы» и «Героическая баллада» для оркестра, симфонические сюиты («Весенние картинки» и др.). Им написано также много фортепянных сочинений и ряд романсов.

Ю. Г. Крейн — автор ряда музыковедческих работ; им написаны: статья о М. Ф. Гнесине (обзор творчества) в сборнике его памяти, статьи в журнале «Советская музыка» («Морис Равель»; «Артур Онеггер»; «Дариус Мийо»; «Мануэль де Фалья») и др.

Поэма для скрипки с оркестром написана в 1956 году. Это — широко развернутое лирическое повествование. Сольная партия, представляющая собой почти беспрерывную кантилену, сочетается с элементами симфонического развития, привносимыми оркестром.

Первое исполнение Поэмы для скрипки с оркестром состоялось в мае 1958 года по радио (солист Э. Грач, оперно-симфонический оркестр Радио под управлением И. Аркина).

N. Rogozhina

JULIAN KREIN was born in Moscow on March 5, 1913. His first music teacher was his father, the composer Grigory Krein. In 1926 Julian was sent abroad by the People's Commissariat of Education to continue his studies of piano and composition.

In 1928 he entered the École Normale in Paris, from which he graduated in 1932 (composition class of the well-known French composer Paul Dukas). In 1934 Krein returned to Moscow where, in addition to composing, he has been active as a pedagogue, teaching orchestration at the Moscow Conservatoire and composition at the seminar of amateur composers under the auspices of the Union of Composers. He also appears at concerts performing his own works.

Krein's works include "Spring Symphony", "Three Poems" and "Heroic Ballad" for orchestra, and a number of symphonic suites, for instance, "Spring-time Pictures"; a cello, a violin, and three piano concertos; sonatas for piano, for violin and piano, for

cello and piano, and for flute and piano; string quartets, a piano trio, as well as numerous piano pieces and romances.

He is also the author of a number of musicological works, such as the appraisal of Mikhail Gnessin's work (contributed to a collection issued in memory of that composer), and the articles "Maurice Ravel", "Arthur Honegger", "Darius Milhaud", and "Manuel-de Falla", contributed to the "Sovietskaya Muzika" ("Soviet Music") magazine.

Krein's Poem for violin and orchestra was written in 1956. It is a broadly-flowing lyrical narrative with the solo part, almost an uninterrupted cantilena, and the elements of symphonic development supplied by the orchestra.

The Poem was first performed over the air in May of 1958 with Edward Grach as soloist and I. Arkin conducting the Radio Opera and Symphony Orchestra.

N. Rogozhina

ПОЭМА

для скрипки с оркестром

POEM

for Violin and Orchestra

Переложение для скрипки и фортепиано

Arrangement for Violin and Piano

Юлиан КРЕЙН

Julian KREIN

Violino

Piano

Lento

Molto moderato

1

2 IV III

Pochissimo meno moderato

mf

M. 280 80 1

4

Tempo I [Molto moderato]

Tempo I [Molto moderato]

f

p

ff

allarg. *a tempo*

ff

5

Poco meno lento

rubato

p

mp

con moto

p

mf

M 28080 R.

6

Più mosso (poco rubato)

(colla parte)

mf

p

più f

mf

7

poco f

allarg.

poco cresc.

p dolce

rall. *a tempo*

espress.

M 28080 II

3 3 3 3

poco cresc.
più mosso

3 3 3 3

3 3 3 3

3 3 3 3

3 3 3 3

f
accel.

f

M. 28080 II

9
cresc. *allarg.* *Più largamente*
cresc. *m. d.* *9*
accel. *a tempo* *m. d.* *m. d.*
m. d. *m. d.* *m. d.*
f *m. d.*
m. d.
m. d.
m. d.
m. d.

M. 2880 F.

Musical score for orchestra and piano, page 12. The score consists of six staves of music. The top two staves are for the piano (treble and bass clef), followed by four staves for the orchestra (two violins, cello/bass, and double bass). The score includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, *b*, *pp*, and *mf*. Articulation marks include *accel.*, *allarg.*, *IV*, and *mfespress.*. Measure numbers 10 and 11 are indicated. The bass clef is consistently used throughout the score.

10

accel.

IV

allarg.

11

a tempo, accel.

mfespress.

M. 28080 r.

f
 più f
 ff
 allarg.
 Lento
 pp
 poco allarg.
 a tempo
 12
 M. 28080 Г.

14

Musical score for page 14, measures 14-15. The score consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has an alto clef. Measure 14 starts with a dynamic *p*. The first measure ends with a fermata. Measure 15 begins with *poco accel.* The dynamic changes to *mf* at the end of the measure. The section concludes with a repeat sign and the label "II". Measure 15 ends with a fermata.

13

Musical score for page 13, measures 13-14. The score consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has an alto clef. Measure 13 ends with a fermata. Measure 14 begins with a dynamic *p*. The section concludes with a repeat sign and the label "II".

Musical score for page 13, measures 15-16. The score consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef, the middle staff has a bass clef, and the bottom staff has an alto clef. Measure 15 ends with a fermata. Measure 16 begins with a dynamic *p*. The section concludes with a repeat sign and the label "II".

M 28080 n

14

(Rall.)

p *più p*

(Rall.)

Poco meno lento

p

rall. **Tempo I (Molto moderato)**

M 28080 R

Musical score for piano, page 16, featuring six staves of music. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *rall.*, *Lento*, *pp*, and *p*. The music consists of six staves, likely for two hands, with various note heads, stems, and rests. The first staff shows eighth-note patterns. The second staff features a bass clef and includes a measure with a single note over three measures. The third staff begins with a dynamic *mf*. The fourth staff is marked *rall.* and *Lento*. The fifth staff has a dynamic *pp*. The sixth staff concludes with a dynamic *p*.

1956 г.

Violino

ПОЭМА

для скрипки с оркестром

РОЕМ

for Violin and Orchestra

ViolinoЮлиан КРЕЙН
Julian KREIN**Lento**

Piano

Musical score for Violin and Piano. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the Violin (Violino) and the bottom staff is for the Piano. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic *f*, followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 2 begins with a dynamic *p*. Measure 3 starts with a dynamic *p*, followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 4 starts with a dynamic *p*, followed by eighth-note pairs.

2 Pochissimo meno moderato

IV

III

Musical score for Violin and Piano. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the Violin (Violino) and the bottom staff is for the Piano. Measure 2 starts with a dynamic *p*, followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 3 starts with a dynamic *f*, followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 4 starts with a dynamic *p*, followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 5 starts with a dynamic *p*, followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 6 starts with a dynamic *p*, followed by eighth-note pairs.

Violino



b

f

allarg.

3

a tempo (Molto moderato)

Piano

p

Violino con moto

mp

3

3

3

3

3

mf

=

=

3

6

3

3

3

3

Più mosso (poco rubato)

mf

=

più f

7

f

allarg.

(b)

3

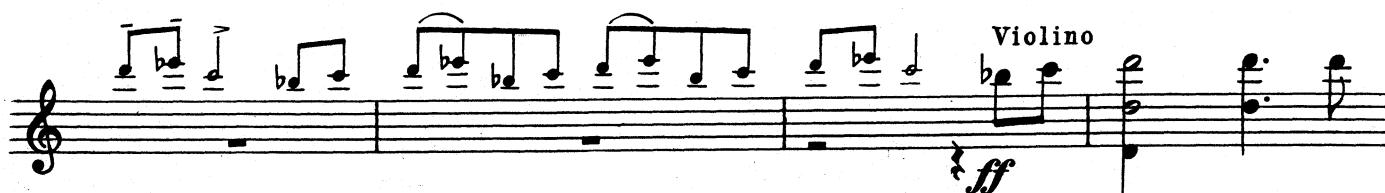
3

3

3

3

Violino

a tempo con moto*a tempo**Piu mosso**accel.**Piu largamente**allarg.**a tempo (Moderato non troppo)**Piano*

Violino

5

Violino

10

accel.

f

allarg.

Piano

a tempo, accel.

Violino

allarg.

piano

Lento

pp

poco allarg.

12 a tempo

poco accel.

Piano

Violino

rall.

13 Violino Molto moderato

Piano

Violino

Piano

14

Poco meno lento

Piano

Tempo I (Molto moderato)

15 Violino

rall.

Lento

mf

pp