

D E T
K G L

B I B
L I O
T E K

ASGER HAMERIK

QVARTETTO

UDGIVET AF
EDITED BY

KATARINA SMITT ENGBERG

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FORORD

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PREFACE

The Danish Centre for Music Publication (DCM) was established in 2009 as a research unit under The Royal Library.

The Centre's primary aim is to make musical works and musical sources related to Danish history available for scholars and performers; the aim is also to develop and to expand philological competences and to develop methods and tools for digital editions of music.

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INDLEDNING

Asger Hamerik

Asger Hamerik (1843-1923) var søn af teolog og historiker Frederik Hammerich og bror til musikhistoriker Angul Hammerich – desuden fætter til komponist C.F.E. Horneman og beslægtet med komponist J.P.E. Hartmanns første kone, Emma Hartmann.

Oprindeligt planlagde han at studere teologi, men i stedet begyndte han i 1859 at studere musikteori hos Gottfred Matthison-Hansen og komposition hos Niels W. Gade og J.P.E. Hartmann. I 1862 rejste han først til London og siden til Berlin, hvor han studerede hos Hans von Bülow. I Berlin stiftede han desuden bekendtskab med Richard Wagner, som inviterede ham til at besøge sig i München, men efter krigen mellem Danmark og Preussen brød ud i 1864 besluttede Hamerik at forlade Tyskland.¹ Han fortsatte sine kompositionsstudier hos Hector Berlioz i Paris, hvor han blev introduceret til en række fremtrædende musikpersonligheder og, i samarbejde med Berlioz, fik arrangeret en koncert med egne værker.

Koncertrejser i de følgende år førte Hamerik til bl.a. Danmark og Sverige, og under en rejse i Italien modtog han et tilbud fra den amerikanske konsul om at overtake stillingen som direktør for konservatoriet og musikforeningen i Baltimore. Efter nogen tids overvejelser besluttede han at acceptere tilbuddet og rejste i 1871 til USA, hvor han i mange år underviste i musikteori og komposition. Han komponerede også en række værker, som blev opført af konservatoriets symfoniorkester og gjorde en indsats for at fremme nordiske komponister i det amerikanske musikliv, som hidtil havde været domineret af tysk musik.

I 1894 giftede han sig med pianisten Margaret Williams, og efter en periode med koncertrejser i Europa i slutningen af århundredet slog de sig ned i Danmark, på Frederiksberg, hvor Hamerik var bosat indtil sin død i 1923.

Qvartetto

Qvartetto for strygere er et ungdomsværk, komponeret i 1859, og består kun af en enkelt sats.² Af en artikel i *Dansk Musiktidsskrift* om Asger Hamerik fra 1926 fremgår det, at “Nogle Kompositioner i Aaret 1859 skaffede ham Gades og J.P.E. Hartmanns Anerkendelse og Opmuntring til at hellige sig Tonekunsten”.³ I en tidligere artikel i tidsskriftet *Musik* er disse kompositioner specificeret.⁴ *Qvartetto* ikke er nævnt, men det faktum, at kvartetten er renskrevet som partitur – muligvis af en professionel nodeskriver – kunne tyde på, at den har været blandt de værker han har fremvist i sin helt tidlige kompositionsvirksomhed. Uover partituret i fremmed hånd findes et sæt stemmer i Hameriks håndskrift med nogle blyantstilføjelser, som kan være foretaget i forbindelse med en opførelse. I så fald forekommer det dog sandsynligt, at det er foregået i privat regi, da kvartetten, uover at være blandt hans tidligste kompositioner, ikke figurerer i værkfortegnelsen i *Musik*, som bygger på Hameriks eget manuskript.⁵

¹ Det var i øvrigt i forbindelse med krigen i 1864, at Hamerik besluttede at ændre sit navn, så det i stedet for den tyske stavemåde fik en mere nordisk form jf. Kristian Ribers, “Asger Hamerik”, *Dansk Musiktidsskrift*, 8 (maj 1926), s. 126.

² Asger Hameriks første komposition er dateret i 1856 og tilegnet moderen jf. Kristian Ribers, “Asger Hamerik in memoriam”, *Musik*, 8 (1923), s. 109.

³ Kristian Ribers, “Asger Hamerik”, *Dansk Musiktidsskrift*, 8 (maj 1926), s. 126.

⁴ Kristian Ribers, “Asger Hamerik in memoriam”, *Musik*, 8 (1926), s. 109.

⁵ Kristian Ribers, “Asger Hamerik in memoriam”, *Musik*, 10 (1923), s. 135.

INTRODUCTION

Asger Hamerik

Asger Hamerik (1843–1923) was the son of the theologian and historian Frederik Hammerich and brother to the musicologist Angul Hammerich; he was also a cousin of the composer C.F.E. Horneman and related to the composer J.P.E. Hartmann's first wife, Emma Hartmann.

He originally planned to study theology: however, in 1859 he began to study music theory with Gottfred Matthison-Hansen and composition with Niels W. Gade and J.P.E. Hartmann. In 1862, he travelled to London and later on to Berlin, where he studied with Hans von Bülow. In Berlin, he also got acquainted with Richard Wagner, who invited him to pay him a visit in Munich, but when the war between Denmark and Prussia broke out in 1864, Hamerik decided to leave Germany.¹ He continued his compositional studies with Hector Berlioz in Paris, where he was introduced to a number of leading musical figures, and, along with Berlioz, he also arranged a concert with his own works.

In the following years, concert tours brought Hamerik to Denmark and Sweden amongst other countries, and during a stay in Italy the American consul offered Hamerik the post as director of the conservatory and music society in Baltimore. After some thought, he decided to accept the offer and left for America in 1871, where he spent many years teaching music theory and composition. He also composed a number of works which were performed by the conservatory's symphony orchestra and made an effort to promote Scandinavian composers in American musical life, which so far had been dominated by German music.

In 1894, he married the pianist Margaret Williams, and after a period of concert tours in Europe at the end of the century, they settled down in Denmark, in Frederiksberg, where Hamerik lived until he passed away in 1923.

Quartetto

Quartetto for strings is an early work, composed in 1859, and consists of only one movement.² In an article on Asger Hamerik, published in *Dansk Musiktidsskrift* of 1926, it appears that 'some compositions in the year 1859 gave him the recognition and encouragement of Gade and J.P.E. Hartmann, to devote himself to the art of music'.³ In an earlier article from the periodical *Musik*, these compositions are specified without *Quartetto* being mentioned,⁴ but the fact that the score exists in a fair copy, perhaps written by a professional copyist, could suggest that it was one of the works he presented during his early compositional activities. Besides the score written in a foreign hand, a set of parts exist in Hamerik's handwriting with some pencil additions that could have been made in connection with a performance. In that case, however, it seems likely that it took place in private settings, since the quartet, apart from being among his earliest compositions, does not appear in the work catalogue from *Musik* which is based on Hamerik's own manuscript.⁵

¹ Hamerik's decision to change his name so that the spelling appeared Scandinavian rather than German, was also made in connection with the war in 1864; cf. Kristian Ribers, 'Asger Hamerik', *Dansk Musiktidsskrift*, 8 (May 1926), p. 126.

² Asger Hamerik's first composition is dated in 1856 and dedicated to his mother; cf. Kristian Ribers, 'Asger Hamerik in memoriam', *Musik*, 8 (1923), p. 109.

³ Kristian Ribers, 'Asger Hamerik', *Dansk Musiktidsskrift*, 8 (May 1926), p. 126.

⁴ Kristian Ribers, 'Asger Hamerik in memoriam', *Musik*, 8 (1923), p. 109.

⁵ Kristian Ribers, 'Asger Hamerik in memoriam', *Musik*, 10 (1923), p. 135.

QVARTELTO

Allegro energico

Violino 1

Violino 2

Viola

Violoncello

6

13

dolce con espressione
pizz.

arco

pizz.

arco

dolce

dolce
pizz.

pizz.

19

f

arco

arco

f

Musical score for orchestra and piano, pages 25-40. The score consists of four systems of music, each with multiple staves for different instruments. The instrumentation includes strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello), double bass, and piano.

System 1 (Measures 25-29): The piano part features eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings *p*. The string parts play eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns.

System 2 (Measures 31-35): The piano part has dynamic markings *f*, *p*, and *pizz.*. The strings play eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns.

System 3 (Measures 37-41): The piano part has dynamic markings *f* and *arco*. The strings play eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The piano part includes dynamic markings *decresc.*

System 4 (Measures 40-44): The piano part has dynamic markings *p* and *f*. The strings play eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns.

43

≡

49

≡

55

≡

61

84

ad libitum



89

ff

ff

ff

ff



94

p

cresc.

mf

f

p

cresc.

mf

f

p

cresc.

mf

f



101

dolce con espressione

pizz.

arco

dolce

pizz.

arco

dolce

pizz.

pizz.

arco

107

f

arco

arco

f

f

≡

113

≡

117

≡

122

A musical score page for orchestra, numbered 127. It consists of four staves: Violin I (top), Violin II (second from top), Cello/Bass (third from top), and Double Bass (bottom). The music is in common time. The Violin I and II parts feature melodic lines with grace notes and slurs. The Cello/Bass part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The Double Bass part provides the bass line with deep, sustained notes. Articulations include dynamic markings like forte and piano, and performance instructions like "pizz." (pizzicato) and "pizz." (pizzicato) placed above specific measures.

2

130

arco

arco

2

Musical score for orchestra, page 133, showing four staves of music. The first staff uses pizzicato (pizz.) and arco bowing. The second staff uses arco bowing. The third staff uses pizzicato (pizz.). The fourth staff uses arco bowing. Measure 133 consists of six measures of music.

2

Musical score for orchestra, page 139, showing four staves of music. The score includes dynamics such as *f*, *p*, *fz*, and *ff*, along with crescendos and diminuendos indicated by dots above and below the staff.

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>DK-Kk</i>	Det Kongelige Bibliotek, København The Royal Library, Copenhagen
stacc.	staccato
va.	viola
vc.	violoncello
vl.	violino

CRITICAL COMMENTARY

DESCRIPTION OF SOURCES

- A Parts, autograph, fair copy
B Score, transcript, fair copy

A Parts, autograph, fair copy.

DK-Kk, ms 3799, mu 9601.1600.

On the first music page (in ink): ‘Violino I^{mo} / Qvarteretto / Asger Hammerich’.

Four bifolios (one for each part).

35x25.8 cm, four orchestral parts (vl.1, vl.2, va., vc.); written in ink with corrections and additions in pencil.

B Score, transcript, fair copy.

DK-Kk, ms 3799, mu 9601.1600.

Title on the first music page (in ink): ‘Qvarteretto / Asger Hammerich’.

Dating on the first music page (in pencil): ‘1859’.

One bifolio; three folios.

10 numbered pages.

34.7x25.6 cm, scoring four orchestral parts (vl.1, vl.2, va., vc.); written in ink with corrections in ink and a few additions in pencil.

EVALUATION OF SOURCES

The two sources have been kept in the same cover, entitled ‘Qvarteretto’ in ink and dated ‘1859’ in pencil. It is striking that the parts (A) are in Hamerik’s hand while the score (B) is in a foreign hand, perhaps by a professional copyist. It would usually be the other way around and it seems reasonable to assume that a score in Hamerik’s hand once existed. It is clear that the two sources are related (the score is probably a copy of the assumed missing score), since they contain the same errors, such as a missing natural in b. 110 (vl.1) and a missing slur in b. 134 (vl.2). The score contains a few corrections in ink and a few additions in pencil. The parts contain numerous pencil additions, especially in the last section of the quartet which repeats certain themes but with less slurring and dynamics than in the first section. The added slurs, however, seem somewhat casual. A few of the pencil additions are clearly in Hamerik’s hand, but others are in a foreign hand and also with a different type of pencil; in some cases, though, and especially when it comes to slurring, it is not possible to distinguish the handwriting of one from the other. In the present edition, the parts (A) have been chosen as the main source, but without the pencil additions. Important variants can be found in the list of emendations and variant readings.

EDITORIAL EMENDATIONS AND ALTERNATIVE READINGS

In the present edition, short-hand notation has been expanded. The exact placement and duration of dynamics such as crescendo and diminuendo (both as hairpins and in written form) are sometimes difficult to determine which in some cases is due to short-hand notation; this has been normalized tacitly.

Bar	Part	Comment				
8	vl.2	two last notes: stacc. added by analogy with vl.1, va., vc. and as in B	59	vl.2	notes 7–9, 10–12: slur added by analogy with notes 1–3, 4–6 and vc. and as in B	
10	vl.2	notes 1,2,9,10: stacc. added by analogy with b.98 and as in B	63	vl.1	notes 12–14: slur added by analogy with notes 9–11 and vl.2 and as in B	
11	vl.1 va.	————— added by analogy with vl.2, vc. and as in B	64	vl.1	end of ————— emended from note 8 to end of bar by analogy with vl.2, va., vc.	
11	vl.1	B: ————— ends b.12 note 1	66	va.	fz added by analogy with vl.1,2 and vc. and as in B	
13	vl.1	B: dolce e con espressione	68	vc.	slur added by analogy with vl.2 and as in B and in accordance with pencil additions in A ; note 2: ↓ added by analogy with vl.2 (note 4) and as in B and in accordance with pencil additions in A ; <i>arco</i> added in accordance with pencil additions in A	
14	vl.2	last chord, upper note: # added by analogy with vl.1 and as in B and in accordance with pencil additions in A	69	vl.1 va.	<i>arco</i> added in accordance with pencil additions in A and pencil additions in B	
17	vl.2	<i>dolce</i> added by analogy with vl.1 and b.105 and as in B	74	vl.1	A: notes 1–4: slur added in pencil	
20	vl.1	notes 1–5: one slur emended to two slurs by analogy with b.108	75	vl.1	slur added by analogy with b.73 and in accordance with pencil additions in A	
20	vl.2	slur added by analogy with va. and b.108; B: notes 1–3: slur	76	vl.1	A: notes 1–4: slur added in pencil	
22	va.	last chord, lower note: ↓ added by analogy with vl.1,2, vc. and in accordance with pencil additions in A	76	vl.1,2		
24	va.	chord 3, upper note: c' emended to e' as in B and in accordance with pencil corrections in A	76	va. vc.	A: fourth crotchet: fz added in pencil	
25–26	vc.	b.25 note 3 to b.26 note 1: slur added by analogy with vl.2 and as in B and in accordance with pencil additions in A	78	vl.1	B: note 1: stacc.	
27–28	vl.2	b.27 note 3 to b.28 note 1: slur added by analogy with bb.25–26, 29–30 and as in B and in accordance with pencil additions in A	80	vc.	B: note 1: stacc.	
28	vl.1	————— added by analogy with vl.2, va., vc. and as in B	81–82	vl.1	slurs added by analogy with bb.83–84	
28–29	vl.1	b.28 last crotchet to b.29 note 1: slur (from upper note) emended to tie (from lower note) by analogy with bb.116–117	87	vl.1	B: slur ends b.88 note 1	
28	vl.2 va. vc.	B: ————— ends in middle of bar	90	vl.1	chord 1, lower note: c' emended to e' by analogy with b.2 and as in B	
28–29	va.	B: slur ends b.28 note 6	96	vc.	two last notes: stacc. added by analogy with vl.1,2, va. and b.8 and as in B	
29–30	vl.1	end of slur emended from b.29 note 6 to b.30 note 1 by analogy with vl.2	97–98	vl.2	<i>cresc.</i> --- added by analogy with vl.1 and bb.9–10 and as in B	
30	vc.	tie added by analogy with b.118 and as in B	98	vl.1	two last notes: stacc. added by analogy with vl.2, va. and as in B	
31–32	vl.1	A: b.31 notes 3–6: slur added in pencil; B: b.31 note 3 to b.32 note 1: slur	99	vl.1	————— added by analogy with vl.2, va., vc. and as in B	
32	vc.	slur added by analogy with b.120; beginning of ————— emended from note 2 to note 3 by analogy with vl.1,2, va. and as in B	101	vl.1	dolce e con espressione emended to dolce con espressione by analogy with bb.13–14	
34	vc.	beginning of ————— emended from b.33 note 3 to b.34 note 1 by analogy with vl.2; end of ————— emended from note 3 to note 2 by analogy with vl.2 and as in B	104	vl.1	beginning of ————— emended from note 3 to note 1 by analogy with vl.2, va., vc. and b.16 and as in B	
36	vl.1	notes 4–6: slur added by analogy with notes 1–3 and va. and as in B	105	vc.	<i>pizz.</i> added in accordance with pencil additions in A	
37	va.	f added by analogy with vl.1,2 and as in B and in accordance with pencil additions in A	113–114	vl.1	last four notes: g#' emended to g#' by analogy with vl.2, va., vc.	
37	vc.	f added by analogy with vl.1,2 and as in B	113	vc.	b.113 note 3 to b.114 note 1: slur added by analogy with bb.25–26 (vl.2) and in accordance with pencil additions in A	
40	va.	slur added by analogy with b.44 and in accordance with pencil corrections in A ; B: notes 1–4: slur added in pencil	114	vl.1	A: notes 3–6: slur added in pencil	
41–44	vl.2	missing bars added as in B	114	vl.2	end of slur added as in B and in accordance with pencil additions in A ; A: change of system bb.112–113	
50	vc.	B: ————— ends note 6	115–116	vl.2	notes 2–3: slur added by analogy with b.26 (vl.2); A: notes 2–5: slur added in pencil	
57	vl.2	f added by analogy with vc. and as in B	115–116	vc.	notes 5–6: tie added by analogy with b.26 (va.) and as in B	
			116–117	vl.1	b.115 note 3 to b.116 note 1: slur added by analogy with bb.27–28; A: b.115 notes 3–6: slur added in pencil	
			116	vl.2	b.116 note 2 to b.117 note 1: slur added by analogy with bb.28–29; A: b.116 notes 1–3, 4–7: slur added in pencil	
			116–117	va.	slur added by analogy with b.28; A: notes 2–5: slur added in pencil	
			116–117	vc.	slur added by analogy with bb.28–29	
					b.116 note 5 to b.117 note 1: slur added by analogy with bb.28–29 and in accordance with pencil additions in A	

117–118	vl.1	b.117 note 3 to b.118 note 1: slur added by analogy with bb.29–30 (vl.2) and in accordance with pencil additions in A	127	vl.1	slur added by analogy with bb.39, 43 and in accordance with pencil additions in A
117–118	vl.2	b.117 note 3 to b.118 note 1: slur added by analogy with bb.29–30	127	vc.	tie added by analogy with bb.39, 43 and as in B
117–118	vc.	b.117 note 3 to b.118 note 1: slur added by analogy with bb.29–30; B: b.117 notes 3–6: slur added in pencil	129	va.	note 14: <i>a♯</i> " emended to <i>g♯</i> " by analogy with notes 9, 12
118	vl.1	notes 2–3: slur added by analogy with b.30; A: notes 2–5: slur added in pencil	131	vl.1	slur added by analogy with bb.39, 43
118	vl.2	notes 2–3: slur added by analogy with b.30; A: notes 2–4: slur added in pencil	131	vc.	tie added by analogy with bb.39, 43
119	vl.1	A: notes 3–6: slur added in pencil	134	vl.2	notes 8–10: slur added by analogy with vl.1 and in accordance with pencil additions in A
119	vl.2	slur added by analogy with b.31 and in accordance with pencil additions in A	139	vc.	<i>f</i> added by analogy with vl.1,2, va. and as in B
119	vc.	slur added by analogy with b.31; A: notes 3–4: slur added in pencil	139	vl.1,2	A: p changed to pp in pencil
			139–140	vl.1	slur added by analogy with vl.2 and as in B and in accordance with pencil additions in A
			141	va. vc.	A: p changed to pp in pencil
			143	vc.	ff added by analogy with vl.1,2, va. and as in B and in accordance with pencil additions in A

