

# VIOLINS

## *Trois Mélodies*

for

Mezzo-soprano

and chamber orchestra

by

Erik Satie

1916

orchestrated by

Thomas DeLio

2020

## **Instrumentation**

Flute

Oboe

Bb Clarinet

Also Saxophone

Bassoon

Harp

3 Violins

3 Violas

3 Cellos

<b>Duration – ca. 4'</b>
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# Texts

## **No. 1 La statue de Bronze, Léon-Paul Fargue**

La statue de bronze  
La grenouille  
Du jeu de tonneau  
S'ennuie, le soir, sous la tonnelle...  
Elle en a assez!  
D'être la statue  
Qui [hurle en silence]<sup>1</sup> un grand mot: Le Mot!

Elle aimerait mieux être avec les autres  
Qui font des bulles de musique  
Avec le savon de la lune  
Au bord du lavoir mordoré  
Qu'on voit, là-bas, luire entre les branches...

On lui lance à coeur de journée  
Une pâture de pistoles  
Qui la traversent sans lui profiter

Et s'en vont sonner  
Dans les cabinets  
De son piédestal numéroté!

Et le soir, les insectes couchent  
Dans sa bouche...

The frog  
Of the barrel game  
Grows bored in the evening under the arbor...  
She's had enough!  
Of being the statue  
Who screams in silence one big word: The Word!

She would like to be with the others  
Who make bubbles of music  
With the soap of the moon  
At the edge of the golden tub  
That we see, over there, glistening between the branches...

At midday we throw him  
An abundance of gold coins  
That cross without profit

And ring out  
In the chambers  
Of his numbered pedestal!

And in the evening, the insects go to sleep  
In his mouth...

## No. 2 Daphénéo, Mimi Godebska

Dis-moi, Daphénéo, quel est donc cet arbre  
Dont les fruits sont des oiseaux qui pleurent?

Cet arbre, Chrysaline, est un oisetier.

Ah! Je croyais que les noisetiers  
Donnaient des noisettes, Daphénéo.

Oui, Chrysaline, les noisetiers donnent des noisettes,  
Mais les oisetiers donnent des oiseaux qui pleurent.

Ah!...

Tell me, Daphénéo, what is that tree  
The fruits of which are weeping birds?

That tree, Chrysaline, is a bird-tree.

Ah! I thought that hazelnut-trees  
Produce hazelnuts, Daphénéo.

Yes, Chrysaline, hazelnut-trees give hazelnuts,  
But bird-trees give weeping birds.

Ah!...

## No. 3 Le Chapelier, René Chalupt

Le chapelier s'étonne de constater  
Que sa montre retarde de trois jours,  
Bien qu'il ait eu soin de la graisser  
Toujours avec du beurre de première qualité.  
Mais il a laissé tomber des miettes  
De pain dans les rouages,  
Et il a beau plonger sa montre dans le thé,  
Ça ne le fera pas avancer davantage.

The hatmaker is surprised to note  
That his watch was slow for three days ,  
Although he took care to grease it,  
Always with premium quality butter.  
But he dropped crumbs  
Of bread into the gears,  
And no matter how often he dips his watch into tea,  
It will not advance any further.

## Violin

## No. 1 La statue de Bronze

Violin score for "La statue de Bronze". The score is written in G minor (three flats) and 2/4 time. It consists of five staves of music.

**Staff 1:** Starts with a tempo marking of ♩=84 and the instruction "pizzicato". The music begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The first six measures show a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

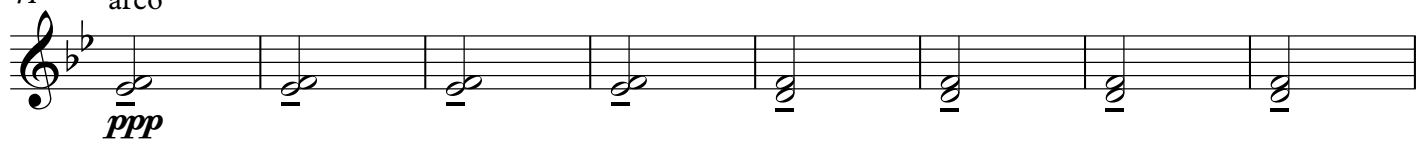
**Staff 2:** Starts at measure 7. The dynamics are *p*, *mf*, *p*, *mf*, *pp*, *p*, and *mp*. The instruction "arco" appears above the staff at measure 10, indicating a switch from pizzicato to arco playing.

**Staff 3:** Starts at measure 13. The dynamics are *p*, *mf*, *p*, and *f*. After measure 16, there is a double bar line, followed by a measure with a fermata, and then a measure with a fermata. Above the staff, the number "2" is written, and the tempo marking "rit." is followed by a dotted line and a tempo change to ♩=68.

**Staff 4:** Starts at measure 19. The tempo marking "a tempo" is above the staff, followed by ♩=84 and "pizzicato". The dynamics are *f* and *p*. After measure 22, there is a double bar line, followed by a measure with a fermata, and then a measure with a fermata. Above the staff, the number "9" is written.


**Staff 5:** Starts at measure 32. The tempo marking "rit." is above the staff, followed by a dotted line and a tempo change to ♩=72. After measure 34, there is a double bar line, followed by a measure with a fermata, and then a measure with a fermata. Above the staff, the number "4" is written. The tempo marking "a tempo" is above the staff, followed by ♩=84. The instruction "pizz." is above the staff at measure 36. The dynamics are *mf* and *p*. After measure 38, there is a double bar line, followed by a measure with a fermata, and then a measure with a fermata. Above the staff, the number "2" is written.

41 arco



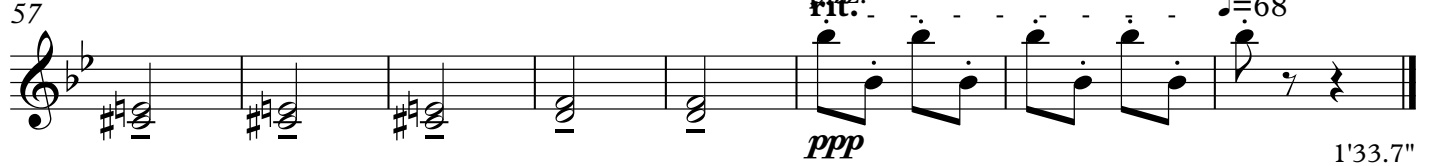
*ppp*

49



*ppp*

57



*ppp* pizz.  $\text{♩} = 68$

1'33.7"

## Violin

## No. 2

## Daphénéo

*♩* = 60  
*pizz.*  
*pp* *mp* *pp* *arco*

6 *pizz* *arco* *pizz* *mf* *divisi arco* *mp* *ppp*

11 *unis.* *ppp* 2

17 *mp* *p* *mp* *p* *mp* *p* *pizz.* *pp*

22 4 *solo pizz.* *pp* *ppp*

30

2

*pp*

36

rit. . . . .

tutti  
divisi  
arco

$\text{♩} = 30$

*ppp* niente 1'20.5"



## Violin

## No. 3

## La Chapelier

♩. = 72 *spiccato*

*ppp*

4

7 *pizz.* *arco spiccato*

*mf* *p* *ppp* *mf*

10 *pizz.* *arco sul pont.* *spiccato*

*f* *f* *p* *ppp* *f*

13 *rit.* *♩. = 52*

*ppp*

54.1"