

Luiz de Freitas Branco

2^a Sonata

Para violino e piano

Revisão / Edited by:
Carlos Damas

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Sonata para violino e piano nº 2 (1928)

Luís de Freitas Branco nasceu a 12 de Outubro de 1890 em Lisboa. Descendente direto de Marquês de Pombal e do Duque de Saldanha, Damião de Góis era seu antepassado longínquo. Aos treze anos já tinha aulas de violino três vezes por semana com André Goñi, professor da Academia de Amadores de Música, e de piano com Timóteo da Silveira. Em 1906 o compositor belga Désiré Pâque estabelece-se em Lisboa, a sua influência viria a ser determinante para o jovem Luís de Freitas Branco, que numa primeira fase da sua vida composicional, se inspira fortemente na escola franco-belga.

Freitas Branco começou a composição da segunda sonata para violino em Agosto de 1928, no Monte dos Perdigões no Alentejo, contava trinta e oito anos. Concluiu a sua composição em Lisboa a 27 de Outubro do mesmo ano. Cerca de vinte anos após a composição da primeira sonata, Luís de Freitas Branco apresenta uma obra madura, claramente inspirada na vida e cultura alentejana. Importa referir que um ano antes, em 1927, Luís de Freitas Branco conclui a composição da segunda Suite Alentejana. Ana Telles refere que “Podemos, sem exagerar, afirmar que as vivências neste espaço geográfico espelham e refletem a forte ligação de Luís de Freitas Branco ao Alentejo...” (Franco & Telles, 2012, p. 91).

Em termos formais a sonata é extremamente mais clara comparativamente à primeira sonata, denota-se um conhecimento mais profundo dos instrumentos, que Luís de Freitas Branco tão bem explora ao serviço da música. Nuno Barreiros, nas notas à margem¹ do disco que inclui a segunda sonata interpretada pelo violinista Tibor Varga e pelo pianista Roberto Szidon, menciona a “...bela fluência lírica...”, que nos leva a viajar pelas paisagens quentes e tranquilidade alentejana.

Segundo Alexandre Delgado, com a segunda sonata para violino e piano Freitas Branco abandona o tonalismo modal quase neo-romântico, para enveredar por um tonalismo depurado (Delgado et al., 2007).

Segundo refere o mesmo autor, supõe-se que a primeira execução pública da sonata nº 2 tenha ocorrido a 17 de Junho de 1939 no Instituto de Música de Coimbra. Foram intérpretes Diogo de Melo de Sampaio e Berta Rosa Delgado. A execução anunciada como sendo a estreia da obra, teve lugar no Teatro da Trindade a 24 de Janeiro de 1941. A dita estreia foi protagonizada por Paulo Manso ao violino, e Isabel Manso ao piano (Delgado et al., 2007).

Segundo mencionam Delgado et al. (2007), o manuscrito original da obra não foi localizado. A presente edição baseou-se numa cópia manuscrita do Arquivo de Música Escrita da RDP², que serviu os violinistas Leonor Prado e Tibor Varga.

Carlos Damas
(Lisboa, Janeiro de 2022)

¹ Notas que acompanham o CD editado pela Portugalsom/Strauss (1995).

² Arquivo de Música Escrita (RDP), registo nº 7864.

Bibliografia

Branco, J. M. F. (2005). *Luís de Freitas Branco: O músico filósofo*. Lisboa: Juventude Musical Portuguesa.

Delgado, A., Telles, A., & Mendes, N. B. (2007). *Luís de Freitas Branco*. Lisboa: Caminho.

Franco, A. & Telles, A. (2012). *Monte dos Perdigões. O culto da terra, terra de cultura*. Lisboa: Althum.

Sugestões interpretativas

1º Andamento (*Allegretto*)

Entre as duas primeiras notas do primeiro compasso, sugere-se a mudança da primeira para a terceira posição com o primeiro dedo, de forma a obter um ligeiro *glissando*. Opcionalmente, o primeiro compasso poderá ser tocado desde a primeira nota na terceira posição.



As notas fá sustenido dos compassos 47 e 48, e as notas lá dos compassos 49 e 50, apesar de estarem escritas em arcadas diferentes, devem ser tocadas de forma longa e em crescendo, para que em termos auditivos pareçam estar ligadas.



Entre os compassos 95 e 99, podem executar-se todas as notas sem as ligaduras escritas, recorrendo à técnica de *détache*. O resultado deve ser um *cantabile e dolce*.



As notas si dos compassos 140 e 141, devem ser tocados à semelhança dos compassos 47 e 48, e 49 e 50 supra citados, de forma longa e em crescendo, para que em termos auditivos pareçam estar ligadas.



2º Andamento (*Molto Vivace*)

Do compasso 60 ao primeiro tempo do compasso 80, o violino deve tocar de forma leve ligeiramente fora da corda. O mesmo se aplica entre os compassos 286 e o primeiro tempo do compasso 300.



Os acordes dos compassos 96, 218 e 314 podem opcionalmente ser tocados com o arco.



Do último tempo do compasso 350 até ao fim do andamento, deve executar-se fora da corda de forma leve e delicada em *staccato volante*.



3º Andamento (*Andantino*)

Os compassos 4 e 5 devem ser executados em *portato*.



O compasso 41 deve ser executado em *portato*.



Nos compassos 50 e 53, a semicolcheia acentuada deve ser curta.

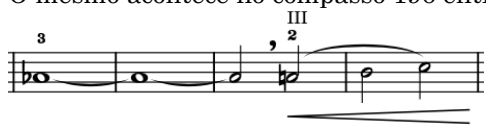


Os compassos 61 e 64 devem ser executados *quasi improvisando*.



4: Andamento (*Allegro*)

No compasso 21, a vírgula de respiração representa um pequeno silêncio antes do ataque da nota lá natural seguinte. O mesmo acontece no compasso 196 entre as notas si bemol e si natural.



No compasso 71, a terceira nota deve ser separada das precedentes em *détache* (na mesma arcada). O mesmo na terceira nota do compasso 246.



Nos compassos 130 e 132, o primeiro acorde deve ser longo e as notas seguintes devem ser curtas.



Entre os compassos 281 e 288, as notas com ponto devem ser tocadas em *détache*.



No compasso 289, a primeira nota mi deve ser tocada com um quarto dedo harmónico, a última nota mi com um quarto dedo pisado. A secção do compasso 289 ao compasso 292 deve ser tocada no meio do arco.



Sonata for Violin and Piano No. 2 (1928)

Luís de Freitas Branco was born on October 12, 1890 in Lisbon. A direct descendant of the Marquis of Pombal and the Duke of Saldanha, Damião de Góis was his distant ancestor. At the age of thirteen he had already begun taking violin lessons three times a week with André Goñi, a professor at the Academia de Amadores de Música, and piano with Timóteo da Silveira. In 1906 the Belgian composer Désiré Pâque settled in Lisbon, his influence would be decisive for the young Luís de Freitas Branco, who in the first phase of his compositional life was strongly inspired by the Franco-Belgian school.

Freitas Branco began composing the second sonata for violin in August 1928 at Monte dos Perdigões in Alentejo when he was thirty-eight years old, and concluded his composition in Lisbon on the 27th of October of the same year. About twenty years after the composition of his first sonata, with his second, Luís de Freitas Branco presents a mature work, clearly inspired by the life and culture of Alentejo. It should be noted that a year earlier, in 1927, Freitas Branco also completed the composition of the second *Suite Alentejana*. Ana Telles states that “We can, without exaggerating, say that the experiences in this geographic space mirror and reflect the strong connection of Luís de Freitas Branco to the Alentejo...” (Franco & Telles, 2012, p. 91).

In formal terms, the second sonata is noticeably clearer compared to the first, showing a deeper knowledge of the instruments which Luís de Freitas Branco explores so well in the service of music.

Nuno Barreiros, in the liner notes¹ of the CD that includes the second sonata interpreted by violinist Tibor Varga and pianist Roberto Szidon, mentions the “...beautiful lyrical fluency...”, which invites us to travel through the warm landscapes and tranquility of Alentejo.

According to Alexandre Delgado, with the second sonata for violin and piano, Freitas Branco abandons the almost neo-romantic modal tonalism, to embark on a refined tonalism (Delgado et al., 2007).

According to the same author, the first public performance of sonata n° 2 is reputed to have taken place on June 17, 1939 at the Instituto de Música de Coimbra. The interpreters were Diogo de Melo de Sampaio and Berta Rosa Delgado. The performance officially announced as the premiere of the work took place 18 months later, at Teatro da Trindade on January 24, 1941. This premiere was performed by Paulo Manso on violin and Isabel Manso on piano (Delgado et al., 2007).

As mentioned by Delgado et al. (2007), the original manuscript of the work was never located. The present edition is based on a handwritten copy from the Archive of Written Music of the RDP², which served the violinists Leonor Prado and Tibor Varga.

Carlos Damas
(Lisbon, January 2022)

¹ Notes accompanying the edited CD by Portugalsom/Strauss (1995).

² Written Music Archive (RDP), recording nº 7864.

Bibliography

Branco, J. M. F. (2005). *Luís de Freitas Branco: O músico filósofo*. Lisboa: Juventude Musical Portuguesa.

Delgado, A., Telles, A., & Mendes, N. B. (2007). *Luís de Freitas Branco*. Lisboa: Caminho.

Franco, A. & Telles, A. (2012). *Monte dos Perdigões. O culto da terra, terra de cultura*. Lisboa: Althum.

Interpretative suggestions

1st Movement (*Allegretto*)

Between the first two notes of the first bar, it is suggested to change the first to the third position with the first finger, in order to obtain a slight glissando. Optionally, the first measure can be played from the first note in third position.



The notes F sharp from bars 47 and 48, and the notes A from bars 49 and 50, despite being written in different bowing, should be long and in crescendo, they should sound as slured notes.



Between bars 95 and 99, all notes can be played without the written slurs, using the détache technique. The result should be a cantabile and dolce.



The B notes of bars 140 and 141, should be long and in crescendo, they should sound as slured notes.



2nd Movement (*Molto Vivace*)

From bar 60 to the first beat of bar 80, the violin should play lightly off the string. The same applies between measures 286 and the first beat of measure 300.



The chords in bars 96, 218 and 314 can optionally be played with the bow.



From the last beat of bar 350 until the end of the movement, it should be performed off the string in a light and delicate way (in *staccato volante*).



3rd Movement (*Andantino*)

Bars 4 and 5 must be played in portato.



Bar 41 must be played in portato.



In the bars 50 and 53, the accented sixteenth note should be short.

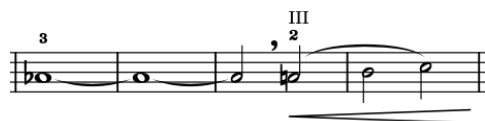


Bars 61 and 64 should be performed almost improvising.



4th Movement (*Allegro*)

In bar 21, the breathing comma represents a small silence before the attack of the next natural A note. The same applies in bar 196, between the notes B flat and B natural.



In bar 71, the third note must be separated from the preceding ones in *détache* (in the same bow). The same on the third note of bar 246.



In bars 130 and 132, the first chord must be long and the following notes must be short.



Between bars 281 and 288, the dotted notes must be played in *détache*.



In bar 289, the first note E should be played with a fourth finger harmonic, the last note E with a fourth finger trodden. The section from bar 289 to bar 292 should be played in the middle of the bow.



2ª Sonata

Para violino e piano

I

Violino

Allegretto

mf

Piano

mf

6

f *dim.* *mf* *cresc.*

12

dim. *mf* *dim.* *mf* *cresc.*

17

mf *dim.* *p* *cresc.* *f*

This musical score page contains measures 22 through 38 of the 2nd Sonata by Luiz de Freitas Branco. The score is written for piano and features a variety of musical textures and dynamics.

Measures 22-27: The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with triplets. Dynamics include *dim.*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. The right hand has a melodic line with triplets and slurs.

Measures 28-32: The piano part continues with the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, *mf*, and *dim.*. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4).

Measures 33-37: The piano part continues with the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *dim.*, *p*, and *f*. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3).

Measure 38: The piano part continues with the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *più f*, *dim.*, and *p*. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3).

The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. The piano part is characterized by a consistent eighth-note pattern, while the right hand features more complex melodic lines with slurs and fingerings.

43 (8) 1 3 7 1 V 1 V 2

p cresc. *mf cresc.* *p cresc.* *mf cresc.*

49 (8) V V IV V 1 4

p cresc. *f* *dim.* *p dim.*

56 2 V V 2 III

pp *cresc.* *mf dim.* *pp*

66 III 2 V V p cresc.

pp *cresc.* *mf* *p* *cresc.*

76

cresc. f dim. p cresc.

85

f dim. mf dim. mf cresc. p

92

mf

98

f dim. 8va

104

cresc. *dim.* *mf*

109

mf *dim.* *rit.* *rit.*

114

a tempo

p *a tempo* *cresc.*

119

f *f*

124

3 *dim.* 3 *p* 3 *cresc.* 3 3

129

dim. 7 *p* 7 *p*

134

1 3 3 3 2 II 2 1 *p cresc.* *mf cresc.* 1 3 3 3 3 3 *p cresc.* *mf cresc.*

140

8) V V 2 IV III 4 *p cresc.* *dim.* *p dim.* *p cresc.*

147

II 2

III 4

IV 3

V 2

pp

cresc.

mf

p

157

cresc.

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

cresc.

f

166

dim.

p

dim.

p

174

cresc.

p sub.

p sub.

pp

cresc.

p sub.

pp

II

Molto vivace

Violino

Piano

pp

simile

8

pp

16

meno p

cresc.

meno p

cresc.

24

mf

mf

simile

32 *cresc.*

40 *f* *mf* *p* *A* *f* *IV* *f*

48 *mf* *p* *IV* *f* *pp* *f*

56 *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

64 *pp* *cresc.* *p* *cresc.* *f*

The musical score is for the 19th page of Luiz de Freitas Branco's 2nd Sonata. It is written for piano and grand staves in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score is divided into five systems, each with a first ending bracketed by a box labeled 'A'. The first system (measures 32-39) features a piano melody with a crescendo and a grand accompaniment with a crescendo. The second system (measures 40-47) includes dynamics of *f*, *mf*, *p*, and *pp*, with a first ending marked 'A'. The third system (measures 48-55) continues with dynamics of *mf*, *p*, *pp*, and *f*, also featuring a first ending marked 'A'. The fourth system (measures 56-63) shows dynamics of *f*, *p*, and *f*. The fifth system (measures 64-71) includes dynamics of *pp*, *cresc.*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. The score concludes with a final measure in the fifth system.

72 **B**

p sub. *p*

B

pp *cresc.*

80

f *f*

88

cresc. *cresc.*

96 **C** *pizz.* *ff* *8va*

C

104 *ff* *simile*

(8)⁷ *ff*

112 *D* *D*

ff

120 *IV*

ff

128 *pizz.* *arco* *mf* *p* *mf*

p *mf*

137

f *dim.*

p *f* *dim.*

146

p *mf*

p cresc. *mf dim.*

154

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

162

f *p* *mf*

f *p* *mf*

170

2^{da} 4 3 1¹ 1¹ 8^{va} 4 2

mf *f*

mf cresc. *f*

177

mf

p

pp

p

185

IV

3

2

1

pp

p

dim.

194

affretando poco a poco

pp

affretando poco a poco

pp

cresc.

202

p *cresc.*

cresc.

209

IV

V

216

V

pizz. *ff* **Tempo I**

ff **Tempo I**

223

pp

3 0 1

Detailed description: This is a musical score for Luiz de Freitas Branco's 2nd Sonata, spanning measures 202 to 223. The score is written for a piano with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Tempo I'. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*p*, *cresc.*, *ff*, *pp*), articulation (*pizz.*), and fingerings (3, 0, 1). There are also Roman numerals (IV, V) and a measure rest symbol. The piano part features a steady accompaniment of chords and single notes, while the treble part has more melodic lines with some rests and slurs.

231

meno p

meno p

239

cresc.

mf

cresc.

mf

247

1

2

0

1

255

cresc.

f

mf

p

cresc.

f

mf

pp

p

This musical score page contains measures 263 through 295 of the 2nd Sonata by Luiz de Freitas Branco. The score is written for piano and features a variety of dynamic markings and articulations.

Measures 263-270: Measure 263 begins with a treble clef staff containing a whole rest, followed by a series of notes in the right hand. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, and *p*. A Roman numeral *IV* with a first ending bracket is indicated above the treble staff.

Measures 271-278: The right hand continues with melodic lines, while the left hand maintains the accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *pp*. A Roman numeral *IV* with a first ending bracket is indicated above the treble staff.

Measures 279-286: The right hand features a series of chords and single notes. The left hand continues the accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*, *pp*, and *cresc.*. A Roman numeral *V* with a first ending bracket is indicated above the treble staff.

Measures 287-294: The right hand has a melodic line with a crescendo marking. The left hand continues the accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*, *p sub.*, and *pp*. A Roman numeral *V* with a first ending bracket is indicated above the treble staff.

Measures 295: The final measure on the page, featuring a melodic line in the right hand and accompaniment in the left. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *p cresc.*, and *f*.

303

cresc.

cresc.

311

pizz.

ff

8^{va}

319

ff

simile

(8)

sempre ff

327

2

335

341

347

pizz.

arco

fff

pp

fff

pp

8^{ba}┘

Detailed description: This image shows a page of a musical score for Luiz de Freitas Branco's 2nd Sonata. The page contains measures 335 through 347. The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. Measures 335-340 show a series of chords in the right hand and single notes or chords in the left hand. Measure 341 introduces a new melodic line in the right hand with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a key signature change to D major (IV). Measures 342-347 continue the melodic development in the right hand, with a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (fff) section in measure 346, followed by a decrescendo to pianissimo (pp) in measure 347. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The score ends with a double bar line in measure 347.

III

Violino

Piano

Andantino

p e sempre legato

p

cresc.

mf

dim.

cresc.

Measures 1-18 of the musical score. The Violino part features a melodic line with various ornaments (V, 3, II, 2) and dynamics (p, cresc., mf, dim.). The Piano part provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and arpeggios, marked *p* e sempre legato. The tempo is Andantino.

24

cresc.

f

cresc.

f e meno legato

3 3

29

3 3

3 3

34

8va

affrettando

cresc.

affrettando

cresc.

3 3 3 3 3

38

Più mosso

ff

Più mosso

ff

rall. Tempo I

dim.

p

1

rall. Tempo I

dim.

p legato

44

2

8va

50

Poco più mosso

f

Poco più mosso

3

3

55

3

3

p

cresc.

59

f

3

8va

77

III
1

pp

III
3

3

IV
3

p

dim.

V

rall.

cresc.

rall.

pp

cresc.

dim.

83

Tempo I

Tempo I

p

cresc.

89

cresc.

mf

pp

cresc.

mf legato

mf

pp

cresc.

mf legato

95

cresc.

f

cresc.

f e meno legato

f

cresc.

f e meno legato

100

cresc.

f

105

affretando

cresc.

8va

110

ff

rall.

dim.

II

115

Tempo I

p

..Tempo I

p legato

121

pizz.

pp

p

8va

pp

p

pp

pp

IV

Allegro

Violino

Piano

ff

ff

Allegro

6

12

8va

ff

17

IV

f

p

mf

p

26

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

mf *p* *cresc.* IV

34

1 3 IV 4 2 1 3

mf *p*

39

cresc. 2 2 2

cresc.

43

1 1 2 1 1 4 2 1

mf

47

cresc.

cresc.

51

cresc.

f *cresc.*

55

ff *dim.*

ff *dim.* *p*

60

mf *p* *cresc.* *mf* *p* *cresc.*

mf *dim.* *p* *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.*

89

89

mf

dim.

94

p
simile

99

p *cresc.*
p *cresc.*

104

p *cresc.*

109

p *cresc.*

This musical score page contains measures 114 through 129 of Luiz de Freitas Branco's 2nd Sonata. The notation is for a piano, with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single melodic line in the treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is characterized by frequent triplets and slurs, indicating a flowing, lyrical style. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo). Measure 114 begins with a piano dynamic and a slur over a triplet. Measure 119 features a *V* (Vivace) marking and a triplet. Measure 124 includes a *p* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. Measure 129 ends with a final cadence. The score is written in a clear, professional style with standard musical notation.

114

p

119

V

124

p *cresc.*

129

p *cresc.*

8va

8va

134

sfz p *pp* *ff* *p* *dim.* *pp*

141

p *mf* *p* *mf*

148

mf cresc. *mf* *mf cresc.* *mf*

154

fp *cresc.* *fp* *cresc.*

159

Tempo I

Tempo I

Measures 159-163. The right hand (RH) has a melodic line with triplets and a fermata. The left hand (LH) has a complex accompaniment with many triplets and a key signature change to D major.

164

Measures 164-168. The RH continues the melodic line with triplets. The LH has a dense texture of triplets.

169

Measures 169-173. The RH has a melodic line with triplets and a fermata. The LH has a complex accompaniment with many triplets.

174

a tempo

ff

a tempo

ff

Measures 174-178. The RH has a melodic line with a fermata. The LH has a complex accompaniment with many triplets and a key signature change to D major.

Measures 179-183. The right hand features a melodic line with various ornaments (V, 1, 3, 2, 3, V, 2) and slurs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Measures 184-188. Measure 184 includes a first ending bracket. Measure 185 has a first ending bracket and a *ff* dynamic marking. Measure 186 has a first ending bracket. Measure 187 has a first ending bracket. Measure 188 has a first ending bracket and a *ff* dynamic marking.

Measures 189-194. Measure 189 includes a first ending bracket and a *p* dynamic marking. Measure 190 has a first ending bracket. Measure 191 has a first ending bracket. Measure 192 has a first ending bracket. Measure 193 has a first ending bracket. Measure 194 has a first ending bracket.

Measures 195-200. Measure 195 includes a first ending bracket and a *p* dynamic marking. Measure 196 has a first ending bracket. Measure 197 has a first ending bracket. Measure 198 has a first ending bracket. Measure 199 has a first ending bracket. Measure 200 has a first ending bracket.

204

p *cresc.* *p sub.*

mf

211

cresc. *cresc.*

mf

215

mf *cresc.*

219

mf *cresc.*

223

cresc.

227

ff

231

dim.

236

cresc.

243

II

248

ff

256

dim.

264

269

274

279

284

304

affretando

affretando

308

a tempo

ff

a tempo

Measures 308-311. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note melody with slurs. The left hand plays chords. Dynamics include *ff* and *a tempo* markings.

312

cresc.

fff

fff

fff

Measures 312-315. The right hand has a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (*fff*) chord. The left hand has a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (*fff*) chord. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *fff*, and *IV* markings.

319

p

fff

8va

fff

Measures 319-322. The right hand has a piano (*p*) melody. The left hand has a piano (*p*) melody. Dynamics include *p*, *fff*, and *8va* markings.