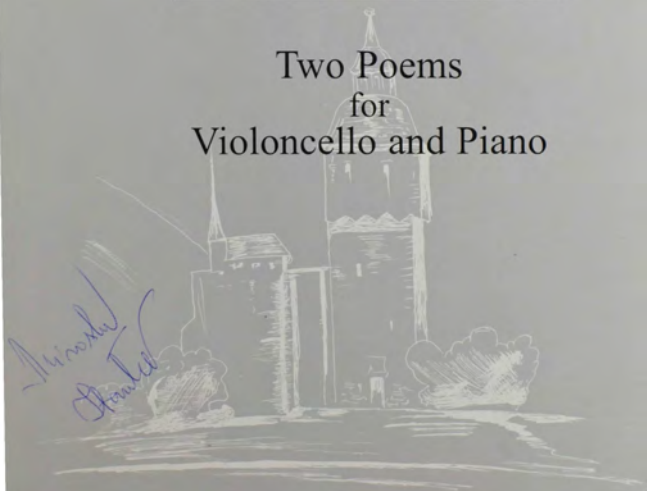


Stanislav Preprek

Dve poeme
za
violončelo i klavir

Two Poems
for
Violoncello and Piano



Izdanje Gradske biblioteke u Novom Sadu

*O, grade sunca!
Znam da nema tog brežuljka
na kojem si sagrađen,
Znam da nema te vrletne gorske litice
na čijem se nedostupnom vrhuncu
uzdižu tvoji zidovi.
Znam da nema te zelene i cvetne doline
sa širokom i dubokom rekom
na čijim se obalama blistaju sunčani dvorci.
Znam da te nigde nema, o grade sunca,
Znam da te ničija ruka još nigde podigla nije.
Da, znam da postojiš samo u mojoj duši,
nevidljiv i nepoznat.*

*Stanislav Prepek
iz pesme Heliopolis*



Stanislav Prepek

Stanislav Prepek (1900-1982), kompozitor, orguljaš, književnik i učitelj, rođen je u Šidu u porodici Mateja Prepeka, finansijskog službenika, poreklom iz Petrovaradina. Muziku je učio privatno (kod profesora muzike i kompozitora Vladimira Stahuljaka) i kao samouk. Godine 1918. završio je učiteljsku školu u Petrinji. Radio je kao učitelj u Novoj Kapeli, Maradiku i Petrovaradinu. Ujedno je delovao i kao orguljaš, horski dirigent (pevačko društvo "Neven" u Petrovaradinu i "Zvonimir" u Sremskim Karlovcima), melograf, muzički pisac, književnik (ostavio oko 400 pesama), prevodilac (preveo mnogo pesama nemačkih, kineskih, persijskih i drugih pesnika, te "Gilgamesh", sumersko-vavilonski ep), bibliotekar i organizator književnih i muzičkih večeri u Petrovaradinu.

Prepekov muzički opus obuhvata dela nastala između dva svetska rata i u prvim decenijama posle Oslobođenja 1945. godine. Ostavio je jednu simfoniju, kamerna dela (četiri gudačka kvarteta), solističke instrumentalne i mnogobrojne klavirske kompozicije, dela za orgulje, cikluse solo pesama uz pratnju klavira (U osamljenosti, Proletne vode, Smrt u klasju i dr.), crkvene kompozicije (mise, motete i dr.), mešovite, ženske i dečje horove.

U Prepekovom muzičkom stvaralaštvu prisutna je muzička izražajnost ranijih razdoblja, koju je podmladio sokovima muzike dvadesetog stoleća i koju je na osnovu svojih muzičko-estetskih zamisli pretopio u svoj vlastiti stil i izraz. Njegovi ciklusi solo-pesama, koji se mogu uvrstiti među najistaknutija dela svetske vokalne lirike, predstavljaju snažan korak napred ka obogaćivanju osećajnosti savremenog čoveka, njegovih snova, htenja, maštanja, sećanja, radosti i pobedonosnog zanosa.

Dr Hranislav Đurić

Stanislav Prepek (1900-1982), composer, organist, writer and teacher was born in Šid in the family of Matej Prepek, financial clerk, from Petrovaradin. He learned music privately (with professor and composer Vladimir Stahuljak), and as a self-educated man. In 1918, he finished the Teacher's school in Petrinja. He worked as a teacher in Nova Kapela, Maradik and Petrovaradin. At the same time, he worked as an organist, quire conductor (singing society "Marigold" in Petrovaradin and "Zvonimir" in Sremski Karlovci), melograph, music writer, poet (about 400 poems were left after him), translator (he translated many poems of German, Chinese, Persian and other, as well as "Gilgamesh", Sumerian-Babylonian epics), he was also a librarian and organizer of literary and musical evenings in Petrovaradin.

Prepek's musical opus includes the works created between two world wars and in the first decades after the liberation in 1945. He left a symphony, chamber-music (four string quartets), solo instrumentals and many compositions for piano, cycles of solo songs accompanied by piano (In the Isolation, Spring Torrents, Death in the Rye etc.), church compositions (masses, motets etc.), mixed, female and children quires.

In Prepek's musical work, there is a presence of musical expressions of earlier periods, which he revitalized by the juices of the twenty century music and to which (on the basics of his own musical and esthetic ideas), he has given his own stamp and expression. His cycles of solo poems, which may be estimated in the best products of world vocal lyrics are the important step forward towards the enriching of sensibility of modern man, his dreams, desires, fancies, memories, joys and triumphant extasy.

Dr Hranislav Đurić

Proteklo vreme od 1918. i 1919. godine, kada je Stanislav Prepek komponovao svoje dve poeme, donelo je niz promena u svim oblastima i vidovima života. Danas je došao trenutak da Gradska biblioteka u Novom Sadu, u duhu svoje tradicije i na sebi svojstven način, ostvaruje izdavanje i štampanje ovih muzičkih dela.

Pozivam vas, violončelisti, koji ste u proteklom vremenu stasali, kao i buduće generacije violončelisti, da posvetite svoje interesovanje i svoje zalaganje u oživljavanje ovih nota, jer taj čin čeka na vas. Pruža se prilika da u muzici Stanislava Prepeka otkrijete istinu, koja je u njoj u tolikoj meri prisutna, da je kroz nju i samo kroz nju potpuna i celovita. Najmanje se trudite da ovu muziku svrstate prema "izmima" u bilo koju stilsku epohu, jer dosad ni jedan stil nije definisan kao "istinizam".

Istina na koju ovde mislim, bila je, ona postoji i biće je! Postojala je pre čoveka i čekala ga u praskozorju razvoja njegovog uma, u vidu svetlosti usred mraka njegove nebiti. Ma u koji pravac ustremio svoje gledanje, video je tu svetlost. Ako je iskoračio, kretao se ka njoj. Do današnjeg dana nije prestao koračati tim korakom. Do nje stigao nije i zato još postoji.

Ako ste tu istinu u Prepekovoj muzici otkrili, ona vas dalje pita: da li ste nadgrađeni osećanjem da su ti zvuci lepet njenih krila? Da li ste ispunjeni osećanjem beskonačnosti dok vam ona zaslepljuje zenice? Da li ste još okrenuti? Ako jeste, možete li podneti ruglo koje izaziva to vaše ozareno lice u mraku svog okruženja?

Ako to niste, sudite sami, ja samo tako mogu ostati zadovoljan, jer nemam vam više šta reći. Onima koji će krenuti u "odiseju", pre svih traganja, poručujem: važno je znati dobro svirati.

Tibor Hartig

The time passing from 1918 to 1919, when Stanislav Prepek composed his two poems, brought many changes in all areas and aspects of life. Today, it is time when City library in Novi Sad, according to its tradition, realizes publishing and printing of these musical works.

I invite you, the cellists, especially young and the future generations of cellist, to devote your talents and efforts to the revival of these notes, because that creation waits for you. There is a chance that in the music of Stanislav Prepek you discover the truth, which is so obvious in this music, that only in this way it is whole. You should not try to classify this music according to "isms" of any kind into any style or epoch, because no style, whatsoever, is classified as "veritism".

The truth, on which I mean, has been, is and will be! It was before the man and it waited at the dawn of its existence, like the light of the darkness of his nothingness. Any way he looked, he saw the light. To the present day, he did not stop walking. He did not reach it yet, that is why it still exists.

If you discovered the truth in Prepek's music, it still asks: are you full of the feeling that these sounds are flutter of your wings? Are you full of those feeling of infinity, while it dazzles your eyes? Are you turned to it and, if you are, can you stand the scandal which is provoked by your shining face in the darkness of its surrounding?

If you are not, judge by yourself, I am contented this way, because I have nothing more to say. For those, who are advancing into "Odyssey", before any searching I advice: it is important to know to perform well.

Tibor Hartig

Letopis ustanova kulture, pa i Gradske biblioteke u Novom Sadu, koja radi na tradiciji Srpske čitaonice novosadske, po pravilu ispisuju znameniti ljudi i važni događaji.

I kao što u sazvežđu velikana XIX veka ove ustanove, najsnažnije sijaju zvezde Svetozara Miletića, Jovana Hadžića i Jovana Jovanovića Zmaja, tako u XX veku, pogotovo u njegovoj drugoj polovini, sija zvezda Stanislava Prepreka.

Postoje ličnosti koje su miljenici najšire javnosti, stručne kritike, medija, čiji je ceo stvaralački vek bio pod svetlima reflektora. Preprek sigurno nije bio opisana ličnost, ali je nesumnjivo da je i sam izabrao takav status. Njegova umetnost, pre svega muzika, kako je i sam jednom prilikom izjavio, citirajući Betovena, treba da ide od srca ka srcu, od stvaraoča ka onome kome je namenjena. Njemu je bilo dovoljno, a delo ako vredi trajaće u vremenu.

U našoj sredini sasvim su retki ljudi tako raskošnog obrazovanja i talenta. Otuda ga s pravom možemo nazvati renesansnim intelektualcem, enciklopedijskih znanja i interesovanja.

Samo probrani, a mi bismo dodali i povlašćeni, upoznali su svu lepotu i dubinu, pre svega, muzičkog dela Stanislava Prepreka, pa su zato i napisali nadahnute stranice kao svedočanstvo o umetničkom značaju i trajanju ovog važnog poslenika naše sredine. Ostaće upamćeni ogledi o Prepreku: akademika Rudolfa Bručija, redovnog profesora univerziteta Dušana Plavše, doktora muzikologije Hranislava Đurića, zatim Dušana Mihaleka, Tihomira Tapavice i redaktora ovog izdanja Đure Rajkovića i Tibora Hartiga.

U svom radnom veku značajan deo, u poznim godinama, Preprek je posvetio radu u Biblioteci "Vladimir Nazor" u Petrovaradinu. Od nje je napravio važan kulturni i obrazovni centar. Iako za bibliotekare važi da su zaljubljenici svoga posla, za Prepreka važi da vrhuni i u tom zanimanju, da je na čast bibliotekarskoj profesiji. Zato ga se Gradska biblioteka seća ovim skromnim izdanjem, zahvaljujući požrtvovanju i trudu Đure Rajkovića i Tibora Hartiga.

Dragan Kojić

The Annals of the institutions of culture, as well as those of the City Library in Novi Sad, which develops the tradition of the Serbian reading-room, are, as a rule, written by the important people and important events.

As in the constellation of the famous men of the nineteenth century, the most brilliant stars are those of Svetozar Miletić, Jovan Hadžić and Jovan Jovanović Zmaj, thus in the second half of the twentieth century, the star of Stanislav Preprek is shining.

There are the persons who are favorites of the public, critics, media, whose whole creative life was floodlit. Preprek was not that type of person, but he chose it himself. His art, music before all, as he once cited Beethoven, should go from heart to heart, from the author to the recipient. It was enough for him and the work, if it has value, will last in time.

In our culture, the people of exuberant education and talent are rare. So we are justified to call him a renaissance intellectual, of wide knowledge and interest.

Only few chosen and, we may add, privileged, measured all beauty and depth of the musical opus of Stanislav Preprek and they have written inspired pages to testify the importance and endurance of art of this hard worker in our environment. There are the essays about Preprek of the Academician Rudolf Bruči, University Profesor Dušan Plavša, Doctor of musicology Hranislav Đurić, than from Dušan Mihalek, Tihomir Tapavica and the sub-editors of this edition - Đuro Rajković and Tibor Hartig.

During his working life, in his late years, Preprek worked for long as a librarian in the library "Vladimir Nazor" in Petrovaradin. He made it an important centre of culture and education. Although it is a rule that librarians love its profession, Preprek was brilliant in this profession too, he performed it honorably. That is way the City library publishes this modest edition as a small remembrance of him, due to the efforts and work of Đura Rajković and Tibor Hartig.

Dragan Kojić

Elegična poema

Posvećeno prof. Vladimiru Stahuljaku

Poem Elegiac

Dedicated to Prof. Vladimir Stahuljak

Stanislav Preprek
(1918)

Andante agitato quasi alla breve

The musical score is written for piano and consists of three systems. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo/mood is indicated as 'Andante agitato quasi alla breve'. The first system begins with a treble clef and a bass clef. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and a 'mp' (mezzo-piano) dynamic marking. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with a 'sim.' (simile) marking. The second system continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns, with a 'poco f' (poco forte) marking above the treble staff and a 'mp' marking in the bass staff. The third system concludes the piece with a final melodic flourish in the treble staff and a 'sim.' marking in the bass staff. The score is watermarked with 'zkvh.org.rs'.

10

p *sim.*

p *una corda* *Xeo.* *Xeo.* *sim.* *Xeo.*

Xeo. *Xeo.* *Xeo.* *Xeo.*

fp *sim.* *fp*

p *tre corde* *Xeo.* *Xeo.* *sim.* *Xeo.*

20

f *sim.*

Xeo. *Xeo.* *Xeo.* *sim.* *Xeo.*

poco riten.

p dolce

p rall.

leg.

una corda

30

largamente

p

mp

mf

f

poco vivo

rall.

mf

tre corde

rall.

p

incalzando

cre

scen

do

leg.

- 3 -

Tempo I

Musical score for measures 40-49. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. It features a piano (p) and a double bass (db) part. The piano part has dynamics *mf*, *pp*, *p*, and *mf*. The double bass part has dynamics *p*, *mf*, and *p*. There are also markings for "m.s." (mezzo-soprano) and "m.d." (mezzo-drammatico) in the piano part. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and accidentals.

Musical score for measures 50-59. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. It features a piano (p) and a double bass (db) part. The piano part has dynamics *mp*, *mf*, *f*, and *p*. The double bass part has dynamics *mf*, *f*, and *p*. There are also markings for "m.s." (mezzo-soprano) and "m.d." (mezzo-drammatico) in the piano part. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and accidentals. The tempo changes to "allargando" and "smorzando".

p *mp* *p*

una corda tre corde

p

a piacere

p *rall.*

sostenuto

Allegretto

mf *legato* *sim.*

pizz.

legato
sim.
ten.

Allegro scherzando

f
puzz.

p
f

p
f

100

ad Lib.

(8)

110

Allegretto

120

First system of a musical score. It consists of three staves: a bass staff at the top, a treble staff in the middle, and a bass staff at the bottom. The treble staff begins with a *legato* marking and contains a melodic line with slurs. The bottom bass staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with repeated eighth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Second system of the musical score. It features three staves. The top bass staff has a *riten.* (ritardando) marking. The middle treble staff contains a melodic line with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic marking and a slur. The bottom bass staff has a *mp* marking and includes two measures with a double asterisk symbol (**) below them. The system concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to two flats (Bb and Eb).

130

Third system of the musical score, starting on a new page. It contains two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. Both staves feature a melodic line with a *sim.* (simile) marking. The key signature is two flats (Bb and Eb).

Fourth system of the musical score. It consists of two staves. The top bass staff has a *poco f* (poco fortissimo) marking. The bottom treble staff has a *mp* (mezzo-piano) marking. Both staves contain a melodic line. The key signature is two flats (Bb and Eb).

First system of a musical score. The bass staff has a long note with a slur and a dynamic marking *p*. The treble staff has a series of eighth notes, a slur over a group of notes, and another slur over a group of notes with a dynamic marking *p* and the text *una corda* below it.

140

Second system of a musical score. The bass staff has a long note with a slur and a dynamic marking *sim.*. The treble staff has a series of eighth notes, a slur over a group of notes, and another slur over a group of notes.

Third system of a musical score. The bass staff has a long note with a slur and a dynamic marking *fp*. The treble staff has a series of eighth notes, a slur over a group of notes, and another slur over a group of notes with a dynamic marking *fp* and the text *tre corde* below it.

Fourth system of a musical score. The bass staff has a long note with a slur and a dynamic marking *fp*. The treble staff has a series of eighth notes, a slur over a group of notes, and another slur over a group of notes with a dynamic marking *sim.*.

150

160

First system of a musical score. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The key signature has two flats. The music includes a vocal line with lyrics "scen" and "do" written above it. Dynamics include *mf*. There are also markings like "Teo" and asterisks below the bass line.

Tempo I

Second system of the musical score, starting with the tempo marking *Tempo I*. It includes dynamics such as *f*, *p*, and *pp*. The notation includes a repeat sign with first and second endings. There are also markings like "Teo" and asterisks below the bass line.

170

Third system of the musical score. It includes dynamics such as *p*, *mf*, and *p*. The notation includes markings like "m.s." and "m.d." above the treble staff. There are also markings like "Teo" and asterisks below the bass line.

Fourth system of the musical score. It includes dynamics such as *mp*, *mf*, and *ff*. The notation includes markings like "m.s." and "m.d." above the treble staff. There are also markings like "Teo" and asterisks below the bass line.

180

allargando

p smorzando

allargando

p

mp

f

una corda

tre corde

190

p

p

molto sostenuto

200

allargando

p

allargando

pp

ppp

una corda

Romantična poema

Posvećeno prof. Vladimiru Stahuljaku

Romantic Poem

Dedicated to Prof. Vladimir Stahuljak

Stanislav Preprek

(1919)

Allegretto

First system of the musical score. It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked *Allegretto*. The music begins with a piano introduction in the bass staff, followed by the main melody in the treble staff. The first measure of the melody is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *leggero, quasi legato*. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the melody from the first system. The treble staff shows a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (*fz*) section. The bass staff continues with its accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

10

Third system of the musical score. It begins with a piano introduction in the bass staff, followed by the main melody in the treble staff. The first measure of the melody is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The system includes dynamic markings: *riten.* (ritardando), *staccato*, *rall.* (rallentando), and *legato*. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

zkvh.org.rs

Andante moderato $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

First system of musical notation. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The bass staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a half note, followed by a melodic line in the treble staff marked *mf*. The piano accompaniment in the middle and bottom staves features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *legato* marking.

Second system of musical notation. The bass staff continues with a melodic line marked *mp* and *f*. The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern, marked *mp*.

Third system of musical notation, starting at measure 20. The vocal line in the top staff includes the lyrics "cre - scen - do" and is marked *f con dolore*. The piano accompaniment continues with the eighth-note pattern, marked *f*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "meno f" and "fp". The piano accompaniment features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand, marked *p dolce*, and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand, marked *p*.

First system of the musical score. It features a piano (p) and a forte (f) section. The piano section has a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The forte section has a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The tempo is marked *Vivo*.

30 *Vivo*

ram.

pizz

Second system of the musical score. It features a piano (p) and a forte (f) section. The piano section has a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The forte section has a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The tempo is marked *Vivo*. The section is marked *cresc. ed accel.* (crescendo and acceleration).

nten.

p

cresc. ed accel.

Third system of the musical score. It features a piano (p) and a forte (f) section. The piano section has a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The forte section has a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The tempo is marked *Vivo*. The section is marked *rall.* (rallentando).

rall.

Adagio

p *dolcissimo*

Fourth system of the musical score. It features a piano (p) and a forte (f) section. The piano section has a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The forte section has a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The tempo is marked *Adagio*. The section is marked *p* (piano).

Andante religioso

40

senza vibr.

Measures 40-49 of the 'Andante religioso' section. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The bass line starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a 'senza vibr.' instruction. The piano accompaniment features chords and moving lines, with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a 'legato' instruction. A triplet of eighth notes appears in the piano part at measure 47.

50

Measures 50-59 of the 'Andante religioso' section. The bass line continues with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The piano part shows a crescendo leading to a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. A 'rall.' (rallentando) instruction is present above the piano part at measure 54.

Measures 60-69 of the 'Andante religioso' section. The bass line includes 'a tempo' and 'con vibr.' markings. The piano part includes 'a tempo' and 'p' markings. The section concludes with an 'accel.' (accelerando) marking and a final cadence.

Appassionato molto

Measures 70-79 of the 'Appassionato molto' section. The tempo changes to 3/4 time. The key signature changes to one flat. The score is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes at the beginning of measure 70.

60

ff sempre

ff sempre

ff sempre

ff sempre

70

Calmò

p

p

p

Allegretto grazioso

80

Measures 78-81 of 'Allegretto grazioso'. The score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic is marked *mp* and the tempo/style is *leggero*.

Measures 82-85 of 'Allegretto grazioso'. The right hand begins with a melodic line marked *poco riten.* and ends with a series of chords marked *dim.* The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. The tempo/style is *leggero*.

Andante religioso

90

Measures 86-91 of 'Andante religioso'. The score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The right hand features a melodic line with a triplet in measure 90, marked *senza vibr.* and *p*. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords, marked *p legato*.

Measures 92-95 of 'Andante religioso'. The right hand continues the melodic line, marked *mp* and *rall.* The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords, marked *mp* and *rall.*

100

*Allegro vivo**con vibr.*

p *fz* *p* *fz*

110

Tempo I

p *fz* *mp* *leggero, quasi legato*

120

mp *niten.* *rall.* *staccato* *legato*

Andante moderato $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$
molto sentimento

First system of music. Bass clef, treble clef, and bass clef staves. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#). Time signature: common time (C). Dynamics: *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The music features a melody in the treble staff and accompaniment in the bass and bass-clef staves. The word *legato* is written above the treble staff.

Second system of music. Bass clef, treble clef, and bass clef staves. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#). Time signature: common time (C). Dynamics: *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *f* (forte). The music continues with a melody in the treble staff and accompaniment in the bass and bass-clef staves. A box containing the number 130 is located above the treble staff.

Third system of music. Bass clef, treble clef, and bass clef staves. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#). Time signature: common time (C). Dynamics: *f* (forte) and *f con dolore* (forte with pain). The music continues with a melody in the treble staff and accompaniment in the bass and bass-clef staves. The words *cre*, *scen*, and *do* are written below the treble staff, indicating a vocal line.

Fourth system of music. Bass clef, treble clef, and bass clef staves. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#). Time signature: common time (C). Dynamics: *meno f* (less forte), *fp* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), and *p dolce* (piano dolce). The music continues with a melody in the treble staff and accompaniment in the bass and bass-clef staves. The words *meno f*, *fp*, *p*, and *p dolce* are written below the treble staff, indicating a vocal line.

System 140: This system features a piano introduction with a bass line in the left hand and a treble line in the right hand. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

140

Vivo

a tempo

System 141: This system continues the piece with a tempo change to *Vivo*. It includes a *riten.* (ritardando) marking. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides harmonic support. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *riten.* (ritardando).

Vivo

a tempo

riten. a tempo

System 142: This system continues the piece with a tempo change to *Vivo*. It includes a *riten.* (ritardando) marking. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides harmonic support. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *riten.* (ritardando).

150

Lento

System 150: This system begins a new section marked *Lento*. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides harmonic support. Dynamics include *poco f* (poco forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano).

Stanislav Preprek

**Dve poeme
za violončelo i klavir**

Redaktori:

Tibor Hartig i Đuro Rajković

Izdavač

Gradska biblioteka Novi Sad

Za izdavača

Dragan Kojić

Prevod i lektorisanje

Mr Vesna Egerić

Kompjuterska obrada i notografija

Jozef Kvintus

Crtež na koricama

Stanislav Preprek, 1912.

Tiraž 500

Godina izdanja 2002

Štampa ↻ Stojkov

Nije dozvojeno preštampavanje!

CIP - Каталогизacija u publikaciji
Библиотека Матице српске, Нови Сад

787.3:786.2

78.071.1(497.113) Preprek, S.

ПРЕПРЕК, Станислав

Dve poeme [štampana muzikalija] : za violončelo i klavir = Two Poems : for Violoncello and Piano / Stanislav Preprek ; redaktori Tibor Hartig i Đuro Rajković = Redactors Tibor Hartig and Đuro Rajković ; [prevod Vesna Egerić]. - Novi Sad : Gradska biblioteka, 2002 ([s. l. : s. n.]). - [4], 7, 21 list : note ; 30 cm

Tiraž 500. - Publikacija sadrži partituru za violončelo i klavir i deonicu za violončelo. - Biografija autora / Hranislav Đurić: str. [1].

a) Препрек, Станислав (1900-1982) b) Инструментална музика
- Виолончело и клавир - Партитура - Деоница

179286791

zkuh.org.rs

Stanislav Preprek

Dve p o e m e

za violončelo i klavir

Redaktori:

Tibor Hartig i Đuro Rajković

Stanislav Preprek

Two P o e m s

for Violoncello and Piano

Redactors:

Tibor Hartig and Đuro Rajković

V I O L O N C E L L O

Izdanje Gradske biblioteke u Novom Sadu

Violoncello

Elegična poema

Posvećeno prof. Vladimiru Stahuljaku

Redaktori - Redactors

Tibor Hartig

Đuro Rajković

Poem Elegiac

Dedicated to Prof. Vladimir Stahuljak

Stanislav Preprek

(1918)

Andante agitato quasi alla breve

Andante agitato quasi alla breve

poco f

1 *poco vivo* 8 40 *Tempo I*
pp *mf* *p*

50

appassionato

allargando

*f*¹¹

ff sempre

60

a piacere

The bass line is written on a single staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. There are several slurs and ties throughout the phrase. The notation includes a variety of note values and rests, creating a rhythmic pattern typical of a jazz bass line.

sostenuto

70

rall.

p

Allegretto

pizz.

mf

80

riten.

Allegro scherzando

arco

pizz.

f

90

arco

pizz.

f

100

ad Lib.

f

110

pizz.

f

mf

Allegretto

pizz.

mf

120

riten.

tempo I 130

poco f *p*

II

140

fp *fp*

150

f *p dolce* *p*

poco riten. *rall.* *largamente*

mf *f* *mf*

rall. *poco vivo*

160

rall. *incalzando* *Tempo I*

III *f* *pp*

170

mf *p* *f* *ff sempre*

appassionato

allargando 180

p smorzando

a piacere 190

f *p*

molto sostenuto *allargando* 200

p *pp*

Posvećeno prof. Vladimiru Stahuljaku

Dedicated to Prof. Vladimir Stahuljak

Stanislav Preprek
(1919)

- 5 -

Adagio *Andante religioso* **40**
p dolcissimo *p* *p* *senza vibr.*

p *mp*

50 *rall.* *a tempo* *p*

con vibr. *accell.* *Appassionato molto* *f*

60 *ff sempre*

riten. *Calmò* *p*

70 *Allegretto grazioso* **80** *Andante religioso* *senza vibr.* *p*

90 *p*

mp *rall.*

100 *p*

Allegro vivo
con vibr.

fz *p* *fz* *p*

110 *fz* *Tempo I* 120

Andante moderato
molto sentimento

p *mf* *mp*

130 *f* *f con dolore*

meno f *fp* *p dolce*

140 *f* *Vivo* *riten.* *pizz.* *riten.* *arco* *a tempo* *s f* *p*

Vivo *pizz.* *riten.* *arco* *a tempo* *riten.* *a tempo* *mf* *poco f*

150 *Lento* *mf* *p* *pizz.*