

DANSE

Allegretto

L. 69*

pp très léger

Measure 1: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 2: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 3: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 4: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 5: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 6: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 7: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 8: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 9: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 10: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 11: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 12: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 13: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 14: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 15: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 16: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 17: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 18: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 19: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 20: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 21: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 22: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 23: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 24: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Measure 25: Treble clef, 6/8 time, key signature of 6 sharps. Bass notes are marked with '1' and '2'. Treble staff has eighth-note pairs.

Vorwort

Die *Tarentelle styrienne* ist Debussys kompositorisch wie pianistisch anspruchsvollstes Jugendwerk. Das Stück erschien 1891 gleichzeitig mit der *Ballade slave* im Verlag Choudens und ist Mme. Philippe Hottinguer, geb. Nelly de Wustemberg, gewidmet, einer reichen Klavier- und Harmonieschülerin Debussys.

Man wird sich fragen, wie Debussy bei einem Stück, dem jegliche Merkmale einer Tarantella fehlen, zu diesem Titel kommt, ist doch die Steiermark eher die Region des Ländlers als die der süditalienischen Tarantella. Hier scheint eine gewisse Mode mitgespielt zu haben, wie sie von Komponisten sentimentalier Salonstücke wie Francis Thomé (*Styrienne*, op. 32) oder H. Ketten (*Caprice styrien*) gepflegt wurde. Als Debussy sein Stück beim Verlag Fromont 1903 neu herausbrachte, verzichtete er auf den doppeldeutigen Titel und nannte es einfach *Danse*.

1896 erbat sich Debussy ein Exemplar dieses Werks von seinem Verleger G. Hartmann, weil es in seiner „Bibliothek der Meisterwerke“ fehlte. Obwohl sich kein Hinweis im Programm findet, dürfte *Danse* am 10. März 1900 in der Société nationale de musique, Paris, von Lucien Wurmser uraufgeführt worden sein. Nach Debussys Tod wurde Maurice Ravel vom Verleger Jobert um eine Orchesterfassung des Stücks gebeten, die am 18. März 1923 mit dem Orchestre Lamoureux unter der Leitung von Paul Paray erstmals erklang.

Über die Quellenlage und die verschiedenen Lesarten geben die *Bemerkungen* am Ende des Bandes nähere Auskunft.

Paris, Herbst 1991
François Lesure

Preface

Musically and technically, the *Tarentelle styrienne* is the most demanding work of Debussy's youth. It was published by Choudens in 1891 at the same time as the *Ballade slave*, and is dedicated to Mme. Philippe Hottinguer (née Nelly de Wustemberg), a wealthy pupil of Debussy's in piano and harmony.

One might ask why Debussy would give the title tarantella to a piece which lacked every characteristic of this dance form. Styria, after all, is the home of the Ländler and not the tarantella of southern Italy. Apparently Debussy was beholden to a certain fashion cultivated by composers of sentimental salon pieces such as Francis Thomé (*Styrienne*, op. 32) or H. Ketten (*Caprice styrien*). When he had the piece reissued by Fromont in 1903 he dispensed with the ambiguous title and called it, simply, *Danse*.

In 1896 Debussy requested a copy of this piece from his publisher G. Hartmann as it was lacking in his “library of masterpieces”. Although it is not mentioned in the programme notes, *Danse* was probably performed for the first time by Lucien Wurmser on 10 March 1900 in a concert of the Société nationale de musique, Paris. After Debussy's death the publisher Jobert asked Maurice Ravel to orchestrate the piece. This version was given its première on 18 March 1923 with the Orchestre Lamoureux under the baton of Paul Paray.

Details on the sources consulted and the different variants are given in the *Comments* at the end of this volume.

Paris, autumn 1991
François Lesure

Préface

La *Tarentelle styrienne*, qui est la pièce de piano la plus développée de la jeunesse de Debussy, et aussi la plus avancée sur le plan pianistique, a été publiée en 1891 par l'éditeur Choudens, en même temps que la *Ballade slave*. Elle était dédiée à Mme Philippe Hottinguer, née Nelly de Wustemberg, une riche élève de piano et d'harmonie de l'auteur.

On peut se demander ce qui a poussé Debussy à donner ce titre à cette pièce, qui n'a aucune des caractéristiques de la tarantelle. Quant à la Styrie, elle est plus le pays des «ländler» que celui de cette danse née en Italie du Sud. Une certaine mode semble cependant avoir existé à cette époque chez les auteurs de pièces de salon sentimentales, comme Francis Thomé (*Styrienne*, op. 32) et H. Ketten (*Caprice styrien*). Lorsque Debussy réédita sa pièce chez Fromont en 1903, il renonça à ce titre facétieux et l'intitula simplement *Danse*.

Ecrivant en 1896 à son éditeur G. Hartmann, Debussy réclamait un exemplaire de cette œuvre, qui manquait dans sa «bibliothèque de chefs d'œuvres». Bien qu'aucune mention ne figure dans le programme, il semble que la pièce ait été jouée pour la première fois à la Société nationale de musique par Lucien Wurmser, le 10 mars 1900. Après la mort de Debussy, l'éditeur Jobert demanda à Maurice Ravel d'instrumenter cette pièce et c'est Paul Paray qui, à la tête de l'orchestre Lamoureux, donna la première audition de cette orchestration, le 18 mars 1923.

Une description de l'état des sources et une indication détaillée des différentes versions sont traitées dans les *Remarques* à la fin du volume.

Paris, automne 1991
François Lesure