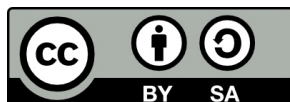


Prométhée ou le Poème du feu

A. Scriabin
Op. 60

Arranged for piano solo
by Shumpei Miyajima

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Prométhée

A. Scriabin

♩ = 60 Lento

pp (S.P.)

mp p mp p

mp non cresc, mf subito

f mf 3 mp

1 ♩ = 80 Poco a poco anime pp

3

49

52

54

57

59

61

meno mosso

pp *mp*

p

m.d.

Red.

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is written for piano on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Measure 49 starts with a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a single eighth note in the left hand. Measure 50 continues the triplet pattern. Measure 51 features a quintuplet of eighth notes in the right hand. Measure 52 is marked 'meno mosso' and contains piano dynamics 'pp' and 'mp'. Measure 53 has a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. Measure 54 includes a piano dynamic 'p' and a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. Measure 55 features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. Measure 56 has a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. Measure 57 includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. Measure 58 has a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. Measure 59 features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. Measure 60 has a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. Measure 61 includes a piano dynamic 'p' and a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. The score concludes with a 'Red.' (Reduction) instruction at the bottom.

63

m.d.

Ped.

65

pp

rit.

3 *tres animé* ♩ = 184

69

pp

72

m.d.

rit.

f

a tempo

75

mp

78

m.d. *p* *mp*

82

89

3

p

pp

mp

92

92

93

94

95

p

tr

m.d.

mp

96

96

97

98

p *accel.* *cresc.*

3

3

99 **5** *m.g.* *fp* *Red.*

103 *pp* *mf*

107 **6** *animant* *p* *3* *accel.* *ff* **8** *3*

112 *3* *3* *3* **7** *tr* *pp* *3* *tr* *3*

117 *tr* *3* *tr* *3* *tr* *3*

121 *tr* *3* *tr* *3* *tr* *3* *tr* *3* *poco rit.*

126 *tr* *3* *tr* *3* *tr* *3* *pp* *mp*

131 *9* *♩ = 80 meno* *mp* *pp* *cresc.*

135 *3* *3* *3* *3* *3* *3* *3* *3*

139 *10* *f* *8* *tr* *m.d.* *ff* *Red.*

142 **8**

p *pp*

(Red.)

145 **11**

fp *mf*

147

pp *poco accel.*

Red. Red. Red.

150 **meno**

f *p*

Red.

152

p

Red.

162

15

gliss.

gliss.

m.g.

m.d. m.g.

(t.c.)

165

166

167

15

10

168

169

170

171

14

3

172

173

meno

pp

f

pp

Red.

174

175

3

pp

Red.

176

177

3

pp

Red.

178

16 *ppp*

(Red.)

181

p *pp* *fp* *mf*

185

pp *mf* *mp* *ppp* *f*

191

17

p *ppp* *pp* *mp* *f*

195

198

201 **18**

205

208

211 **19**

216 *tr* *tr*[#] 3 *tr*[#] *tr* 3

220 *tr*^b *tr* *tr*[#] 20 3 *tr* *m.g.* 3

224 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 *m.g.* 3 *tr*

228 3 3 3 21 6 6 *sf* *p* *f* *Red.*

231 3 3 3

234

22 *mf* *m.d.* *mp* *mf*

237

mf

241 **plus animé**

23 *pp*

244

f

Red.

248

(Red.)

251 *p* *Red.* *♩ = 60* *tr* *p*

24

255 *tr* *tr*

257 *tr* *sf* *f* *3* *5*

260 *3* *3* *3* *m.g.* *25* *mp* *mp* *f* *3* *3* *3* *m.d.* *5*

264 *p* *3* *mp* *fff* *3* *3* *3* *f*

268 *plus animé* *mp* *tres doux* *f* *mp* *f* *3* *3*

The musical score consists of five systems of piano music. The first system (measures 255-256) features a trill in the right hand and a triplet in the left hand. The second system (measures 257-259) includes a trill, a forte (f) dynamic, and a triplet. The third system (measures 260-263) contains a triplet, a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic, a 25-measure rest, and a triplet. The fourth system (measures 264-267) includes a piano (p) dynamic, a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic, a fortissimo (fff) dynamic, and a triplet. The fifth system (measures 268-271) is marked 'plus animé' and includes a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic, a 'tres doux' marking, and a forte (f) dynamic. The score is written for piano with a treble and bass clef.

272

26

pp

tr

mf

277

$\text{♩} = 144$

mp

281

8

284

27

287

8

294

8

3

f

3

3

303

8

8 3

V

3 3 3

307 8

3 3 3 3 3 3 *rit.*

30

$\text{♩} = 144$

p

3

330 *ppp* 33

(u.c.) (t.c.)

332

334

336

338 *ppp* *pp*

(u.c.) (t.c.)

$\text{♩} = 72$

8

340

8

5

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a two-staff format. The upper staff uses a treble clef and the lower staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is written in the upper staff, and the accompaniment is in the lower staff. The score includes a repeat sign at the beginning and a first ending bracket at the end. The melody features several blue notes and a blue key signature change. The accompaniment includes a blue bass line and a blue key signature change. The score is labeled with the number 342 in the top left corner.

343

5

5

5

8

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a two-staff format. The upper staff is in treble clef, and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score begins with a tempo marking of 'Allegretto' and a dynamic of 'f' (forte). The melody is primarily in the upper staff, with the lower staff providing harmonic support. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. A repeat sign is used to indicate a section that is repeated. The score concludes with a final cadence.

36

354

5

5

5

5

37

8

tr

p

2.

6.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a grand staff format, featuring a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains a treble staff with a whole note chord (F#, C#, G#) and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F#, C#, G#). The second measure contains a treble staff with a whole note chord (F#, C#, G#) and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F#, C#, G#). The third measure contains a treble staff with a whole note chord (F#, C#, G#) and a bass staff with a whole note chord (F#, C#, G#). The score is marked with a 356 at the beginning of the first measure.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Song of the Nightingale' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. It begins with a measure marked '363' and contains several measures of music, including a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a fermata. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and common time. It starts with a forte dynamic marking 'ff' and contains a triplet of eighth notes, a measure with a fermata, and a section marked 'gliss.' (glissando) with a wavy line. The system concludes with a measure marked '(S.P.)' and a triplet of eighth notes.

367

ff

fma dolce

Allegretto

$\text{♩} = 80$

38

Ped.

374

pp *ff* *p*

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

377

8

f

The second system of the musical score, starting at measure 379. The music is in 3/4 time and D major. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a tempo marking of *ma dolce*. It features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. The lower staff (bass clef) continues with a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. The system concludes with a measure marked with a box containing the number 39, indicating the start of the next system. The music is written for a single melodic line, likely for a flute or violin.

384

384

386

mp *f* *p*

389

176

393

40

396

m.d. *poco rit.* *a tempo*

399

402

41

m.d.

p

406

pp

410

42

tr.

414

m.d.

sf

p

416

418

43

pp

421

3 3 3 3 *pp*

425

8 3 3 3 44

428

5 6 6 5 7

430

5 8 5 7 7 7

432

5 6 8 8 8 8 8 6 6 6 6 6 6

434

8

8

8

cresc.

45

ff

3

436

8

3

3

438

8

pp

3

3

3

441

tr

3

3

46

p

3

3

444

tr

3

3

3

3

Musical score for piano and orchestra, measures 464-504. The score is written for piano (p) and orchestra (o). The tempo is marked meno and the time signature is 6/4. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score is divided into five systems, each containing two staves (piano and orchestra). The piano part is written in treble and bass clefs, and the orchestra part is written in treble and bass clefs. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The piano part features a series of chords and arpeggios, while the orchestra part provides harmonic support. The score is marked with measure numbers 464, 467, 470, 473, 476, 478, 498, and 504. The piano part is marked with measure numbers 50, 51, 52, and 53. The score includes dynamic markings such as mp , f , fff , and pp . The score also includes performance instructions such as m.g. (mezzo-glo) and gliss. (glissando). The score is marked with a tempo of meno and a time signature of 6/4. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score is divided into five systems, each containing two staves (piano and orchestra). The piano part is written in treble and bass clefs, and the orchestra part is written in treble and bass clefs. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The piano part features a series of chords and arpeggios, while the orchestra part provides harmonic support. The score is marked with measure numbers 464, 467, 470, 473, 476, 478, 498, and 504. The piano part is marked with measure numbers 50, 51, 52, and 53. The score includes dynamic markings such as mp , f , fff , and pp . The score also includes performance instructions such as m.g. (mezzo-glo) and gliss. (glissando).

479

ppp accel. f

482 a tempo

54

♩ = 192 prestissimo

ppp p pp accel. molto f

Red. ↓

488

ppp p pp accel. molto f

494

55

pp

498

ppp p pp accel. molto f

502

6

6

7

8

504

6

6

507

6

5

510

56

6

7

6

8

8

8

514

8

7

8

57

pp

3

f

3

Red.

This image shows a page of a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns, measures 517 through 60. The score is written for piano and features a variety of musical notations including triplets, sixteenth-note runs, and dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into four systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). Measure numbers 517, 524, 527, 530, 533, 537, and 59 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. The notation includes various ornaments, slurs, and fingerings, with some measures featuring blue ink for specific passages. The overall style is characteristic of late 19th-century French piano music.

542 8 61

tr *pp* *f* *p*

549 8 62

f *pp subito* *15 gliss.*

557 8 63

mp *f* *p* (u.c.)

566 8

rit. *fff* *Red.*

574 8

Commentary About 'Prométhée' and this score

This score is an arrangement for solo piano of Aleksandr Scriabin's orchestral work 'Prométhée, ou le Poème du Feu'. Prométhée already has widely-known arrangements by L. Sabaneyev (1881-1968) for one piano four hands and two pianos four hands, as well as various arrangements for three or more piano ensembles. Most of these arrangements aimed at reproducing all the sounds of the highly complex original. Accordingly, the number of notes in the arrangements tends to be too many, making it difficult to adapt them to an ensemble and to express the phrases of the original poem clearly.

My version of the arrangement presented in this book was written for solo piano to simplify and highlighting the structure to the extent that the poetic sound of the original piece is not lost. It is also to be noted that this is an arrangement directly from the original orchestral score and is not an alteration of any existing version, such as the above-mentioned arrangement for the piano ensemble.

One of the common problems when arranging an orchestral piece for piano is that the dynamics of the notes, for example, are highly different between that of the piano and the original orchestral work. The original Prométhée is an orchestral work, also known as the 'Fifth Symphony', where the piano plays a prominent role in the work, with its role far beyond one as a single instrument in the orchestra. Therefore, the piano part of the original was left untouched in this arrangement as it is considered to be more in the style of a piano concerto. In addition, the notes played by the piano part in the original work are marked in blue to make it easier to be aware of this. If colour coding is not necessary when the score is printed for use, the entire score can be printed in black and white.

The section from bars 465 to 477 is notated in subdivisions of one bar in the original piece, making the melody too difficult to recognise. In my arrangement, each three bars of the original piece was rewritten as one bar. As a result, the bar count in this section differs from the original, and the original bar number is added in brackets at the bottom of the score.

Scriabin placed the 'Luce' part at the top of the original score as an instrument and wrote a two-voice continuo for almost the entire piece. In his later years, Scriabin attempted to create an art form that made use of not only the sense of hearing (sound) but also sight, smell and many other senses, and he had planned to create Le Mystère, but was unable to complete it due to his sudden death. Scriabin himself had synaesthesia of 'sound' and 'colour' (although this has been questioned in recent research), and that may have caused his focus on 'sight' and notated the Luce part in Promete as a trial piece prior to Le Mystère. This, however, is not known for certain.

Scriabin himself left no clear explanation of the relationships between light and scale (or harmony) regarding the Luce part. However, there is a report* that some information on the luce part is found in Sabaneyev's Parisian version', which was rediscovered in this century, and further research is expected. At present, it is still unclear what the composer's intention was regarding the Luce part, and this has not been taken into account in the present arrangement.

(*) See, for example, "Scriabin and the Possible", Anna M. Gawboy and Justin Townsend,. Music Theory Online, Volume 18, Number 2, June 2012

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Shumpei Miyajima

【解説 「プロメテ」と本楽譜について】

本作品はスクリャービン（A. Scriabin 1872-1915）のオーケストラ曲「Prométhée, ou le Poème du Feu（プロメテ-火の詩）」をピアノ独奏用に編曲したものである。プロメテはサバネーエフ（L. Sabaneev 1881-1968）によるピアノ4手（連弾）及びピアノ4手（2台ピアノ）の編曲の存在がすでに広く知られ、さらには3台以上のピアノ合奏用編曲なども見られる。いずれの試みも、高度に複雑な原曲の音をすべて再現することにまず注力しているため、音符の絶対数が多すぎるくらいがあり、従って合奏曲として合わせにくく、火の詩のフレーズをクリアに表現する演奏は難易度が高い。

それに対して本編曲は、原曲の詩的な響きを損なわない程度に構成を一部簡略化して浮き立たせることを目的として、ピアノ独奏用として書き起こしたものである。原曲のオーケストラスコアからの編曲であり、上記のピアノ合奏版編曲等の既存の版の改変ではないことをご承知いただきたい。

オーケストラ曲をピアノに編曲する場合の共通の課題として、たとえば音の強弱だけをとっても、原曲の強弱記号をそのままコピーしたものではピアノのダイナミクスとはマッチングしないことがあるため、原曲のダイナミズムが伝わるように個々に調整した。

原曲は「交響曲第5番」とも呼ばれる管弦楽曲であるが、ピアノの活躍度が顕著に高く、オーケストラ内の一楽器としての役割を大きく越えている。そこで、むしろピアノ協奏曲の体裁であるとみなして、本編曲では原曲のピアノ演奏の部分はそのままを残した。また演奏の際にこのことが意識しやすいよう、原曲でのピアノパートによる音は青音符で示した。楽譜を印刷して使用する際に色分けが不要であれば、全体を白黒で印刷していただきたい。

465-477小節の部分は、原曲では本来感じられる1小節が細分化されて記譜されており、そのままでは冒頭主題が大変捉えにくい。ため原曲3小節分を1小節に書き換えた。その結果この部分では小節数のカウントが原曲と異なるので、譜表下部にカッコつきで元の小節番号を付記した。

スクリャービンは原曲スコアの最上部に楽器として「Luce（光）」パートの段を配置し、ほぼ全曲にわたって2声の連続音を記している。晩年のスクリャービンは聴覚（音）のみならず視覚、嗅覚等多くの感覚を駆使した芸術の創造を試み、「Le Mystère（神秘劇）」の制作を構想していたが急逝により完成しなかった。スクリャービン自身が「音」と「色彩」の共感覚を持ち合わせていた（近年の研究ではこの点は疑問視もされているが）ため、神秘劇に先立つ試行的な作品としてまず「視覚」に着目してプロメテにLuceパートを記譜したとも考えられるが、確かなことは不明である。

Luceパートにおける光と音階（あるいは和声）の対応関係についてスクリャービン自身は明確な説明を残していないが、今世紀になって公開されたサバネーエフの「Parisian版」では一部Luceパートについての情報があるとの報告（*）もあり、今後の調査が期待される。現時点ではLuceパートについて作曲者がどのような意図を持っていたのか、いまだに不明とせざるを得ず、本編曲でも考慮はしていない。

（*）例えば "Scriabin and the Possible", Anna M. Gawboy and Justin Townsend, Music Theory Online, Volume 18, Number 2, June 2012

2025年2月
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