

uspud

ballet chrétien en trois actes
christian ballet in 3 acts

argument de/*storyline* by
J.P.Contamine de Latour

musique de/*music* by
Erik Satie

english translation by
Antony Melville

musical arrangement by
Andrew Hugill

History of the work

In 1887 Erik Satie was introduced into Rodolphe Salis' cabaret *Le Chat Noir*, situated at the foot of Montmartre, as a 'gymnopédiste' ("a fine profession" declared Salis). At that time in Paris, a species of shadow-theatre, known as Les Ombres Chinoises, was becoming increasingly popular and shadow puppeteers such as Henri Rivière achieved celebrity in this medium. These puppets were silhouettes, sometimes with articulated joints, cut with extraordinary precision, and operated by a team of puppeteers using rods and batons. The genre of Chinese Shadows had a history stretching back to 1784, when it was a favourite entertainment at the Palais-Royal and beyond. The nineteenth century shadow puppeteers revived a number of the old shows.

One of these was a short piece entitled *The Temptation of St. Antony*, a title made more famous by Flaubert with his 'novel' of the same name. This story was based upon folk legend of an hermetic and ascetic saint who is plagued by demons and visions of the Christian Church. A programme from the *Chat Noir* indicates that the show was directed by Henri Rivière and, amongst the small orchestra which provided musical accompaniment, featured two names which are well-known today: on percussion, Alphonse Allais and, on harmonium, Erik Satie.

In 1892, Miguel Utrillo i Morlius (the presumed father of the painter Utrillo) founded a rival shadow theatre at another cabaret: *L'Auberge du Clou*. In November of that year Satie, in conjunction with the Spanish writer 'Patrice' Contamine (also known as 'Lord Cheminot' and, here, J.P. Contamine de Latour), prepared first a text and then music for a shadow-play which bore a startling and parodistic resemblance to *The Temptation of St. Antony*. Nicolas Bataille, a present-day shadow-puppeteer, has confirmed that the second act of *Uspud* is lifted wholesale from *The Temptation...* and that the other two acts are satirical in tone. He has also observed that the preparation of the puppets would require at least four months' labour, all of which leads one to suppose that the 'run-through' which took place at the *Auberge du Clou*, witnessed by Debussy, must have comprised the music on harmonium, a recitation of the text, and, perhaps, the sketchiest of shadow-plays using the puppets from *The Temptation...*, or, indeed, no shadow-play at all. In any case, the run-through was not a success and all present were harsh in their criticism of Satie's intensely minimal score.

It is an indication of how important the work was to Satie that, incensed by the criticism, he declared defiantly that he would have the work staged at the Paris Opera within a year. To this end, he appended the title *Cristian Ballet*, pruned the text, and wrote to M. Bertrand, Director of the Théâtre National de l'Opéra. This gentleman failed to reply to Satie's letter. When it became apparent that Bertrand had no intention of replying at all, Satie forced the issue by challenging him to a duel!

*Erik Satie to Ernest Legrand
Paris, the 18th of the month of December 1892*

*Mon cher et venerable Maitre
(...) Bertrand received me yetserday together with Latour; this leads me
to believe in the early performance of Uspud at the Opéra in the winter
of 1927, or, at the latest, that of 1943.*

*A toi de tout coeur et d'esprit
Erik Satie*

Of course, no such performance took place, but, as a last gesture Satie published a booklet containing the text and excerpts from the score, the title page of which declares proudly: "présenté a l'Opéra", a nice distinction being implied between 'présenté' and 'représenté'.

The Music

Satie's music, written in 1892 and published, at the authors' own expense, in 1893, is typical of his Rose+Croix period: mosaic construction, references to plainchant, chromatic scales derived from Ancient Greek modes, intensely pared down textures. Perusal of programmes from the *Chat Noir* shows that the music accompanying shadow-plays was performed by an ad-hoc band, usually including piano, harmonium and percussion, but the instrumentation would vary. A perplexing aspect of Satie's score is the scattering of indications above the staves which apparently denote an orchestration for: "flutes", "harps", "quartet". The music given to these instruments is unplayable (notes off the instrument, impossibly long held notes for flute, etc.). Whilst admitting the possibility that these may be "interiorisations" for a pianist, in the manner of the later *Sports et Divertissements*, (i.e. "think of a quartet as you play this"), it is my suggestion that they are in fact the names of stops on a harmonium (such stops did exist). Certainly the sustained chords at the start of Act 3 only work on harmonium or organ. Furthermore, the only portrait of Satie from this period shows him playing the harmonium, an instrument he preferred to the piano.

To make an 'authentic' arrangement of *Uspud* is, therefore, rather problematic. I have followed the shadow theatre practice in using the resources available: in this instance the line-up of the ensemble "George W. Welch", who gave the U.K. première* at the "next-to-last thoughts" Festival, Blackheath Concert Halls, London on Friday 2nd February, 1990, supported by funds from the Arts Council of Great Britain. This ensemble included harmonium, piano, clarinet, tuba, and string quartet, which retains a certain echo of Satie's apparent intention, and I had also studied Satie's notebooks on orchestration, so had some feeling for his views on the subject which I took into account when preparing the present version.

This first performance also included three sound effects (in Act 1 at the words: "a terrible clap of thunder", a thundersheet; "from their midst fly stars", a tinkling bell-tree; "a great convulsion of nature", a massive tam-tam hit) and recitation. Both of these elements conformed with known shadow-theatre practice, and the presence of a reading of the text in no way corresponds to the forbidden practice of reading aloud Satie's humorous inscriptions in the later piano pieces. Despite this, it is not essential to reproduce these elements in any subsequent performance. In the absence of a shadow-play, "George W. Welch" commissioned slides from Mark Thomson. These set the scene for each act with a typographic treatment of Contamine's staging directions.

(* To the best of my knowledge this was a U.K. première. The music for *Uspud* was incorporated into a mixed-media stage show by Robert Doisneau, performed in 1979 at, ironically enough, the Opéra Comique, Paris. An orchestration by Robert Caby has never been played).

The Text

The original published version of the text is an early example of lower-case typography. There are precedents: an early nineteenth-century handwriting primer for German children, illustrated with fables in lower case, and, towards the end of the century, the international phonetic alphabet, perhaps better known then due to the popular interest in philology. But twenty years would pass before Dada and the full bloom of lower case.

An earlier, unpublished version of the text is more detailed, including a family tree for Uspud, more varied apparitions and many of the detailed instructions necessary for the realisation of a shadow-play, but the storyline is essentially the same.

Antony Melville, in a footnote to his translation, notes that certain of the “animals” that appear in Act Two have not so far been identified, except that *pogos* is the ancient Greek for a beard, and for *cuculu* (French), which he renders cuckooloo, one should perhaps refer to the cucubu, explained in the *Dictionnaire de l'Ancien Français*, as a ‘legendary spider which goes upon the water of fountains’. *Pacre* and *bonti* still remain a mystery.

It is ironic that, after all the researches conducted by Ornella Volta and myself, perhaps the biggest mystery of all is the origin of the word “uspud” itself. The Larousse dictionary of the time contains an entry: “pudenda (peu us)” - i.e. little-used. I have toyed with the idea of a wordplay poking fun at the saint’s celibacy, but it is impossible to be certain....

My thanks to Ornella Volta, La Fondation Erik Satie, Antony Melville, Mark Thomson, L'Académie de Muséologie Evocatoire and the Arts Council of Great Britain for their help in the development of these researches.

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PERSONNAGE UNIQUE
SOLE CHARACTER

USPUD

SPIRITUALITES
SPIRITUALITIES

L'EGLISE CHRETIENNE, SAINTS MARTYRS ET
CONFESSEURS; LE CHRIST EN CROIX; ANGES,
SERAPHINS, ET DEMONS.

*THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, SAINTS MARTYRS AND
CONFESSORS; CHRIST ON THE CROSS; ANGELS,
SERAPHIM AND DEMONS.*

ACTE PREMIER
FIRST ACT

une plage déserte; au milieu une statue; au loin la mer
a deserted beach; in the centre a statue; in the distance the sea

uspud vêtu à la persane
uspud in persian dress

il vient d'assister au supplice des chrétiens et rapporte des reliques.
*he has returned from witnessing the martyrdom of the christians and
brings with him relics.*

1 *Lent*

clarinet

tuba

violin 1

violin 2

viola

'cello

piano

harmonium

f

il les entasse au pied de la statue et les brûle:
he makes a pile of them at the foot of the statue and sets fire to them:

1

2 *Très Lent*

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

p

f

la fumée qui s'en dégage se change en séraphins qui s'évanouissent dans l'espace.
the smoke that rises from them turns into seraphim which fade into the air.

un coup de tonnerre formidable retentit;
there is a terrible clap of thunder;

2

7 *Très Lent*

The musical score is for measures 7 and 8. The tempo is marked 'Très Lent'. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The instruments are: clt. (clarinet), tba. (tuba), vln.1 (violin 1), vln.2 (violin 2), vla. (viola), cel. (cello), pian. (piano), and harm. (harp). The harp part in measure 7 is marked 'pp'.

la statue tombe en morceaux.
the statue falls to pieces.

3 4 5

8 *Très Lent*

clt. *p*

tba. *p*

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian. *pp*

harm. *p*

uspud est consterné
uspud is aghast

6

15 *Très Lent*

clt. *p*

tba. *p*

vln.1 *p*

vln.2 *p*

vla. *p*

cel. *p*

pian.

harm.

tout à coup le ciel devient blanc
suddenly the sky turns white

7

22 *Très Lent*

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

p

p

p

p

8

26

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

p

The musical score is for measures 26 and 27. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The instruments are: clarinet (clt.), tuba (tba.), violin 1 (vln.1), violin 2 (vln.2), viola (vla.), cello (cel.), piano (pian.), and harp (harm.). The piano part is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The harp part has a melodic line in measure 26 and a whole note chord in measure 27.

une femme, d'une grande beauté, couverte d'une tunique d'or et la poitrine percée d'un poignard, apparait devant uspod et lui tend les bras. c'est l'église chrétienne.

a woman of great beauty, clad in a golden tunic with a dagger piercing her heart, appears before uspod and stretches out her arms to him. it is the christian church.

9 27 *Très Lent* 10

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

f

pp

31

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

The musical score for measures 31-36 is as follows:

- clt.:** Measures 31-36: Whole notes, all marked with a sharp sign (#).
- tba.:** Measures 31-36: Whole notes, all marked with a sharp sign (#).
- vln.1:** Measures 31-36: Whole notes, all marked with a sharp sign (#).
- vln.2:** Measures 31-36: Whole notes, all marked with a sharp sign (#).
- vla.:** Measures 31-36: Whole notes, all marked with a sharp sign (#).
- cel.:** Measures 31-36: Whole notes, all marked with a sharp sign (#).
- pian.:** Measures 31-36: Whole notes, all marked with a sharp sign (#).
- harm.:** Measures 31-36: Complex melodic line with various accidentals and ties.

uspuđ étonné prend du sable et s'en frotte les yeux
uspuđ in surprise picks up some sand and rubs his eyes with it

11

12

37 *Très Lent*

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

ff

p

42

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

47

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

Measure 47: clt. (F#), tba. (F#), vln.1 (F#), vln.2 (F#), vla. (F#), cel. (F#), pian. (F#), harm. (F#).

Measure 48: clt. (F#), tba. (F#), vln.1 (F#), vln.2 (F#), vla. (F#), cel. (F#), pian. (F#), harm. (F#).

Measure 49: clt. (F#), tba. (F#), vln.1 (F#), vln.2 (F#), vla. (F#), cel. (F#), pian. (F#), harm. (F#).

Measure 50: clt. (F#), tba. (F#), vln.1 (F#), vln.2 (F#), vla. (F#), cel. (F#), pian. (F#), harm. (F#).

Measure 51: clt. (F#), tba. (F#), vln.1 (F#), vln.2 (F#), vla. (F#), cel. (F#), pian. (F#), harm. (F#).

Measure 52: clt. (F#), tba. (F#), vln.1 (F#), vln.2 (F#), vla. (F#), cel. (F#), pian. (F#), harm. (F#).

sonnerie des trompettes
a fanfare of trumpets

13 14

53 *Très Lent*

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

58

Très Lent

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

p

p

p

p

défilé aérien des martyrs qui maudissent uspod
an aerial parade of martyrs cursing uspod

16

63

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

pp

pp

mf

mf

p

uspud ramasse des pierres et les jette à l'église chrétienne;
uspud picks up stones and throws them at the christian church;

17

68 *Très Lent*

clt. tba. vln.1 vln.2 vla. cel. pian. harm.

p *f* *p* *f*

72

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 72 through 77. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 3/4. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout. Measures 72-77 show the following patterns: clt. and tba. have whole rests in measures 72-73 and half notes in measures 74-77. vln.1 and vln.2 play eighth notes in measures 72-73, followed by half notes and eighth notes in measures 74-77. vla. and cel. play eighth notes in measures 72-73, followed by half notes and eighth notes in measures 74-77. pian. and harm. have whole rests in measures 72-73 and half notes in measures 74-77.

18

78

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

pp

19

79

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

This musical score page contains measures 79 through 83, marked with rehearsal mark 19. The score is for a full orchestra and includes parts for Clarinet (clt.), Trombone (tba.), Violin 1 (vln.1), Violin 2 (vln.2), Viola (vla.), Cello (cel.), Piano (pian.), and Harp (harm.). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. Measures 79 and 80 are in 3/4 time, while measures 81, 82, and 83 are in 2/4 time. The piano part (pian.) and harp part (harm.) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in measures 79 and 80, marked with a forte (f) dynamic. In measures 81-83, the woodwinds and strings play a melodic line marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The piano and harp parts are silent in measures 81-83.

les pierres se changent en globes de feu.
the stones become balls of fire.

20

84 *Très Lent* *Très Lent*

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

fureur d'uspud.
uspud's fury.

21 22

89 *Très Lent*

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

89 *Très Lent*

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

94

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

mf

mf

mf

mf

98

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

f

p

harm.

p

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 98 through 102. The instruments listed on the left are clt. (clarinet), tba. (trombone), vln.1 and vln.2 (violins), vla. (viola), cel. (cello), pian. (piano), and harm. (harp). Measures 98-101 show the woodwinds and strings with whole rests, while the piano and harp play dense, complex chords. The piano part begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. In measure 102, the piano and harp parts change to a piano (*p*) dynamic and feature sustained notes with ties from the previous measure.

il prend une pierre plus grosse qui éclate avec fracas; des flammes
surgissent du sein desquelles s'échappent des étoiles.
*he takes up a bigger stone which bursts with a great crash; flames rush
forth and from their midst fly stars.*

103

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

p

25

26

107 *Très Lent*

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

112

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

Measure 112: clt. (F#), tba. (F#), vln.1 (F#), vln.2 (F#), vla. (F#), cel. (F#), pian. (rest), harm. (rest).

Measure 113: clt. (F#), tba. (F#), vln.1 (F#), vln.2 (F#), vla. (F#), cel. (F#), pian. (rest), harm. (rest).

Measure 114: clt. (F#), tba. (F#), vln.1 (F#), vln.2 (F#), vla. (F#), cel. (F#), pian. (rest), harm. (rest).

Measure 115: clt. (F#), tba. (F#), vln.1 (F#), vln.2 (F#), vla. (F#), cel. (F#), pian. (F#), harm. (F#).

Measure 116: clt. (F#), tba. (F#), vln.1 (F#), vln.2 (F#), vla. (F#), cel. (F#), pian. (F#), harm. (F#).

116

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

grande convulsion de la nature
a great convulsion of nature

27

121 *Très Lent*

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

p

28

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pian.

harm.

fin du premier acte
end of first act

SECOND ACTE
SECOND ACT

la maison d'uspud
uspud's house

uspuḍ implore ses dieux lares
uspuḍ beseeches his household gods

29 *Très lent*

1

clarinet

tuba

violin 1

violin 2

viola

'cello

piano

harmonium

p

p

p

p

The musical score is for measures 29, 30, and 31, marked 'Très lent'. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature changes from common time (C) to 2/4 in measure 30 and back to common time in measure 31. The instruments are: clarinet, tuba, violin 1, violin 2, viola, cello, piano, and harmonium. Measures 29 and 31 are in common time, while measure 30 is in 2/4 time. The piano and harmonium parts are mostly rests. The string quartet (violins, viola, cello) plays a melodic line, with dynamics marked *p* (piano). The clarinet and tuba have whole notes in measures 29 and 31, and rests in measure 30.

4

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 4 through 7. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 3/4. The instruments are arranged in a system with the following parts: Clarinet (clt.), Trombone (tba.), Violin 1 (vln.1), Violin 2 (vln.2), Viola (vla.), Cello (cel.), Piano (pno.), and Harp (harm.). Measures 4 and 5 show various musical notations including rests, whole notes, and eighth notes with beams. Measures 6 and 7 show rests for most instruments, with some activity in the strings.

des démons surgissent et disparaissent aussitot;
demons come forth and instantly disappear;

[illegible]

30

13

Très Lent

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

p

17

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

The musical score for measures 17 and 18. The score is written for a full orchestra. The instruments are listed on the left: clt. (clarinet), tba. (tuba), vln.1 (violin 1), vln.2 (violin 2), vla. (viola), cel. (cello), pno. (piano), and harm. (harp). The piano part (pno.) has a 'pp' dynamic marking. The harp part (harm.) is empty. The woodwinds and strings are also empty.

ils affectent la forme d'hommes contrefaits avec des têtes d'animaux tels que:

they take on the shape of deformed men with animal heads such as:

chien, chacal, tortue, chèvre, poisson, lynx, tigre-loup, boeuf, bécasse de mer, licorne, mouton, autilope, fourmi, araignée, gnou, serpent, agouti, bouc bleu, babouin, cuculu, crabe, albatros, pacre, autruche, taupe, secrétaire, vieux taureau, chenille rouge, bonti, pogos, sanglier, crocodile, buffle, etc.

dog, jackal, tortoise, goat, fish, lynx, tiger-wolf, ox, snipe, narwhal, sheep, antelope, ant, spider, gnu, snake, agouty, blue goat, baboon, cuckooloo, crab, albatross, pacre, ostrich, mole, secretary, old bull, red caterpillar, bonti, pogos, wild boar, crocodile, buffalo, etc.

31

18

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

32

22

Très lent

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

f

f

f

f

p

uspud effrayé veut s'enfuir, mais les démons l'entourent et le bousculent; il essaie de se broyer la tête, mais les murs reculent et suintent le sang.
uspud is afraid and tries to run away, but the demons surround him and knock him down; he tries to smash his head, but the walls draw back and seep blood.

25 *Très lent* 33 *Très lent*

The musical score is arranged in a system with eight staves. The first two staves are for woodwinds (clt. and tba.), followed by four for strings (vln.1, vln.2, vla., cel.), and two for piano and harp (pno. and harm.). The tempo is marked 'Très lent' at the beginning and after measure 33. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature changes from 3/4 to common time (C) at measure 33. Dynamics are indicated by 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The harp part features arpeggiated chords.

dans l'air on voit la vision d'un tribunal païen, devant lequel on torture les victimes.

in the air can be seen a vision of a pagan court of justice, before which victims are tortured.

29

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

uspud dans son angoise, implore le ciel.
uspud in his anguish calls upon heaven.

32

The musical score consists of eight staves. The first two staves are for woodwinds: clarinet (clt.) and tuba (tba.). The next four staves are for strings: violin 1 (vln.1), violin 2 (vln.2), viola (vla.), and cello (cel.). The final two staves are for piano (pno.) and harp (harm.). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. Measure 32 begins with a rest for all instruments. In measure 33, all instruments enter with a forte (ff) dynamic. The woodwinds play a melodic line, while the strings, piano, and harp provide a dense harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The score ends in measure 34 with a final chord and a rest.

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

ff

l'église chrétienne apparaît de nouveau, blanche comme la neige et transparente comme le cristal; des lotus naissent sous ses pieds.
the christian church appears once more, white as snow and transparent as crystal; lotus flowers bloom beneath her feet.

35

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

elle retire le poignard de sa poitrine et l'enfonce dans celle d'uspud;
she draws the dagger from her chest and plunges it into that of uspud;

34 *Très lent*

39

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

il entre dans l'extase.
he goes into ecstasy.

43

35

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

46

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

The musical score consists of eight staves. The first two staves are for woodwinds (clt. and tba.), the next four for strings (vln.1, vln.2, vla., and cel.), and the last two for piano (pno.) and harp (harm.). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature changes from 2/4 in measure 46 to 3/4 in measures 47 and 48, and back to 2/4 in measure 49. The piano part in measure 49 is marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The harp part has rests in measures 47 and 48.

en meme temps un crucifix gigantesque sort de terre et s'élève vers le ciel,
entraînant à sa suite l'église chrétienne.
*at the same time a vast crucifix comes from the earth and rises to heaven,
drawing after it the christian church.*

36

50

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

f

p

The musical score is arranged in two systems. The first system contains staves for clt., tba., vln.1, vln.2, vla., and cel., each with a measure rest for measures 36-50. The second system contains staves for pno. and harm., which have musical notation for measures 36-50. The piano part starts with a forte (f) dynamic and then changes to piano (p). The harp part also starts with a forte (f) dynamic and then changes to piano (p). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C).

54

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

The musical score for measures 54-56 is as follows:

- Measure 54:** 3/4 time. Clarinet (clt.) and tuba (tba.) have whole rests. Violin 1 (vln.1), violin 2 (vln.2), and viola (vla.) have whole rests. Cello (cel.) has a whole rest. Piano (pno.) and harp (harm.) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- Measure 55:** 3/4 time. Clarinet (clt.) and tuba (tba.) have whole rests. Violin 1 (vln.1), violin 2 (vln.2), and viola (vla.) have whole rests. Cello (cel.) has a whole rest. Piano (pno.) and harp (harm.) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- Measure 56:** Common time (C). Clarinet (clt.) and tuba (tba.) have whole rests. Violin 1 (vln.1), violin 2 (vln.2), and viola (vla.) have whole rests. Cello (cel.) has a whole rest. Piano (pno.) and harp (harm.) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

on entend le chœur des anges, archanges, séraphins, chérubins, trônes, puissances et dominations qui chantent un hymne au très-haut.

a choir is heard of angels and archangels, seraphim, cherubim, thrones, powers and dominations who sing praise to the lord on high.

37
57 Très lent

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

38 *Très lent*

61

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

p

p

66

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

pp

The musical score for measures 66-68. Measures 66 and 67 are empty for all instruments except the harp, which plays a complex arpeggiated figure. Measure 68 contains a whole rest for all instruments.

une grande lumière enveloppe uspod;
a great light surrounds uspod;

67 *Très lent* 39 *Très lent*

The musical score consists of eight staves. The first two staves are for woodwinds (clt. and tba.) and are mostly silent. The next four staves are for strings (vln.1, vln.2, vla., cel.) and show melodic development with dynamics *pp* and *f*. The piano (pno.) and harp (harm.) staves provide harmonic support. Measure 39 is marked with a boxed number 39 and a repeat sign.

il tombe à genoux, en se frappant la poitrine.
he falls upon his knees, beating his chest.

71

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

il est converti.
he is converted.

74

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

40

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

p

fin du second acte.
end of second act.

TROISIEME ACTE
THIRD ACT

le sommet d'une montagne; au-dessus un crucifix
a mountain top; above it a crucifix

uspud, vêtu de bure, est prosterné devant le crucifix; pendant longtemps il prie et pleure.

uspud, dressed in a cowl, lies prostrate before the crucifix; for a long time he prays and weeps.

41 *Très lent*

clarinet

tuba

violin 1

violin 2

viola

'cello

piano

harmonium

p

4

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

The musical score for page 63, measures 4 through 7, is as follows:

- Measure 4:**
 - clt.: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), note E4.
 - tba.: Bass clef, note E2.
 - vln.1: Treble clef, note E4.
 - vln.2: Treble clef, note E4.
 - vla.: Bass clef, note E2.
 - cel.: Bass clef, note E2.
 - pno.: Treble and Bass clefs, note E4 in both hands.
 - harm.: Treble and Bass clefs, sustained chords. Right hand: E4, G#4, B4. Left hand: E2, G#2, B2.
- Measure 5:**
 - clt.: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), note E4.
 - tba.: Bass clef, note E2.
 - vln.1: Treble clef, note E4.
 - vln.2: Treble clef, note E4.
 - vla.: Bass clef, note E2.
 - cel.: Bass clef, note E2.
 - pno.: Treble and Bass clefs, note E4 in both hands.
 - harm.: Treble and Bass clefs, sustained chords. Right hand: E4, G#4, B4. Left hand: E2, G#2, B2.
- Measure 6:**
 - clt.: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), note E4.
 - tba.: Bass clef, note E2.
 - vln.1: Treble clef, note E4.
 - vln.2: Treble clef, note E4.
 - vla.: Bass clef, note E2.
 - cel.: Bass clef, note E2.
 - pno.: Treble and Bass clefs, note E4 in both hands.
 - harm.: Treble and Bass clefs, sustained chords. Right hand: E4, G#4, B4. Left hand: E2, G#2, B2.
- Measure 7:**
 - clt.: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), note E4.
 - tba.: Bass clef, note E2.
 - vln.1: Treble clef, note E4.
 - vln.2: Treble clef, note E4.
 - vla.: Bass clef, note E2.
 - cel.: Bass clef, note E2.
 - pno.: Treble and Bass clefs, note E4 in both hands.
 - harm.: Treble and Bass clefs, sustained chords. Right hand: E4, G#4, B4. Left hand: E2, G#2, B2.

quand il relève la tête, le christ détache son bras droit de la croix, bénit
 uspod et disparaît. l'esprit-saint pénètre uspod.
*when he lifts his head, the christ detaches his right arm from the cross,
 blesses uspod and disappears. the holy spirit is with uspod.*

8

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

12 *Très lent*

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

The musical score for page 65, measures 12-14, is written for a full orchestra. The tempo is marked *Très lent*. The score includes parts for Clarinet (clt.), Trombone (tba.), Violin 1 (vln.1), Violin 2 (vln.2), Viola (vla.), Cello (cel.), Piano (pno.), and Harp (harm.). Measures 12 and 13 show sustained notes for most instruments. Measure 14 features a change in the piano and harp parts, with the piano playing a chord of E major (E, G#, B) and the harp playing a similar chord. The harp part in measure 14 includes a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking.

42 15 *Très lent*

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno. *ff*

harm.

The musical score for measures 42 and 43 is presented. Measure 42 is marked with a box containing the number 42 and a rehearsal mark '15 Très lent'. The score includes staves for clarinet (clt.), tuba (tba.), violin 1 (vln.1), violin 2 (vln.2), viola (vla.), cello (cel.), piano (pno.), and harp (harm.). The piano part features a forte (ff) dynamic and complex chordal textures. The harp part is silent. All staves end with a whole note C in measure 43.

43

16

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

p

p

19

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

p

68

défilé de saints et saintes: saint cléophème crache ses dents dans sa main;
 saint micanar les yeux dans un plateau; le bienheureux marcomir, les
 jambes calcinées;
*procession of saints: saint cleophimus spits his teeth out into his hand;
 saint micanar carrying her eyes on a salver; the blessed marcomir, with
 his legs burnt to cinders;*

23 44

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

ff

pp

saint induciomare le corps percé de flèches; saint chassebaigre, confesseur, en robe violette; saint lumore avec un glaive; saint gebu avec des tenailles rougies; saint glunde avec une roue; saint krenou avec un mouton; saint japuis, le front ouvert et des colombes s'en échappent; sainte umbeuse filant la laine; le bien-heureux melou l'estropié; sainte vequin l'écorché; *saint induciomare with his body pierced by arrows; saint chassebaigre, confessor, in a violet robe; saint lumore with her blade; saint gebu with reddened talons; saint glunde with a wheel; saint krenou with his sheep; saint japuis with his forehead opened and doves flying forth; saint umbeuse spinning wool; the blessed melou the deformed; saint vequin the flayed;*

Très lent

27

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

30

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

The musical score consists of eight staves. Measures 30-33 are shown. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to two sharps (F# and C#) at measure 31. The notation includes whole notes, rests, and sustained chords for the harp.

45 33 *Très lent*

clt. *p*

tba. *p*

vln.1 *p*

vln.2 *p*

vla. *p*

cel. *p*

pno.

harm. *p*

saint purine the shoeless; saint plau the fisher monk; saint benu with her axe; etc.

73

leurs voix appellent uspuḍ au martyre.
their voices summon uspuḍ to martyrdom.

42

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

une soif inextinguible de souffrance le pénètre. *an unassuageable thirst for suffering comes over him.*

47 *Très lent*

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

52

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

The musical score for measures 52-55 is as follows:

- Measure 52:** clt. and tba. play a half note C4. vln.1, vln.2, vla., and cel. play a half note C4. pno. plays a half note chord of C4, E4, G4, Bb4. harm. is silent.
- Measure 53:** clt. and tba. play a half note C4. vln.1, vln.2, vla., and cel. play a half note C4. pno. plays a half note chord of C4, E4, G4, Bb4. harm. is silent.
- Measure 54:** clt. and tba. play a half note C4. vln.1, vln.2, vla., and cel. play a half note C4. pno. plays a half note chord of C4, E4, G4, Bb4. harm. is silent.
- Measure 55:** clt. and tba. play a half note C4. vln.1, vln.2, vla., and cel. play a half note C4. pno. plays a half note chord of C4, E4, G4, Bb4. harm. is silent.

il déchire sa robe de bure et apparaît vêtu de la tunique blanche des
néophytes.

*he rends his cowled cloak and is seen clothed in the white robe of the
neophyte.*

48

56

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

The musical score for measures 48-56 is presented. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The music is marked 'f' (forte). The harp part is mostly rests. The piano part has some activity in measures 50-52.

60

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

p

The musical score consists of eight staves. The first four staves (clt., tba., vln.1, vln.2) and the next four staves (vln.2, vla., cel., pno.) are grouped by a brace on the left. The harp part is on the bottom staff. The score is for measures 60-64. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The piano part has a dynamic marking of 'p' in measure 60. The harp part has a dynamic marking of 'p' in measure 60. The harp part also has a 'p' marking in measure 61. The harp part has a 'p' marking in measure 62. The harp part has a 'p' marking in measure 63. The harp part has a 'p' marking in measure 64.

64

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

49

67

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

p

harm.

50

68

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

il se remet en prière.
he returns to his prayers.

74 51 *Très lent*

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

78

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

f

3

5

52

82

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

85

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

This musical score page, numbered 85, contains measures 85 through 87. The instrumentation includes Clarinet (clt.), Trombone (tba.), Violin 1 (vln.1), Violin 2 (vln.2), Viola (vla.), Cello (cel.), Piano (pno.), and Harp (harm.). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. Measures 85 and 86 are in 3/4 time, while measure 87 changes to 2/4 time. The woodwinds and strings have specific melodic lines, while the piano and harp are marked with whole rests.

une légion de démons surgit de tous les côtés. ils revêtent des formes monstrueuses: chiens noirs avec une corne d'or sur le front; corps de poissons avec des têtes et des ailes d'oiseaux; géants au-chef de taureau, soufflant du feu par les narines; etc.

a legion of demons arises on every side. they take on monstrous forms: black dogs with golden horns upon their brows; fishes' bodies with bird's heads and wings; giants with bull's heads, breathing fire from their nostrils; etc.

88

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

ff

91 *Très lent*

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

The musical score for measures 91-94 is as follows:

- Measure 91:** 2/4 time. Key signature: two sharps (F# and C#). The strings (vln.1, vln.2, vla., cel.) play a melodic line starting on B4 (half note). The woodwinds (clt., tba.) and piano/harp (pno., harm.) have rests.
- Measure 92:** 2/4 time. The strings continue the melodic line: C5 (quarter note), D5 (quarter note).
- Measure 93:** 2/4 time. The strings continue the melodic line: E5 (quarter note), F#5 (quarter note).
- Measure 94:** 3/4 time. The strings continue the melodic line: G5 (half note), F#5 (quarter note).

uspud recommande son esprit au seigneur, puis se livre aux démons qui le déchirent avec fureur.

uspud commends his spirit to the lord, then gives himself over to the demons who tear him apart in fury.

95

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

p

pp

99

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 99 through 102. Measures 99 and 100 are in 2/4 time, while measures 101 and 102 are in 3/4 time. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The instruments are: clt. (clarinet), tba. (tuba), vln.1 (violin 1), vln.2 (violin 2), vla. (viola), cel. (cello), pno. (piano), and harm. (harp). In measures 99 and 100, all instruments play a whole note. In measure 101, the woodwinds and strings play a half note, while the piano and harp play a whole note. In measure 102, the woodwinds and strings play a whole note, while the piano plays a single note and the harp plays a whole note.

102

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 102 through 105. Measures 102, 103, and 104 show all instruments (clt., tba., vln.1, vln.2, vla., cel., pno., and harm.) with whole rests. In measure 105, the time signature changes to 3/4. The notation for each instrument in measure 105 is as follows: clt. (treble clef, key signature of two sharps, quarter note G4), tba. (bass clef, quarter note G2), vln.1 (treble clef, quarter note G4), vln.2 (treble clef, quarter note G4), vla. (bass clef, quarter note G2), cel. (bass clef, quarter note G2), pno. (treble and bass clefs, chords: treble has G4 and B4, bass has G2 and B1), and harm. (treble and bass clefs, whole rests).

l'église chrétienne apparait, éblouissante de clarté et escortée de deux anges, portant des palmes et des couronnes.
the christian church appears, shining with clarity and escorted by two angels, bearing palms and crowns.

55

106 *Très lent* *Très lent*

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

109

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno.

harm.

The musical score for measures 109-112 is as follows:

- Measure 109:** clt. (half note, D4), tba. (half note, D2), vln.1 (half note, D4), vln.2 (half note, D4), vla. (half note, D3), cel. (half note, D2), pno. (half note, D2), harm. (half note, D2).
- Measure 110:** clt. (half note, D4), tba. (half note, D2), vln.1 (half note, D4), vln.2 (half note, D4), vla. (half note, D3), cel. (half note, D2), pno. (half note, D2), harm. (half note, D2).
- Measure 111:** clt. (half note, D4), tba. (half note, D2), vln.1 (half note, D4), vln.2 (half note, D4), vla. (half note, D3), cel. (half note, D2), pno. (half note, D2), harm. (half note, D2).
- Measure 112:** clt. (half note, D4), tba. (half note, D2), vln.1 (half note, D4), vln.2 (half note, D4), vla. (half note, D3), cel. (half note, D2), pno. (half note, D2), harm. (half note, D2).

elle prend l'ame d'uspud dans ses bras et l'enlève vers le christ, qui rayonne dans le ciel.
she takes the soul of uspuđ in her arms and bears him towards christ who shines in the firmament.

56 *Très lent*

clt.

tba.

vln.1

vln.2

vla.

cel.

pno. *pp*

harm.