Joseph Tong

## SIBELIUS VOL.3 PIANO WORKS

The generous support of the Sibelius Museum, Turku and Sibelius One, UK in making this recording is gratefully acknowledged.

SIBELIUS

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# JEAN SIBELIUS (1865–1957)

## PIANO WORKS VOL.3

### FLORESTAN SUITE JS82

1 2 3 4	I Moderato II Molto moderato III Andante IV Tempo 1	1'20 2'25 3'06 2'03
5	LARGO JS117	4'36
	SIX IMPROMPTUS Op.5	
6	Impromptu I: Moderato	1'59
7	Impromptu II: Lento - Vivace	1'52
8	Impromptu III: Moderato (alla marcia)	2'47
9	Impromptu IV: Andantino	2'28
10	Impromptu V: Vivace	3'35
11	Impromptu VI: Comodo	3'46
	8 PETITS MORCEAUX Op.99	
12	I Pièce humoristique	1'04
13	II Esquisse	0'48
14	III Souvenir	1'43
15	IV Impromptu	1'13
16	V Couplet	1'26
17	VI Animoso	1'37
18	VII Moment de valse	1'07
19	VIII Petite marche	1'28

#### TEN PIECES Op.58

20	Rêverie	3'43
21	Scherzino	1'54
22	Air varié	5'08
23	The Shepherd	2'59
24	In the Evening	4'27
25	Dialogue	2'25
26	Tempo di Minuetto	3'06
27	Fisherman's Song	3'08
28	Serenade	2'28
29	Summer Song	3'25

Total playing time: 73'47

STIFTELSEN FÖR

The Åbo Akademi

Recording Dates: 17th-19th August 2022, Sibelius Museum, Turku, Finland MUSEUM Piano: Steinway & Sons Piano tuner: Jouni Tuomi Recording Producers: Viive Mäemets, Enno Mäemets Sound Engineer: Enno Mäemets Editing: Viive Mäemets Mastering: Enno Mäemets, Editroom Oy, Helsinki Executive Producer: Johannes Juva Photo credits: Sibelius Museum Turku, Å Communications. Annika Welling-Nyberg, Mika Takami University Foundation

This has been a memorable project in many ways, not least because it is the first Sibelius recording which I have made in Finland. I was fortunate enough to collaborate with the Sibelius Museum in Turku and am extremely grateful to the Åbo Akademi University Foundation in Finland for awarding generous funding, without which this recording would not have been possible. There was also a particularly happy co-incidence in that I was able to work with the Finnish-Estonian recording producer Enno Mäemets. To explain the significance of this, the first CD recording of Sibelius piano music I ever heard, and which made such a lasting impact on me, was by the Japanese pianist Izumi Tateno and recorded at the composer's home, *Ainola*. I later discovered that this recording had been produced by Enno himself! I could hardly have envisaged that things would come together in such a serendipitous way when I had the initial idea of making a recording at the Sibelius Museum after giving a concert there in 2019.

The selection of music on this album could form the basis for a concert programme and I wanted to combine a variety of styles from different creative periods of the composer's life. My repertoire choices include some of Sibelius's early works which are less well-known yet melodically captivating in themselves, the famous set of Six Impromptus Op.5, a lighter collection of *8 Petits Morceaux* Op.99 and finishing with the *10 Pieces* Op.58, written in 1909 and arguably one of his greatest sets of piano pieces.

The *Florestan Suite* (1889) is a semi-programmatic four-movement work clearly influenced by Robert Schumann and dedicated to the writer, Adolf Paul, a youthful friend of Sibelius. The suite is notable for its freshness of melodic inspiration and directness of communication, with a short, accompanying text printed at the head of each movement. In summary, the descriptive programme concerns the fairytale character Florestan and his encounter with water-nymphs. A forlorn, lightly

articulated opening melody sets the scene as 'Florestan goes out into the forest. He is dejected and unhappy. Scents of wild moss and wet bark.' Sibelius uses the higher registers of the piano to great effect, creating a delicate tonal contrast using lightly pedalled textures, a technique he was to return to several years later in the second movement of the Sonata in F major, Op.12. The second movement strikes a weightier tone with thicker chordal textures, reflecting Florestan's awe at the colossal waterfall he discovers before witnessing the transformation of foaming waters into water-nymphs. After a grandiose restatement of the opening melody using the full range of the piano, the music gently subsides. In the third movement. Sibelius returns to the minor key and a mood of tenderness prevails. expressing the pain of the hopeless love which has been awoken: 'One of the water-nymphs has moist, black eves and golden vellow hair. Florestan falls in love with her.' Once again, the thematic material develops with ever-growing passion before the return of the gently flowing opening melody. The beginning of the final movement is startling in its simplicity: a delicate pianissimo cadence leading directly into an innocent, rocking theme where one can sense the coyness of Florestan's pursuit of the nymph – but she suddenly disappears and all is lost! There is a final reprise of the wistful 'Florestan theme' as our hero 'returns through the forest, dejected and unhappy.' A charming set of pieces, with the twentythree-year-old Sibelius giving free rein to his imagination and creating something completely distinctive in the process.

I first discovered the beautiful *Largo* in A major JS117 (1888) when I was sent a copy of the score by the renowned Finnish pianist Folke Gräsbeck ahead of the Korpo Sibelius Festival in 2019, at which I was one of six pianists taking part in a Sibelius piano marathon. The *Largo* could have been intended as part of a multimovement work but seems entirely complete in itself. Its rising, chordal theme is

richly harmonised and contrapuntal interest maintained throughout. As with the *Florestan Suite*, the music is characterised by transparent textures, clarity of melodic line and sprightly ornamentation. A spirited second theme in the minor key is introduced and equally shared between the hands. The reprise of the opening melody is interrupted by triplet chords combined with weighty bass octaves and as the dramatic tension noticeably heightens, Sibelius includes a brief cadenza-like passage before the main theme is nostalgically recalled, leading to an exquisitely poised ending.

The set of Six Impromptus, Op.5 was completed in the summer or autumn of 1893, the exact date of composition being unknown. The first piece is sombre in tone, set in the key of G minor and using material from the final movement of the Piano Ouintet written in 1890. Sibelius maintains the same key in No.2, which. after a slow introduction, sparks into life with an energetic, dance-like theme featuring wide leaps in the melodic line. A brief central section in the major key conjures up a more carefree mood before a reprise of the opening material. The third Impromptu, in A minor, has a chordal theme which is related to the melody of No.5 and is in the style of a march. It has a certain stubbornness of character. and the angular, chordal writing is contrasted with a hushed, dolcissimo middle section which provides some tranguil respite. No.4 in E minor introduces a melancholic theme and chordal textures predominate again. later developing into a more forceful melody which breaks off tumultuously in a state of desperate agitation. Following a short pause, the gently lyrical element is immediately restored and builds up once again to a rousing final cadence. The fifth Impromptu in B minor is the most enduringly popular of the cycle and often performed on its own. Perhaps inspired by the sound of the harp or the kantele, shimmering

descending arpeggiations in the upper register evoke the spirit of Lisztian virtuosity coupled with harmonic exoticism. The rapid, arpeggiated cascades set the scene for the entry of the sustained, lyrical melody which rises defiantly in the left hand in the middle of this frequently performed and pianistically brilliant work, before finally subsiding into the darkness. The final Impromptu is the only one in a major key and this has a striking effect, releasing the accumulated tension of the previous five pieces. It has a leisurely, rocking melody which unfolds with an air of nostalgia and unhurried expansiveness. Here, Sibelius returns to the simplicity of style and texture seen in some of the earlier pieces with an expressive, minor key central section leading to a wistful, understated ending.

In complete contrast with the expressive intensity of the *Impromptus*, the *8 Petits Morceaux* Op.99 (1922) are a good example of the shorter character pieces or 'salon music' which the composer often wrote to please his Helsinki publishers. In somewhat melodramatic fashion, Sibelius told his children that writing such sets of piano pieces was important 'so that you will have bread and butter.' The popular Op.99 set is nonetheless immediately engaging. *Pièce humoristique* has unexpected changes of meter and a charming melody which never really settles, and *Esquisse* also has a playful character with elements of a toccata-like study in broken thirds. The wonderful 'Souvenir' is certainly one of the highlights of the set, its eloquent, rising theme woven in counterpoint and profoundly touching in its unadorned simplicity. After the amiable, major key pairing of *Impromptu* and *Couplet*, the latter with perhaps a hint of tender melancholy under the surface, the *Animoso* is a torrent of hurtling, repeated chords and incessant dotted rhythms, bouncing along with exhilarating energy before teasingly breaking off during the final repeat of the theme. In No.7, *Moment de valse* the pianist has fun with crossing hands and a nostalgic quality pervades the waltz-like theme with its somewhat saccharine, chordal accompaniment. To round off the set, the *Petite marche* is a deliberately humorous title despite the piece's modest dimensions, as this pianistically challenging and grittily determined march unfolds in mockserious style with the sound of drums vividly conjured by accented bass octaves.

One of the crowning achievements of Sibelius' considerable output for the piano is the 10 Pieces, Op.58, which were clearly intended by the composer to be performed as a complete set. These were written in 1909, around the same time as Sibelius composed his third and fourth symphonies and his string quartet Voces intimae. There is a logical relationship between the keys of the last five pieces and Sibelius achieves a perfect balance between their different tempi and widely contrasting characters. Some of these are technically demanding and contrapuntally complex works, such as Air Varié (No.3) which inhabits the same compositional world as the string quartet. The opening piece *Rêverie*, where Sibelius meets Debussy, is suitably poetic and rhythmically supple with its pedalled textures and mingling, chromatic harmonies. Scherzino is a fleeting, auicksilver creation, with fragments of auirky phrases knitted together with subversive chromatic runs and exaggerated syncopations. In the Evening takes its title from the opening movement of Robert Schumann's celebrated Fantasiestücke Op.12 and its pensive melody is lovingly supported by rich inner part-writing. later introducing a flowing triplet accompaniment. Other pieces also have programmatically suggestive titles, such as The Shepherd and Fisherman's Song in which the character of the busy accompaniments take on a special importance. No.6 *Dialogue* is initially straightforward and upbeat in tone, but

Sibelius soon unleashes a mischievous, skipping motif heard in close imitation with playful commentaries in the form of rapid split chords. Startling modulations to remote keys are also a feature of many of these pieces, equally memorable whether within a more serious movement such as The Evening or as part of the light-hearted style to be found in Dialogue, Sibelius suddenly diverting to the unlikely key of G flat major with subtly humorous effect. In Tempo di Minuetto, the tightly rhythmic theme has a certain severity, not least given the key of E flat minor, and the style is not dissimilar to the fourth movement of Sibelius' string guartet. Lean counterpoint and motoric rhythms are contrasted with deliberately obstinate, syncopated chordal passages and another notable feature is the sparkling treatment of the melody in the upper register, highlighting the composer's ear for beautifully crafted piano sonorities. No.9. Serenade makes a vivid impact with its intensity of expression and full-blooded harmonies. Unmistakeably passionate in character, there is also more than a hint of loneliness and desperation in the later *pianissimo* transformation of its restless theme, with its fragile, trilling accompaniment. Finally, Summer Song is set in the key of E flat major and evokes the feeling of savouring the last days of summer, with the long Finnish winter to come. Harmonious and dignified, this richly expressive piece lingers in the memory. Sibelius captures the nostalgic, bittersweet aura of late summer so perfectly whilst writing for the piano in what could be termed an orchestral way, bringing this remarkable cycle of pieces to a deeply thoughtful and satisfying conclusion.

> Joseph Tong London, March 2023

**Joseph Tong** has established a reputation as one of the most versatile and imaginative pianists of his generation. Much in demand as a soloist, duo pianist and chamber musician, Joseph made his London Wigmore Hall debut in 1997 as winner of the Maisie Lewis Young Artists Award and now gives regular recitals throughout the UK and abroad.



His CD of works by Robert Schumann for the Quartz label, recorded in 2018 at the Sendesaal in Bremen, was awarded Instrumental Choice of the month by *BBC Music Magazine* as well as drawing critical praise in the *Sunday Times*. In 2022 he returned to Wigmore Hall in London for a solo recital marking 200 years since Schubert's *Wanderer Fantasy* was written.

Other recent projects include a new commission from the British composer David Matthews, *Five Trees* (inspired by the Sibelius *Tree Pieces* Op.75) which Joseph premiered at the Three Choirs Festival in Hereford last summer. He also gave the Finnish premiere of the new work at the Sibelius Museum in Turku in August 2022, as part of a collaboration with The Åbo Akademi University Foundation which also involved the making of this new recording.

Joseph's ongoing Sibelius recording project has already seen two albums released on Quartz to widespread critical acclaim. He has performed in Finland regularly over

recent years, including recitals at *Ainola* on the composer's Steinway piano, Helsinki Music Centre (Camerata Hall), the Korpo Sibelius Festival and Hämeenlinna City Hall.

Other recent highlights have included solo recitals in Germany and Spain, at St John's, Smith Square in London, the Presteigne Festival, St George's Bristol, Newport Cathedral and Hatchlands, Surrey.

He is also passionate about chamber music and has a long-standing duo with the Japanese pianist Waka Hasegawa, giving several Wigmore Hall recitals, appearing at the Cheltenham Music Festival and performing live on BBC Radio 3 and WFMT Radio Chicago. The duo commissioned new works from composers including Dai Fujikura, Nicola LeFanu, David Matthews, Robert Keeley, Edwin Roxburgh and the late John McCabe. Joseph has been teaming up with his brother Daniel to play piano duets for more than thirty years, ever since their London debut at the Purcell Room in 1990 performing Schubert's *F minor Fantasy*. They have recently given concerts at St David's Hall, Cardiff, the Barber Institute in Birmingham, Marden House in Wiltshire and at the Wye Valley Chamber Music Festival and appeared on Radio 3's *In Tune.* Joseph and Daniel frequently collaborate with the musicologist Richard Wigmore on chamber concerts and group study sessions.

Over recent years, Joseph has formed a duo partnership with the violinist Fenella Humphreys, recently performing at the Three Choirs Festival and York University and making a recording of Sibelius violin and piano works. This was released on the Resonus Classics label in 2022 and was selected as 'Chamber Choice' in *BBC Music Magazine* and featured on Radio 3's *Record Review*.

Joseph Tong was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy of Music (ARAM) in 2008 and is a visiting piano teacher at Wells Cathedral School in Somerset and at Hampton School.