



**H. C. LUMBYE'S**

**Julefestgave**

for

**PIANOFORTE**

*Nº 1, Livet skal nydes, Vise af Christian Winther.*

*Nº 2, Anna Vals.*

*Nº 3, Adèle Polka.*

Pr 48 3

KJØBENHAVN

C. Pløen's Musikhandel



*— H. Lehner 1857 —*

# LIVET SKAL NYDES!

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Tempo di Valse.

Wise af Christian Winther.

H.C. Lumbye.

Piano.

The piano introduction consists of two staves. The right hand features a flowing melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The tempo is marked 'Tempo di Valse' and the dynamics are 'mf'.

*dol.*

V. 1. Li - vet skal ny - des! o! Li - vet er her - ligt! Vin - ran - ker slyn - ger sin  
 V. 2. Tu - sin - de Sang - fug - le holt i dens Kro - ner Svin - ge mod Him - len de  
 V. 3. Dulgt un - der Lø - vet, de Templer, vi byg - ge, Jord - li - vets bed - ste Klen -

Arm jo saa kjær - ligt Fast om vor Jord, som en rød - mende Brud! Nyd - hendes Kys - se, før  
 prægti - ge To - ner, Kla - ge saa ømt i dens ven - li - ge Lø; E - vigheds - harpen med  
 o - dier om - skyg - ge, Kjærlig - heds Al - fer - ne thro - ne der - i; Sa - lig den Barm hvor

Læ - ber - ne fal - me, Ranken er Glædens mildt - vif - ten - de Pal - me, Ja paa hvert Blad kan vi  
 lif - li - ge Vin - ger, Bø - re de sødt, og mens Strænge - ne klinger, Bø - ver af Vel - lyst det  
 de Tren - de tog Sæde: Druer og To - ner og Kjærligheds Glæ - de, Det var en Treklang'en

læ - se dens Bud.  
 hel - li - ge Træ.  
 stolt Harmo - nie!

ANNA VALS.

ENTRÉE.

of H. U. Lumbye.

Piano.

The Entrée section consists of two staves. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and contains a harmonic accompaniment of chords and single notes. The word 'Piano.' is written to the left of the first few measures.

VALS.

The first part of the Vals section consists of two staves. The treble staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The bass staff has a bass clef and contains a steady accompaniment of chords. The word 'Piano.' is written to the left of the first few measures.

The second part of the Vals section consists of two staves. It includes first and second endings, indicated by '1.' and '2.' above the treble staff. The first ending leads back to an earlier part of the piece, while the second ending concludes the section. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f).

The third part of the Vals section consists of two staves. The treble staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The bass staff has a bass clef and contains a steady accompaniment of chords. The word 'Piano.' is written to the left of the first few measures.

The fourth part of the Vals section consists of two staves. It includes first and second endings, indicated by '1.' and '2.' above the treble staff. The first ending leads back to an earlier part of the piece, while the second ending concludes the section. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f).

The fifth part of the Vals section consists of two staves. The treble staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The bass staff has a bass clef and contains a steady accompaniment of chords. The word 'Piano.' is written to the left of the first few measures.



First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The treble clef contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment of chords. A first ending bracket labeled '1' is positioned above the final measure of the system.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef features a melodic line with a first ending bracket labeled '2' above the initial measure. The bass clef contains a steady accompaniment of chords. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is placed above the first measure of the system.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef has a melodic line with two first ending brackets labeled '1.' and '2.' above the final two measures. The bass clef continues with a chordal accompaniment.

CODA.

Fourth system of musical notation, the beginning of the coda. The treble clef contains a melodic line starting with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The bass clef provides a consistent accompaniment of chords.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef features a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *crescen* (crescendo) below the first measure. The bass clef continues with a chordal accompaniment.

Sixth system of musical notation, the final system on the page. The treble clef has a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *do. ff* (diminuendo fortissimo) below the first measure. The bass clef provides a final accompaniment of chords.

## ADELE POLKA.

Piano.

The first system of musical notation for 'Adele Polka' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The music begins with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The first measure features a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The second measure contains a series of chords in the bass. The third measure has a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The fourth measure features a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The fifth measure has a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The sixth measure features a melodic line in the treble and a bass line.

The second system of musical notation for 'Adele Polka' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues from the first system. The first measure features a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The second measure has a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The third measure features a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The fourth measure has a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The fifth measure features a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The sixth measure has a melodic line in the treble and a bass line.

The third system of musical notation for 'Adele Polka' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues from the second system. The first measure features a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The second measure has a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The third measure features a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The fourth measure has a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The fifth measure features a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The sixth measure has a melodic line in the treble and a bass line.

The fourth system of musical notation for 'Adele Polka' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues from the third system. The first measure features a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The second measure has a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The third measure features a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The fourth measure has a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The fifth measure features a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The sixth measure has a melodic line in the treble and a bass line.

The fifth system of musical notation for 'Adele Polka' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music continues from the fourth system. The first measure features a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The second measure has a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The third measure features a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The fourth measure has a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The fifth measure features a melodic line in the treble and a bass line. The sixth measure has a melodic line in the treble and a bass line.

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a melodic line in the right hand with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a harmonic accompaniment in the left hand with chords and moving lines.

**Trio.**

The Trio section begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. It continues with two staves of music in the same key and time signature as the first system. The right hand has a more active melodic line, while the left hand provides a steady harmonic support.

The second system of music features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. It consists of two staves with a more pronounced harmonic texture in the left hand and a melodic line in the right hand.

The third system of music features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. It consists of two staves with a melodic line in the right hand and a harmonic accompaniment in the left hand.

**Coda.**

The Coda section begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking. It consists of two staves of music, featuring a more complex and rhythmic texture in both hands, leading to the end of the piece.

The final system of music concludes the piece. It consists of two staves with a melodic line in the right hand and a harmonic accompaniment in the left hand, ending with a final chord.