

Bacchanale

from Samson and Delilah Op. 47

Bass Trombone & Piano

Arr.: Bertrand Moren

Camille Saint-Saëns

EMR 100364

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Camille Saint-Saëns

English: The *Bacchanale* from the opera *Samson and Delilah* is one of Camille Saint-Saëns's most celebrated orchestral works. Heard at the beginning of the third act, it depicts the lavish feast of the Philistines in honour of their god Dagon while Samson is held captive. Inspired by the colours and rhythms associated with the East, the music creates a captivating atmosphere in which sinuous melodies intertwine with an irresistible dance pulse. The work is distinguished by its rich musical writing, striking contrasts, and a gradual build-up to a spectacular climax. Saint-Saëns displays an exceptional gift for orchestration and theatrical expression, creating a vivid and compelling sonic landscape. Brilliant, sensuous, and highly virtuosic, the *Bacchanale* remains a cornerstone of the concert repertoire, captivating audiences with its infectious energy and dazzling musical brilliance.

Français: Extraite de l'opéra *Samson et Dalila*, la *Bacchanale* est l'une des pages les plus célèbres de Camille Saint-Saëns. Située au début du troisième acte, elle évoque la fête somptueuse donnée par les Philistins en l'honneur de leur dieu Dagon, tandis que Samson est retenu prisonnier. Inspirée par les couleurs et les rythmes de l'Orient, cette musique déploie une atmosphère envoûtante, où les mélodies sinueuses se mêlent à une pulsation de danse irrésistible. L'œuvre se distingue par la richesse de son écriture, ses contrastes saisissants et sa montée progressive vers un final d'une intensité spectaculaire. Alternant passages mystérieux, épisodes lyriques et explosions d'énergie, elle traduit toute la tension dramatique de la scène. Saint-Saëns y fait preuve d'un remarquable sens de la couleur musicale et du théâtre, créant une fresque sonore d'une grande force évocatrice. À la fois brillante, sensuelle et virtuose, la *Bacchanale* demeure une pièce incontournable du répertoire de concert. Son souffle dramatique, sa vitalité rythmique et son éclat musical continuent de captiver les interprètes comme le public, plus d'un siècle après sa création.

Deutsch: Die *Bacchanale* aus der Oper *Samson et Dalila* zählt zu den bekanntesten Orchesterwerken von Camille Saint-Saëns. Zu Beginn des dritten Aktes schildert sie das prächtige Fest der Philister zu Ehren ihres Gottes Dagon, während Samson gefangen gehalten wird. Inspiriert von orientalischen Klangfarben und Rhythmen entfaltet die Musik eine betörende Atmosphäre, in der sich geschwungene Melodien mit einem unwiderstehlichen Tanzrhythmus verbinden. Das Werk besticht durch seinen Farbenreichtum, wirkungsvolle Kontraste und eine kontinuierliche Steigerung bis zu einem eindrucksvollen Finale. Saint-Saëns beweist dabei sein außergewöhnliches Gespür für Orchestrierung und theatralische Wirkung und erschafft ein eindrucksvolles Klanggemälde von großer Ausdruckskraft. Glanzvoll, sinnlich und virtuos zugleich gehört die *Bacchanale* bis heute zu den Höhepunkten des Konzertrepertoires und fasziniert das Publikum durch ihre mitreißende Energie und ihre musikalische Strahlkraft.



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BASS
TROMBONE

Bacchanale

from *Samson and Delilah* Op. 47

Camille Saint-Saëns
Arr.: Bertrand Moren

Recitativo

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is illegal!



4



A Allegro moderato (♩ = 120)



11



17



22



29



34



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Bacchanale

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Camille Saint-Saëns
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Recitativo

Bass Trombone *f* (Freely)

Piano *f*

G.P. A **Allegro moderato** (♩ = 120)

dim *mp* *p* *mp*

7

15

cresc. *mf* *cresc.* *mf*

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Measures 22-27 of the musical score. The bass staff begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. The piano part features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

Measures 28-34 of the musical score. Both the bass and piano staves are marked with *cresc poco a poco*. The piano part continues with its eighth-note accompaniment, while the bass part has a more melodic line.

Measures 35-41 of the musical score. Measure 35 is marked with a box containing the letter **B**. The bass staff has a *f* dynamic marking and a triplet of eighth notes. The piano staff has a *f* dynamic marking and a complex chordal texture. Measure 41 begins with a *p* dynamic marking in the piano staff.

Measures 42-47 of the musical score. The bass staff is mostly silent, with rests. The piano part continues with its eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand.

Measures 48-53 of the musical score. The bass staff begins with a *p* dynamic marking and a *cresc* marking. The piano part features a dense, continuous eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand.

56 **C**

Measures 56-64. The piece is in common time (C). The bass line features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The treble line consists of sustained chords, primarily triads and dyads, with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

65

Measures 65-72. The musical texture continues with the same rhythmic and harmonic patterns as the previous system. The bass line maintains its eighth-note pattern, and the treble line features sustained chords. The key signature remains two flats.

73

Measures 73-80. The bass line continues with eighth-note patterns. The treble line shows some chromatic movement in the chords, with some notes being tied across measures. The key signature remains two flats.

81

Measures 81-88. The bass line has some rests, with eighth-note patterns appearing in measures 81, 83, 85, and 87. The treble line continues with sustained chords. The key signature remains two flats.

D

89

Measures 89-96. The piece changes to cut time (D). The bass line features a more complex rhythmic pattern, including sixteenth notes and rests, with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The treble line also has a more active pattern with sixteenth notes and rests, also marked with fortissimo (*ff*). The key signature remains two flats.

Musical score for measures 97-103. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The bass line features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a 'dim' (diminuendo) marking at the end. The treble line consists of chords, with a 'dim' marking at the end. The piano part has a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass and chords in the treble.

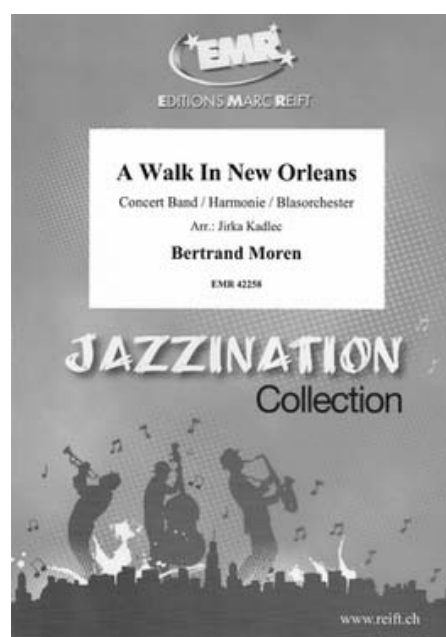
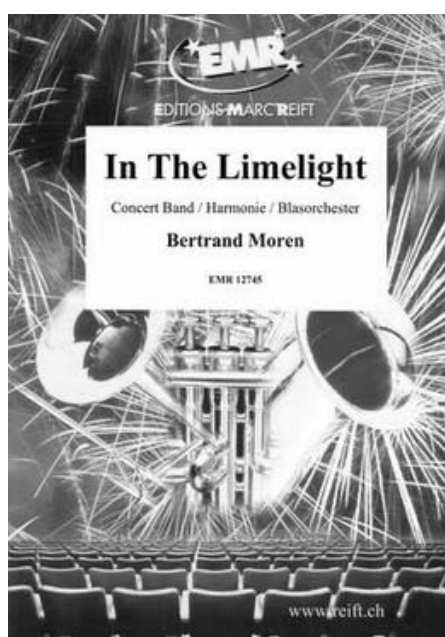
Musical score for measures 104-110. The bass line continues with the rhythmic pattern, with a 'mf' (mezzo-forte) marking. The treble line features sustained chords, with a 'mf' marking. The piano part continues with the eighth-note accompaniment and chords.

Musical score for measures 111-118. The bass line features a melodic line with a 'mp malincolico' (mezzo-piano, melancholic) marking. The treble line consists of sustained chords, with a 'mp' marking. The piano part continues with the eighth-note accompaniment and chords.

Musical score for measures 119-126. The bass line continues with the melodic line. The treble line consists of sustained chords. The piano part continues with the eighth-note accompaniment and chords.

Musical score for measures 127-133. The bass line continues with the melodic line. The treble line consists of sustained chords. The piano part continues with the eighth-note accompaniment and chords.

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