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Légende de L'ÉPI ROUGE

(Extrait de "L'Épluchette"
pièce de folklore, en 1 acte)

Paroles de
LOUVIGNY DE MONTIGNY

Musique de
WILFRID CHARETTE

with a Free Translation by
JOHN MURRAY GIBBON



60¢

Le Parnasse Musical
LACHUTE, QUE. CANADA

The Red Ear of Corn

Words by LOUVIGNY DE MONTIGNY

Music by WILFRID CHARETTE

Free translation by J. MURRAY GIBBON

Tekakwitha, the maiden Iroquoian,
Was, when but four, as seer set aside;
But her stepmother, so jealous and inhuman,
Made up her mind to man she must be bride.
Around the hearth the talk was all of marriage,
Once on a night in May,
As in the field that border'd on the village,
The seeds of corn they lay.

The proud Renard to her fair hand aspiring,
Of twenty tribes most handsome warrior he.
Chief he would be no other wife desiring,
No other maiden to whom he'd married be.
By waterlilies they have set the altar,
Now that the groom was found,
Poor little bride, she seems awhile to falter!
The corn's above the ground.

To show she takes the man for whom they mean her,
Her duty 'tis to serve him at a meal . . .
"Come to my aid, O holy Catherine!"
Down the dish falls; it rolls against his heel.
Grave is the insult, swift with vengeance smarting.
Renard with ready knife
Strikes at the guilty face, then off goes darting.
The corn grows high with life.

The night is starless, the field yonder inviting;
Tekakwitha runs off for refuge there.
Beside the wood a doe is fast approaching;
It draws away the warrior's wrath elsewhere.
The eager hunter then dashes on it, swearing
Never to come again
Till he returns proud, the maiden's scalp a-wearing.
The corn has grown in grain.

The wounded girl in the foliage is there hidden;
Her hand has wiped the blood that made her blind.
In this retreat she felt her anguish deaden,
And in the ripe kernels the milk would find.
By charm her blood upon one ear is dripping,
Makes it forever bleed.
A glowing symbol, a vision consoling,
This ear with scarlet seed!

* * *

The magic grain the sweet favour is gaining
Of eyes most fair. Oh! three times happy he
Who unfolds its bounty while he's culling!
Love is for him, good luck in a high degree.
At Montreal this legend was first chanted.
It long ago was born.
Harvests give us the brides we have wanted.
Let's husk ears of corn!



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Légende de l'Epi rouge

(Extrait de "L'Epluchette", Pièce de folklore)

Par
LOUVIGNY DE MONTIGNY

Musique de
WILFRID CHARETTE

Andantino sostenuto

Te - kak-wi - tha, la pucelle i - ro -

quoi - se, S'est, à quatre ans, promise au Grand - Esprit. Mais sa ma-

rà - tre, orgueilleuse et sour - noi - se, A dé - ci - dé qu'un époux el - le

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prît. ——— Au-tour du feu ——— l'on par-le mari - a - ge, ———

The first system of the musical score. It features a vocal line in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The lyrics are: "prît. ——— Au-tour du feu ——— l'on par-le mari - a - ge, ———".

Un soir du mois de mai; Et dans le champ qui bor-de le vil - la - ge,

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with the lyrics: "Un soir du mois de mai; Et dans le champ qui bor-de le vil - la - ge,". The piano accompaniment consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Le ma - is est se - mé. Le fierRe nard l'a vue et la ré -

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line has a longer note value, and the lyrics are: "Le ma - is est se - mé. Le fierRe nard l'a vue et la ré -". The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note pattern.

cla - me. De vingt tri - bus ——— c'est le plus beau guer - rier. ——— Pour être

The fourth system of the musical score. The vocal line concludes with the lyrics: "cla - me. De vingt tri - bus ——— c'est le plus beau guer - rier. ——— Pour être". The piano accompaniment features a final measure with a whole note in the treble clef and eighth notes in the bass clef.

chef, il ne veut d'autre fem - me, Il n'en veut d'au-tre à qui se ma - ri -

er. Aux né - nu - fars on a fi - xé la

fê - te, Dès le ma - ri trou - vé. La pauvre en -

fant par-aît tout in - qui - è - te. Le ma - is est le -

vé. Pour ac-cep - ter l'hom-me qu'on lui des-

ti - ne, La bel-le doit lui ser-vir à man - ger. "A mon se-
en suppliant

ppp Lento

tenir
cours, ô sain-te Ca-the - ri - ne!" Et le plat rou - le aux pieds de l'é - tran-
sec
laisser vibrer

ger. L'in-sulte est gra - ve et promp-te la ven - gean-ce.

Récitatif

Re-nard, de son cou-teau, At-teint l'en-fant au front— et puis s'é-

faire un trémolo sur cet accord quand il y a orchestre

largamente

lan-ce. Le ma-ïs monte haut. La nuit est noi-re et le champ est tout

trémolo

proche; Te - kak-wi - tha court s'y ré - fu - gi - er. Au bord du

bois une biche s'ap - pro-che pour dépis - ter la rage du guer-

rier. Il se mé - prend, fond sur elle et se ju - re

The first system of the musical score. The vocal line (treble clef) begins with a half rest followed by a quarter note G, then a half note A, and continues with a series of eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) features a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

De ne pas reve - nir Que de la bel - le il n'ait la cheve -

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a half note G, a quarter note A, and then a series of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic pattern with eighth notes in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

lu - re. Le ma - is va fleur - rir.

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line starts with a half note G, a quarter note A, and then a half note B. The piano accompaniment continues with eighth notes in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

L'épais feuil - la - ge a ca - ché la bles - sé - e Puis é - tan -

The fourth system of the musical score. The vocal line begins with a half rest followed by a quarter note G, then a half note A, and continues with eighth notes. The piano accompaniment becomes more complex, featuring sixteenth-note patterns in the left hand and chords in the right hand.

legato

ché le sang qui l'aveu - glait. L'en-fant sou - rit — et l'angoisse est pas -

sé - e Les frais é - pis — l'a-breu-vent de leur lait.

Mais de son - sang un é - pi, par mi - ra - cle,

Reste à ja-mais rou - gi. Symbole ar - dent et con-sol-ant spec -

crescendo ***ff***

ta - cle, — L'é - pi rou - ge a sur - gi.

Le grain ma - gi - que as -

ritenuto *a tempo*

su - re la con - quê - - te — Des plus beaux yeux. — Trois fois heu -

reux — ce - lui qui là - per - çoit au cours d'une é - plu - chet - te.

a tempo

A lui l'amour et la chance est pour lui! — A Mont-ré -

accélérer

a volonté

al na-quit cet - te lé - gen - de. Du bon vieux temps ja-dis.

suivez

Puisqu'il ré - pond à ce qu'on lui de -

man - de, — E plu - chons — le ma - is.

The musical score is written for voice and piano. It features a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. The score is divided into four systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The first system includes the tempo marking 'a tempo'. The second system includes the instruction 'accélérer' (accelerate). The third system includes the instruction 'a volonté' (ad libitum). The fourth system includes the instruction 'suivez' (follow). The lyrics are in French and describe a legend about a red cornucopia. The score ends with a double bar line.

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