Scenes from Middle-earth

Five Fantasy Pieces for Chant and Piano

Words by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien Music by Wendelin Bitzan

EV 33



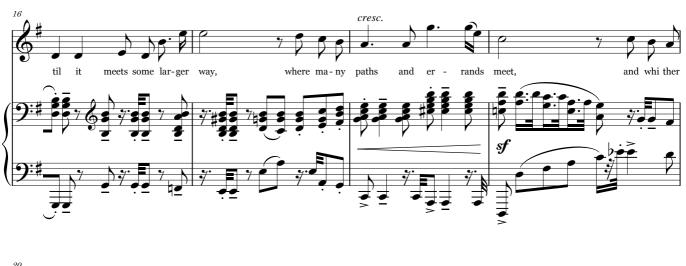






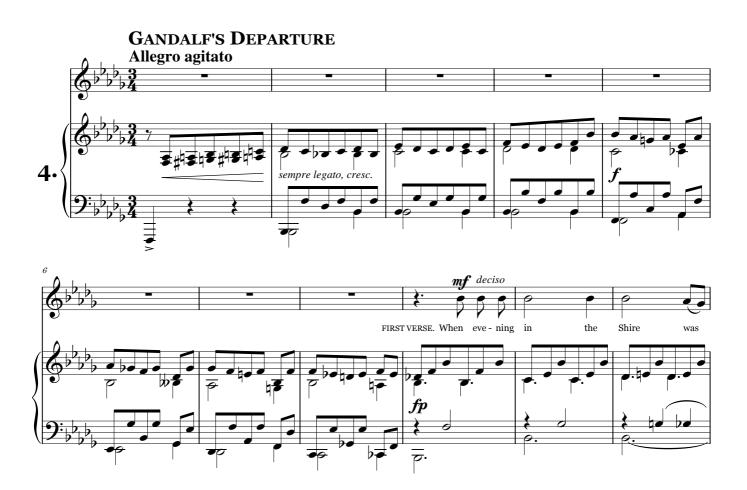
Taken from 'The Lord of the Rings', Book II, Chapter 8 'Farewell to Lórien'







Taken from 'The Lord of the Rings', Book I, Chapter 3 'Three is Company'











Note on Pronunciation

Concerning the two Elven languages, Sindarin (No. 5) and Quenya (No. 2), Tolkien writes the following:

- ch = German ch like in Bach
- dh = as a voiced th like <u>this</u>
- g = always as g in give
- h = always as h in <u>h</u>ouse
- r = always a trilled r like in Russian or Italian
- s = as a voiceless s in soft
- th = as a voiceless th in thin
- v = English v oder German w
- y = consonant in Quenya, like y in \underline{y} ou

- Double consonants are intended to be spoken longer.
- Vowels a, e, i, o, u represent the English sounds in the words $f\underline{a}$ ther, were, machine, $f\underline{o}$ r, brute.
- Vowels with an acute accent are intended to be spoken longer.
- A final e is often written ë to assure that it is never mute.
- Quenya au, ui and Sindarin ae, ui are diphtongs and make out one single syllable. ui = like in ruin, ae = like in wait
- The stress falls on the first syllable in two-syllable words; in longer words it falls on the second but last syllable, if that contains a long vowel or a diphtong, else on the third but last.