



No. 3989

BANTOCK

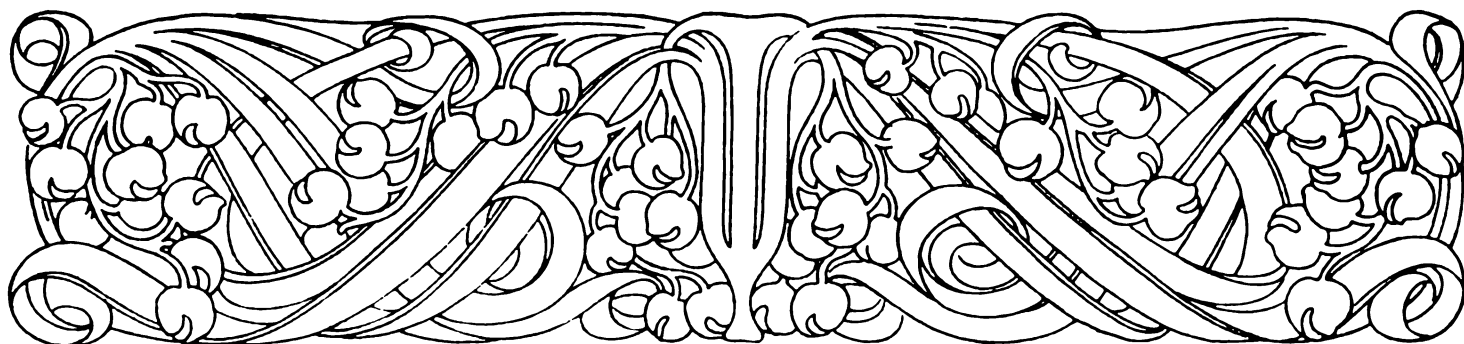
Bilder aus dem Schottischen Hochland

Scenes from the Scottish Highlands

Scènes des Montagnes de l'Ecosse



Piano solo



GRANVILLE BANTOCK

SCENES FROM THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS

BILDER AUS DEM
SCHOTTISCHEN HOCHLAND

SCÈNES DES
MONTAGNES DE L'ÉCOSSE

SUITE FÜR STREICHORCHESTER

AUSGABE FÜR PIANOFORTE ZU ZWEI HÄNDEN



GRANVILLE BANTOCK

Scenes from the Scottish Highlands

Bilder aus dem Schottischen Hochland.

Diese Hochlandszenen bieten in einfacher Besetzung für Streichinstrumente charakteristische schottische Weisen, die die landschaftliche und völkische Eigenart ihrer Heimat aufs beste widerspiegeln. „Quickstep“, „Strathspey“ und „Reel“ werden in dieser Reihenfolge gewöhnlich auf den Zusammenkünften der Hochländer als Suite gespielt.

STRATHSPEY: Dieses Wort läßt sich in keine andere Sprache übersetzen, da es einen nur den Schotten eigentümlichen Tanz bedeutet. Er soll zuerst in dem Tale des Spey getanzt worden sein; daher der Name. Das Tempo ist langsamer als beim „Reel“, ermüdet aber mehr, was durch das Hüpfen und Stampfen erklärlich ist. Gewöhnlich spielt man ihn entweder auf dem Dudelsack oder der Fiedel.

In dem „Strathspey“ ist ein langer Bogenstrich erwünscht, so oft die ursprüngliche Melodie vorkommt.

Die angegebenen Streich- und Phrasierungszeichen müssen sorgfältig beachtet werden, um gleichmäßige Bogenführung zu erzielen.

DIRGE bedeutet ein Klagelied und ist eine der charakteristischsten und ältesten Formen der gälischen, ja der gesamten keltischen Musik. Dieses Beispiel ist eine bekannte Melodie, die den Namen „Das Klagelied der Insel Mull“ (An Cronan Muillach) trägt. Das langsame, schwere Steigen und Fallen dieser Wehklage spiegelt die ganze Einsamkeit jener Inseln im hohen Norden wider, wo die Brandung der trügerischen Gewässer und der kreischende Ruf der Seevögel als ewiger Unterton um die zerklüfteten, nebelverhangenen Küsten schweben.

QUICKSTEP: Dies ist eigentlich ein Geschwindmarsch. Die hier verwandte Melodie gehört zu den in Schottland bekanntesten und hat den eigentümlichen Wechsel der Tonart, der zu einer Art Formel geworden ist. „Inverness Gathering“ ist

This is a group of characteristic Scottish melodies, simply treated for strings, but giving what seems to me a representation of the atmospheric and racial surroundings of their native home. The Quickstep, Strathspey and Reel are usually played, in this order, at the Highland Gatherings, in the form of a suite.

STRATHSPEY. There is no equivalent for this word in any foreign language, as the dance is peculiarly Scottish. It is said to have been first danced in the Valley of the Spey, and hence the name. It is slower in time than the Reel, but is more tiring, as the “jerks” and “snaps” will indicate. It is usually played either on the bagpipes or the fiddle.

In the Strathspey, a long sweep of the bow is desirable wherever the original melody occurs.

Strict attention should be paid to the bowing and phrasing as indicated, in order that the movement of the bows may be uniform.

DIRGE. The dirge is one of the most characteristic and ancient forms of Gaelic, and in fact of all Celtic, music. This example is a well-known melody called “Dirge of the Isle of Mull” (An cronan Muillach). In its slow, heavy lift and fall this wailing lament gives all the loneliness of those islands far north, where the wash of treacherous waters and the wild cries of sea-birds surround with ceaseless undertone the rocky, mist-bound shores.

QUICKSTEP. This is really a march-measure in quick time. The tune here utilised is one of the best-known Scottish tunes, and has the peculiar change of tonality that has become a sort of formula. The Inverness Gathering is one of

eine Zusammenkunft, auf der alle Arten schottischer Sport wie Tanzen, Keulenwerfen, Dudelsackspielen und dergleichen getrieben werden.

GÆLISCHE MELODIE: Dies ist eine schöne, klagende alte Weise, „Lady Anne Bothwells Klage“ genannt. In Percys „Reliques“ heißt es davon, daß „sie zur Zeit der Königin Elisabeth, wenn nicht schon früher verfaßt wurde“. Sie hat die Form eines Wiegenliedes und spiegelt mit ihrem ergreifenden Jammer deutlich die traurige Mär von der verlassenen Mutter und ihrem Kindlein wider, die ihr die Überlieferung zuschreibt. Die ersten Zeilen des Gedichtes lauten:

“Baloo, my boy, lie still and sleep:
It grieves me sore to hear thee weep”

(Eia, mein Knabe, lieg ruhig und schlafe,
Deine Tränen brechen mein Herz.)

REEL: „Der Teufel unter den Schneidern“ ist eine der volkstümlichsten Tanzmelodien Schottlands und ein typischer „Reel“, was wörtlich eine Rolle oder Rassel bedeutet. Die wilde Erregung, die durch das Brummen und Schreien des Dudelsacks und die zunehmende rasende Schnelligkeit des Tanzes erzeugt wird, ist ganz unbeschreiblich.

Beim „Reel“ sollte im allgemeinen die obere Bogenhälfte für die ursprüngliche Melodie benutzt werden. Der erste Takt eines jeden neuen Abschnittes muß auf den Taktschlägen stark betont werden. Der Geist der Musik läßt sich am besten treffen, wenn der Rhythmus mit großer Kraft und Entschiedenheit hervorgehoben wird.

the meetings for Scottish sports, such as dancing, “tossing the caber”, playing “the pipes”, &c.

GÆLIC MELODY. This is a beautiful and plaintive old air called “Lady Anne Bothwell’s Lament”, and is referred to in Percy’s Reliques as “being written as early, if not before the reign of Queen Elizabeth”. It is in the form of a cradle-song; and in its poignant sadness gives most vividly to the imagination the tragic story of desertion of mother and babe, attached to it by tradition. The first lines run as follows: —

Baloo, my boy, lie still and sleep:
It grieves me sore to hear thee weep.

REEL. “The De’il among the Tailors” is one of the most popular of Scottish dance-tunes, and a typical Reel. The frenzied excitement caused by the drone and skirl of “the pipes”, and the ever-increasing speed of the dance, is indescribable.

In the Reel, generally, the upper half of the bow should be used for the original melody. The first bar of each fresh section should be strongly accented on the down and up beats. The spirit of the music will be best realised by giving special emphasis to the rhythms, which are to be played with great firmness and decision.

G. B.

Scenes from the Scottish Highlands.

Bilder aus dem Schottischen Hochland. Scènes des montagnes de l'Écosse.

SUITE.

1. Strathspey.

"The braes o' Tullymet."

Granville Bantock.

Animato. Tempo giusto.

(♩ = about 94)

f *mf* *simile*

mp *cresc.*

[1] *mf* *mp*

L'istesso tempo. *cresc.* *pesante*

[2] *mf* *cresc.*

First system of the musical score. The right hand features a complex, rapid melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in the second measure.

Second system of the musical score, marked with a rehearsal bracket and the number 3. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns. The left hand has a more rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *mp* (mezzo-piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *mp* (mezzo-piano) again.

Third system of the musical score, beginning with the tempo instruction "Non più mosso." and a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The right hand has a more melodic and less technically demanding line. The left hand features a prominent, expressive bass line marked *espress.* The system ends with a dynamic marking of *più p* (più piano).

Fourth system of the musical score, marked with a rehearsal bracket and the number 4. The right hand continues with a melodic line. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *cresc.* (crescendo) is present, followed by *mp* (mezzo-piano).

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with some chromaticism. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. The system ends with a dynamic marking of *più p* (più piano).

Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand has a melodic line. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *cresc.* (crescendo) is present, followed by *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

5

Capriccioso.

p *cresc.* *mp*

espress. *ten.* *simile*

p *cresc.* *cresc.* *mp*

6

p *mf* *mp*

più p *p* *cresc.* *dim.* *poco marc.*

*poco ritard.**Poco meno mosso.*

First system of the musical score. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a series of eighth notes, then transitions to a more melodic line. The left hand (bass clef) plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mp dolce* (mezzo-piano, dolce). A fermata is placed over a measure in the right hand.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues with eighth notes. The left hand features triplet patterns. A box containing the number 7 is placed above a measure in the right hand. Dynamics include *pp subito* (pianissimo subito).

Third system of the musical score. The right hand continues with eighth notes. The left hand features triplet patterns. Dynamics include *poco accel.* (poco accelerando) and *cresc.* (crescendo).

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand continues with eighth notes. The left hand features triplet patterns. Dynamics include *f espress.* (forte espressivo). The tempo marking *Tempo I.* is present.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand continues with eighth notes. The left hand features triplet patterns. Dynamics include *espress.* (espressivo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). A box containing the number 8 is placed above a measure in the right hand.

Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand continues with eighth notes. The left hand features triplet patterns. Dynamics include *espress.* (espressivo) and *mp* (mezzo-piano).

Sostenuto.
dolciss.

p sost. *dim.* *p* *cresc.*

9

più p *cresc.*

Poco lento.
espress.

mp *espress.* *espress.*

poco *a* *poco* *rall.* *p* *cresc.* *più p*

10

a tempo
sost.

f *più f* *mf* *accel.* *cresc.* *sfz* *espress.*

2. Dirge.

The Isle of Mull. (An cronan Muillach.)

Lento molto sostenuto.

pp *p* *pp* *mf espress. a piacere* (Solo Viola)

The first system of the musical score is in 4/4 time. The piano part features a series of chords in the left hand and single notes in the right hand, with dynamics *pp*, *p*, and *pp*. The solo viola part enters with a melodic line marked *mf espress. a piacere*, featuring triplets and a fermata.

The second system continues the piano accompaniment with triplets in the right hand. The solo viola part concludes with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking.

a tempo

pp *p* *pp* *mp a piacere* (Solo Violin) **1**

The third system begins with a tempo change to **a tempo**. The piano part continues with chords and dynamics *pp*, *p*, and *pp*. The solo violin part enters with a melodic line marked *mp a piacere*, featuring triplets and a first ending bracket labeled **1**.

The fourth system continues the piano accompaniment with triplets and quintuplets in the right hand. The solo violin part concludes with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking.

Poco largamente.

p *mf espress.* *pesante* *mf espress.* *mf espress.*

cresc.

[2] *f*

Meno mosso. *accel.* *espress.* *p a piacere* *f* *sost. dim.*

allarg. *a tempo, largamente* [3] *pp* *mp espress.*

mf cantando

animando

cresc.

espress.

dim.

poco rall.

p

mp a piacere

mf

dim.

Largamente.

espress.

p

piu p

espress.

piu p

dim.

rall. molto

ppp

3. Quickstep.

Inverness Gathering.

Energico.

First system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bass staff begins with a bass clef and the same key signature. The time signature is 3/4. The system contains five measures. The first measure has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second measure has a diminuendo (*dim.*) marking. The third measure has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The fourth measure has an *espress.* (expressive) marking. The fifth measure has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The system ends with a double bar line.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The bass staff continues with a bass clef and the same key signature. The system contains five measures. The first measure has a marcato (*marc.*) marking. The second measure has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third measure has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth measure has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fifth measure has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The system ends with a double bar line.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a first ending bracket labeled '1'. The system contains five measures. The first measure has a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The second measure has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third measure has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth measure has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fifth measure has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The system ends with a double bar line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The bass staff continues with a bass clef and the same key signature. The system contains five measures. The first measure has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second measure has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third measure has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth measure has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fifth measure has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The system ends with a double bar line.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The system contains five measures. The first measure has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second measure has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third measure has a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The fourth measure has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth measure has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The system ends with a double bar line.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp (F#). The music features eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present in the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. A boxed number **3** is above the treble staff. The music includes triplets and eighth notes. Dynamic markings include *meno f* (diminuendo forte) and *più f* (crescendo forte).

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The tempo marking **Pomposo.** is centered above the staff. The music features eighth notes and triplets. Dynamic markings include *dim.* (diminuendo), *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo).

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. A boxed number **4** is above the treble staff. The music includes triplets and eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *più f* (crescendo forte) is present.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The music features triplets and eighth notes. Dynamic markings include *f sempre* (forsempre forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. A boxed number **5** is above the treble staff. The music includes triplets and eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *cresc.* (crescendo) is present.

Delicato. *p* *più p* *pp* *pp sotto voce* *cresc.*

Con spirito. *ff* *f* *cresc.* *più f*

Poco lento. *p dolce* *espress.* *mf* *più p*

The musical score is written for piano and consists of three systems of staves. The first system, marked 'Delicato.', spans four measures and includes dynamics *p*, *più p*, and *pp*, with a *pp sotto voce* instruction in the first measure. The second system, marked 'Con spirito.', spans four measures and includes *ff*, *f*, and a *cresc.* marking. The third system, marked 'Poco lento.', spans four measures and includes *p dolce*, *espress.*, *mf*, and *più p*. The score features various musical notations, including triplets, slurs, and crescendo markings, and is written in a key with two sharps (D major or F# minor).

Affrettando.

First system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff begins with a melodic line marked *mf*. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. A *cresc.* marking is placed over the middle of the system. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' above it.

8

Second system of music, starting with measure 8. Treble staff has a melodic line with triplets. Bass staff has a more complex accompaniment with triplets. Dynamics include *f*, *dim.*, and *mp*. A *p* marking is at the end of the system.

Poco più mosso.

Third system of music. Treble staff has a melodic line with triplets. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Dynamics include *espress.* and *cresc.*. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' above it.

9

Fourth system of music, starting with measure 9. Treble staff has a melodic line with triplets. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Dynamics include *poco*, *a*, and *poco*. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' above it.

Fifth system of music. Treble staff has a melodic line with triplets. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Dynamics include *marc.* and *f*. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' above it.

Sixth system of music. Treble staff has a melodic line with triplets. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Dynamics include *più f* and *cresc.*. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' above it.

10 Più moto.

mf

cresc.

11

mf

cresc. molto *sfz*

Con fuoco.

accel. molto *f* *cresc.* *ff ten.*

4. Gaelic Melody.

Baloo, baloo.

Cantabile sostenuto.

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The piece is marked *Cantabile sostenuto*. The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- First System:** Treble staff starts with *p* (piano), followed by *mf espress.* (mezzo-forte, expressive), and ends with *cresc.* (crescendo). The bass staff also begins with *p*.
- Second System:** Treble staff has *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *cresc.*. The bass staff has *mp*. A first ending bracket labeled **1** spans the final measures of this system.
- Third System:** Treble staff features *f* (forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo). The bass staff also has *f* and *dim.*. The system concludes with *p* in both staves.
- Fourth System:** Treble staff begins with *dim.* and *p*, followed by a second ending bracket labeled **2**. The bass staff has *espress.* (expressive) and *p*. The system ends with *mf espress.* and the instruction *Allargando.* (ritardando).

a tempo

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *dim.*, *p*, *mp espress.*, *cresc.*

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *dim.*, *cresc.*, *mf*. A box with the number 3 is above the treble staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *cresc.*, *p*, *dim.*

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *dim.*, *p*, *cresc.*, *mf*, *cresc.*. A box with the number 4 is above the treble staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p dolce*, *p*, *cresc.*, *Poco largamente.*, *f espress.*

First system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music features flowing sixteenth-note passages in both hands. Dynamic markings include *dim.* (diminuendo) in the upper right and lower right. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Second system of the musical score, starting with a measure number 5 in a box. It includes dynamic markings *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). Crescendo markings *cresc.* are present in both the upper and lower staves. The musical texture continues with intricate sixteenth-note patterns.

Third system of the musical score. Dynamic markings include *mf* in the upper staff and *mp* (mezzo-piano) in the lower staff. A *meno f* (meno forte) marking is placed over the upper staff. The music maintains its rapid sixteenth-note flow.

Fourth system of the musical score, starting with a measure number 6 in a box. It includes the instruction *poco a poco ritard.* (poco a poco ritardando). Dynamic markings include *dim.* (diminuendo) and *p espress.* (piano, espressivo). The lower staff also features *espress.* markings. The tempo begins to slow down.

Fifth system of the musical score, starting with a measure number 7 in a box. It includes the instruction *allentando* (ritardando) and the tempo marking *Tranquillo.* Dynamic markings include *più p* (più piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *ppp* (pianississimo). The music becomes more sparse and slower, with some chords held for longer durations.

5. Reel.

The de'il amang the tailors.

Vivo, con spirito. (♩ = 112)

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with the tempo and dynamic marking *pp leggierissimo*. The second system ends with a *ten.* marking. The third system is marked with a first ending bracket and the dynamic *sempre pp*. The fourth system ends with a *pp* marking. The fifth system begins with the dynamic *p poco espress.* and features a fermata over the final measure.

pp leggierissimo

ten.

1

sempre pp

pp

p poco espress.

2

sempre p

mp

poco cresc.

p

3

mf

cresc. poco

più f

4 *cresc.* *mf* *più f*

cresc. *f*

5 *mf* *più f* *cresc.* *f*

6 *poco* *a* *poco*

musical score for piano, measures 21-28. The score is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) in G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked *espress.* (expressive). The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte). The piece features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. Measure 21 is marked with a box containing the number 7. Measure 28 is marked with a box containing the number 8. The score includes various articulations such as accents and slurs.

Measures 21-28:

- Measure 21: *p* (piano), *espress.* (expressive), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- Measure 22: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- Measure 23: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- Measure 24: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- Measure 25: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- Measure 26: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- Measure 27: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- Measure 28: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano).

First system of the musical score. The right hand features a series of triplets of eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the right hand.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues with triplets, and the left hand has a more active role. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking is indicated in the right hand.

Third system of the musical score, starting with a measure number of 9. It includes the instruction *cresc. poco a poco* (crescendo poco a poco) written across both staves.

Fourth system of the musical score. It features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and the instruction *espress.* (espressivo) in both the right and left hands.

Fifth system of the musical score, starting with a measure number of 10. It includes the instruction *sempre f* (sempre forte) in the left hand and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in the right hand.

First system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music features rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands, with some notes beamed together. A dynamic marking *più f* is present in the first measure.

Second system of the musical score, starting with a measure number box containing the number 11. The music continues with similar rapid passages. Dynamic markings include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *dim.* (diminuendo), with hairpins indicating the volume changes.

Third system of the musical score. It begins with a dynamic marking *p* (piano). The music includes a section marked *rall.* (rallentando) and *Vivo.* (vivace). Other markings include *pp* (pianissimo), *cresc.* (crescendo), *p dim.* (piano diminuendo), and *p leggiero* (piano, lightly).

Fourth system of the musical score, starting with a measure number box containing the number 12. The tempo marking *molto accelerando* is written above the staff. The music features a series of ascending and descending sixteenth-note runs. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *f cresc.* (forte crescendo).

Fifth system of the musical score. It continues the rapid sixteenth-note passages. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando), *ff* (fortissimo), *dim.* (diminuendo), *p* (piano), and *sf* (sforzando) again at the end of the system.

Nr.	Klavier zu 2 Händen.
366	Liszt, 42 Lieder v. Beethoven, Franz, Mendelssohn, R. u. Cl. Schumann.
3124	Lieder von Rob. Franz.
3388	Sonate H moll.
541/42	Symph. Dichtungen. 2 Bde.
2441	Ce qu'on entend sur la montagne.
2442/44	Tasso, Les Préludes. Orpheus.
2445	Prometheus.
2446	Mazeppa.
2447	Festklänge.
2448	Héroïde funèbre.
2449/50	Hungaria, Hamlet.
2451	Hunnenschlacht.
2452	Die Ideale.
2453	Triomphe funèbre.
3471	Dante-Symphonie.
305	Transkript. a. R. Wagners Opera. Siehe auch Wagner-Liszt.
1898	Loewe, Album (Reinecke). 8.
1071	Lorizing, Album (Reinecke). 8.
319	Lumby, 6 Phantasien u. Festmärsche.
320	Ausgewählte Tänze.
2304	Krolls Balkklänge. Walzer.
2055	Traumbilder. Phantasie.
372	Marsch-Album. 8.
2596	Märsche (Armeemärsche) leicht.
353	Märsche. Berühmte. Leicht bearb.
3408	MacDowell, Op. 14. 2. mod. Suite (L. Klee).
3375	Op. 48. Zweite (Indian.) Suite.
1988	Marschner, Album (G. Münzer). 8.
2743	Mayer, Ch., Op. 61. Etüden.
3065	Op. 110. 12 Studien.
2744	Op. 121. Jugendblüten.
3642/43	Op. 168. Neue Schule der Geläufigkeit. I/II.
1183	Mazurken-Album (Pauer). 8.
1578/80	Mendelssohn, Sämtl. Pte.-Werke. 3 B.
172/74	Mendelssohn (Rietz). 3 Bde. 8.
158a	Mendelssohn in 1 Bde. (Rietz). 8.
158	Mendelssohn. Lieder ohne Worte. (Rietz). 8.
130.726	Album (Reinecke). 8. I/II.
132	Konzerte u. Konzertst. (Rietz). 8.
1291	Mendelssohn. Instr. Ausg. (Reinecke).
156	Sämtl. 79 Lieder (Czerny).
161	48 Lieder ohne Worte (Rietz).
160	Mendelssohn (Rietz). 8.
721	Mendelssohn. Instr. Ausg. (Schmidt).
909/16	Mendelssohn. Ausgabe in 8 Heften.
1740	Mendelssohn. Neue Instr. Frucht-Ausgabe von K. Klindworth.
2439	Sämtliche 7 Märsche.
1481	Sonaten. Op. 6, 105, 106.
177	Sämtliche Streichquartette.
182	Sämtliche Symphonien.
1402/6	Mendelssohn. Sämtl. 1. Nr. 1-5.
1915	Siehe Jugendbibliothek. Heft II.
3234	Merkel, Op. 18. Album (Germer).
3620	Op. 24. Im grünen Hain.
2264	Op. 25. Im wundersch. Monat Mai.
2314	Op. 28. Brillante Polonaise.
2265	Op. 29. Maienblüte.
2266	Op. 61. Aquarellen.
2339	Op. 64. Valse-Improptu.
2287	Op. 65. Jagdszene.
3677	Op. 173. 2 Sonatinen, G u. F dur.
1409	Meyerbeer, Album u. Orig. u. Bearb. 8.
1292	Königsmärsch, Walzer, Redowa, Schiltschultanz u. Galopp a. Proph.
2148	Moscheles, Op. 58. Konzert Nr. 3.
1710/47	Op. 70. Studien. 2 Bde.
1748	Op. 73. 50 Präludien.
1749	Op. 95. Charakteristische Studien.
1750	Rondos. Op. 66, 71, 82a, 85. Rondos m. d. m.
200.763	Mozart, Album I/II. 8.
3587	Les petits riens. Ballettmusik.
3276	Mozart als 8jähr. Komponist.
215	12 Symph. Phantasien, Rondos etc.
424/27	Sämtl. Konzerte (Reinecke). 4 Bde.
3740	Larghetto, A dur (Reinecke).
3279	Serenade (Kleine Nachtmusik).
800	Serenade Nr. 7. D (Haffner) (250).
801	Nr. 9. D 32 (Röhr).
217	Sämtliche Sonaten (Reinecke).
218	Sämtl. Sonaten (Reinecke). 8°.
526/27	Sonaten. (A. Henneke). 2 Bde.
1196	Sonaten. Schulausgabe (Breslau).
228/29	12 Symph. (Schubert, Röhr). 2 Bde.
802	Symph. G (K. v. Anh. 293) (Röhr).
222	Sämtliche Variationen (Röhr).
295	Müller, 15 gr. Caprices (Reinecke). 8.
401/92	Neue phillarm. Bibliothek. (Stark) I/II.
1287.1529	Neue Meister. 2 Bde.
1317	Nikodé, Op. 13. Ital. Volkstänze u. Lied.
2305/97	Tarantelle, Canzonette. Barkarole a. Op. 13.
1985	Op. 22. Ein Liebesleben.
1157	Notturnen-Album (Pauer). 8.
3519	Offenbach, Hoffmanns Erzählungen. Phantasie.
3525	Berühmte Barcarole.
3554	Operetten-Album.
368/71	Perles musicales. I/IV. 8.
339/44	Pianofortemusik v. Bach bis auf die neueste Zeit (Reinecke). 6 Bde.
3746	Piaçna, 60 Exercices progressifs.
1252	Piaçny, Technische Studien.
1767	Neue berichtigte und ergänzte Ausgabe von K. Klindworth.
2042	Deutsch-ital. (K. Klindworth).
2119	Deutsch-russisch.
2213	Le Mécénisme du Piano.
1871	Technical Studies I. Edit. (1252).
1080	Polnische Tänze (O. v. Kolberg). Grün kart.
563	Raff, Pianoportwerke. Bd. I. Op. 2-7.
564	Bd. II. Op. 8. Zwölf Romanzen.
565	Bd. III. Op. 9-12, 14.
1967	Album (Reinecke). 8.
2046	Ramann, L., Erste Elementarstufe.
2510	Ramann, J. Ph., Gavotte u. Variat.

Nr.	Klavier zu 2 Händen.
2745	Reger, Max, Op. 44. Zehn kleine Vortragsstücke.
2746	Op. 53. Silhouetten. 7 Stücke.
2747	Ausgew. Choral-Vorspiele v. Bach.
3419	Blätter und Blüten. Album.
1674	Reinecke, Album m. 8.
358	18 Sonatinen.
2315	Romanze u. Vorspiel a. Manfred.
3301/3	Op. 47. Sonatinen Nr. 1-3.
2404/96	Op. 98. Sonatinen Nr. 1-3.
2845	Op. 136. 6 Miniatur-Sonatinen.
2511/16	Op. 136. 6 Min.-Sonatin. 1-6.
1002	Op. 154. Aus uns. vier Wänden.
2917	Op. 182. 12 kl. leichte Etüden.
2473	Op. 173. Sechs leichte Suiten.
2474	Nr. 1. Suite im Umf. v. 5 Tönen.
2475	Nr. 2. Suite pastorale.
2476	Nr. 3. Suite à la Rocco.
2477	Nr. 4. Nordische Suite.
2478	Nr. 6. Ball-Suite.
3304	Op. 229. 5 Sonatinen Nr. 1-3.
2926	Nr. 4. E moll.
2925	Nr. 5. Es dur.
2900	18 leichte Stücke n. Kinderliedern.
1012/15	27 leichte Stücke n. Kinderliedern.
3401/3	8 Lieder-Sonatinen.
3823	Unsere Lieblinge. I/IV.
3497	Rheinsberger, Op. 5 Nr. 1. Die Jagd.
1078/79	Nr. 2. Toccatina. Nr. 3. Fuge.
2807	Op. 53 Nr. 1. Tarantella.
1004	Ries, Op. 55. Konz. Cis m. (Reinecke).
1016	Kinallid, Reflets et Paysages. I/II. 8.
1356	Röntgen, Op. 6. Ballade, D m.
3621	Op. 11. Juklapp. Op. 12.
2544/46	Op. 1016. Zwiesgespräche. Kl. Klavierstücke.
3305	Rubinstein, Album m. (Reinecke). 8.
1001	Op. 21. 3 Capricen.
1868.2058	Op. 22. 3 Serenaden.
3562	Op. 41. Sonate Nr. 3. F dur.
3588	Sachs, Ausd. Jugendzeit. 30kl. Stücke.
3350	Salm, Ausd. Jugendzeit. 30kl. Stücke.
3523	Sauer, Aus lichten Tagen.
454	Prélude passionné.
432	Scalero, Op. 19. 6 romant. Stücke.
1874	Op. 21. Acht Präludien (Kanon).
2188	Scarlati, Sämtliche 60 Sonaten.
2950	Op. 20. Ausgew. Sonat. (Cl. Schumann).
3659/60	Op. 21. Pastorelle u. Capriccio. (Tausig-Kühner).
2821/23	Op. 3. Sonaten. (Tausig-Scharwenka).
3748	Op. 32. In bunter Reihe. I/II.
3146	Op. 61. Nr. 1/3. Sonaten.
3221/22	Op. 70b. Drei Tänze.
2280	Op. 71. Für die Jugend.
2521/25	Op. 72. Vergangene Tage. I/II.
3503	Scharwenka, X., Op. 3. 5 polnische Nationaltänze.
2980	Scharwenka, Ph., Op. 27. Albumblätter.
3354/44	Op. 32. In bunter Reihe. I/II.
3354	Op. 61. Nr. 1/3. Sonaten.
3749	Op. 70b. Drei Tänze.
3308	Op. 71. Für die Jugend.
3070	Op. 72. Vergangene Tage. I/II.
1497/98	Scharwenka, X., Op. 3. 5 polnische Nationaltänze.
3400	Scharwenka, Ph., Op. 27. Albumblätter.
1958/60	Op. 32. In bunter Reihe. I/II.
1994	Op. 61. Nr. 1/3. Sonaten.
2919	Op. 70b. Drei Tänze.
2818/20	Op. 71. Für die Jugend.
2201	Op. 72. Vergangene Tage. I/II.
2219	Scharwenka, X., Op. 3. 5 polnische Nationaltänze.
2748	Scharwenka, Ph., Op. 27. Albumblätter.
3000	Op. 32. In bunter Reihe. I/II.
261	Op. 61. Nr. 1/3. Sonaten.
502	Op. 70b. Drei Tänze.
503	Op. 71. Für die Jugend.
504	Op. 72. Vergangene Tage. I/II.
264	Scharwenka, X., Op. 3. 5 polnische Nationaltänze.
263	Scharwenka, Ph., Op. 27. Albumblätter.
3675	Op. 32. In bunter Reihe. I/II.
240.1148	Op. 61. Nr. 1/3. Sonaten.
1875	Op. 70b. Drei Tänze.
1872	Op. 71. Für die Jugend.
2800	Op. 72. Vergangene Tage. I/II.
3718	Scharwenka, X., Op. 3. 5 polnische Nationaltänze.
3622	Scharwenka, Ph., Op. 27. Albumblätter.
3720	Op. 32. In bunter Reihe. I/II.
468	Op. 61. Nr. 1/3. Sonaten.
2320	Op. 70b. Drei Tänze.
2177	Op. 71. Für die Jugend.
2032	Op. 72. Vergangene Tage. I/II.
348/50	Scharwenka, X., Op. 3. 5 polnische Nationaltänze.
27	Scharwenka, Ph., Op. 27. Albumblätter.
3360/63	Op. 32. In bunter Reihe. I/II.
368/71	Op. 61. Nr. 1/3. Sonaten.
339/44	Op. 70b. Drei Tänze.
3746	Op. 71. Für die Jugend.
1252	Op. 72. Vergangene Tage. I/II.
1767	Scharwenka, X., Op. 3. 5 polnische Nationaltänze.
2042	Scharwenka, Ph., Op. 27. Albumblätter.
2119	Op. 32. In bunter Reihe. I/II.
2213	Op. 61. Nr. 1/3. Sonaten.
1871	Op. 70b. Drei Tänze.
1080	Op. 71. Für die Jugend.
563	Op. 72. Vergangene Tage. I/II.
564	Scharwenka, X., Op. 3. 5 polnische Nationaltänze.
565	Scharwenka, Ph., Op. 27. Albumblätter.
1967	Op. 32. In bunter Reihe. I/II.
2046	Op. 61. Nr. 1/3. Sonaten.
2510	Op. 70b. Drei Tänze.

Nr.	Klavier zu 2 Händen.
Schumann, Sämtl. Klavierw. (Quartausgabe).	
2618	Band II.
2668	Op. 9. Karneval.
2669	Op. 10. 6 Konzert-Etüden nach Capricen von Paganini.
2670	Op. 11. Sonate. Nr. 1.
2671	Op. 12. Phantasietücke.
2672	Op. 13. Symphonische Etüden.
2619	Band III.
2673	Op. 14. Sonate, F m.
2674	Op. 15. Kinderszenen.
2675	Op. 16. Kreisleriana.
2676	Op. 17. Phantasie, C.
2677	Op. 18. Arabeske, C.
2678	Op. 19. Blumenstück, Des.
2620	Band IV.
2679	Op. 20. Humoreske, B.
2680	Op. 21. Novelletten.
2681	Op. 22. Sonate, G m.
2682	Op. 23. Nachtstücke.
2683	Op. 26. Faschingsschwank.
2684	Op. 28. 3 Romanzen. Bm., Fis, H.
2685	Op. 32. Scherzo, Gigue etc.
2621	Band V.
2686	Op. 56. Studien f. d. Pedalfügel.
2687	Op. 58. Skizzen f. d. Pedalfügel.
2688	Op. 68. Album f. d. Jugend. 43 St.
2689	Op. 72. Vier Fugen.
2690	Op. 76. Vier Märsche.
2691	Op. 82. Waldszenen. 9 Klavierst.
2622	Band VI.
2692	Op. 99. Bunte Blätter. 14 Stücke.
2693	Op. 111. 3 Phantasietücke.
2694	Op. 118. 3 Sonaten für die Jugend.
2695	Op. 124. Albumblätter. 20 Stücke.
2696	Op. 126. 7 St. in Fughettenform.
2697	Op. 133. Gesänge der Frühe.
2643	Konz. u. Konzertst. Op. 54, 92, 134.
2704	Op. 54. Konzert, A m.
2705	Op. 92. Introduktion u. Allegro.
2706	Op. 134. Konz. Allegro m. Intr. Dm.
2722	Sonaten. Op. 11, 14, 22.
2714	Anhang zu Op. 13 (Variationen), Op. 14 (Scherzo) u. Op. 22 (Presto).
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631/32	In 2 Abteil. (einschl. Konzerte).
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633	Op. 6. Die Davidsbündler.
634	Op. 9. Karneval.
635	Op. 12. Phantasietücke.
636	Op. 15. Kinderszenen.
637	Op. 21. Novelletten.
638	Op. 68. Album f. d. Jugend. 43 St.
639	Op. 82. Waldszenen. 9 Stücke.
640	Op. 99. Bunte Blätter. 14 Stücke.
641	Op. 124. Albumblätter. 20 Stücke.
698	Konz. u. Konzertst. Op. 54, 92, 134.
642	Sonaten. Op. 11, 14, 22.
Schumann, R., Sämtl. Klavierwerke.	
Originale. Instruktive Ausgabe.	
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3707	Op. 29 Nr. 3. Zigeunerleben.
498	Op. 41. 3 Streich-Quart. (Klausner).
574	Op. 44. 47. Quintett u. Quartett.
1408	Op. 46. Andante u. Variat. (Schäffer).
707	Op. 52. Overt.-Scherzo u. Finale.
360	Album. Orig. u. Bearb. (Reinecke) 8.
718	Album. Neue Folge (Reinecke) 8.
1900	Alb. de chants p. la Jeunesse. Op. 79.
1316	Ausgewählte Lieder (Jadassohn).
308	63 Lieder u. Gesänge von R. und Cl. Schumann (Jadassohn).
575	Sämtl. Symphon. (Klausner usw.).
806/99	Dieselben einzeln: Nr. 1—4.
2949	Schytte, 3 Märschen nach Andersen.
2547	Sibelius, Jean, Op. 5. 6 Impromptus.
2414	Op. 9. Eine Sage (Schneider).
2230	Op. 10. Karella-Ouvertüre.
2236	Op. 11. Karella-Suite.
2156	Op. 12. Sonate.
2132	Op. 16. Frühlingslied (Vårsång).
2271	Op. 22 Nr. 3. Schwan v. Tuonela.
2272	Op. 22 Nr. 4. Lemminkäinen.
2528	Op. 24 Nr. 1. Impromptu.
2529	Op. 24 Nr. 2. Romanze, A dur.
2530	Op. 24 Nr. 3. Caprice.
2288	Op. 24 Nr. 4/5. 2 Miniaturen (Romance-Valse).
2470	Op. 24 Nr. 6. Idyll.
2406	Op. 24 Nr. 7. Andantino, F dur.
2535	Op. 24 Nr. 8. Nocturno.
2330	Op. 24 Nr. 9. Romanze.
2289	Op. 24 Nr. 10. Barkarole.
2415	Op. 26. Finlandia.
2480	Op. 31 Nr. 3. Gesang der Athener.
2595	Op. 36 Nr. 1. Schwarze Rosen.
2420	Op. 36 Nr. 4. Schilfrohr säuselt.
3750	Op. 37 Nr. 5. Mädchen kam vom Steilbache.
2163	Op. 41. Kyllikki, 3 lyrische Stücke.
3120	Op. 42. Romanze in C.
2224	Op. 44. Valse triste a. • Kuolema •.
3335	Op. 45 Nr. 1. Die Dryade.
	Op. 45 Nr. 2. Tanz-Intermezzo.
3575/76	Op. 46. Pelles u. Mellandene. I/II.
3576	Op. 51. Belaszar. Suite.
3567	Op. 53a. Pan u. Echo. Tanz-Interm.
3577	Op. 54. Swanehvitt. Schwanenweiß. Suite.