

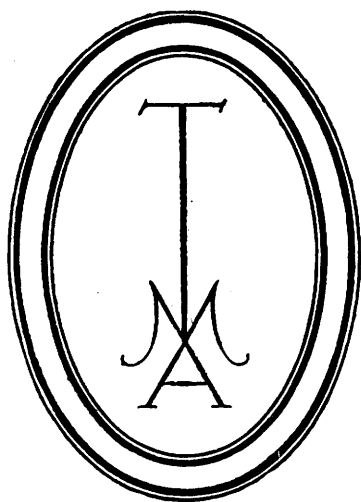
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# BACH-LISZT

## VARIATIONEN

„WEINEN, KLAGEN - SORGEN, ZAGEN“

(MORIZ ROSENTHAL)



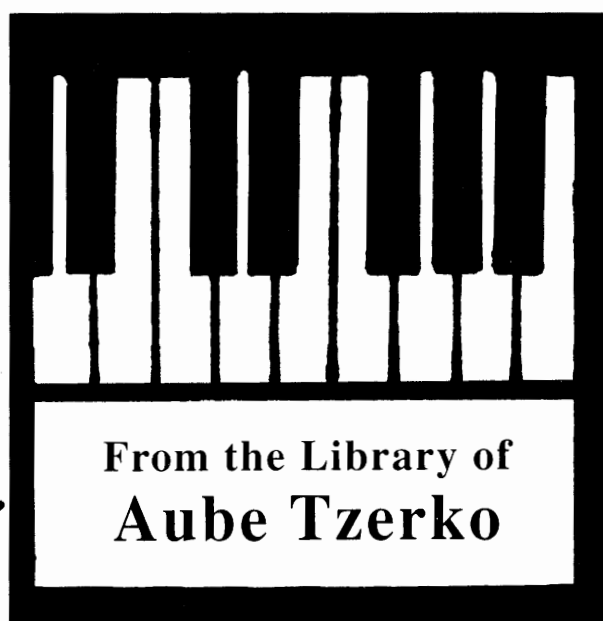
TONMEISTER-AUSGABE

*Nr. 317*

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VERLAG ULLSTEIN





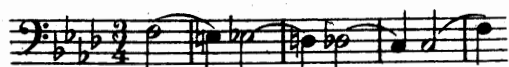
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F R A N Z L I S Z T

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# VARIATIONEN

ÜBER DAS MOTIV VON BACH



BASSO CONTINUO DES ERSTEN SATZES DER KANTATE NR. 12  
„WEINEN, KLAGEN – SORGEN, ZAGEN“  
UND DES  
„CRUCIFIXUS“ AUS DER H-MOLL-MESSE

HERAUSGEGEBEN

VON

MORIZ ROSENTHAL

TONMEISTER

AUSGABE

Nr. 317

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VERLAG ULLSTEIN / BERLIN

## VORWORT

Das Zeichen P. bedeutet Ped. (Pedal). Das Zeichen  $\oplus$  bedeutet: das Pedal loslassen. Das Pedal soll kurz nach dem Anschlag eines Akkordes oder einer Melodienote getreten und so gewechselt werden, daß der Fuß genau beim Anschlagen eines Akkordes oder einer Melodienote das Pedal verläßt, um gleich nachher niederzufallen. Auf diese Art allein wird ein harmoniereicher und kontinuierlicher Tonstrom erzielt.

MORIZ ROSENTHAL

## AVANT-PROPOS

La lettre P. signifie Péd. (Pédale). Le signe  $\oplus$  veut dire: lever la pédale. Il faut abaisser la pédale tout de suite après avoir touché l'accord ou la note de la mélodie; on change de pédale de la façon suivante: exactement au moment de toucher un accord ou une note de la mélodie, le pied abandonne la pédale, pour la reprendre immédiatement. Ce n'est que de cette façon qu'on obtiendra une sonorité harmonieuse et la continuité du ton.

MORIZ ROSENTHAL

## PREFACE

The sign "P" signifies "Ped." (Pedal). The sign  $\oplus$  indicates "raise the pedal". The pedal should be pressed down just after striking a chord or a note of the melody, and shifted thus: the foot must leave the pedal the moment the chord or melodynote is struck, to take it again immediately afterwards. This is the only method of attaining a full and harmonious continuity of tone.

MORIZ ROSENTHAL

# VARIATIONEN

ÜBER EIN MOTIV VON BACH

## WEINEN, KLAGEN, SORGEN, ZAGEN

Franz Liszt

Andante

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat major). The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The first system includes dynamic markings 'sf' and 'ff', and the instruction 'pesante'. The second system includes 'sf' and 'sf' markings. The third system includes 'rinforz.' and 'trm' markings. The fourth system includes 'non presto' and 'dim. e ritenuto' markings. The score features complex fingerings and articulations throughout.

a) Durch das Anschlagen der Bass-Oktaven mit dem 1. 4. und 5. Finger zugleich wird größere Klangfülle erzielt.

a) En prenant les octaves de la basse à la fois du 1<sup>er</sup>, du 4<sup>e</sup> et du 5<sup>e</sup> doigt, on obtiendra une sonorité plus ample.

a) By playing the bass octaves simultaneously with the 1<sup>st</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> finger, a greater fullness of tone will be effected.

*a tempo*

*p dolente*

*sempre un poco*

(Thema marcato)

*espressivo*

*espressivo*

*tr*

*un poco rit. e dim.*

*quasi f sempre espress.*

*mf*

*ped.* \*

*a)* 4 3 4 3 1 3 4 3 4 3 5 2 4 3 4 3

*ped.* \*

*poco cresc.*

*piangendo*

*dim.*

*espressivo*

*molto legato e poco a poco rinf*

*a) Pedal nach jedem Viertel!*  
*Pédale après chaque temps.*  
*Pedal after every crotchet.*

5 3 5 3 5 4 3 2 5 3 4 3 2 1 2

2 3 4 5 4 5 2 3 4 5 4

*f*

*legatiss.*

5 4 5 2 5 3 2 5 3 2 5 4 2

*rinforz.*

4 5 3

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

*sempre legatiss.*

1 2

*dim.* *sotto voce*

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

*poco a poco accel.*

*sotto voce*

3 3

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

*più cresc.*

3 3

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

*quasi Allegro*

*a* *f* *rinforz.*

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

8

*sempre f*

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

*ff appassionato* *dim. e*

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

*poco rallent.* *pp una corda*

Ped. Ped. Ped.

*un poco*

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

a) Hier ist die unterste Stimme die Trägerin  
des Themas.

a) Thème à la voix inférieure.

a) Here the lower voice is the bearer of the  
theme.

*a tempo (un poco meno allegro)*

The musical score for 'The Little Boat' is written for piano. It features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the mood is 'And.te'. The score includes a series of chords and melodic lines, with some passages marked 'Ped.' (pedal) and 'Ped. simile'. The piece concludes with a final chord and a fermata.

3 3

*pp*

Trio. Trio. Trio. Trio. Trio. Trio. Trio. Trio. simile

Musical score for "L'Espresso" by Frédéric Chopin, Op. 10, No. 3. The score is in G major, 3/4 time, and consists of 24 measures. The right hand features a complex, flowing melody with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The tempo is marked "poco espress."

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the left hand, and the voice part is in the right hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The piano part features a complex, arpeggiated accompaniment. The voice part consists of a single line of melody. The score is divided into three measures, each containing a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The first measure has a vocal line starting with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note A4. The piano accompaniment starts with a quarter note G3, followed by a half note A3. The second measure has a vocal line starting with a quarter note Bb4, followed by a half note C5. The piano accompaniment starts with a quarter note Bb3, followed by a half note C4. The third measure has a vocal line starting with a quarter note D5, followed by a half note E5. The piano accompaniment starts with a quarter note D4, followed by a half note E4. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The piano part is written in the bass clef, and the voice part is written in the treble clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into three measures, each containing a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The first measure has a vocal line starting with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note A4. The piano accompaniment starts with a quarter note G3, followed by a half note A3. The second measure has a vocal line starting with a quarter note Bb4, followed by a half note C5. The piano accompaniment starts with a quarter note Bb3, followed by a half note C4. The third measure has a vocal line starting with a quarter note D5, followed by a half note E5. The piano accompaniment starts with a quarter note D4, followed by a half note E4.

*p legato molto*

*dimin.*

*smorz. e poco riten.*

*Animato*

*ff*

*Tea*

*8*

*sempre ff e marcato*

*Tea*

*simile*

*L'istesso Tempo*

*ff*

*f*

2 3 4

This musical score is for T. A. Nr. 317. It consists of a piano part and an organ part, with an optional organ part labeled "ossia".

**Piano Part:**

- First System:** Features a right-hand melody with a first ending bracket (1) and a fourth ending bracket (4). The left hand has a bass line with a fourth ending bracket (4). Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *Ped.* (pedal).
- Second System:** Continues the first system's patterns. Dynamics include *sf* and *Ped.*
- Third System:** Features a right-hand melody with a first ending bracket (1) and a fourth ending bracket (4). The left hand has a bass line with a fourth ending bracket (4). Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) and *Ped.*
- Fourth System:** Continues the third system's patterns. Dynamics include *sf* and *Ped.*
- Fifth System:** Features a right-hand melody with a first ending bracket (1) and a fourth ending bracket (4). The left hand has a bass line with a fourth ending bracket (4). Dynamics include *ff* and *Ped.*
- Sixth System:** Continues the fifth system's patterns. Dynamics include *ff* and *Ped.*

**Organ Part:**

- First System:** Features a right-hand melody with a first ending bracket (1) and a fourth ending bracket (4). The left hand has a bass line with a fourth ending bracket (4). Dynamics include *ff* and *Ped.*
- Second System:** Continues the first system's patterns. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *Ped.*
- Third System:** Features a right-hand melody with a first ending bracket (1) and a fourth ending bracket (4). The left hand has a bass line with a fourth ending bracket (4). Dynamics include *ff* and *Ped.*
- Fourth System:** Continues the third system's patterns. Dynamics include *ff* and *Ped.*
- Fifth System:** Features a right-hand melody with a first ending bracket (1) and a fourth ending bracket (4). The left hand has a bass line with a fourth ending bracket (4). Dynamics include *ff* and *Ped.*
- Sixth System:** Continues the fifth system's patterns. Dynamics include *ff* and *Ped.*

**Ossia Organ Part:**

- First System:** Features a right-hand melody with a first ending bracket (1) and a fourth ending bracket (4). The left hand has a bass line with a fourth ending bracket (4). Dynamics include *ff* and *Ped.*
- Second System:** Continues the first system's patterns. Dynamics include *f* and *Ped.*
- Third System:** Features a right-hand melody with a first ending bracket (1) and a fourth ending bracket (4). The left hand has a bass line with a fourth ending bracket (4). Dynamics include *ff* and *Ped.*
- Fourth System:** Continues the third system's patterns. Dynamics include *ff* and *Ped.*
- Fifth System:** Features a right-hand melody with a first ending bracket (1) and a fourth ending bracket (4). The left hand has a bass line with a fourth ending bracket (4). Dynamics include *ff* and *Ped.*
- Sixth System:** Continues the fifth system's patterns. Dynamics include *ff* and *Ped.*

**Allegro**

*ff*

2 1 2 4 1

4 2 1 2 3 5

1 2 4 1 2 4 1

11

*Pea*

2 4 1 2 4 1

3 1 3

1 2 4 5

4 2 1 4 2 1 4 2 2 4

1

*rinforz.*

*Pea*

*molto agitato e sempre ff*

*marcato*

*Pea*

*Pea*

*tempestuoso*

*ff*

*Pea*

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music consists of chords and single notes, with some notes marked with accents (>). The bass staff includes the marking "Ped." (Pedal) under several measures.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a treble and bass staff with various chordal textures and single notes. The bass staff includes the marking "Ped." (Pedal) under several measures.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a treble and bass staff with various chordal textures and single notes. The bass staff includes the marking "Ped." (Pedal) under several measures.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature has two flats. The music includes a section marked "ten." (tension) and "ben in tempo" (begin in tempo). The bass staff includes the marking "Ped." (Pedal) under several measures. The system ends with an asterisk (\*) indicating a repeat or continuation.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The key signature has two flats. The music includes a section marked "ten." (tension) and "ff" (fortissimo). The bass staff includes the marking "Ped." (Pedal) under several measures. The system ends with an asterisk (\*) indicating a repeat or continuation.

System 1: A grand staff with two staves. The music features a continuous eighth-note scale in the right hand, with a dotted line and an '8' indicating an octave. The left hand plays a similar eighth-note scale, also with a dotted line and an '8'.

System 2: A grand staff with two staves. The right hand has a treble clef and the left hand has a bass clef. The word "ossia" is written above the right hand. The music includes various musical notations such as accents, slurs, and dynamic markings like *ff*. There are also performance instructions like "Ped." and "(\*)." and fingerings like "3 2 1 4 3".

System 3: A grand staff with two staves. The right hand has a treble clef and the left hand has a bass clef. The music includes various musical notations such as accents, slurs, and dynamic markings like *ff*. There are also performance instructions like "Ped." and "(\*)." and fingerings like "3 2 1 4 3".

The musical score consists of four systems of staves. The first system is in bass clef and includes markings for 'molto f' and 'espress.' with a 'Red.' (redaction) mark. The second system is in treble clef and includes 'ritenuto' and 'sf' markings. The third system is in bass clef and includes 'a tempo', 'poco a poco', and 'ritenuto' markings. The fourth system is in bass clef and includes 'Lento.', 'sf', 'pp', and 'lunga Pausa' markings. The score features complex chordal textures with many accidentals and dynamic markings throughout.

a) Diese bei Liszt öfters vorkommende Accordfolge mit ihren steten Fallen um zwei Kreuze in jedem Accord beschwört den Schatten des glaubens- und kunststarken Palestrina herauf, der sie erfand und in seinen Messen anwandte. Hier beginnt auch die gewaltige, sich über fünf Seiten erstreckende Cadenz, die in ihrer glühenden, glaubenseifrigen Inbrunst, ihren zärtlichen Vorwürfen und später in ihrer kochenden Empörung einen Höhepunkt des gesamten Liszt'schen Schaffens darstellt. Sie mündet versöhnend in den lichten f'dur Choral, der nur noch einmal von den Blitzen des „Crucifixus“ unterbrochen, das gewaltige Stück triumphierend abschließt.

a) On rencontre fréquemment dans les oeuvres de Liszt ces suites d'accords descendant régulièrement à la fois de deux demi-tons à chaque accord. Elles évoquent l'ombre du grand croyant et du grand artiste que fut Palestrina; c'est lui qui le premier s'en servit dans ses messes. Ici commence en même temps la formidable cadence de cinq pages qui, avec son ardeur religieuse, ses tendres reproches et, plus tard, la violence de son indignation, est un des points culminants de l'oeuvre de Liszt. Elle aboutit, pleine de réconciliation, au lumineux choral en fa majeur, qui, interrompu une seule fois encore par les éclairs du „Crucifixus“, termine en triomphe cette pièce formidable.

a) This sequence of chords, frequently recurring in Liszt's compositions, descending by two sharps in every chord, conjures up the shadow of Palestrina, the man of strong faith and great musician, who invented and used them in his Masses. Here, too, begins the sublime cadence extending over five pages which—with its ardent religious fervour, its tender reproaches and, later on, its violent indignation—forms one of the climaxes of Liszt's creations. It flows in a conciliatory mood into the luminous f major chorale which, only once interrupted by the lightnings of the „Crucifixus“, brings this powerful work to a triumphant close.

## Lento Recitativo

*lagrimoso*

*pp*

*pp*

*p*

*smorz.*

*Recitativo lagrimoso*

*Quasi Andante un poco mosso*

*dolce piangendo*

*p*

First system of the musical score. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The music features a complex melodic line in the upper staff with many accidentals and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staff. The word *cresc.* is written at the end of the system.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the two-staff format. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature remains three flats. The music continues with complex melodic and rhythmic patterns. The word *sem* is written at the end of the system.

Third system of the musical score. It continues the two-staff format. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature remains three flats. The music continues with complex melodic and rhythmic patterns. The words *pre più dolce* are written at the beginning of the system.

Fourth system of the musical score. It continues the two-staff format. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature remains three flats. The music continues with complex melodic and rhythmic patterns. The tempo marking *Quasi Allegro moderato.* is written above the system. The word *pp* is written at the end of the system.

Fifth system of the musical score. It continues the two-staff format. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature remains three flats. The music continues with complex melodic and rhythmic patterns. The words *tranquillo*, *sotto voce*, *gemendo*, and *semprepp* are written above the system. The word *pp* is written at the end of the system.

Sixth system of the musical score. It continues the two-staff format. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature remains three flats. The music continues with complex melodic and rhythmic patterns. The words *tranquillo*, *sotto voce*, *gemendo*, and *semprepp* are written above the system. The word *pp* is written at the end of the system.

*poco a poco cresc.* *e*

*un poco accel. il tempo fmarc.*

*p subito*  
*sempre più agitato e cresc.*

*sf*

*stringendo*

T. A. Nr. 317

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems. The first system begins with a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The first system is marked 'poco a poco cresc.' and 'e'. The second system is marked 'un poco accel. il tempo fmarc.'. The third system is marked 'p subito' and 'sempre più agitato e cresc.'. The fourth system is marked 'sf'. The fifth system is marked 'stringendo'. The sixth system is marked 'stringendo' and ends with a double bar line. The title 'T. A. Nr. 317' is printed at the bottom center.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The piece concludes with a *riten.* (ritardando) marking and a final chord.

The first system features a series of chords in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand. The second system includes a *marcatissimo* marking. The third system shows a series of chords in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand. The fourth system includes a *più rfz* marking. The fifth system includes a *fff* marking. The sixth system includes a *non presto* marking, a *dim. e rall.* marking, and a *riten.* marking.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The piece concludes with a *riten.* (ritardando) marking and a final chord.

# Choral

19

*più riten. e perdendosi* a) Was Gott thut das ist wohl - ge - than, da - bei will ich ver -  
Lento. 3 4 5 4 3 4 5 4 3  
b) dolce 21

blei - ben. Es mag mich auf die rau - he Bahn, Not,  
*dim. p. ff* *maestoso*

Tod und E - lend trei - ben, es wird mich Gott ganz  
*p dolce* *dolciss.*  
*una corda*

vä - ter - lich in sei - nen Ar - men hal - ten.  
*sempre dolce e legato* *f* *tre corde*

*slargando* *poco a poco più mosso* *cresc.*

a) Ce que Dieu fait est bien fait et c'est à Lui que je me confie. Dans l'adversité, la misère, la détresse, à la mort, Il me soutiendra toujours de son bras paternel.

a) What God ordains is best of all. There with will I content me fear of death up on me fall. Trough want and pain are sent me.

b) Pedal nach jedem Viertel. La pédale après chaque noire. Pedal after every crotchet.

a) Hier sind staccato Pedale am Platze.  
Il convient ici de prendre la pédale staccato.  
Staccato pedals should be applied here.

# KLAVIERWERKE IN DER TONMEISTER-AUSGABE

## J. S. BACH

(EDWIN FISCHER)

Nr.

Englische Suiten:

287. Nr. 1. A-dur  
288. Nr. 2. a-moll  
289. Nr. 3. g-moll  
290. Nr. 4. F-dur  
291. Nr. 5. e-moll  
292. Nr. 6. d-moll  
Fantasien und Fugen  
Präludien und Fugen  
Fantasie c-moll  
Chromatische Fantasie

Französische Suiten:

281. Nr. 1. d-moll  
282. Nr. 2. c-moll  
283. Nr. 3. h-moll  
284. Nr. 4. Es-dur  
285. Nr. 5. G-dur  
286. Nr. 6. E-dur  
3. Zweistimmige Inventionen  
4. Dreistimmige Inventionen  
Italienisches Konzert  
Partiten I, Nr. 1/2  
Partiten II, Nr. 3/4  
Partiten III, Nr. 5/6  
1. Zwölf kleine Präludien und sechs kleine Präludien  
Toccaten und Fugen I, Nr. 1/2  
Toccaten und Fugen II, Nr. 3/5  
Toccaten und Fugen III, Nr. 6/7  
Das wohltemperierte Klavier  
Band I, Heft 1  
Band I, Heft 2  
Band I, Heft 3  
Band II, Heft 1  
Band II, Heft 2  
Band II, Heft 3  
Leichtere Vortragsstücke  
Variationen in italienischer Manier, Fuge über den Namen Bach, Präludio, Allegro und Fuge Es-dur, Capriccio über die Abreise des geliebten Bruders

## BEETHOVEN

(ARTUR SCHNABEL)

- Albumblatt »Für Elise«  
Andante F-dur (Andante favori)  
Bagatellen I/III  
123/153. Sämtliche Sonaten und Sonatinen in Einzel-Ausgaben (Bereits erschienenen Nr. 1—20)  
Ecossaisen  
Fantasie g-moll op. 77  
Rondo C-dur op. 51 Nr. 1 und Rondo G-dur op. 51 Nr. 2  
Variationen F-dur op. 34;  
Es-dur op. 35 (Eroica); C-dur op. 120 (Diabelli); c-moll; G-dur (Nel cor più) u. a.

## CHOPIN

(LEONID KREUTZER)

- 115, 116, 163, 164. Balladen Nr. 1—4  
171/177, 247, 248. Étüden I/IX  
200. 3 Impromptus  
117. Fantasie f-moll op. 49  
118. Fantaisie-Impromptu  
222/228. Mazurkas I/VII  
112/114, 234/236. Nocturnes I/VI  
193/198. Polonaisen I/VI  
178, 179, 245, 246. Préludes I/IV  
180/182. Rondos I/III  
204/206, 50. Scherzi I/IV  
183, 184. Sonaten b-moll, h-moll  
249/257. Walzer I/IX  
191. Allegro de Concert A-dur op. 46  
189. { Berceuse Des-dur op. 57  
{ Barcarole Fis-dur op. 60  
190. Boléro a-moll op. 19, Tarentelle op. 43  
202. Klavierkonzert Nr. 1. e-moll op. 11  
203. Klavierkonzert Nr. 2. f-moll op. 21  
Grande Polonaise brillante op. 22 mit Orchester  
Variations brillantes

## CLEMENTI

(JAMES KWAST)

- 262/267. Sonatinen Nr. 1—12  
269/280. Sonaten Nr. 1—12

## HÄNDEL

(JAMES KWAST)

- Suiten  
119, 120. A-dur, F-dur / d-moll  
121, 122. G-dur / E-dur, fis-moll  
229, 230. g-moll / f-moll  
231, 232. g-moll / d-moll, d-moll  
233. e-moll, B-dur

## HAYDN

(JAMES KWAST)

- 68/79. 12 Sonaten in Einzelausgaben

## MENDELSSOHN

(MAYER-MAHR)

- Andante cantabile e Presto agitato H-dur, Capriccio fis-moll op. 5  
Drei Capricen op. 33  
Capriccio brillant h-moll op. 22  
51. Sieben Charakterstücke op. 7  
67. Sechs Kinderstücke op. 72  
Konzert d-moll op. 40  
Konzert g-moll op. 25  
42/49. Lieder ohne Worte I/VIII  
Präludium und Fuge e-moll, op. 35 Nr. 1  
3 Präludien u. Étüden op. 104  
66. Fantasie fis-moll op. 28  
Rondo brillant Es-dur op. 29  
65. Rondo Capriccioso E-dur op. 14  
55. Variations sérieuses op. 54  
52, 59, 64. Drei Capriccios op. 16  
Capriccio op. 118, Étude f-moll, Scherzo h-moll  
351. Scherzo a capriccio fis-moll

## MOZART

(CARL FRIEDBERG)

- 84/100. Sämtliche Sonaten in Einzelausgaben  
Fantasien d-moll, C-dur  
Fantasie c-moll (à la Constantze)  
3 Rondos a-moll, D-dur und F-dur  
Variationen I/II  
Kleine Fantasie c-moll

## SCHUBERT

(CONRAD ANSORGE)

101. Wanderer-Fant. C-dur op. 15  
Sonaten  
102. Fantas.-Sonate G-dur op. 78  
106. a-moll op. 42  
107. D-dur op. 53  
109. A-dur op. 120  
353. Es-dur op. 122  
110. a-moll op. 143  
186. H-dur op. 147  
354. a-moll op. 164  
355. c-moll (nachgelassenes Werk)  
185. A-dur (nachgelassenes Werk)  
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(MAYER-MAHR)

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20. Albumblätter op. 124  
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HERAUSGEGEBEN VON MORIZ ROSENTHAL

302. Au lac de Wallenstadt  
294. Ballade Nr. 2. h-moll  
Bénédiction de Dieu dans la  
solitude  
Berceuse  
Cantique d'amour  
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307. Consolations

## Études d'exécution trans- cendante

327. { Nr. 1. C-dur (Preludio)  
Nr. 2. a-moll (Capriccio)  
328. Nr. 3. F-dur (Paysage)  
329. Nr. 4. d-moll (Mazeppa)  
330. Nr. 5. B-dur (Feux  
Follets)  
331. Nr. 6. g-moll (Vision)  
332. Nr. 7. Es-dur (Eroica)  
333. Nr. 8. c-moll (Wilde Jagd)  
334. Nr. 9. As-dur (Ricor-  
danza)  
335. Nr. 10. f-moll  
336. Nr. 11. Des-dur (Har-  
monies du soir)  
337. Nr. 12. b-moll (Chasse-  
Neige)

297. Fantasie aus der Oper „Don  
Juan“

344. Faustwalzer aus Gounods  
Oper „Faust“

311. Gnomenreigen

320. Gondoliera aus „Venezia e  
Napoli“

## Konzert-Etüden

- Nr. 1. As-dur  
349. Nr. 2. f-moll  
Nr. 3. Des-Dur  
Klavierkonzert Es-dur  
Klavierkonzert A-dur

## Legenden

314. Nr. 1. Der heilige Fran-  
ciscus von Assisi zu den  
Vögeln predigend (Vogel-  
predigt)  
315. Nr. 2. Der heilige Fran-  
ciscus von Paula über die  
Wogen schreitend

## Liebesträume (Nocturnes)

345. Nr. 1. As-dur  
346. Nr. 2. E-dur  
347. Nr. 3. As-dur

## Mazurka

295. Mephisto-Walzer nach  
Lenaus „Faust“

## Paganini-Etüden

338. Nr. 1. g-moll  
339. Nr. 2. Es-dur  
340. Nr. 3. gis-moll (La cam-  
panella)  
341. Nr. 4. E-dur  
342. Nr. 5. E-dur  
343. Nr. 6. a-moll

## Polonaisen

313. Nr. 1. c-moll  
312. Nr. 2. E-dur

## Soirées de Vienne

306. Nr. 2. As-dur  
305. Nr. 4. Des-dur  
304. Nr. 6. A-dur

293. Sonate h-moll  
316. Spanische Rhapsodie  
309. Tarantella aus „Venezia e  
Napoli“

## Ungarische Rhapsodien

298. Nr. 2  
Nr. 3  
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299. Nr. 6  
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300. Nr. 9 (Pesther Karneval)  
Nr. 10  
310. Nr. 12  
Nr. 13  
Nr. 14  
Nr. 15  
Ungarische Fantasie mit  
Orchester  
296. Valse Impromptu  
Valse oubliée  
310. Waldesrauschen

\* \* \*

## BACH-LISZT

318. Orgelpräludium und Fuge  
Nr. 1. a-moll  
317. Variationen über „Weinen,  
Klagen, Sorgen, Zagen“

\* \* \*

## MENDELSSOHN- LISZT

319. Hochzeitsmarsch und Elfen-  
reigen aus „Ein Sommer-  
nachtstraum“

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- Elsas Brautzug zu Münster

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