

H A W K E S P O C K E T S C O R E S

BÉLA BARTÓK
SONATA

FOR TWO PIANOS
AND PERCUSSION



73022070

B O O S E Y & H A W K E S
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NET PRICE

This work exists in two versions—the first, as in the present score, *Sonata for two pianos and percussion*; the second, with an orchestral accompaniment, entitled *Concerto for two pianos with orchestra*. The piano parts in the orchestral version differ in some instances from the version without orchestra. These passages are printed in small type.

If performed *with orchestra*, the grouping of the percussion should be the same as indicated in the plan, *i.e.* near the two pianos. The place of the conductor is in front, between the pianos.

If performed *without orchestra*, one of the pianists should lead the whole ensemble. In addition, he should supervise the percussion players during rehearsal and see that the requirements of the score are strictly observed.

PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

3 Timpani	Cymbal suspended
Xylophone	Pair of Cymbals
Side Drum with snares	Bass Drum
Side Drum without snares	Triangle
	Tam-Tam

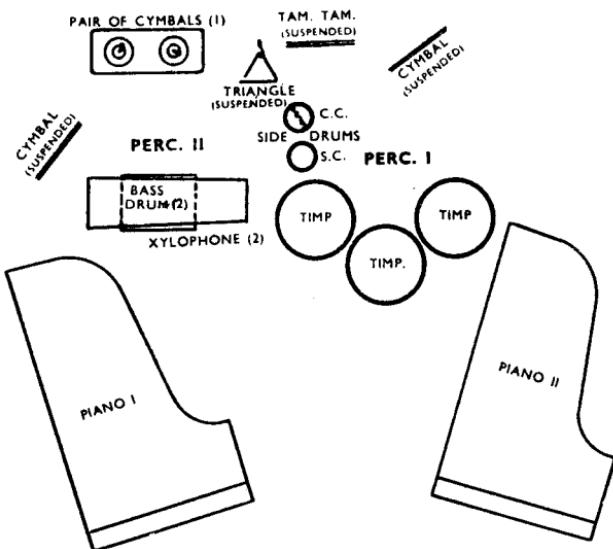
The *Orchestral Version* is scored for :—

Flutes I & II (2nd doubling Piccolo)
Oboes I & II (2nd doubling Cor Anglais)
Clarinets I & II in B \flat and A
Bassoons I & II (2nd doubling Double Bassoon)
Horns I, II, III, IV in F
Trumpets I & II in C
Trombones I, II, III
Celesta
Strings

Duration approx. 24½ mins.

First performance (without orchestra) in Basle, January 16th, 1938,
at the 10th Anniversary Concert of the Basle Group of the Swiss section
of the International Society for Contemporary Music, by the composer
and Ditta Pásztor (pianos); Fritz Schiesser and Philipp Rühlig
(percussion).

The following plan indicates the grouping of the various instruments :—



- (1) The pair of Cymbals should be laid on cloth, when not in use, to prevent vibration.
- (2) The Xylophone should be placed above or next to the Bass Drum.

NOTES.

The Bass Drum is to be played with a double-headed stick.

The Triangle is to be played (a) with the usual metal beater ; (b) with a thin wooden stick ; (c) with a short, but rather heavy, metal beater ; each according to the indications in the score.

The Cymbal is to be played (a) with an ordinary timpani stick ; (b) with the heavy end of a side drum stick (marked in the score "col legno" or "c.l.")—here the Cymbal should be struck either on the edge or, if indicated, on the dome in the centre ; (c) with a thin wooden stick ; (d) with the blade of a pocket-knife or some similar instrument. The sign "a2" indicates that two Cymbals should be clashed.

The Side Drums, either with or without snares, are to be played with the usual sticks. If, however, the Side Drum with snares should sound too loud, thinner sticks may be used especially in mezzoforte, piano and pianissimo passages (the same as those mentioned above in (c) for the cymbal). The snares of the Side Drum should be released when the instrument is not in use, to prevent vibration.

Experience has proved that two skilled players are sufficient for the whole percussion part. Should this in some cases prove difficult, a third player may be employed for the Xylophone, which in this case should be placed either behind or in front of the other percussion instruments.

SONATA

for
two Pianos and Percussion

BÉLA BARTÓK

I

Assai lento, $\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 70$

Piano I

Piano II

Percussion I

Percussion II

Timpani

6 8 9 8 6 8

6

poco sf

p

pp

10 p, esp.

10

Cymbal c. L.

Side Drum s. c.*

8 p

9 8 7 7 7

**col legno*.. with the heavy end of a drum stick, on the dome.

***s. c. (senza corda)* means: without snares.

[10]

P. I.

poco ff

ppp

P. II.

ff

p, esp.

pp

Cym. c.i.*

Perc. II.

S. D. s.c.

p

* With the heavy end of a drum stick, on the edge.

[14]

poco a poco

P. I.

p

mp

cresc.

P. II.

poco a poco

accel..

mp

cresc.

Tam-Tam

ppp

pp

P.I

P.II

Un poco più mosso, $\text{♩} = \text{ca. 88}$

Perc. I

Temp.

Tam-Tam f

Perc. II

S. D. o. o. p

p f

* S. D. o. o. (con corda) means: WITH SHARPS.

P.I

poco a poco accelerando e sempre $\boxed{21}$

P.II

poco a poco accelerando e sempre $\boxed{21}$

Temp.

Perc. I

Bass Drum p

più agitato.

P. I *p* *cresc.*

P. II *p* *cresc.*

Timp.

Perc. I

Perc. II Bass Drum

[26]

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

cresc.

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc.

al,

al,

*, * al, *, *

Principal Theme

9

32

Allegro molto $\text{J} = 182$

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

32

Allegro molto $\text{J} = 182$

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

37

P. I (sim.)

P. II (sim.)

Timp.

Perc. I

37

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

5

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

41

P. I.

(3+2)

3+5+3

P. II.

mf

2va

Timp.

Perc. I.

mf

S. D. o. c.

mf

S. D. s. c.

Perc. II.

B. D.

mf

p

P. I.

P. II.

Timp.

Perc. I.

S. D. o. c.

B. D.

P. I

P. II

Tim.

Perc. I

S. D. e. c.

Perc. II

B. D.

50

f

*

P. I

P. II

Tim.

Perc. I

S. D. e. c.

Perc. II

B. D.

57

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

S. D. c. c.

Perc. II B. D.

The score consists of six staves. P. I has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. P. II has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Timp. has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Perc. I has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. S. D. c. c. has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. Perc. II has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music includes various dynamics like ff, ff cresc., ff decresc., and ff. There are grace notes, slurs, and specific performance instructions like 'gliss.' and 'sf'.

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

Xylophone

Perc. II

The score continues with six staves. P. I and P. II switch to a key signature of one sharp. Timp. and Perc. I continue their patterns. Xylophone and Perc. II enter with new patterns. Dynamics include ff, ff cresc., ff decresc., and ff.

61

P.I.

P.II

P.II*

Perc. I

S. D. c. o.

Xyl.

Perc. II

S. D. s. c.

65

P.I.

P.II

P.II*

Timp.

Perc. I

S. D. s. c.

Perc. II

*The version in small notes should be played if the Sonata is performed with orchestral accompaniment.

P.I

P.I

P.II

Timp.

Perc. I

69

ben marcato

etc.

ben marcato

P.I

P.I

ben marcato

P.II

Timp.

Perc. I

Bassoon

P.I

P.I

dim.

P.II

dim.

Bassoon

P. I

60

P. II

60

Temp.

Perc. I

1' 18"

Un poco più tranquillo, L. = 104

P. I

p dolce

64

Un poco più tranquillo, L. = 104

P. II

Temp.

Perc. I

P. I

P. II

B. & H. 8675

P. I

91 Tempo I (♩ = 132)

P. II

91 Tempo I pp (♩ = 132)

Perc. I

Timp.

tranquillo (♩ = 104)

P. II

95 Un poco più
ff

Perc. I

5+8

95 Un poco più

mp, espr.

*** ***

P. I

8 bb

P. II

99

tranquillo (♩ = 104)

Perc. I

Timp.

99

p

mf

P.I

Tempo I ralent. al

P.II

Tempo I *mf* ralent. al

Timp.

Perc. I

p 85"

P.I

Più tranquillo (♩ = 104) poco a poco stringendo

P.II

Più tranquillo (♩ = 104) poco a poco stringendo

Perc. II

s Tam-Tam *pp*

P.I

112

P.II

112

Perc. II

s Tam-Tam

al Più mosso

d=176

P. I

118

P. II

Tam-Tam

Perc. II

B. D.

P. I

P. II

B. D.

Perc. II

B. D.

P. I

123

P. II

123

128

P. I.

P. II.

Xyl.

Perc. II

128

Vivo $d = 68$

P. I.

P. II.

Timp.

Perc. I

133

Vivo $d = 68$

142

sempre simile, non troppo legato

poco a poco cresc.

sempre simile, non troppo legato

poco a poco cresc.

B. & H. 8675

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

148

cresc.

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

148

P. I

P. II

Timp.

pochiss. allarg.

154

pochiss. allarg.

Perc. I

165

Timp.

Meno mosso, tranquillo $\text{♩} = 104$

166

p, dolce

167

Meno mosso, tranquillo $\text{♩} = 104$

p, dolce

166

171

166

171

Perc. II

Trum-Tam

ppp

175

rit. quasi Tempo I (Vivo, $\text{J} = 144$)

P. I

P. II

Perc. II

S. D. c.c.

rit.

quasi Tempo I (Vivo, $\text{J} = 144$)

sempre stacc.

p

—

P. I

P. II

Perc. II

S. D. c.c.

rit.

quasi Tempo I (Vivo, $\text{J} = 144$)

sempre stacc.

p

—

182

P. I

P. II

Perc. II

Triangle c.1.*

c.1.

182

sempre stacc.

p

*col legno means: with wooden stick

B. 4 H. 8675

188

P. I

P. II

Trgl.c.i.

o.l.

ord*

c.l.

mf

pp

*ord. means: in the ordinary way (with metal beater.)

P. I

P. II

Trgl.c.i.

cresc.

Perc. II

195

Tempo I (non
troppo vivo) $\text{♩} = 126$

P. I

dim.

p

P. II

mf

195

Tempo I (non
troppo vivo) $\text{♩} = 126$

p, sempre stacc.

198

P. I

P. II

Temp.

Perc. I

Temp.

198

P. I

P. II

Temp.

Perc. I

Temp.

203

P. I

P. II

Temp.

Perc. I

Temp.

B.I { 208 *sempre simile*
B.II { 208 *sempre simile*
Timp.
Perc. I

B.I {
B.II {
Timp.
Perc. I

B.I {
B.II {
Timp.
Perc. I

B.I {
B.II {
Timp.
Perc. I

J. = 120 [217]

P. I. ff meno f ff

P. I* ff p cresc. - - - - - ff

J. = 120 [217]

P. II. f p cresc. - - - - - ff meno f

P. II* f p cresc. - - - - - ff

Timp. mf f

Perc. I

Xyl. ff

Perc. II

*The version in small notes should be played if the Sonata is performed with orchestral accompaniment.

[221]

P. I {

meno f *ff* *meno f* *ff*

P. I'' {

P. II {

ff *meno f* *ff* *f*

P. II'' {

Timp.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

225

P.I

P.I*

P.II

P.II*

Timp.

Perc. I

226

ff

s

s

227

P.I

P.II

f

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P. I

232

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

ff

ff

235

P. I

mf

P. II

mf

Timp.

Perc. I

mf

p

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

P. D.

=

P. I

242

P. II

242

Timp.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

P. I

P. II

Per. II

B. D.

248

P. I

p

P. II

p, ma intenso

cresc.

f

Timp.

Per. I

p

Xyl.

Per. II

252

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

256

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Xyl.

P. I

260

Un poco tranquillo

P. II

260

Un poco tranquillo

Perc. I

Tim.

Perc. II

Xyl.

264

Perc. I

Temp.

268

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

cresc.

poco allarg. - al

P. I.

P. II.

Perc. I

Tim.

2'29"

274
Un poco maestoso, $\text{♩} = 112$

G.S. 8

P. I.

(2a)

274
Un poco maestoso, $\text{♩} = 112$

P. I.

(2a)

274
Un poco maestoso, $\text{♩} = 112$

P. II.

(2a)

Tim.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

*The version in small notes should be played if the Sonata is performed with orchestral accompaniment.

278

P. I.

P. II.

Timpani.

Perc. I.

Xyl.

Perc. II.

283

P. I.

P. II.

Timpani.

Perc. I.

Xyl.

Perc. II.

◆ When played with orchestra the 2nd Piano part from ◆ to *

286

P. I.

P. II.

P. II.

Tim.

Perc. I

292

Tranquillo, $\text{d} = 104$

P. I.

P. II.

P. II.

Perc. I

292

Tranquillo, $\text{d} = 104$

S + G

poco rit.

p, dolce

0.1st

87 pp

** c. l. means: with wooden stick

P. I

296

P. II

Trgl.

Perc. I

296

P. I

301

P. II

Trgl.

Perc. I

301

Xyl.

Perc. II

P. I

P. II

Trgl.

Xyl.

Perc. I

Perc. II

309
MOSSO, $\text{♩} = \text{ca.} 120-126$

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Trgl.

Xyl.

Perc. I

Perc. II

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

317

P. I

p, ma intenso

P. II

317

P. I

P. II

p, espr.

326

P. I

poco rallentando
dim.
calando

P. II

326

poco rallentando

Tam-Tam
p
S. D. s. c.

332

Vivo, $\text{d} = 66-68$

P. II

S. D. s. c.

Perc. II

339

sempr. simile

P. II

S. D. s. c.

Perc. II

sempr. simile

B. & H. 8675

P. I

346

P. II

S. D. c.c.

Poco. II

S. D. c.c.

sempre simile

P. I

P. II

Poco. II

S. D. c.c.

353

P. I

P. II

Poco. II

S. D. c.c.

sempre simile

P. I

P. II

Perc. II

S. D. e. c.

360

più f **360**

meno f

364

(sempre meno f)

più f

364

meno f

p

sotto

f maro.

sopra

f maro.

368

368

p

f

S.D.e.c.

S.D.e.c.

p

P. I

P. II

=

P. I

P. II

=

P. I

377

P. II

377

= poco rallent.

383

P. I

Perc. II

B. D.

p

al

Vivacissimo, $\text{d} = \text{ca. 69}$

P. I

389

Vivacissimo, $\text{d} = \text{ca. 69}$

P. II

389

S. D. c. c.

mf

Perc. I

S. D. s. c.

mf

Perc. II

B. D.

P. II

Perc. I

S. D. c. c.

Perc. II

B. D.

P. I

P. II

S. D. c.c.

Perc. I

S. D. s.c.

Perc. II

B.D.

396

P. I

P. II

S. D. c.c.

Perc. I

S. D. s.c.

Perc. II

B.D.

401

401 cresc.

p cresc.

P. I

P. II

Perc. I

Perc. II

406

allargando

P. I

P. II

Perc. I

Meno vivo, $\text{d} = 176$

P. I

410

Meno vivo, $\text{d} = 176$

P. II

410

Meno vivo, $\text{d} = 176$

Perc. I

S. D. c. o.

Xyl.

Perc. II

ff

allarg.

417

Quasi a tempo
 $\text{d} = 176-158$

P. I

meno f

*

allarg.

417

Quasi a tempo
 $\text{d} = 176-158$

P. II

meno f

*

Timpani.

1' 30"

P. I

P. II

=

P. I

f, marc.

423

P. II

cresc.

423

=

P. I

meno f

429

P. I¹

meno f

429

P. II

meno f

429

poco allarg.. al

P. I

P. II

P. I+

poco allarg. - - al

poco allarg.. al

433

Tempo I. (d. = 132)

P. I

più f

ff

f

433

Tempo I. (d. = 132)

P. II

più f

ff

f

Timp.

Perc. I

Xyl.

ff

ff

Perc. II

ff

437

P. I.

P. II.

Timp.

Perc. I

poco allarg.

440

P. I.

P. II.

Timp.

Perc. I

37"

Duration approx. 12' 10"

II

Lento, ma non troppo, $\text{♩}=\text{ca. } 60$ with a thin wooden stick
on the extreme edge.....

on the dome

Percussion I

Percussion II

• means: in the centre, ♩ means: on the extreme edge of the skin.

P. I

Perc. I Cym. on the edge with soft headed stick wooden stick (extreme edge) soft headed stick

P. I

P. II

Perc. I wooden stick (extreme edge) soft headed stick

14

P. I

P. II

Perc. I Cym.

S. D. c.c.

Perc. II S. D. s.c.

p

mp

ppp

18

18

21

21

P. I

P. II

Perc. I Cym. *soft headed stick*

Perc. II S. D. c.c.

mf

f

mf

p

più p

f

p

più p

ppp

P. I

P. II

S. D. s.c.

Perc. II

1' 58"

= **[28]**
Un poco più andante $\text{♩} = 76$

P. I

[28]
Un poco più andante $\text{♩} = 76$

P. II

(Tam-Tam)

poch. rit. a tempo **[37]**

P. I

[37]

poch. rit. a tempo **[37]**

P. II

Perc. II

54

P. I

P. II

Perc. II

41

P. I

P. II

Perc. II

poco - a - poco - più -

P. I

f

poco - a -

moro.

poco - più -

P. II

agitato, $\text{d} = 88$ 45

P. I

P. I

Agitato, $\text{d} = 88$ 45

P. II

agitato, $\text{d} = 88$ 45

P. III

agitato, $\text{d} = 88$ 45

Cym. heavy wood a stick, on the edge

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

calmandosi . . .

a tempo ($\text{d} = \text{ca. } 72$) molto espr. la melodia 48

P. I

P. II

a tempo ($\text{d} = \text{ca. } 72$)

(mf) espr. la melodia

Tim.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

1' 2"

P. I

P. II

Tim.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

P. I

P. II

Tim.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

Poco rubato

56

P. I { *p* 12

Poco rubato

56

P. II {

Tim.

Perc. I {

Xyl.

Perc. II {

=

P. I {

P. II { *p* 12

12

strin .

=

P. I {

cresc. 12

P. II {

12

strin .

=

P. I {

cresc. 12

P. II {

12

58 gen - do - al

P.I. (Piano I) consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of four sharps. The music features eighth-note patterns with various dynamics like forte, piano, and sforzando. Slurs are used to group notes.

gen - do - al

P.II (Piano II) consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of four sharps. The music features eighth-note patterns with various dynamics like forte, piano, and sforzando. Slurs are used to group notes.

Più mosso, $\text{♩} = 96$

[60] cresc.

P.I. (Piano I) consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of four sharps. The music features eighth-note patterns with dynamics like forte, piano, and sforzando. Slurs are used to group notes. Measure 60 starts with a forte dynamic.

Più mosso, $\text{♩} = 96$

[60]

P.II (Piano II) consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of four sharps. The music features eighth-note patterns with dynamics like forte, piano, and sforzando. Slurs are used to group notes. Measure 60 starts with a forte dynamic.

P.I. (Piano I) consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of four sharps. The music features eighth-note patterns with dynamics like forte, piano, and sforzando. Slurs are used to group notes.

P.I. (Piano I) consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of four sharps. The music features eighth-note patterns with dynamics like forte, piano, and sforzando. Slurs are used to group notes.

P.II (Piano II) consists of two staves. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of four sharps. The music features eighth-note patterns with dynamics like forte, piano, and sforzando. Slurs are used to group notes. Measure 60 starts with a forte dynamic.

When played with orchestra the 2nd Piano part from ♦ to ♦

B. & H. 8675

P. I

P. II

Side Drum c.c.

Perc. II

mf

P. I

P. II

Perc. II

p

rallentando

P. I

rallentando

P. II

più p

Tempo I

66

P. I

P. II

=

P. II

Cym. always with soft headed stick

Perc. I

3	2	pp	4
2	3		4

S.D.c.

Perc. II

3	2	p	4
2	3		4

S.D.s.c.

=

P. II

Cym.

Perc. I

4	3	2
4	3	2

S.D.c.c.

Perc. II

4	3	2
4	3	2

S.D.s.c.

P. I

P. II

Cym.

Perc. I

S. D. c. e.

Perc. II

S. D. s. c.

2

3

2

3

2

3

2

P. I

18

Perc. I

Cym.

S. D. c. e.

Perc. II

S. D. s. c.

2

3

2

3

2

3

2

P. I

70

P. II

Perc. I

Cym.

S.D.c.c.

Perc. II

S.D.s.c.

P. I

70

(sempre)

$\frac{1}{2} \text{ f}$

$\frac{3}{2} p$

cresc.

poch. ritard.

dim.

$\frac{3}{2} \text{ f}$

$\frac{3}{2} \text{ p}$

$\frac{3}{2} \text{ mf}$

$\frac{3}{2} \text{ dim.}$

$\frac{3}{2} \text{ p}$

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[24] Un poco mosso, $\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 69$

P. I *p, esp.* *mf*

P. II *p* *mp* *cresc.*

Tim. *p*

Perc. I *p*

S. D.s.c. *poco cresc.*

Perc. II $\frac{4}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{4}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{4}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$

tornando

al Tempo I

[81]

P. I *dim.* *p* *più p*

P. II *dim.* *p*

Tim. *dim.* *più p*

Perc. I *dim.* *p*

[85]

Più andante, $\text{♩} = 76$

P. I

P. II

[85] Più andante, $\text{♩} = 76$

P. II

Perc. I

tornando - - - al Tempo I ($\text{♩} = \text{ca.} 66$)

[89]

P. I

P. II

tornando - - - al Tempo I ($\text{♩} = \text{ca.} 66$)

[89]

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

Xylo.

Perc. II

III

Allegro non troppo, $\text{d} = \text{ca. } 125\text{--}132$

Piano I

5

(2a)

Allegro non troppo, $\text{d} = \text{ca. } 125\text{--}132$

Piano II

5

(2a)

Timpani

Percussion I

Xylophone

Percussion II

f

P.I

11

P.II

11

Timp.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

8

P. I

18

19

Perc. I

Perc. II

Tim.

Xyl.

Perc. I

Perc. II

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

27

28

P. I

P. II

Tim.

Xyl.

Perc. I

Perc. II

28

35

P. I.

P. II.

Cymbals

Xyl.

Perc. II

a 2 clashed

pp

p cresc.

f

cresc.

mf

Timp.

Cym.

p

Xyl.

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P. I

52

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

Triangle

Perc. II

Side Drum s.c.

53

P. I

56

P. II

Perc. I

Trg1.

Perc. II

S. D. s.c.

57

f with heavy metal beater
(short and rather thick)

P. I

P. II

=

P. I

P. II

=

P. I

accel. al Più mosso, $\text{d} = 152$

P. II

accel. al Più mosso, $\text{d} = 152$

83

P. I

P. II

Perc. II

Trgl.

cresc.

as before

as before

ff

83

p

91

mf

91

p

cresc.

mf

dim.

cresc.

mf

dim.

103

poco rall. Tempo I

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

1' 37"

103

poco rall. Tempo I

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

ff

P. I { III

P. II { III

Timp.

Perc. I

P. I { cresc.

P. II { cresc.

Bass Drum

Perc. II

with heavy wooden stick on the edge of the skin (till Tempo I)

- al Più mosso, $\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 160$

P. I { f

P. II { f

S. D. c. c.

Perc. I { S. D. c. c.

Perc. II { B. D.

p

mf

mf

mf

115 stringendo.

115 stringendo.

115

B. & H. 8675

P. I

P. II

S. D. o. c.

Perc. I

Perc. II

B. D.

127

più f

127

più f

p

P. I

P. II

B. D.

cresc

cresc

p

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

Perc. II

tornando al Tempo I

134

ff

tornando al Tempo I

134

ff

p

B. & H. 8675

rallent.

P. I

(140)

a tempo (d=132)

P. II

(140)

a tempo (d=132)

Timp.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

(144)

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

(152)

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

P. I

177

P. I

P. II

Xyl.

Perc. II

=

183

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

P. I

189

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

190

P. I

195

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

196

P. I

199

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

mf, ben marc.

leggero

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

207

P. I

più p

Timp.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

p *più p* *p* *pp*

217

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

Xylo.

Perc. II

223

P. I

P. II

Timp.

Perc. I

Xylo.

Perc. II

P. I

P. II

Tim.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

229

P. I

229

P. II

Tim.

Perc. I

Xyl.

Perc. II

P. I

233

P. II

233

Timp.

Xyl.

Perc. I

Perc. II

237

P. I

237

P. II

cresc.

ac - cel - er - ando -

P. I

cresc.

ac - cel - er - ando -

P. II

B. & H. 8675

[248]

P.I. al Più mosso, $\text{d}=144$

P.I. al Più mosso, $\text{d}=144$

P.II

Perc. I

Timp.

Xyl.

Perc. II

$1' 50''$

[256]

P.I. tornan

P.I. tornan

P.II tornan

Timp. do

Xyl.

Perc. II do

al ♦ **Tempo I**

260

P.I

P.I*

al ♦ **Tempo I**

260

P.II

Tim.

Perc. I

Perc. II

=

P.I

P.II

A ♦

Tim.

Perc. I

Perc. II

menoſ

♦ When played with orchestra, both Pianos tacet from ♦ to *

B. & H. 8875

P.I

[269]

P.II

[269]

=

P.I

[277] Più mosso, $\text{♩} = 144$

P.II

[277] Più mosso, $\text{♩} = 144$

=

P.I

P.II

[287] **Tempo I**

P.I.

P.II

Timp.

Perc. I

[287] **Tempo I**

pp

mf

pp

mf

[294]

P.I.

P.II

Timp.

Perc. I

[294]

p

mf

p

mf

P.I

P.II

Timp.

Perc. I

301

P.I

301

P.II

Perc. I

Cym. with soft headed stick

Perc. II

Cyms. clashed ^{a 2}

pp sim.

309

P.I

309

P.II

Perc. II

Cyms.

strin - gen -

strin - gen -

do

P.I

P.I

do

P.II

P.II

315

al Più mosso, $\text{d} = 160$

P.I

P.I

cresc.

315

al Più mosso, $\text{d} = 160$

P.II

P.II

cresc.

Perc. I

S.D.c.c.

S.D.s.c.

*p**mp*

with heavy wooden stick on the edge of the skin (until 325)

Perc. II

B.D.

*p**mp*

P.I

P.II

Perc.I

Perc.II

B.D.

S.D.c.c.

S.D.a.c.

mf

mf

325

P.I

P.II

Timp.

Perc.I

S.D.c.c.

S.D.a.c.

ff

ff

f

Perc.II

B.D.

mf

mf

P.I

329

P.II

Timp.

Perc. I

329

f

sf

sf => *mf*

P.I

sempe stringendo

dim.

P.II

b

dim.

sempe stringendo

b

b

dim.

Timp.

Perc. I

336

P.I

P.II

Timp.

336

P.I

P.II

Timp.

Perc.I

dim.

P.I

P.II

Timp.

P.I

P.II

Timp.

Perc.I

344

P.I

P.II

Timp.

344

P.II

Timp.

Perc.I

351

ralent. - - - al Tempo I (♩ = 126)

P.I.

P.II.

Timp.

Cym.

S.D.c.c.

with soft-headed stick

351

ralent. - - - al Tempo I (♩ = 126)

(♩ = 126) *

1'34" pp

P.I.

P.II.

Timp.

Cym.

S.D.c.c.

◆ When played with orchestra, the 1st Piano takes from ♫ to *

8

P.I.

360

p

(*)

P.II

360

mp

Temp.

Perc. I

Perc. II

S.D.s.c.

p

365

d = 132

P.I.

365

d = 132

P.II

p

370

>>

Temp.

Perc. I

S.D.s.c.

pp

Perc. II

* Only to be played in orchestral version

P.I

P.II

Perc. II Trgl. (wooden stick) c.f.

[379]

poco rit. a tempo

P.I

P.II

[379]

poco rit. a tempo

Perc. I Tim.

Perc. II Trgl. (2a)

Perc. II S.D.c.c. pp

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P.I

387

p

P.II

Timp.

Pero. I

S.D.c.c.

Pero. II

S.D.s.c.

387

pp

più p

P.I

395

P.II

Timp.

Pero. I

S.D.s.c.

395

p

P.I

P.II

Perc. II

with 2 very light and thin sticks
S.D.c.e. *pp*

cal - - man - - do - si - 405

P.I

P.II

Perc. I

Cym.

Perc. II

S.D.c.e.

a 2 clashed *ppp* *semper dim.*

412

al $\text{d} = 100$ accel. a tempo ($\text{d} = 128$)

P.I.

P.II.

Perc. I Cym. * ppp

Perc. II S.D.c.c.

412

al $\text{d} = 100$ accel. a tempo ($\text{d} = 128$)

P.I.

P.II.

Perc. I Cym. * pppp

Perc. II S.D.c.c.

Rudapest, 1937. VII - VIII

calando $\frac{1}{16}$

* with the fingernail, or the blade of a pocketknife, on the very edge.

Duration approx. 6' 16"

Total Duration approx. 24' 24"