

MUSIK  
ZU  
SHAKESPEARES  
WAS IHR WOLLT  
VON  
ENGELBERT HUMPERDINCK

---

VOLLSTÄNDIGER KLAVIERAUSZUG

VON  
OTTO WITTENBECHER

PREIS M. 7,50 n.



LEIPZIG  
MAX BROCKHAUS

1908

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Erste Aufführung im Deutschen Theater in Berlin  
am 17. Oktober 1907.

*Bühnenmäßige Aufführungen dieser  
Musik, auch wenn es sich nur um  
einzelne Nummern — mit oder ohne  
Orchester — handelt, sind rechts-  
widrig ohne Einwilligung der Firma  
Max Brockhaus in Leipzig.*

# WAS IHR WOLLT

Aufführungsrecht  
vorbehalten

## 1 EINLEITUNG (Serenade)

E. Humperdinck

Zart und leidenschaftlich bewegt

[Vier Musiker - Violine, Bratsche, Viola da Gamba (letztere eventuell durch ein Violoncell zu ersetzen) und Gitarre - auf der Bühne, die übrigen unsichtbar hinter der Szene]

(Vorhang auf)

KLAVIER

The musical score is written for piano and is divided into five systems. The key signature is two sharps (D major) and the time signature is 3/4. The score begins with a piano (p) dynamic and features a prominent triplet accompaniment in the right hand. The first system includes a rehearsal mark 'A' and dynamic markings of piano (p), forte (f), and piano (p). The second system continues the triplet accompaniment. The third system features a section marked 'A' and includes a dynamic marking of piano (p). The fourth system includes a section marked 'VI.' and features a dynamic marking of forte (f). The fifth system concludes with a dynamic marking of pianissimo (pp). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The word 'KLAVIER' is written vertically on the left side of the first system. The word 'Vorhang auf' is written above the first system. The word 'A' is written above the first system. The word 'VI.' is written above the fourth system. The word 'Br.Vc.' is written above the third system. The word 'R.H.' is written below the first system. The word 'L.H.' is written below the first system. The word 'R.H.' is written below the second system. The word 'L.H.' is written below the third system. The word 'R.H.' is written below the fourth system. The word 'L.H.' is written below the fourth system. The word 'R.H.' is written below the fifth system. The word 'L.H.' is written below the fifth system.

HEBZOG: Wenn die Musik der Liebe Nahrung gibt, spielt weiter!  
 DUKE: If music be the food of love, play on!

Gebt mir voller Maß, daß so die  
 Give me excess of it, that sur-

B

Solo-Vc. Solo-Vl.

*p* mit zartem Ausdruck

übersatte Lust erkrank' und sterbe!  
 feiting, the appetite may sicken, and so die.

*poco rit.*

C *a tempo*

*p* *cresc.*

D

*f*

HERZOG: Die Weise noch einmal!  
 DUKE: That strain a - gain!

Sie starb so  
 It had a dying

*pp*

hin, o sie beschlich mein Ohr! Dem Weste gleich, der auf ein  
fell o it come over my ear, like the sweet sound, that breathes

Musical notation for the first system. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features a series of triplets in the right hand. The piano accompaniment is in bass clef, also featuring triplets in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand.

Veilchenbette lieblich haucht und Däfte stiehlt und  
upon a bank of vio - lets, Hea - ling and giving o -

Musical notation for the second system. The vocal line continues with triplets. The piano accompaniment includes a 'cresc.' marking in the left hand. The system concludes with a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

gibt!  
dour!

Musical notation for the third system. The vocal line continues with triplets. The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings 'Br.' and 'VI.'. The system concludes with a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

Musical notation for the fourth system. The vocal line continues with triplets. The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings 'Vel.', 'p', and 'pp'. The system concludes with a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

HERZOG: Genug! Nicht mehr!  
DUKE: Enough: no more!  
*poco riten.*

Musical notation for the fifth system. The vocal line continues with triplets. The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings 'pp'. The system concludes with a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

# 2 STÄNDCHEN

Mäßig langsam

Gitarre

NARR  
(CLOWN)

KLAVIER  
(oder HARFE)

*p* *f* *p*

Ton! \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gang. \_\_\_\_\_  
*low:* \_\_\_\_\_  
*sure:* \_\_\_\_\_

Daß des We- ges Ziel am  
 Was zu lan- ge steht, wird  
*Trip no further, pret- ty*  
*In de - lay there lies no*

End' doch stets der Lieb- ste sei, das kennt doch je- des wei- sen Man- nes  
 ran- zig; komm und küß mich, hol- de Zwanzig, denn die Ju- gend währt nicht  
*sweet- ing, your- neys end in lo- vers meet- ing, eve- ry wise man's son doth*  
*plen- ty; then come kiss me, sweet and twen- ty, youth's a stuff will not en-*

*p* *f*

Sohn. \_\_\_\_\_  
 lang. \_\_\_\_\_  
*know:* \_\_\_\_\_  
*dure:* \_\_\_\_\_

# KANON

NARR  
(CLOWN)

§ Narr

Musical notation for Narr (Clown) in treble clef, key of A major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

Halt's Maul du Hund, halt's Maul du Hund, halt dein Maul, halt dein Maul, halt dein  
Hold peace thou knave, hold peace thou knave, hold thy peace, hold thy peace, hold thy

BLEICHENWANG

Musical notation for Bleichenwang in treble clef, key of A major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes.

(Wau wau! Wau wau! Wau wau wau  
(Hold peace. hold peace, hold peace, hold

TOBIAS

Musical notation for Tobias in treble clef, key of A major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

(Halt's Maul du Hund, halt's Maul du Hund, halt dein Maul, halt dein Maul, halt dein  
(Hold peace thou knave, hold peace thou knave, hold thy peace, hold thy peace, hold thy

Musical notation for Narr (Clown) in treble clef, key of A major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

Maul du Hund! Halt's Maul du Hund, halt's Maul du Hund, halt dein Maul, halt dein Maul, halt dein Maul du Hund!  
peace thou knave! Hold peace thou knave, hold peace thou knave, hold thy peace, hold thy peace, hold thy peace thou knave!

§ Bleichenwang

Musical notation for Bleichenwang in treble clef, key of A major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes.

wau wau wau!) Halt's Maul du Hund, halt's Maul du Hund, halt dein Maul, halt dein Maul, halt dein Maul du Hund! Halt's  
peace, hold peace!) Hold peace thou knave, hold peace thou knave, hold thy peace, hold thy peace, hold thy peace thou knave! Hold

§ Tobias

Musical notation for Tobias in treble clef, key of A major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

Maul du Hund! Wau wau! Wau wau! Wau wau wau wau wau wau!) Halt's  
peace thou knave! Hold peace, hold peace!

Musical notation for Narr (Clown) in treble clef, key of A major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes.

Wau wau! Wau wau! Wau wau wau wau wau wau! Halt's  
Hold peace! Hold peace! Hold peace, hold peace, hold peace, hold peace, hold peace, hold

Musical notation for Tobias in treble clef, key of A major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

Maul du Hund, halt's Maul du Hund! Halt dein Maul, halt dein Maul, halt dein Maul du Hund!  
peace thou knave, hold peace thou knave! Hold thy peace, hold thy peace, hold thy peace thou knave!

Musical notation for Tobias in treble clef, key of A major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

Maul du Hund, halt's Maul du Hund! Halt dein Maul, halt dein Maul, halt dein Maul du Hund! Halt's  
peace thou knave, hold peace thou knave! Hold thy peace, hold

Musical notation for Tobias in treble clef, key of A major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

wau wau wau! Halt dein Maul! Wau wau wau wau wau wau wau wau wau wau! wau! wau!  
peace thou knave! Hold thy peace, hold peace!

Musical notation for Tobias in treble clef, key of A major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

Maul du Hund! Halt dein Maul! Wau wau wau wau wau wau wau wau wau wau! wau! wau!  
peace thou knave! Hold thy peace, hold peace!

Musical notation for Tobias in treble clef, key of A major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

Maul du Hund! Halt dein Maul! Wau wau wau wau wau wau wau wau wau wau! wau! wau!  
peace thou knave! Hold thy peace, hold peace!

## KÜCHENSZENE

(Ohne Begleitung zu singen)

## a) Bänkellieder

Gitarre  
(ad lib.)

TOBIAS

„Drei lust'-ge Kerl sind wir, sind wir, sind wir!“ (Dialog) „Es  
*“Three mer-ry man be we, be we, be we!” “There*

KLAVIER  
oder HARFE  
(ad lib.)

lebt ein Mann in Ba-by-lon“ Fräu-lein! Fräu-lein! Hop-sa, hei-sa,  
*dwelt a man in Bu-by-lon” La-dy! La-dy! Til-ly val-ly,*

Fräu-lein! (Dialog) „O zwölf-ter Tag im Wintermond, Wintermond, Win-termond!“ (Dialog)  
*La-dy! “O the twelfth day of De-cember, De-cember, De-cember!”*

## b) Duett

Sehr frei und übertrieben im Vortrag

Gitarre  
(ad lib.)NARR  
(CLOWN)Man siehst ihm  
*His eyes do*

TOBIAS

Leb wohl mein Schatz, ich muß von hin - nen gehn!  
*Fare-well dear heart, since I must needs be gone!*

KLAVIER  
oder HARFE  
(ad lib.)

an, bald ist's um ihn ge - sehn!  
*show, his days are al - most done!—*

Ich ster - be nim - mer -  
*But I will ne - ver*

Da, Jun - ker, lügt Ihr sehr! —  
*Sir To - by, there you lie! —*

mehr! —  
*die! —*

Heiß ich gleich ihn  
*Shall I bid him*

Was wird draus ent - stehn? —  
*What an if you do? —*

gehn? —  
*go? —*

Sag ich's frei ihm ins Ge -  
*Shall I bid him go, and spare*

Nein, nein, nein, nein, Ihr wagt es nicht! (Dialog)  
*O no, no, no, you dare — not!*

sieht? —  
*not? —*

## SPINNERLIED

(II. Akt, 4. Szene)

(Stichwort:)

HERZOG: „So sucht ihn auf und spielt die Weis indes“  
DUKE: "Seek him out, and play the tune the while."

Mäßig bewegt

KLAVIER

Vc.

vi.

Br.

*p*

Vc.

C. B.

*pp*

A

Br.

*p*

*cresc.*

vi. B

*f*

*p*

Br. 1.

Vc.

*pp*

2.

## 6

## „KOMM HERBEI, TOD“

“COME AWAY DEATH”

(II. Akt, 4. Szene)

Langsam und schwermütig

NARR  
(CLOWN)

Komm her - bei, — komm her - bei Tod, —  
Come a - way, — come a - way, death, —

Str. m. Dpf. u. Gt. Vl. Solo

KLAVIER

und ver - senk in Zy - pres - sen den Leib! — Laß mich frei, laß mich  
and in sad cy - press let me be laid; — Fly a - way, fly a -

frei Not. — mich er - schlägt ein hold - se - li - ges Weib! — Im  
way breath; — I am slain by a fair cru - el maid. — My

Br. Vc

grü - nen Kranz, im wei - ßen Kleid, ach ver - sen - ket die  
*shroud of white, stuck all with yew, O, pre - pare it! My*

ar - me See - le, die solch Leid ge - krän - ket!  
*part of death, no one so true did share it.*

Kei - ne Blu - me, kei - ne  
*Not a flow - er, not a*

Blu - me süß, sei ge - streut auf den schwärzli - chen Sarg! - Kei - ne  
*flow - er sweet, on my black cof - fin let there be strawn; Not a*

See - le, kei - ne See - le grüß — mein Ge - bein, wo die Erd' es ver -  
*friend, — not a friend — greet — my poor corpse, where my bones shall be*

barg! — Legt oh - ne Seuf - zer, oh - ne Klag' mich al -  
*thrown! — A thou - sand thou - sand sighs to save, lay me,*

lei - ne, daß kein Treu - lieb - chen  
*o, where sad true lover ne - - ver*

nach mir frag' und wei - ne!  
*find my grave, to weep there!*

## 7

## INTERMEZZO

(vor Beginn des III Aktes)

KLAVIER

Sehr gemächlich

VI. (Das zweite Mal *pp*)

*mf* Br.

Vc.

1. *pp* 2. *mf*

*p*

1. *mf* 2. *p* *dim.* *pp*

# „HE, HÄNSCHEN, LIEBES HÄNSCHEN“

“HEY ROBIN, JOLLY ROBIN”

Mäßig langsam

Gitarre

NARR  
(CLOWN)

KLAVIER  
(oder HARFE)

*p*

He Hänschen, lie-bes Hänschen, was  
Hey Ro-bin, jol-ly Ro-bin, tell

Malv.: Narr! Malv.: Narr!

macht dein Mä-del, was? „Mein Mä-del ist ein Gänschen.“ Sag,  
me how thy la-dy does. “My la-dy is un-kind.” A-

Malv.:  
Narr, sag ich! (Dialog)

wa-rum ist sie das? (Ei ei) Sie liebt 'nen an- dern;..(sie  
las, why is she so? She loves an o- ther... \*)

schwört ihm ew' - ge Treu, — und ich muß wei - ter wan - dern, muß

*p*

lie - ben stets aufs neu, und ich will wei - ter wan - - dern, muß

lie - ben stets aufs neu.)

*p* *dim.*

*dim.* *pp*

## 9

## „ICH BIN FORT, HERR!“

“I AM GONE, SIR!”

(Ohne Begleitung zu singen)

Ziemlich lebhaft

Gitarre  
(ad lib.)

NARR  
(CLOWN)

KLAVIER  
oder HARFE  
(ad lib.)

Ich bin fort, Herr, und aufs Wort, Herr, ich bin  
*I am gone, sir, and anon, sir, Ill be*

gleich wie - der da, oh - ne Zwei - fel, wie der Teu - fel mit der  
*with you a - gain, in a trice— like the old vice,— your—*

Frau Groß - ma - ma. Wer mit Mes - sern von Holz vol - ler  
*need to sus - tain. Who, with dag - ger of lath, in his*

rit. a tempo

rit. p a tempo

Wut und voll Stolz schickt den Teu - fel zum Teu - fel: sei nicht  
 rage and his wrath, cries ah ah to the de - vil: like a

p

faul, Freund, wisch dein Maul, Freund! Nun a - de, ar - mer Teu - fel! Sei nicht  
 mad lad, pare thy nails, dad; a - di - eu, good man de - vil! Like a

p

p

faul, Freund, wisch dein Maul, Freund! Nun a - de, nun a - - de!  
 mad lad. pare thy nails, dad; a - di - eu. good man a - - dieu!

p

# „ALS ICH EIN WINZIGES BÜBCHEN WAR“

“WHEN THAT I WAS AND A LITTLE TINY BOY”

A: ohne Begleitung

(EPILOG)

Gitarre  
(ad lib.)

NARR  
(SLOWY)

KLAVIER  
oder HARFE  
(ad lib.)

1. Als ich ein win - zi - ges Büb - chen war, hop  
2. als ich kam in des Man - nes Stand, hop  
1. When that I was and a lit - tle tin - y boy, with  
2. when I came — to man's es - tate, with

1. hei! bei Re - gen und Wind, da war die Narrheitschon nicht mehr rar, dennder  
2. hei! bei Re - gen und Wind, der Dieb die Tü - re ver - schlos - sen fand, dennder  
1. hey, the wind and the rain, a fool - ish thing was but a toy, for the  
2. hey, the wind and the rain, 'gainst knaves and thieves men shut their gate for the

1. Re - gen, der Re - gen, der reg - net jeg - li - chen Tag. 2. Doch  
2. Re - gen, der Re - gen, der reg - net jeg - li - chen Tag. 3. Doch  
1. rain, — the rain, — it rai - neth e - ve - ry day. 2. But  
2. rain, — the rain, — it rai - neth e - ve - ry day. 3. But

*p*

3. als ich, ach! mir ein Weib ge - freit, hop hei! bei Re - gen und  
 4. als ich, end - lich ins Bet - te sank, hop hei! bei Re - gen und  
 3. when I came — a - las! to wife, with hey, the wind an the  
 4. when I came — un - to my beds, with hey! the wind an the

*p*

3. Wind, da kam vor Prah - len ich gar nicht weit, denn der  
 4. Wind, da war mein Kopf mir vom Sau - fen krank, denn der  
 3. rain, by swagge - ring would I ne - ver thrive, for the  
 4. rain, with ton - pots still had drun - ken heads, for the

3. Re - gen, der Re - gen, der reg - net jeg - li - chen Tag. 4. Und  
 4. Re - gen, der Re - gen, der reg - net jeg - li - chen Tag. 5. Die  
 3. rain. — the rain, — it rai - neth e - ve - ry day. 4. But  
 4. rain. — the rain, — it rai - neth e - ve - ry day. 5. A

*f*

5. Welt ist schon ein al - tes Haus, hop hei! bei Re - gen und  
 5. great while a - go the world be - gun, with hey, the wind an the

*f*

*p* *cresc.*

Wind. Und al - les ist eins, und das Stück ist aus, und ge -  
 rain; but that's all one, our play is done, and we'll

*p* *cresc.*

*f* *f*

fällt's euch, so spie - len wir's jeg - li - chen Tag.  
 stri ve to please you e - ve - ry day.

*f* *f*

# „ALS ICH EIN WINZIGES BÜBCHEN WAR“

“WHEN THAT I WAS AND A LITTLE TINY BOY”

(EPILOG)

B: mit Begleitung

Mäßig schnell

NARR  
(CLOWN)

KLAVIER

Als  
When

ich ein win-zig-es Büb-chen war,  
that I was and a lit-tle tin-y boy,

hop hei - sa, hop  
with hey, with

hei bei Re-gen und Wind,  
hey, the wind and the rain,

da war die Narrheit schon nicht mehr rar,  
a fool-ish thing was but a toy,

Str. *ff*

*dimin.*

VL.

*p*

hop hei - sa, hop hei bei Re-genund Wind.  
*with hey, — with hey, the wind and the rain,*

Demn der Re - gen, der Re - gen, der reg-net jeg-lichen Tag.  
*for the rain, — the rain, — it rai-neth e - ve-ry day.*

Doch  
*But*

als ich kam in des Man - nes Stand, hop hei - sa, hop  
*when I came to man's es - tate, with hey, — with*

hei bei Regen und Wind, der Dieb die Türe ver-schlossen fand, hop  
*hey, the wind and the rain, guinst knaves and thievesmen shut their gate, with*

hei - sa, hop hei bei Re-gen und Wind. Denn der  
*hey, — with hey, the wind and the rain, for the*

Re - gen, der Re - gen, der reg-net jeg-lichen Tag.  
*rain, — the rain, — it raineth e - ve-ry day.*

Und als ich ach! mir ein Weib ge-freit,  
*But when I came a - las! to wife,*

hop - hei - sa, da kam vor Prahlernich gar nicht weit, hop  
*with hey, — by swaggering would I ne - ver thrive, with*

hei - sa, hop hei bei Re-gen und Wind. Denn der  
*hey, — with hey, the wind and the rain, for the*

Re - gen, der Re - gen, der reg - net jeglichen Tag.  
*rain, — the rain, — it rai - neth e - ve - ry day.*

Und als ich endlich ins Bet-te sank,  
*But when I came un - to my beds,*

Vc. v1.

hop hei - sa, da war mein Kopf mir vom Sau-fen krank, hop  
 with hey, ——— with ton - pots still had drunken heads with

hei - sa, hop hei bei Re-gen und Wind, denn der  
 hey, ——— with hey, the wind and the rain, for the

Re - gen, der Re - gen, der reg - net jeg - lichen Tag.  
 rain, ——— the rain, ——— it rai - neth e - ve-ry day.

Die  
 A

## Langsamer

Welt ist schon ein al - tes Haus, hop hei - sa, hop  
*great while a-go the world be - gun, with hey, with*

Str. *p*

## Noch langsamer

hei bei Re - gen und Wind. Und al - les ist gleich, und das  
*hey, the wind and the rain, but that's all one, our...*

*p*

## wieder schneller

Spiel ist aus, und ge - fällts euch, so spie - len wir's jeg - li - chen Tag.  
*play is done, and we'll stri - ve to please you e - ve - ry day.*

*f* Schnell *f*

*ff* *ff* *ff*

# ANHANG

(Für die Einrichtung der Reinhardt'schen Bühne)

## 11

### DREIKÖNIGSABEND

(Nach dem ersten Bild)

Marschweise

KLAVIER

Br.

v1.

*p*

*f*

*p*

*cresc.*

*f*

*p*

Br.

v1.

*p*

The first system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and contains several measures of music, including a triplet of eighth notes in the final measure. The bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

The second system continues the piece. It features a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the middle of the system. The treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, and the bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure.

The third system includes a *Br. C* marking, likely indicating a breath mark for a wind instrument or a caesura. The treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, and the bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure. Dynamics *f* and *p* are indicated.

The fourth system features a *p* (piano) marking in the first measure of the treble staff. The music continues with various note values and rests in both staves.

The fifth system includes a *p* (piano) marking in the second measure of the treble staff. The treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes in the final measure, and the bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes in the final measure.

The sixth system features a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the second measure. The treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, and the bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure. The system concludes with a final measure in the treble staff.

# 12 FASNACHT

(Nach dem sechsten Bilde)

**A**  
**Lebhaft**  
Str. Hrf.

KLAVIER

**B**

The first system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff begins with a series of eighth notes, some grouped in triplets. The bass staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

The second system continues the piece. The treble staff has a more complex texture with chords and moving lines. The bass staff has a simpler accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo).

The third system shows a change in dynamics. The treble staff features a melodic line with some triplets. The bass staff has a consistent accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

The fourth system continues with a similar texture. The treble staff has a melodic line with some rests. The bass staff has a steady accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present.

The fifth system concludes the piece with two endings. The first ending leads back to an earlier section, and the second ending concludes with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. The treble staff has a melodic line, and the bass staff has a steady accompaniment.