

FRANZ LISZT

ORIGINAL
KOMPOSITIONEN

FÜR KLAVIER ZU ZWEI HÄNDEN

TEIL I

HERAUSGEGEBEN VON
EMIL VON SAUER

EIGENTUM DES VERLEGERS · ALLE RECHTE VORBEHALTEN

C. F. PETERS
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Franz Liszts (* 1811 zu Raiding bei Oedenburg in Ungarn, † 1886 zu Bayreuth) Leben geht über die großen Stationen Paris, Weimar, Budapest und Rom. Paris (bis 1842) bildet den Überwinder Thalbergs, den größten Klaviervirtuosen aller Zeiten und genialsten Virtuosenkomponisten. Weimar (bis 1861) sieht den edlen Freund und selbstlosen Förderer Richard Wagners zum Reformator der Klavierkomposition, Schöpfer der modernen Programmsymphonie (symphonischen Dichtung) und großen Dirigenten reifen. Budapest (seit 1875) begeistert ihn zum ungarischen musikalischen Nationalepos der Ungarischen Rhapsodien für Klavier. Rom (seit 1861) läßt den Abbé als Reformator der katholischen Kirchenmusik (Oratorien, Messen) einem durch seine Liebe zur Gräfin d'Agoult (Paris) und Fürstin Sayn-Wittgenstein (Weimar, Rom) romantisch verklärten und bunt bewegten weltlichen Leben resignieren, das edelster Menschlichkeit geweiht war. Der Mensch Liszt war ein Priester der Kunst; mit dem göttlichen Geschenk seines Genius hat er in einer Selbstlosigkeit, einer Hilfsbereitschaft, einer Neidlosigkeit, einer Großherzigkeit im Fördern und Wohltun gewuchert, die unsrer materialistischen Zeit und Kunstübung bereits Legende ward. Den Pianisten Liszt führt ein ungeheurer Weg von der klassischen Wiener Schule seines Lehrers Czerny zum Gipfel modernen Klaviervirtuosentums. Über ein halbes Jahrhundert (1830—86) ist er der pianistische Lehr- und Großmeister der Welt, der als musikalischer Weltbürger und Ritter des Geistes die alte Lakaienstellung des Künstlers endgültig beseitigt. Das Klavier wird unter Liszts Händen zum Orchester; eine neue, rhetorisch-dramatisch erhobene, eine hochpathetische und freskenartig charakterisierende und malende Klaviertechnik löst die alte ab. Mittel, Klanglagen und Klangfarben des Instruments werden bis zum Äußersten der poetischen Idee dienstbar gemacht. Aus dieser

FRANZ LISZT (né en 1811 à Raiding près Oedenburg en Hongrie, mort en 1886 à Bayreuth). Sa vie se passe dans les grands centres de Paris, Weimar, Budapest et de Rome. Paris (jusqu'en 1842) forme le vainqueur de Thalberg, le plus grand virtuose de piano de tous les temps et le virtuose-compositeur le plus génial du monde, Weimar (jusqu'en 1861) voit le noble ami et le protecteur désintéressé de Richard Wagner mûrir en réformateur de la composition pour piano, en créateur de la symphonie moderne de programme (poésie symphonique) et en grand chef d'orchestre. Budapest (depuis 1875) lui inspire l'enthousiasme de l'épopée nationale, musicale hongroise des rhapsodies hongroises pour piano, Rome (depuis 1861), est la cause que l'abbé se résigne comme réformateur de la musique sacrée catholique (oratoires, messes) à une vie aussi romanesque et enchantée par son amour pour la Comtesse d'Agoult (Paris) et la Princesse Sayn-Wittgenstein (Weimar, Rome) que variée et mondaine, une vie qui était consacrée à la plus noble humanité. Liszt, comme homme, fut un prêtre de l'art: il a mis le don divin de son génie au service d'un désintéressement, d'une volonté, de venir en aide, d'une loyauté, d'une générosité en aidant et en faisant du bien qui ont déjà été de la légende pour notre temps, et pour notre pratique matérialiste de l'art. Un chemin énorme conduit le pianiste Liszt de l'école classique viennoise de son maître Czerny au premier rang des virtuoses modernes. Pendant plus d'un demi-siècle (1830 à 86) il a été l'instructeur et le grand-maître de piano du monde; comme cosmopolite de musique et chevalier de l'esprit, il a définitivement délivré l'artiste de son ancienne position de laquais. Sous les mains de Liszt, le piano devient un orchestre; une technique de piano nouvelle, sublime au point de vue rhétorique, dramatique, une technique hautement pathétique qui caractérise et peint à fresques, prend la place de l'ancienne.

Franz Liszt (born at Raiding near Oedenburg in Hungary in 1811, died at Bayreuth, in 1886). His life was spent in the great centres of Paris, Weimar, Budapest and Rome. Paris (until 1842) forms the victor of Thalberg and makes of him the greatest piano-virtuoso, the most genial virtuoso-composer of all times. Weimar (until 1861) sees the noble friend and disinterested promoter of Richard Wagner grow to be the reformer of piano-composition, the creator of modern programme-symphony (symphonic poetry) and great conductor of orchestras. Budapest (since 1875) fills him with enthusiasm for the Hungarian national epos of Hungarian rhapsodies for piano. Rome (since 1861) inspires the abbé as a reformer of catholic sacred music (oratories, masses), so that he gives himself up to a variegated worldly life romantically brightened by his love for the Countess d'Agoult (Paris) and the Princess Sayn-Wittgenstein (Weimar, Rome), a life consecrated to noblest humanity. Liszt, as a man, was a priest of art, he turned the divine gift of his genius to the best account in a disinterestedness, a readiness to help, an abandonment, a generosity in promoting and well-doing which have become legendary in our materialistic time and practice of art. An immense way leads the pianist Liszt from the classical Vienna school of his master Czerny to the first rank of modern piano virtuosos. For half a century (1830 to 1886), he was the pianistic instructor and past-master of the world who, as a musical cosmopolitan and knight of the mind, definitely does away with the old lackey-position of the artists. Under Liszt's hands the piano becomes an orchestra; a new rhetoric dramatically elevated, highly pathetic and frescolike characterising and painting piano-technique takes the place of the old one. The means, positions and colours of sound of the instrument are to the utmost put under contribution of the poetic idea. From this technique ac-

Technik wächst der Klavierstil des Komponisten Liszt unmittelbar hervor. Das zeigt sich am deutlichsten in seinen großen Konzerttranskriptionen, Paraphrasen und brillanten Salonstücken. Er beugt sich zunächst lange Jahre hindurch dem modischen Zeitgeschmack in der Oper (Donizetti, Bellini, Verdi, Rossini u. a.), geht dann zu Schubert über (Liedtranskriptionen) und schließt mit Bach (Orgelwerke) und Wagner (Fragmente aus den Musikdramen). Diese freien Nachdichtungen und Neuschöpfungen für Klavier — denn das sind sie —, diese Zeugnisse eines unerhörten musikalischen Einfühlungsvermögens haben zweierlei Gutes getan. Sie haben das Virtuosenstück und das brillante Salonstück über Thalberg und Döhler veredelnd hinausgehoben und die Meister ihrer Wahl auch im Konzertsaal heimisch und volkstümlich gemacht. Ursprünglich Gelegenheitsarbeiten für den eignen Konzertbedarf, sind auch seine kleineren Salonstücke (Romanzen, Elegien u. a.) als Widmung an schöne und geistvolle Frauen gegebener Stunde entsprossen; es sind Bagatellen, die, so schwach und stilistisch buntscheckig sie oft erscheinen, immer noch in einer überraschenden Wendung den Stempel des Genies tragen. Erinnerungen und Bilder von der langen Lebensreise im innerlichsten Sinn sind auch die großen Zyklen der Consolations, der Harmonies poétiques et religieuses, der *Années de Pèlerinage* (mit der Dante-Sonate). Weder Albumblätter noch Reiseandenken im Sprachgebrauch bürgerlicher Romantik, geben diese herrlichen Sammlungen das Tiefste, dessen der Klavierpoet Liszt an Naturgefühl und Landschaftsschilderung aus Deutschland, der Schweiz und Italien, an Herz, Frömmigkeit und kühner, formell über alle Regeln weit hinausgehender Phantasie fähig ist. Die beiden Franziskus-Legenden bauen die christkatholische Richtung innerhalb der Lisztschen Klaviermusik weiter aus. Mit den Ungarischen Rhapsodien hat Liszt den bald aus Ost und Nord über Westeuropa hereinbrechenden Strom nationaler Volkskunst zuerst in naturalistischer Frische und mit rücksichtsloser Realistik in die Klaviermusik geleitet. Nicht als Gelehrter, sondern als großer Künstler, dessen schöpferische Phantasie diese überströmend klagenden, träumenden, jubelnden, in allem aber überschwinglichen und ekstatischen Seelenbekenntnisse des romantischen Zigeunervolkes zu klassischen Mustern ihrer Art und zum volkstümlichsten Teil von Liszts Klavierschaffen überhaupt erhebt. Der große Reformator der Klaviermusik aber steht in den beiden Konzerten (Es, A) und in der H-moll-Sonate am

*Les moyens, les positions et les couleurs des sons de l'instrument sont, jusqu'à l'extrême, mis au service de l'idée poétique. C'est de cette technique que découle directement le style de la musique du compositeur Liszt. Ce fait ressort distinctement de ses grandes transcriptions de concert, de ses paraphrases et de ses brillants morceaux de salon. Il se plie d'abord pendant de longues années au goût de son temps pour l'opéra (Donizetti, Bellini, Verdi, Rossini et d'autres), ensuite il passe à Schubert (Transcriptions de chants) et finit enfin par Bach (Oeuvres pour orgues) et Wagner (Fragments tirés des drames musicaux). Ces imitations poétiques libres, et ces nouvelles créations pour piano — car telles elles sont en effet, — ces preuves d'un sentiment musical unique ont produit de bons effets en deux sens. Elles ont ennobli le morceau du virtuose et le brillant morceau de salon, elles l'ont élevé au dessus de Thalberg et de Döhler, elles ont introduit et rendu populaires les maîtres choisis. Travaux d'occasion pour ses propres besoins de concert au début, ils furent, comme ses petits morceaux de salon (romances, élégies etc.), originalement dédiés aux belles femmes spirituelles; ce sont des bagatelles qui, quelque faibles et bigarrées au point de vue du style qu'elles paraissent, portent pourtant encore le cachet du génie par la surprenante tournure qu'elles prennent. On peut également caractériser comme souvenirs et images d'un long voyage de la vie dans le sens le plus intime ces grands cycles des Consolations, des Harmonies poétiques et religieuses, des *Années de Pèlerinage* (avec la sonate Dante). Ce ne sont ni des feuilles d'album ni des souvenirs de voyage dans le sens d'un romantique bourgeois, mais de magnifiques recueils qui communiquent le plus profond sentiment dont le poète de piano Liszt fût capable en ce qui concerne l'amour pour la nature, la description des paysages de l'Allemagne, de la Suisse et de l'Italie, la profondeur de son cœur, sa piété et une fantaisie qui dépasse toutes les règles. Les deux légendes de St. François développent la direction chrétienne catholique dans la musique de Liszt. Dirigé, par ses rhapsodies hongroises, le courant de l'art populaire qui se jette tantôt de l'est tantôt du nord sur l'Europe occidentale, Liszt l'introduit dans la musique de piano avec une vraie fraîcheur naturaliste, un réalisme sans égard. Il le conduit non pas en savant mais en grand artiste dont la fantaisie créatrice élève ces confessions d'âme débordantes, plaintives, rêveuses, jubilantes, mais exubérantes et extatiques de ce peuple de tsiganes roma-*

crues directly, as it were, the piano-style of the composer Liszt. This fact becomes clearly evident in his great concert-transcriptions, paraphrases and brilliant drawing-room pieces. For long years he labours under the fashionable taste in operas (Donizetti, Bellini, Verdi, Rossini and others), he then passes over to Schubert (Transcriptions of songs) and winds up with Bach (Works for the organ) and Wagner (Fragments from musical dramas). These free imitations of poetry, these new creations for piano — such they are indeed —, these proofs of an unequalled musical delicate feeling have been beneficial in two ways. They have ennobled the virtuoso-piece as well as the brilliant drawing-room piece elevating them above Thalberg and Döhler, and they have also introduced and popularised the masters of their choice in the concert-hall. Being originally composed for his own occasional concert-demands, his little drawing-room pieces (romances, elegies etc.) have originated as dedications to beautiful and spirited ladies, they are bagatelles which, however weak and variegated in style they may often appear, still bear the stamp of genius in their surprising turn. As *Recollections and Pictures* of the long journey of life in the most intimate sense, we can also regard the great cycles of "Consolations" of "Harmonies poétiques et religieuses" of "*Années de Pèlerinage*" (with the Dante sonate). Being neither album leaves nor souvenirs of travel in the meaning of common romances, these splendid collections contain the deepest sentiment of which the piano-poet is capable in his feeling for nature, in his descriptions of landscapes in Germany, Switzerland and Italy, in his heart, piety and bold fancy reaching formally far beyond all rules. The two St. Francis legends develop the christ-catholic direction in Liszt's piano-music. By his Hungarian rhapsodies, Liszt first conducted the current of national popular favour which broke in from east and west over Western Europe into piano-music with naturalistic freshness and a regardless realism. He did so not as a learned man, but as a great artist whose creating fancy raises these luxuriantly complaining, dreaming, exulting but, as a whole, exuberant and ecstatic confessions of the soul of these romantic gipsy people up to become models in their kind and to the most popular part of Liszt's creations for the piano in general. However, the renowned reformer of piano-music is the greatest in his two concerts (A flat) and in the B minor Sonate. He works up the concerti in an efficient development of Liszt's ideas of the symphonic concert to a

größten da. Das Konzert steigert er in äußerster Weiterentwicklung der Litolffschen Ideen des Symphonischen Konzerts zur dramatisch belebten, durch rhythmische Variationen der Themen einheitlich gestalteten Symphonie, in der Klavier und Orchester gleich Wichtiges und gleich Dichterisches, von allem brillanten Modetand des Zeitgeschmacks Fernabliegendes zu sagen haben, die Sonate zur großen einsätzigen symphonischen Dichtung für Klavier. Vater und Großmeister der modernen Klaviermusik, bilden er, Chopin und Schumann die Säulen, auf denen unsere ganze zeitgenössische Klaviermusik ruht.

nesques à des modèles, classiques en leur genre, et à la partie la plus populaire de la musique de piano de Liszt en général. Cependant ce réformateur incomparable de la musique de piano paraît le plus grand dans les deux concerts (mi, La) et dans la Sonate en Si mineur. Dans un développement extrême des idées de Litolff du concert symphonique, il transforme le concert en une symphonie dramatiquement animée, rendue uniforme par les variations rythmiques des thèmes où le piano et l'orchestre ont une aussi grande part qu'une poésie très éloignée de toutes les brillantes futilités mondaines du goût de son temps: il transforme la sonate en un grand poème symphonique pour piano. Comme père et grand-maître de la musique de piano moderne, il forme, avec Chopin et Schumann, les colonnes sur lesquelles repose la musique de piano contemporaine.

symphony dramatically enlivened and uniformly conceived by rhythmic variations of themes, in which the piano and the orchestra play an equally important poetic part expressing something very distant from all the shining fashionable finery of his time; he raises the sonate to the great symphonic poem for piano. As the father and past-master of modern piano-music, he, along with Chopin and Schumann, forms the columns on which reposes all the piano-music of our time.

Dr. Walter Niemann

Einteilung der Klavierwerke von Franz Liszt in 12 Bänden

BAND I/II Ungarische Rhapsodien (I Nr. 1—8; II Nr. 9—16)

BAND III/IV Etüden

III

1—12 Etudes d'exécution transcendante

IV

13—18 Paganini-Etüden
19—21 Drei Konzert-Etüden
22 Waldesrauschen
23 Gnomenreigen

BAND V/VI Original-Kompositionen

V

1. Polonaise I C moll
2. Polonaise II E dur
3. Ballade I Des dur
4. Ballade II H moll
5. Mephisto-Walzer I
6. Valse Impromptu
7. Première Valse oubliée
8. Grand Galop chromatique
9. Consolations
10. Zwei Legenden

VI

11. Liebesträume
12. Harmonies poétiques (Nr. 3, 7, 10)
13. Berceuse
14. Années de Pèlerinage I (Nr. 2, 4)
15. Années de Pèlerinage II (Nr. 4, 5, 6)
16. Venezia e Napoli (Gondoliera, Canzone, Tarantella)
17. Sonate H moll

BAND VII/VIII Bearbeitungen aus Opern

VII

1. Wagner, Rienzi
2—3. Wagner, Tannhäuser
4—7. Wagner, Lohengrin
8—9. Wagner, Fliegender Holländer
10. Wagner, Tristan und Isolde
11. Wagner, Meistersinger
12. Wagner, Der Ring des Nibelungen
13. Wagner, Parsifal

VIII

14. Mozart, Don Juan
15. Gounod, Faust-Walzer
16. Verdi, Rigoletto
17. Verdi, Troubadour
18. Bellini, Norma
19. Auber, Stumme
20. Mendelssohn, Sommernachtsstraum

BAND IX Lieder-Bearbeitungen

1—19. Schubert, Lieder
20. Schumann, Liebestied
21. Schumann, Frühlingsnacht
22. Beethoven, Mignon
23. Beethoven, Adelaide
24. Beethoven, An die entfernte Geliebte
25. Chopin, Chants polonais
26. Lassen, Löse Himmel meine Seele
27. Liszt, Loreley
28. Mendelssohn, Auf Flügeln des Gesanges
29. Mendelssohn, Frühlingslied

BAND X Bearbeitungen

1. Schubert, Soirées de Vienne
2. Bach, Sechs Präludien und Fugen für Orgel
3. Bach, Weinen und Klagen
4. Bach, Orgelphantasie und Fuge
5—6. Rossini, Soirées Nr. 2 u. 9

BAND XI Konzerte und andere Werke mit Orchester

1. Konzert Es dur
2. Konzert A dur
3. Totentanz
4. Ungarische Phantasie
5. Schubert, Phantasie Op. 15
6. Weber, Polonaise brillante Op. 72

BAND XII

Supplement

(1—6. Bearbeitungen)

1. Wagner, Tannhäuser-Ouvertüre
2. Meyerbeer, Prophet: Die Schlitteschuhläufer
3. Liszt, Faust-Symphonie: Gretchen
4—6. Schubert, Drei Märsche
7. Liszt, Scherzo und Marsch
8. Liszt, Phantasie und Fuge über B A C H

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Polonaise I

Erschienen 1852

Franz Liszt

Moderato

1.

sotto voce

rubato espressivo

rit.

sopra

sempre sotto voce

First system of a piano score. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets and slurs. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above the notes. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. There are four asterisks (*) below the left hand staff, aligned with specific measures.

Second system of the piano score. It begins with the word *sopra* above the right hand staff. The right hand continues with a melodic line, featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. The system concludes with the tempo marking *a tempo un poco più* and a dynamic marking *p* (piano).

Third system of the piano score. It begins with the tempo marking *mosso* above the right hand staff. The right hand has a more active melodic line. The left hand accompaniment continues. There are four asterisks (*) below the left hand staff.

Fourth system of the piano score. It includes vocal lyrics: *scen - do -* under the right hand staff. The right hand has a melodic line with many beamed notes and slurs. The left hand accompaniment continues. There are four asterisks (*) below the left hand staff.

Fifth system of the piano score. It begins with a repeat sign (double bar line with dots) above the right hand staff. The right hand has a melodic line with many beamed notes and slurs. The left hand accompaniment continues. The system concludes with the dynamic marking *rinforz.* (rinforzando).

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a dotted line and the number 8 above it, followed by a sequence of eighth notes. The left hand plays a bass line with a sequence of eighth notes. The word *dimin.* is written above the right hand. A small asterisk is placed below the left hand.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic line with a sequence of eighth notes. The left hand plays a bass line with a sequence of eighth notes. The word *un poco ritenuto il tempo* is written above the right hand. A small asterisk is placed below the left hand.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a sequence of eighth notes. The left hand plays a bass line with a sequence of eighth notes. The word *sempre rubato* is written above the right hand. The word *leggeramente* is written below the right hand. A small asterisk is placed below the left hand.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a sequence of eighth notes. The left hand plays a bass line with a sequence of eighth notes. A small asterisk is placed below the left hand.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a sequence of eighth notes. The left hand plays a bass line with a sequence of eighth notes. The word *sopra* is written above the right hand. A small asterisk is placed below the left hand.

sotto voce

3 * 3 *

3 *

3 * 3 * 3 *

3 *

*)

1 2 5 1 8

3 * (col Ped.)

8 1 2 4 1 1 5

dimin. e riten.

*)

8 1 2 4 1 1 5 etc.

Ossia



First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The bass line features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The treble line has a melodic line with some grace notes. The instruction *sempre con Pedale* is written below the bass staff.

sempre con Pedale



Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The accompaniment continues with eighth notes. The melody in the treble staff has some chromatic movement.



Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a *>rit.* marking. The bass staff has a *smorz.* marking. The instruction *dolce semplice* is written above the treble staff, and *espr.* with an asterisk is written below the bass staff.

>rit.

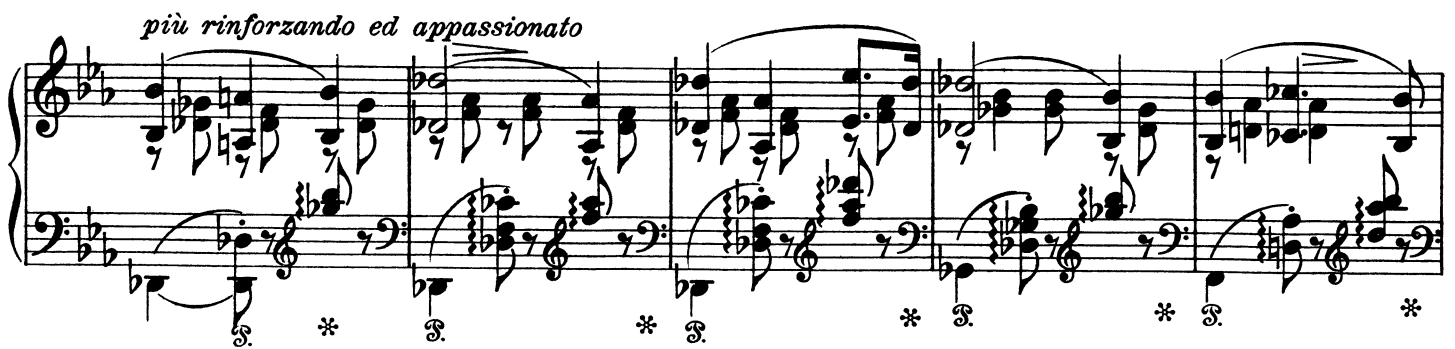
smorz.

dolce semplice

espr. *



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The melody in the treble staff becomes more active with sixteenth notes. The bass staff continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.



Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The instruction *più rinforzando ed appassionato* is written above the treble staff. The music becomes more intense with more complex chords and faster passages.

più rinforzando ed appassionato



Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The final measure of the treble staff contains a complex melodic figure with fingerings: 1 2 3 5 3 1 2 3 5 2 3 1 8 5 4. The system ends with a double bar line.

ritenuto - *sottò voce*

sempre cantando espressivo

col Ped.

simile

cresc.

pp

ritenuto -

The musical score consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system includes a melodic line with fingerings (2, 1, 4, 5, 4, 2, 3, 1) and a bass line with a *ritenuto* marking. The second system features a *sempre cantando espressivo* instruction and a *col Ped.* marking. The third system is marked *simile*. The fourth system includes a *cresc.* marking. The fifth system ends with a *pp* marking and a *ritenuto* instruction. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings throughout.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. A slur with the number '8' indicates an eighth-note group. A 'poco rit.' marking is present in the right hand.

* *Ped. sempre*

Second system of musical notation. Similar to the first, it features eighth-note patterns in both hands. A 'poco rit.' marking is present in the right hand, and a 'cresc.' marking is present in the left hand.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns. A 'piu rinforzando ed appassionato' marking is present in the left hand, and a 'rit.' marking is present in the right hand.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. A slur with the number '8' indicates an eighth-note group.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. A 'cresc.' marking is present in the left hand, and a 'molto' marking is present in the right hand. A 'sf' marking is present in the right hand, and a 'con. forza' marking is present in the left hand. A '*' marking is present in the right hand.

sempre forte

ten.

rinforz.

ten.

strepitoso

stringendo e rinforzando assai

The musical score consists of six systems of piano music. Each system contains a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 7/8 time signature. The first system begins with the instruction 'sempre forte'. The second system includes 'ten.' markings above the treble staff and below the bass staff. The third system features 'rinforz.' above the treble staff and 'ten.' below the bass staff. The fourth system is marked 'strepitoso' above the treble staff. The fifth system has 'stringendo e rinforzando assai' written below the bass staff. The score is filled with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. Various articulation marks like accents (>) and slurs are used throughout. Asterisks (*) are placed below the bass staff in several measures. The page number '12' is in the top left, and the tempo 'Allegro energico' is at the top center.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves. The first system has two staves with complex chordal textures. The second system also has two staves, with the right hand featuring more melodic movement. The third system introduces a bass line with a forte piano (*fp*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The fourth system continues the bass line with a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic and a further crescendo (*più cresc.*). The fifth system shows a continuation of the complex textures. The sixth system concludes with a *ritenuto assai* (very ritenuto) section followed by a *Lento* section, with a *non legato* instruction for the final phrase.

Dynamics and markings include: *p*, *fp*, *cresc.*, *f*, *più cresc.*, *ritenuto assai*, *Lento*, and *non legato*.

Quasi Cadenza improvisata

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of music. Each system has a treble and bass staff. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Performance instructions are written in italics: *pp una corda*, *dolcissimo*, *poco rall.*, *p*, *pp*, and *sempre piano e delicatamente*. The score is marked with asterisks (*) at the end of several measures. The first system starts with a rest in the treble staff and a series of chords in the bass staff. The second system features a rapid, descending scale in the treble staff. The third system continues with a similar descending scale. The fourth system has a more complex, arpeggiated texture. The fifth system concludes with a final, delicate passage.

pp una corda

dolcissimo

poco rall.

p

pp

poco rall.

sempre piano e delicatamente

First system of the musical score. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and fingerings (e.g., 5, 3, 5, 4, 1, 5, 2, 4, 1, 1, 5, 2, 3, 1, 5, 4, 1). The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. There are asterisks (*) at the end of the first and second measures of the right hand.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melodic line with fingerings (e.g., 8, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 3). The left hand has a section marked *pp* (pianissimo) and *ppp* (pianississimo). The word *leggierissimo* is written above the right hand. There are asterisks (*) at the end of the first and second measures of the right hand.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with fingerings (e.g., 6, 6, 3, 1, 5, 1, 2, 1, 5, 4, 1, 3, 2). The left hand has a section marked *sopra* (soprano). There are asterisks (*) at the end of the first and second measures of the right hand.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melodic line with fingerings (e.g., 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 2, 1, 4, 2, 8, 3, 4, 8). The left hand provides harmonic support. There are asterisks (*) at the end of the first and second measures of the right hand.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with fingerings (e.g., 4, 1, 8, 3, 1). The left hand provides harmonic support. There are asterisks (*) at the end of the first and second measures of the right hand.

leggierissimo

8

pp

ppp

*

8

*

8

6

5

4

3/4

3/4

*

Ossia:

poco acc'e'ra to

1 2 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 2

8

*

8

sotto voce

p

rallentando

espr.

*

Più mosso

Piu mosso

con anima

col Ped.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The piano part features a prominent bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a right hand with chords and moving lines. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the voice staff, with the words "cre-" and "scen-" appearing in the first two measures of the vocal line.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is on a single staff with a treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is on two staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and arpeggiated figures. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the voice staff.

The musical score consists of five systems of piano notation. Each system typically has a grand staff (treble and bass clef) with a central staff. The notation is highly rhythmic, featuring many triplets and sixteenth-note passages. There are several asterisks (*) placed below the staves, likely indicating specific performance techniques or editorial markings. The key signature changes from one system to the next, moving from a key with one flat to a key with two flats. Dynamic markings include *fff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). Performance instructions include *appassionato assai*, *col Ped. sempre*, and *marcato*. The score ends with a final system featuring a triplet in the right hand.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff includes triplets and a *rinforzando* marking. The bass staff continues the accompaniment with dense chordal textures.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff features a *rallentando* marking and a *mf* dynamic. The bass staff includes a trill marked with a *tr* and an asterisk.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a *sf* dynamic and a long melodic line. The bass staff includes a trill marked with a *tr* and an asterisk.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with a long slur. The bass staff includes a trill marked with a *tr* and an asterisk.

a tempo

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff starts with a whole rest, then a series of chords and eighth notes. Bass staff starts with a whole rest, then a series of chords and eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* and *sf strepitoso*. Tempo marking *a tempo* is at the beginning. Performance markings include *rallentando* and asterisks (*) on the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues with chords and eighth notes. Bass staff continues with chords and eighth notes. Dynamics include *sf* and *mp sotto voce*. Performance markings include *8va bassa* and *senza Ped.*

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues with chords and eighth notes. Bass staff continues with chords and eighth notes. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *8va bassa*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues with chords and eighth notes. Bass staff continues with chords and eighth notes. Dynamics include *f energico* and *ff*. Performance markings include *8va bassa* and asterisks (*) on the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues with chords and eighth notes. Bass staff continues with chords and eighth notes. Dynamics include *ff*. Performance markings include *8va bassa* and asterisks (*) on the bass staff.