

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
FRANKFURT · LONDON · NEW YORK

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 (Liedtransskriptionen) 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. Dirigeant, 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 tsi-ganes 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 Litolfschen 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 Gnomensingen

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 Schlitteuhläufer
- 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

Inhalt

Original-Kompositionen I

1. Polonaise I	C moll — Ut mineur — C minor	5
2. Polonaise II	E dur — Mi majeur — E major	21
3. Ballade I	Des dur — Ré bemol majeur — D ^b major	38
4. Ballade II	H moll — Si mineur — B minor	48
5. Mephisto-Walzer I		70
6. Valse-Improptu		94
7. Première Valse oubliée		104
8. Grand Galop chromatique		110
9. Consolations		120
10. Deux Légendes		
I St. François d'Assise "La prédication aux oiseaux"		136
II St. François de Paule marchant sur les flots		152

Original-Kompositionen II

11. Liebesträume: Drei Nottornos		165
12. Harmonies poétiques et religieuses		
III Bénédiction de Dieu dans la solitude.		182
VII Funérailles		199
X Cantique d'amour		210
13. Berceuse		218
14. Années de Pèlerinage (première année)		
II. Au Lac de Wallenstadt.		228
IV. Au bord d'une source		232
15. Années de Pèlerinage (seconde année)		
IV. Sonetto 47 del Petrarca		240
V. Sonetto 104 del Petrarca		246
VI. Sonetto 123 del Petrarca		252
16. Venezia e Napoli		
(supplément aux Années de Pèlerinage seconde année)		
I. Gondoliera		259
II. Canzone		266
III. Tarantella		270
17. Sonate	H moll — Si mineur — B minor	289

Polonaise I

Erschienen 1852

Franz Liszt

Moderato

1.

sotto voce

rubato espressivo

rit..

4

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

5

2

3

2

3

1

2

3

4

2

1

3

4

1

2

3

4

1

2

3

4

1

sopra

sempre sotto voce

First system of the musical score. It features a piano accompaniment with a complex, flowing melody in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 3/4. There are several fingerings indicated above the notes, including 2 3 2, 3, 5 1, 3 1, and 5 1. There are also asterisks (*) and a circled '3' below the bass line.

Second system of the musical score. It includes a vocal line labeled *sopra* (soprano) and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a melodic phrase with a triplet of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with a similar rhythmic pattern. The tempo marking *a tempo un poco più* is present. There is a *p* (piano) dynamic marking and a circled '3' below the bass line.

Third system of the musical score. It features a piano accompaniment with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The tempo marking *mosso* is present. There are several asterisks (*) and a circled '3' below the bass line. The word *cre* is written above the right hand.

Fourth system of the musical score. It includes a vocal line with the lyrics *scen - do -* and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a melodic phrase with a triplet of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment continues with a similar rhythmic pattern. There are several fingerings indicated above the notes, including 4 2, 3 1, 4 2, 3 1, 2 1, 3 1, 4 2, 5 1, 4 2, 5 1, and 3 1. There are also asterisks (*) and a circled '3' below the bass line.

Fifth system of the musical score. It features a piano accompaniment with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The tempo marking *rinforz.* (rinforzando) is present. There are several fingerings indicated above the notes, including 4 2, 3 1, 4 2, 3 1, 2 1, 3 1, 4 2, 5 1, 4 2, 5 1, and 3 1. There are also asterisks (*) and a circled '3' below the bass line.

First system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a dotted line and a bracket above the first measure, and a slur over the next two measures. The bass staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The word *dimin.* is written above the bass staff. A small asterisk is placed below the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line with various fingerings. The bass staff has rests in the first two measures, followed by a half-note chord in the third measure. The word *un poco ritenuto il tempo* is written above the treble staff. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the bass staff. A small asterisk is placed below the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff has a slur over the first two measures, followed by a sixteenth-note run. The word *sempre rubato* is written above the treble staff. The word *leggeramente* is written above the bass staff. The bass staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Small asterisks are placed below the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a long, sweeping melodic line with many fingerings. The bass staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Small asterisks are placed below the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a slur over the first two measures, followed by a sixteenth-note run. The word *sopra* is written above the treble staff. The bass staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Small asterisks are placed below the bass staff.

sotto voce

(col Ped.)

dimin. e riten.

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. *

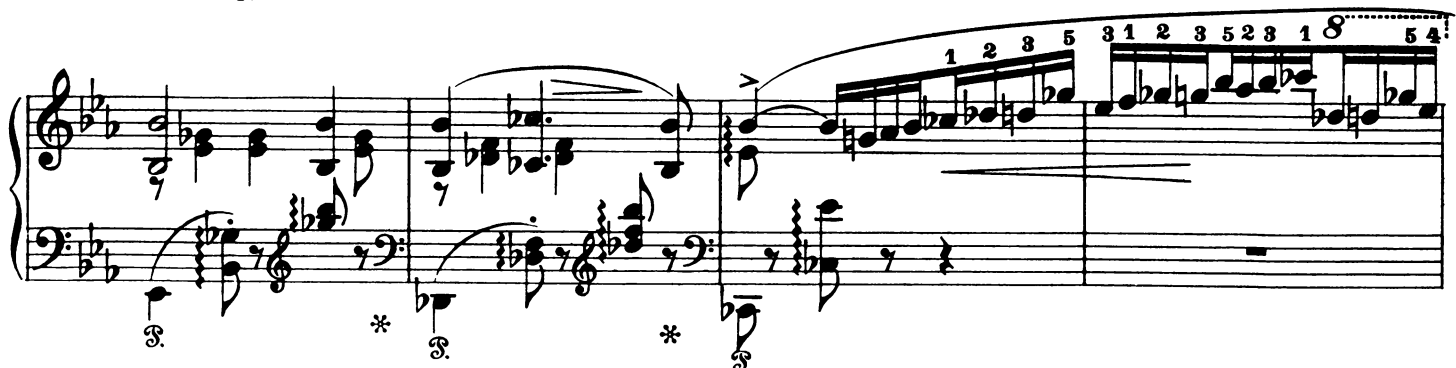


Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The melody in the treble staff becomes more active with sixteenth notes. The bass line continues with eighth notes.



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 chordal textures.

più rinforzando ed appassionato



Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The system concludes with a complex melodic figure in the treble staff, marked with fingerings 1 2 3 5 3 1 2 3 5 2 3 1 8 5 4!.

1 2 3 5 3 1 2 3 5 2 3 1 8 5 4!

2 1 4 5 4 2 3 1

ritenuto - *sottò voce*

sempre cantando espressivo

col Ped.

simile 8

8

8

8

cresc.

pp

ritenuto -

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped with an '8' indicating an octave. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth notes. Performance markings include ** Ped. sempre* at the beginning and *poco rit.* with a first ending bracket in the middle.

Second system of musical notation. Similar to the first, it features dense beamed notes in both hands. Performance markings include *poco rit.* and *cresc.* (crescendo) in the right hand.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand continues with intricate beamed patterns. Performance markings include *piu rinforzando ed appassionato* in the left hand and *rit.* (ritardando) in the right hand.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand shows a change in texture with some longer note values and more complex intervals. The left hand remains active with eighth-note accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand features a first ending bracket and a final flourish. Performance markings include *cresc.* (crescendo), *molto*, *sf* (sforzando), and *con forza* in the right hand. An asterisk *** is placed below the final measure.

This musical score page contains measures 1 through 24 of a piece in 7/8 time, marked 'Allegro energico'. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The score is written for piano with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include 'sempre forte' at the beginning, 'ten.' (tension) at measures 10 and 14, 'rinforz.' (reinforcing) at measure 18, 'strepitoso' (stormy) at measure 22, and 'stringendo e rinforzando assai' (becoming more urgent and very reinforcing) at measure 24. There are several asterisks (*) placed below the staff, likely indicating specific performance techniques or editorial markings. The notation includes many beamed notes and rests, creating a complex and energetic texture.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves. The first system has two staves. The second system has two staves. The third system has two staves, with the left staff marked *p* and the right staff marked *fp*. The fourth system has two staves, with the left staff marked *cresc.* and the right staff marked *f*. The fifth system has two staves, with the left staff marked *più cresc.*. The sixth system has two staves, with the left staff marked *ritenuto assai* and the right staff marked *Lento*. Asterisks (*) are placed below the staves in several measures, indicating specific points of interest or performance instructions.

Quasi Cadenza improvisata

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. 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.

System 1: The first staff begins with the dynamic marking *pp una corda*. The music features a series of chords and single notes in the right hand, with a more active line in the left hand. The system ends with two asterisks (*).

System 2: The second staff starts with the dynamic marking *dolcissimo*. It contains a complex passage with many sixteenth notes and fingerings (e.g., 5, 2, 5, 6). The system concludes with the marking *poco rall.* and three asterisks (*).

System 3: The third staff begins with the dynamic marking *p*. It continues the melodic and harmonic development with various note values and fingerings. The system ends with one asterisk (*).

System 4: The fourth staff starts with the dynamic marking *pp*. It features a dense texture with many sixteenth notes and fingerings (e.g., 8, 6, 4, 4, 6, 4). The system concludes with the marking *poco rall.* and three asterisks (*).

System 5: The fifth and final staff begins with the instruction *sempre piano e delicatamente*. It contains a long, flowing melodic line with many fingerings (e.g., 2, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 3, 5, 4, 2, 8, 1). The system ends with two asterisks (*).

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The melody features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a long, sweeping line that spans across the first and second staves. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and single notes, providing a harmonic foundation for the melody. The score includes a key signature change from one flat to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) in the second staff. The melody is marked with a "5" and a "3" above the first measure of the second staff, indicating a specific fingering or articulation. The piano accompaniment is marked with a "5" and a "3" above the first measure of the second staff, indicating a specific fingering or articulation. The score is divided into two systems, with the first system containing the first staff and the second system containing the second staff. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and other musical symbols clearly visible.

8 *leggierissimo*

pp *ppp*

*

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a melody with many accidentals and a piano accompaniment with chords and arpeggios. The score includes a repeat sign and a double bar line. There are two asterisks (*) at the end of the piano part, indicating the end of the piece.

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 score consists of two systems. The first system shows the piano introduction and the first line of the vocal melody. The second system shows the continuation of the vocal melody and the piano accompaniment. The vocal melody is marked with a '4' and a '1' above the staff, indicating a fourth and a first ending. The piano part features a prominent bass line with many triplets and a complex harmonic structure. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

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 "cre-" and "scen-" appearing on the first and second lines of the vocal melody respectively.

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 is simple and folk-like, with a repeating pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the voice staff. The score is divided into four measures, each containing a line of lyrics.

This musical score is for a piece from 'The Merry Widow' (Act II). It is written for a piano and features a complex arrangement of chords and melodic lines. The score is in 3/4 time and is in the key of D major. The tempo is marked 'mod. vivace'. The score is divided into four measures, each containing a large asterisk (*). The first measure is marked 'mod. vivace' and the second measure is marked 'mod. vivace'. The third measure is marked 'mod. vivace' and the fourth measure is marked 'mod. vivace'. The score is written for a piano and features a complex arrangement of chords and melodic lines. The score is in 3/4 time and is in the key of D major. The tempo is marked 'mod. vivace'. The score is divided into four measures, each containing a large asterisk (*). The first measure is marked 'mod. vivace' and the second measure is marked 'mod. vivace'. The third measure is marked 'mod. vivace' and the fourth measure is marked 'mod. vivace'.

8 4 5
2 3

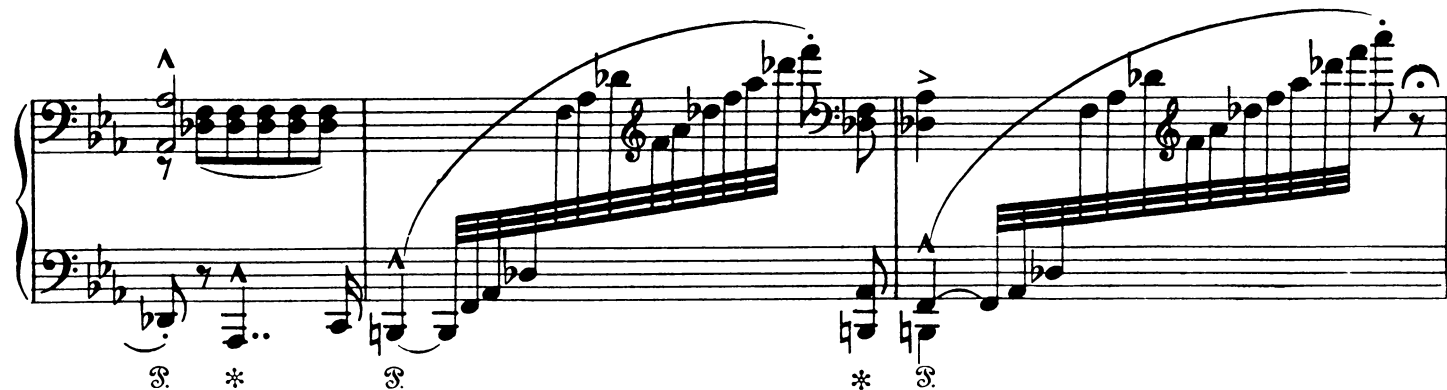
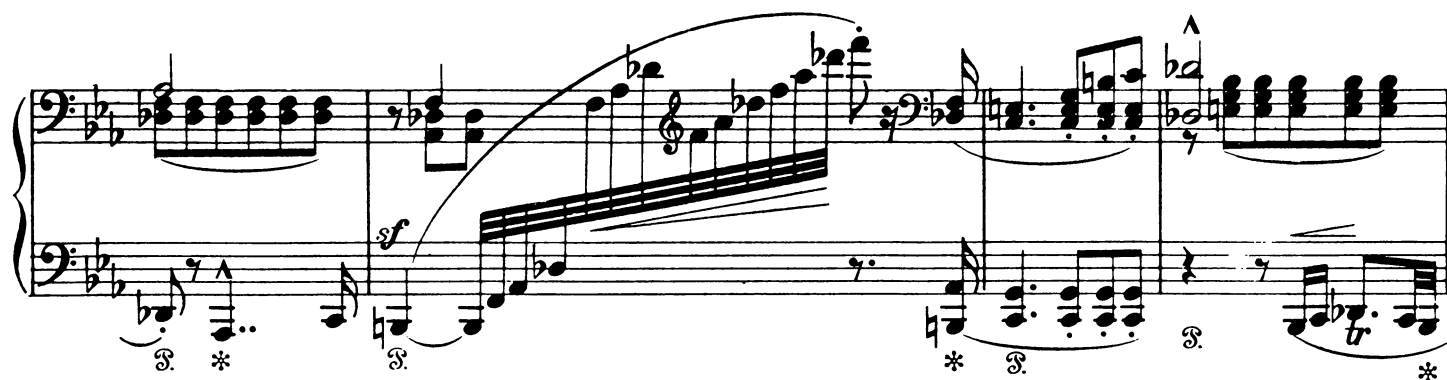
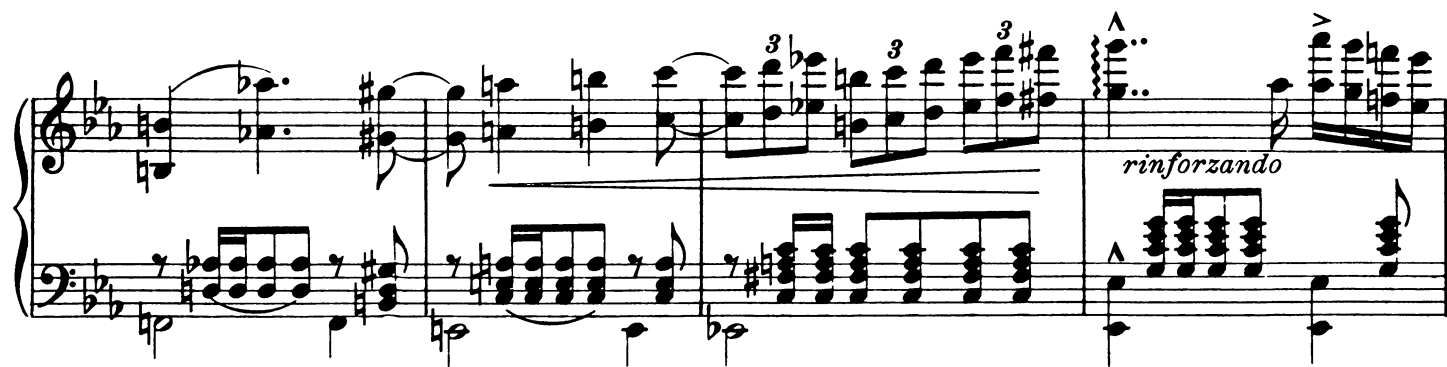
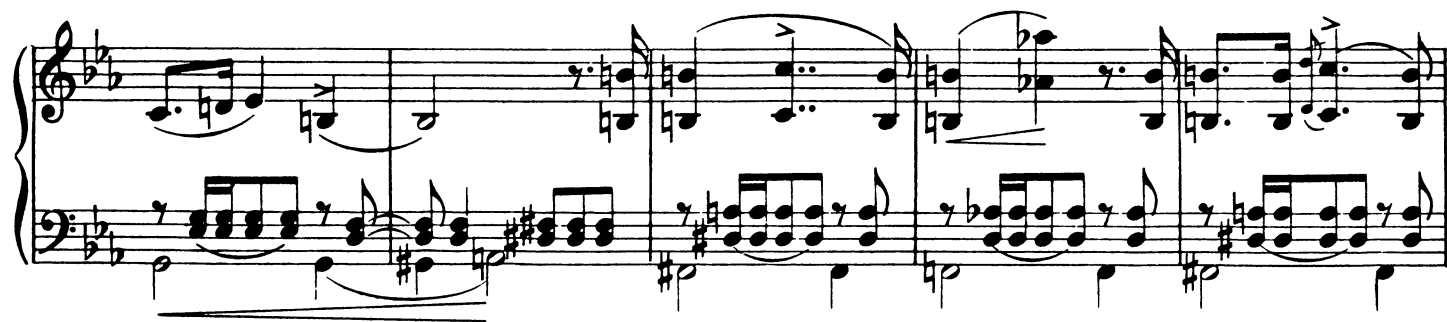
appassionato assai

f

col Ped. sempre

marcato

7



a tempo

f *sf* *sf strepitoso* *rallentando*

*

3

sf *mp* *sotto voce*

8va bassa.....

senza Ped.

cresc.

8va bassa.....

f energico *ff*

8

*

ff

8

*

3