

À son ami E. Zerdahely

I. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE

Lento quasi recitativo

The first system of the musical score is in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). It features a piano introduction with a forte (f) dynamic. The left hand plays a series of eighth notes, while the right hand has a few notes. A trill (tr) is marked on a note in the right hand. The tempo is marked 'Lento quasi recitativo'. A 'rit.' (ritardando) marking is present towards the end of the system. A 'Ped.' (pedal) marking is also visible.

Andante con moto

The second system of the musical score is marked 'Andante con moto'. It begins with a measure number of 4. The left hand plays a series of eighth notes, while the right hand has chords. A 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking is present in the middle of the system.

Recitativo

The third system of the musical score is marked 'Recitativo'. It begins with a measure number of 8. The left hand plays a series of eighth notes, while the right hand has chords. A 'ff' (fortissimo) dynamic is marked at the beginning. A trill (tr) is marked on a note in the right hand. A 'Ped.' (pedal) marking is also visible.

Andante con moto

The fourth system of the musical score is marked 'Andante con moto'. It begins with a measure number of 11. The left hand plays a series of eighth notes, while the right hand has chords. The system ends with a double bar line.

14 *espressivo*

17 *una corda*

20 *f pesante*

23 *Andante (assai moderato)*

27 *rit. - - -*

tre corde

mf sempre cantando espressivo

cresc. - - -

mf

dolente

*) Den ursprünglich choriambischen Rhythmus des Themas änderte Liszt an dieser Stelle zum Daktylus, um fortlaufendes Legato und unterbrechungsloses *Espressivo* zu erreichen. Man betrachte diesen Vorgang als eine Charaktervariation und hüte sich davor, die rhythmische Änderung durch Akzente in den Vordergrund zu bringen.

*) Liszt at this point altered the originally choriambic rhythm of the theme to a dactylic rhythm in order to achieve a continuous legato and an unbroken *espressivo*. This procedure should be considered as a character variation and care should be taken not to bring the rhythmic alteration into the foreground through the introduction of accents.

32

36

Quasi improvvisato
la melodia sempre cantando

40

43

sempre legato ed espressivo

46

49

pp

Ped.

51

Ped.

53

più espressivo e poco a poco rallentando -

55

Ped.

58

rit.

mf

appassionato

62

rit. *a tempo*

cresc.

63 64

65

cresc. rit.

66 67

68

f con passione tr

69 70

71

sf rinforzando

72 73

74

rall. tr

pp

75 76

quasi cadenza

76

tr

cresc...

8

1 2 4 3 5

1 2 4 3

leggerissimo

*)

rit.

77

Andantino

p

ten.

ten.

simile

dolce

placido

sempre legatissimo

una corda

sempre Ped.

82

*) Mit den kleinsten Noten endet der „quasi cadenza“ – Charakter; die letzten 8 Sechzehntelnoten leiten bereits zum Bewegungscharakter des folgenden Abschnittes über.

*) The “quasi cadenza” passage ends with the notes in smaller type; the last 8 semiquavers serve as an introduction to the steady movement of the following section.

87

92

96

100

104

Più lento

recitando plintivo

tre corde

in tempo

pp

una corda

112 *Più lento*

smorz. *f* *recitando*

tre corde

118 *in tempo*

dolcissimo

124 *rall.*

un poco ritenuto il tempo e sempre rubato

128 *m.d.* *m.s.* *pp dolcissimo* *ten.* *ten.* *ten.* *simile* *simile*

una corda

*) Wir haben Liszt's Schreibweise wegen der Übersichtlichkeit beibehalten, obwohl so in den beiden unteren Systemen die Summe der Werte nur 7/16 pro Takt beträgt. Das Tenutozeichen soll daher auch zum Ersatz für die fehlenden Sechzehntel dienen.

*) We have preserved Liszt's notation in the interest of clarity although this results in both the lower staves having a total note-value of only 7 semiquavers to the bar. The tenuto sign is therefore also intended as compensation for the missing semiquavers.

133

134 135 136 137

138

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco più marcato

139 140 141 142

143

cresc. molto

cresc. molto

144 145 146 147

148

8

149 150 151 152

152

mf

3 3 rinforz.

3 3 rinforz.

tre corde

2ed.

2ed.

2ed.

2ed.

156

3 3 3 3

tr 8tr

tr

tr

marcato la melodia

2 3 1 2 1 3

3 1 2 1 3

una corda

pp

161

8 tr

tr

tr

tr

*)

ppp

166

mf

3 3 rinforz.

3 3 rinforz.

tre corde

2ed.

2ed.

2ed.

169

3 3 rinforz.

3 3 3 3

3 3 3 3

tr 8tr

tr

tr

una corda

*) Die drei Punkte zum *des* sind authentisch, aber die Melodie setzt sich bereits mit dem höchsten Ton der linken Hand fort.

*) The three dots on the *d* flat are authentic, but the melody continues as soon as the top note in the left hand is struck.

173

8

tr

sempre
dolcissimo

178

8

pp leggerissimo

8

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

8

185

Allegro animato

p sotto voce

*) Unser Vorschlag bezüglich der Aufteilung der zweimal vier Vierundsechzigstel zwischen den zwei Händen lautet:



Sauers Vorschlag: 6 + 2; d'Alberts Vorschlag: 4 + 4.

*) Our recommendation for the division of the twice times four hemidemisequavers between the two hands is:



Sauer suggests a division of 6 + 2; d'Albert one of 4 + 4.

192

pp p pp p sotto voce

199

pp p pp

206

pp

211

simile

216

poco a poco cresc.

222

sf più cresc. sempre stacc.

228 *poco rit.*

234 *Più moderato*

sf marcato energico *p*

240

p *f*

245

p *f* *p* *ff*

251

p *ff* *p*

poco a poco accelerando il tempo

257 *sempre stacc.* *cresc.* *sempre stacc.*

262

267 *cresc.*

272 *vivamente* *pp dolce* *simile*

277

282 8

287 8 *pp* *simile* *pp* *veloce*

291 8

294 *Più animato*
sempre stacc.
p leggieramente con grazia

300 8

306

8

3 4

311

accelerando

rinforz. - - - - -

316

Allegro risoluto

ff sf sf

321

sf sf sf

326

sf sf

332

rinforz.

fff strepitoso

8

14

14

337

8

sf

sf

Presto

343

p volante

348

sempre stacc.

353

poco a poco più f

il basso sempre più marcato

358

8 4 2 3

362

8 4 2 3

sempre più rinforzando e stringendo -

367

8 4 2 3

377

8 4 2 3

ff

376

8 4 2 3

II. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE

Lento a capriccio

f marcato

poco rit.

più ritenuto

LASSAN Andante mesto

f molto espressivo

l'accompagnamento pesante e f

cresc.

*Liszt schrieb 1885 eine ganze Serie von Kadenzen zu dieser Rhapsodie für Lina Schmalhausen und eine andere Serie für Tony Raab. Diese Einschübe und Änderungen erweitern die Rhapsodie in solchem Maße, daß es uns künstlerisch lohnenswert erscheint, das Werk mit der einen oder anderen Serie von Kadenzen vorzutragen und diesen Umstand auch im Konzertprogramm zu vermerken. Die für L. Schmalhausen geschriebenen Zugaben und Änderungen haben wir mit **Sch**, die für T. Raab geschrieben mit **R** bezeichnet.

*Liszt wrote a whole series of cadenzas to this Rhapsody in 1885 for Lina Schmalhausen and a second series for Tony Raab. These interpolations and alterations extend the Rhapsody to such an extent that it seems to us to be artistically rewarding to perform the work with one or the other series of cadenzas, and to put a note to this effect in concert programmes. The additions and alterations written for L. Schmalhausen are designated **Sch**, those for T. Raab are designated **R**.

Between bars 8 and 9:

rit.

3

22

Sch

Leo.

25

dolce con grazia

p

Leo.

ped. simile

**)

30

capriccioso

35

dolciss.

ten.

Leo.

*) Statt Takt 24:

accelerando

*) In place of bar 24:

Leo.

rit.

8

**) Man mache einen Unterschied zwischen den verschiedenen Varianten des Motivs „Hackenzusammenschlagen“!

ist anders als

**) There should be a difference between the various forms of the "heel-clicking" ("Hackenzusammenschlagen") motif!

is different from

39

tr

tr

4 5
2121 2121

7 7 3 ten.

7 7 3 ten.

7 7 3 ten.

7 7 3 ten.

43 8

sempre *pp* e leggeriss.

Fin.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system covers measures 46 to 49, and the second system covers measures 50 to 53. The key signature is D major (two sharps: F# and C#). The time signature is 3/4. The score is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment, including a steady eighth-note bass line and occasional triplets. Measure numbers 46, 48, 50, and 52 are indicated at the beginning of their respective measures. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 53.

51

p sempre giocando 2

55 *tr* 34 *più dim.* 1 4 2 1 1 4 2 1

60 *quasi cadenza* 8 *pp* *cresc. molto* *) Sch

62 *come prima* *f* *rit.* **)

68 *ritenuto* *espressivo assai*

*) Statt Takt 62-71:

ten. ten. *rit.*

8 8

8 *rit.* 3 *rit.* *espr.*

**) Das aus sechs Tönen bestehende Ornament ist hier laut unseren beiden Quellen nur mit einem Achtelbalken versehen, gegenüber den Sechzehntelbalken des 6. Taktes. Darin äußert sich der feine Unterschied zwischen *poco rit.* und *rit.*

**) The six note ornament is according to our two sources provided only with a quaver stem as compared with the semi-quaver stem in bar 6. This covers the fine distinction between *poco rit.* and *rit.*

75

82

quasi cadenza

sf

accelerando

cresc. molto

rinforz.

dim. molto

espressivo

p dolce

⁹⁾Erweiterung des Taktes 84 laut Liszts Eigenschrift ohne Widmung (Liszt-Archiv, Weimar); einzufügen anstatt der Vier- und sechzigstel:

^{*)}Extension of bar 84 according to Liszt's undedicated autograph copy (Liszt-Archiv, Weimar); to be interpolated in place of the hemidemisemiquavers:

crescendo

rinforz.

dim.

91

rfz dim.

97

più p - - - e - - - dim.

103

rit.

110

rallentando

un poco marcato

morendo

lunga pausa

(Sch **)

*) Die kleinsten Tongruppen von je drei Noten können als Zweiunddreißigsteltriolen genau eingefügt werden.
**) Vor der „lunga pausa“.

*) The groups of three notes in small print can be precisely fitted in as demisemiquaver triplets.
**) Before the “lunga pausa”:

p

perdendo

FRISKA
Vivace^{*)}

27

118 *pp*

124 *pp* 8 *Red.* *

130 8 *sempre pp* 8 *Red.* *

136 8 *Red.* *

142 *non tanto presto, capricciosamente* 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 4 3 2 1 4 3

*) Die Tenutostriche über den halben Noten bedeuten keine besondere Betonung, sondern lenken die Aufmerksamkeit lediglich auf das Aushalten der vollen Notenwerte, wogegen dieselben Zeichen von Takt 134 an über den punktierten Achtelnoten als Ersatz für die fehlenden – eine selbständige Stimme bedeutenden – Viertelnotenhälften dienen.

*) The tenuto marks above the minims do not designate a particular emphasis but rather draw attention to the full value of these notes, whereas the same signs from bar 134 onwards, now placed above the dotted quavers, have the function of representing crotchet stems; in this way they form an independent voice-part.

148

4 3 2 1 4 3 2 4 3 2

Ped. * Ped.

153

4 3 2 4 3 2 4 3 2 3 2

Ped. Ped.

poco a poco accelerando e crescendo -

158

1 2 1

Ped. * Ped. * Ped.

163

Ped. * Ped.

168

Ped. Ped. Ped.

173 - crescendo molto -

ped. *ped.*

Tempo giusto – vivace

178 *f marcato assai*

sempre staccato *ped.* *ped.* *ped.*

185 *piano scherzando*

pp

4 5

il basso sempre staccato senza ped.

192 *p* *pp* *leggieriss.* *p*

ped. *ped.* *ped.*

Più mosso

8

200

ped. *ped. sempre* 3

*) Der Anfangsakzent der Takte soll trotz der Marcati der 3. Achtelnoten fühlbar sein.

*) The initial accent of these bars should be felt despite the *marcati* above the third quavers.

8

205

3

8

210

pp

8

215

leggero ma ben marcato

8

220

sim.

8

225

marcato

poco a poco accelerando il

230

8

sempre p

sempre stacc.

tempo

236

8

243

8

250

8

sf

8

sf

256

8

sf

8

sf

stringendo con strepito

262

8

268

ff

8

274

a tempo

sf

fff brioso assai

sf

Red.

280

tutta forza e prestezza

sempre Red.

8

285

8

calmandosi poco a poco

290 8

di - mi - nu -

295 8

en - do

p

sempre stacc.

300 8

pp

Ped.

304 8

p ma ben marcato sotto

sopra

pp senza ped.

309

pp

Ped.

314

p e sempre stacc.

320

sotto

sopra

326

p e sempre stacc.

332

8

338

cresc. molto

2ed.

stringendo

344 8

Ped.

350 8

rinforz.

Ped.

355 8

rinforz.

Ped.

361 a tempo

fff brioso assai

sf.

Ped.

367 8

tutta forza

Ped.

sempre Ped.

372

377

**sempre ff*

381

384

387

^{*)} Im Manuskript Liszts steht nach *ff* die Bezeichnung *sfogato*. Das Wort bedeutet: zügellos, tobend. Das bei den 3. Zwei- und dreißigsten der rechten Hand angegebene Staccato bezeichnet lediglich schärferen Anschlag, doch keinen besonderen Impuls.

^{*)} In Liszt's autograph the *ff* is followed by the indication *sfogato*. The word means "let loose; given free rein". The staccato at the 3rd demisemiquavers in the right hand merely calls for a sharper touch, and not for any special impulse.

390

8 14 8 5 5

Ped.

Ossia

393

poco a poco dim.

Ped. *Ped.*

397

Ped. *Ped.*

401

Ped.

8 *dim.*

405 8 *più dim.*

409 8 *un poco rall.*

p

415 *più ritenuto* *cadenza ad libitum* *Sch* *R*

*) Zwischen Takt 420 und 421: *Cadenza* *sempre piano*

*) Between bars 420 and 421: *pp*

**) Zwischen Takt 420 und 421: *Cadenza* *p* *tr* *trillo (legato ed accelerando)*

**) Between bars 420 and 421: *p* *cre - - - scen - - - do*

8 *molto* *ff* *fff* *23* *23*

8 *sempre ped.* *un poco rallentando* *2 3 ten.* *ten.* *(v)* *(v)* *(v)*

Prestissimo

421

Measures 421-425: Prestissimo tempo. The music features rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands, with some chords marked with 'x'.

pp martellato

426

Measures 426-430: pp martellato. The music continues with rapid sixteenth-note passages, maintaining the martellato (hammered) effect.

cresc.

Led.

431

Measures 431-435: The music continues with rapid sixteenth-note passages, marked with a crescendo (cresc.) and a ledger line (Led.).

più cresc.

Led.

436

Measures 436-440: The music continues with rapid sixteenth-note passages, marked with a fortissimo (ff) and a ledger line (Led.).

Led.

*

Adagio

Presto

441

Measures 441-445: The music transitions from Adagio to Presto. It features a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and a ledger line (Led.).

Led.

Led.

*

Led.

*) Statt der vier Schlußakte:

un poco rallentando

a tempo ed accelerando

*) In place of the last four bars:

Final four bars: The music concludes with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and a ledger line (Led.).

III. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE

Andante [$\text{♩} = 69$]

*) pesante espress.

cresc. - - - -

Red.

* Red.

* Red.

Red.

* Red.

5

dim. - - - -

Red.

* Red.

Red.

* Red.

9

espress.

f

Red.

* Red.

Red.

* Red.

Red.

* Red.

Red.

* Red.

* Red.

13

smorz.

p

Red.

* Red.

*) Siehe den zweiten Teil des Vorwortes zum vorliegenden Band!

Die Bezeichnung *pesante* verlangt, daß die Dynamik der Melodie der linken Hand mindestens *mf* sei.

*) See the second part of the Preface of this volume.

The indication *pesante* demands a dynamic of at least *mf* for the melody in the left hand.

Allegretto [♩=100]

poco rit. -4 3 3 2

17 *pp* [1 5 5 4 4 3 3 2] *una corda* *Red.*

19 *quasi cadenza* *ppp* *Red.* *poco rit.* *quasi cadenza* *Red.*

21 *pp* *perdendosi* *smorz.* *Red.*

23 *pp*

25 *calando*

*) Diese beiden Begleitungsakkorde sind laut L-P „mit volkstümlichem Accent“, also ohne Bindung zu spielen. Demgegenüber ist die Bindung *cis-d* in Takt 21-22 authentisch.

**) Die Überzahl der Notenwerte in der kleinen Kadenz der linken Hand deutet auf ein komponiertes stufenweises Ritardando hin.

***) Die Bindebögen statt der zwei Takte früher stehenden Staccatozeichen weisen auf die „quasi-espressivo“-Vortragsweise des Motivs hin.

*) These two accompanying chords are according to the L-P to be played “with popular accent”, that is without a slur. On the other hand the slur from the *c* sharp to *d* in bars 21-22 is authentic.

**) The excess of note-values in the little cadenza in the left hand designates a conscious and steady *ritardando*.

***) The slurs in place of the staccato dots found two bars earlier point to the “quasi espressivo” nature of the motif.

28 8

pp

Ped. * *Ped.* *

30 8

quasi cadenza

4 1 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 1

Ped. * *Ped.* *

32 8

rall. - - -

quasi cadenza

pp perdendosi

*)

Ped. *

34

pp

Ped. *

36

rit.

1 3 2 4 3 5

legato possibile

*) Vgl. unsere Bemerkung zu Takt 22.

*) Cf. our note to bar 22.

39 **Tempo I**

39 **Tempo I**

f pesante

cresc.

tre corde

*L'ed. * L'ed. * L'ed. **

4.3

[illegible]

47

47

f molto espress.

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

51

51

p

f

p

f

Lied.

Ad.

55

[illegible]

57 *quasi cadenza*
dolciss. *poco rall.*

58 *p*

60 *8* *rit.* *più dim.*

62 *dolciss.* *una corda*

64 *8* *ppp*

*) Bezüglich der dynamischen Ausführung des Abschlusses folgten wir der auf den Blättern des L-P festgehaltenen Tradition.

*) In respect of the dynamic shadings in the closing bars we have followed the tradition preserved in the L-P.

Au Comte Casimir Esterházy

IV. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE

Quasi adagio, altieramente*)

marcato

*) Stattlich, stolz.

*) The tempo indication means "stately, proud".

13

forzando

marcato

f

slargando

tr

17

f

f

20

dim. - - - p

dolce

marcato

8

6

6

7

3 2

22

3 4 3 2 1

cresc.

8

trillo

5

3 1

12

2

1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 4 5

23

1 2 3 5 | 1 2 3 5 | 1 2 3 5 8

8 12 12

ritard. 5 3 24 rit.*)

rinforz. molto

f pesante sf

25 Andantino

f

f

6

29

mf

tr

p

33

f

5 4 4

6

*) Das *Ritardando* im vorhergehenden Takt fordert stufenweise Verlangsamung, wogegen hier das *Ritenu* zurückgehaltenes, doch gleichmäßiges Metrum bedeutet.

*) The *ritardando* in the previous bar demands a steady slowing down whereas the *ritenu* here implies a slower but regular pulse.

37

1 1

7

7

40

p

3

3

3

7

7

7

43

3

3

3

7

7

7

45

quasi cadenza

2 1 3 5 1

1

2 1 3 5

1

1

2 1

pp

8

1 4 2 3 1 4 2 3

1 3 2 4 2 3 1 4 2 3

1 4 2

3 1 3 2 4 2 3 1 4

2 3 1 4 2 4 2 1

5

pp

smorz.

46

dolce

tr

3 3

49

3

52

3

54

quasi cadenza

leggeramente

3 4 ♯ 1 2 3 4 ♯ 2 1 3 4 2 1 3 4 1 2 3 4 1

8

55

24

24

56

8

30

3 tr

con grazia

7

Allegretto

59

8

p

62

8

sempre stacc.

66

8

70

8

74 8

74 75 76 77

78 8

78 79 80 81

sempre stacc.

poco rall. - - - a tempo

82

82 83 84 85

86 8

86 87 88 89

stacc.

poco rall. - - - a tempo

poco a poco accel.

90

90 91 92 93

94

94

98

più accel.

8

98

102

8

cresc. - - -

102

106

8

f

106

110

8

110

poco rall.

a tempo

114

Measures 114-117. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats). Measure 114 starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand features a series of eighth-note chords, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line. By measure 115, the tempo changes to 'a tempo' and the dynamic shifts to forte (f). The right hand continues with eighth-note chords, and the left hand maintains the eighth-note bass line.

118

Measures 118-122. Measures 118-119 continue the previous texture. Measure 120 begins an 8-measure repeat section, indicated by a dashed line and the number '8'. The right hand plays a rapid eighth-note chordal pattern, and the left hand continues with eighth notes. The section concludes in measure 122 with a final chord.

Presto

8

123

Measures 123-126. This section is marked 'Presto' and begins with a forte (f) dynamic. It consists of an 8-measure repeat section, indicated by a dashed line and the number '8'. The right hand plays a rapid eighth-note chordal pattern, and the left hand continues with eighth notes.

8

127

Measures 127-131. Measures 127-130 continue the previous texture. Measure 131 begins a new section marked with fortissimo (ff) dynamics. The right hand plays a rapid eighth-note chordal pattern, and the left hand continues with eighth notes.

8

132

Measures 132-135. Measures 132-134 continue the previous texture. Measure 135 begins a new section marked with fortissimo (ff) dynamics. The right hand plays a rapid eighth-note chordal pattern, and the left hand continues with eighth notes.

V. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE HÉROÏDE-ÉLÉGIAQUE

Lento, con duolo [♩ = 46]

The musical score is presented in four systems, each with a piano and a vocal staff. The piano part is characterized by a dotted rhythmic pattern in the left hand and a melodic line in the right hand. The vocal part is written in a lower register, often using a 'sotto voce' technique. The score includes various musical markings such as 'ten.' (tenuto), 'cresc.' (crescendo), and 'sotto voce'. The first system is marked with a tempo of 'Lento, con duolo' and a quarter note equal to 46 beats. The score is numbered 1 through 7 at the beginning of each system.

*) Zum maximal erreichbaren Legato der Melodie passend soll jeder Ton des punktierten Rhythmus *tenuto possibile* sein! Schon die ersten Töne sollen neben dem heroischen Charakter auch schmerzvolle Stimmung erwecken. Man hüte sich vor übermäßig starker Hervorhebung der Punktierung!

**) „Der Doppelschlag beginne ... mit der Thesis“. (L-P)

***) Der periodenabschließende Ton der Melodie soll genau auf das 3. Viertel fallen. Deshalb empfehlen wir, das Arpeggio der linken Hand von oben zu beginnen.

*) In accordance with the need for the greatest possible legato in articulating the melody each note in the dotted accompaniment is to be *tenuto possibile*. The very first notes must evoke the heroic character of the piece, but also a mood of anguish. The dotting should not be exaggerated.

**) “The turn is to begin... on the off-beat”. (L-P)

***) The last melodic note of the period must fall precisely on the third crotchet. For that reason we recommend that the arpeggio in the left hand be played from above.

sempre ben legato

9

espress. assai

11

13

cresc.

16

*Un poco più mosso
cantabile**dolciss. sempre legato**una corda*

*) Hier tritt zum ersten Mal der abgehacktere Charakter auf, der sich später noch steigern wird. Die Oktavenpassage des nächsten Taktes ist aber noch legato.

**) Das Portamento soll im Einklang mit dem Decrescendo ins Legato zurückgehen.

***) „Die mathematische Genauigkeit... (der) ... Begleitung fließe unmathematisch in die Melodie.“ (L-P).

*) This is the first appearance of the more jerky rhythm which becomes more prominent later. The octave passage in the next bar, however, is to be played legato.

**) The portamento and the decrescendo together lead back into a legato.

***) “The mathematical exactness... (of the) ... accompaniment is to flow unmathematically into the melody.” (L-P)

19

22

25

tre corde

27 *Tempo primo*

*) Wenn das Gleitenlassen des 5. Fingers nach oben Schwierigkeiten bereitet, so nehme man den Fingersatz 5-4-5. Abwärts verwende man jedoch – den Intentionen Liszts entsprechend – stets das Gleiten.

*) If the player finds difficulty in sliding the fifth finger upwards, then the fingering 5-4-5 is recommended. In the downwards direction however one should follow Liszt's intentions and invariably slide the finger.

**) Die Überzahl der Notenwerte dieses Taktes ist die Folge eines komponierten Rallentandos.

**) The surplus note-values in this bar are intended to produce a rallentando.

29

ten. ten.

31

cresc. rinforz. ten. ten.

34

molto appassionato f 3 3

37

3 3 **)

*) Vgl. unsere Bemerkung zu Takt 8.

*) Cf. our note to bar 8.

**) Der *lacrymoso*-Charakter dieser Stelle soll sich im nächsten Takt zu schmerzvoller Deklamation steigern.

**) The *lacrymoso* nature of this passage is intended to be intensified in the next bar to an anguished declamation.

39

cresc. molto

rinforz.

cresc.

rit. - - - - -

42

Un poco più mosso

dolciss. sempre legato

una corda

45

rit., a piacere il tempo

dolciss. ppp

48

quasi cadenza

50

rinforz.

rit. - - - - -

tre corde

[4 2 1 - 2 3 1 4 2 1 2 3 1 4 2 1 2 3]

dolce con intimo
sentimento

51

p

54

**)

57

più cresc. ed agitato

59

rinforz.

*) Die Akkorde in der höchsten Stimme, welche mit der linken Hand zu spielen sind, muß man arpeggieren, daß „...die Spitze der Arpeggie mit dem ihr nächsten Melodieton fast zusammen-trifft.“ (L-P)

*) The chords in the topmost voice, which are to be played with the left hand, are to be arpeggiated in such a way that “...the top note of the arpeggios almost coincides with its adjacent melodic note.” (L-P)

**) „... ein Griff in die Saiten zu reißen ...“ (L-P)

**) “...as if ripped off the strings...” (L-P)

61 dolce, sempre appassionato *)

64 cresc. - - -

67 rinforz.

69 ff con somma passione **)

*) „Das *sempre appassionato* erhalte sein Maß in dem Beisatz: *dolce* – also: »keinen bravourösen Kraftaufwand«“. (L-P)

*) “The *sempre appassionato* is to be balanced against the *dolce*; there should therefore be no bravura expenditure of energy.” (L-P)

**) „Kein Trionfol – Nicht Kraft des Siegers –: Heldenmut des Schmerzes!“ (L-P) – Über dem 1. und 3. Viertel der vorherigen vier Takte steht > , hier aber wieder das Zeichen ^ Das auf dem 3. Viertel des nächsten Taktes stehende Zeichen > bedeutet einen geringeren Akzent als vorher.

**) “No trionfol!—Not the strength of the victor, but the heroic courage that is born of pain!” (L-P).—The sign > is placed above the 1st and 3rd crotchets of the previous four bars but here Liszt reverts to the sign ^ . The > on the 3rd crotchet of the next bar designates a slighter accent than previously.

71

73

77 **Tempo 1**

81

*) Die c -Oktave mit der Fermate ist der letzte dynamische Höhepunkt des *ff con somma passione*-Teiles. Sie ist so lange zu halten, bis das Nachlassen der Tonstärke einen Grad erreicht, der zum Übergang in den *sotto voce*-Abschnitt geeignet ist. Wenn dies auf dem heute gebräuchlichen Klavier infolge der kräftigen Baßöne zu lang dauern würde, so lasse man die Tasten los und beschleunige das Abnehmen der Tonstärke durch Vibrieren des Pedals.

*) The c octave with the fermata is the last dynamic climax of the *ff con somma passione* section. It is to be sustained until the tonal volume has died away to a degree appropriate for the transition to the *sotto voce* passage. If the use of a normal present-day piano with its powerful bass notes would demand too long a pause, the keys should be released and the pedal vibrated so as to speed up the dying away of the tonal volume.

À S. E. le Comte Antoine d' Appony

VI. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE

Tempo giusto

Measures 1-5 of the Rhapsody. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The bass staff features a series of eighth-note chords, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The treble staff has rests for the first four measures, followed by a melodic entry in the fifth measure marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Measures 6-9 of the Rhapsody. The bass staff continues with eighth-note chords. The treble staff features a series of chords and eighth-note patterns, with some notes marked with accents (>).

Measures 10-13 of the Rhapsody. Measure 10 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 11 includes the instruction *p subito*. Measure 12 features a triplet of eighth notes marked with a trill (~) and a tenuto (*ten.*) mark. Measure 13 ends with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a *Red.* (ritardando) marking.

Measures 14-17 of the Rhapsody. Measure 14 begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. Measures 15-17 continue with complex chordal textures and eighth-note patterns, including *Red.* markings and asterisks (*) at the bottom of the page.

18

p subito *ten.* *ten.* *f*

Ped.

22

tr *poco rall.* *tr* *tr*

26

p subito *ff* *tr* *tr*

Ped.

31

poco rall. *poco rall.* *poco rall.* *poco rall.*

35

p subito *p subito* *tr* *tr*

quasi cadenza

8

39

Presto

41

49

Ossia

57

*) Die Forte-Takte, die die einzelnen melodischen Zeilen des Tanzliedes abschließen, sind eigenartige rhythmische Refrains des „Stampfer“-Tanzes.

*) The forte bars that conclude the individual melodic lines of the dance-song are the peculiar rhythmical refrains of the "stamping" dance.

73 **Andante**

*) **mf espressivo**

una corda

Reo.

77 *ritenuto a piacere*

rit. - - -

sempre

80

p

più f sempre espressivo

tre corde

*) Cf. the second part of the Preface to the present volume.

86

mf

rit. - - -

p

marcato

89 *rallent.*

mf 3

92

quasi cadenza

8

poco a poco accelerando

8

veloce
rinforz.

8

dim. - - - - -

- - - - - smorzando

93 Allegro poco rit. - - - a tempo

pp p

104

ten.

ten.

sempre dolce, leggermente e staccato

109 *ten.* *ten.* *più dolce*

113

117 *poco calando*

122 *ritenuto* *smorzando*

127 *poco a poco più animato* *p*

*) Die tatsächliche Tonstärke der in den nächsten 8 Takten geforderten Marcati ist den Bezeichnungen *poco calando*, *smorzando* und den Zeichen > anzupassen.

*) The actual volume of the *marcati* in the following 8 bars is to be established by reference to the indications *poco calando* and *smorzando*, and the > sign.

132

137

142

sempre stacc.

sempre p

147

dolcissimo

152

8

cresc.

157 8 *più cresc.*

161 *rinforzando molto* *Bis a piacere* *f*

166 *sempre stacc.*

171 8

175 8 *mf*

leggiero

180

183

186

cresc. - - - rinforz.

189

rinforz.

192

Presto

più rinforzando e stringendo

sempre f

197

Musical score for measures 197-200. The treble staff features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The bass staff has a simple harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

201

Musical score for measures 201-204. Measures 203 and 204 include a forte (**ff**) dynamic marking and accents on the treble staff.

205

Musical score for measures 205-208. Measures 206 and 208 include accents on the treble staff.

209

Musical score for measures 209-211. Measure 209 is marked with an 8-measure rest. Measure 211 includes the instruction **rinforzando**.

212

Musical score for measures 212-215. Measure 212 is marked with an 8-measure rest. Measure 213 includes a fortissimo (**fff**) dynamic marking.

216

Musical score for measures 216-219. Measure 216 is marked with an 8-measure rest. The piece concludes with a final chord in measure 219.

VII. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE

Lento Im trotzigen, tiefsinnigen Zigeuner-Styl vorzutragen *)

marcato assai

a capriccio

dolce

capricciosamente

in tempo

p

*) Jeder Ton kann einen dynamischen Akzent erhalten oder agogisch gedehnt werden, unabhängig von der Entfernung, die ihn vom nächsten, ähnlich hervorgehobenen Ton trennt. Die Ausführung der identisch erscheinenden Tongruppen muß nicht notwendigerweise die gleiche sein. Nähere Angaben im zweiten Teil des Vorwortes.

**) Der Vorschlag kommt vor dem Arpeggiol

*) Each note can be given a dynamic accent or can be agogically extended without reference to the distance separating it from the next similarly emphasized note. Groups of notes that appear to be identical need not necessarily be played in the same way. Further information is to be found in the second part of the Preface.

**) The grace-note comes before the arpeggio!

19

f *vigoroso* **)

23

con ottavi ad lib. -----

27

m.d.
m.s.
sempre energico
ritard. -----

30

Vivace
pp
Vivace
Vivace

*) In der variierten Wiederholung der melodischen Strophe sind mehrere Ornamente mit drei statt mit zwei Balken versehen. Dieser Unterschied folgt aus dem *vigoroso*-Charakter.

**) Das letzte Sechzehntel ergibt sowohl hier als auch in Takt 24 einen Überschuss an Notenwerten den Liszt beim ersten Erklingen dieser melodischen Strophe als Vorschlag notiert hat.

*) In the varied reprise of the melodic strophe several of the ornaments are given three rather than two tails. This differentiation follows from the *vigoroso* character of the passage.

**) The last semiquaver both here and in bar 24 produces a surplus of note-values; at the first appearance of this melodic strophe Liszt had notated a grace-note.

34

[5]

cresc. - - - -

38

p

8

42

8

47

8

52

cresc. - - - -

8

ff martellato

*) Innerhalb der dreitaktigen Gruppen ist der Anfangsakkzent jedes einzelnen Taktes aus dem Grunde wichtig, weil seine Vernachlässigung infolge der Hervorhebung des punktierten Achtels das Metrum vom dreimaligen 2/4-Takt zum zweimaligen 3/4-Takt verunstalten würde.

*) Within the three-bar groups the initial accent of each individual bar is important; were it to be neglected then the resulting emphasis on the dotted quavers would distort the metre from that of a threefold 2/4 bar to a twofold 3/4 bar.

57

8

sf

8

sf

This system contains measures 57 through 62. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measures 57-62 feature a complex texture with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often with accents. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando) at measures 59 and 61. There are two first endings, each marked with a bracket and the number 8.

63

8

sf

This system contains measures 63 through 67. The texture continues with dense beamed notes and accents. A *sf* marking is present at measure 65. A first ending marked with a bracket and the number 8 spans measures 66 and 67.

68

mf

This system contains measures 68 through 72. The texture is less dense than the previous systems, featuring more sustained chords and fewer beamed notes. A *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking is at measure 68. Fingering numbers (4, 3, 2, 5) are written above several notes in the right hand.

73

8

This system contains measures 73 through 77. The music returns to a more active texture with beamed notes and accents. A first ending marked with a bracket and the number 8 spans measures 76 and 77.

78

ff

This system contains measures 78 through 82. The music becomes more intense, with a *ff* (fortissimo) marking at measure 80. It features dense chords and beamed notes. A first ending marked with a bracket and the number 8 spans measures 81 and 82.

83

88

94

99

105

p scherzando.

sempre stacc.

*) Die auf den unbetonten Achteln erscheinenden, antizipationsartigen Töne kommen in der Original-Volksmelodie nicht vor und sind daher mit ganz leichtem Staccato zu spielen.

*) The unstressed anticipatory quavers do not appear in the original folk melody and are therefore to be played with a very light staccato.

111

simile

117

123

129

sempre p

non legato

135

141

147

153

rinforz. non legato p

rinforz. p

159

rinforz. p

rinforz. p

165

p

p

171

p

p

177

sempre p

pp

182

8

pp

186

[5 3 5 3 5 5 5 3]

cresc.

191

p

8

poco

195

a poco

cresc.

sf f

200

8

sf f

sf ff

205 **sf** *sempre più cresc. e string.*

210

214 **rinforz. molto**

219 **fff** *sempre martellato* **ten.**

226

233

8

poco rit.

a tempo

239

8

245

8

251

1 2 3 5 1 2 3 5 1 2 3 8

256

8

rit.

rinforz.

À Monsieur A. d' Augustz

VIII. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE

Lento a capriccio *)

f **mesto**

con 

2

f

3

6

7

6

rit.

6

lungo trillo

Sempre lento, malinconico assai

f espressivo

*) Infolge der metrischen Freiheit des *a capriccio* soll die am Anfang des Taktes stehende Pause lediglich darauf hinweisen, daß auf den Anfangs-Baßton kein Hauptakzent fallen darf.

*) Owing to the metrical freedom implied by *a capriccio*, the fermata at the beginning of the bar is intended merely to indicate that the first bass note should not be strongly accented.

10 marcato

13

17 *f*

21 *quasi cadenza*

23 *rit.* *pesante* *tutti tenuti****

[2 1 4]
3 2 1 3 2 1

[1 m.s.]

3 4 3 4 3 4 5

1232 43212

*) Der Vorschlag kommt vor dem Arpeggio!

**) Die Vorschläge der beiden Hände sind gleichzeitig zu beginnen und die Haupttöne gleichzeitig anzuschlagen.

***) Da die tiefe Lage der Melodie keinen Pedalgebrauch erlaubt, brachte Liszt durch diese Schreibweise eine bestimmte Absicht zum Ausdruck, d.h. er wünschte die Töne der Akkorde durch Liegenlassen der Finger – ähnlich wie in den mit Fermaten versehenen Schlußakkorden der Takte 26 und 28 – ineinanderklingen zu lassen.

*) The grace-note comes before the arpeggio!

**) The grace-notes in both hands are to be struck simultaneously, likewise the principal notes.

***) Since the deep register of the melody allows no use of the pedal, Liszt intended to express through his notation a particular intention, namely to permit the tones of the chords to intermingle by means of the player keeping his fingers depressed; a similar effect is intended with the final chords of bars 26 and 28, which have *fermate*.

26

28

30

32

34

36

38

40

42

44

46

48

cresc.

tr

f

*) Die vorliegende Ausgabe bringt das ursprüngliche Notenbild, in welchem an dieser Stelle in der rechten Hand 6, in der linken Hand 5 Achtel stehen und im 28. Takt für die rechte Hand 5 Achteltöne zu lesen sind. Diese Teile sind zwar mit normalen Noten geschrieben, doch gelten sie eigentlich als kleine Kadenzen, die diese beiden Takte je zu annähernd 3 Vierteln erweitern.

*) The present edition reproduces Liszt's original notation with 6 quavers in the right hand and 5 in the left; in bar 28 the right hand has 5 quavers. These passages are printed in normal type but they are actually to be looked upon as little cadenzas which extend these two bars to approximately three crotchets.

quasi cadenza

8

37

8

38

quasi cadenza

8

40

8

rall. - - - -

41

Allegretto con grazia

dolce

p

47

3 3 2 1 3 2 5 4

52

8 3 3

57

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

62

un poco animato

risvegliato

non legato

8 6 3

67

8 6 3

71

8

8

8

76

8

81

8

6

6

dim.

85

8

p

3 2 1 3 2

89

8

3

3

3 2 1 2 1 2

1 2 1 2 3 4 5 3

93

8

98

103

poco a poco più animando

108

cresc. - - - - -

113

117

f brillante

122

126

string.
f
più f

131

135

velocissimo, quasi cadenza

139

Presto giocoso assai
sf ff sempre marcatissimo
sf

144

8

sf

8

sf

149

rinforz.

154

p

ff

rinforz.

p

159

ff

rinforz.

p

ff

8

164

rinforz.

p

sf

8

169

8

sf

7

173

8

sf

8

sf

7

177

3

p

6

6

3

181

3

8

7

6

6

184

1.

8

7

187

2.

1 2 3 4 1 3 1 2 3 4 3 1 2 8

3

7

188 **ff strepitoso**

8-measure repeat sign above measure 188.

8-measure repeat sign above measure 192.

193

8-measure repeat sign above measure 197.

198

8-measure repeat sign above measure 202.

203 **fff**

8-measure repeat sign above measure 208.

209 **rinforz.**

8-measure repeat sign above measure 213.

rit. - - - - -

IX. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE
PESTHER CARNEVAL - LE CARNAVAL DE PESTH

Moderato

f

5

8

3

3

3

8

9

accel.

p

8

11

8

dolce grazioso

espr.

*) Der Anfangston des Taktes ist - abweichend von Takt 2, 4 und 6 - bereits mit *marcatissimo* bezeichnet.

*) The initial note of the bar, unlike those of bars 2, 4 and 6, has a *marcatissimo* sign.

15 *ritenuto* - *)

18 *Sempre moderato a capriccio**)* *marcato*

p *f* *con grazia*

Ossia

23

tr

27

*) Man sollte die rhythmische Augmentation des immer enger werdenden melodischen Motivs durch 2 + 2 + 2-Einteilung der Sextole fühlbar machen.

*) The rhythmic augmentation of the steadily contracting melodic motif should be made perceptible by subdividing the sextuplet into 2 + 2 + 2.

**) Die langsamen Teile dieser Rhapsodie folgen dem schreitenden Rhythmus eines feierlichen, würdevollen Tanzes. Die Bezeichnung *a capriccio* bezieht sich demzufolge nur auf die Ornamente der Melodie und auf die eingeschobenen Zusätze.

**) The slow sections of this Rhapsody follow the striding rhythm of a solemn, dignified dance. The indication *a capriccio* in consequence refers only to the ornaments of the melody and to the interpolations.

31

p

f

34

p

37

40

*) In Takt 37-43 haben wir die Ornamente als Nachschläge aufgefaßt; sie sind identisch mit einem der Hauptmotive des Werkes, welches bereits in Takt 12 in dieser Form auftritt.

*) In bars 37-43 we have taken the ornaments to be passing appoggiaturas; they are identical with one of the principal motifs of the work which appears in this form as early as bar 12.

[illegible]

[illegible]

58

8

3

8

7

un poco vivo

60

8

6

6

6

p

6

[illegible]

69

8

8

Allegretto

71

mf marcato

p

77

*) In Liszt's Manuskript hat die erste Note B auch einen Viertelnotenhalbs; das Zusammenklingen der Dudelsack-Quinte verlangt ohnehin einen Tenuto-Anschlag.

**) Die verschiedenen Artikulationen dieses kleinen Motivs bringen wir – von der Vereinheitlichung Abstand nehmend – entsprechend der Erstausgabe.

*) In Liszt's manuscript the first B flat has an additional crotchet stem; the rendering of the bagpipe fifths anyway demands a tenuto.

**) The various ways of articulating this little motif are given in accordance with the first edition; we have deliberately not unified them.

83

dolce

89

ten. ten.

95

p sempre

8.

100

rallent. *)

Andante

lunga in

smorz.

106 tempo

2

*) Die Staccatopunkte der höheren Töne bezeichnen nur geringe Akzente.

*) The staccato dots on the upper notes designate only slight accentuation.

111

p

8

v rinforz.

116

8

p

121

8

126

8

f

sempre staccato il basso

131

8

sf.

137

5

dolce con grazia

stacc.

141

145

8

149

leggieramente

153

12

12

2

157

8

sempre p

pp

161

8

164

8

rall.

168

tr

23 23 23 8 23

3 2 3 2 3 2

velocissimo

169

3 tr

rall.

170 *in tempo* *vivamente*

smorz.

2/4 2/4 2/4 2/4 2/4

176 *p*

8

8 8 8 8 8

182 *cresc.*

8

8 8 8 8 8

187 *string.* *più animato*

più cresc. *ff*

8

8 8 8 8 8

192

8

198

Musical score for measures 198-203. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. Measure 198 starts with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The right hand features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The texture is dense with many beamed notes.

204

Musical score for measures 204-210. The right hand continues with rapid sixteenth-note patterns, marked with a decrescendo (dim.) dynamic. The left hand maintains its eighth-note accompaniment. The tempo marking "poco rit." (poco ritardando) appears at the end of measure 210.

211

Musical score for measures 211-217. Measure 211 begins with a piano (p) dynamic. A long, sweeping melodic line in the right hand is marked with a decrescendo (dim.) and reaches a pianissimo (ppp) dynamic by measure 217. The left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated for both hands.

FINALE

Presto

218

Musical score for measures 218-225. The tempo is marked "Presto". The right hand features a series of chords and eighth-note patterns, starting with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and moving to mezzo-forte (mf) by measure 225. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

226

Musical score for measures 226-232. The right hand continues with chords and eighth-note patterns, marked with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The left hand maintains its eighth-note accompaniment. The piece concludes with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic in the final measure.

Un poco meno
presto

sempre marcato, scherzando

235

244

253

262

Allegretto

270

dolce
lusingando

non legato

*)

*) Der Vortragscharakter könnte als *poco marcato, quasi due contrabassi* bezeichnet werden.

*) The direction *poco marcato, quasi due contrabassi* might well be considered appropriate for this passage.

275

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass clef, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody is written in the Treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the Bass clef. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final measure containing a whole note. The accompaniment is a steady eighth-note pattern. The score is numbered 275 in the top left corner.

280

simile

1 4 1

285

This musical score segment contains measures 285 through 288. It is written for a piano and a violin. The piano part is in the lower register, featuring a series of descending eighth-note patterns in the left hand and more complex, often beamed eighth-note figures in the right hand. The violin part is in the upper register, mirroring the piano's melodic lines with eighth-note runs and slurs. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 4/4. The measures are grouped by bar lines, with some measures containing multiple beams to indicate rapid passages.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains measures 295 through 300, and the second system contains measures 301 through 306. The music is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The melody is primarily in the right hand, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The left hand provides accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Measure numbers 295, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, and 306 are clearly marked at the beginning of their respective measures. The score concludes with a double bar line in measure 306.

324 8 1 2 3 4 3 2 1

6

328 Presto

p

336

cresc.

stacc.

8

344

8

molto rinforzando
marcatissimo

8

353

8

Più animato

360

fff

8

369

5

377

5

sempre fff

8

384

8

393

5

401

5

poco rall. ---

Allegro moderato

marcatissimo il tema

407

ff

410

413

416

419

This musical score page contains measures 407 through 419 of a piano piece. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato' and the dynamics include 'marcatissimo il tema' and 'ff' (fortissimo). The music is written for piano with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The score features several measures with octaves (marked '8') and a triplet (marked '3'). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs, indicating a complex and expressive piece.

422 *incalzando e stringendo sino al presto*

425

428

431 *sempre cresc.*

434

Presto

436

8

fff

rinforz.

443

8

rinforz.

rinforz.

450

8

rinforz.

rinforz.

457

8

rinforz.

mf

462

8

cresc.

467

8

8

8

471

475

479

8

fff

483

8

8

12

non legato

15

non legato

18

p dolce

22

leggiero

*) Die Vorschläge sind aus harmonischen Gründen ausnahmsweise an betonten Stellen zu spielen. Ihre unteren Töne müssen nicht von neuem angeschlagen werden.

*) The appoggiaturas are for harmonic reasons exceptionally all to be played on the beat. Their lower notes are not to be struck a second time.

**) Die Dauer der akzentuierten Stellen hat Liszt durch eine auch schriftlich fixierte agogische Dehnung verlängert, wodurch sich der Takt zu 10/16 erweitert. Die übrigen Teile des Taktes sollen sich rhythmisch von den bisherigen nicht unterscheiden.

**) Liszt increased the duration of the accented passages by means of precisely notated agogic extension, thus increasing the total value of the bar to 10 semiquavers. There should be no rhythmic differentiation between the rest of the bar and the sections already discussed.

21 8

2 4

grazioso

con 

24

26

espressivo

pp

pp

3 1 2 5 1 2 5 8

2

6

6

28

8

tr

8

1 2 1 2 1 2 3 2 5

31 8

33 8 *egualmente *)*

35 8 *cresc.*

37 8 *mf* *dim.*

39 8 ***)* [3 2] [2 3]

*) Die über den mit Fermaten versehenen Pausen laufenden Vierundsechzigstel sollen sich gleichmässig, von der beanspruchten Zeit unabhängig fortsetzen. Auch dieser Takt umfasst 10/16, doch tritt hier die agogische Dehnung in beiden Hälften des Taktes erst nach dem thematischen Material auf.

*) The running hemidemisiquavers above the rests with fermatas are to be played regularly and independently of considerations of time. This bar, too, contains 10 semiquavers, though here the agogic extension in both halves of the bar does not come until after the thematic material.

**) Die *Cadenza* soll im Tempo der Vierundsechzigstel des vorhergehenden Taktes beginnen.

**) The *Cadenza* is to start at the tempo of the hemidemisiquavers of the preceding bar.

40 Allegretto capriccioso

40 *p*

45 *smorz.* 8 *dolce con grazia*

50 8

55 57 59 *poco riten.*

60 62 64 *dolcissimo*

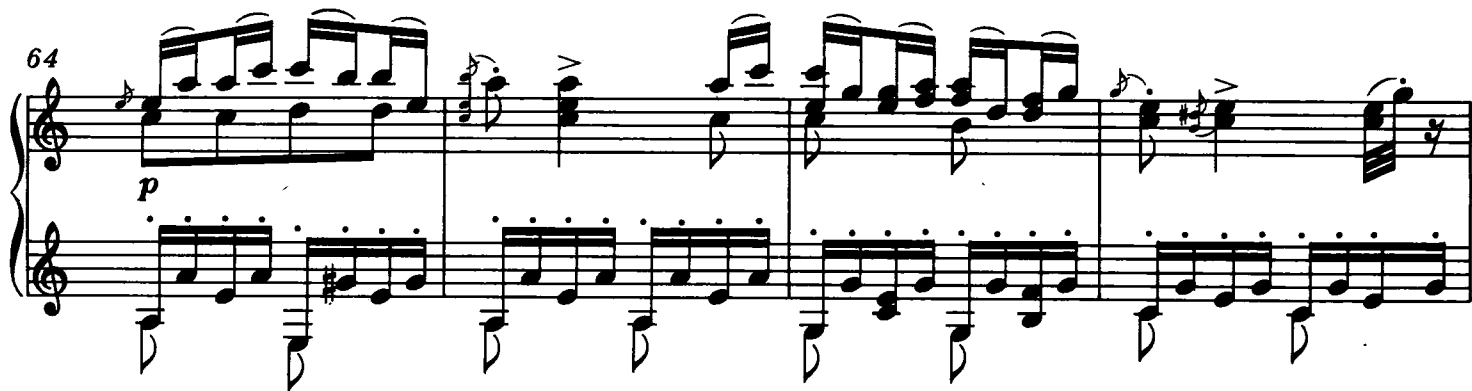
*) Sämtliche Töne der Akkorde sind neu anzuschlagen.

*) All notes of the chords are to be struck afresh.

Un poco meno vivo

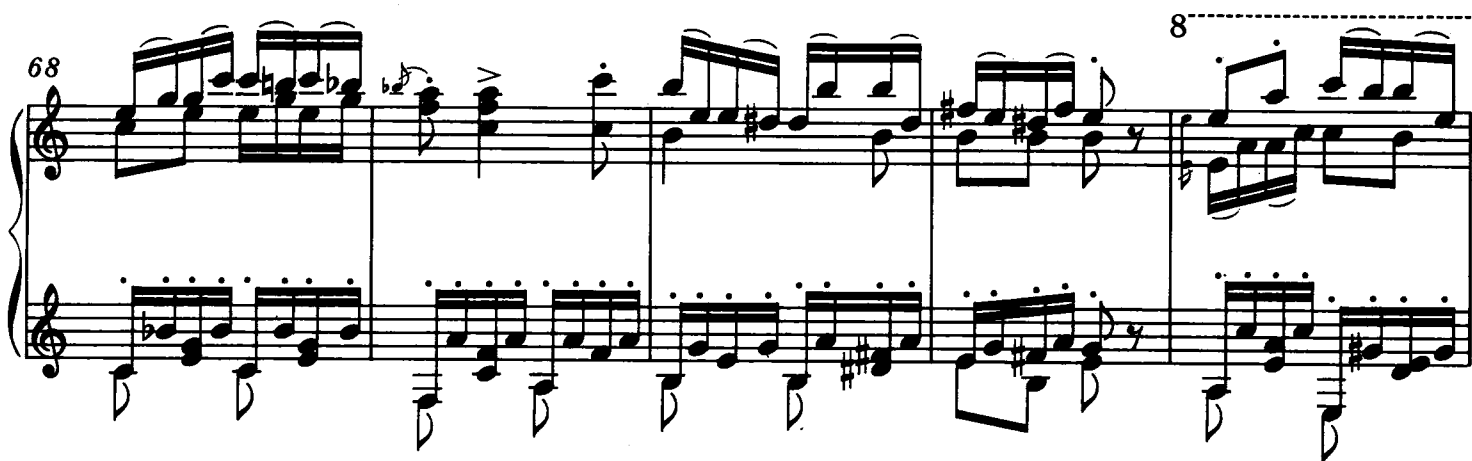
64

p



68

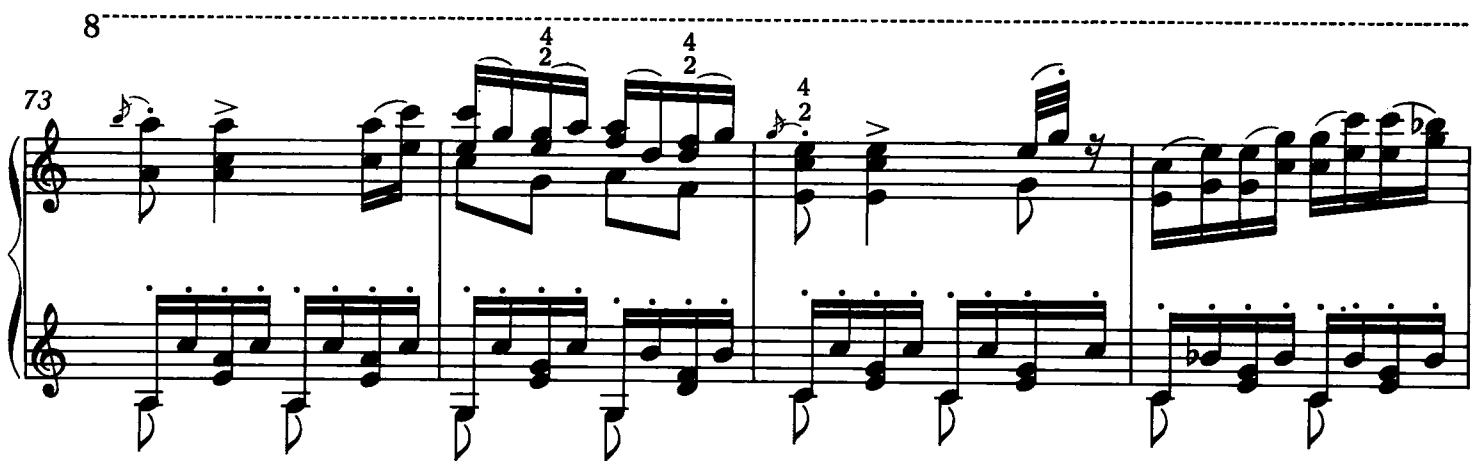
8



73

8

$\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{4}{2}$



77

8

cresc. *f*



a capriccio

82 *pp* *quasi zimbalo*

84 *p*

86 *pp*

88 *cresc.*

simile

dim.

*) Die auf die eingeschalteten solistischen Zwischenspiele bezüglichen Vortragszeichen berühren den dynamischen Aufbau des Hauptvorganges der musikalischen Handlung nicht. Dem Klangcharakter der Zimbel entsprechend ist eine über das gewohnte Mass hinausgehende Benutzung des Pedals zulässig.

**) Gegenüber der geraden Einteilung der vorhergehenden beiden Takte reihen sich die Zweiunddreissigstelgruppen zu je dreien aneinander; diese Dreiergruppen sind wiederum Teile einer grossen Triole. Diese Einteilung gilt auch für die nächsten drei Takte.

*) The marks of the expression that refer to the interpolated soloistic interludes do not affect the dynamic structure of the main course of the musical argument. In keeping with the timbre of the cimbalom it is in order to make a fuller than normal use of the pedal.

**) Compared with the even division of the previous two bars the groups of demisemiquavers here fall naturally into groups of three; these groups of three are themselves part of a large triplet. The same is also true of the three following bars.

Vivace

89

Ossia

non legato

Vivace

8

p
3
glissando

8

91

8

sempre simile gliss.

92

8

94

Measures 94-95 of a musical score. The score is written for piano (p) and includes a right-hand melody and a left-hand accompaniment. The right-hand melody features a series of eighth notes and a final measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The left-hand accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern. A dynamic marking of *p* is present. A crescendo marking *cresc. molto* is indicated between measures 94 and 95. The right-hand melody in measure 95 is marked with a triplet of eighth notes and a final measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The left-hand accompaniment in measure 95 is marked with a triplet of eighth notes.

96

Measures 96-97 of a musical score. The score is written for piano (p) and includes a right-hand melody and a left-hand accompaniment. The right-hand melody features a series of eighth notes and a final measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The left-hand accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern. A dynamic marking of *p* is present. A crescendo marking *cresc. molto* is indicated between measures 94 and 95. The right-hand melody in measure 96 is marked with a triplet of eighth notes and a final measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The left-hand accompaniment in measure 96 is marked with a triplet of eighth notes. In measure 97, the right-hand melody is marked with a triplet of eighth notes and a final measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The left-hand accompaniment in measure 97 is marked with a triplet of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *f* is present. A glissando marking *glissando* is indicated between measures 96 and 97. The right-hand melody in measure 97 is marked with a triplet of eighth notes and a final measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The left-hand accompaniment in measure 97 is marked with a triplet of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present.

98

Measures 98-99 of a musical score. The score is written for piano (p) and includes a right-hand melody and a left-hand accompaniment. The right-hand melody features a series of eighth notes and a final measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The left-hand accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern. A dynamic marking of *p* is present. A crescendo marking *cresc. molto* is indicated between measures 94 and 95. The right-hand melody in measure 98 is marked with a triplet of eighth notes and a final measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The left-hand accompaniment in measure 98 is marked with a triplet of eighth notes. In measure 99, the right-hand melody is marked with a triplet of eighth notes and a final measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The left-hand accompaniment in measure 99 is marked with a triplet of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *f* is present. A glissando marking *glissando* is indicated between measures 96 and 97. The right-hand melody in measure 97 is marked with a triplet of eighth notes and a final measure with a triplet of eighth notes. The left-hand accompaniment in measure 97 is marked with a triplet of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present.

[illegible]

101

8

8

103

8

8

105

Measures 105 and 106 of a musical score. The top system (treble and bass clef) features a melody with sixteenth-note runs and fingerings (6, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, [5], 1). The bottom system (treble and bass clef) features a rapid ascending scale in the right hand, marked *cresc. molto*, and a bass line with a final *f.* (forte) chord. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

107

Measures 107 and 108 of a musical score. The top system continues the melody with fingerings (3, 4, 2, 3, 4, [5], 1) and includes a bracketed section [4 2]. The bottom system features a rapid ascending scale in the right hand, marked *più cresc.* and *ff* (fortissimo), and a bass line with a *glissando* (glissando) marking. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Più animato

109

Measures 109 and 110 of a musical score. The top system features a melody with eighth-note runs and fingerings (8). The bottom system features a bass line with a *sempre forte brioso* (sempre forte brioso) marking. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

113

Musical score for measures 113-116. The piece is in D major (two sharps). The right hand features a rapid sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 115 includes a 'V' marking above a note.

117

Musical score for measures 117-120. The right hand continues the arpeggiated pattern with some slurs. The left hand has a more complex eighth-note accompaniment with some slurs and accents.

121

stringendo

Musical score for measures 121-124. The tempo marking "stringendo" appears above the staff. The right hand's arpeggiated pattern becomes denser. The left hand's accompaniment also becomes more complex, with some slurs and accents.

Vivacissimo giocoso assai

125

8

f

Musical score for measures 125-128. The tempo marking "Vivacissimo giocoso assai" is at the top. A dashed line separates this section from the previous one. The right hand features a new melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking "f" (forte) is present in the first measure.

129

8

ff

8

134

8

139

8

ff sf

8

144

8

8

XI. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE

Lento a capriccio

p quasi zimbalo

una corda

smorz.
pp

7

espressivo

7

dolcissimo

p

*) Im Tempo mit der Septole des vorangehenden Taktes gleichbleibend. Die Zeitdauer der Viertelnoten soll im grossen und ganzen gleich bleiben und der *a capriccio*-Charakter nur innerhalb dieser Beschränkung zur Geltung kommen.

*) In tempo with the septuplet of the previous bar. The duration of the crotchets is in general to be kept constant, the *a capriccio* character being evident only within this limitation.

7 *smorz.*

9 *pp* *ppp*

10 *f* *energico* *marcato*

11 *f*

3 5 3 5 3 5 3

6 6 6

7 8 9

3 2 5 4

C

*) Der Akkordgang der linken Hand wäre aufgrund der analogen Stelle des folgenden Taktes so völlig konsequent:



Die Anwendung dieser Korrektur beim Vortrag des Stückes ist statthaft.

*) The chordal progression in the left hand would have to appear thus:



if it were to be entirely consistent with the analogous passage in the following bar. It is permissible to make this correction when performing the work.

*) The staccati in the right hand and the change of harmony both point to the fact that each crotchet represents a complete unit.

* *) The note-values in the whole bar add up to the correct sum. The transitions towards the new note-values should be perceptible but not too rigid.

rall.

8

ppp³

Andante sostenuto

17

quasi forte, **altieramente**

tre corde

20

p

ten.

f

22

p

dolce

25

f marcato

28

rapido

8

5 1 2 3 5 1 1

2 3

4 3 2 1 4 4

f

30

8

14

p grazioso

pp

32

f

1 3 2 4 5 3

34

37

5 1 5 1 1

2 3 4

4

8

f

39

8

14

p grazioso

pp

1 3 2 4 5

Vivace assai

41

p

1 2 3 1

3 2 1 2

1 2 3

45

8

3 2 1 2

49 8

Musical score for measures 49-53. Measure 49 has an 8-measure repeat sign. The right hand plays a rapid ascending and descending chromatic scale. The left hand plays a descending chromatic scale in the bass. Measure 50 continues the scales. Measure 51 has a fermata over the right hand. Measure 52 has a fermata over the left hand. Measure 53 has a fermata over both hands.

54

Musical score for measures 54-57. Measure 54 has an 8-measure repeat sign. The right hand plays a rapid ascending and descending chromatic scale. The left hand plays a descending chromatic scale in the bass. Measure 55 continues the scales. Measure 56 has a fermata over the right hand. Measure 57 has a fermata over the left hand.

58 8

Musical score for measures 58-61. Measure 58 has an 8-measure repeat sign. The right hand plays a rapid ascending and descending chromatic scale. The left hand plays a descending chromatic scale in the bass. Measure 59 continues the scales. Measure 60 has a fermata over the right hand. Measure 61 has a fermata over the left hand.

62 8

Musical score for measures 62-65. Measure 62 has an 8-measure repeat sign. The right hand plays a rapid ascending and descending chromatic scale. The left hand plays a descending chromatic scale in the bass. Measure 63 continues the scales. Measure 64 has a fermata over the right hand. Measure 65 has a fermata over the left hand. The word "dim." is written above the right hand in measure 65.

66

Musical score for measures 66-69. Measure 66 has an 8-measure repeat sign. The right hand plays a rapid ascending and descending chromatic scale. The left hand plays a descending chromatic scale in the bass. Measure 67 continues the scales. Measure 68 has a fermata over the right hand. Measure 69 has a fermata over the left hand. The word "pp" is written above the right hand in measure 69.

non legato

p brillante

70

75

80

85

92

sempre p

97

8

102

grazioso

107

112

116

string.

f

ff

121

8

ten.

126

Prestissimo

mf sempre staccato

131

136

cresc.

4 2 5 3 4 2 5 3

8 4 2 5 5 5 5 5

rinforz.

141

8

ff

simile

146

3

151

8

157

8

simile

À Joseph Joachim

XII. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE

Introduzione

Mesto

f marcato

trem.

p**ff****f****p cresc.****ff****sempre f e marcato**

*) „Die aufwärtsgestrichenen Noten mit der rechten – die abwärtsgestrichenen mit der linken Hand“. (Anweisung im Original)

*) "The notes with ascending tails are to be played with the right hand, those with descending tails with the left hand". (Note in the original edition)

10

string.

rinforz.

3/4

2/4

1 2 3 2 1

5

13

2/4

tr

C

14

string.

rall. -

C

f

sf

rinforz.

Adagio

lunga pausa

rinforz. assai

f sostenuto

pesante

tr

2/4

C

19

Un poco più lento
in tempo, ad libitum

21

a tempo

25

28

*) Dieser Vorschlag ist ausnahmsweise an betonter Stelle zu spielen.

*) The appoggiatura is exceptionally to be played on the beat.

in tempo
ten.

31

pesante

32

tr

18

rinforz.

tr

18

33

ten.

34

tr

18

rinforz.

tr

18

35

Allegro zingarese

riten. - - - in tempo

8

35

sempre dolce, ma ben marcato la melodia

una corda

Leo.

4

8

41

Leo.

Leo.

Leo.

Leo.

Leo.

simile

8

46

8

51

lungo trillo

sempre p'capricciosamente

56 8

61 8

un poco accelerando Un poco più vivo

66 8

dim. sempre piano quasi campane
non legato

69 8

74 8

79 8

cresc.

83 8

dim. smorzando ppp

88

ritenuto, il tempo sempre rubato

dolce con grazia

92

rall. - - -

smorz. ten.

96 8

100

pp
smorz.

Tempo I*)

tremolando

104

sotto voce

cresc. molto

tre corde

106

ff

108

cresc. molto

ff

quasi marcia

ff

**))

*) Die Anweisung „Tempo I“ bezieht sich hier auf die absolute Zeitdauer der metrischen Einheiten, d.h. ein Halbwert in diesem Teil hat mit dem Viertelwert des Anfangstaktes identisch zu sein.

*) The indication “Tempo I” here refers to the absolute duration of the metrical units, that is to say, a minim in this section is identical with a crotchet in the opening section.

**) Das Fehlen des Staccatopunktes bedeutet, der Aufführungspraxis zu Liszt's Zeit entsprechend zugleich *legato* bzw. *tenuto*; folglich ist der Auftakt sowohl hier als auch an ähnlichen Stellen gebunden zu spielen.

**) The absence of the staccato dot denotes—in terms of performing practice in Liszt's days—both *legato* and *tenuto*; for this reason the upbeat both here and in similar places is to be played legato.

111

6

3

3

3

114

8

12

sf

12

116

8

6

rinforz.

118

8

rinforz.

8

8

120

8

ff strepitoso

121

C ff

122

8

decresc.

125

8

3 3 3 3

p

Allegretto gioioso

127

8

tr

p

marcato il tema

riten. - - -

8

tr

133

ppp *a piacere*

136

8

*in tempo**giusto*

pp

dolce grazioso

142

riten. - - - in tempo

8

148

154

8

p

cresc.

157

mf *p*

161

poco rall.

tr *tr* *tr* *3*

167

ppp a piacere

169

giusto

pp *p* *cresc.*

173

mf *p*

*) Im Gegensatz zu dem im höheren Register sich abspielenden analogen Teil (Takt 154–156) ist hier nur jeder zweite Ton staccato. Der Unterschied ist beabsichtigt.

*) In contrast to the similar passage in a higher register (bars 154 and 156), here only every other note is staccato. The difference is intentional.

177

tr

6 8

180

*)

quasi cadenza

181

f

Stretta

184 **Vivace**

p

simile

189

1 2

*) Für die rhythmische Einteilung der die *Cadenza* begleitenden Akkorde ist die räumliche Anordnung der Notenköpfe massgebend. Die Töne der Passage in der rechten Hand sollen gleichmässig laufen.

*) The spatial disposition of the notes is conclusive in deciding the rhythmic division of the chords that accompany the *Cadenza*. The notes of the passage in the right hand are to be played evenly.

193

8

196

cresc.

simile

200

203

8

f

206

8

p sempre vivamente

5 3 2 1 3

210

8

sempre staccato

214

8

218

8

3

[1]

222

8

[1]

[5 1 4]

2

225

8

i 2 i i i i

229

8

tr

un poco marcato e sempre p

simile

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

233

8

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

236

8

2 4 2 4 1 3

cresc.

[4] [4] [5]

239

8

f briosso [5]

[1] [2]

[5]

242

8

1 2 3 5 1 2 3 4

ff

246

ff

250

accel.

cresc.

8

rinforz. assai

il più presto possibile

254

8

4 2 3 2 1 4 2

leggero
p subito

257

8

3 2 1

260

8

leggiero p

3 3 3

263

3

266

8

cresc.

3

269

8

fff

273

8

sempre fff

278

8

Adagio

Presto

282

8

trem.

8... ad lib.

XIII. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE

Andante sostenuto

mf malinconico

riten. dim.

a tempo

dolce

con R.

riten. - - - -

a tempo

rinforz. flebile

rinforz.

smorz.

Più lento

f

marcato

7 8 pesante

13

2/4

riten.

16

Tempo I

dolce

18

8

1 3 1 4 3 1 4 3

19

3

13

riten.

smorz.

13

21

3

sf

sf

più f marcato

9/8

*) Sämtliche Töne des Akkords sollen gleichzeitig mit der Tenorstimme aufhören.

*) All the notes in the chord are to be released simultaneously with the tenor line.

Più lento

24

pesante

tr

riten.

rinforz.

2/4

Poco più mosso

25

2/4 mf marcato con grazia

28

dolce

31

34

37

dolce plintivo

più dolce

39

42

smorz.

mf dolce con anima

*) Die sich in dem tieferen Register bewegendenden Fis-dur-Takt (43) und A-dur-Takt (45) sind *giusto*, ihre um eine Oktave höheren Varianten (Takt 44, 46) dagegen in einer freieren und zugleich Echowirkung hervorrufoenden Spielweise vorzutragen. Das Notenbild haben wir dementsprechend gestaltet.

*) The two predominantly low-register bars, 43 in F sharp major and 45 in A major, are to be played *giusto*, their variants one octave higher (bars 44 and 46) should, however, be played in a rather freer manner that also suggests an echo effect. We have altered the layout of the musical text accordingly.

44

p *mf*

This system contains measures 44 and 45. Measure 44 features a piano (*p*) introduction in the right hand with a triplet of eighth notes and a half note, followed by a half note. The left hand has a half note. Measure 45 features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) introduction in the right hand with a triplet of eighth notes and a half note, followed by a half note. The left hand has a half note.

46

riten. *p* *smorz.* *mf* *cantabile*

This system contains measures 46 and 47. Measure 46 features a piano (*p*) introduction in the right hand with a triplet of eighth notes and a half note, followed by a half note. The left hand has a half note. Measure 47 features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) introduction in the right hand with a triplet of eighth notes and a half note, followed by a half note. The left hand has a half note. The tempo marking *riten.* (ritardando) is above measure 46, *smorz.* (smorzando) is below measure 46, and *cantabile* is above measure 47.

49

p *mf*

This system contains measures 49 and 50. Measure 49 features a piano (*p*) introduction in the right hand with a triplet of eighth notes and a half note, followed by a half note. The left hand has a half note. Measure 50 features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) introduction in the right hand with a triplet of eighth notes and a half note, followed by a half note. The left hand has a half note.

51

p

This system contains measures 51 and 52. Measure 51 features a piano (*p*) introduction in the right hand with a triplet of eighth notes and a half note, followed by a half note. The left hand has a half note. Measure 52 features a piano (*p*) introduction in the right hand with a triplet of eighth notes and a half note, followed by a half note. The left hand has a half note.

53

tr

dolce grazioso

56

8

11

10

10

3

57

pp

6

8

6

8

8

2+1
4+16

59

8

*)

2+1
4+16

9

13

12

3

2
4

*) Die abschliessende Triolengruppe bildet in diesem Takt einen Wertüberschuss.

*) The final triplet group in this bar is in excess of the correct note-values.

60

2 4

pp

6

8

6

8

espress.

con *And.*

62

pp

3

64

14

11

5

65

3

1

4

1

3

4

[5 — 3 2]

3

67

poco rall.

a tempo

mf

dolce

6

6

69

Measures 69 and 70 of a piano piece. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measure 69 features a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 70 features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Both measures have a wide interval in the right hand, spanning from the second space to the first line, with a series of eighth notes underneath. The left hand plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

p *mf*

71

Measures 71 and 72. Measure 71 is marked piano (*p*). Measure 72 begins with a crescendo (*cresc.*) and ends with the word "ed" followed by a dash. The right hand continues with wide intervals and eighth notes. The left hand has a more complex rhythmic pattern.

p *cresc.* - - - - ed - -

73

Measures 73, 74, and 75. Measure 73 is marked "appassionato". The key signature changes to two sharps (F#, C#) in measure 74. Measure 75 has a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The right hand features wide intervals and eighth notes. The left hand has a complex rhythmic pattern.

- - appassionato

76

Measures 76, 77, and 78. Measure 76 has a key signature change to one sharp (F#). Measure 77 has a key signature change to no sharps or flats. Measure 78 is marked forte (*f*). The right hand features wide intervals and eighth notes. The left hand has a complex rhythmic pattern.

8 *f*

8.

5

8

86

dolciss.

89

dolciss.

92

94

sempre più dim.

8

*) Das *arpeggio* der folgenden zwei Takte gleichen Inhaltes ist verschieden. Demnach soll die Stimme der linken Hand sich stufenweise in den Hintergrund zurückziehen.

*) The *arpeggio* in this and the following otherwise identical bar is different—the left hand voice part is meant to fade gradually into the background.

97 8

ppp

Vivace

100 8

pp

105 8

sempre staccato

110 8

sempre pp

115 8

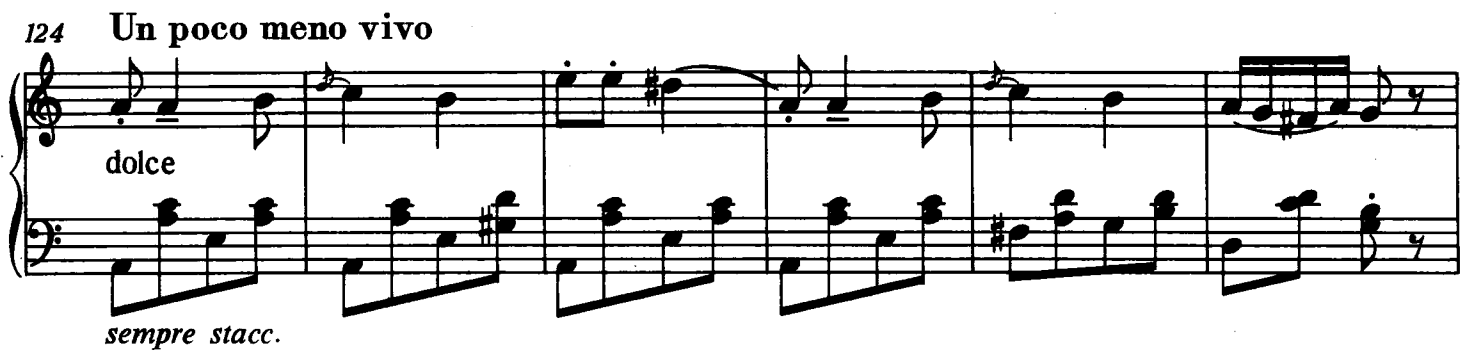
sempre pp

119



124 **Un poco meno vivo**

dolce

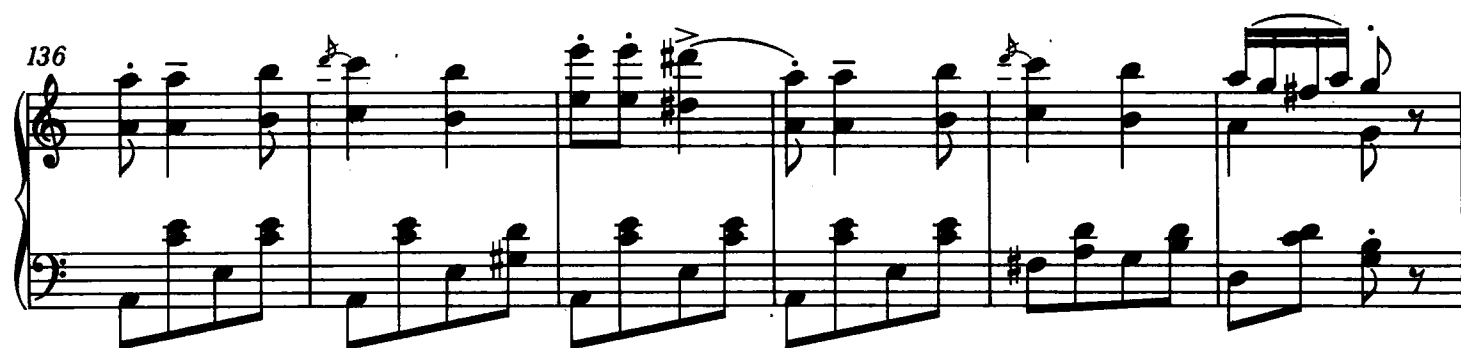


sempre stacc.

130



136



142



148

154

160

165

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

p leggiero marcato la melodia

170

3 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 1

[1]

175 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 simile 4 3 2 1

sempre p

simile

180 8

185 8 3 2 1 2 1 2 1

190 8 5 3 2 1

195 2 1 cresc.

200 accel.

più cresc.

[1 2 1 2] [1 2] >

205

rinforz.

210

8

214

8

sempre incalzando e ff

219

224

*Cadenza**

Presto assai

225

*) Die hier folgende *Cadenza* war in den bisher erschienenen Ausgaben im Haupttext nicht enthalten. Ihre Einschaltung oder Eliminierung ist dem Interpreten überlassen.

*) The *Cadenza* that follows has not hitherto been published in the principal text of any edition. It is left to the discretion of the performer whether it is played or not.

230

8

loco

236

8

loco

fff

sf

242

8

sf

sf

sf

fff

248

8

253

8

XIV. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE

Lento, quasi marcia funebre

mf marcato

pesante

tremolando *)
cresc.

*) Ein von den bisherigen abweichendes, möglichst dichtes, nicht mitzuzählendes Tremolo.

*) A very rapid tremolo without regard to the precise number of repetitions—unlike those in the previous bars.

9

tremolando
cresc.

8

11

sempre marcato

14

17

a capriccio
ten. **)

5

*) In der Originalausgabe steht die folgende Fassung, die auf Klavieren mit kleinerem Tonumfang angewendet werden kann:

*) The original edition contains the following modification, suitable for pianos with a smaller range:

**) Der *tenuto*-Charakter der Akkorde kann mittels des Pedals gesichert werden. Es ist jedoch darauf zu achten, dass die Passagen den Klang der gehaltenen Akkorde nicht verdecken.

**) The *tenuto* character of the chords can be obtained by means of the pedal. Care must be taken however that the passage-work does not obscure the sound of the held chords.

ten.

ten.

20

Musical score for measures 20 and 21. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 20 features a piano introduction with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. A slur covers measures 20 and 21. Measure 21 continues the melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The text "ten." appears above the staff in both measures.

ten.

rinforz.

22

Musical score for measures 22 and 23. Measure 22 features a piano introduction with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. A slur covers measures 22 and 23. Measure 23 continues the melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The text "ten." appears above the staff in measure 22, and "rinforz." appears below the staff in measure 23.

Allegro eroico

25

ff

Musical score for measures 25 through 28. The tempo is marked "Allegro eroico". The key signature has three flats. The music is in 2/4 time. Measure 25 starts with a forte (ff) dynamic. The score shows a series of chords and melodic lines in both hands, with a crescendo leading to a fermata at the end of measure 28.

29

Musical score for measures 29 through 32. The music continues with a series of chords and melodic lines in both hands, maintaining the forte (ff) dynamic. The score shows a series of chords and melodic lines in both hands, with a crescendo leading to a fermata at the end of measure 32.

33

ff sempre

37

41

46

51

ff

ben tenuti

ben tenuti

ten.

ten.

54

simile

57

sf

meno f

marcato

60

3 2

1 3 2 1 2 3

62

m.s.

rinforz.

ff

ben tenuti

m.d. ad lib.

*) Die Passage kann auch mit Handwechsel ausgeführt werden. In diesem Fall fällt der Schlussston der rechten Hand zu.

*) This passage can also be played with a change of hands, in which case the last note falls to the right hand.

68

Musical score for measures 65-68. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats). Measures 65-68 feature a complex texture with triplets and octaves. Measure 65 has a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of quarter notes in the left hand. Measures 66-68 continue with similar rhythmic patterns, including octaves and triplets. A dashed box highlights the first measure of the system (measure 65).

Musical score for measures 68-70. The piece is in B-flat major. Measure 68 is marked *meno f* and *marcato*. It features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of quarter notes in the left hand. Measures 69-70 continue with similar rhythmic patterns, including octaves and triplets. A dashed box highlights the first measure of the system (measure 68).

Musical score for measures 70-71. The piece is in B-flat major. Measure 70 is marked *meno f* and *marcato*. It features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of quarter notes in the left hand. Measures 71-72 continue with similar rhythmic patterns, including octaves and triplets. A dashed box highlights the first measure of the system (measure 70).

Musical score for measures 71-72. The piece is in B-flat major. Measure 71 is marked *rinforz.* (rinforzando). It features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of quarter notes in the left hand. Measures 72-73 continue with similar rhythmic patterns, including octaves and triplets. A dashed box highlights the first measure of the system (measure 71).

Musical score for measures 72-73. The piece is in B-flat major. Measure 72 is marked *ff* (fortissimo). It features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of quarter notes in the left hand. Measures 73-74 continue with similar rhythmic patterns, including octaves and triplets. A dashed box highlights the first measure of the system (measure 72).

75

8

sf

8

8

Poco allegretto (a capriccio)

77

p

dolce

una corda

81

accel.

85

riten.

p

tr

8

*) Längeres Aushalten als üblich.

*) To be held longer than normal.

87 **Allegro**

f *p*

tre corde *una corda*

Poco allegretto sempre a capriccio

8

92

8

96

accel.

100

string.

ff

tre corde

Allegro

104

f

non stacc.

108



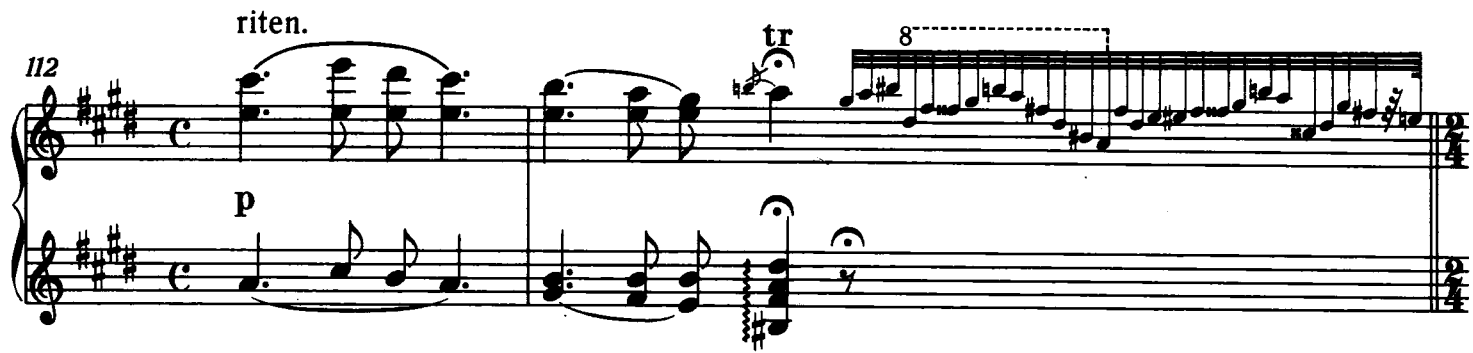
112

riten.

p

tr

8



114

Allegro

f

ten.



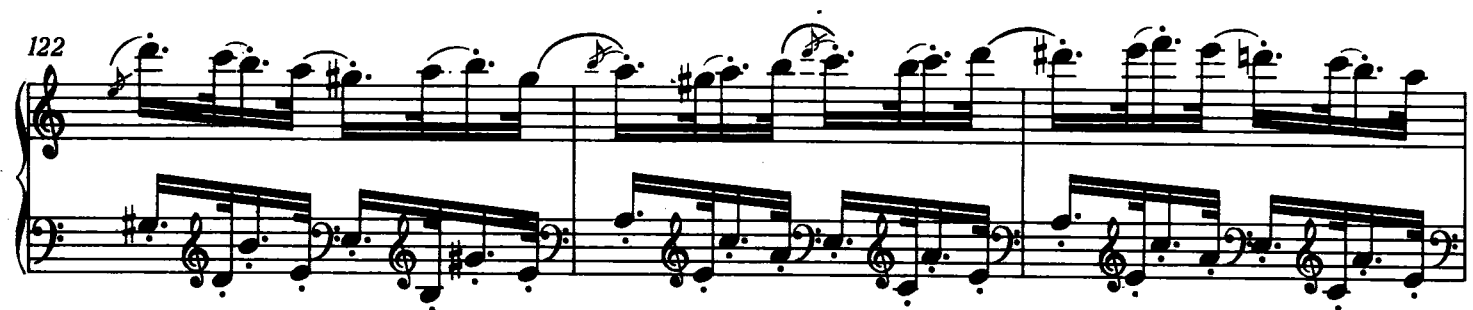
119

Allegretto alla zingarese

dolce con grazia



122



125

sempre staccato

128

8

131

8

134

8

Allegro vivace

137

sf *dolce*

141

f

dolce

145

sf

dolce

149

rinforz.

153

Tempo I

dolce con grazia

staccato

156

sempre p e ben articolato

159

8

162

8

165

8

168

quasi zimbalo
pp

un poco marcato

8

171

simile

8

174

simile

8

177

simile

8

180

simile

8

183

cresc.

186 8

più cresc.

189

string.

sempre più cresc.

192

rinforz.

195

Quasi allegro eroico

8

ff

Vivace assai ^{*)}

209 4 3 2 3 2 tr tr 4 3 2 3 2

sempre stacc.

214 tr tr

219 tr

224

*) Die zu Liszts Lebzeiten erschienenen Ausgaben enthalten im *Vivace assai*-Teil keine dynamischen Zeichen. Man bleibe auf der durch das *rinforz.* erreichten dynamischen Stufe.

*) The editions that appeared in Liszt's lifetime contain no dynamic signs in the *Vivace assai* section. One should adhere to the dynamic range reached in the *rinforz.*

229

8

233

8

*)

The image shows a musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves. The top staff is for the voice, and the bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure contains the lyrics 'The rose tree, the rose tree'. The second measure contains the lyrics 'The rose tree, the rose tree'. The third measure contains the lyrics 'The rose tree, the rose tree'. The fourth measure contains the lyrics 'The rose tree, the rose tree'. The piano accompaniment features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The score is numbered 233 in the top left corner. There is a small '8' in the top left corner of the first measure, and a small '*)' in the top right corner of the fourth measure.

237

8

1. 3 2 3 1313 tr

*) Eine offenbar für Klaviere von geringerem Tonumfang bestimmte Notlösung. An ihrer Stelle kann die um eine Oktave höhere Variante des 228. Taktes gespielt werden.

*²) A solution obviously intended for pianos of limited range. In its place it is permissible to play the variant one octave higher from bar 228.

242 2. 8

ff sfogato con bravura

Ped.*

247

rinforz.

Ped.

252

rinforz.

cresc.

Ped.

8

257

sf

p

Ped.

*) Die ursprünglichen Pedalzeichen Liszts, durch welche er einen zimbelartigen Effekt erreichen wollte, bringen wir originalgetreu. Bei den heutigen Klavieren mit grösserer Klangstärke ist es jedoch ratsam, an diesen Stellen Pedalvibrato anzuwenden.

*) We reproduce Liszt's original pedal markings exactly, designed to suggest the effect of the cimbalom. With modern pianos of greater volume it is, however, advisable to use pedal vibrato in these passages.

8

261

Leo.

8

265

Leo.

8

269

Leo.

8

273

glissando

p

276 tr tr *stacc.* tr

281 tr 2 tr tr

286 tr tr *ff*

291 8

296 8 7 13 *glissando*)*

*) Dieses *glissando* soll die Zeitdauer von drei Viertelwerten in Anspruch nehmen.

*) This *glissando* is to have the duration of three crotchets.

8

300

p

304

8

304

308

8

308

311

8

311

315

8

315

gliss.

p

319

317

tr tr *sempre stacc.*

322

tr

327

tr tr **ff**

332

8

337

Più allegro **sf** 4

341

sf

3 3 5

345

sf

sf

8

349

rinforz. assai

8

353

sempre string.

p

358

sempre stacc.

363 8

cresc.

367 8

371 **Presto assai**

f sempre staccatiss.

376 8

382 8

rinforz.

8

388

ff

This system contains measures 388 to 392. It begins with a measure rest of 8 measures. The music is in 2/4 time, featuring a melody in the right hand with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line with eighth notes. A fortissimo (ff) dynamic marking appears at measure 391. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 392.

8

393

This system contains measures 393 to 397. It begins with a measure rest of 8 measures. The melody in the right hand continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass line provides harmonic support. A repeat sign is at the end of measure 397.

398

This system contains measures 398 to 402. The right hand features a more active melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass line continues with eighth notes. A repeat sign is at the end of measure 402.

8

403

This system contains measures 403 to 407. It begins with a measure rest of 8 measures. The right hand has a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass line has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A repeat sign is at the end of measure 407.

8

408

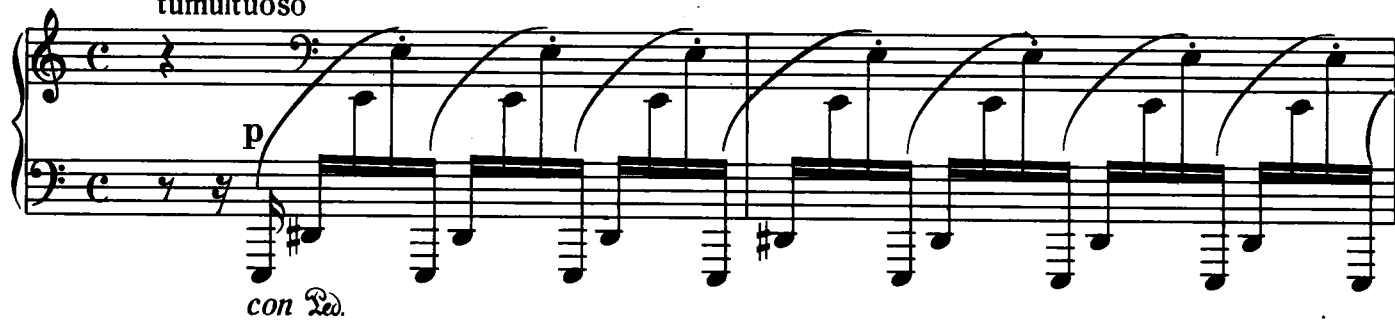
This system contains measures 408 to 412. It begins with a measure rest of 8 measures. The right hand features a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass line has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line.

XV. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE

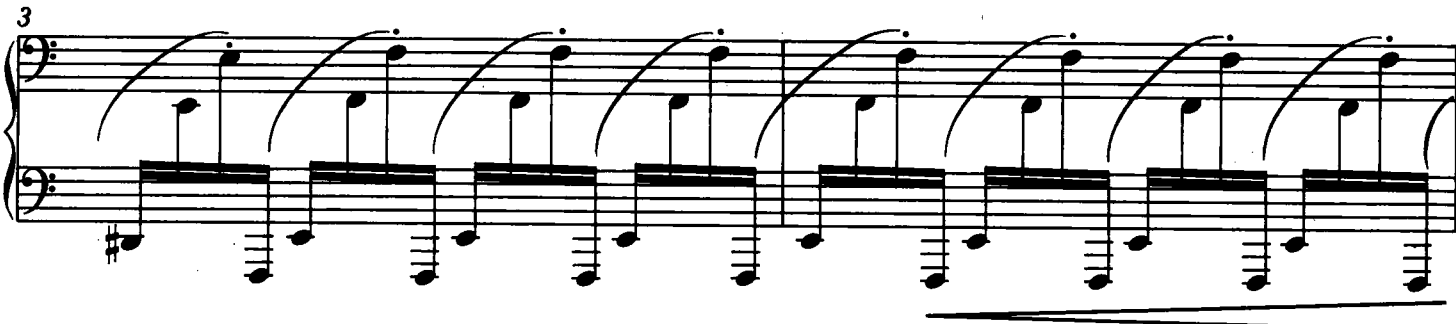
RÁKÓCZI-MARSCH

Zum Konzert-Vortrag bearbeitet

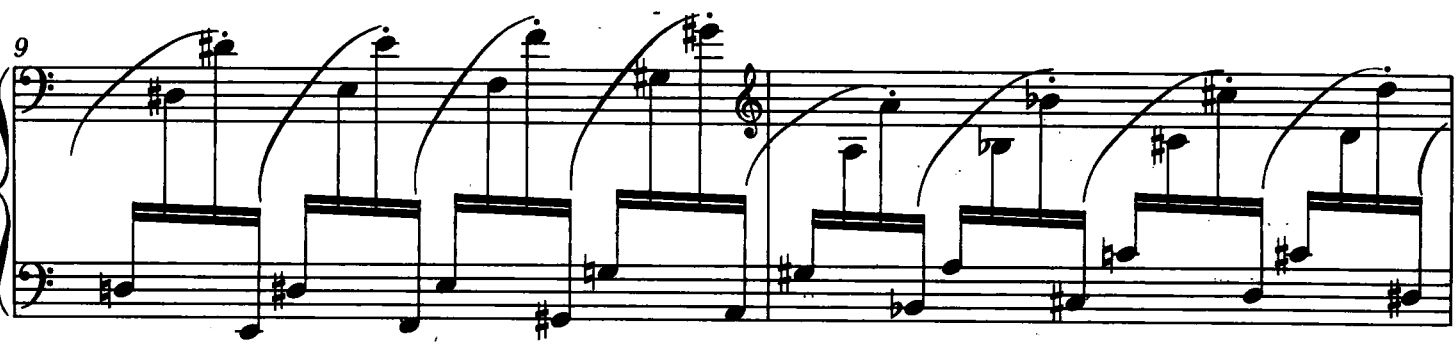
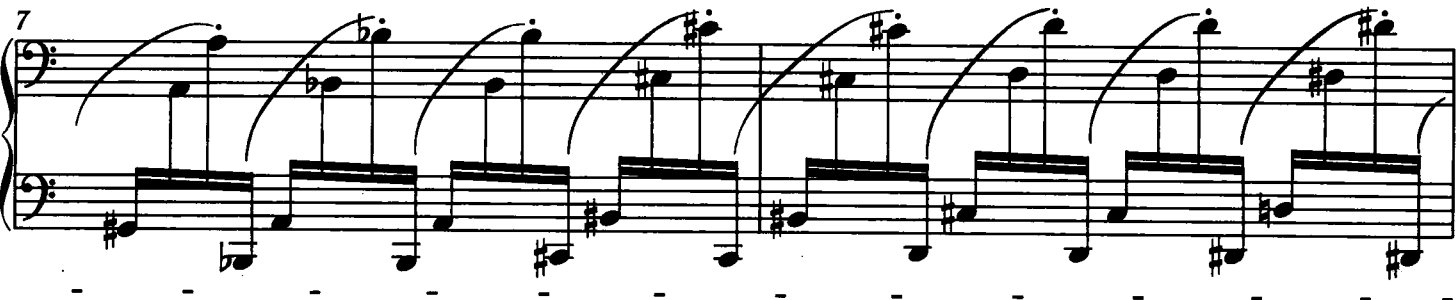
Allegro animato
tumultuoso



con $\text{F}^\#$



crescendo



11

8

strepitoso molto rinforz.

14

Tempo di marcia animato

ff marcatisissimo

20

sempre ff

25

8

*) Der Rhythmus des Marsches ist anapästisch. Seine heutige Phrasierung wäre:



*) The rhythm of the march is anapaestic. Today it would be phrased:



29 8

ff

5 3

Ossia

3 3

34

ten.

p

6

6

1 3 2 3 1

non legato

38

cresc.

f

cresc.

f

*) Die Achtelwerte sind wieder anzuschlagen.

*) The quavers are to be struck afresh.

41 **ff** 8

46 8

51 8 **rinforz.**

55 8

Un poco meno allegro

59

dolce marcato con grazia

63

8

67

8

sempre p

1 2 3

71

8

3

3

3

3

8

[illegible]

84

1 2 3 5 3

3 2 1 3

*) Die eingeklammerten Noten kommen bei Liszt nicht vor. Ihre Ausführung wurde erst durch die Verbreitung der siebenoktavigen Klaviere ermöglicht. Ihre Einschaltung ist der Einsicht des Interpreten überlassen.

*) The bracketed notes do not appear in Liszt's original—they only became possible in performance with the spread of the seven octave piano. It is up to the performer whether or not he plays them.

86

8

3 1 2 3 5 3

88

8

90

8

brillante

**) la melodia sempre ben marcato*

p subito

92

8

2 3 1 3 [5]

8

*) Das Thema des Trioteiles soll überall aus dem Gewebe der Figurationen hervorklingen, das die Melodie verborgen enthält.

*) The theme of the trio section is to emerge through the web of figuration that almost conceals the melody.

95

98

101

105

*) S. Bemerkung zu Takt 82.

*) See our note on bar 82.

8

108

8

110

8

112

brillante

p subito

8

114

3 1 4 3 1 4 3 4

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

117

120

più p

pp

123

*)

125

Vi= *leggieramente*

127

cadenza ad lib.

*) Die gestrichelten Bögen bezeichnen lediglich den strukturellen Aufbau der Motive und weisen nicht auf etwaige Abtrennung hin.

*) The dotted lines are merely meant to indicate the structure of the motives and do not imply breaks in phrasing.

129

131

132

p sotto voce

non legato

134

*)

$\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

18
16

8.

ped.

136

C

p

8.

*) Die 34 Töne der chromatischen Passage teilen sich in eine aus 16 und eine aus 18 Tönen bestehende Gruppe. Bei den gleichmässig laufenden Sechzehnteln nimmt die Zeitdauer des zweiten Taktes dadurch um zwei Sechzehntel zu. Die ungewohnte Weise der Pedalanwendung will die Illusion wogenden Kampfgetöses erwecken.

*) The 34 notes of the chromatic passage are to be divided into groups of 16 and 18 notes respectively. Since the semiquavers are meant to run evenly the duration of the second bar contains two extra semiquavers. The unusual pedalling is meant to suggest the roll of battle.

138 *)

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

146

molto cresc.

simile

*) S. Bemerkung zu Takt 134.

*) See our note on bar 134.

148

8

= de 150

fff

8

153

8

156

3

*)Vor dem Auftakt zum neuen Teil sollte eine Pause von drei Viertelwerten eingehalten werden.

*) The upbeat of the new section should be preceded by a pause of three crotchets between the two bars.

160

8

163

8

166

ff

169

Facilité

8

3[1]

17

sf

f glissando

15

Ossia

8

3

f con bravura

3

simile

8

172

17

17

simile

8

15

15

8

174

17

17

15

15

The musical score is written for piano, spanning measures 172 to 175. It is organized into two systems, each containing three staves. The first two staves of each system are in treble clef, and the third staff is in bass clef. The first system (measures 172-173) begins with a 'simile' marking and a 'v' (accents) marking. The right hand plays a melodic line with a slur over measures 172 and 173, with a '17' below the staff. The left hand plays a supporting line with a slur over measures 172 and 173, with a '15' below the staff. The second system (measures 174-175) also begins with a 'simile' marking and a 'v' marking. The right hand plays a melodic line with a slur over measures 174 and 175, with a '17' below the staff. The left hand plays a supporting line with a slur over measures 174 and 175, with a '15' below the staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

176

6

f

cresc.

179

8

ff

183

8

187

8

190

8

rfz

193

più rinforz.

196

fff

200

sempre ff

203

207 8

Measures 207-210. Treble staff: eighth-note patterns, repeat sign at measure 209. Bass staff: eighth-note patterns, repeat sign at measure 209.

211

Measures 211-213. Treble staff: eighth-note patterns. Bass staff: eighth-note patterns.

214 8

Measures 214-216. Treble staff: eighth-note patterns, repeat sign at measure 215. Bass staff: eighth-note patterns, repeat sign at measure 215.

217 8

Measures 217-219. Treble staff: eighth-note patterns, repeat sign at measure 218. Bass staff: eighth-note patterns, repeat sign at measure 218.

220 8

Measures 220-223. Treble staff: chords, dynamic markings *fz* and *ffz*. Bass staff: chords, dynamic markings *fz* and *ffz*.

Allegro

6

A musical score for a piano piece titled 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, treble and bass. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music consists of six measures. The first measure has a 'V' marking under the bass staff. The second measure has a 'V' marking under the bass staff and a '320' marking below it. The third measure has a '320' marking below it. The fourth measure has a '320' marking below it. The fifth measure has a '320' marking below it. The sixth measure has a '320' marking below it. The piece ends with a double bar line.

12

The second system of the musical score, spanning measures 12 to 16. It continues the melody in the treble clef and the accompaniment in the bass clef. The melody features a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final measure containing a quarter rest. The bass line consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a final measure containing a quarter rest. The key signature remains one sharp (F#).

18 *cadenza ad lib.*

p

*) The instructions as to phrasing given at the repeat of the introduction (bars 69 et seq.) reveal precisely the formal structure of the motives. Although they can be less clearly shown here because of the *ff* one should nevertheless try to realize the phrase-marks from the later passage.

22

8

rallentando

27 **Lassan Langsam**

mf espressivo e legato

33

sf

38

tr

45 **cadenza ad lib.**

pp

*) Das Pedal hier und an ähnlichen Stellen auch während der mit Fermaten bezeichneten Pausen niedergedrückt halten.

*) The pedal should be held depressed here and in similar passages, even during rests with fermatas.

*) Liszt's Pedalzeichen verleihen den Kadenzen sowohl in harmonischer wie auch in klangfärbender Hinsicht einen besonderen Klang. Ihre Nichtbeachtung würde den Charakter der Rhapsodie verändern.

*) Liszt's pedal instructions give the cadenzas a special effect both harmonically and in respect of tone colour. To depart from them would be to alter the character of the Rhapsody.

61

tr

Ped.

66

Cadenza ad lib.

pp

tr

Ped.

Ped.

67

Quasi allegro, capriccioso

p

72

77

poco a poco accelerando

Measures 77-81 of a piano piece. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present at the start of measure 77. A crescendo hairpin spans measures 77 through 81, ending with the word *crescendo*.

82

Measures 82-86 of the piano piece. The right hand continues the melodic development with some triplet figures. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. A *molto cresc.* (much crescendo) hairpin is indicated across measures 82 to 86.

Allegro con brio

87

Measures 87-90 of the **Allegro con brio** section. The tempo and mood change significantly. The right hand plays a series of chords and short melodic fragments, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking is at the beginning. Measure numbers 8, 2, 4, and 3 are written below the bass staff.

91

Measures 91-94 of the **Allegro con brio** section. The right hand features a more active melodic line with eighth notes. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure numbers 8, 4, 3, and 4 are written below the bass staff.

95

Measures 95-98 of the **Allegro con brio** section. The right hand has a melodic line with some slurs. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. A mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking is at the start of measure 95. Measure numbers 8, 3, 4, 3, and 2 are written below the bass staff.

100 8

crescendo

105 8

p subito

109 8

crescendo

113 8

p subito

sempre staccato

135

8

135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142

140 8

p

Leo. * *Leo.* * *Leo.* *

145 8

m.f.

m.d.

ff sempre

m.s.

150 8

4 3 4 3 4 3

155 8

ff

2 4 2 4 2 4

159 8

4 3

163 8

mp

1 2 1 2

168 8

crescendo

173 8

p subito

Reo. *

177 8

crescendo

Reo. *

181 8

p subito

sempre staccato

Leo.

185 8

crescendo

Leo.

189 8

p subito

Leo.

193 8

crescendo

Leo.

Più mosso

197 8

f

202 8

Red.

This system contains measures 202 through 206. It features a treble and bass staff in G major (one sharp). Measures 202-203 are marked with an 8-measure repeat sign. The music includes various chords and melodic lines with accents. A 'Red.' marking is present below measure 204, and a flower-like symbol is below measure 205.

207

Red.

This system contains measures 207 through 211. The music continues with chords and melodic lines. A 'Red.' marking is located below measure 207, and a flower-like symbol is below measure 208.

212

ff Red.

This system contains measures 212 through 216. The music features a forte (ff) dynamic marking in measure 213. A 'Red.' marking is located below measure 213.

217 8

This system contains measures 217 through 221. Measures 217-220 are marked with an 8-measure repeat sign. The music consists of chords and melodic lines.

222 8

This system contains measures 222 through 226. Measures 222-223 are marked with an 8-measure repeat sign. The music concludes with chords and melodic lines. A flower-like symbol is located below measure 222.

XVII. RHAPSODIE

Lento M.M. ♩=48

First system of the musical score. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4, all marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The left hand (bass clef) plays a continuous eighth-note accompaniment in B-flat major, starting with a forte (f) dynamic. The system concludes with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final notes.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with triplets and a half note, marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final notes.

un poco ritenuto

Third system of the musical score, marked 'un poco ritenuto'. The right hand plays a melodic line with a half note, marked with a 'dim.' (diminuendo) dynamic. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final notes.

Allegretto M.M. ♩=92

Fourth system of the musical score, marked 'Allegretto M.M. ♩=92'. The right hand plays a melodic line with a half note, marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a repeat sign and a fermata over the final notes.

15

sempre p

un poco marcato

19

8

23

8

un poco marcato

27

8

espressivo

*) Liszt dachte hier vermutlich an ein doppeltes Gleitenlassen der Finger:

$\begin{matrix} 5 & 5 \\ 3 & 3 \end{matrix}$

*) Liszt was presumably thinking here of a double glissando:

$\begin{matrix} 5 & 5 \\ 3 & 3 \end{matrix}$

31

31

cresc.

Un poco più animato M.M. =104

35

35 **Un poco più animato M. M. ♩=104**

m.d. ff m.d. m.s. ff

Reo. * Reo. * Reo. * Reo. *

39

39

Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

43

43

Musical score for measures 43-46 of "The Swan" by Saint-Saëns. The score is for piano and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The piece is in 3/4 time and the key signature has one sharp (F#).

47 m.d.

m.s.

m.d.

m.s.

Leo. * Leo. * Leo. * Leo. *

51

sempre ff

Leo. * Leo. *

poco a poco più animato *sin al Fine*

54

57

fff sempre

Leo. * Leo. *

60

p

ped. *

ped. *

ped. *

ped. *

63

p

ped. *

ped. *

ped. *

66

p

con ped.

70

p

8.

con ped.

Az Országos Magyar Kiállítás alkalmára (Budapest, 1885).
Anlässlich der ungarischen Ausstellung in Budapest (1885).

XVIII. RHAPSODIE

Lento Lassan M.M. ♩=40

The first system of the musical score for XVIII. Rhapsodie. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Lento Lassan M.M.' with a quarter note equal to 40 beats. The music begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand features a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, while the left hand plays a similar pattern. A 'Red.' (Reduction) mark is present at the end of the system.

The second system of the musical score, starting at measure 6. It continues the grand staff notation. The right hand has a trill (tr) over a note. The left hand features a series of eighth notes. A 'Red.' mark is present at the beginning of the system.

The third system of the musical score, starting at measure 11. It continues the grand staff notation. The right hand has a piano (p) dynamic. The left hand features a series of eighth notes. A 'Red.' mark is present at the end of the system.

The fourth system of the musical score, starting at measure 18. It continues the grand staff notation. The right hand has a trill (tr) over a note. The left hand features a series of eighth notes. A 'Red.' mark is present at the beginning of the system.

23

f

Ped.

29

p

Ped.

33

mf

p

Ped.

37

Ped.

Presto Friss M.M. ♩=120

41

p

staccato sempre

45

[1 4 3 2 1] 1 3 2 1 2 [1 4 3 2 1] 1 3 2 1 2

49

53

mf

57

Red.

62

8

Red.

67

Leo.

Leo.

Leo.

72

crescendo

77

un poco accel.

più crescendo

8

Ossia*

82

*) Liszt's Spätstil entspricht die im Haupttext mitgeteilte Variante mehr als das dekorativere, aber schablonenhaftere *Ossia*.

*) The variant reproduced in the principal text corresponds more closely to the style of Liszt's later years than does the more decorative yet sketch-like *Ossia*.

87 8

stacc. e rfz

93

poco più mosso

ff

100 8

107 8

stacc.

un poco accel.

114 8

Led. * *Led.* * *Led.* *

120 8

Led. *

Più mosso)*
ff

128

138 8

*) In Anbetracht der Verdoppelung der Notenwerte bedeutet das *Più mosso* hier eigentlich schon *presto*.

*) Because of the doubling of the note-values the *Più mosso* here is in fact equivalent to *presto*.

XIX. RHAPSODIE

D'après les „Csárdás nobles” de K. Ábrányi

Lento Lasso M.M. ♩=76

First system of the musical score. The treble clef staff has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by eighth-note chords in the third and fourth measures. The bass clef staff features triplet eighth notes in the first two measures, followed by a half note and a whole note. Dynamics include *mf* in the third measure and *f marcato* in the first measure.

Second system of the musical score, starting at measure 5. The treble clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The bass clef staff has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by eighth-note chords. A first ending bracket spans measures 7 and 8. The system concludes with a *Red.* (Repeat) sign and a double bar line.

Third system of the musical score, starting at measure 9. The treble clef staff has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by eighth-note chords in the third and fourth measures. The bass clef staff features triplet eighth notes in the first two measures, followed by a half note and a whole note. Dynamics include *mf* in the third measure and *f marcato* in the first measure.

Fourth system of the musical score, starting at measure 13. The treble clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The bass clef staff has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by eighth-note chords. A first ending bracket spans measures 15 and 16. The system concludes with a *Red.* (Repeat) sign and a double bar line.

29

mf

cresc.

33

cantando, legato
f

sempre legato

37

40

p

f

44

p

48

un poco accelerando

m.d.
2 1 2 3 1

52

56

Tempo I

cresc.
3

f

59

p

Reo. *

Reo. *

62

7

f

Reo. *

Reo. *

65

p

69

un poco accelerando

p

73

p

77

Tempo I

cresc.

f

80

p

Rev. * Rev. *

83

marcato

Reo.

86

marcato

Reo.

90

f

Reo.

95

p

espressivo

Reo.

102

The musical score is written for piano and cello. The piano part is on a grand staff with two treble clefs. The first system shows a complex, rapid melody in the upper right hand, with many beamed sixteenth notes. The second system continues this melody, with a 'cresc.' marking below the staff. The third system shows a 'f' (forte) dynamic marking. The cello part is on a single staff with a bass clef. It features a simple, rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The score ends with a 'Ced.' marking and a decorative flourish.

cresc.

f

Ced.

109 8

8

Rev.

Rev.

112

8

quasi trillo

114

quasi trillo

6

116

6

6

118

cresc.

8

119

8

3

marcato

121

più cresc.

2do.

8

122

8

8

f marcato

125

diminuendo un poco -

non legato

130

Vivace Friss M.M. ♩=116

p

un poco marcato

136

142

Measures 142-146. Treble staff: measures 142-144 have eighth-note chords with rests; measure 145 has a half-note chord; measure 146 has a half-note chord. Bass staff: measures 142-144 have eighth-note chords with rests; measure 145 has a half-note chord; measure 146 has a half-note chord.

147

Measures 147-151. Treble staff: measures 147-148 have eighth-note chords with rests; measure 149 has a half-note chord; measure 150 has a half-note chord; measure 151 has a half-note chord. Bass staff: measures 147-148 have eighth-note chords with rests; measure 149 has a half-note chord; measure 150 has a half-note chord; measure 151 has a half-note chord.

152

Measures 152-157. Treble staff: measures 152-154 have eighth-note chords with rests; measure 155 has a half-note chord; measure 156 has a half-note chord; measure 157 has a half-note chord. Bass staff: measures 152-154 have eighth-note chords with rests; measure 155 has a half-note chord; measure 156 has a half-note chord; measure 157 has a half-note chord. *stacc.* is written below the bass staff in measure 152.

158

Measures 158-162. Treble staff: measures 158-159 have eighth-note chords with rests; measure 160 has a half-note chord; measure 161 has a half-note chord; measure 162 has a half-note chord. Bass staff: measures 158-159 have eighth-note chords with rests; measure 160 has a half-note chord; measure 161 has a half-note chord; measure 162 has a half-note chord.

163

Measures 163-166. Treble staff: measures 163-164 have eighth-note chords with rests; measure 165 has a half-note chord; measure 166 has a half-note chord. Bass staff: measures 163-164 have eighth-note chords with rests; measure 165 has a half-note chord; measure 166 has a half-note chord.

167

Measures 167-171. Treble staff: measures 167-168 have eighth-note chords with rests; measure 169 has a half-note chord; measure 170 has a half-note chord; measure 171 has a half-note chord. Bass staff: measures 167-168 have eighth-note chords with rests; measure 169 has a half-note chord; measure 170 has a half-note chord; measure 171 has a half-note chord. *cresc.* is written below the bass staff in measure 167.

171

4 5 4

f

2ed.

176

2ed.

181

2ed.

186

8 [5] [5] *simile*

2ed.

190 8

dim.

194

[4] non legato [3 1]
p
un poco marcato

198

[3 1] [3 1]

202

[3] [1]
[4]

206

[4] [4]
staccato

210

Measures 210-213. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 212 has a *cresc.* marking. Measure 213 has a repeat sign. Both staves have a [4] marking below the first measure.

[4] [4] *cresc.*

214

Measures 214-217. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 217 has a *più cresc.* marking. Measures 214, 216, and 217 have a [4] marking below the first measure.

[4] [4] [4] *più cresc.*

218

Measures 218-221. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 220 has a *f* marking. Measures 218, 219, and 220 have a [4] marking below the first measure. Measure 221 has a *Reo.* marking.

[4] [4] *f* *Reo.*

222

Measures 222-226. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 225 has a *fff* marking. Measures 222, 223, and 224 have a [4] marking below the first measure. Measures 222, 224, and 225 have a *Reo.* marking.

[4] [4] [4] *fff* *Reo.*

227

Measures 227-230. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Measure 227 has an 8-measure rest. Measures 227, 228, and 229 have a [4] marking below the first measure.

[4] [4] [4]

237

242

246

250

254

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four measures.

marcato la melodia

259

p

staccato

263

268

272

un poco rall.

Rev. * *Rev.* * *Rev.* *

276

a tempo

280

284

cresc.

f

285

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

*) Im Budapester Manuskript ist die unveränderte Wiederholung der Takte 172–285 nur *ad libitum* angegeben. Somit widerspricht das Überspringen der Takte 286–399 keineswegs den Intentionen des Komponisten.

*) According to the Budapest manuscript the unaltered repetition of bars 172–285 is merely *ad libitum*. Thus, omission of the repetition (bars 286–399) does not go against the composer's intentions.

299

2do. simile

304

dim.

308

non legato
p
un poco marcato

312

[3 1]

316

[3] [4]

320

[4] staccato

324

[4] cresc.

328

[4] 8 più cresc.

332

[4] f Reo. *

336

[4] fff Reo. *

341 8

Musical score for measures 341-345. Treble and bass staves. Measure 341 has an 8-measure rest in the treble. The music consists of chords and eighth notes.

346

ff

Musical score for measures 346-351. Treble and bass staves. Measure 346 has a forte (ff) dynamic marking. The music features chords and eighth notes.

352

p

Musical score for measures 352-356. Treble and bass staves. Measure 352 has a piano (p) dynamic marking. The music includes chords and eighth notes.

357

simile

Musical score for measures 357-360. Treble and bass staves. Measure 357 has a simile marking. The music features eighth notes and chords.

361

Musical score for measures 361-364. Treble and bass staves. The music features eighth notes and chords.

365

Musical score for measures 365-368. Treble and bass staves. The music features eighth notes and chords.

369

Musical score for measures 369-373. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth notes with slurs, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

marcato la melodia

374

Musical score for measures 374-377. The tempo and articulation change to *marcato*. The right hand plays a series of eighth-note chords, some marked with fingerings (4/2, 5/2). The left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present at the start of measure 374.

staccato

378

Musical score for measures 378-381. The right hand continues with eighth-note chords, including a triplet in measure 378. The left hand maintains the eighth-note bass line.

382

Musical score for measures 382-385. The right hand features more complex chordal patterns with fingerings (1, 4/2, 5/2). The left hand continues with the eighth-note bass line.

386

Musical score for measures 386-389. The tempo changes to *un poco rall.* The right hand plays a series of eighth-note chords, some marked with fingerings (5, 8, 1, 8). The left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

390 *a tempo*

395

399

404

410

*) Vgl. unsere Bemerkung zu Takt 286.

*) Cf. our note to bar. 286.

415

8

sempre ff

2do.

420

8

2do.

425

sempre staccato

2do.

430

2do.

435

Measures 435-439. Treble and bass staves. Eighth-note patterns. Dynamic markings: *Dec.* and *ff*.

440

Measures 440-444. Treble and bass staves. Eighth-note patterns. Dynamic markings: *Dec.* and *ff*.

445

Measures 445-449. Treble and bass staves. Chords. Dynamic markings: *string.*, *sempre fff*, *Dec.*, and *ff*.

450

Measures 450-455. Treble and bass staves. Chords. Dynamic markings: *Dec.* and *ff*.

456

Measures 456-460. Treble and bass staves. Chords. Dynamic markings: *Dec.* and *ff*.

462

8. *Leo.* * *Leo.* * *Leo.* *

This system contains measures 462 through 467. It is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The right hand features a melodic line with various intervals and accidentals. A dashed line with the number '8' spans measures 462 to 467. Below the staff, there are performance markings: *Leo.* under measure 462, * *Leo.* under measure 464, * *Leo.* under measure 466, and * under measure 467.

468

8. *Leo.* * *Leo.*

This system contains measures 468 through 473. The piano accompaniment continues. In measure 471, the right hand has a brief treble clef change. A dashed line with the number '8' spans measures 468 to 473. Below the staff, there are performance markings: *Leo.* under measure 468 and * *Leo.* under measure 470.

474

This system contains measures 474 through 479. The piano accompaniment continues. The right hand has a treble clef change at the beginning of measure 474. The system ends with a double bar line in measure 479.

480

8

This system contains measures 480 through 485. The piano accompaniment continues. The right hand features a melodic line with a treble clef change at the beginning of measure 480. A dashed line with the number '8' spans measures 480 to 485. The system ends with a double bar line in measure 485.

486

This system contains measures 486 through 491. The piano accompaniment continues. The right hand features a melodic line with a treble clef change at the beginning of measure 486. The system ends with a double bar line in measure 491.