

VIENNESE CLOCK

from "Háry János"

ZOLTÁN KODÁLY

Concert transcription by

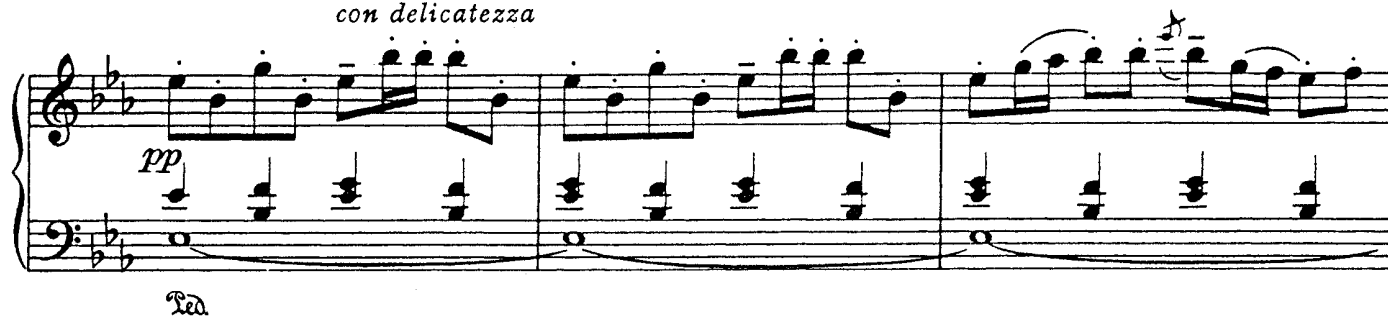
★ ANDOR FOLDES

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 116$

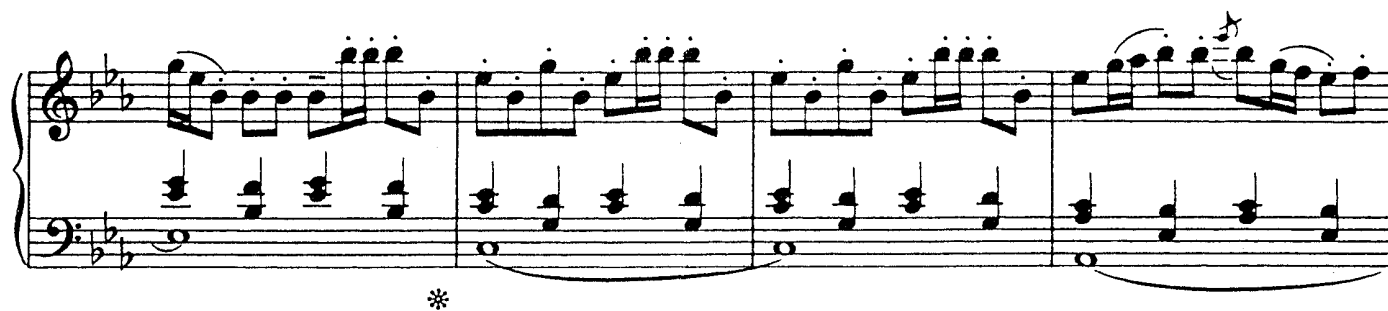
PIANO

The musical score is written for piano in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It begins with the tempo marking 'Allegretto' and a quarter note equal to 116 beats per minute. The first system includes the dynamics *ff* and *m.d.* (mezzo-dolce), and the instruction *giocoso*. The second system features a *Red* marking and an asterisk (*). The third system has a *Red* marking and an asterisk (*). The fourth system includes dynamics *p*, *stacc.*, *f*, *p*, *sfz*, and *sfz*. The fifth system includes dynamics *p grazioso*, *mf*, *f*, and *p*, and a first ending bracket marked with an 8.

* When playing this composition in public, the names of the composer and transcriber must be mentioned jointly on the program.

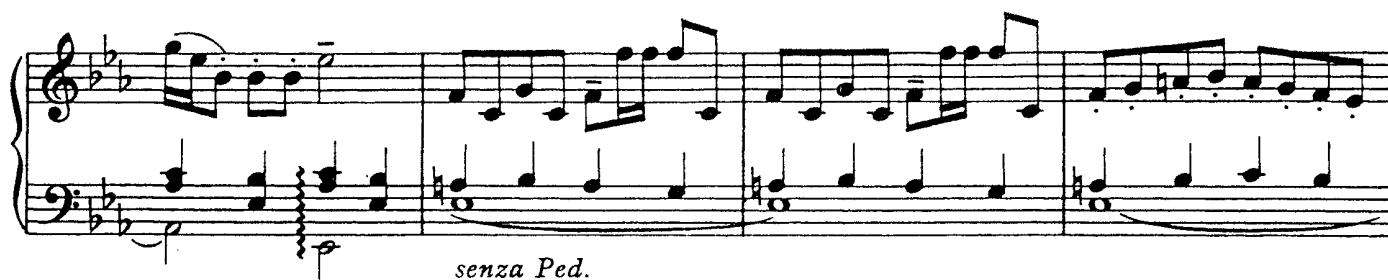
con delicatezza

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bass clef staff contains a harmonic accompaniment with chords. The dynamic marking *pp* is written above the first measure of the bass staff. The tempo/mood marking *con delicatezza* is written above the treble staff.



Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. A double bar line is present at the end of the system.

*



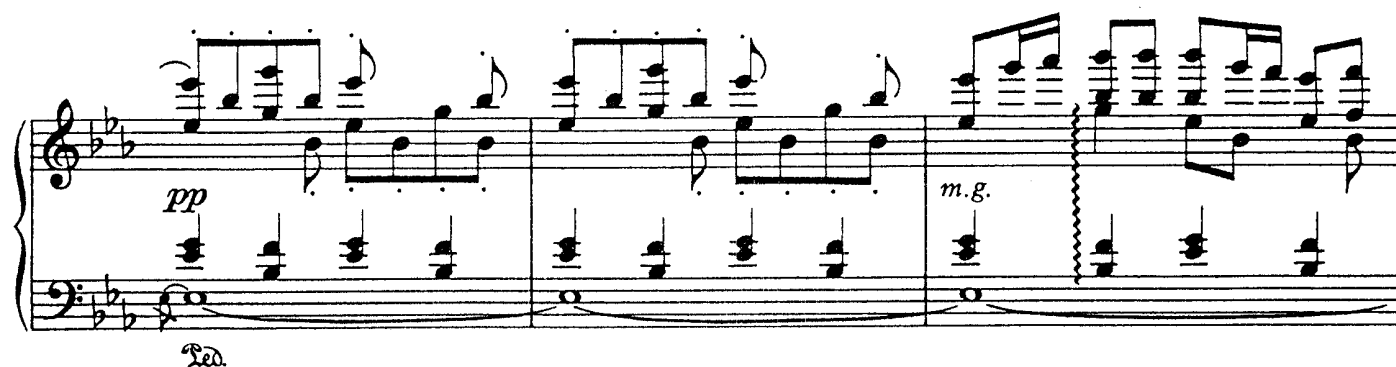
Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The tempo/mood marking *senza Ped.* is written below the bass staff.



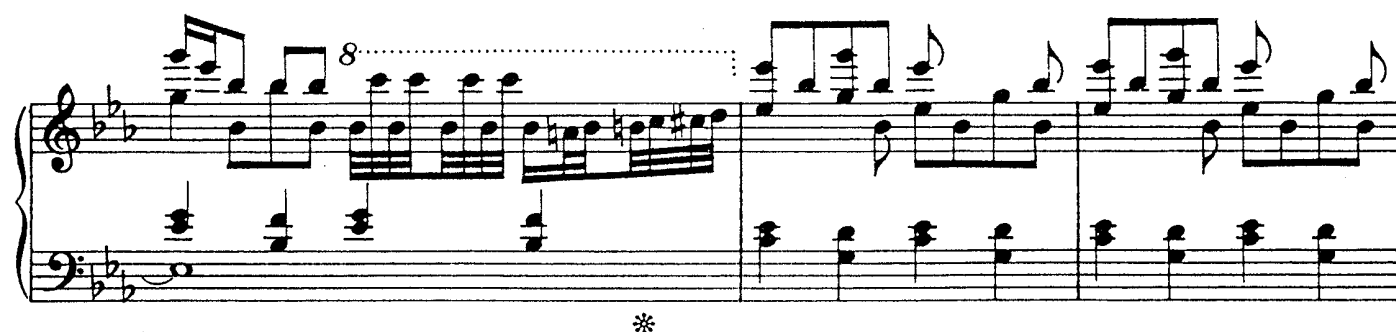
Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The dynamic marking *ff* is written above the first measure of the bass staff. The tempo/mood marking *appassionato* is written above the treble staff.



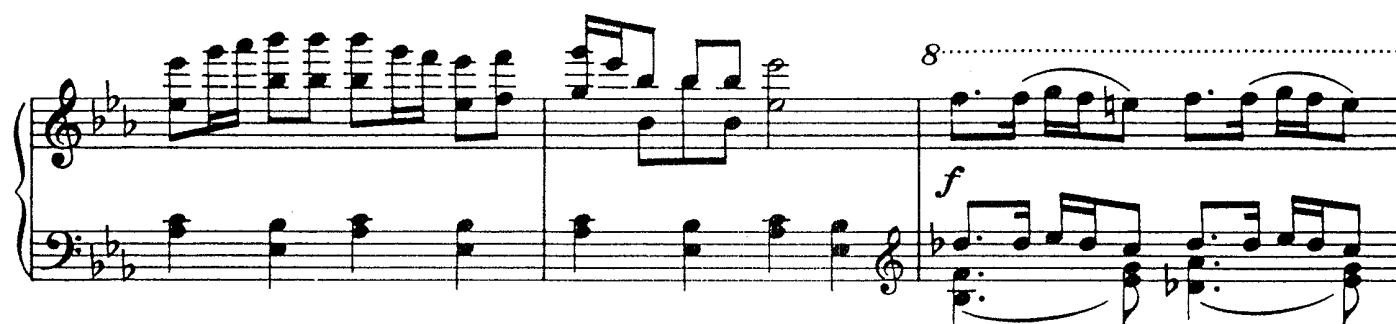
Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line. The bass clef staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The dynamic marking *dim.* is written above the first measure of the treble staff. The dynamic marking *p* is written above the first measure of the bass staff.



First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The bass clef staff provides harmonic support with chords. A *sed.* (sostenuto) marking is placed below the bass staff. The system concludes with a *m.g.* (mezzo-gusto) dynamic marking.



Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with an eighth-note triplet marked with an '8'. The bass clef staff continues with harmonic accompaniment. An asterisk (*) is centered below the system.



Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a melodic line with an eighth-note triplet marked with an '8'. The bass clef staff includes a *f* (forte) dynamic marking.



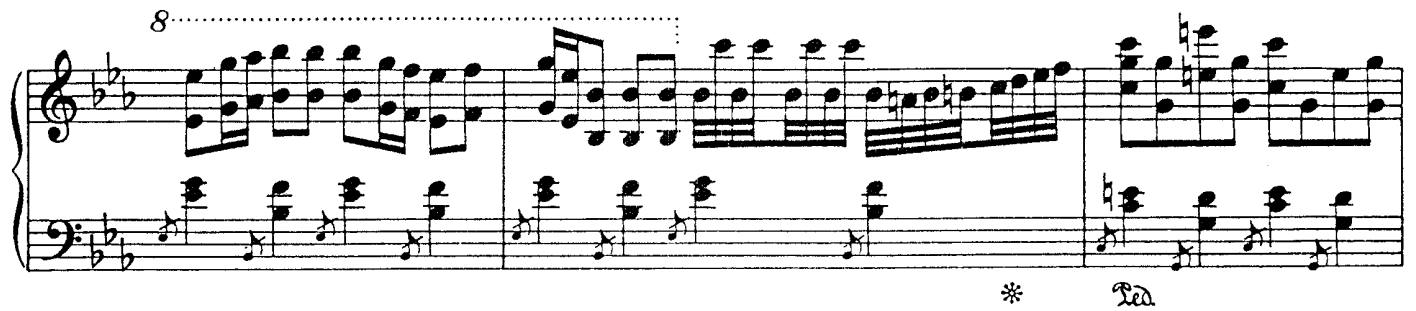
Fourth system of musical notation. Both the treble and bass clef staves feature eighth-note triplets, each marked with an '8' and a '3'.



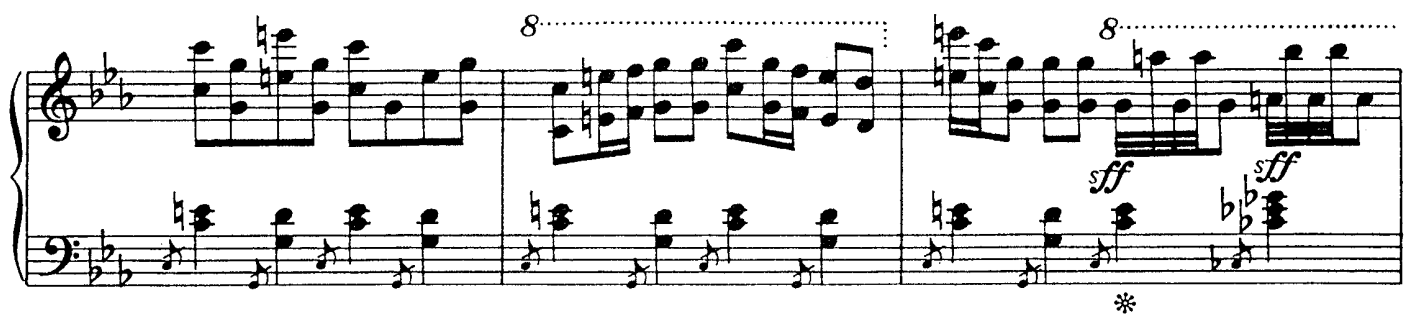
Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues with eighth-note triplets marked with '8' and '3'. The bass clef staff begins with a *pp* dynamic, followed by a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking, and ends with a *f* (forte) dynamic.



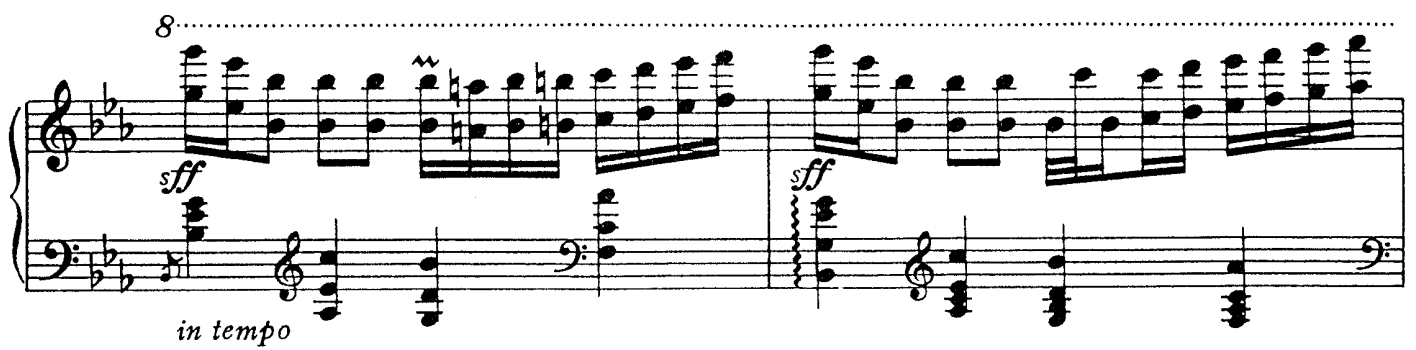
First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with many beamed eighth notes. The bass staff contains a supporting line with chords and eighth notes. The key signature has three flats. The tempo is marked *And.* The dynamics include *cresc.* and *ff con tutta la forza*.



Second system of musical notation. The treble staff features a triplet of eighth notes marked with an '8' and a dotted line. The bass staff continues the harmonic support. The tempo is marked *And.* There is an asterisk (*) at the end of the system.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff has two triplet markings with '8' and dotted lines. The bass staff includes two *sf* (sforzando) markings. The tempo is marked *And.* There is an asterisk (*) at the end of the system.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff has two *sf* markings. The bass staff includes a *sf* marking. The tempo is marked *in tempo*.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff has two triplet markings with '8' and dotted lines. The bass staff includes a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a dotted line. The system ends with a double bar line.

Zoltán Kodály (1882–1967) war jahrzehntelang Weggefährte von Béla Bartók bei der Erforschung alter ungarischer Volkslieder sowie einer damit zusammenhängenden Erneuerung der ungarischen Musikkultur. Bartók schätzte den ihm freundschaftlich verbundenen Kollegen außerordentlich und betonte in Wort und Schrift dessen kompositorische Qualitäten, besonders die reiche melodische Erfindungsgabe und den Formsinn. Berühmt wurde Kodály vor allem durch das Chorwerk *Psalmus hungaricus* (1923) und das Singspiel *Háry János* (1926), dessen Titelheld eine historische ungarische Figur ist. 1927 stellte der Komponist aus letzterem Werk eine sechssätzige Orchester-Suite zusammen, die zu einem Welterfolg wurde, als Dirigenten wie Furtwängler, Mengelberg und Toscanini sie in ihr Repertoire aufnahmen.

Kodály hat für Klavier nur wenige Originalwerke geschrieben; vor allem müssen die bekannten *Marosszéker Tänze* (UE 8213) sowie die *Sieben Klavierstücke op. 11* (UE 6653) erwähnt werden. Der aus Ungarn stammende Pianist Andor Foldes (1913–1992) hat durch die – hier als Nachdruck vorgelegte – Übertragung von drei Sätzen aus der *Háry-János-Suite* Klavierspieler die Möglichkeit eröffnet, ein Meisterwerk unseres Jahrhunderts durch eigenes Musizieren kennenzulernen und zu interpretieren.

Peter Roggenkamp

For several decades Zoltán Kodály (1882-1967) and Béla Bartók were companions in the research of old Hungarian folk-songs, and consequently in the renewal of Hungarian musical culture. Bartók greatly appreciated Kodály, with whom he was on friendly terms, and in conversation as well as in written statements he emphasized his colleague's capacity as a composer; he particularly praised his rich talent for melodic invention and his sense of form. Kodály became famous mainly through his choral-work *Psalmus hungaricus* (1923) and the singspiel *Háry János* (1926), the title of which is the name of a Hungarian historical figure. From the latter work the composer arranged a suite in six movements for orchestra in 1927; it was successful worldwide after conductors such as Furtwängler, Mengelberg and Toscanini had accepted it as part of their repertoires.

For piano Kodály composed only a limited number of original pieces; above all the well-known *Dances of Marosszék* (UE 8213) and the *Seven Piano Pieces op.11* (UE 6653). As a reprint three movements of the *Háry-János-Suite* arranged for piano by Hungary-born pianist Andor Foldes (1913-1992) are presented in this volume. Through that transcription Foldes offers pianists the opportunity to learn one of this century's masterpieces by playing and interpreting it.

P. R.

Pendant des dizaines d'années, Zoltán Kodály (1882-1967) et son collègue Béla Bartók travaillèrent ensemble à la recherche de vieilles chansons folkloriques hongroises et au renouvellement de la culture musicale résultant de ces études. Bartók appréciait énormément ce collègue à qui il se sentait amicalement lié et dont il signalait par la parole et par la plume les capacités de compositeur, tout en particulier son don de créer des mélodies et des structures. Kodály se fit surtout connaître par l'œuvre chorale *Psalmus hungaricus* (1923) et l'œuvre scénique *Háry János* (1926), dont le protagoniste est un des personnages historiques de la Hongrie. En 1927, le compositeur fit de cette dernière œuvre une suite en six mouvements pour orchestre, qui connut un succès mondial au moment où des chefs d'orchestre comme Furtwängler, Mengelberg et Toscanini la prirent dans leurs répertoires.

Kodály n'a écrit que peu d'œuvres pour piano. Il faudrait avant tout mentionner les fameuses *Dances de Marosszék* (UE 8213) et les *Sept Pièces op. 11* (UE 6653). Le pianiste Andor Foldes (1913-1992), originaire de Hongrie, a offert aux pianistes de découvrir et d'interpréter un chef-d'œuvre de notre siècle grâce à sa transcription de trois mouvements de la suite *Háry János*. La reproduction de cette version est présentée dans ce volume.

P. R.

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