

RÉMINISCENCES DE ROBERT LE DIABLE

Grande fantaisie sur des motifs de l'opéra de Meyerbeer

Pour piano par F. Liszt

Valse infernale

R 222, SW 413

Allegro vivace

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of five systems of staves. The piano part is in the lower staff, and the voice part is in the upper staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro vivace'. The score includes various performance markings: 'marcato' (marked), 'sotto voce' (under voice), 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'poco a poco crescendo' (little by little crescendo), 'sempre più cresc.' (always more crescendo), 'agitato' (agitated), 'tremolo' (tremolo), 'rfz' (ritardando), and 'p' (piano). There are also dynamic markings like 'p' and 'p' with a double bar line. The score is numbered 8, 16, and 22 at the beginning of the systems.

*) „Der Meister wollte die „teuflichen“ Läufe zum Anfange recht sprühend und sagte, »die Piccolos recht heraus«. Das Tempo ließ er sehr rasch nehmen.“ (L-K 46)

Im *Liszt-Pädagogium* teilt Lina Ramann nach Aufzeichnungen von August Stradal Textvarianten zu *Réminiscences de Robert le diable* mit, die Liszt im Winter 1885/86 in Rom in einer neuen Ausgabe zu veröffentlichen beabsichtigte. „Die hier folgenden Umgestaltungen und Erweiterungen dürften sämtlich in diese Zeit fallen. Sein Vorhaben aber kam nicht mehr zur Ausführung.“ In den Fußnoten sind diese Fassungen (mit der Bezeichnung L-P) mitgeteilt.

Der Fingersatz der Takte 5, 162–163 und 170–171 nach L-P. Die Bezeichnung *p* unter Takt 5 sowie die zwei *Ped.* Bezeichnungen ebenfalls. Zu diesem Takt fügte L-P die folgende Bemerkung zu: „Bei der Vorschlagsfigur lasse man jeden Finger liegen bis der Daumen angeschlagen hat. [...] Diesem Liegenlassen der Tasten resultiert die dunkle, geheimnisvolle Farbe des Klanges, die an geeigneten Stellen Liszt dem Instrument entlockte. [...] die Figur ganz piano angesetzt werde [...]. (Ebenso Parallelen.)“

*) „The master wanted to have the “diabolical” passages rather sparkling at the beginning and said »the piccolos should start fairly out«. He let the tempo be taken very fast.” (L-K 46)

Lina Ramann included in *Liszt-Pädagogium* after the notes of August Stradal text variants to *Réminiscences de Robert le diable* that Liszt planned to publish in a new edition in winter 1885/86 in Rome. “The following alterations and extensions must have fallen all into this time. His intention was no more carried into effect.” These variants are included in the footnotes (with the marking L-P).

The fingering for bars 5, 162–163 and 170–171 is given according to L-P. Similarly the marking *p* under bar 5 as well as the two *Ped.* markings. In L-P the following remark is added to this bar: „In this rhythmic figure each finger should remain stationary until the thumb has struck. [...] The dark, mysterious colour of tone that Liszt elicited from his instrument at appropriate places results from this leaving the key-stationary. [...] the figure should be touched completely piano [...]. (Likewise the parallel places.)“

29 **8** **cresc.** **f energico** ***)**

37 **Ritenuto **)** **pesante** **marcato assai** **rall.**

42 **Tempo I deciso assai** **ff** **marcatissimo sempre** ******)** **8**

*) „[Die Takte 33-36] spiele man:“ (L-P)

*) “Play [bars 33-36]:” (L-P)

8 **f** **ff** **impetuoso**

**) „das Ritenuto sehr breit, nach den ersten 2 Noten des Recitativs etwas warten bis die nächsten 2 gespielt werden.“ (L-K 110)

**) “the ritenuto very wide, after the first two notes of the recitative wait for a while, until the next two ones will be played.” (L-K 110)

***) „Tempo I. ziemlich schnell und die 3 letzten 32tel immer eine Oktave höher spielen bis zum obersten fis:“ (L-K 110)

***) “The tempo I should be rather fast and the last three demisemiquavers should always be played an octave higher up to the topmost f sharp.” (L-K 110)

****) „[Takt 48] und analoge Stellen, soll es heißen:“ (L-P)

****) “[Bar 48] and analogous places should be:” (L-P)

8

50

System 1 (measures 50-57) features a piano accompaniment in D major. The right hand plays a series of chords and eighth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a steady eighth-note bass line. A first ending bracket with a repeat sign and a fermata over an 8-measure rest spans measures 56 and 57.

58

System 2 (measures 58-64) continues the piano accompaniment. The right hand has a more active melodic line with eighth-note runs. The word *impetuoso* is written above the staff in measure 61. A first ending bracket with a repeat sign and a fermata over an 8-measure rest spans measures 63 and 64.

65

System 3 (measures 65-70) shows the piano accompaniment. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. A first ending bracket with a repeat sign and a fermata over an 8-measure rest spans measures 68 and 69.

71

System 4 (measures 71-77) continues the piano accompaniment. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. A first ending bracket with a repeat sign and a fermata over an 8-measure rest spans measures 75 and 76.

78

System 5 (measures 78-84) concludes the piano accompaniment. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. A first ending bracket with a repeat sign and a fermata over an 8-measure rest spans measures 82 and 83.

85 marcato
*)
leggero
sotto voce

91 ff

97 8

104 rfz sempre marcato rfz

*) „Die mit dem dritten Achtel beginnende Periode (zehn Takte) ließ der Meister wiederholen: das erstmal *sotto voce* und [das zweitemal] *pp*“ (L-P)

**) „Die [hier] folgende Periode [(acht Takte)] wird ebenfalls wiederholt; der Nachsatz dieser Periode:“ (L-P)

*) “The master had the period beginning with the third quaver (ten bars) repeated: first *sotto voce* and [the second time] *ff*” (L-P)

**) “The period following [hier] [(eight bars)] will also be repeated; the subsequent sentence of this period is:” (L-P)

„von da an [Takt 95, letztes Achtel] bis zum Takt [98] 2mal spielen, das 2te Mal die [folgenden] Oktaven rechts *fis*, *g* eine Oktave höher spielen.“ (L-K 110)

“from this point on [bar 95, last quaver] to bar [98] to be played twice, the second time the [following] octaves to the right *f sharp*, *g* to be played on octave higher.” (L-K 110)

rfz

marcato

mf cantabile appassionato

très mesuré

dim. -

p
leggero

3

p

espressivo assai

p

pp poco a poco rit. -

* „die 3 h sehr marcato und im Folgenden immer gut den Rhythmus hervorheben“ (L-K 110)

*) “the three *h*s very marcato and in the following always stress the rhythm properly” (L-K 110)

Molto ritenuto il tempo

149

Allegretto

dolce con somma passione

p armonioso

155

**) *z*

Ossia

[9]

*) „das Thema äußerst gesangvoll“ (L-K 110)

**) „[Takte 155–159] änderte Liszt wie folgt um:“ (L-P)

*) “the theme extremely cantabile” (L-K 110)

**) "Liszt changed [bars 155–159] as follows:" (L-P)

The image displays a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns, featuring a piano and celesta arrangement. The score is written for two systems, each with a piano part (left) and a celesta part (right). The piano part is in G major and 3/4 time, with a tempo marking of 'Andante'. The celesta part is in G major and 3/4 time, with a tempo marking of 'Allegretto'. The piano part begins with a piano (p) dynamic, while the celesta part begins with a piano (pp) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piano part features a melodic line with a trill in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The celesta part features a melodic line with a trill in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The score is marked with 'p' for piano and 'pp' for pianissimo. The celesta part includes a 'longo tr molto riten.' marking, indicating a long trill and a very slow ritenuto. The score is marked with 'p' for piano and 'pp' for pianissimo. The celesta part includes a 'longo tr molto riten.' marking, indicating a long trill and a very slow ritenuto.

Ossia

167

172

176

m.s. *[6]* *m.s.* *m.d.* *m.d.* *m.s.* **Come prima** *f*

* Nach L-P änderte Liszt Takte 175-178 (mit Ossia) folgendermaßen:

*) According to L-P, Liszt modified bars 175-178 (with the ossia) as follows:

175

176

177

178

m.s. *m.d.* *m.s.* *m.d.* *m.s.* *m.d.* **molto ritenuto** *ff*

181

188

martellato con bravura

(194)

201

208

marcato
**) *leggero*
sotto voce

*) „Die Oktaven [...] (fis, g) wieder eine Oktave höher.“
(L-K 110)

**) „[...] spiele man 210 T. bis 220. T. wie vorgeschrieben (*pp*)
und wiederhole ihn *mf*.“ (L-P)

*) “The octaves [...] (*f sharp*, *g*) again an octave higher.”
(L-K 110)

**) “[...] play bars 210 through bar 220 as prescribed (*pp*) and
repeat them *mf*.” (L-P)

168
214

220

227

236

244

ff

sempre marcato

rfz

elegantemente

quasi doppio movimento

rfz

dolce con grazia

pp

dolce con

pp

* „Desgleichen ist die nächste Periode (bis 228. T.) zu wiederholen, wobei die rechte Hand den [22]5.-[22]8. Takt eine Oktave höher spielt.“ (L-P). Vgl. 85-103. T.

** „*Quasi doppio movimento*. [...] diesen Mittelsatz [...] spielte [...] Liszt »quasi« (♩ = 116), nicht schneller als er bei Opernaufführungen genommen wird. [...] denn dieser Teil sei der Ruhepunkt des Stückes.“ (L-P)
„3/4 Takt sehr singend, wiegend und links manchmal den Rhythmus etwas hervorheben, ♩ ♩ ♩, staccato rechts und sehr bequemes Tempo.“ (L-K 110)

*** „[248.] Takt - »molto ritenuto.«“ (L-P)

*) „The next period (up to bar 228) should be repeated similarly, whereby the right hand plays bars [22]5-[22]8 an octave higher.“ (L-P). Cf. bars 85-103.

**) „*Quasi doppio movimento*. Liszt played [...] this middle movement [...] »quasi« (♩ = 116), not faster than it is taken in opera performances. [...] because this section is the point of rest of the piece.“ (L-P)
“three-four time very cantando, rocking and to the left stress the rhythm sometimes to a certain extent, ♩ ♩ ♩, staccato to the right and very comfortable tempo.“ (L-K 110)

***) „Bar [248] - »molto ritenuto.«“ (L-P)

251 *grazia* *sempre*

258 *m.s.* *dolce ma marcato*

265 *sempre stacc. e distintamente*

dim. subito *più dim.* *dolciss.*

272 *sempre marcato ma p*

279 *p* *sotto voce*

*) „[Folgende Veränderungen] notierte der Meister in Stradals Hefte;“ nach dem L-P: Takt 267, linke Hand, dieselbe wie in T. 268 und 269 und unter der 1. Note „*marc.*“; Takt 269, von der 3. Note an „*rall.*“; Takt 270, von der 1. Note an „*smorzato*“.

*) “The master entered [the following changes] in Strada’s copybook;” according to L-P: bar 267, left hand, the same as in bar 268 and 269 and under the 1st note “*marc.*”; bar 269, from the 3rd note onwards “*rall.*”; bar 270, from the 1st note onwards “*smorzato*”.

sempre stacc. e distintamente

Ossia

* „das Thema mit dem Daumen links enorm spielen (5^{te} Unterbrechung) »so daß es recht schwierig aussieht« (L-K 110)

* „play the theme with the thumb at the left enormously (five times interruption) »so that it should look fairly difficult« (L-K 110)

316 8

[A]

322 8

[A]

328 8 *stacc.*

stacc.

334 8

172 *più agitato*

340 *)

346

352

358

* „[340.] Takt soll heißen:“ (L-P)

*) “Bar [340] should be:” (L-P)

8

364 ⁸ *rfz* *rinforz.* *rinf.*

370 ⁸ *più rinf.* *sempre più rinf.* *il più f e presto pos-*

Ossia

375 ⁸ *-sibile* *ff*

380 *fff due temi marcato assai*

sempre ff

5 3

This system contains measures 387 to 392. The music is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature. It features a complex texture with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. A dynamic marking of 'sempre ff' (sempre fortissimo) is present. A fingering of '5 3' is indicated above a note in measure 391.

sf

This system contains measures 393 to 398. The music continues with dense, fast-moving passages. A dynamic marking of 'sf' (sforzando) is present in measure 397.

This system contains measures 399 to 404. The musical texture remains dense with rapid sixteenth-note patterns in both staves.

Come prima

f impetuoso

This system contains measures 405 to 410. The instruction 'Come prima' (as before) appears above the staff in measure 408. A dynamic marking of 'f impetuoso' (forte impetuoso) is present in measure 409.

8

This system contains measures 411 to 416. A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans measures 411 through 415. The music concludes with a final chord in measure 416.

418

molto animato il tempo *)

425

sotto voce

3 2 1 2 3 3 2 1 2 3

1 5 1 5

432

poco a poco cresc. - - - - -

439

sempre più cresc. - - - - -

446

*) „das molto animato sehr schnell“ (L-K 110)

*) “the molto animato very fast” (L-K 111)

Marziale tempo giusto

sciolto

455 *)

460 **)

poco a poco cresc. -

465 cresc. -

* „Vor dem Beginn des *Marziale tempo giusto* ist folgender Überleitungssatz einzuschieben:“ (L-P)

*) „Before the beginning of *Marziale tempo giusto* the following transition movement should be inserted:“ (L-P)

** „Mit dem [463.] Takt setzt Thema und Tremolo sich fort und ist einzuschieben:“ (L-P)

**) „Theme and tremolo continue with bar [463] and is to be inserted:“ (L-P)

Ossia

fff

471

fff

poco ritardando -

8

477

Più presto

con bravura

481

fff furioso

178
488

sempre staccato

492

più cresc. -

496

fff

Presto assai

504

martellato

con forza

cresc. -

509

stringendo -

assai rinforz. -

514 ^{*) 8} **ff** **p**

521 **cresc.** ⁸

528 ⁸ **Tempo deciso** **f** **marcatissimo i due temi** ⁶

*) „Vom [515.] T. an soll, verändert in H-moll-ungarisch, also lauten:

*) "it should thus be from bar [515] on, modified in B-minor-Hungarian:

⁸ **ff** **p** **cresc.**

p

[Das veränderte h-Moll-ungarisch setzt sich mit einem vor Takt 455 (Marziale) eingeschobenen Teil fort,] welcher nun in das Tempo deciso (rechte Hand: 3/8-Takt, linke Hand: 2/4-Takt) einläuft.“ (L-P)

[The modified B minor Hungarian continues with a section interpolated before bar 455 (Marziale)] which runs into Tempo deciso (right hand: 3/8-metre, left hand: 2/4-metre)“ (L-P)

533a

533

538a

538

543

543a

549

549a

*) „Nach der ersten Periode des Tempo deciso, dessen 8. Takt [=539.] also geändert ist.“ — steht im L-P wo auch die Fortsetzung gegeben ist:

*) „After the first period of Tempo deciso, the 8th bar of which [=539] is thus changed” — says L-P where also the continuation is given:

„Er mündet in die zweite Periode des zweithemigen Satzes (Tempo deciso) [540. Takt].“ (L-P)

“It leads to the second period of the two-theme-movement (Tempo deciso) [bar 540].” (L-P)

555

560

565

poco ritard..

sotto voce

571

8

dolce

5 4 5 4

577

8

sotto voce

dolce

5 4 5 4

182

583

8

ritard..

più dim..

smorz.

589

pp

ff

pp

prestissimo

599

fff

8

603

*)

8

606

8

8

8

8

ffff

* „[604-606. T.] – sollen die Bässe heißen:“ (L-P)

*) “[bars 604-606] – the basses should be:” (L-P)



rinforzando