

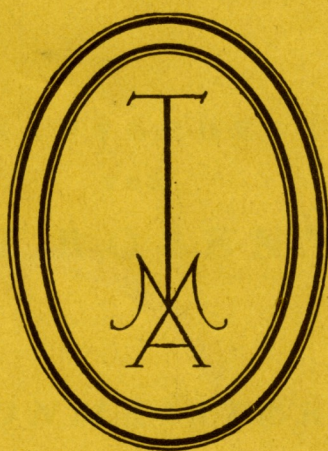
★ ★

BACH-LISZT

VARIATIONEN

„WEINEN, KLAGEN - SORGEN, ZAGEN“

(MORIZ ROSENTHAL)



TONMEISTER-AUSGABE

Nr. 317.

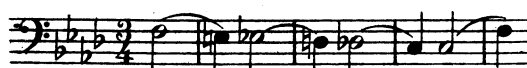
VERLAG ULLSTEIN

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F R A N Z L I S Z T

VARIATIONEN

ÜBER DAS MOTIV VON BACH



BASSO CONTINUO DES ERSTEN SATZES DER KANTATE NR. 12

„WEINEN, KLAGEN – SORGEN, ZAGEN“

UND DES

„CRUCIFIXUS“ AUS DER H-MOLL-MESSE

HERAUSGEGEBEN

VON

MORIZ ROSENTHAL

TONMEISTER

AUSGABE

Nr. 317

V E R L A G U L L S T E I N / B E R L I N

VORWORT

Das Zeichen P. bedeutet Ped. (Pedal). Das Zeichen $\oplus$ bedeutet: das Pedal loslassen. Das Pedal soll kurz nach dem Anschlag eines Akkordes oder einer Melodienote getreten und so gewechselt werden, daß der Fuß genau beim Anschlagen eines Akkordes oder einer Melodienote das Pedal verläßt, um gleich nachher niederzufallen. Auf diese Art allein wird ein harmoniereicher und kontinuierlicher Tonstrom erzielt.

MORIZ ROSENTHAL

AVANT-PROPOS

La lettre P. signifie Péd. (Pédale). Le signe $\oplus$ veut dire: lever la pédale. Il faut abaisser la pédale tout de suite après avoir touché l'accord ou la note de la mélodie; on change de pédale de la façon suivante: exactement au moment de toucher un accord ou une note de la mélodie, le pied abandonne la pédale, pour la reprendre immédiatement. Ce n'est que de cette façon qu'on obtiendra une sonorité harmonieuse et la continuité du ton.

MORIZ ROSENTHAL

PREFACE

The sign "P" signifies "Ped." (Pedal). The sign $\oplus$ indicates "raise the pedal". The pedal should be pressed down just after striking a chord or a note of the melody, and shifted thus: the foot must leave the pedal the moment the chord or melody-note is struck, to take it again immediately afterwards. This is the only method of attaining a full and harmonious continuity of tone.

MORIZ ROSENTHAL

VARIATIONEN

ÜBER EIN MOTIV VON BACH

WEINEN, KLAGEN, SORGEN, ZAGEN

Franz Liszt

Andante

a) Durch das Anschlagen der Bass-Oktaven mit dem 1. 4. und 5. Finger zugleich wird größere Klangfülle erzielt.

a) En prenant les octaves de la basse à la fois du 1^{er}, du 4^e et du 5^e doigt, on obtiendra une sonorité plus ample.

a) By playing the bass octaves simultaneously with the 1st, 4th and 5th finger, a greater fullness of tone will be effected.

*a tempo**p dolente**sempre un poco**(Thema marcato)**espressivo**espressivo**tr**un poco rit. e dim.*

quasi f sempre espress. *mf*

Ped. *

a)

Ped. *

poco cresc.

piangendo *dim.* *espressivo*

molto legato e poco a poco rinf

a) Pedal nach jedem Viertel!
 Pédale après chaque temps.
 Pedal after every crotchet.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-5. Treble and bass staves with complex chords and fingerings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in measure 4.

Second system of musical notation, measures 6-10. Treble and bass staves. Includes markings *rinforz.* and *legatiss.*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Pedal points are marked *Ped.* below the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation, measures 11-15. Treble and bass staves. Includes markings *sempre legatiss.*, *dim.*, and *sotto voce*. Pedal points are marked *Ped.* below the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 16-20. Treble and bass staves. Includes markings *poco a poco accel.* and *sotto voce*. Pedal points are marked *Ped.* below the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 21-25. Treble and bass staves. Includes marking *più cresc.*. Pedal points are marked *Ped.* below the bass staff.

quasi Allegro

a) f *rinforz.*

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

8

sempre f

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

ff appassionato *dim. e*

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

poco rallent. *pp una corda*

Ped. Ped. Ped.

un poco

a) Hier ist die unterste Stimme die Trägerin des Themas.

a) Thème à la voix inférieure.

a) Here the lower voice is the bearer of the theme.

*a tempo (un poco meno allegro)**rallent.-**- p plintivo**4**Tea**Tea**Tea**Tea**Tea simile**Tea**Tea**Tea**Tea**Tea**Tea**Tea simile**sempre p**poco espress.*

p legato molto

dimin.

smorz. e poco riten.

Animato

ff

Tea

8

sempre ff e marcato

simile

L'istesso Tempo

ff

f

2 3 4

Tea

This musical score is divided into three systems, each containing staves for piano and organ. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first system consists of two systems of piano staves and one organ staff. The piano parts feature complex chromatic passages with fingerings 1, 4, 5, and 6 indicated. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando) and *ff* (fortissimo). The organ part is marked *ossia* and includes *ff* markings. Pedal points are indicated by *Ped.* with a downward arrow. The second system continues the piano and organ parts with similar chromatic textures and dynamic markings. The third system concludes the piece with final chords and melodic lines in both instruments.

Allegro

ff

First system of musical notation, measures 1-5. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with various fingerings (e.g., 2 1 2 4 1, 4 2 1 2 3 5, 1 2 4 1 2 4 1) and a final measure ending with a double bar line and the number 11. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with a 'Ped.' (pedal) marking and a 'V' (accrescendo) marking.

Second system of musical notation, measures 6-11. The treble clef staff continues the melodic development with fingerings like 2 4 1 2 4 1 and 1 2 4 5. The bass clef staff maintains the accompaniment, with 'Ped.' markings and a 'rinforz.' (rinforzando) marking in measure 10.

molto agitato e sempre ff

marcato

Third system of musical notation, measures 12-17. The tempo and dynamics are marked 'molto agitato e sempre ff'. The first measure of the treble staff is marked 'marcato'. The system shows a transition in the bass clef staff with 'Ped.' markings and a 'V' marking.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 18-23. The treble staff features a series of chords and a melodic line. The bass staff continues the accompaniment with 'Ped.' markings and a 'V' marking.

tempestuoso

ff

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 24-29. The tempo is marked 'tempestuoso'. The system begins with a 'ff' (fortissimo) marking. The treble staff has a series of chords, while the bass staff has a melodic line with 'Ped.' markings and a 'V' marking.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first four systems are in a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The fifth system introduces a key change to two flats (B-flat, E-flat) and includes a tempo change marked "(ben in tempo)".

Key features of the notation include:

- First System:** Features complex chords and melodic lines. The bass line includes markings "Pia" and "Pia" with accents.
- Second System:** Continues the complex harmonic structure. The bass line includes markings "Pia" and "Pia" with accents.
- Third System:** Continues the complex harmonic structure. The bass line includes markings "Pia" and "Pia" with accents.
- Fourth System:** Continues the complex harmonic structure. The bass line includes markings "Pia" and "Pia" with accents.
- Fifth System:** Features a key change to two flats (B-flat, E-flat) and a tempo change marked "(ben in tempo)". The notation includes a "ten." marking, a "ff" (fortissimo) marking, and a "*" marking.

System 1: Two staves (treble and bass clef) in B-flat major. The music features a continuous eighth-note melody in the right hand and a corresponding eighth-note bass line in the left hand. A dotted line with the number 8 above it spans the first two measures.

System 2: Labeled "ossia" on the left. It shows an alternative melodic line for the right hand, starting with a triplet of eighth notes (3, 2, 1) followed by a quarter note (4) and another triplet (3, 2, 1). The left hand continues with the original bass line. A "Ped." (pedal) marking is present below the first measure.

System 3: Continues the piece with a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The left hand has a steady eighth-note bass line. Various performance markings are present, including accents (^), slurs, and "Ped." markings with asterisks (*).

System 4: Continues the piece with a dotted line and the number 8 above the first measure. The right hand has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes (3, 2, 1) and a quarter note (4). The left hand has a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes (3, 2, 1) and a quarter note (4). Performance markings include accents (^), slurs, and "Ped." markings with asterisks (*).

The musical score consists of three systems of staves. The first system is in bass clef and includes markings for *molto fesspress.*, *Red.*, and *(*)*. The second system is in treble clef and includes markings for *ritenuto*, *sf*, and *Red. simile*. The third system is in bass clef and includes markings for *a tempo*, *poco a poco*, *ritenuto*, *sf*, *Lento.*, *pp*, and *lunga Pausa*. The score features a variety of musical notations, including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

a) Diese bei Liszt öfters vorkommende Accordfolge mit ihren steten Fallen um zwei Kreuze in jedem Accord beschwört den Schatten des glaubens- und kunststarken Palestrina herauf, der sie erfand und in seinen Messen anwandte. Hier beginnt auch die gewaltige, sich über fünf Seiten erstreckende Cadenz, die in ihrer glühenden, glaubenseifrigen Inbrunst, ihren zärtlichen Vorwürfen und später in ihrer kochenden Empörung einen Höhepunkt des gesamten Liszt'schen Schaffens darstellt. Sie mündet versöhnend in den lichten f-maj. Choral, der nur noch einmal von den Blitzen des „Crucifixus“ unterbrochen, das gewaltige Stück triumphierend abschließt.

a) On rencontre fréquemment dans les œuvres de Liszt ces suites d'accords descendant régulièrement à la fois de deux demi-tons à chaque accord. Elles évoquent l'ombre du grand croyant et du grand artiste que fut Palestrina; c'est lui qui le premier s'en servit dans ses messes. Ici commence en même temps la formidable cadence de cinq pages qui, avec son ardeur religieuse, ses tendres reproches et, plus tard, la violence de son indignation, est un des points culminants de l'œuvre de Liszt. Elle aboutit, pleine de réconciliation, au lumineux choral en fa majeur, qui, interrompu une seule fois encore par les éclairs du „Crucifixus“, termine en triomphe cette pièce formidable.

a) This sequence of chords, frequently recurring in Liszt's compositions, descending by two sharps in every chord, conjures up the shadow of Palestrina, the man of strong faith and great musician, who invented and used them in his Masses. Here, too, begins the sublime cadence extending over five pages which—with its ardent religious fervour, its tender reproaches and, later on, its violent indignation—forms one of the climaxes of Liszt's creations. It flows in a conciliatory mood into the luminous f-major choral which, only once interrupted by the lightnings of the „Crucifixus“, brings this powerful work to a triumphant close.

Lento Recitativo

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a descending scale (5 3 2 1) and a triplet of eighth notes. The bass clef staff contains a single note with a fermata. The tempo/mood is marked *lagrimoso*. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) in the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a complex melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes and a descending scale. The bass clef staff contains a single note with a fermata. The tempo/mood is marked *smorz.* (sforzando). Dynamics include *p* (piano) in the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a single note with a fermata. The bass clef staff contains a melodic line with a descending scale and a triplet of eighth notes. The tempo/mood is marked *Recitativo lagrimoso*. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) in the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a single note with a fermata. The bass clef staff contains a melodic line with a descending scale and a triplet of eighth notes. The tempo/mood is marked *Quasi Andante un poco mosso*. Dynamics include *dolce piangendo* (sweetly weeping) in the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a descending scale and a triplet of eighth notes. The bass clef staff contains a melodic line with a descending scale and a triplet of eighth notes. The tempo/mood is marked *Quasi Andante un poco mosso*. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in the bass staff.

cresc.

sem

pre più dolce

Quasi Allegro moderato.

pp

tranquillo *sotto voce* *gemendo* *semprepp*

Red.

Red.

Red.

poco a poco cresc. *e*

un poco accel. il tempo f marc.

p subito
sempre più agitato e cresc.

sf

stringendo

T. A. Nr. 317

Choral

19

più riten. e perdendosi

a) Was Gott thut das ist wohl - ge - than, da - bei will ich ver -

Lento.

3 4 5 4 2 4 5 4 3

b) dolce

blei - ben. Es mag mich auf die rau - he Bahn, Not,

dim. p. ff

maestoso

Tod und E - lend trei - ben, es wird mich Gott ganz

pdolce

dolciss.

una corda

vä - ter - lich in sei - nen Ar - men hal - ten.

tre corde

sempre dolce e legato

f

slargando

poco a poco più mosso

cresc.

a) Ce que Dieu fait est bien fait et c'est à Lui que je me confie. Dans l'adversité, la misère, la détresse, à la mort, Il me soutiendra toujours de son bras paternel.

a) What God ordains is best of all, There with will I content me fear of death up on me fall. Trough want and pain are sent me.

b) Pedal nach jedem Viertel. La pédale après chaque noire. Pedal after every crotchet.

Quasi Allegro

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Quasi Allegro'.

- System 1:** Starts with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment. Markings include *sempre marc.* (always marcato), *maestoso*, and *ten.* (tension). A *Ped.* (pedal) instruction is at the end of the system.
- System 2:** Continues the piece with a *ten. riten. molto* (tension, ritenuto molto) marking. The right hand has a melodic line with a trill (*tr*) and a *ff* dynamic. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Markings include *a tempo un poco animato* and several *Ped.* instructions.
- System 3:** Features a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. Markings include *Ped.* and *simile*.
- System 4:** Starts with a *trem.* (tremolo) marking. The right hand has a melodic line with a *Ped.* instruction. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. Markings include *Ped.* and ***.
- System 5:** Features a melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. Markings include *a)*, *(ten.)*, and *(*)*.

a) Hier sind staccato Pedale am Platze.
 Il convient ici de prendre la pédale staccato.
 Staccato pedals should be applied here.

KLAVIERWERKE IN DER TONMEISTER-AUSGABE

J. S. BACH

(EDWIN FISCHER)

Nr. Englische Suiten:

- 287. Nr. 1. A-dur
- 288. Nr. 2. a-moll
- 289. Nr. 3. g-moll
- 290. Nr. 4. F-dur
- 291. Nr. 5. e-moll
- 292. Nr. 6. d-moll
- Fantasien und Fugen
- Präludien und Fugen
- Fantasie c-moll
- Chromatische Fantasie

Französische Suiten:

- 281. Nr. 1. d-moll
- 282. Nr. 2. c-moll
- 283. Nr. 3. h-moll
- 284. Nr. 4. Es-dur
- 285. Nr. 5. G-dur
- 286. Nr. 6. E-dur
- 3. Zweistimmige Inventionen
- 4. Dreistimmige Inventionen
- Italienisches Konzert
- Partiten I, Nr. 1/2
- Partiten II, Nr. 3/4
- Partiten III, Nr. 5/6
- 1. Zwölf kleine Präludien und sechs kleine Präludien
- Toccaten und Fugen I, Nr. 1/2
- Toccaten und Fugen II, Nr. 3/5
- Toccaten und Fugen III, Nr. 6/7
- Das wohltemperierte Klavier
- Band I, Heft 1
- Band I, Heft 2
- Band I, Heft 3
- Band II, Heft 1
- Band II, Heft 2
- Band II, Heft 3
- Leichtere Vortragsstücke
- Variationen in italienischer Manier, Fuge über den Namen Bach, Präludium, Allegro und Fuge Es-dur, Capriccio über die Abreise des geliebten Bruders

BEEETHOVEN

(ARTUR SCHNABEL)

- Albumblatt »Für Elise«
- Andante F-dur (Andante favori)
- Bagatellen I/III
- 123/153. Sämtliche Sonaten und Sonatinen in Einzel-Ausgaben (Bereits erschienenen Nr. 1—20)
- Eccossaisen
- Fantasie g-moll op. 77
- Rondo C-dur op. 51 Nr. 1 und Rondo G-dur op. 51 Nr. 2
- Variationen F-dur op. 34;
- Es-dur op. 35 (Eroica); C-dur op. 120 (Diabelli); c-moll; G-dur (Nel cor più) u. a.

CHOPIN

(LEONID KREUTZER)

- 115, 116, 163, 164. Balladen Nr. 1—4
- 171/177, 247, 248. Etüden I/IX
- 200. 3 Impromptus
- 117. Fantasie f-moll op. 49
- 118. Fantaisie-Impromptu
- 222/228. Mazurkas I/VII
- 112/114, 234/236. Nocturnes I/VI
- 193/198. Polonaisen I/VI
- 178, 179, 245, 246. Préludes I/IV
- 180/182. Rondos I/III
- 204/206, 50. Scherzi I/IV
- 183, 184. Sonaten b-moll, h-moll
- 249/257. Walzer I/IX
- 191. Allegro de Concert A-dur op. 46
- 189. { Berceuse Des-dur op. 57
- { Barcarole Fis-dur op. 60
- 190. Boléro a-moll op. 19, Tarentelle op. 43
- 202. Klavierkonzert Nr. 1. e-moll op. 11
- 203. Klavierkonzert Nr. 2. f-moll op. 21
- Grande Polonaise brillante op. 22 mit Orchester
- Variations brillantes

CLEMENTI

(JAMES KWAST)

- 262/267. Sonatinen Nr. 1—12
- 269/280. Sonaten Nr. 1—12

HÄNDEL

(JAMES KWAST)

Suiten

- 119, 120. A-dur, F-dur / d-moll
- 121, 122. G-dur / E-dur, fis-moll
- 229, 230. g-moll / f-moll
- 231, 232. g-moll / d-moll, d-moll
- 233. e-moll, B-dur

HAYDN

(JAMES KWAST)

- 68/79. 12 Sonaten in Einzelausgaben

MENDELSSOHN

(MAYER-MAHR)

- Andante cantabile e Presto agitato H-dur, Capriccio fis-moll op. 5
- Drei Capricen op. 33
- Capriccio brillant h-moll op. 22
- 51. Sieben Charakterstücke op. 7
- 67. Sechs Kinderstücke op. 72
- Konzert d-moll op. 40
- Konzert g-moll op. 25
- 42/49. Lieder ohne Worte I/VIII
- Präludium und Fuge e-moll, op. 35 Nr. 1
- 3 Präludien u. Etüden op. 104
- 66. Fantasie fis-moll op. 28
- Rondo brillant Es-dur op. 29
- 65. Rondo Capriccioso E-dur op. 14
- 55. Variations sérieuses op. 54
- 52, 59, 64. Drei Capriccios op. 16
- Capriccio op. 118, Etüde f-moll, Scherzo h-moll
- 351. Scherzo a capriccio fis-moll

MOZART

(CARL FRIEDBERG)

- 84/100. Sämtliche Sonaten in Einzelausgaben
- Fantasien d-moll, C-dur
- Fantasie c-moll (à la Constantze)
- 3 Rondos a-moll, D-dur und F-dur
- Variationen I/II
- Kleine Fantasie c-moll

SCHUBERT

(CONRAD ANSORGE)

- 101. Wanderer-Fant. C-dur op. 15
- Sonaten
- 102. Fantas.-Sonate G-dur op. 78
- 106. a-moll op. 42
- 107. D-dur op. 53
- 109. A-dur op. 120
- 353. Es-dur op. 122
- 110. a-moll op. 143
- 186. H-dur op. 147
- 354. a-moll op. 164
- 355. c-moll (nachgelassenes Werk)
- 185. A-dur (nachgelassenes Werk)
- 108. B-dur (nachgelassenes Werk)
- 201. 6 Moments musicaux op. 94
- 103, 104. 4 Impromptus op. 90
- 105, 221. 4 Impromptus op. 142
- 2 Scherzi

SCHUMANN

(MAYER-MAHR)

- 19. Abegg-Variationen op. 1
- 20. Albumblätter op. 124
- 28. Album für die Jugend op. 68
- { Arabeske op. 18
- { Blumenstück op. 19
- 21. Carnaval op. 9
- 22. Concert sans Orchestre op. 14
- Davidshändler op. 6
- Etudes symphoniques op. 13
- Faschingsschwank aus Wien op. 26
- Humoreske op. 20
- 29. Kinderszenen op. 15
- 30. Kreisleriana op. 16
- Nachtstücke op. 23
- 33. Papillons op. 2
- 34. Fantasie C-dur op. 17
- 35. Fantasiestücke op. 12.
- 37. Romanzen op. 28
- Sonate fis-moll op. 11
- 40. Sonate g-moll op. 22
- 38. Toccata op. 7
- 36. Waldszenen op. 82
- 237/244. 8 Novelletten op. 21

WEBER

(BRUNO EISNER)

- 212. Aufforderung z. Tanz op. 65
- Konzertstück f-moll op. 79
- 260. Momento Capriccioso B-dur op. 12
- 350. Polacca brillante op. 72
- Polonaise E-dur op. 21
- 259. Rondo brillant op. 62
- Sonaten
- 213. C-dur op. 24
- As-dur op. 39
- d-moll

Die mit Nr. bezeichneten Werke sind erschienen (Dezember 1926), die übrigen folgen in kurzen Zwischenräumen
Jedes Heft ist einzeln käuflich / Bei Bestellungen genügt Angabe der Nummer

FRANZ LISZT

IN DER TONMEISTER-AUSGABE

HERAUSGEGEBEN VON MORIZ ROSENTHAL

302. Au lac de Wallenstadt
 294. Ballade Nr. 2. h-moll
 Bénédiction de Dieu dans la
 solitude
 Berceuse
 Cantique d'amour
 Chants Polonais
 307. Consolations

Études d'exécution trans- cendante

327. { Nr. 1. C-dur (Preludio)
 { Nr. 2. a-moll (Capriccio)
 328. Nr. 3. F-dur (Paysage)
 329. Nr. 4. d-moll (Mazeppa)
 330. Nr. 5. B-dur (Feux
 Follets)
 331. Nr. 6. g-moll (Vision)
 332. Nr. 7. Es-dur (Eroica)
 333. Nr. 8. c-moll (Wilde Jagd)
 334. Nr. 9. As-dur (Ricor-
 danza)
 335. Nr. 10. f-moll
 336. Nr. 11. Des-dur (Har-
 monies du soir)
 337. Nr. 12. b-moll (Chasse-
 Neige)

297. Fantasie aus der Oper „Don
 Juan“

344. Faustwalzer aus Gounods
 Oper „Faust“

311. Gnomenreigen

320. Gondoliera aus „Venezia e
 Napoli“

Konzert-Etüden

- Nr. 1. As-dur
 349. Nr. 2. f-moll
 Nr. 3. Des-Dur
 Klavierkonzert Es-dur
 Klavierkonzert A-dur

Legenden

314. Nr. 1. Der heilige Fran-
 ciscus von Assisi zu den
 Vögeln predigend (Vogel-
 predigt)
 315. Nr. 2. Der heilige Fran-
 ciscus von Paula über die
 Wogen schreitend

Liebesträume (Nocturnes)

345. Nr. 1. As-dur
 346. Nr. 2. E-dur
 347. Nr. 3. As-dur

Mazurka

295. Mephisto-Walzer nach
 Lenaus „Faust“

Paganini-Etüden

338. Nr. 1. g-moll
 339. Nr. 2. Es-dur
 340. Nr. 3. gis-moll (La cam-
 panella)
 341. Nr. 4. E-dur
 342. Nr. 5. E-dur
 343. Nr. 6. a-moll

Polonaisen

313. Nr. 1. c-moll
 312. Nr. 2. E-dur

Soirées de Vienne

306. Nr. 2. As-dur
 305. Nr. 4. Des-dur
 304. Nr. 6. A-dur

293. Sonate h-moll

316. Spanische Rhapsodie

309. Tarantella aus „Venezia e
 Napoli“

Ungarische Rhapsodien

298. Nr. 2
 Nr. 3
 Nr. 4
 299. Nr. 6
 Nr. 7
 Nr. 8
 300. Nr. 9 (Pesther Karneval)
 Nr. 10
 310. Nr. 12
 Nr. 13
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