



VORWORT.

Edvard Hagerup Grieg, am 15. Juni 1843 als Sohn des englischen Konsuls in Bergen geboren, wurde von seiner Mutter in die Musik eingeführt und in den Jahren 1858 bis 1862 am Leipziger Konservatorium weiter ausgebildet. 1866 ging er nach Christiania als Dirigent der Philharmonischen Konzerte, seit 1880 lebt er in seiner Vaterstadt ausschließlich der Komposition.*). Mit Ausnahme der eigentlichen Kirchenmusik erstrecken sich Griegs Arbeiten über sämtliche Gebiete der Instrumental- und Vokalmusik. Sie erweisen den Komponisten als den namhaftesten Vertreter norwegischer Musik und nordischer Kunst, zugleich auch als einen der erfolgreichsten, echtmodernen Tonsetzer überhaupt. Seine Hauptkraft hat auch Grieg den kleinen Formen des Liedes und des instrumentalen Charakterstückes zugeschrieben. Ihm als Liederkomponisten kennen zu lernen, eignen sich die 5 Bände des „Grieg-Album“ am besten. Für die Klaviermusik Griegs bietet die Sammlung einen gleich guten Überblick, die unter dem Titel „Lyrische Stücke“ jüngst zum Abschluß gekommen ist.

Sie besteht aus 66 Nummern, die, auf 10 Hefte mit den Opuszahlen 12, 38, 43, 47, 54, 57, 62, 65, 68, 71 verteilt, von der Jugendzeit des Komponisten bis an seinen gegenwärtigen Lebensabschnitt heranführen. Ein unbedingt vollständiges Bild des Künstlers als Klavierkomponist geben sie zwar nicht, da hierzu die Bekanntschaft mit Werken wie das Op. 24, der in jeder Beziehung einzigen, rätselhaft reichen und neuen „Ballade in Form von Variationen über eine norwegische Melodie“ unerlässlich ist. Aber sie enthalten doch alle wesentlichen Züge der ihm zu eigen gehörenden Tonwelt und ihres Stils in einer Fassung, die fast immer auch der Hausmusik zugänglich ist. Den

Edvard Hagerup Grieg, son of the English Consul in Bergen, was born June 15th 1843. He received his first knowledge of music through his mother, continuing his studies from 1858 to 1862 at the conservatory of music in Leipzig. In 1866 he went to Christiania as conductor of the philharmonic concerts; but since 1880 he has made his home in the city of his birth devoting his time to composition only.)*

Excepting church music, Grieg's works may be said to embrace every branch of instrumental as well as vocal music. They prove the composer to be the most renowned champion of norwegian music and norwegian art as well as one of the most successful and real-modern composers. His main strength is devoted to small forms, such as songs and instrumental character-pieces.

To become acquainted with Grieg as a song-composer, the "Grieg-Album" is to be recommended, whereas the collection lately finished and entitled "Lyric Pieces" bids a like opportunity to study Grieg's piano music. This collection consists of 66 numbers divided into 10 parts or books, with the opus-numbers 12, 38, 43, 47, 54, 57, 62, 65, 68, 71, covering the time from the youth of the composer up to the present date. They do not, it is true, give a complete view of the artist as composer for the piano, for to this end the acquaintance with such works as Opus 24 the in every respect unprecedented "Ballad in the form of Variations of a norwegian Melody" is indispensable. But they include all the principal features, upon which his own peculiar music world is based, and their style is almost throughout in a setting which admits of house music.

The collective title "Lyric Pieces" is used according to the Goethe idea of personal experiences and is by no means

*Edvard Hagerup Grieg, né à Bergen le 15 juin 1843, fils du consul d'Angleterre en cette ville, reçut de sa mère les premières notions musicales et compléta son éducation artistique au Conservatoire de Leipzig, de 1858 à 1862. En 1866, il se fixe à Christiania, où il dirige les Concerts philharmoniques, mais rentre en 1880 à Bergen pour se consacrer dès lors entièrement à la composition.¹⁾ A l'exception de la musique religieuse, Grieg a abordé tous les genres de la musique vocale et instrumentale. Partout il s'affirme comme le représentant le plus autorisé de l'art musical norvégien, et en général comme l'un des maîtres les plus appréciés et les plus applaudis de la musique moderne. C'est dans les petites formes du *lied* et de la pièce instrumentale caractéristique que son talent se manifeste avec le plus d'éclat. Comme compositeur de *lieder*, c'est dans le «Grieg-Album» qu'on l'apprécie le mieux.*

*En ce qui concerne la musique de piano, la collection récemment terminée des recueils connus sous le titre de *Pièces lyriques* constituent un ensemble non moins caractéristique.*

*Elle comprend 66 numéros, répartis en 10 cahiers portant les numéros d'op. 12, 38, 43, 47, 54, 57, 62, 65, 68, 71, composés aux diverses périodes de la vie du compositeur, depuis sa jeunesse jusqu'au temps présent. Les *Pièces lyriques* à elle seules ne suffisent certes pas pour se faire une idée complète de l'art de Grieg comme compositeur de piano; pour la concevoir, il est indispensable de considérer aussi des œuvres telles que l'op. 24, *Ballade en forme de Variations sur une mélodie norvégienne*, un morceau unique en son genre à divers points de vue, d'une modernité et d'une abondance imaginative extraordinaires. Mais les *Pièces lyriques* sont caractéristiques en ce sens qu'elles réunissent tous les traits essentiels*

*). Grieg starb am 4. September 1907. Sein letztes Werk war op. 74, Vier Psalmen für gemischten Chor.

*) Grieg died on the 4th of September 1907. The last composition was op. 74, 4 Psalms for mixed Voices.

¹⁾ Grieg est mort le 4 Septembre 1907. La dernière composition était op. 74, 4 Psaumes pour Voix mixtes.

Sammeltitel „Lyrische Stücke“ tragen sie in dem Goetheschen Sinn persönlicher Erlebnisse und Gesichte und beschränken sich keineswegs auf Stimmungs- und Gefühlsmusik. Grieg unterscheidet sich vielmehr darin scharf von den bedeutenden Tonlyrikern, an denen namentlich die deutsche Musik von Bach bis Schumann und Kirchner sehr reich ist, daß die erregte Empfindung bei ihm in der Regel sofort die Phantasie in Mittätigkeit setzt. Ein Teil dieser „lyrischen Stücke“ stellt sich schon durch die Überschriften — Wächterlied, Elfen-tanz, Halling, Springtanz, Bauernmarsch, Zug der Zwerge, Sylphe, Französische Sere-nade, Bächlein, Salon, Hochzeitstag auf Trold-haugen*), Matrosenlied, Abend im Hoch-gebirge, Sommerabend, Kobold — auf die malerische Seite, aber auch da, wo der Komponist nur einen einfachen Walzer, ein Volkslied, ein Albumblatt, ein Wiegenlied, eine Melodie, eine Elegie, eine Träumerei, ein Notturno, ein Scherzo, ein Menuett, eine Ballade, eine Liebeserklärung, ein Dank-lied verspricht, bietet er immer viel mehr und anderes, als in den Bezeichnungen inbe-griffen ist. In fast allen lebt die Erinnerung oder die Erwartung besonderer Vorkomm-nisse oft dramatisch deutlich und bestimmt auf. Überall stehen wir von einer prag-matisch reichen, überraschenden und fesseln-den Kunst, vor einer musikalischen Gelegenheitspoesie in der höchsten Bedeutung des Wortes, vor Gedichten, die auf Wahrheit und auf Eindrücken beruhen, die zur Mitteilung drängten. Grieg berührt sich auch hierin mit Chopin; nur füllt der Pole seine episodischen Bilder mit Rittertum und problematischen Saloncharakteren und füllt sie phantastisch, der Norweger schöpft schlicht aus dem unverfälschten Volksleben.

Wie dieser wichtige Zug der Grieg-schen Lyrik immer stärker geworden ist, veranschaulichen besonders die drei Stücke, die im 3., 6. und 7. Hefte die Namen: „In der Heimat“, „Heimweh“ und „Heim-wärts“ tragen. Auch das erste in seinem frommen, liebevollen Ton ist schön, aber es ist noch ganz Ausdruck des Gefühls allein; bei den andern ist die Sehnsucht nur knapp bemessen, die männlich energische Einbildungskraft des Komponisten drängt ihn sofort nach Hause, in tausend Tönen umklingt ihn die Heimat. Das erste Stück, das das Griegsche Prinzip der persönlich individuellen Behandlung poetischer Allge-meinbegriffe für jedermann erkenntlich aus-spricht, ist die an einen seiner herrlichsten Gesänge, an die „Ausfahrt“ erinnernde No. 6 in Op. 43. Sie heißt zwar: „An den Frühling“, aber sie hat keine Spur von der halb muntern Lenzesstimmung solcher Stücke der Mendelssohnschen Schule, son-dern sie ist ein Frühlingsgruß nach schwerem

limited to music of sentiment or mood. Grieg differs herein very markedly from the celebrated lyric musicians, in which especially the german music from Bach to Schumann and Kirchner so richly abounds —. With him the excited feel-ings generally draw the fantasie imme-diately into communion.

A part of these Lyric Pieces place themselves at once on a picturesque footing, through their titles, — Watch-man's song, Fairy-dance, Halling, Norwegian dance, Norwegian march, March of the dwarfs, Sylph, French serenade, Brooklet, Salon, Wedding-day at Trold-haugen*), Sailor's song, Evening in the mountains, Summer's eve, Puck —, but even there where the composer promises only a plain Waltz, a popular Melody, an Album-leaf, a Cradle-song, an Elegie, a Reverie, a Notturno, a Scherzo, a Mi-nuet, a Ballad, a Confession of love, a Song of thanks, he always offers some-thing more or something different to that, which the subject implies. In nearly all there breathes the memory or expectancy of some particular event dramatically distinct and emphasized.

At all times we stand before a richly pregnant surprising and captivating art, before a musical occasional poetry in the highest sense of the word, before poems that are founded upon truth and upon impressions, which urge themsel-ves forward and must be communicated. Grieg is also in this respect somewhat similar to Chopin, but the Pole fills his picturesque episodes with knighthood and problematic society characters and fills them fantastically, whereas the Norwegian simply takes from every day folk-life. How this important feature of Grieg's lyric has always grown stronger is particularly apparent in the three pieces in the 3., 6., 7. books called — “In my native country”, “Home-sickness”, “Home-ward”—. The first, 'tis true, is beautiful in its devout and affectionate tone, but it is the expression of sentiment alone. In the others the expression of longing is but sparsely treated, for the composer's energetic powers of imagi-nation drive him home immediately, and in a thousand tones “Home” sounds about him.

The first piece which distinctly shows us Grieg's principle of personal individual treatment of a poetical general idea is Op. 43 No. 6, which reminds us of one of his glorious songs, the “Outward-Bound”. To be sure it is called “To the Spring”, but it has not a trace of the half gay springtime-mood found in similar pieces of the Mendelssohn-school; it is a

du pheomène artistique et du style de Grieg, et cela sans presque jamais dépasser le do-maine de la musique intime. Le titre collectif *Pièces lyriques* est corru ici dans le sens que Goëtho lui attribue: ce sont des souvenirs personnels, des choses vues et vécues, ne se limitant pas exclusivement à des sentiments intérieurs. Grieg se distingue des grands lyriques,— si nombreux notamment dans l'histoire de la musique allemande, de Bach à Schumann et Kirchner,— en ce sens que chez lui l'impre-sion reçue excite aussitôt la fantaisie imagina-tive. Un certain nombre d'ailleurs des *Pièces lyriques* participent de la musique descriptive, comme l'attestent leurs titres: *Chant du gar-dien*, *Danse des sylphes*, *Halling*, *Danse nor-wégienne*, *Marche norwégienne*, *Marche des nains*, *Sylphe*, *Sérénade française*, *Ruisseau*, *Salon*, *Jour de noces à Troldhaug¹*), *Chant des matelots*, *Soir dans les montagnes*, *Soir d'été*, *Lutin*, mais même dans des pièces sans tendances picturales,— *Valse*, *Mélodie popu-laire*, *Feuille d'Album*, *Berceuse*, *Mélodie*, *Elegie*, *Rêverie*, *Nocturne*, *Scherzo*, *Menuet*, *Ballade*, *Déclaration*, *Chant de reconnaissan-stance*, — on découvre plus et autre chose que ce que promet le titre. Dans presque toutes, on devine une réminiscence, une aspiration personnelle, s'affirmant parfois avec une netteté et une précision toutes dramatiques. Partout, nous nous trouvons en présence d'un art surprenant, captivant, d'une richesse extra-ordinaire; ce sont, dans la plus haute acceptation du terme, des «poèmes de circonstance», qu'on devine issus d'impressions intérieures irrésis-tiblement jaillies au dehors. Ici encore, Grieg se rencontre avec Chopin, avec cette différence toutefois que dans ses compositions épiso-diques, le maître polonais se borne à une evoca-tion fantaisiste du monde de la chevalerie et de caractères mondains assez problématiques, tandis que l'art du compositeur norwégien emane simplement de la vie populaire, non encore altérée par nos conventions.

Ce trait essentiel du lyrisme de Grieg n'a fait que s'affirmer de plus en plus au fur et à mesure du développement de l'artiste. Les trois pièces intitulées *Dans mon pays*, *Mal du pays*, *Vers la patrie* (cahiers 3, 6 et 7), en sont une preuve frappante. La première, dans son accent de pieuse tendresse, est certes fort belle, mais il ne s'agit encore ici que de l'expression du seul sentiment; dans les autres, l'aspiration au pays natal trouve à peine le temps de s'ex-primer, car l'imagination du compositeur, avec une virile énergie, l'emporte aussitôt là-bas, ou plutôt, les aspects aimés de la patrie s'évoquent autour de lui, en images sonores. C'est dans la pièce intitulée *Au printemps*, op. 43 n° 6 (rappelant le *Départ*, un des plus splendides *lieder* du maître), que cette conception toute personnelle d'impressions poétiques générales s'affirme pour la première fois, et d'une manière perceptible au moins averti. Malgré son

* Der Landsitz des Komponisten.

^{*)} The name of the country-seat of the composer.

¹⁾ Maison de campagne du maître.

Winter. Und so wie diese Beispiele sind die „Lyrischen Stücke“ sämtlich nicht bloß Kunstwerke mit reichem und jedes mit eignem Gehalt, sondern sie fesseln ebenso sehr durch das Bild, das sie von der Entwicklung eines großen Originaltalentes bieten. Der norwegische Charakter mit seiner schon in der physischen Natur des Landes begründeten Lust an elementaren Gegensätzen tritt mehr und mehr hervor, der Geist der Edda mit seinen zahllosen finsternen und freundlichen Fabelwesen, der in der Volksseele noch lebt, spricht häufiger und auch noch aus Parenthesen deutlich genug mit. Der Stil wird gedrungener, sichtlich auch realistischer, indes nur einmal, im „Glockengeläute“, bis zum Extrem. Namentlich die Bauernbilder der Sammlung sind unübertreffliche Meisterstücke lebenswahrer Darstellung, das Klavier kann die Fülle von Einzelheiten, die in ihnen bis auf die Nachahmung alter Volksinstrumente sprechend wiedergegeben sind, kaum fassen. Doch wird man gerade an ihnen den großen, freien Künstler am meisten bewundern müssen, der das Naturmaterial ganz seinen höheren Ideen zu fügen weiß. Größer als der Norweger und Patriot, der die charakteristischen und geliebten Motive seiner Volksmusik erkennt und herausgreift, ist der Mensch und der Meister, der sie in neue Harmonien fügt, der sie souverän spielend in höhere Geistesregionen trägt, der mit ihnen nach seinem Willen schaltet und waltet. Auch ohne heimatliche Beiklänge beschäftigen die „Lyrischen Stücke“ durch ihren Reichtum an feinen und eignen Wendungen, durch ihren Gehalt an Stimmung und Anschauung die Phantasie des Spielers und Hörers äußerst nachhaltig. Zum Teil gehören sie bereits zum Gemeingut der musikalischen Welt, die Zukunft wird die ganze Sammlung in den bleibenden Kronschatz der Tonkunst einstellen und sich an ihnen vom poetischen Beruf auch des technischen Zeitalters überzeugen.

spring-tide greeting after a heavy winter. And as of these examples, the same may be said of all the “Lyric Pieces”. They are not simply art works with a rich and each with individual intrinsic worth, but they captivate equally through the illustration they give of the development of a great original talent. The pleasure the norwegian character takes in elementary contrasts, which is naturally founded in the physical nature of the country, comes forth more and more. The spirit of the Edda with its numberless dark and bright fabulous beings, which still lives in the soul of the people, joins in oftener and plainly enough even when in parentheses. The style becomes more compressed and visibly more realistic, but only once in the “Bell ringing” touches the extreme. Particularly the peasant-scenes of the collection are unequalled masterpieces of true life description. The piano can scarcely embrace the abundance of details, which are therein contained, even to the imitation of old folk-instruments, which are so vividly presented. Still just in these we recognize the great unfettered artist, who understands so perfectly how to adapt nature's material to his own losty ideas. Still greater than the Norwegian and patriot, who recognizes and adapts the characteristic and beloved motives of his native music, is the man and the master, who joins them in new harmonies, who playfully carries them to higher intellectual regions, who disposes of and uses them as he wills. Even without the native reminiscences, the Lyric Pieces engage the fantasie of player and hearer in the richness of their fine and peculiar turnings, in the value of their moods and views. In part they already belong to the common property of the musical world; the future will place the whole collection in the perpetual crown-treasure of musical art and through them convince itself of a poetical calling even of the technical age.

titre, le morceau ne rappelle en rien la fraîche et joyeuse exubérance des compositions similaires de l'école mendelssohnienne: c'est, au sortir du rude hiver, la salutation, d'une gravité émue, au doux renouveau. Ainsi de toutes les *Pièces lyriques*, qui ne charment pas seulement par leur richesse et leur diversité, mais encore par le tableau attachant qu'elles nous offrent du développement de cette personnalité si éminemment originale. Le caractère norwégien, que l'âme seule du paysage ambiant porte déjà au goût des contrastes élémentaires, s'y affirme avec une intensité croissante, et en plus d'un endroit, — fût-ce même d'une manière simplement épisodique, — reparait le génie de l'Edda, avec ses innombrables mythes, aimables ou ténébreux, qui vivent encore dans l'imagination populaire. Le style devient plus serré; une seule fois, — dans *Son des Cloches*, — il se fait réaliste à l'extrême. Les pièces rustiques, — scènes de la vie de campagne, etc., — sont des morceaux de maître, d'une insurpassable vérité d'accent; là multiplicité des effets imposés ici au clavier, — jusqu'à l'imitation parlante des vieux instruments de musique populaires, — dépasse presque les ressources du piano. Mais c'est là précisément que l'on admire la supériorité et la liberté d'inspiration de l'artiste, qui sait asservir la matière à la réalisation de l'idée. Si grand que fût le mérite du norwégien et du patriote en appréciant à leur valeur les caractéristiques et chères mélodies du pays natal, il est dépassé par l'aisance souveraine avec laquelle le maître compositeur manie ces éléments, les vêt d'une harmonisation nouvelle, les transporte, sur les ailes de sa fantaisie, dans les régions supérieures de la pensée. Même en dehors de toute réminiscence populaire, les *Pièces lyriques* captivent l'imagination de l'interprète et de l'auditeur par les mille particularités et les finesse abondantes du développement, par le sentiment et la conception particulière de chacune. Le plus grand nombre d'entre elles fait déjà partie du patrimoine artistique commun de l'humanité; l'avenir y fera entrer la collection toute entière, comme un témoignage de l'élément poétique qui idéala notre époque d'industrialisme.

Leipzig, im Sommer 1902.

Hermann Kretzschmar.

INHALT.

Heft I Op. 12.

	Pag.		Pag.
1. Arietta	3	5. Volksweise — Folkevise	10
2. Walzer — Vals	4	Mélodie populaire — Popular melody.	
Valse — Waltz.			
3. Wächterlied — Vægtersang	6	6. Norwegisch — Norsk	12
Chant du gardien — Watchman's song.		Mélodie norwégienne — Norwegian melody.	
4. Elfentanz — Alfedans	8	7. Albumblatt — Albumblad	14
Danse des sylphes — Fairy-dance.		Feuille d'Album — Album-leaf.	
		8. Vaterländisches Lied — Fædrelandssang .	16
		Chant national — National song.	

Heft II Op. 38.

9. Berceuse — Vuggevise	17	13. Springtanz — Springdans	26
10. Volksweise — Folkevise	20	Danse norwégienne — Norwegian dance.	
Mélodie populaire — Popular melody.			
11. Melodie	22	14. Elegie	28
12. Norwegischer Tanz — Halling	24	15. Walzer — Vals	30
Danse norwégienne — Norwegian dance.		Valse — Waltz.	
		16. Kanon	32

Heft III Op. 43.

17. Schmetterling — Sommerfugl	34	20. Vöglein — Liden Fugl	42
Papillon — Butterfly.		Oisillon — Little bird.	
18. Einsamer Wanderer — Ensom Vandrer .	38	21. Erotik	44
Voyageur solitaire — Solitary traveller.		Poème érotique — Erotikon.	
19. In der Heimat — I Hjemmet	40	22. An den Frühling — Til Foråret	46
Dans mon pays — In my native country.		Au printemps — To the spring.	

Heft IV Op. 47.

23. Valse-Impromptu	50	27. Melancholie	62
24. Albumblatt — Albumblad	54	28. Springtanz — Springdans	64
Feuille d'Album — Album-leaf.		Danse norwégienne — Norwegian dance.	
25. Melodie	58	29. Elegie	66
26. Norvegischer Tanz — Halling	61		
Danse norwégienne — Norwegian dance.			

Heft V Op. 54.

30. Hirtenknabe — Gjætergut	68	33. Notturno	80
Garçon vacher — Shepherd's boy.		34. Scherzo	84
31. Norwegischer Bauernmarsch — Gangar .	70	35. Glockengeläute — Klokkeklang	88
Marche norwégienne — Norwegian march.		Son des cloches — Bell ringing.	
32. Zug der Zwerge — Troldtog	74		
Marche des nains — March of the dwarfs.			

Heft VI Op. 57.

	Pag.		Pag.
36. Entschwundene Tage — Svundne Dage	90	40. Sie tanzt — Hun danser	108
Jours écoulés — Vanished days.		Elle danse — She dances.	
37. Gade	96	41. Heimweh — Hjemve	112
38. Illusion	100	Mal du pays — Home-sickness.	
39. Geheimnis — Hemmelighed	104		
Mystère — Secret.			

Heft VII Op. 62.

42. Sylphide — Sylphe	116	45. Bächlein — Bækken	128
43. Dank — Tak	120	Ruisseau — Brooklet.	
Gratitude — Gratitude.		46. Traumgesicht — Drömmesyn	133

44. Französische Serenade — Fransk Serenade

Sérénade française — French serenade.

47. Heimwärts — Hjemad	136
Vers la patrie — Home-ward.	

Heft VIII Op. 65.

48. Aus jungen Tagen — Fra Ungdomsdagene	142	51. Salon	156
De la jeunesse — From early years.		52. Im Balladenton — I Balladetone	159
49. Lied des Bauern — Bondens Sang	150	Ballade — Ballad.	
Chant du paysan — Peasant's song.		53. Hochzeitstag auf Troldhaugen — Bryllupsdag på Troldhaugen	162

50. Schwermut — Tungsind

Mélancolie — Melancholy.

Jour de noces — Wedding-day.	
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Heft IX Op. 68.

54. Matrosenlied — Matrosernes Opsang	172	57. Abend im Hochgebirge — Aften på Höjfeldet	182
Chant des matelots — Sailor's song.		Soir dans les montagnes — Evening in the mountains.	
55. Großmutter's Menuett — Bedstemors Menuet	174	58. An der Wiege — Bådnlat	184
Menuet de la grand'mère — Grandmother's minuet.		Au berceau — At the cradle.	

56. Zu deinen Füßen — For dine Födder

A tes pieds — At your feet.

59. Valse mélancolique	186
----------------------------------	-----

Heft X Op. 71.

60. Es war einmal — Der var engang	192	64. Norwegischer Tanz — Halling	204
Il y avait une fois — Once upon a time.		Danse norvégienne — Norwegian dance.	
61. Sommerabend — Sommersaften	195	65. Vorüber — Forbi	208
Soir d'été — Summer's eve.		Passé — Gone.	
62. Kobold — Småtrold	197	66. Nachklänge — Efterklang	210
Lutin — Puck.		Souvenirs — Remembrances.	
63. Waldesstille — Skovstilhed	200		
Repos de forêt — Peace of the woods.			

Fraulein Betty Egeberg gewidmet.

Arietta.

Poco Andante e sostenuto.

Opus 12.
(Nº 1-8.)

1.

Walzer.

Valse. — Waltz.

Vals.

Allegro moderato.

Allegro moderato.

2.

p

Ped.

f ritard.

p

Ped.

f ritard.

p

Detailed description: The image shows five staves of musical notation for a piano. The top staff is treble clef, 3/4 time, with a dynamic of *p*. The second staff is bass clef, 3/4 time, with a dynamic of *Ped.*. The third staff is treble clef, 3/4 time, with measure numbers 3 and 5 above it. The fourth staff is bass clef, 3/4 time, with measure numbers 4 and 3 below it. The fifth staff is treble clef, 3/4 time, with measure numbers 1 and 2 above it. Various dynamics like *f ritard.* and *p*, and pedaling instructions like *Ped.* are included. Measure 1 starts with a rest followed by eighth-note pairs. Measures 2-5 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 6-10 continue the sixteenth-note patterns with some eighth-note chords and rests.

Musical score page 5, measures 1-5. The music is in 2/4 time, key signature is A major (two sharps). The first measure starts with a piano dynamic (*p*). Measures 2-4 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and fingerings (2, 5), (2, 4, 2, 1), (2, 5). Measure 5 ends with a ritardando. The vocal line consists of sustained notes with slurs.

Musical score page 5, measures 6-10. The vocal line continues with eighth-note patterns. Measure 6 begins with a dynamic line and a tempo marking (*a tempo*). Measures 7-8 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and fingerings (3, 3), (2, 5), (2, 4, 2, 1), (2, 5). Measure 9 ends with a dynamic line.

Musical score page 5, measures 11-15. The vocal line consists of eighth-note patterns. Measure 11 begins with a dynamic line and a ritardando. Measures 12-13 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and fingerings (3, 3), (3, 3). Measure 14 begins with a forte dynamic (*f*). Measure 15 ends with a piano dynamic (*pp*).

Musical score page 5, measures 16-20. The vocal line consists of eighth-note patterns. Measures 16-19 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and fingerings (1, 2), (3, 3), (1, 2), (3, 3). Measure 20 ends with a dynamic line.

Musical score page 5, measures 21-25. The vocal line consists of eighth-note patterns. Measures 21-24 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and fingerings (1, 2), (3, 3), (1, 2), (3, 3). Measure 25 ends with a dynamic line.

Coda. The vocal line consists of eighth-note patterns. The dynamic is *p dolce*. Measures 26-29 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and fingerings (4, 4), (3, 4), (5, 3). Measure 30 ends with a piano dynamic (*pp*) and a fermata. The vocal line concludes with a final note marked *ped.*

Wächterlied.

Chant du gardien. — Watchman's song.

Vægtersang.

(Nach einer Aufführung von Shakespeare's Macbeth componirt.)

Molto Andante e semplice.

3.

Intermezzo.

(Geister der Nacht.)

Musical score for piano, two hands. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp. Measure 1: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *pp*, eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *pp*, eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *pp*, eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *pp*, eighth-note pairs. Measures 5-6: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *p*, eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for piano, two hands. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp. Measures 5-6: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *p*, eighth-note pairs. Measures 7-8: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *p*, eighth-note pairs. Measures 9-10: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *p*, eighth-note pairs. Measures 11-12: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *p*, eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for piano, two hands. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one sharp. Measures 11-12: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *p*, eighth-note pairs. Measures 13-14: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *p*, eighth-note pairs. Measures 15-16: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *p*, eighth-note pairs. Measures 17-18: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *p*, eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for piano, two hands. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: two sharps. Measures 17-18: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *p*, eighth-note pairs. Measures 19-20: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *p*, eighth-note pairs. Measures 21-22: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *p*, eighth-note pairs. Measures 23-24: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *p*, eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for piano, two hands. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: two sharps. Measures 23-24: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *p*, eighth-note pairs. Measures 25-26: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *p*, eighth-note pairs. Measures 27-28: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *p*, eighth-note pairs. Measures 29-30: Left hand (pedal) holds a note. Right hand: *p*, eighth-note pairs.

Elfentanz.

Danse des sylphes. — Fairy - dance.

Alfedans.

Molto Allegro e sempre staccato.

Musical score for piano, page 4, featuring five staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 1 starts with a dynamic *pp*. Measures 2-5 show various hand positions and dynamics, including *fz*, *pp*, *f*, *pp*, *pp*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *pp*. Measure 5 ends with a repeat sign (*R&d.*) and a double bar line.

Musical score page 9, measures 1-5. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of one sharp. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: Treble staff has sixteenth-note pairs (2, 3), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (2, 1), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

Musical score page 9, measures 6-10. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of one sharp. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (2). Measure 7: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3). Measure 8: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (4). Measure 9: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (5). Measure 10: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (4).

Musical score page 9, measures 11-15. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of one sharp. Measure 11: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3). Measure 12: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (2, 1), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (3). Measure 13: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (3, 1), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (2). Measure 14: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (2, 1), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (4). Measure 15: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1, 4), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (5).

Musical score page 9, measures 16-20. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of one sharp. Measure 16: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (4), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (2). Measure 17: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (5, 2), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (1). Measure 18: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (2). Measure 19: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (2, 3), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (1). Measure 20: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (2).

Musical score page 9, measures 21-25. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of one sharp. Measure 21: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (2, 1), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (1). Measure 22: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (3, 1), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (2). Measure 23: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (5, 2), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (1). Measure 24: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (2). Measure 25: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (2, 3), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (1).

Musical score page 9, measures 26-30. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of one sharp. Measure 26: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1, 2, 4), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (2). Measure 27: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1, 2, 3), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (2). Measure 28: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (2, 3), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (2). Measure 29: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1, 2, 3), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (2). Measure 30: Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (1, 2, 4), Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (1).

Volksweise.

Mélodie populaire. — Popular melody.

Folkevise.

Con moto.

5.

The musical score for 'Volksweise' is presented in four systems of music. Each system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a common time signature. The first system starts with a dynamic 'p' and includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) above the notes. The second system begins with a dynamic 'mf'. The third system features a bass clef and includes fingerings (3, 4, 5) above the notes. The fourth system concludes the piece. The score is divided into four systems by vertical bar lines, and each system is enclosed in a brace.

The image shows five staves of piano sheet music. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of two sharps. The second staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. The third staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. Various musical markings are present, including dynamic instructions like 'Ped.', 'morendo', and 'mf', and fingerings such as '1', '2', '3', '4', and '5'. The music consists of measures of sixteenth-note patterns and chords.

Norwegisch.

Mélodie norwégienne. — Norwegian melody.

Norsk.

Presto marcato.

6.

The musical score is composed of five staves of piano music. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (A major). The time signature is 3/4 throughout. The music begins with a forte dynamic (fz) in the treble staff, followed by eighth-note patterns. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. Measure 5 features a melodic line in the treble staff with a dynamic marking of '5'. Measures 3, 4, and 1 are indicated by markings below the staff. Measures 2 and 5 also have markings below the staff. The music ends with a final dynamic fz. The score is numbered 6 at the beginning.

Musical score for piano, page 13, featuring five staves of music:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef. Dynamics: f_z , pp , f_z , f_z , f_z . Fingerings: 1, 2, 3.
- Staff 2:** Treble clef. Dynamics: f_z , f_z . Fingerings: 1, 2, 3.
- Staff 3:** Bass clef. Dynamics: f_z , f_z . Fingerings: 1, 2, 3.
- Staff 4:** Treble clef. Dynamics: f_z , f_z . Fingerings: 1, 2, 3.
- Staff 5:** Bass clef. Dynamics: f_z , ff , f_z . Fingerings: 1, 2, 3.
- Staff 6:** Treble clef. Dynamics: f_z . Fingerings: 1, 2, 3.

sempre ritard.

Albumblatt.

Feuille d'Album. — Album - leaf.

Albumblad.

7.

Allegretto e dolce.

7. *Ped.*

Ped. *

sosten.

fz

$\frac{1}{5}$

$\frac{1}{4}$

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, consisting of six staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef for the top staff and a bass clef for the bottom staff. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as '1', '2', '3', '4', and '5'. Various dynamics are marked, including 'f' (fortissimo), 'p' (pianissimo), and 'sosten.'. A performance instruction 'Ped.' with an asterisk is placed below the third staff. The music includes several measures of chords and single notes, with some notes having stems pointing up and others down. The overall style is typical of classical piano music.

Vaterländisches Lied.

Chant national. — National song.

Fædrelandssang.

Maestoso.

8.

The musical score consists of five staves of music. The top staff is for the piano (bass clef), and the bottom four staves are for the voice (soprano clef). The score is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The vocal part begins with a dynamic ff. The piano part features sustained notes and chords. Various hand positions are marked above the piano keys, such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and combinations like 21, 34, 53, etc. Dynamics include m. d. (mezzo-dolce), p (pianissimo), fz (fortissimo), and f (forte). The vocal line includes several slurs and grace notes.