

MUSICALIA DANUBIANA

MTA  Zenetudományi
Intézet

HUNGARIAN DANCES

1784-1810

MUSICALIA DANUBIANA

REDIGUNT

FERENCZI ILONA

SAS ÁGNES

SZENDREI JANKA

HOC VOLUMEN CURAVIT

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CURIS

MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA ZENETUDOMÁNYI INTÉZET

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7.

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1784—1810

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A *Musicalia Danubiana* jelen kötete napi használati zene, mégpedig szórakoztató zene különféle szintű lejegyzéseit tárja az olvasó elé. Jelentőségük elsősorban nem esztétikai, hanem zenetörténeti és -szociológiai, s ebből kiindulva kell megítélnünk a darabok színvonalát is. A közölt 238 tánc mindazonáltal számos zenekutatási témát érint. Elsősorban is: egy főként írás nélkül terjedő zenei anyagról ritkán tájékozódhatunk ennyire „életközeli” feljegyzések alapján. (Így talán sok olyan szólamvezetési és felrakási ügyetlenség, melyért hajlamosak lennénk az egykori zeneszerzőt vagy leírót okolni, a félnépi praxis közvetlen lekottázásával magyarázható.) A darabok közismert formái és formulái – mint ahogy azt a bevezető tanulmányban idézett, Heinrich Kleintől származó leírás kiemeli –, előadásról előadásra változva szólaltak meg. Nos: a kiadásunkban olvasható változatok (a jegyzetekben hivatkozott további előfordulásokkal együtt) lehetővé teszik, hogy mind az állandó elemeket, mind a változatképzés fokát-módját megfigyeljük. Az egyes gyűjtemények forma, faktúra, harmonizálás tekintetében nem egységesek: a korabeli „közreadók” különböző mértékben stilizálták a kezükbe került anyagot. Minthogy e följegyzések a 18–19. század fordulójáról származnak, érzékeltetik azt is, mi volt az a zenei köztudat, mely Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven „magyaros” betétjei mögött állt, vagyis milyen képet alkotott a korabeli zenész a „magyar” táncról.

A verbunkos zene a 19. század első felében érte el fénykorát: 1810 után jelentek meg egyrészt szórakoztatásra-előadásra szánt reprezentáns darabjai (pl. Bihari, Lavotta, Csermák, Rózsavölgyi), majd a későbbiekben műzenei feldolgozásai (Erkel, Mosonyi, Liszt). A jelen kiadás rávilágít arra az előzményre, melyből e jobban ismert és számontartott zenei anyag előlépett. S végül aligha kétséges, hogy a 19–20. századi cigányzenekarok repertoárjainak legkiérleltebb, legértékesebb rétege éppen ennek a verbunkos-repertoárnak továbbélése: így a táncok kiadása és elemzése a népzene kutatás számára is nélkülözhetetlen.

Mert bár téves volt a 19. századnak – olykor ma is visszhangzó – nézete, mely e zenét a magyarság ősi, jellemét legjobban tükröző megnyilvánulásának tartotta, az kétségtelen, hogy egy magyar tánczenei tradíciónak és a 18. századi európai műzenének találkozásából született jellegzetes, bizonyos értelemben klasszikus repertoár és stílus ismertetőjegyeit és történetét vizsgálhatjuk e kiadvány segítségével, mely a magyar zenetörténethez és a kor európai zenetörténetéhez egyaránt hozzátartozik.

Dobszay László

The present volume of *Musicalia Danubiana* presents the reader with variously notated versions of music in daily use and for entertainment. Their value is not primarily aesthetic, but rather historical and sociological, and it is from this standpoint that we should judge the pieces. Thus the 238 dances here presented touch upon numerous areas of musical research. Firstly, we are able to explore on the basis of „everyday” notational practice music for the most part distributed without notation. (Hence the frequent clumsiness of part-writing and harmonization, which we might be inclined to blame upon the composer or notator, may perhaps be explained as the direct transfer into musical score of semi-popular musical practice.) The popular forms and devices found in the pieces – as pointed out in the description by Heinrich Klein quoted in the introductory study – varied from performance to performance. The different versions given in this edition (together with the further examples referred to in the notes) therefore make it possible to see the elements that remained constant and the extent to which they were capable of being modified. Formally, texturally and harmonically, collections were not consistent; the „editors” of the time to a greater or lesser extent „stylized” the material that passed through their hands. As these notated versions originate from the turn of the 18th–19th century, we can perceive the popular musical consciousness that lay behind the „Hungarian” pieces by Haydn, Mozart and Beethoven, and what image the musician of the time had of the „Hungarian” dance.

Verbunkos music reached its peak in the first half of the 19th century; the typical examples of such pieces intended for entertainment and performance appeared after 1810 (e.g. Bihari, Lavotta, Csermák, Rózsavölgyi) and then later the arrangements found in art-music (Erkel, Mosonyi, Liszt). This volume concentrates on the music that preceded this, and from which developed the music more widely known and esteemed. Lastly, it is hardly to be doubted that the better and most prominent layer of the gipsy orchestra repertoire of the 19th and 20th centuries is a continuation of just this verbunkos repertoire; thus the publication and analysis of these dances is indispensable for folk music research also.

The view of the nineteenth century that this music contained the best reflection of the ancient Hungarian character – a view occasionally echoed even today – was erroneous. Nevertheless, it is still true that with the help of this edition we can examine the history and characteristics of a particular, we could say classical, repertory and style that resulted from the confluence of a Hungarian dance tradition and the art-music of the 18th century, and which belong equally to both Hungarian musical history, and to the European musical history of the period.

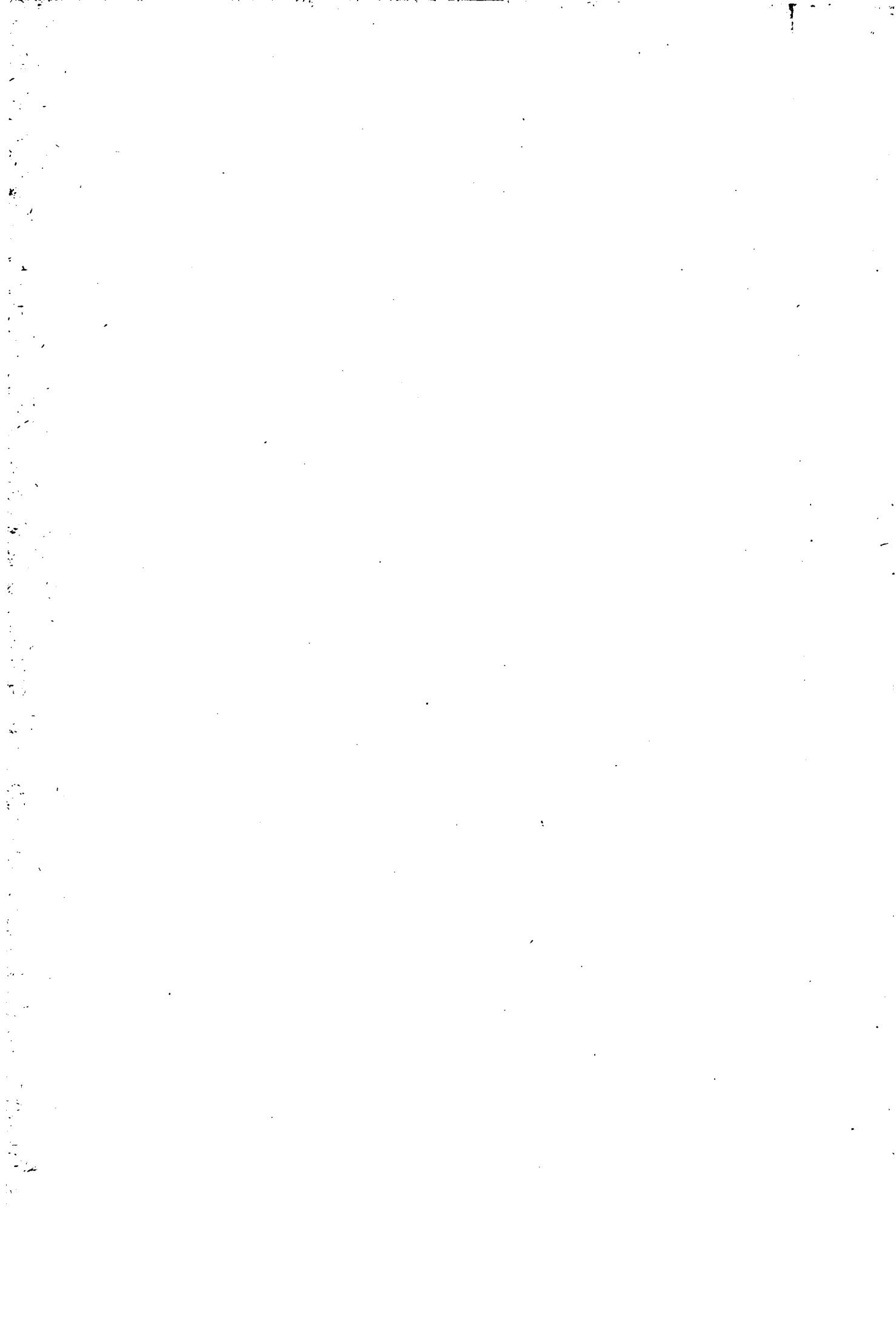
László Dobszay

Dieser Band der *Musicalia Danubiana* stellt dem Leser tägliche Gebrauchsmusik, und zwar qualitativ unterschiedliche Aufzeichnungen von Unterhaltungsmusik vor. Ihre Bedeutung ist in erster Linie nicht ästhetisch, sondern musikgeschichtlich und -soziologisch, und davon ausgehend müssen wir das Niveau der Stücke beurteilen. Gleichwohl berühren die veröffentlichten 238 Tänze zahlreiche Themen in der Musikforschung. In erster Linie können wir uns selten über ein meist nicht schriftlich verbreitetes musikalisches Material anhand solch „lebensnaher“ Aufzeichnungen informieren. (So ist vielleicht die oft bemerkbare Unbeholfenheit in Melodieführung und Satz, für die wir geneigt wären, die einstigen Komponisten oder Abschreiber verantwortlich zu machen, durch die unmittelbare Notierung in der halb volkstümlichen Praxis erklärbar.) Wie die in der einleitenden Studie erwähnte, von Heinrich Klein stammende Abschrift hervorhebt, erklangen die allbekannten Formen und Formeln der Stücke von einem Vortrag zum anderen verändert. So ermöglichen also die Varianten in unserer Ausgabe (zusammen mit ihren in den Anmerkungen angeführten weiteren Vorkommen), sowohl die ständigen Elemente als auch Grad und Weise der Variantenbildung zu beobachten. Hinsichtlich Form, Faktur und Harmonisierung sind die einzelnen Sammlungen nicht einheitlich: die zeitgenössischen „Herausgeber“ stilisierten das in ihre Hände gelangte Material in unterschiedlichem Masse. Da diese Aufzeichnungen aus der Zeit der Wende vom 18. zum 19. Jahrhundert stammen, veranschaulichen sie jenes allgemeine musikalische Bewusstsein, welches hinter den „ungarischen“ Einlagen von Haydn, Mozart und Beethoven stand, beziehungsweise wie sich der zeitgenössische Musiker den ungarischen Tanz vorstellte.

Die Verbunkos-Musik erreichte ihre Glanzzeit in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts: nach dem Jahre 1810 erschienen ihre repräsentativen Stücke einesteils für Unterhaltung und Aufführung (z. B. Bihari, Lavotta, Csermák, Rózsavölgyi), später dann ihre kunstmusikalischen Bearbeitungen (Erkel, Mosonyi, Liszt). Die vorliegende Ausgabe beleuchtet jenes Vorangegangene, aus dem dieses besser bekannte und in Evidenz gehaltene musikalische Material hervorgetreten ist. Und schliesslich ist es kaum zweifelhaft, dass der ausgereifteste und wertvollste Bestandteil des Repertoires der Zigeunerkapellen im 19.–20. Jahrhundert eben das Fortleben dieses Verbunkos-Repertoires ist. So ist die Herausgabe und Analyse der Tänze auch für die Volksmusikforschung unentbehrlich.

Obwohl die auch heute bisweilen nachklingende Anschauung des 19. Jahrhunderts irrig war, die diese Musik für die uralte, den Charakter des Ungartums am besten widerspiegelnde Manifestation hielt, ist es unbestreitbar, dass wir Merkmale und Geschichte eines aus der Begegnung der ungarischen tanzmusikalischen Tradition mit der europäischen Kunstmusik des 18. Jahrhunderts geborenen charakteristischen, in gewissem Sinne klassischen Repertoires und Stiles mit Hilfe dieser Ausgabe untersuchen können, die der ungarischen und der europäischen Musikgeschichte der Epoche gleichermassen angehören.

László Dobszay



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Bevezetés

A 18. század utolsó két évtizedében a magyarországi zenei források között egyre nagyobb számban tűnnek fel magyar táncokat tartalmazó kiadványok és kéziratok. Jellegüket és funkciójukat tekintve a kompozíciók címe – *Magyar táncok, Ungarische Tänze, Danses Hongroises* – semmi kétséget nem hagy: az európai zenében már közismert és kedvelt nemzeti táncokhoz, mint amilyen az *Allemande, Anglaise, Écossaise, Kosakisch, Polonaise* és mások, egy új tánc, a magyar tánc (*Magyar, Hongroise*) csatlakozik. A címbeli elkülönítés, más táncoktól való megkülönböztetés nem újkeletű; a korábbi századokból fennmaradt, legtöbbször vegyes tartalmú gyűjteményekben is találunk lantra, hegedűre vagy valamilyen billentyűs hangszerre írt, illetve átírt *Ungarischer Tanz, Ungarescha, Ballo Ongaro, Chorea Hungarica, Saltus Hungaricus, Magyar tántz* elnevezésű darabokat. De míg ezeknek a régebbi táncoknak a terjedése inkább hagyományos módon, hivatásos zenészek mindennapos praxisában történt, írásbeliség útján csak szűkebb körben, addig az új fellendülés éppen a terjesztés módjának lényeges megváltozásával van összefüggésben. Mélyebb okai azonban társadalmi jelenségekben keresendők.

Elsőnek említjük a nemesség többségének műveltségbeli tájékozódását. Arról a rétegről van szó, amelyik nem fogadta el a felvilágosult rendiség haladó reformtörekvéseit, mert régi jogait féltette. A külföldről jött eszmékkel, minden újjal szemben bizalmatlan volt, vissza akart térni „ahhoz, amit ősinek s egyben saját ízlését, öntudatát kifejezőnek tekintett.”¹ A régi magyar nemzeti (értsd: nemesi), vagy csak annak vélt hagyományok felé fordult, s évszázados örökségnek tartotta többek között a maga korának táncát és annak zenéjét. Ezt a hiedelmet erősítette a 90-es évek nemesi felbuzdulása, amely azután a társadalom egyéb iskolázott rétegeire is kiterjedt. A magyar tánc a nemzet öntudatra ébredésének, új politikai eszméknek és indulatoknak jelképe lett.² A kívülálló külföldiek is úgy látják, hogy ez a tánc „igen jól ábrázolja a nemzeti jellemet” s hogy „egyetlen népnek sincs olyan nemzeti tánca, mint a magyar nemzetnek”. „Ezek az idegen megállapítások természetesen mélyen hatnak a hazafias önérzetre. Nemzeti gondolat és tánc csakhamar szoros frigyben forrnak össze a köztudat számára, s nemsokára beható fejtegetéseket olvashatunk arról, hogy a táncnak, mint a nemzeti jellem kialakításában, megerősítésében hathatós tényezőnek, ott kell szerepelnie a hazafias nevelés eszközei között.”³ Természetesen azok a táncdallamok, amelyek 18. századi feljegyzésben fennmaradtak, nem tekinthetők népi dallamoknak, noha egy részük napjainkban népdalként ismert dallamok hangszeres változata; de az is igaz, hogy egyes anoním kompozíciók hangvételükben világosan elkülönülnek más, szerzői névvel ellátott műzenei alkotásoktól.

Ami viszont a hangszeres tánczene kizárólag orálisan terjedő formáit illeti, azokat sokkal inkább tekinthetjük a parasztság és a nemesség közös hagyományának, melyből bizonyára a városi polgárság szűkebb köre is kivette részét. Mária Terézia eszterházi látogatása során (1773) a tiszteletére rendezett nagyszabású szabadtéri ünnepség egyik mozzanata volt, amikor „több mint ezer fiatal paraszt vonult elő zászlókkal, és saját zenekaruk muzsikájára táncoltak.”⁴ Az Esterházyak birtokán nem ez volt az első, sem az egyetlen eset, amely mind a főúri vendégeknek, mind pedig az egész hercegi udvartartásnak – így Joseph Haydnnak és a vezetés alatt működő zenekar tagjainak – lehetőséget adott arra, hogy a magyar jobbágyok táncait

¹Kosáry, 341.

²Szabolcsi 1961, 157.

³Uo.

⁴Horányi, 91.

és tánczenéjüket megismerjék.⁵ Amikor a magyar koronát 1790-ben ünnepélyesen fogadták Győrött, a lakosság minden rétege képviselve volt a zenés-táncos mulatozásban. Egy szemtanú leírása szerint „A’ Zászlók mellett mindenütt zengedezett a’ Dob, Síp, Trombita, és egyéb mezei fúvó muzsika szer. Éppen a’ Korona hintáját Magyar Nótákat pengető Hegedűsök követék, ... Öröm volt látni, miként a’ Városiakkal, és néhány Nemesekkel, a’ falukból bé jött szűrés és botskoros pór nép is járta aprózva a’ magyar tántzot, a’ térséges uttzákon. Járt fel ’s alá egyéb mezei fúvó muzsika is. Nevezetessen vezetett egyet a’ Tanátsnak és a’ Polgárságnak színe, kik a’ kiseded Iffjuságot is tántzoló Palotájokban meg látogatták vólt, és meg járták nállok a’ Verbunkot.”⁶

Tánczenénk megszólaltatója akkor már jó ideje általánosságban a cigánymuzsikus volt. Egy-két muzsikus vagy akár egy egész banda közreműködése nélkül a vidéki kismemesi udvarházakban nem lehetett lakodalom, sem pedig alkalmi mulatozás vagy asztali zene. Ezekről a legszínesebb leírásokat Gvadányi József (1725–1801) verses elbeszéléseiben olvashatjuk.⁷ A nemesek többségének zenei érdeklődését ez a tánczene ki is elégítette. A köznemességnek csak egy szűk rétege, valamint a főnemesség látta benne azt, ami: talpalávaló muzsikát, amelynek táncmulatságokon, könnyű szórakozások alkalmával – más népek táncaival együtt, velük egyenrangúan – megvan a maga szerepe, de nem helyettesítheti a művészi zene magasabbrendű formáit. Azok a főurak és főpapok is éltek vele, akik saját zenekart tartottak fenn, s lelkesen pártfogolták a kor színvonalán álló szimfónikus, színpadi és kamarazenét.

Nevezetes „királyi bálról” számolt be a *Magyar Kurir* 1790 novemberében, melyet a hercegprímás rendezett palotájában. Tizenkét német muzsikus mellett hat csallóközi cigányzenészt is alkalmaztak. „Itt a’ Hertzegek és Hertzeg aszszonyok is tántzba keredének, még pedig olly öszve-elegyedve, hogy a’ Királyi Hertzeg aszszonyok, nem tsak a’ mi Magyar Gavallérjainkal, hanem a’ mi Nemes ifjainkal is tántzolnak vala Albert Hertzeg egy pár Magyar tántzra kénszeríti vala a’ Nápolyi Királynét, ki, mentvén magát, hogy nem tudna; de még is a’ Hertzegnek kérését meg-vetni nem kívánván, el-indula, és Albert Hertzeg edgyet fordulván vele, nagyot ugrott és Sarkantyuját öszve veré.”⁸

Egy-egy jobb banda népszerűségére jellemző, hogy főúri pártfogóik még bécsi felléptetésükre is érdemesítették őket. A korabeli sajtó tudósítása szerint már Mária Terézia uralkodása alatt – tehát 1780 előtt – is jártak a császárvárosban, a híres galántai (Pozsony környéki) cigányok pedig 1787-ben mutatkoztak be.⁹ Ez utóbbiakról korábban a *Pressburger Zeitung* tudósítója mint kitűnő muzsikusokról emlékezett meg, akik „gyakran úri zenekarokban is helyet foglalnak és soha nem játszanak kotta nélkül” – ami rendkívül meglepő, hiszen a külföldiek éppen azt csodálták meg, hogy a cigányzenészek óráig képesek emlékezetből játszani.¹⁰ Tánccokon kívül még koncerteket és szimfóniákat is előadtak.¹¹

Természetesen nem csupán a zene, de a magyar tánc is vonzó volt az idegeneknek. A pozsonyi *Magyar Hirmondó* 1781 december 1-i számában (Bétsi vig mulatságok címmel) olvashatunk egy Schönbrunnban tartott udvari ünnepségről, amelyen hat párból álló táncscsoport lépett fel magyar nemzeti viseletben, népzene kísérettel (nyilván itt is cigánymuzsikusról van szó). Ugyanakkor „a Magyar katona-fogadóknak (Verbungusoknak) a tántzok-is elő-

⁵A *Pressburger Zeitung* 1770. szeptember havi tudósítását idézi Szabolcsi 1960, 484, 8. j.

⁶*Hadi és más nevezetes történetek*, Bécs 1790, 266. és 269. Részletesen idézi Bárdos, 276–277. Vö. Szabolcsi 1961, 156. és Sárosi 1971, 87.

⁷Szabolcsi 1961, 97–99., Legány 154., Sárosi 1971, 66–68.

⁸*Magyar Kurir* 1790, 1325., idézi Sárosi 1971, 64–65.

⁹Sárosi 1971, 62–63.

¹⁰Major 1960, 246.

¹¹Uo., vö. Szabolcsi 1961, 99., Sárosi 1971, 62–63., Papp 1976, 230.

mutattatott. Ezt pedig a Cs. K. Test-őrző Tiszt-Urak járták ... tántzolva; ... muzsikálva.”¹² Itt tehát a kísérezést is a magyar testőrök szolgáltatták, akiket a tudósító – a táncosokkal együtt – név szerint is megemlítt. – A német származású pesti regens chori, Joseph Bengraf (1745–1791) székely huszárok álarcosbájlára szerzett tánczenét (*Ballet Hongrois*), majd adott közre 1784-ben ezzel a megjegyzéssel: „J’avois composé le ballet suivant pour une masquerade d’Houssarts dits Szeklers, et je le donne maintenant au jour, accommodé au Clavecin autant qu’il étoit possible, cette sorte de danse nationale ayant tant de Singulier aussi bien dans l’exécution et dans l’accompagnement, que dans l’invention, qu’il faut l’écouter pour en saisir le genie et l’énergie.”¹³ Tudomásunk szerint ez az első magyar – stilizált – tánckompozíció, amely nyomtatásban megjelent.¹⁴

A táncdallamoknak billentyűs hangszerre való átírása a tánczenének egy másik funkcióját jelzi az egyén életében: nemcsak arra való, hogy táncoljanak rá vagy mások előadásában meghallgassák, de az is örömet okoz, ha maguk is tudják játszani. Érthető, ha a műkedvelő zenetanulók saját otthonukban szívesen játszották kedvelt hangszerükön azokat a magyar táncokat is – vagy legalábbis hozzájuk hasonlókat –, amelyeket táncmulatságokon ismerhettek meg, továbbá az országgyűlések (diéták), a király- és királynékoronázások (1790, 1792, 1808) s más ünnepi események alkalmával elhangzott „táncnótákat”. Mindezekre inkább csak közvetett adataink vannak. Pontosan ismerjük viszont az egyik legrégebb, kéziratban fennmaradt táncsorozat (*Contredanses Hongraises*¹⁵) keletkezésének történetét. A bécsi Redutban 1788 január 31-én tartott farsangi bálon Ferenc főherceg (a későbbi uralkodó) és hitvese magyar ruhában jelent meg. Ott Görög Demeter, a magyar nyelv, irodalom és művelődés lelkes támogatója – akkoriban ifj. gróf Kolonics László nevelője¹⁶ – álarcban egy sorozat táncot nyújtott át Erzsébet főhercegasszonynak, akinek „igen megtetszettek a nóták, és gyakorta is múlatta magát vélek a klavikordiumán.”¹⁷ Az egyiket ott találjuk a Görög által szerkesztett *Hadi és más nevezetes történetek* című bécsi folyóirat 1790. és 1791. évfolyamához mellékelt négy „klavikordiumra való” (de hegedűn is játszható) Magyar Tántz között, amelyekkel a lap a zenekedvelő olvasóknak akart kedveskedni.¹⁸

A klavikordium, a „klavir” a 18. század végén már elterjedt és kedvelt hangszernek számított a magyar nemesek otthonában; különösen a családok nőtagjai kultiválták. Gróf Hofmannsegg, német természettudós 1793-ban pécsi és budai látogatása során azt tapasztalta, hogy „majdnem minden jobb háznál akad” hangszer.¹⁹ Ezenkívül lant- és gitárjátékról is van tudomásunk, de a férfiak inkább a hegedűt és a fuvolát szerették.²⁰ Bár írásos adatunk alig akad, a mindjobban elterjedő hangszertanulást és házi muzsikálást a módosabb polgárcsaládoknál és értelmiségieknél szintén feltételezhetjük. F. P. Rigler (1748 k.–1796), zeneszerző és zongoraművész, a pozsonyi felsőbb nemzeti iskola (Hauptnationalschule) zenetanárának először Bécsben, majd Pozsonyban és Budán (1779, 1791, 1798) jelent meg német nyelvű zongoraiskolája.²¹

¹²Magyar Hírmondó 1781, 740. és 788. V. ö. Kókay, 230–231. A tudósítás idevonatkozó részét közli és elemzi Domokos M. 1985, 97–101. V. ö. Major 1936, 8–9.

¹³Magyar fordításával együtt közli Szabolcsi 1961, 305., 16. j. A táncot először közzétette MZK, 202–203.

¹⁴Címleírása: QVM A I, 1. sz.

¹⁵Közreadásunkban: 6. sz.

¹⁶Papp 1983b, 269.

¹⁷*Hadi és más nevezetes történetek*, Bécs 1790, 208., vö. uo. 176. és a Mutató tábla M betűjénél (Ki volt az álarcos magyar?). Ld. Major 1936, 9., Papp 1983b, 269.

¹⁸Címleírásuk: QVM A I, 3–4. sz.

¹⁹Molnár, 186., Szabolcsi 1961, 101.; forrása: *Gróf Hofmannsegg utazása Magyarországon 1793–94-ben*. Ford. Berkeszi István, Budapest 1887.

²⁰Szabolcsi 1961, 100–101.

²¹Polakovičová, 92–93.

1802-ben magyar nyelven adott ki zongoraiskolát a budai királyi egyetem nyomdája: *A' kótából való klavirozás mestersége, melyet készített az abban gyönyörködők' kedvéért, Gáti István.*²² Ez egyúttal a hegedű- és fuvolajátékról is tájékoztat. „Örömmel tapasztaljuk pedig már ma, hogy Ifjaink, kivált pedig szép Kis Aszszonyaink 's Leány Aszszonyaink, igen szép előmenettel tanulják és gyakorolják” a muzsikát – írja Gáti az *Előljáró Beszédben.*²³ Kottapéldái között két magyar tánc is található.²⁴

A főúri körök, a köznemesség és a gazdagodó polgárság fokozódó igényét, érdeklődését a nemzeti táncok iránt a kiadók és a nyomdák igyekeztek kielégíteni; vagyis lassanként megindult a táncdallamok és a feldolgozások sokszorosítása. A sokszorosítás kezdetben nem jelentett feltétlenül nyomdai kivitelezést. Johann Traeg bécsi másológyműhelye például már 1782-től kezdve hirdette a Wiener Zeitungban kéziratok kottamásolatait (Geschriebene Musikalien), szimfóniákat, versenyműveket, kamarazenét stb. (nagy és kis mesterektől egyaránt), de könnyebb szórakoztató muzsikát is, köztük magyar táncokat fortepianóra, vonóegyüttesre,²⁵ az általános szokás szerint sorozatban, hatot, nyolcat, tizenkettőt egyszerre. Magyar tánczene kinyomtatására még a századforduló táján is elsősorban bécsi cégek vállalkoztak, terjesztésükre azonban – más kottákkal együtt – már pesti kereskedők is berendezkedtek.²⁶ Pozsonyban szintén megjelent ilyen jellegű kiadvány, Pesten tudomásunk szerint legkorábban 1804-ben.²⁷ A bécsi kiadók jelentősége ebből a szempontból csak akkor kezdett csökkenni, amikor a huszas évek elején Pesten megindult a rendszeres kottakiadás (Lichtl, Miller).²⁸ A kottanyomtatás technológiáját illetően legjelentősebb volt a kinyomtatás (litográfia) feltalálása, ami lényegesen olcsóbbá és gyorsabbá tette a zeneművek kiadását. A kinyomtatásos eljárás alkalmazásának kezdete A. Senefelder nevéhez fűződik (1796),²⁹ aki a Chemische Druckerei tulajdonosaként több magyar tánckiadványt jelentetett meg.

Az a tény, hogy a kották tömeges kinyomtatására és terjesztésére csak a 18. század utolsó évtizedétől kezdve volt lehetőség, rávilágít arra is, miért maradt fenn oly kevés tánczenei emlék a korábbi időkben, s ennek következtében: miért nem ismerjük közelebbről táncmuzsikánk stílusváltásának éppen kezdeti időszakát. Ismeretes, hogy az a zenei stílus, amely ezekből a kiadványokból – s egyidejűleg a kéziratban sokszorosított kottákból is – élénk tárul, később a *verbunkos stílus* elnevezést kapta; mégpedig abból a megfontolásból, hogy a táncok egy része, éppen a legtipikusabbak, a „verbunkos”, „verbung” címet viselik a korabeli dokumentumokban, ami viszont a katonaverbuválással kapcsolatos szokásra, zenés-táncos mulatozásra utal.³⁰ A tánc tehát, amelynek zenéjéről itt szó van, eredetileg katonatánc volt, s mint ilyen, a korábbi hajdú tánc szerepét vette át. A hajdú tánc zenéjéből ugyan kevés maradt fenn, de azért stíláriai vonásai elég egyértelműen megállapíthatók. Lényeges, hogy legterjedelmesebb feljegyzésüket 1730-ból ismerjük (Apponyi, másképpen Zay-ugróci kézirat: *Hungarici Saltus*),³¹ amikor a verbunkos stílus néhány sajátossága már megjelenik, így a hajdú tánc és a verbunkos közötti kapcsolat könnyebben körvonalazható. Ami a két táncnak (magának a táncolásnak) funkcióját

²²Farkas, 419.

²³Gáti, 12., idézi Farkas, 420.

²⁴Ld. QVM A I, 14. sz.

²⁵A kiadó által hirdetett művek közül egyet nem sikerült azonosítanunk: *Original Ungarische à 3 Violini und Basso* (Wiener Zeitung 1792. I. 14., Nr. 4., 121–122. Ld. Weinmann 1981, 32.)

²⁶Isoz, 117–120.

²⁷Vö. QVM A I, 17–18. sz.

²⁸Isoz, 130–132., Mona 61–62., Papp 1984, 253., 257.

²⁹Vö. Weinmann 1979a, 7.

³⁰Irodalmi vetületéről ld. Legány, 151–153., Pesovár, 49–54., Mózi 1985, 201–203.; a szokásokra vonatkozó adatok összefoglalása Lányi–Martin–Pesovár, 5–35.

³¹Domokos P. P., 163–183.

illeti, nyilvánvalóan azonos. Amikor a Habsburg birodalomban bevezették a katonatoborzást (1715), az aktushoz tartozó tánc az akkoriban szokásos tánc volt zenéjével együtt. Ez nem jelentett mindenütt egyforma jellegű, azonos stílusú zenét; helyenként – főleg azokban a városokban, ahol katonaság állomásozott – fúvós-(katona-) zenekar is szerepelhetett, minden bizonytalansággal.³² Kőszegen 1778-ban a városi előjáróság a toronyzenészeket rendelte ki a verbuváláshoz.³³ S eltérő lehetett tájanként, más és más az egyes nemzetiségek között, felhasználva a népek (magyarok, szlovákok, románok, horvátok stb.) sajátos dallamvilágát is. A zenét szolgáltató lehetett akár egyetlen dudás, sípos vagy hegedűs, esetleg cimbalmos – amilyen éppen akadt a katonatoborzás helyén, vagy amilyenről a verbuválók gondoskodtak. Az egyik legkorábbi adatot egy 1734. május 12-én keltezett, Károlyi Sándornak írt levélben olvashatjuk: „Az Excell[enci]ád Török sípját Irányi Imre kapitány Uram az Verbungra ki vitte volt.”³⁴ Somogy vármegye 1759. évi közgyűlési jegyzőkönyvében pedig ez áll: „[...] A kocsmába a verbungra kiküldött kisbírák hegedűsökkel érkeztek.”³⁵ A század folyamán egyre többször említik – rajzokon meg is örökítik – a muzsikus cigányokat, akiknek együttese három-négy tagból is állhatott (prímás, kontrás, bőgős, cimbalmos). Az új tánczenei stílus kialakításában nem kis szerepük volt éppen a cigányoknak, de különösképpen legfőbb hangszerük, a hegedű játéktechnikájának.

A verbunkosról mint táncról – eddigi ismereteink szerint – első ízben egy 1779-es adat tesz említést. Ebben az évben Cecília napján (november 22) Pozsonyban megjelent az egész császári udvar. Az egyházi ünnepség után Hadik grófék rendeztek estélyt palotájukban, ahol is Vay István (Mária Terézia keresztfia) „közkívánságra egy magyar verbunkost táncolt el.”³⁶ Kottalejegyzés mellett, illetve címben még később, 1800 táján találkozunk az elnevezéssel,³⁷ ez a megjelölés úgy látszik nem volt általános. Arra is gondolhatunk, hogy míg a Magyar (tánc) – vagy ennek német, francia, latin megfelelője – sem a stílust, sem pedig a tánczene szűkebb funkcióját nem jelölte, a Verbunk(os) közvetlenül utalt ennek a muzsikának a katonatoborzásokon betöltött szerepére, vagy legalább az ott szokásos, ugyanolyan jellegű verbunktánca, tánczenére.³⁸ Ezt a táncot széles körben ismerték és megkülönböztették más magyar táncoktól. Csokonai Vitéz Mihály (1773–1805) így emlékezett meg róla (1799): „Az igaz magyar tánc, a lassú verbunkos, amit b[oldog] emlé[kű] eleink [...] szebb és méltóbb kifejezéssel nemeses táncnak neveztek.”³⁹ Vig eposzának muzsikusaival még a Palatinus nótáját is eljátszatta: „Rá rándítja Izsák pengő muzsikáját, / S a palatinusnak elkezd nótáját.”⁴⁰

Visszatérve a kétféle tánc, a hajdútánc és a verbunkos zenéjének összevetésére, hangsúlyoznunk kell: megállapításainkat csak viszonylag kevés hiteles zenei lejegyzésre alapozhatjuk. Feltűnő, hogy a páros ütemű hajdútánchoz még annak legkésőbbi lejegyzéseiben is proportio csatlakozott, egy sokkal korábbi, Európa-szerte általánosan elterjedt hangszeres praxis tükröződésképpen. A verbunkos viszont fejlődésének legkorábbi szakaszában sem ismer páratlan üte-

³²Vö. Major 1929b, 52.

³³Békefi, 503.

³⁴Országos Levéltár, Károlyi család lt., Miss. Jasztrabszky János (az MTA ZtInt gyűjtése)

³⁵Pesovár, 45.

³⁶Vay, 37. Vö. Szabolcsi 1961, 90.

³⁷Ld. Seyfried Antal: Verbunkos Tánc (Ungarischer Werbungs Tanz) J. Traeg 1799-es jegyzékében (172. o., 193. sz.). Weinmann 1973, vö. QVM A I, 30. sz.

³⁸Vö. Papp 1976a, 229.

³⁹Dorotya II. könyv, 31. jegyzet, Ld. Pesovár, 56.

⁴⁰Idézi Sárosi 1981, 87.; vö. Szabolcsi 1961, 118., 392. j. – Ld. Magyar táncok 1. (Verbunk a la Palatin), közlésünkben a [84] sorszámú.

mű utótáncot. Később az eredetileg lassú, méltóságteljes fő tánchoz – az ezzel a címmel jelölt táncok mindig ilyen jellegűek – gyors, de páros ütemű, kétnegyedes tánc csatlakozik, vagy a bécsi hangszeres zene hatására *Trio*, illetve a magyar népi zenekarok gyakorlatában az úgynevezett *Figura* (Coda-jelleggel), amely legtöbbször nem tematikus kidolgozású, inkább akkordfelbontásokat, szekvenciameneteket tartalmaz. Bizonyos hangszeres figurációk már a 17. század második felének magyar táncaiban felbukkannak; az 1730 táján lejegyzett dallamok – nemcsak táncok, hanem más, pl. asztali zenét szolgáló melódiák – tematikája itt-ott előlegez a verbunkosban is megtalálható közhelyes fordulatokat, s új táncdallamaink formakészlete a hajdútáncról örökli az ungarisca-formát, mint az utóbbi egyik szerkezeti sajátosságát. Ugyanakkor ezek a feljegyzések nyitva hagyják az utat mind a pregnáns pontozott ritmus, mind az úgynevezett „bokázó” – nőnemű zárlati képletek – rögtönzészzerű kialakítása irányában: az egyenletes nyolcad- vagy tizenhatodmenetektől a cigányhegedűs vonóján könnyen válhatott nyújtott, illetve éles ritmusokkal tarkított kifejezőbb dallam, s a sorok, periódusok végén elcsendesedő hangismétlésből pedig ilyen vagy olyan, az előadó tetszésétől függő záradék.⁴¹ Ritkán ugyan, de a korai kéziratokban már találkozunk a verbunkos stílusjegyeit viselő darabokkal is; rá vallanak egyes szöveges dalok hangszeres jellegű megfogalmazásai, az egyébként csak élő előadásban hallható cifrázatoknak, gazdag barokkos ékesítéseknek meglepően pontos kottázásai stb. Nyilvánvalóan a korabeli európai műzene hatására kerültek később a magyar táncokba a triola-passzázsok, előlegezett hangokkal tarkított, lefelé haladó skálamenetek, hangzاتفelbontások. Mindezek a hazai zenei gyakorlat nyitottságára mutatnak, hiszen a cigányzenekarok a „Magyarokon” kívül – a hallgatóság elvárása szerint – másféle muzsikát is játszottak: menüettek, lengyel táncokat stb. Így a korabeli nyugati műzene frazeológiája nem maradhatott hatástalan az előadók játéktílusára.⁴² A felsorolt stílusjegyek természetesen nem érvényesülnek egyformán minden táncban; különösen vonatkozik ez az ismert szerzőktől származó stilizált táncdallamokra, amelyeknek egyikében-másikában fontosabb szerepet játszik a szinkópa, mint a pontozott ritmus vagy a „bokázó” képlet.⁴³ Tanult muzsikások első próbálkozásainak stiláris bizonytalanságára találóan mutatott rá F. P. Rigler a kilencvenes évek elején. Megállapította, hogy mindaddig keveset törődtek a magyar tánc(zene) kiművelésével, mint-hogy a magyar ember nem foglalkozik komponálással, s így csak a cigánymuzsikások játéka szolgálhat forrásul. „Pesten és Bécsben éppen most kísérleteztek egyesek magyar táncok írásával, ám közben mindegyiknek elmesták igazi gyors jellegét, végül is nem tudható, hogy kozák-vagy kontratáncre gondoltak-e.”⁴⁴

A századvég magyar táncáról mind zenei, mind tánc történeti szempontból érdekes képet ad a lipcsei *Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung* 2. évfolyamának (1800) 35. száma, ahol is a magát meg nem nevező cikkíró – Major Ervin szerint⁴⁵ valószínűleg a pozsonyi Heinrich Klein – részletesen ismertette nemzeti táncunkat. Érdemesnek tartjuk a cikk teljes szövegének közlését (Friedrich Rochlitz szerkesztő bevezetésének és a lábjegyzeteknek kivételével).⁴⁶

Ueber die Nationaltänze der Ungarn

[...]

Der Ungar ist ein enthusiastischer Liebhaber der Musik. Er kann sich nicht entschliessen ruhig zu bleiben, sobald er eines von seinen National-Stücken spielen hört, sondern er ist sogleich

⁴¹Vö. Papp 1976, 227.

⁴²Szabolcsi 1961, 99–100., Papp 1976, 240–243.

⁴³Papp 1976, 232.

⁴⁴F. P. Rigler: 12 Ungarische Tänze [...], Anmerkung §2 és 3. (Ld. kötetünkben 330.)

⁴⁵Major 1964, 226., 261.

⁴⁶*Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung*, Zweiter Jahrgang, No 35, Leipzig 1800. május 28., 611–616. hasáb. A szöveget (nem egészen híven) közzétette Fabó Bertalan: *A magyar népdal zenei fejlődése*, Budapest 1908, 232–234., részbeni fordítása uo., 221–224. Teljes magyar fordítását (Póka Endre) ld. Legány, 148–149.

in voller Bewegung, indem er entweder ein Lied nachtrillert, oder mit seinen Sporen und Händen den Takt schlägt. Soll ihm aber die Musik gefallen, so muss sie entweder heroisch-rauschend, oder mit schmelzenden Klagentönen erfüllt seyn (ein Zug, der jeder ursprünglich asiatischen Nation eigen zu seyn scheint).

Die Instrumente bey der ungarischen N[ational]-Musik sind gewöhnlich eine oder mehrere Violinen, eine Bassgeige und ein so genanntes Hackbrett (Zimbal). Andere Instrumente: Fagott, Oboe, Waldhorn u. a. findet man bey derselben nie. Selten findet sich eine geringere als drey Mann, und noch seltner eine grössere als 8 oder 10 Mann starke Truppe Musiker beysammen, von welchen immer der Eine, oder ein Paar erste Violin, ein Anderer den Bass, und die Uebrigen, den Zimbalisten ausgenommen, zweyte Violin spielen. Ist aber die Gesellschaft mehr als fünf Glieder stark, so spielt eines derselben die Variation des Textes nach Angabe seiner eigenen Phantasie, und bringt dadurch einige Mannigfaltigkeit in die sonst sehr einfachen Töne. Ich sage: in die einfachen Töne; denn kein Sätzchen aus den Anfangsgründen für Lehrlinge kann man sich so einfach denken, als es die Musik zu den ung[arischen] Nat[ional] T[änzen] ist. Den Grund hiervon suche ich darinnen, weil sie weder das Produkt eigentlicher Tonkünstler sind, noch in Noten gesetzt werden. Fast alle Stücke, die in den Zirkeln der N[ational] Ungarn gespielt werden, sind das augenblickliche Produkt der Phantasie. Da stellt sich nicht selten ein Mann, wenn ihm die Stücke der Musiker nicht gefallen, vor die Musiker hin und trillert ihnen die Töne, die ihm gerade einfallen, oder die er von andern Musikern hörte, so lang vor, und lässt sie sich einzeln so lange nachfiedeln, bis die Virtuosen aus denselben ein Ganzes heraus zu fiedeln vermögen. Hieraus kann man sich auch das Einförmige erklären, welches allen ung[arischen] T[änzen] eigen ist. Man sieht daraus aber auch, woher es komme, dass ein und dasselbe Stück, von verschiedenen Gesellschaften gespielt, sehr verschiedenartige Modulationen hat. Bey so bewandten Umständen könnte nun freylich die National-Musik der Ungarn zu keiner Festigkeit gelangen, wenn nicht gute Tonkünstler sich Mühe gäben, dieselbe den Händen der rohesten Klasse von Menschen, der Zigeuner, zu entreissen. Wir können uns aber jetzt doch schon einige Männer rühmen, die sich um die Verbesserung und Vervollkommung der Nat[ional] Musik Verdienste erwerben und ein von solchen Männern componirtes Stück, gut gespielt, ist so empfindungsreich, und so hinreissend schön, dass ich wenig andere N[ational] Stücke damit vergleichen kann. Ich lege ein Paar Stücke bey, zum Theil um das eben Gesagte zu bestätigen, zum Theil aber auch um dadurch auch dasjenige zu erläutern, was ich für diesesmal über die N[ational] Musik der Ungarn sagen will.

Es ist für den Tonkünstler, der Nationaltänze richtig beurtheilen will, ein vorzügliches Erforderniss, dass er vorerst die Hauptzüge in dem Charakter der Nation wohl kenne, deren Musik er vor sich hat.

Der Ungar ist wie der Spanier, stolz, und dünkt sich zur ersten Nation auf dem Erdboden zu gehören. Vorzüglich aber äussert er diesen Stolz durch seine majestätische Stellung, und durch seinen gesetzten, festen Schritt – zwey Eigenthümlichkeiten, welche man auch dem Viehhirten, der nie eine Stadt sieht, nicht absprechen kann, die man aber vorzüglich an dem schönen Gardisten, an dem fast durchgehends gut gewachsenen Edelmann, und an dem Soldaten nicht verkennt.

Seine Kleider, die den schlanken Körperbau genau bezeichnen und den vortheilhaften Eindruck desselben erheben, nähren seinen Stolz, und sind so national, dass er in der Kleidung eines Deutschen (seltner in der eines Engländers) eine elende Rolle spielt. Ferner ist der Ungar von Natur sehr feurig und zum Helden geschaffen; aber dabey dennoch so ganz Gefühl, dass es sehr leicht ist, seinen Willen, auch für die grössten Aufopferungen, zu stimmen. Die Geschichte der Maria Theresia und auch unsers Franz liefern Belege genug zur Bestätigung des hier Gesagten. Diesem Zuge aus seinem Charakter sind nun alle Volkslieder und Volkstänze angemessen. Alle nähren seinen Stolz, indem ihre Rhythmen Stellungen und Schritte erlauben, ihre Melodien sie verlangen – Stellungen und Schritte, welche ganz der Abdruck jenes Stolzes sind. Alle diese Melodien sind bey Gravität, doch auch so schmelzend, dass der National-Ungar ohnmöglich gleichgültig bleiben kann, wenn eines seiner Volkslieder gesungen oder einer seiner N[ational] Tänze gespielt wird. Und eben in der Verbindung jener beyden Eigenschaften unterscheiden sich unsere N[ational] Tänze von jedem andern Tanz; und ich glaube behaupten zu können, keine Menuett, kein deutscher, kein Contretanz u. s. w. ist so ausdrucksvoll, so heroisch und zugleich zart, bey aller Einfachheit, als der ungarische N[ational] Tanz.

Seine Melodie gehet grösstentheils in der weichen (Moll-) Tonart einher. Wenn N[ational] Stücke auch wirklich in der harten (Dur-) Tonart ihren Anfang nehmen, so weichen sie doch sehr bald, und zwar in die entferntesten weichen Tonart aus, und ihre Wirkung ist dann die der ausdrucksvollsten Harmonie. Der Gang der Melodie hat darin meistentheils einige Aehnlichkeit mit den eng-

lischen Tánzen, dass die Einschnitte und Absätze auf kurze Takttheile fallen. Nur in einigen Fällen geht es an, dass man im Niederschlage verzögern kann, wenn im Aufschlage angefangen wird. Uebrigens sind alle N[ational] T[änze] entweder *Langsame*, die man sehr artig Werbungstänze nennt; oder *Geschwinde*, die Zigeuner- oder Volkstänze heissen. Von beyden lege ich ein Paar bey.

Der Ungar beschreibt bey seinen Tánzen immer einen Zirkel. Bey dem Werbungstanz stellen sich blos die Mannspersonen in einem Kreis an, machen nach Massgabe der Töne verschiedene, aber meistens gut in die Augen fallende gemässigte Figuren mit den Füßen und schlagen mit ihren klingenden Sporen, und mit den Händen, den Takt so ordentlich, dass dadurch selten der Wohlklang der Töne gestöhrt, wohl aber das Pathetische des Tanzes merklich erhoben wird. An den geschwinden Tánzen nimmt auch das schöne Geschlecht Theil. Hier beobachtet der Tänzer die nämliche Gewohnheit mit Händen und Füßen und macht fast eben die Figuren, wie bey dem erstern, nur verhältnissmässig geschwinder, und mit einigen Drehern verbunden. Das Frauenzimmer steht ihm mit dem Gesichte zugekehrt gegenüber, die eine oder wohl beyde Hände in die Seite gestemmt, und den Blick auf die Füße des Tänzers gerichtet, der ihren Gang, ihre Stellungen und Wendungen, durch seine eigenen Figuren leitet. Zuweilen nähern sich beyde tanzende Personen einander, der Mann umfasst die Taille der Tänzerin, indess diese ihre Hände auf seine Achseln legt, und so drehen sie sich eine Weile in der Runde herum. Ein andermal aber dreht sich das Frauenzimmer, auf das Zeichen des Tänzers mit der Hand, allein, welche Stellung eine der schönsten im Tanze ist. Ich freue mich immer, wenn ich eine schlanke Blondine – mit ihrem kleinen Kopfputze, wo oft vier bis sechs niedliche Haarflechten um eine silberne Nadel gewunden sind, oder deren Locken natürlich über die Schultern fallen, deren enges, mit Gold reich gezieres Mieder die schöne Taille bezeichnet, und deren runde Röcke, die am untersten Rande meistens mit einer Borde besetzt sind, und nicht bis zur Ferse reichen – und die schönen Füßen, welche sich beym Drehen eben nicht missgünstig zeigen, sehe.

A fenti szöveg utalása arra a négy táncdarabra vonatkozik, melyet a cikkíró a már korábban elhunyt Rigler táncsorozatából válogatott ki, és tett közzé a lap kottamellékletében. De miért nem tüntette fel a szerző nevét? Hihetőleg azért, mert jól tudta – Riglernek nemcsak kortársa, hanem vele egy városban élő személyes ismerőse lévén –, hogy a letétek nem eredeti kompozíciók, hanem feldolgozások, amit Rigler maga is kiemelt bevezető soraiban.⁴⁷ Valóban, táncai közül nem egy előfordul más gyűjteményekben, tehát kétségtelenül közkincsnek tekinthetők. Ami pedig a feldolgozások minőségét illeti, joggal tarthatjuk a 90-es évek tájáról fennmaradt letétek legjobbjának. A sorozat táncdallamai a verbunkos tipikus jellegzetességeit mutatják, rögzítésük hitelesnek látszik. Ez utóbbi megállapítással nem akarjuk kizárni a tudatos zeneszerzői beavatkozás, javítani akarás lehetőségét sem. A kíséret jellege, bár harmóniai szokványosak, kidolgozásban jóval igényesebb a korabeli sorozatok kíséreteinek átlagánál: a feldolgozó nem tett engedményt a kezdő vagy műkedvelő zongoristák kedvéért. Ez utóbbi szándék, a mindenáron egyszerűségekre való törekvés több táncsorozatot foszt meg reprezentatív jellegétől, és attól, hogy eredeti formájában ma is élvezni lehessen.

Az itt kiadásra kerülő táncok, táncsorozatok válogatás eredményeként kerültek a kötetbe. Kezünket megkötötte a *Musicalia Danubiana* egyik kiadási szempontja, t. i. az, hogy nem egyes táncokat vagy egy-egy szerző táncait adjuk közre kritikai kiadásban, esetleg variánsaikkal együtt, hanem forrásértékű gyűjtemények teljes anyagát. Ezért nem jöhettek számításba olyan gyűjtemények, amelyek magyar táncokon kívül más zenei anyagot is tartalmaznak. A válogatást korlátok közé szorította a kötetek ésszerű terjedelme is; a régi magyar tánczene teljes kiadása előreláthatóan sok kötetet töltené meg. Első válogatásunkban előnyben részesítettük az anoním kompozíciókat, bár néhány publikált forrásnak ismerjük a szerzőjét. Utóbbiak közé tartozik a már említett Joseph Bengraf, akinek *Ballet Hongrois*-ján kívül a legelső nyomtatásban is megjelent táncsorozatot köszönhetjük (*XII Magyar Tántzok* [1784], 1790, kiadásunkban: 1. sz.). A Pozsonyban működő komponisták közül Zimmermann – feltéve, hogy azonos Anton Zimmermann (1741–1781) dómorgonistával, Batthyány József hercegprímás karmesterével – *12 Zingaresi* címmel kéziratban terjesztett sorozatát (3. sz.) és Rigler

⁴⁷Ld. kötetünkben 330.

letétjeit (4. sz.) adjuk közre. A bécsiek közül a lengyel származású Stanisław Ossowskira (2. sz.) – akiről egyébként jóformán semmit sem tudunk – és Karl Kreith fuvolaművészre (5. sz.) esett választásunk. Utóbbinak két fuvolára írt táncai jó példák egyrészt arra, hogy a verbunkos stílárís jegyeinek (jelen esetben a „bokázónak”) halmozása mennyire modorossá teheti a kompozíciókat, másrészt az elszigetelt, változatképződésre, spontán kéziratossá terjesztésre egyáltalán nem csábító darabokra. Teljesen mellőztük azokat a szerzőket, akik több táncsorozatot is komponáltak; így a kassai Kossovits Józsefet, a pozsonyi Franz Tostot és a maga korában igen népszerű és termékeny bécsi kismestert, Ferdinand Kauert, továbbá a műkedvelők közül Berner Ádám pozsonyi ügyészt és báró Schilson János államtanácsost. De ugyanígy a verbunkos 1800 táján már működő legjelentősebb mestereit is: Biharit, Csermákot, Lavottát; az ő táncdarabjaik külön kritikai kiadást érdemelnek.

Lényegesebbnek tartottuk, hogy nagyobb mennyiségben kerüljön a kutatók kezébe az az anyag, amely – jegyzeteink tanúsága szerint is – variálódásra hajlamos és széles körben népszerű volt, amelyet sokat másoltak, játszottak. Ilyen műveket tartalmaznak a galántai cigányok játéka alapján lejegyzett és zongorakísérettel ellátott táncdarabokból álló sorozat (11. sz.), valamint a hasonló jellegű *Originelle Ungarische Nationaltänze* című füzetek (12–15. sz.). Közreadásunk időhatárát éppen ez utóbbi negyedik füzetének megjelenési éve (1810–11) határozta meg. Egy-egy négykezeseket (16. sz.), illetve vonóstriókat (17. sz.) tartalmazó gyűjteményben korábban megjelent táncok átiratait találjuk. Részben ugyanilyen közkincsnek tartunk elénk azok a kéziratossá másolatok, amelyek bécsi könyvtárakból kerültek elő, és egy sorozat kivételével máig kiadatlanok: cím szerint az 1788-ban összeállított *Contredanses Hongraises* (6. sz.), a *Zingarese* (1792?, 7. sz.), a *11 Hongroises* (8. sz.) és a *Magyar Tánczok* (10. sz.). Ezeknek rokonsági körébe állítható a Domokos Pál Péter által már korábban közzétett *Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus* című kézirat.⁴⁸ Az *Ungarische* (9. sz.) tőlük eltérő anyagot tartalmaz, kapcsolatait mindeddig nem sikerült kideríteni. Kivétel a már említett és korábban Joseph Haydnnak tulajdonított *8 Zingarese*. Ezt a sorozatot O. E. Deutsch rendezte sajtó alá még 1931-ben, és a Hoboken-féle jegyzékbe hiteles kompozícióként került be. A táncokat J. Traeg 1792-ben hirdette a *Wiener Zeitungban*.⁴⁹ Haydn szerzőségét már Major Ervin kétségbevitte,⁵⁰ tekintettel a primitív letétekre; érveit ma is elfogadhatjuk. Egyébként is: egyes dallamai más korabeli forrásokban is előfordulnak. Az azonban nagyon valószínű, hogy a táncdallamok feljegyzései, más hasonló tartalmú kéziratokkal együtt, Haydn tulajdonában voltak, s megkockáztathatjuk a föltevést: a kottalapok a mester londoni tartózkodása alatt kerülhettek valamilyen módon az élelmes kiadóhoz, aki könnyű kíséretet készítettett a dallamokhoz és sokszorosítva áruba bocsátotta a sorozatot, kihasználva Haydn népszerűségét és hírnevét.⁵¹

E művek közreadásával nemcsak a zenetudományt kívánjuk szolgálni: java részük megérdemli, hogy akár eredeti formájukban (is) bekerüljenek zeneéletünk vérkeringésébe – a kevésbé sikerültek pedig várják zeneszerzőink művészi értékű beavatkozását. Reméljük, a zene-pedagógia szintén megtalálja a módját, hogyan használja fel a maga céljaira ezeket a táncdarabokat. A közreadó és a kiadó köszönettel tartozik mindazoknak az intézményeknek, amelyek a hangjegyes kéziratokat, ritka nyomtatványokat mikrofilm vagy fotokópia (stb.) formájában rendelkezésünkre bocsátották, tanulmányozásukat lehetővé tették és hozzájárultak a művek közreadásához. Így az *Archiv der Brüder-Unität* (Herrnhut), az *Archiv der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Wien*, a *Fürstlich Oettingen-Wallerstein'sche Bibliothek* (Harburg bei Donauwörth), a *Helikon Könyvtár* (Keszthely), a *Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Könyvtára* (Budapest), az *Országos Széchényi Könyvtár Zeneműtára* (Budapest), az *Österreichische Nationalbibliothek* (Wien), valamint a *Wiener Stadt- und Landesbibliothek* vezetőségének.

⁴⁸Domokos P. P., 25–40.

⁴⁹Weinmann 1981, 32. Traeg 1799-es jegyzékében is szerepel (187. sz.); Weinmann 1973, 171.

⁵⁰Major 1936, 9–10.

⁵¹Vö. Szabolcsi 1960, 492–493., Thomas, 20.

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- ZL *Zenei Lexikon I–III*, Budapest 1965.

Rövidítések

- ABU Archiv der Brüder-Unität, Herrnhut (Német Demokratikus Köztársaság)
- AGM Archiv der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Wien
- BB Kvt. A Bartók Béla Zeneművészeti Szakközépiskola könyvtára, Budapest
- dall. (csak) dallam
- Helikon Helikon Könyvtár, Keszthely
- koll. kolligátum
- LAMS Literárny Archív Maticе Slovenskej, Martin (Csehszlovákia)
- Lsz. lemezszám (kiadói jelzés)
- Mf. mikrofilm
- MTAK A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Könyvtára, Budapest
- MTA ZtInt A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Zenetudományi Intézete, Budapest
- MZK ld. *Irodalomban*
- OSzK Zt Országos Széchényi Könyvtár, Zeneműtár, Budapest

OeWBibl	Fürstlich Oettingen-Wallerstein'sche Bibliothek, Schloss Harburg, Harburg bei Donauwörth (Német Szövetségi Köztársaság)
ÖNB	Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien
PHÁ	ld. <i>Irodalomban</i>
QVM A I, II	ld. <i>Irodalomban</i>
RISM	Répertoire international des sources musicales
StLB	Wiener Stadt- und Landesbibliothek
Tud. Gyűjt.	Tudományos Gyűjtemény
ZL	ld. <i>Irodalomban</i>

Preface

In the last two decades of the 18th century an increasingly large number of publications and manuscripts appear among Hungarian musical sources containing Hungarian dances. From their titles – *Magyar táncok*, *Ungarische Tänze*, *Danses Hongroises* – we are left in no doubt regarding their character and function: a new dance, the Hungarian dance (*Magyar, Hongroise*) had been added to the favourite national dances widely known to European music, like the *Allemande*, *Anglaise*, *Écossaise*, *Kosakisch*, *Polonaise* and others. The distinctive titles, marking them off from other dances, are not new; we find pieces entitled *Ungarischer Tantz*, *Ungarescha*, *Ballo Ongaro*, *Chorea Hungarica*, *Saltus Hungaricus* and *Magyar tántz* written, or arranged, for lute, violin or keyboard instruments in collections of for most part mixed dances surviving from earlier centuries. But while the spread of these older dances took place more in the traditional manner, as part of the daily practice of professional musicians, and in a written form only within confined circles, the new increase was directly connected with the fundamental changes that took place within the process of distribution. For these the deeper reasons are however to be sought in social occurrences.

Firstly the cultural orientation of the greater part of the nobility should be mentioned. This layer of society did not accept the attempts of the enlightenment towards reform, because it feared for its ancient rights. Faced with ideas from abroad and anything new it felt mistrust, desiring a return „to what appeared ancient and expressive of its own taste and consciousness.”¹ It turned towards old national (i.e. noble) traditions, or at least those it considered to be so, regarding among other things the dances of its time, together with their music, as the heritage of the centuries. This belief was strengthened by the sudden growth of enthusiasm for the nobility in the 1790's, and it spread to some of the educated parts of society. The Hungarian dance became the symbol of the awakening of national consciousness, and new political ideas and impulses.² From outside foreigners also saw that these dances „reflect well the national character” and that „no people have national dances like the Hungarian nation.” „Naturally these foreign declarations served to strenghten patriotic feeling. National ideas and the dance quickly amalgamated to form a close alliance in the public consciousness, and soon intense discussions could be read about how the dance, as an effective ingredient in the shaping and strenthening of the national character, should figure among the means towards giving a patriotic education.”³ Of course, those dance melodies which have survived in 18th century notation cannot be regarded as popular songs even though a number of them are instrumental versions of melodies known today as folksongs; but it is also the case that there are certain anonymous compositions which in mood are clearly distinct from other productins of art music bearing the names of composers.

On the other hand, regarding the spread of instrumental dance music purely by ear, we should rather owe it to the common traditions of the peasants and the aristocracy, which was doubtless shared by the much closer circles of the town-dwelling citizens. One of the episodes

¹ „... ahhoz, amit ősinék s egyben saját ízlését, öntudatát kifejezőnek tekintett.” Kosáry, 341.

² Szabolcsi 1961, 157.

³ „... igen jól ábrázolja a nemzeti jellemet...”, „... egyetlen népnek sincs olyan nemzeti tánca, mint a magyar nemzetnek...” „Ezek az idegen megállapítások természetesen mélyen hatnak a hazafias önérzetre. Nemzeti gondolat és tánc csakhamar szoros frigyben forrnak össze a köztudat számára, s nemsokára beható fejtegetéseket olvashatunk arról, hogy a táncnak, mint a nemzeti jellem kialakításában, megerősítésében hathatós tényezőnek, ott kell szerepelnie a hazafias nevelés eszközei között.” Ibid.

that occurred during the visit of Maria Theresa to Eszterháza in 1773, at the large scale open-air festivities arranged in her honour, was that „more than a thousand young peasants paraded before her with flags, and danced to the music of their own orchestra.”⁴ This was not the first, nor the only occasion on the Esterházy estate, when aristocratic guests and the entire princely court – including Joseph Haydn and the members of the orchestra under his conductorship – could become acquainted with the dances and the dance music of the Hungarian peasants.⁵ When there were festivities in Győr for the reception of the Hungarian crown in 1790, every layer of the population was represented in the entertainment with music and dancing. According to an eye-witness’s description „As well as flags there everywhere sounded the Drum, Pipe, and Trumpet, along with other kinds of country wind instruments. The Crown itself was followed by Violinists picking out Hungarian melodies. [...] It was a pleasure to see how together with the City-dwellers and some of the Aristocracy the scurvy peasants from the villages in their shepherd’s cloaks took part with timid steps in the Hungarian dances along the wide streets. Various different country wind bands wandered up and down. One in particular was led by the choice members of the Council and Citizens, visited the youngsters in their dance-Palace, where they danced the Verbunkos before them.”⁶

At that time the performers of our dance music had for long in general been gipsy musicians. In the country houses of the lesser nobility no wedding feast, occasional celebration or table music took place without the participation of one or two such musicians, or even a whole band. József Gvadányi (1725–1801) gives us the most colourful description of them in his verse tales.⁷ This dance music was the limit to which the musical interest of the majority of the nobility extended. Only a narrow layer of the lesser nobility, along with the aristocracy, saw it as it was: music that makes the listener want to dance, whose proper place is for dancing and occasions with light entertainment – together with the dances of other peoples and on the same level – but which can not provide a substitute for the more worthwhile forms of art music. It was also cultivated by the aristocrats and prelates who maintained an orchestra and enthusiastically supported the symphonic, theatre and chamber music, which was abreast of the times. In November 1790 the *Magyar Kurir* gave an account of the famous „royal ball” held by the prince primate in his palace at Pozsony. Besides 12 German musicians, 6 gipsy musicians from Csallóköz were employed. „Both Princes and Princesses joined the dance, furthermore so mixed together, that the royal princesses were dancing not only with our Hungarian gallants, but with our young aristocrats as well [...]. Prince Albert pressed upon the Queen of Naples to join him in a couple of Hungarian dances, but she excused herself on the grounds that she did not know how; yet notwithstanding, and desiring not to refuse the Prince’s wishes, she got up, and as Prince Albert took a turn with her, he jumped in the air and clicked his spurs.”⁸

⁴ „... több mint ezer fiatal paraszt vonult elő zászlókkal, és saját zenekaruk muzsikájára táncoltak.” Horányi, 91.

⁵ Szabolcsi 1960, 484., 8. note quotes the September announcement in the *Pressburger Zeitung*, 1770.

⁶ „A’ Zászlók mellett mindenütt zengedezett a’ Dob, Sip, Trombita, és egyéb mezei fúvó muzsika szer. Éppen a’ Korona hintáját Magyar Nótákat pengető Hegedűsök követték. ... Öröm volt látni, miként a’ Városiakkal, és néhány Nemesekkel, a’ falukból bé jött szűrös és botskoros pór nép is járta aprózva a’ magyar tántzot, a’ térséges uttzákon. Járt fel ’s alá egyéb mezei fúvó muzsika is. Nevezetessen vezetett eggyet a’ Tanátsnak és a’ Polgárságnak szine, kik a’ kisded Iffjuságot is tántzoló Palotájokban meg látogatták volt, és meg járták nállok a’ Verbunkot.” *Hadi és más nevezetes történetek* [War stories and other famous stories], Vienna 1790, 266. and 269. Quoted in greater detail by Bárdos, 276–277. Cf. Szabolcsi 1961, 156. and Sárosi 1971b, 93.

⁷ Szabolcsi 1961, 97–99., Legány, 154., Sárosi 1971b, 72–74.

⁸ „Itt a’ Hertzegek és Hertzeg aszszonyok is tántzba kerekedének, még pedig olly öszve-elegyedve, hogy a’ Királyi Hertzeg aszszonyok, nem tsak a’ mi Magyar Gavallérjainkkal, hanem a’ mi Nemes ifjainkkal is tántzolnak vala [...]. Albert Hertzeg egy pár Magyar tántzra kényszeríti vala a’ Nápolyi Királynét, ki mentvén magát, hogy

The popularity of some of the better bands is illuminated by the fact that their aristocratic supporters considered them worthy of being sent to appear in Vienna. According to contemporary press reports, they were already to be found in the imperial city during the reign of Maria Theresa – namely before 1780 – while in 1787 the celebrated gypsies of Galanta (from the region around Pozsony) were the wonderment of the Viennese.⁹ These latter had earlier been dubbed excellent musicians by a writer in the *Pressburger Zeitung*, saying „they often take their place in aristocratic orchestras and never play without scores” – which is extremely surprising, since foreigners expressed wonderment precisely at the fact that the gypsy musicians were able to play for hours from memory.¹⁰ Besides dances, they also performed concertos and symphonies.¹¹

Naturally foreigners were not just attracted by the music, but by the Hungarian dances as well. In the December 1st 1781 issue of the *Pozsony Magyar Hirmondó* (entitled *Lively Celebrations in Vienna*) we read of a court occasion held in Schönbrunn on which six pairs of dance teams appeared in Hungarian national costume, accompanied by folk music (clearly gypsy musicians are meant here). At this time „the dances of the Hungarian recruiting soldiers (‘Verbungus’) were demonstrated as well. It was even danced by the Royal Imperial Guard officers, who followed the music.”¹² On this occasion the accompanying music as well was provided by the Hungarian guards, whom, along with the dancers, the writer mentioned by name. Joseph Bengraf (1745–1791), the German-born regens chori at Pest, published his dance music in 1784 composed for the Székler Hussars’ masked ball (*Ballet Hongrois*) with this notice: „J’avois composé le ballet suivant pour une masquerade d’Houssarts dits Szeklers, et je le donne maintenant au jour, accommodé au Clavecin autant qu’il étoit possible, cette sorte de danse nationale ayant tant de Singulier aussi bien dans l’exécution et dans l’accompagnement, que dans l’invention, qu’il faut l’écouter pour en saisir le genie et l’énergie.”¹³ As far as we know this is the first – stylized – Hungarian dance composition to be published.¹⁴

A further function of dance melodies in people’s lives is signified by their being transcribed for keyboard; they were not only for dancing to or listening to being performed by others, but a source of pleasure to those who could play them themselves. It is easy to imagine how musical amateurs enjoyed playing at home on their favoured instrument the Hungarian dances – or at least others similar – which they got to know from dancing, furthermore dance tunes were played on the occasion of meetings of the Diet and the coronations of kings and queens (1790, 1792, 1808), as well as other celebratory occasions. Regarding all of these we have only indirect information. On the other hand the history of the origin of one of the oldest sets of dances (*Contredanses Hongraises*¹⁵) surviving in manuscript is known to us in detail. Archduke Franz (later emperor) and his consort appeared in Hungarian dress at the carnival ball held in the Vienna Redoute on 31st January 1788. On this occasion the enthusiastic

[cont. 8.]

nem tudna; de még is a’ Hertzegnek kérését meg-vetni nem kívánván, el-indula, és Albert Hertzeg edgyet fordulván vele, nagyot ugrott és Sarkantyuját öszve veré.” *Magyar Kurir* 1790, 1325.; quoted in Sárosi 1971b, 72–74.

⁹Sárosi 1971b, 69.

¹⁰Major 1960, 246.

¹¹*Ibid.*; cf. Szabolcsi 1961, 99., Sárosi 1971b, 68., Papp 1976, 230.

¹²„... a Magyar katona-fogadóknak (Verbungusoknak) a tántzok-is elő-mutattatott. Ezt pedig a Cs. K. Test-őrző Tiszt-Urak járták ... tántzolva; ... muzsikálva.” *Magyar Hirmondó* 1781, 740. and 788. Cf. Kókay, 230–231. The relevant part of the announcement is published and commented on in Domokos M. 1985, 97–101. Cf. Major 1936, 8–9.

¹³Published in Szabolcsi 1961, 305., 16. note. The dance first published in CHHM, 154–155.

¹⁴Catalogue-entry in: QVM A I, No. 1.

¹⁵No. 6 in our edition.

champion of the Hungarian language, literature and culture Demeter Görög – at that time the tutor of Count László Kolonics the younger¹⁶ – presented, masked, a set of dances to the Archduchess Elizabeth, who „very much liked the tunes, and often amused herself with them at the klavikordium.”¹⁷ One of these is found among the four Hungarian Dances „for the klavikordium (but also playable on the violin) included as a supplement to the 1790 and 1791 series of the Viennese journal entitled *Hadi és más nevezetes történetek* (War stories and other famous stories), edited by Görög, offered by the paper as an attraction for music-loving readers.¹⁸

The klavikordium, or „klavir”, ranked by the end of the century as a widespread and favourite instrument in Hungarian aristocratic households, mostly cultivated by the women members. In 1793, during his visits to Pécs and Buda, the German natural scientist Count Hofmannsegg discovered that the instrument „is found in nearly all of the better houses.”¹⁹ We know that the guitar and lute were also played but the violin and flute were preferred chiefly by the men.²⁰ Although we have almost no written data, it may be presumed that learning an instrument and domestic music-making, ever on the increase, also took place among the more well off middle class families and the educated classes. A piano tutor by the pianist and composer F. P. Rigler (c. 1748–1796), music teacher at the Pozsony Higher National School (Hauptnationalschule) appeared first in Vienna, then in Pozsony and Buda (1779, 1791, 1798), in German²¹. The royal university press of Buda published a piano tutor in Hungarian in 1802: *A' kótából való klavirozás mestersége, mellyet készített az abban gyönyörködők' kedvéért, Gáti István*²² (The art of playing the piano from score, prepared for those who take pleasure in it by István Gáti). It also contained information on playing the violin and the flute. In the Prefatory Remarks Gáti wrote: „It is with pleasure that we see today how our Youth, especially our beautiful Mistresses and Young Ladies, are with real proficiency learning and practising music.”²³ Among the music examples are to be found two Hungarian dances.²⁴

Publishers and presses strove to satisfy the increasing interest and demand for national dances among aristocratic circles, the gentry and the increasingly wealthy middle classes, hence dance melodies and arrangements began gradually to be reproduced in copies. At first this did not always mean by printing. From 1782 onwards the Vienna copying workshop of Johann Traeg advertized manuscript copies of scores (Geschriebene Musikalien) in the *Wiener Zeitung*: symphonies, concertos, chamber music etc. but also lighter music for entertainment, including Hungarian dances, for fortepiano and string ensemble²⁵; following the usual practice, these were in sets of six, eight, or twelve. At the turn of the century the printing of Hungarian dance music was still first undertaken by Viennese firms, though its distribution – along with other

¹⁶Papp 1983b, 269.

¹⁷ „...igen megtetszetek a nóták, és gyakorta is mülatta magát vélek a klavikordiumán.” *Hadi és más nevezetes történetek* Vienna 1790, 208. cf. *ibid.* 176. and the Index at letter M (Who was the masked Hungarian?). V. Major 1936, 9., Papp 1983b, 269.

¹⁸Their catalogue-entries in: QVM A I, Nos. 3–4.

¹⁹Molnár, 186., Szabolcsi 1961, 101.; source: *Gróf Hofmannsegg utazása Magyarországon 1793–94-ben* [Count Hofmannsegg's travels in Hungary, 1793–94]. Trans. István Berkeszi, Budapest 1887.

²⁰Szabolcsi 1961, 100–101.

²¹Polakovičová, 92–93.

²²Farkas, 419.

²³„Örömmel tapasztaljuk pedig már ma, hogy Ifjaink, kivált pedig szép kis Aszszonyaink 's Leány Aszszonyaink, igen szép előmenetellel tanulják és gyakorolják ...” Gáti, 12.; quoted by Farkas, 420.

²⁴V. QVM A I, No. 14.

²⁵We have not managed to identify one of the works advertized by the publisher: *Original Ungarische à 3 Violini und Basso* (*Wiener Zeitung*, 14.I.1792. No. 4, p. 121–122. V. Weinmann 1981, 32.).

music – was arranged through music sellers in Pest.²⁶ Such publications appeared also in Pótzsony, and in Pest, the earliest – as far as we know – in 1804.²⁷ Only when, at the beginning of the twenties, regular music publishing began in Pest (Lichtl, Miller), did the importance of the Viennese publishers in this area begin to wane.²⁸ Most important where music printing techniques were concerned was the invention of lithography, which made publishing music substantially cheaper and quicker. The beginning of the use of the lithographic process is associated with the name of A. Senefelder (1796)²⁹, who, as the owner of the Chemische Druckerei, issued several collections of Hungarian dances.

The fact that only in the last decade of the 18th century did the large-scale printing and distribution of music become possible explains why such few examples of dance music survive from earlier times, a consequence of which is that we cannot be exact about the first period when stylistic changes took place in our dance music. We know that the musical style we see in these publications – and also for a period in the manuscript copies produced – later came to be called *verbunkos* style; and this for the reason that a number of the dances – the most typical ones – bear the title „*verbunkos*” or „*verbung*” in contemporary documents, which however, refer to customs to do with recruiting, and to entertainment with dancing and music.³⁰ Thus the dance whose music is here being referred to was originally a soldier’s dance, which as such took over the role of the earlier *Heyduck* dance. Little survives also of the music to the *Heyduck* dance, but its stylistic traits can be determined fairly definitely. It is important that the most widespread notations of it come down to us from 1730 (manuscript from Appony otherwise *Zay-ugróc*; *Hungarici Saltus*)³¹; a few of the characteristics of the *verbunkos* style appeared at that time, enabling us to draw more easily the connections between the *Heyduck* and *verbunkos* dances. The functions of the two dances (as dance) were evidently identical. When the Habsburg introduced recruitment (1715), the dance used for carrying it out was the customary at the time, together with its music. Not everywhere did this mean music of the same character and style; in some places – especially those towns and cities where soldiers were stationed – wind (military) bands took part, doubtless along with marches.³² In 1778 the town council at Kőszeg delegated the town musicians for recruiting.³³ Practice varied according to place, each of the various nations using the melodies typical of the people (Hungarians, Slovaks, Romanians, Croatians etc.). The music might be supplied by a single bagpiper, pipe-player or violinist, perhaps a *cimbalom*-player – whatever happened to be on hand at the recruiting place, or was provided by the recruiting men. One of the earliest pieces of data is found in a letter written to Sándor Károlyi, dated 12.V.1734: „The Turkish pipe of Your Excellency has been taken off to the recruiting by my Lord Captain Imre Irányi.”³⁴ In the minutes of the county proceedings for Somogy county in the year 1759 we find the followings: „[...] The village drummers sent for the recruiting (*Verbung*) have arrived at the

²⁶Isoz, 117–120.

²⁷Cf. QVM A I, Nos. 17–18.

²⁸Isoz, 130–132., *Mona*, 61–62., Papp 1984, 253., 257.

²⁹Cf. Weinmann 1979a, 7.

³⁰For literary references v. Legány, 151–153., Pesovár, 49–54., Móži 1985, 201–203.; a compilation of data relating to the custom: Lányi–Martin–Pesovár, 5–35.

³¹Domokos P. P., 163–183.

³²Cf. Major 1929b, 52.

³³Békefi, 503.

³⁴„Az Excell[enci]ád Török s[í]pját Irányi Imre kapitány Uram az Verbungra ki vitte volt.” National Archive, Archive of Károlyi family, Miss. János Jasztrabszky (Collection of MTA ZtInt).

inn, together with fiddlers.”³⁵ During the course of the century gipsy musicians, whose ensembles might consist of 3–4 members, „primas” (first violin), „kontra”-player, double-bass player and cimbalom player were increasingly mentioned and preserved in drawings. The gipsies played no small part in shaping the style of the new dance music, in particular their technique on their chief instrument, the violin.

The first mention, as far as we know, of the verbunkos as a dance, occurs in data from 1779. On St. Cecilia’s day (November 22nd) of that year the entire imperial court appeared in Pozsony. After the church ceremony, the Count Hadik held a soirée in his palace, where István Vay (the godson of Maria Theresa) „following the general request danced a Hungarian verbunkos.”³⁶ This designation is met with, together with musical notation, around 1800, and still later as a title;³⁷ the name – so it would seem – was by no means a general one. It seems probable that, while the title „Magyar” (dance) – or its German, French, or Latin version – did not signify the style nor the restricted function of dance music, the title „Verbunk(os)” referred directly to the role fulfilled by the music during recruiting, or at least to the similar character of the dance used there and its music.³⁸ This dance was widely known, and differentiated from other Hungarian dances. Mihály Csokonai Vitéz (1773–1805) characterized it thus in 1799: „The true Hungarian dance, the slow verbunkos, with our forbears of happy memory [...] called, with beautiful and worthy expressions, the noble dance.”³⁹ He even had the musicians in his merry epic perform the Palatine tune: „Isaac began to pluck his instrument, And commenced the Palatine tune.”⁴⁰

To return now to the connections between the music of the two dances, the Heyduck dance and the verbunkos, it must be emphasized that our conclusions are based upon a relative paucity of authentic notated examples. Remarkably, even in the latest examples, the duple time Heyduck dance is followed by an after dance (Nachtanz), which suggest a much earlier – and widespread throughout Europe – instrumental practice. Even at the earliest stage of the development of the verbunkos a triple time after dance is not found. To the originally slow, stately main dance – such was always the character of the dances bearing this title – a quick dance in duple time was later also added, or, under the influence of Viennese instrumental music, a *Trio*, or rather, following the practice of Hungarian popular bands, a so-called *Figura* (in the nature of a Coda), which generally was not thematic, but consisted of chordal figurations and sequential passages. Particular instrumental figurations already appear in the Hungarian dances of the second half of the 17th century; the melodies notated around 1730 – not only dances, but others, for example melodies intended as table music – show here and there commonplace phrases found as well in the verbunkos, and the forms of the new dances inherited from the Heyduck dance the ungarisca form as being one of its characteristic compositional features. At the same time these notated examples leave the way open alike for the

³⁵ „... A kocsmába a verbungra kiküldött kisbírák hegedősökkel érkeztek.” Pesovár, 45.

³⁶ „... közkívánságra egy magyar verbunkost táncolt el.” Vay, 37. Cf. Szabolcsi 1961, 90.

³⁷V. Antal Seyfried: Verbunkos Tánc (Ungarischer Werbungs Tanz), in J. Traeg’s 1799 catalogue (V. 172., No. 193). Weinmann 1973; cf. QVM A I, No. 30.

³⁸Cf. Papp 1976a, 229.

³⁹ „Az igaz magyar tánc, a lassú verbunkos, amit b[oldog] eml[ékű] eleink [...] szebb és méltóbb kifejezéssel nemeses táncnak neveztek.” Dorottya book II, note 31. V. Pesovár, 56.

⁴⁰ „Rá rándítja Izsák pengő muzsikáját,
S a palatinusnak elkezdi nótáját.”

Quoted in Sárosi 1971a, 87.; cf. Szabolcsi 1961, 118., note 392. – V. Magyar táncok I. (Verbunk a la Palatin), No. [84] in our edition.

improvisation-like formation of pithy dotted rhythms and the so-called „bokázó” (heel-clicking)-phrases with feminine endings: under the bow of the gipsy violinist the smooth quaver and semiquaver passages easily became a more expressive melody, altered, stretched, adorned with pointed rhythms, the repeated notes at the end of each period or phrase dying away as codas of varying sorts, following the whim of the performer.⁴¹ Though rarely quite like this, there are yet pieces to be found in the early manuscripts showing the traits of verbunkos style; they reveal instrumentally conceived version of certain songs with lyrics, and the surprisingly accurate notation of ornamentation and rich baroque flourishes etc. otherwise only heard in live performances. Triplets, descending scale passages spiced with anticipatory notes, and chordal figurations evidently arrived later to Hungarian dances, under the influence of contemporary European art music. This all shows the open nature of Hungarian music making; the gipsy orchestras, in addition to Hungarian pieces, playing different music, according to what was expected by the listeners: minuets, Polish dances etc. Thus the phraseology of contemporary Western music did not remain without its effect on the style of the performers.⁴² The above mentioned stylistic traits do not predominate equally of course in every dance; they refer most typically to the stylized dance tunes that stem from well-known composers, in which as often as not syncopation plays a more important role than dotted rhythms or „bokázó” phrases.⁴³ F. P. Rigler at the beginning of the 1790s aptly pointed out the stylistic uncertainty of the first attempts by educated musicians. He noted that up till that time they had scarcely troubled to cultivate Hungarian dance(music) since the Hungarian did not occupy himself with composition; thus as source material all he had was the playing of gipsy musicians. „In Pest and Vienna just lately there have been certain attempts at writing Hungarian dances, though in all of them their true fast character has been bleached away and we are left hard put to determine whether a Cossack or a contredanse is meant.”⁴⁴

An interesting picture is painted of Hungarian dances at the end of the century, both from the musical aspect, and the standpoint of the history of dance, in the Leipzig *Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung*, year 2 (1800), Number 35, in which the anonymous author – in Ervin Major’s opinion⁴⁵ probably Heinrich Klein of Pozsony – gives a detailed description of Hungarian national dances. It is worthwhile giving the text of the whole article (omitting the footnotes and introduction of the editor, Friedrich Rochlitz).⁴⁶

Ueber die Nationaltänze der Ungarn

[...]

Der Ungar ist ein enthusiastischer Liebhaber der Musik. Er kann sich nicht entschliessen ruhig zu bleiben, sobald er eines von seinen National-Stücken spielen hört, sondern er ist sogleich in voller Bewegung, indem er entweder ein Lied nachtrillert, oder mit seinen Sporen und Händen den Takt schlägt. Soll ihm aber die Musik gefallen, so muss sie entweder heroisch-rauschend, oder mit schmelzenden Klage-tönen erfüllt seyn (ein Zug, der jeder ursprünglich asiatischen Nation eigen zu seyn scheint).

Die Instrumente bey der ungarischen N[ational]-Musik sind gewöhnlich eine oder mehrere Violinen, eine Bassgeige und ein so genanntes Hackbrett (Zimbal). Andere Instrumente: Fagott, Oboe, Waldhorn u. a. findet man bey derselben nie. Selten findet sich eine geringere als drey Mann, und noch seltner eine grössere als 8 oder 10 Mann starke Truppe Musiker beysammen, von welchen immer

⁴¹Cf. Papp 1976, 227.

⁴²Szabolcsi 1961, 99–100, Papp 1976, 240–243.

⁴³Papp 1976, 232.

⁴⁴F. P. Rigler: 12 Ungarische Tänze [...], Anmerkung §2. and 3. (V. our edition: p. 348–349)

⁴⁵Major 1964, 226., 261.

⁴⁶*Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung*, 2. volume, No. 35, Leipzig 28. V. 1800, column 611–616. The text published (not altogether accurately) in Bertalan Fabó: *A magyar népdal zenei fejlődése* [The musical development of Hungarian folksong], Budapest 1908, 232–234.

der Eine, oder ein Paar erste Violin, ein Anderer den Bass, und die Uebrigen, den Zimbalisten ausgenommen, zweyte Violin spielen. Ist aber die Gesellschaft mehr als fünf Glieder stark, so spielt eines derselben die Variation des Textes nach Angabe seiner eigenen Phantasie, und bringt dadurch einige Mannigfaltigkeit in die sonst sehr einfachen Töne. Ich sage: in die einfachen Töne; denn kein Sätzchen aus den Anfangsgründen für Lehrlinge kann man sich so einfach denken, als es die Musik zu den ung[arischen] Nat[ional] T[änzen] ist. Den Grund hiervon suche ich darinnen, weil sie weder das Produkt eigentlicher Tonkünstler sind, noch in Noten gesetzt werden. Fast alle Stücke, die in den Zirkeln der N[ational] Ungarn gespielt werden, sind das augenblickliche Produkt der Phantasie. Da stellt sich nicht selten ein Mann, wenn ihm die Stücke der Musiker nicht gefallen, vor die Musiker hin und trillert ihnen die Töne, die ihm gerade einfallen, oder die er von andern Musikern hörte, so lang vor, und lässt sie sich einzeln so lange nachfiedeln, bis die Virtuosen aus denselben ein Ganzes heraus zu fiedeln vermögen. Hieraus kann man sich auch das Einförmige erklären, welches allen ung[arischen] Tänzen eigen ist. Man sieht daraus aber auch, woher es komme, dass ein und dasselbe Stück, von verschiedenen Gesellschaften gespielt, sehr verschiedenartige Modulationen hat. Bey so bewandten Umständen könnte nun freylich die National-Musik der Ungarn zu keiner Festigkeit gelangen, wenn nicht gute Tonkünstler sich Mühe gäben, dieselbe den Händen der rohesten Klasse von Menschen, der Zigeuner, zu entreissen. Wir können uns aber jetzt doch schon einige Männer rühmen, die sich um die Verbesserung und Vervollkommung der Nat[ional] Musik Verdienste erwerben und ein von solchen Männern componirtes Stück, gut gespielt, ist so empfindungsreich, und so hinreissend schön, dass ich wenig andere N[ational] Stücke damit vergleichen kann. Ich lege ein Paar Stücke bey, zum Theil um das eben Gesagte zu bestätigen, zum Theil aber auch um dadurch auch dasjenige zu erläutern, was ich für diesesmal über die N[ational] Musik der Ungarn sagen will.

Es ist für den Tonkünstler, der Nationaltänze richtig beurtheilen will, ein vorzügliches Erforderniss, dass er vorerst die Hauptzüge in dem Charakter der Nation wohl kenne, deren Musik er vor sich hat.

Der Ungar ist wie der Spanier, stolz, und dünkt sich zur ersten Nation auf dem Erdboden zu gehören. Vorzüglich aber äussert er diesen Stolz durch seine majestätische Stellung, und durch seinen gesetzten, festen Schritt — zwey Eigenthümlichkeiten, welche man auch dem Viehhirten, der nie eine Stadt sieht, nicht absprechen kann, die man aber vorzüglich an dem schönen Gardisten, an dem fast durchgehends gut gewachsenen Edelmann, und an dem Soldaten nicht verkennt.

Seine Kleider, die den schlanken Körperbau genau bezeichnen und den vortheilhaften Eindruck desselben erheben, nähren seinen Stolz, und sind so national, dass er in der Kleidung eines Deutschen (seltner in der eines Engländers) eine elende Rolle spielt. Ferner ist der Ungar von Natur sehr feurig und zum Helden geschaffen; aber dabey dennoch so ganz Gefühl, dass er sehr leicht ist, seinen Willen, auch für die grössten Aufopferungen, zu stimmen. Die Geschichte der Maria Theresia und auch unsers Franz liefern Belege genug zur Bestätigung des hier Gesagten. Diesem Zuge aus seinem Charakter sind nun alle Volkslieder und Volkstänze angemessen. Alle nähren seinen Stolz, indem ihre Rhythmen Stellungen und Schritte erlauben, ihre Melodien sie verlangen — Stellungen und Schritte, welche ganz der Abdruck jenes Stolzes sind. Alle diese Melodien sind bey Gravität, doch auch so schmelzend, dass der National-Ungar ohnmöglich gleichgültig bleiben kann, wenn eines seiner Volkslieder gesungen oder einer seiner N[ational] Tänze gespielt wird. Und eben in der Verbindung jener beyden Eigenschaften unterscheiden sich unsere N[ational] Tänze von jedem andern Tanz; und ich glaube behaupten zu können, keine Menuett, kein deutscher, kein Contretanz u. s. w. ist so ausdrucksvoll, so heroisch und zugleich zart, bey aller Einfachheit, als der ungarische N[ational] Tanz.

Seine Melodie gehet grösstentheils in der weichen (Moll-) Tonart einher. Wenn N[ational] Stücke auch wirklich in der harten (Dur-) Tonart ihren Anfang nehmen, so weichen sie doch sehr bald, und zwar in die entferntesten weichen Tonart aus, und ihre Wirkung ist dann die der ausdrucksvollsten Harmonie. Der Gang der Melodie hat darin meistentheils einige Aehnlichkeit mit den englischen Tänzen, dass die Einschnitte und Absätze auf kurze Takttheile fallen. Nur in einigen Fällen geht es an, dass man im Niederschlage verzögern kann, wenn im Aufschlage angefangen wird. Uebrigens sind alle N[ational] T[änze] entweder *Langsame*, die man sehr artig Werbungstänze nennt; oder *Geschwinde*, die Zigeuner- oder Volkstänze heissen. Von beyden lege ich ein Paar bey.

Der Ungar beschreibt bey seinen Tänzen immer einen Zirkel. Bey dem Werbungstanz stellen sich blos die Mannspersonen in einem Kreis an, machen nach Massgabe der Töne verschiedene, aber meistens gut in die Augen fallende gemässigte Figuren mit den Füßen und schlagen mit ihren klingenden Sporen, und mit den Händen, den Takt so ordentlich, dass dadurch selten der Wohlklang der Tö-

ne gestöhrt, wohl aber das Pathetische des Tanzes merklich erhoben wird. An den geschwinden Tänzen nimmt auch das schöne Geschlecht Theil. Hier beobachtet der Tänzer die nämliche Gewohnheit mit Händen und Füßen und macht fast eben die Figuren, wie bey dem erstern, nur verhältnissmässig geschwinder, und mit einigen Drehern verbunden. Das Frauenzimmer steht ihm mit dem Gesichte zugekehrt gegenüber, die eine oder wohl beyde Hände in die Seite gestemmt, und den Blick auf die Füße des Tänzers gerichtet, der ihren Gang, ihre Stellungen und Wendungen, durch seine eigenen Figuren leitet. Zuweilen nähern sich beyde tanzende Personen einander, der Mann umfasst die Taille der Tänzerin, indess diese ihre Hände auf seine Achseln legt, und so drehen sie sich eine Weile in der Runde herum. Ein andermal aber dreht sich das Frauenzimmer, auf das Zeichen des Tänzers mit der Hand, allein, welche Stellung eine der schönsten im Tanze ist. Ich freue mich immer, wenn ich eine schlanke Blondine – mit ihrem kleinen Kopfputze, wo oft vier bis sechs niedliche Haarflechten um eine silberne Nadel gewunden sind, oder deren Locken natürlich über die Schultern fallen, deren enges, mit Gold reich gezieres Mieder die schöne Taille bezeichnet, und deren runde Röcke, die am untersten Rande meistens mit einer Borde besetzt sind, und nicht bis zur Ferse reichen – und die schönen Füßen, welche sich bey dem Drehen eben nicht missgünstig zeigen, sehe.

The reference in the article is to the four dances selected by the author from the set of dances by Rigler, who had died, and included in the musical supplement appended to the newspaper. But why did he not give the composer's name? Presumably because, being not only a contemporary of Rigler's but a personal acquaintance living in the same town, he knew that the pieces were not original compositions, but arrangements, as Rigler himself pointed out in his introductory lines.⁴⁷ Indeed, more than one of his dances is to be found in other collections, and they therefore can doubtless be considered as common property. As arrangements then, these pieces must be ranked among the best that have survived from the period around the 1790s. The melodies of the dance set show the characteristics typical of verbunkos, and the notation of them appears to be authentic. This does not mean to imply that there is no evidence of the composer's skill, or a possible desire to modify on his part. Though harmonically unadventurous, the accompaniments are much more demanding than the average accompaniments of the time, the arranger making no allowances for pianists who were beginners or amateurs. The latter aim – to be simple at all costs – deprives many sets of dances of the quality of being representative, and of their possibly being enjoyed today in their original form.

The dances and dance sets presented here for publication have been carefully compiled and selected. From the start we were bound by one of the aims of *Musicalia Danubiana*, viz. that rather than issue individual dances or the dances of particular composers, perhaps with their various versions, in a critical edition, instead the complete material of collections valuable as sources should be given. For this reason collections were not taken into consideration which contained musical material other than Hungarian dances. Among the factors limiting the selection also was the consideration of the size of the volumes; the enormous quantity of old Hungarian dance music would foreseeably fill very many volumes. Here in the first selection preference has been given to anonymous compositions, even if the composer is known from some of the published sources. Among the latter belongs the already mentioned Joseph Bengraf to whom, apart from his *Ballet Hongrois*, we owe the first printed set of dances (*XII Magyar Tántzok* [1784], 1790, No.1 in this edition). Of the composers active in Pozsony we have included the manuscript set entitled *12 Zingaresi* by Zimmermann (No.3) – assuming him to be the Anton Zimmermann (1741–1781) who was cathedral organist and conductor to the Prince Primate József Batthyány – and the pieces by Rigler (No.4). Our choice from the Viennese fell upon the Polish-born Stanisław Ossowski (No.2) – about whom practically nothing is known – and the flautist Karl Kreith (No.5). The dances of the latter written for two flutes are a good example of on the one hand how much the accumulation of verbunkos

⁴⁷V. our edition: p. 349.

style features (in this case the „bokázó”) produced mannered compositions, on the other hand of isolated pieces which did not inspire other versions or distribution in manuscript copies. We passed over completely those composers who wrote several sets of dances; thus József Kossovits of Kassa, Franz Tost of Pozsony, and the minor Viennese composer Ferdinand Kauer, in his day extremely popular and productive, as well as, from among the amateurs who fostered the dance, the Pozsony attorney Ádám Berner, and the councillor of state Baron János Schilsson. Similarly omitted are the most important composers of verbunkos active around 1800: Bihari, Csermák and Lavotta, whose dance pieces are worthy of a separate critical edition. In the end it was considered more important to provide scholars with a greater quantity of the material which – according to the notes – lent itself more readily as the basis for variation, was popular, widely played, and much reproduced in copies. Such are the pieces found in the set notated on the basis of the playing of the Galanta gypsies, and provided with a piano accompaniment (No.11), as well as the similar style volumes entitled *Originelle Ungarische Nationaltänze* (Nos. 12–15). The year of publication of the fourth of these volumes (1810–11) defined the period to which we confined this edition. Dances that appeared earlier are occasionally found in collections of four-hand arrangements (No.16) and string trios (No.17). Some of the manuscript copies that we have turned up in Viennese libraries, all except one unpublished till now, contain similar material widely circulated: according to their titles these are the *Contredanses Hongraises* compiled in 1788 (No.6), the *Zingarese* (1792, No.7), the *11 Hongroises* (No. 8) and the *Magyar Tánczok* (No.10). To this family may be added the manuscript entitled *Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus* edited and published by Péter Pál Domokos.⁴⁸ The *Ungarische* (No.9) consist of different material whose origins so far remain undetermined. The exception, already alluded to, is the *8 Zingarese* formerly attributed to Joseph Haydn. The set was issued by O. E. Deutsch in 1931, and it was included in the Hoboken catalogue as an authentic work. The dances were advertized by J. Traeg in 1792 in the *Wiener Zeitung*.⁴⁹ Doubt was cast upon Haydn's authorship by Ervin Major⁵⁰ on account of the primitive nature of the pieces, and his arguments are today accepted. Furthermore, certain of the melodies appear in other contemporary sources. Very probably the notated dance melodies, along with manuscripts of a similar nature, were the property of Haydn, and we may conjecture the following: the manuscripts may somehow have got into the hands of the resourceful publisher during Haydn's stay in London, who added a simple accompaniment, and offered copies for sale making use of Haydn's popularity and fame.⁵¹

In publishing these works, it is not our wish just to serve the cause of musicology. The greater part of them, whether or not in their original form, deserve a wider circulation in our musical life; the less successful pieces on the other hand await the assistance of the artistic skill of our composers. It is also to be hoped that the musical teaching profession will find a way of using for its own purposes these dance pieces.

The publisher and the editor would like to acknowledge the help of all those institutions which assisted in the publication of these works by making available in the form of microfilm or photocopies notated manuscripts and rare printed copies, thus facilitating their study, or who gave their assent to publishing them: the *Archiv der Brüder-Unität* (Herrnhut), the *Archiv der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Wien*, the *Fürstlich Oettingen-Wallerstein'sche Bibliothek* (Harburg bei Donauwörth), the *Helikon Library* (Keszthely), the *Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences* (Budapest), the *Music Section of the National Széchényi Library* (Budapest), the *Österreichische Nationalbibliothek* (Wien) and the *Wiener Stadt- und Landesbibliothek*.

⁴⁸Domokos P. P., 25–40.

⁴⁹Weinmann 1981, 32. It also figures in the Traeg 1799 catalogue (No.187); v. Weinmann 1973, 171.

⁵⁰Major 1936, 9–10.

⁵¹Cf. Szabolcsi 1960, 492–493., Thomas, 20.

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- ZL *Zenei Lexikon I–III [Dictionary of Music I–III]*, Budapest 1965.

Abbreviations

- ABU Archiv der Brüder-Unität, Herrnhut (German Democratic Republic)
- AGM Archiv der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Wien
- BB Kvt. A Bartók Béla Zeneművészeti Szakközépiskola könyvtára [The library of the Béla Bartók Secondary School of Music], Budapest
- CHHM *V. Bibliography*
- Helikon Helikon Könyvtár [Helikon Library], Keszthely (Hungary)
- koll. Kolligatum (composite volume)
- LAMS Literárny Archív Matice Slovenskej, Martin (Czechoslovakia)
- mel. (only) melody
- Mf. microfilm
- MTAK A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Könyvtára [Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences], Budapest
- MTA ZtInt A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Zenetudományi Intézete [The Institute of Musicology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences], Budapest
- MZK *V. Bibliography*
- OSzK Zt Országos Széchényi Könyvtár, Zeneműtár [The Department of Music of the National Széchényi Library], Budapest
- OeWBibl Fürstlich Oettingen-Wallerstein'sche Bibliothek, Schloss Harburg, Harburg bei Donauwörth (German Federal Republic)
- ÖNB Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien
- PHÁ *V. Bibliography*
- Pl.-Nr. plate number (publisher's mark)
- QVM A I, II *V. Bibliography*
- RISM Répertoire international des sources musicales
- StLB Wiener Stadt- und Landesbibliothek
- Tud. Gyűjt. Tudományos Gyűjtemény [Scholarly collection (Review)]
- ZL *V. Bibliography*

Vorwort

Unter den Musikquellen der letzten zwei Jahrzehnte des 18. Jahrhunderts erscheinen in zunehmender Zahl Ausgaben und Handschriften, die ungarischen Tänze enthalten. Hinsichtlich Charakter und Funktion lässt der Titel der Kompositionen – *Magyar táncok*, *Ungarische Tänze*, *Danses Hongroises* – keinen Zweifel: zu den in der europäischen Musik allbekanntesten und beliebtesten Nationaltänzen, wie *Allemande*, *Anglaise*, *Écossaise*, *Kosakisch*, *Polonaise* und andere, gesellt sich ein neuer, der ungarische Tanz (*Magyar*, *Hongroise*). Die im Titel enthaltene Abtrennung und Unterscheidung von anderen Tänzen ist nicht neu; in aus früheren Jahrhunderten enthaltenen Sammlungen meist gemischten Inhalts finden wir auch Stücke, die für Laute, Geige oder ein Tasteninstrument geschrieben oder bearbeitet worden waren und die die Bezeichnung *Ungarischer Tanz*, *Ungarescha*, *Ballo Ongaro*, *Chorea Hungarica*, *Saltus Hungaricus* oder *Magyar tántz* trugen. Aber während die Verbreitung der älteren Tänze mehr auf traditionelle Weise in der täglichen Praxis von Berufsmusikern geschieht und der Weg der schriftlichen Verbreitung nur im engeren Kreis, erfolgt der neue Aufschwung im Zusammenhang mit der wesentlichen Veränderung der Verbreitungsweise. Ihre tieferen Gründe sind jedoch in den gesellschaftlichen Erscheinungen zu suchen.

Zuerst erwähnen wir die Bildungsorientierung der grossen Mehrzahl des Adels. Gemeint ist die Schicht, die die fortschrittlichen Reformbestrebungen des aufgeklärten Standes nicht annahm, weil sie um ihre alten Rechte fürchtete. Misstrauisch den aus dem Ausland gekommenen Ideen und allem Neuen gegenüber, wollte sie zurückkehren „zu dem, was sie als alt und gleichzeitig als Ausdruck des eigenen Geschmacks und Selbstbewusstseins betrachtete.“¹ Sie orientierte sich in Richtung der alten ungarischen nationalen (adligen) Traditionen, oder was sie dafür ansah, und hielt unter anderem die Tänze ihrer Zeit und deren Musik für jahrhundertaltes Erbe. Die adlige Eiferung der neunziger Jahre verstärkte diesen Glauben, der sich danach auch auf andere gebildete Schichten der Gesellschaft ausdehnte. Der ungarische Tanz wurde Symbol des Erwachens eines Nationalbewusstseins, der neuen politischen Ideen und Gesinnungen.² Auch im Ausland sieht man es so, dass dieser Tanz „sehr gut den Nationalcharakter widerspiegelt“ und dass „kein einziges Volk so einen Nationaltanz hat wie die ungarische Nation.“ „Diese Feststellungen von Fremden wirken natürlich tief auf das nationale Selbstgefühl. Im allgemeinen Bewusstsein schmelzen Nationalgedanke und -tanz bald zu einem engen Bund zusammen, und bald können wir eindringliche Auseinandersetzungen darüber lesen, dass der Tanz als wirksamer Faktor bei der Ausbildung und Verstärkung des Nationalcharakters eine Rolle unter den Mitteln zur patriotischen Erziehung spielen muss.“³ Natürlich, die Tanzlieder, die in Aufzeichnungen aus dem 18. Jahrhundert erhalten geblieben sind, kann man nicht als Volksmelodien ansehen, obgleich ein Teil von ihnen instrumentale Fassungen der in unseren Tagen als Volkslieder bekannten Melodien darstellen. Aber es ist auch wahr, dass einzelne anonyme Kompositionen sich in ihrer Intonation klar von anderen, mit dem Namen ihrer Komponisten versehenen Kunstmusikwerken unterscheiden.

¹ „...ahhoz, amit ősinék s egyben saját ízlését, öntudatát kifejezőnek tekintett.” Kosáry, 341

² Szabolcsi 1961, 157.

³ „... igen jól ábrázolja a nemzeti jellemet...”, „... egyetlen népnek sincs olyan nemzeti tánca, mint a magyar nemzetnek...” „Ezek az idegen megállapítások természetesen mélyen hatnak a hazafias önértetre. Nemzeti gondolat és tánc csakhamar szoros frigyben forrnak össze a köztudat számára, s nemsokára beható fejtegetéseket olvashatunk arról, hogy a táncnak, mint a nemzeti jellem kialakításában, megerősítésében hathatós tényezőnek, ott kell szerepelnie a hazafias nevelés eszközei között.” Ebd.

Die lediglich nach dem Gehör verbreiteten Formen der instrumentalen Tanzmusik dagegen können wir umso mehr als gemeinsame Tradition von Bauernstand und Adel betrachten, woran bestimmt auch ein engerer Kreis des städtischen Bürgertums seinen Anteil hatte. Während des Besuchs von Maria Theresia in Eszterháza 1773 wurde ihr zu Ehren ein grosses Fest unter freiem Himmel veranstaltet, und besonders beeindruckend war, dass „mehr als tausend junge Bauern mit Flaggen aufzogen und nach der Musik des eigenen Orchesters tanzten.“⁴ Dieses Ereignis war auf dem Besitz der Esterházy's weder das erste noch das einzige, was den herrschaftlichen Gästen und der ganzen herzoglichen Hofhaltung, so auch Joseph Haydn und den Mitgliedern des unter seiner Leitung stehenden Orchesters, Gelegenheit gab, die Tänze und die Tanzmusik der ungarischen Leibeigenen kennenzulernen.⁵ Als man die ungarische Krone 1790 feierlich in Győr (Raab) empfing, nahmen alle Schichten der Bevölkerung an den Musik- und Tanzvergnügungen teil. Nach Beschreibung eines Augenzeugen „tönten neben den Flaggen überall Trommel, Pflife, Trompete und andere ländliche Musikinstrumente. Direkt der Kutsche der Krone folgten Geiger, die ungarische Weisen ertönen liessen. [...] Es war eine Freude zu sehen, wie mit den Städtern und einigen Adligen das von den Dörfern her eingekommene Bauernvolk in kleinen Schritten den ungarischen Tanz auf den breiten Strassen tanzte. Auch die bäuerliche Blasmusik ging auf und ab. Eine Gruppe wurde von den Obersten des Rats und der Bürgerschaft geleitet, die die Jugend in ihrem Tanzpalast besucht haben und sie tanzten bei ihnen den Werbungstanz.“⁶

Interpret unserer Tanzmusik war demnach schon seit längerer Zeit der Zigeunermusiker. Ohne den Auftritt einer oder zweier Musiker oder gleich einer ganzen Kapelle war an den kleinadligen Höfen der Provinz keine Hochzeit denkbar und kein Vergnügen oder Tafelmusik. Die farbigsten Beschreibungen dessen können wir in den Verserzählungen von József Gvadányi (1725–1801) lesen.⁷ Diese Tanzmusik befriedigte das Musikinteresse der Mehrzahl des Adels. Nur eine kleine Schicht des niederen Adels sowie die Aristokratie sah darin richtig zum Tanzen anregende Musik, die bei Tanzvergnügungen und Gelegenheiten leichter Unterhaltung zusammen und gleichrangig mit Tänzen anderer Völker ihre Rolle spielt, die aber die wertvolleren Formen der künstlerischen Musik nicht vertreten kann. Auch jene Hochadeligen und Kirchenfürsten machten davon Gebrauch, die ein eigenes Orchester unterhielten, und begeistert fördereten sie die auf dem Niveau der Zeit stehende sinfonische, Schauspiel- und Kammermusik.

Im November 1790 berichtet der *Magyar Kurir* von einem bedeutenden „königlichen Ball“, den der Fürstprimas in seinem Pressburger Palast veranstaltete. Neben zwölf deutschen Musikern hatte man auch sechs Zigeunermusiker von Csallóköz engagiert. „Hier mischten sich die Herzöge und Herzoginnen auch in den Tanz, und zwar so sehr, dass die Herzoginnen nicht nur mit unseren ungarischen Kavalieren tanzten, sondern auch mit unseren jungen Adligen [...]. Herzog Albert forderte die Königin von Neapel zu ein paar ungarischen Tänzen auf, die abwehrte, dass sie es nicht könne; da sie aber die Bitte des Herzogs nicht abweisen wollte, ging

⁴ „... több mint ezer fiatal paraszt vonult elő zászlókkal, és saját zenekaruk muzsikájára táncoltak.” Horányi, 91.

⁵ Szabolcsi 1960, 484., Anm. 8 zitiert einen Bericht der Pressburger Zeitung vom September 1770.

⁶ „A' Zászlók mellett mindenütt zengedezett a' Dob, Sip, Trombita, és egyéb mezei fűvó muzsika szer. Éppen a' Korona hintáját Magyar Nótákat pengető Hegedűsök követték. ... Öröm volt látni, miként a' Városiakkal, és néhány Nemesekkel, a' falukból bé jött szűrés és botskoros pór nép is járta aprózza a' magyar tántzot, a' térséges uttzákon. Járt fel 's alá egyéb mezei fűvó muzsika is. Nevezetessen vezetett egyet a' Tanátsnak és a' Polgárságnak szine, kik a' kiseded Iffjuságot is tántzoló Palotájokban meg látogatták vólt, és meg járták nállok a' Verbunkot.” *Hadi és más nevezetes történetek* (Kriegs- und andere bedeutende Geschichten), Wien 1790, 266. u. 269. Ausführlicher zitiert Bárdos, 276–277. Vgl. Szabolcsi 1961, 156. und Sárosi 1977, 99.

⁷ Szabolcsi 1961, 97–99., Legány, 154., Sárosi 1977, 77–79.

sie mit und, nachdem Herzog Albert sich einmal mit ihr gedreht hatte, sprang er hoch und schlug die Sporen zusammen.“⁸

Bezeichnend für die Beliebtheit einiger besserer Kapellen war es, wenn ihre fürstlichen Gönner sie mit der Möglichkeit des Auftritts in Wien auszeichneten. Nach Berichten der damaligen Presse sind sie schon während der Herrschaft Maria Theresias, also vor 1780, in der Kaiserstadt gewesen, die bekannten Zigeuner aus Galanta (aus der Umgebung von Pressburg) haben sich 1787 von den Wienern bewundern lassen.⁹ Die letzteren erwähnte früher der Korrespondent der Pressburger Zeitung als ausgezeichnete Musiker. „Sie besetzen öfters herrschaftliche Orchester, und spielen nie ohne Noten“, was ausserordentlich überraschend ist, weil gerade die Ausländer bewunderten, dass die Zigeunerorchester stundenlang aus dem Gedächtnis spielen können.¹⁰ Ausser Tänzten spielten sie auch Konzerte und Sinfonien.¹¹

Natürlich war nicht allein die Musik, sondern auch der ungarische Tanz reizvoll für die Fremden. In der in Pressburg erscheinenden *Magyar Hirmondó* vom 1. Dezember 1781 (mit dem Titel *Bétsi vig mulatságok*—Wiener Belustigungen) können wir über ein Hoffest in Schönbrunn lesen, bei dem eine aus sechs Paaren bestehende Tanzgruppe in Nationaltracht auftrat, begleitet von Volksmusik (offenbar handelte es sich hier auch um Zigeunermusiker). Gleichzeitig „wurden auch die Tänze der ungarischen Soldatenanwerber vorgeführt. Diese tanzten und musizierten die Offiziere der K. u. K.-Leibgarde.“¹² Also auch hier lieferten die ungarischen Leibgardisten die Begleitmusik. Sie wurden von dem Berichterstatter zusammen mit den Tanzenden namentlich erwähnt. — Der deutschstämmige Pester Regens chori Joseph Bengraf (1745—1791) veröffentlichte 1784 die Tanzmusik für den Maskenball der Szekler Husaren (*Ballet Hongrois*) mit der Anmerkung: „J’avois composé le ballet suivant pour une masquerade d’Houssarts dits Szeklers, et je le donne maintenant au jour, accommodé au Clavecin autant qu’il étoit possible, cette sorte de danse nationale ayant tant de Singulier aussi bien dans l’execution et dans l’accompagnement, que dans l’invention, qu’il faut l’écouter pour en saisir le genie et l’énergie.“¹³ Unseres Wissens ist das die erste — stilisierte — Tanzkomposition, die in gedruckter Form erschienen ist.¹⁴

Die Transkription der Tanzmelodien für Tasteninstrumente ist ein Zeichen für eine andere Funktion der Tanzmusik im Leben des Einzelnen: sie ist nicht nur geeignet, darauf zu tanzen oder ihr im Vortrag durch andere zuzuhören, sondern es macht auch Freude, sie selbst zu spielen. Es ist selbstverständlich, dass die Laienmusiker zu Hause auf ihren geliebten Instrumenten jene ungarischen oder zumindest ihnen ähnliche Tänze spielten, die sie bei Tanzvergügungen kennengelernt hatten, sowie ferner die „Tanzlieder“, die bei Reichstagen, bei Krönungen von Königen oder Königinnen (1790, 1792, 1808) oder anderen festlichen Anlässen erklungen waren. Über dies alles haben wir nur mittelbare Belege. Genau kennen wir dagegen die Ent-

⁸„Itt a’ Hertzegek és Hertzeg aszszonyok is tántzba kerékedének, még pedig olly öszve-elegyedve, hogy a’ Királyi Hertzeg aszszonyok, nem tsak a’ mi Magyar Gavallérjainkkal, hanem a’ mi Nemes ifjainkkal is tántzolnak vala Albert Hertzeg egy pár Magyar tántzra kénszeríti vala a’ Nápolyi Királynét, ki, mentvén magát, hogy nem tudna; de még is a’ Hertzegnek kérését meg-vetni nem kívánván, el-indula, és Albert Hertzeg edgyet fordulván vele, nagyot ugrott és Sarkantyuját öszve veré.“ *Magyar Kurir* 1790, 1325.; Zit. Sárosi 1977, 77–79.

⁹Sárosi 1977, 72–73.

¹⁰Major 1960, 246.

¹¹Ebd.; vgl. Szabolcsi 1961, 99., Sárosi 1977, 72. Papp 1976, 230.

¹²„... a Magyar katona-fogadóknak (Verbungusoknak) a tántzok-is elő-mutattatott. Ezt pedig a Cs. K. Testőrző Tiszt-Urak járták ... tántzolva; ... muzsikálva.“ *Magyar Hirmondó* 1781, 740 u. 788. Vgl. Kókay, 230–231. Einen Teil des diesbezüglichen Berichtes veröffentlicht und analysiert Domokos M. 1985, 97–101. Vgl. Major 1936, 8–9.

¹³Veröffentlicht Szabolcsi 1961, 305., Anm. 16. Erstmals publizierte den Tanz in GuM, 150–151.

¹⁴Titelabschrift: QVM A I, Nr. 1.

stehungsgeschichte einer der ältesten handschriftlich erhaltenen Tanzfolgen (*Contredanses Hongraises*¹⁵). Auf dem am 31. Januar 1788 in der Wiener Redoute veranstalteten Faschingsball erschienen Erzherzog Franz (der spätere Herrscher) und seine Gemahlin in ungarischer Tracht. Dort überreichte Demeter Görög, ein begeisterter Befürworter der ungarischen Sprache, Literatur und Kultur, und zu dieser Zeit Erzieher Graf László Kolonics d. Jüngeren,¹⁶ maskiert eine Folge von Tänzen an Erzherzogin Elisabeth, der „die Weisen sehr gefielen, und sie übte sie und vergnügte sich damit auf ihrem Klavikordium.“¹⁷ Einen finden wir unter vier Ungarischen Tänzen „fürs Clavichordium“ (aber auch auf der Geige zu spielen), die in der Beilage der von Görög redigierten Wiener Zeitschrift *Hadi és más nevezetes történetek* (Kriegs- und andere bedeutende Geschichten), Jahrgang 1790 und 1791, erschienen, und mit denen das Blatt seinen musikliebenden Lesern eine Freude machen wollte.¹⁸

Das Clavichord, das „Klavis“, war zum Ende des 18. Jahrhunderts schon ein verbreitetes und beliebtes Instrument in den Häusern der ungarischen Adligen; besonders die weiblichen Familienmitglieder kultivierten das Spiel darauf. Der deutsche Naturforscher Graf Hofmannsegg machte auf einer Besuchsreise 1793 in Pécs und Buda (Fünfkirchen und Ofen) die Erfahrung, dass man ein Instrument „beinahe in jedem besseren Hause findet.“¹⁹ Wir wissen, dass auch Laute und Gitarre gespielt wurden, die Herren aber bevorzugten Geige oder Flöte.²⁰ Obgleich schriftliche Beweise kaum zu finden sind, dürfen wir annehmen, dass das Erlernen des Instrumentenspiels und die Hausmusik sich auch bei den wohlhabenden Bürgerfamilien und Intellektuellen immer mehr verbreitete. F. P. Rigler (um 1748–1796), Komponist und Pianist, war Musiklehrer an der Hauptnationalschule in Pressburg. Seine Klavierschule erschien in deutscher Sprache zuerst in Wien, dann in Pressburg und Buda (1779, 1791, 1798).²¹ 1802 gab die Budaer Königliche Universitätsdruckerei eine Klavierschule in ungarischer Sprache heraus: *A' kótából való klavirozás mestersége, mellyet készített az abban gyönyörködök' kedvéért, Gáti István*²² (Die Kunst des Klavierspiels nach Noten, gefertigt für die, die darin ihr Vergnügen haben, István Gáti). Das Werk unterrichtete gleichzeitig im Geigen- und Flötenspiel. Gáti schreibt in der Vorrede: „Mit Freude erleben wir schon heute, dass unsere Jünglinge, und besonders aber unsere schönen Frauen und Fräulein sehr schöne Fortschritte beim Lernen und Üben der Musik machen.“²³ Unter den Notenbeispielen finden wir auch zwei ungarische Tänze.²⁴

Die Verlage und Druckereien bemühten sich, den steigenden Bedarf und das Interesse an Nationaltänzen in den herrschaftlichen Kreisen, beim niederen Adel und dem reicher werdenden Bürgertum zu befriedigen, d.h. langsam begann die Vervielfältigung der Tanzlieder und Bearbeitungen. Dies geschah anfangs nicht ausschliesslich durch das Druckverfahren. Das Wiener Kopsiaturbetrieb von Johann Traeg inserierte schon ab 1782 in der Wiener Zeitung seine

¹⁵In unserer Publikation: Nr. 6.

¹⁶Papp 1983b, 269.

¹⁷„... igen megtetszetek a nóták, és gyakorta is mülatta magát vélek a klavikordiumán.” *Hadi és más nevezetes történetek* Wien 1790, 208; Vgl. ebd. 176. und Index Buchstabe M (Wer war der maskierte Ungar?) S. Major 1936, 9., Papp 1983b, 269.

¹⁸Ihre Titelschriften: QVM A I, Nr. 3–4.

¹⁹Molnár, 186., Szabolcsi 1961, 101; seine Quelle: *Gróf Hofmannsegg utazása Magyarországon 1793–97-ben* [Graf Hofmannseggs Reise in Ungarn in den Jahren 1793–94], Übers. István Berkeszi, Budapest 1887.

²⁰Szabolcsi 1961, 100–101.

²¹Polakovičová, 92–93.

²²Farkas, 419.

²³„Örömmel tapasztaljuk pedig már ma, hogy Ifjaink, kivált pedig szép Kis Asszonyaink 's Leány Asszonyaink, igen szép előmenetellel tanulják és gyakorolják ...” Gáti, 12.; zitiert Farkas, 420.

²⁴S. QVM A I, Nr. 14.

handgeschriebenen Kopien (Geschriebene Musikalien), Sinfonien, Konzerte, Kammermusik usw. (gleichermaßen von grossen und kleinen Meistern), aber auch leichtere Unterhaltungsmusik, darunter ungarische Tänze für Klavier und Streicher;²⁵ nach allgemeinem Gebrauch in Serie, sechs, acht, zwölf auf einmal. Die Herausgabe ungarischer Tanzmusik erfolgte auch noch um die Jahrhundertwende in erster Linie durch Wiener Firmen, zu ihrem Vertrieb dagegen, zusammen mit anderen Noten, waren auch Pester Händler schon in der Lage.²⁶ In Pressburg erschien ebenfalls eine solche Ausgabe, in Pest unseres Wissens frühestens 1804.²⁷ Die Bedeutung der Wiener Verleger begann sich in dieser Hinsicht erst dann zu verringern, als Anfang der zwanziger Jahre in Pest die regelmässige Herausgabe von Noten begann (Lichtl, Miller).²⁸ Bedeutsam für die Technologie des Notendrucks war die Erfindung des Steindrucks (Lithographie), die die Herausgabe der Musikwerke wesentlich verbilligte und beschleunigte. Der Beginn der Nutzung des Steindruckverfahrens ist mit dem Namen A. Senefelder (1796) verbunden,²⁹ der als Inhaber der „Chemischen Druckerei“ mehrere ungarische Tanzausgaben erscheinen liess.

Die Tatsache, dass die Möglichkeit, Noten in Massen zu drucken und zu verbreiten, erst vom Beginn des letzten Jahrzehnts des 18. Jahrhunderts an bestand, erklärt, warum so wenig Tanzmusikstücke aus früheren Zeiten erhalten geblieben sind, und wir demzufolge die Anfangszeit der Stilveränderung unserer Tanzmusik nicht näher kennen. Es ist bekannt, dass der Musikstil, der sich in diesen Ausgaben und gleichzeitig auch in den handschriftlich vervielfältigten Noten vor uns auftut, später die Bezeichnung *Verbunkos-Stil* bekam. Es geschah dies aus der Überlegung heraus, dass ein Teil der Tänze, eben die typischsten, in den zeitgenössischen Dokumenten die Bezeichnung „Verbunkos“ oder „Verbung“ trugen, was auf mit der Soldatenwerbung verbundene Gebräuche, Musik- und Tanzvergnügen hinweist.³⁰ Der Tanz also, über dessen Musik hier die Rede ist, war ursprünglich ein Soldatentanz, der als solcher die Rolle des früheren Heiduckentanzes übernommen hat. Von der Musik des Heiduckentanzes ist zwar sehr wenig erhalten, aber trotzdem können seine stilistischen Züge genügend eindeutig festgestellt werden. Es ist wesentlich, dass wir seine umfangreichsten Aufzeichnungen aus dem Jahre 1730 kennen (Handschrift von Appony oder Zay-Ugroc: *Hungarici Saltus*).³¹ Zu dieser Zeit erscheinen schon einige Merkmale des Verbunkos-Stils, und so lassen sich die Verbindungen zwischen den Heiducken- und Verbunkos-Tänzen leichter umreissen. Die Funktion der beiden Tänze ist offensichtlich die gleiche. Als unter den Habsburgern die Soldatenwerbung eingeführt wurde (1715), war der zum Akt gehörige Tanz ein damals modischer Tanz mit seiner Musik. Das bedeutete aber nicht überall gleichartige Musik von gleichem Stil; stellenweise, besonders in den Städten, in denen Militär stationiert war, konnten Militärblaskapellen höchstwahrscheinlich mit Märschen auftreten.³² Der Magistrat von Kőszeg hat 1778 die Turmmusiker zur Anwerbung bestellt.³³ Die Musik konnte landschaftlich verschieden sein, und auch jeweils anders unter den verschiedenen Nationalitäten (Ungarn, Slowaken, Rumänen, Kroaten usw.), indem die

²⁵Von den Werken, die vom Herausgeber angezeigt wurden, konnte nicht identifiziert werden: *Original Ungarische à 3 Violini und Basso* (Wiener Zeitung vom 14. 1. 1792, Nr. 4, S. 121–122. – S. Weinmann 1981, 32.)

²⁶Isoz, 117–120.

²⁷Vgl. QVM A I, Nr. 17–18

²⁸Isoz, 130–132., Mona, 61–62., Papp 1984, 253., 257.

²⁹Vgl. Weinmann 1979a, 7.

³⁰Über seine literarischen Zusammenhänge s. Legány, 151–153., Pesovár, 49–54., Móži 1985, 201–203.; Zusammenfassung der Angaben, die sich auf den Gebrauch beziehen: Lányi–Martin–Pesovár, 5–35.

³¹Domokos P. P., 163–183.

³²Vgl. Major 1929b, 52.

³³Békefi, 503.

eigene Melodiewelt der Völker benutzt wurde. Die Musik konnte sogar von einem einzelnen Dudelsackspieler, von einem Pfeifer oder Geiger, eventuell einem Zimbalspieler geliefert werden, wer eben am Ort der Soldatenanwerbung zur Verfügung stand oder wen die Werber besorgen konnten. Eine der frühesten Angaben können wir in einem Brief vom 12. 5. 1734 an Sándor Károlyi lesen, wo vom Gebrauch einer türkischen Pfeife anlässlich einer Werbung die Rede ist: „Die türkische Pfeife Deiner Exzellenz hat Kapitän Imre Irányi zur Werbung mitgebracht.“³⁴ Und im Protokoll der Hauptversammlung des Somogyer Komitats im Jahre 1759 steht: „[...] Die in die Schenke zur Werbung herausgeschickten Beamten kamen mit Geigern an.“³⁵ Im Laufe des Jahrhunderts wird immer häufiger der musizierende Zigeuner erwähnt oder in Zeichnungen verewigt, dessen Kapelle aus drei bis vier Mitgliedern bestehen konnte (Primas, „Kontra“-Spieler, Bassgeiger und Zimbalist). Bei der Ausbildung neuen Tanzmusikstils spielten eben diese Zigeuner und besonders ihr Hauptinstrument, die Geige und ihre Spieltechnik, eine wesentliche Rolle.

Der Verbunkos als Tanz wird, nach unseren bisherigen Erkenntnissen, erstmals in einem Bericht aus dem Jahre 1779 erwähnt. In diesem Jahre erschien am Cäcilientag (22. November) der ganze kaiserliche Hof in Pressburg. Nach den kirchlichen Feiern gab der Graf Hadik eine Abendgesellschaft in seinem Palast, wo auch István Vay (der Patensohn Maria Terecias) „auf allgemeines Verlangen einen ungarischen Verbunkos tanzte.“³⁶ Neben der Notenabschrift bzw. im Titel noch später finden wir um 1800 diese Bezeichnung,³⁷ es scheint, dass diese Benennung nicht allgemein war. Wir können auch daran denken, dass, während der *Ungarische* (Tanz) – oder sein deutsches, französisches bzw. lateinisches Gegenstück – weder den Stil noch die engere Funktion der Tanzmusik bezeichnete, der *Verbunk(os)* unmittelbar auf die Rolle dieser Musik bei der Soldatenanwerbung hinwies, oder wenigstens auf den dort gebräuchlichen Werbungstanz und die Tanzmusik, die den gleichen Charakter trugen.³⁸ Diesen Tanz kannte man in breiten Kreisen und unterschied ihn von anderen ungarischen Tänzen. Mihály Csokonai Vitéz (1773–1805) gedachte seiner (1799) so: „Der wahre ungarische Tanz, der langsame Verbunkos, den unsere [...] Vorfahren [...] mit schönerem und würdigerem Ausdruck den adligen Tanz nannten.“³⁹ Von den Musikanten seines lustigen Epos liess er sogar die Lieblingsweise des Palatinus spielen: „... Isaak lässt seine Musik ertönen, und er spielt die Weise des Palatinus.“⁴⁰

Zurückkehrend zu den zwei Tanzformen, zum Vergleich der Musik von Heiduckentanz und Werbungstanz, müssen wir betonen: unsere Feststellungen können wir nur auf verhältnismässig wenig authentische Musikaufzeichnungen gründen. Es ist auffallend, dass sich dem Heiduckentanz mit geradem Takt noch in den späteren Abschriften auch eine Proportion anschliesst, was eine viel früher existierende und in Europa allgemein verbreitete instrumentale

³⁴ „Az Excell[enci]ád Török sípját Irányi Imre kapitány Uram az Verbungra ki vitte volt.” Staatsarchiv, Depositen der Familie Károlyi, Miss. János Jasztrabszky (Sammlung des MTA ZtInt).

³⁵ „... A kocsmába a verbungra kiküldött kishírák hegedősökkel érkeztek.” Pesovár, 45.

³⁶ „... közkívánságra egy magyar verbunkost táncolt el.” Vay, 37. Vgl. Szabolcsi 1961, 90.

³⁷ S. Antal Seyfried: Verbunkos Tánc (Ungarischer Werbungs Tanz), in J. Traegs Verzeichnis v. 1799 (S. 172, Nr. 193), Weinmann 1973; vgl. QVM A I, Nr. 30.

³⁸ Vgl. Papp 1976a, 229.

³⁹ „Az igaz magyar tánc, a lassú verbunkos, amit b[oldog] eml[ékű] eleink [...] szebb és méltóbb kifejezéssel nemeses táncnak neveztek.” Dorottya II. Buch, Anm. 31. S. Pesovár, 56.

⁴⁰ „Rá rándítja Izsák pengő muzsikáját,
S a palatinusnak elkezdí nótáját.”

Zitiert Sárosi 1977, 100.; vgl. Szabolcsi 1961, 118. Anm. 392 – S. Magyar táncok 1. (Verbunk a la Palatin) in unserer Mitteilung Nr. [84].

Praxis voraussetzt. Der Verbunkos kennt schon im frühesten Stadium seiner Entwicklung den Nachtanz mit ungeradem Takt nicht. Später schliesst sich dem ursprünglich langsamen, würdevollen Haupttanz – die mit diesem Titel bezeichneten Tänze hatten immer diesen Charakter – ein schneller (aber geradtaktiger, Zweivierteltakt) Tanz an, oder unter Einfluss der Wiener Instrumentalmusik ein *Trio* bzw. in der Praxis der ungarischen Volksorchester die sogenannte *Figura* (mit Codacharakter), welche meistens nicht thematisch ausgearbeitet ist, sondern harmonische Figurationen oder Sequenzfortschreitungen enthält. Bestimmte instrumentale Figurationen tauchen schon in der zweiten Hälfte des 17. Jahrhunderts in ungarischen Tänzen auf. Die Thematik um 1730 aufgezeichneter Weisen – nicht nur Tänzen, sondern anderer Melodien, die z. B. als Tafelmusiken dienten – nimmt hier und da die im Verbunkos üblichen Wendungen vorweg, und der Formenbestand unserer neuen Tanzmelodien erbt vom Heiduckentanz die Ungaresca-Form als eine seiner strukturellen Eigenarten. Gleichzeitig lassen diese Aufzeichnungen den Weg in Richtung der improvisationsartigen Gestaltung sowohl des prägnant punktierten Rhythmus als auch des sogenannten „Bokázó“ (Zusammenschlagen der Hacken beim Tanz) offen: aus gleichmässigen Achtel- oder Sechzehntelläufen hat der Zigeunergerger eine punktierte, mit „stumpfen“ und „scharfen“ Rhythmen gezierte ausdrucksvolle Melodie schaffen können und am Ende der Perioden durch immer leiser werdende Tonwiederholung einen im Belieben des Spielers liegenden Schluss.⁴¹ Wenn auch selten finden wir doch in früheren Handschriften Stücke, die Stilmerkmale des Verbunkos tragen. Darauf weisen einige mit Text versehene Lieder instrumentalen Charakters, die überraschend genauen Notierungen der sonst im direkten Vortrag hörbaren Ornamentierungen und der reichen barocken Verzierungen usw. hin. Offenbar unter Einwirkung der zeitgenössischen europäischen Kunstmusik sind später in die ungarischen Tänze die Triolenpassagen, mit Vorschlägen gefärbte abwärtsführende Skalenfolgen und harmonische Figurationen hineingelangt. Dies alles deutet auf die Offenheit des heimischen Musiklebens hin, spielten doch die Zigeunerorchester ausser „Ungarischem“ – nach Erwartung der Hörerschaft – auch andere Musik: Menuette, polnische Tänze usw. So konnte die Phraseologie der zeitgenössischen westlichen Kunstmusik nicht ohne Wirkung auf den Spielstil der Vortragenden bleiben.⁴² Die aufgeführten Stilmerkmale kommen natürlich nicht gleichmässig in jedem Tanz zur Geltung. Dies bezieht sich besonders auf stilisierte Tanzlieder bekannter Komponisten, wo in dem einen oder anderen die Synkope eine wichtigere Rolle spielt als der punktierte Rhythmus oder die „Bokázó“-Formel.⁴³ Auf die stilistischen Unsicherheiten der ersten Versuche der gebildeten Musiker wies F. P. Rigler Anfang der neunziger Jahre treffend hin. Er stellte fest, dass man sich bis dahin wenig mit der Pflege des ungarischen Tanzes (und seiner Musik) abgegeben hatte, da ein Ungar sich nicht mit Komponieren beschäftigt, und so nur das Spiel der Zigeunermusiker als Quelle dienen kann. „Nun haben es einige in Pest und Wien gewagt Ungarische zu schreiben; allem ihnen abwischte dabey das wahre charakteristische zu geschwinde, und man wuste am Ende nicht, ob sie einen Kosakischen oder Contretanz gemeint hatten.“⁴⁴

Vom ungarischen Tanz am Ende des Jahrhunderts gibt die Nummer 35 des 2. Jahrganges (1800) der Leipziger Allgemeinen Musikalischen Zeitung ein sowohl vom musikalischen wie tanzgeschichtlichen Gesichtspunkt aus interessantes Bild, wo der anonyme Verfasser – nach Ervin Major⁴⁵ wahrscheinlich der Pressburger Heinrich Klein – unsere Nationaltänze ausführ-

⁴¹Vgl. Papp 1976, 227.

⁴²Szabolcsi 1961, 99–100, Papp 1976, 240–243.

⁴³Papp 1976, 232.

⁴⁴F. P. Rigler: 12 Ungarische Tänze [...], Anmerkung §2. und 3. (S. in unserem Band: S. 367)

⁴⁵Major 1964, 226., 261.

lich darstellte. Wir geben den Text ganz wieder (unter Auslassung der Einführung des Redakteurs Friedrich Rochlitz und der Fussnoten).⁴⁶

Ueber die Nationaltänze der Ungarn

[...]

Der Ungar ist ein enthusiastischer Liebhaber der Musik. Er kann sich nicht entschliessen ruhig zu bleiben, sobald er eines von seinen National-Stücken spielen hört, sondern er ist sogleich in voller Bewegung, indem er entweder ein Lied nachtrillert, oder mit seinen Sporen und Händen den Takt schlägt. Soll ihm aber die Musik gefallen, so muss sie entweder heroisch-rauschend, oder mit schmelzenden Klagetönen erfüllt seyn (ein Zug, der jeder ursprünglich asiatischen Nation eigen zu seyn scheint).

Die Instrumente bey der ungarischen N[ational]-Musik sind gewöhnlich eine oder mehrere Violinen, eine Bassgeige und ein so genanntes Hackbrett (Zimbal). Andere Instrumente: Fagott, Oboe, Waldhorn u. a. findet man bey derselben nie. Selten findet sich eine geringere als drey Mann, und noch seltner eine grössere als 8 oder 10 Mann starke Truppe Musiker beysammen, von welchen immer der Eine, oder ein Paar erste Violin, ein Anderer den Bass, und die Uebrigen, den Zimbalisten ausgenommen, zweyte Violin spielen. Ist aber die Gesellschaft mehr als fünf Glieder stark, so spielt eines derselben die Variation des Textes nach Angabe seiner eigenen Phantasie, und bringt dadurch einige Mannigfaltigkeit in die sonst sehr einfachen Töne. Ich sage: in die einfachen Töne; denn kein Sätzchen aus den Anfangsgründen für Lehrlinge kann man sich so einfach denken, als es die Musik zu den ung[arischen] Nat[ional] T[änzen] ist. Den Grund hiervon suche ich darinnen, weil sie weder das Produkt eigentlicher Tonkünstler sind, noch in Noten gesetzt werden. Fast alle Stücke, die in den Zirkeln der N[ational] Ungarn gespielt werden, sind das augenblickliche Produkt der Phantasie. Da stellt sich nicht selten ein Mann, wenn ihm die Stücke der Musiker nicht gefallen, vor die Musiker hin und trillert ihnen die Töne, die ihm gerade einfallen, oder die er von andern Musikern hörte, so lang vor, und lässt sie sich einzeln so lange nachfiedeln, bis die Virtuosen aus denselben ein Ganzes heraus zu fiedeln vermögen. Hieraus kann man sich auch das Einförmige erklären, welches allen ung[arischen] Tänzen eigen ist. Man sieht daraus aber auch, woher es komme, dass ein und dasselbe Stück, von verschiedenen Gesellschaften gespielt, sehr verschiedenartige Modulationen hat. Bey so bewandten Umständen könnte nun freylich die National-Musik der Ungarn zu keiner Festigkeit gelangen, wenn nicht gute Tonkünstler sich Mühe gäben, dieselbe den Händen der rohesten Klasse von Menschen, der Zigeuner, zu entreissen. Wir können uns aber jetzt doch schon einige Männer rühmen, die sich um die Verbesserung und Vervollkommung der Nat[ional] Musik Verdienste erwerben und ein von solchen Männern componirtes Stück, gut gespielt, ist so empfindungsreich, und so hinreissend schön, dass ich wenig andere N[ational] Stücke damit vergleichen kann. Ich lege ein Paar Stücke bey, zum Theil um das eben Gesagte zu bestätigen, zum Theil aber auch um dadurch auch dasjenige zu erläutern, was ich für diesesmal über die N[ational] Musik der Ungarn sagen will.

Es ist für den Tonkünstler, der Nationaltänze richtig beurtheilen will, ein vorzügliches Erforderniss, dass er vorerst die Hauptzüge in dem Charakter der Nation wohl kenne, deren Musik er vor sich hat.

Der Ungar ist wie der Spanier, stolz, und dünkt sich zur ersten Nation auf dem Erdboden zu gehören. Vorzüglich aber äussert er diesen Stolz durch seine majestätische Stellung, und durch seinen gesetzten, festen Schritt – zwey Eigenthümlichkeiten, welche man auch dem Viehhirten, der nie eine Stadt sieht, nicht absprechen kann, die man aber vorzüglich an dem schönen Gardisten, an dem fast durchgehends gut gewachsenen Edelmann, und an dem Soldaten nicht verkennt.

Seine Kleider, die den schlanken Körperbau genau bezeichnen und den vortheilhaften Eindruck desselben erheben, nähren seinen Stolz, und sind so national, dass er in der Kleidung eines Deutschen (seltner in der eines Engländers) eine elende Rolle spielt. Ferner ist der Ungar von Natur sehr feurig und zum Helden geschaffen; aber dabey dennoch so ganz Gefühl, dass er sehr leicht ist, seinen Willen, auch für die grössten Aufopferungen, zu stimmen. Die Geschichte der Maria Theresia und auch unsers Franz liefern Belege genug zur Bestätigung des hier Gesagten. Diesem Zuge aus seinem

⁴⁶ *Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung*, Zweiter Jahrgang, Nr. 35. Leipzig 28. V. 1800, Spalte 611–616. Den Text veröffentlichte (nicht ganz getreu) Bertalan Fabó: *A magyar népdal zenei fejlődése* [Die musikalische Entwicklung des ungarischen Volksliedes], Budapest 1908, 232–234.

Charakter sind nun alle Volkslieder und Volkstänze angemessen. Alle nähren seinen Stolz, indem ihre Rhythmen Stellungen und Schritte erlauben, ihre Melodien sie verlangen – Stellungen und Schritte, welche ganz der Ausdruck jenes Stolzes sind. Alle diese Melodien sind bey Gravität, doch auch so schmelzend, dass der National-Ungar ohnmöglich gleichgültig bleiben kann, wenn eines seiner Volkslieder gesungen oder einer seiner N[ational] Tänze gespielt wird. Und eben in der Verbindung jener beyden Eigenschaften unterscheiden sich unsere N[ational] Tänze von jedem andern Tanz; und ich glaube behaupten zu können, keine Menuett, kein deutscher, kein Contretanz u. s. w. ist so ausdrucksvoll, so heroisch und zugleich zart, bey aller Einfachheit, als der ungarische N[ational] Tanz.

Seine Melodie gehet grösstentheils in der weichen (Moll-) Tonart einher. Wenn N[ational] Stücke auch wirklich in der harten (Dur-) Tonart ihren Anfang nehmen, so weichen sie doch sehr bald, und zwar in die entferntesten weichen Tonart aus, und ihre Wirkung ist dann die der ausdrucksvollsten Harmonie. Der Gang der Melodie hat darin meistentheils einige Aehnlichkeit mit den englischen Tänzen, dass die Einschnitte und Absätze auf kurze Takttheile fallen. Nur in einigen Fällen geht es an, dass man im Niederschlage verzögern kann, wenn im Aufschlage angefangen wird. Uebrigens sind alle N[ational] T[änze] entweder *Langsame*, die man sehr artig Werbungstänze nennt; oder *Geschwinde*, die Zigeuner- oder Volkstänze heissen. Von beyden lege ich ein Paar bey.

Der Ungar beschreibt bey seinen Tänzen immer einen Zirkel. Bey dem Werbungstanz stellen sich blos die Mannspersonen in einem Kreis an, machen nach Massgabe der Töne verschiedene, aber meistens gut in die Augen fallende gemässigte Figuren mit den Füßen und schlagen mit ihren klingenden Sporen, und mit den Händen, den Takt so ordentlich, dass dadurch selten der Wohlklang der Töne gestöhrt, wohl aber das Pathetische des Tanzes merklich erhoben wird. An den geschwinden Tänzen nimmt auch das schöne Geschlecht Theil. Hier beobachtet der Tänzer die nämliche Gewohnheit mit Händen und Füßen und macht fast eben die Figuren, wie bey dem erstern, nur verhältnissmässig geschwinder, und mit einigen Drehern verbunden. Das Frauenzimmer steht ihm mit dem Gesichte zugekehrt gegenüber, die eine oder wohl beyde Hände in die Seite gestemmt, und den Blick auf die Füße des Tänzers gerichtet, der ihren Gang, ihre Stellungen und Wendungen, durch seine eigenen Figuren leitet. Zuweilen nähern sich beyde tanzende Personen einander, der Mann umfasst die Taille der Tänzerin, indess diese ihre Hände auf seine Achseln legt, und so drehen sie sich eine Weile in der Runde herum. Ein andermal aber dreht sich das Frauenzimmer, auf das Zeichen des Tänzers mit der Hand, allein, welche Stellung eine der schönsten im Tanze ist. Ich freue mich immer, wenn ich eine schlanke Blondine – mit ihrem kleinen Kopfpütze, wo oft vier bis sechs niedliche Haarflechten um eine silberne Nadel gewunden sind, oder deren Locken natürlich über die Schultern fallen, deren enges, mit Gold reich geziertes Mieder die schöne Taille bezeichnet, und deren runde Röcke, die am untersten Rande meistens mit einer Borde besetzt sind, und nicht bis zur Ferse reichen – und die schönen Füßen, welche sich beym Drehen eben nicht missgünstig zeigen, sehe.

Der Hinweis des obigen Textes bezieht sich auf die vier Tänze, die der Autor des Artikels aus der Tanzfolge des schon früher verstorbenen Rigler ausgewählt hatte und die er in der Notenbeilage der Zeitung veröffentlichte. Aber warum erschien der Name des Komponisten nicht? Vermutlich deswegen, weil er nicht nur als Zeitgenosse Riglers, sondern als mit ihm in einer Stadt lebender persönlicher Bekannter gut wusste, dass die Stücke nicht originale Kompositionen waren, sondern Bearbeitungen, was Rigler selbst in seinen Einleitungszeilen hervorhob.⁴⁷ Tatsächlich kommt nicht nur einer seiner Tänze in anderen Sammlungen vor, folglich können sie zweifelsohne als Gemeingut betrachtet werden. Was die Qualität der Bearbeitungen betrifft, können wir sie mit Recht zu den besten uns erhaltenen Dokumenten aus der Zeit der neunziger Jahre rechnen. Die Tanzmelodien der Folge zeigen typische Merkmale des Verbunkos, ihre Aufzeichnung erscheint authentisch. Mit der letzten Feststellung wollen wir den bewussten Eingriff des Komponisten nicht ausschliessen, auch nicht die Möglichkeit des Willens zum Verbessern. Der Charakter der Begleitung ist, obschon ihre Harmonien die gewohnten sind, in der Ausarbeitung wesentlich anspruchsvoller als der Durchschnitt der Begleitungen in damaligen Sammlungen: der Bearbeiter machte dem Anfänger oder den Liebhabern kein Zuge-

⁴⁷S. in unserem Band: S. 367.

ständnis. Diese letztere Absicht, Einfachheit um jeden Preis, hat mehrere Tanzfolgen um ihren repräsentativen Charakter gebracht und uns darum, ihre ursprüngliche Form heute noch geniessen zu können.

Die hier erscheinenden Tänze und Tanzfolgen gelangten als Ergebnis einer Auswahl in den Band. Unsere Hände waren von vornherein durch einen Ausgabengesichtspunkt der *Musicalia Danubiana* gebunden, d. h. wir veröffentlichen nicht einzelne Tänze oder Tänze einiger Komponisten in kritischer Ausgabe, eventuell mit ihren Varianten zusammen, sondern das volle Material Quellenwerter Sammlungen. Deswegen konnten also Sammlungen, die ausser ungarischen Tänzen auch anderen musikalischen Stoff enthalten, nicht in Betracht kommen. Der vernünftige Umfang der Bände schränkte auch die Auswahl ein; die grosse Menge der alten ungarischen Tanzmusik könnte voraussichtlich viele Bände füllen. Jetzt, bei unserer ersten Auswahl, bevorzugten wir die anonymen Kompositionen, obwohl wir bei einigen publizierten Quellen den Verfasser kennen. Zu den letzteren gehört der schon erwähnte Joseph Bengraf, dem wir ausser seinem *Ballet Hongrois* die erste im Druck erschienene Tanzfolge (*XII Magyar Tánczok* [1784], 1790) verdanken können (in unserer Ausgabe Nr. 1). Von den in Pressburg tätigen Komponisten veröffentlichen wir von Zimmermann, — vorausgesetzt, er ist identisch mit dem Kapellmeister des Fürstprimas József Batthyány und Domorganisten Anton Zimmermann (1741–1781) —, die in Handschriften verbreitete Folge mit dem Titel *12 Zingaresi* (Nr. 3) sowie Rigers Werke (Nr. 4). Unter den Wienern fiel unsere Wahl auf den polnischstämmigen Stanisław Ossowski (Nr. 2), über den wir im wesentlichen überhaupt nichts wissen, und den Flötenvirtuosen Karl Kreith (Nr. 5). Die für zwei Flöten geschriebenen Tänze des letzteren sind gute Beispiele einesteils dafür, wie eine Anhäufung stilistischer Merkmale des Verbunkos (in diesem Falle der „Bokázó“) eine gekünstelte Wirkung auf die Komposition haben kann, sowie andererseits für isolierte, zum Variieren und zur spontanen handschriftlichen Verbreitung absolut nicht verführende Stücke. Wir gingen jene Komponisten völlig über, die auch mehrere Tanzfolgen komponiert haben; so den Kaschauer József Kossovits, den Pressburger Franz Tost und den in seiner Zeit sehr populären und fruchtbaren Wiener Meister Ferdinand Kauer, desweiteren von den Dilettanten den Pressburger Anwalt Adam Berner und den Staatsrat Baron Johannes Schilson. Ferner die bedeutendsten Meister des Verbunkos um 1800: Bihari, Csermák und Lavotta; ihre Tanzstücke verdienen eine gesonderte kritische Ausgabe.

Wir hielten es für wichtiger, dass endlich in grösserer Zahl die Wissenschaftler den Stoff in Händen haben, der, auch unseren Anmerkungen nach, zum Variieren geeignet und in weiten Kreisen populär war, den man oft kopierte und spielte. Derartige Werke beinhalten eine Folge von Tanzstücken, die nach dem Spiel der Galantaer Zigeuner aufgezeichnet und mit einer Klavierbegleitung versehen worden waren (Nr. 11), sowie die Hefte *Originelle Ungarische Nationaltänze* (Nr. 12–15), die ähnlichen Charakters sind. Das Erscheinungsjahr des vierten Heftes der letzteren (1810–11) ist die Zeitgrenze für unsere Veröffentlichung. In einigen Sammlungen mit Stücken zu vier Händen (Nr. 16) oder Streichtrios (Nr. 17) finden wir Transkriptionen früher erschienener Tänze. Die handschriftlichen Kopien, die in Wiener Bibliotheken gefunden wurden und die mit einer Ausnahme bis heute unveröffentlicht sind, stellen ebensolches Gemeingut dar. Es sind die laut Titel 1788 zusammengestellten *Contredanses Hongraises* (Nr. 6), die *Zingarese* (1792?, Nr. 7), die *11 Hongroises* (Nr. 8) und die *Magyar Tánczok* (Nr. 10). In deren Verwandtschaftskreis könnte man die von Péter Pál Domokos schon früher veröffentlichte Handschrift *Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus* stellen.⁴⁸ Die *Ungarische* (Nr. 9) enthalten von ihnen abweichendes Material, ihre Beziehungen sind bis heute nicht aufgeklärt. Die Ausnahme, auf die wir hinweisen, sind die früher Joseph Haydn zugeschriebenen *8 Zingarese*. Diese Folge bereitete O. E. Deutsch noch 1931 zum Druck vor, und sie gelangte als authentische Komposition ins Hoboken-Werkverzeichnis. J. Traeg annoncierte die Tänze 1792 in der *Wie-*

⁴⁸Domokos P. P., 25–40.

ner Zeitung.⁴⁹ Haydns Urheberschaft bezweifelte schon Ervin Major⁵⁰ mit Hinblick auf den primitiven Satz, und seine Argumente können wir auch heute akzeptieren. Einige Weisen kommen überdies in anderen zeitgenössischen Quellen vor. Es ist aber sehr wahrscheinlich, dass die Aufzeichnungen der Tanzmelodien zusammen mit anderen Handschriften ähnlichen Inhalts im Besitz Haydns waren, und wir können die Hypothese wagen, dass die Notenblätter auf irgendeine Weise während des Londoner Aufenthalts des Meisters zu einem tüchtigen Verleger gelangten, der zu den Melodien eine leichte Begleitung verfassen liess und sie, unter Ausnutzung von Haydns Ruf und Popularität, vervielfältigt in den Handel brachte.⁵¹

Mit der Veröffentlichung dieser Werke möchten wir nicht nur der Musikwissenschaft dienen. Der grösste Teil von ihnen verdient (auch) in ihrer ursprünglichen Form, in den Blutkreislauf unseres Musiklebens aufgenommen zu werden; die weniger geglückten Sätze warten auf Eingriffe von künstlerischem Wert durch unsere Komponisten. Wir wollen hoffen, dass die Musikpädagogik auch Mittel und Wege findet, diese Tanzstücke für ihre Ziele zu verwenden.

Der Verfasser und der Verlag sagen allen Institutionen Dank, die uns Musikhandschriften und seltene Drucke in Form von Mikrofilm oder Fotokopie usw. zur Verfügung stellten, unsere Untersuchungen ermöglichten und der Veröffentlichung der Werke zustimmten. So den Leitungen des *Archivs der Brüder-Unität* (Herrnhut), des *Archivs der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Wien*, der *Fürstlich Oettingen-Wallerstein'schen Bibliothek* (Harburg bei Donauwörth), der *Helikon-Bibliothek* (Keszthely), der *Bibliothek der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften* (Budapest), der *Musikabteilung der Nationalbibliothek Széchényi* (Budapest), der *Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek* (Wien) und der *Wiener Stadt- und Landesbibliothek*.

⁴⁹Weinmann 1981, 32. Erscheint auch im Verzeichnis von Traeg 1799. (Nr. 187); S. Weinmann 1973, 171.

⁵⁰Major 1936, 9–10.

⁵¹Vgl. Szabolcsi 1960, 492–493., Thomas, 20.

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Abkürzungen

- ABU Archiv der Brüder-Unität, Herrnhut (Deutsche Demokratische Republik)
- AGM Archiv der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde in Wien
- BB Kvt. A Bartók Béla Zeneművészeti Szakközépiskola könyvtára [Bibliothek des Konservatoriums Béla Bartók], Budapest
- GuM *S. Literatur*
- Helikon Helikon Könyvtár [Helikon Bibliothek], Keszthely (Ungarn)
- koll. Kolligatum
- LAMS Literárny Archiv Matice Slovenskej, Martin (Tschechoslowakei)
- Mel. (nur) Melodie
- Mf. Mikروفilm
- MTAK A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Könyvtára [Bibliothek der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften], Budapest
- MTA ZtInt A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Zenetudományi Intézete [Musikwissenschaftliches Institut der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften], Budapest
- MZK *S. Literatur*
- OSzK Zt Országos Széchényi Könyvtár, Zeneműtár [Nationalbibliothek Széchényi, Musikabteilung], Budapest
- OeWBibl Fürstlich Oettingen-Wallerstein'sche Bibliothek, Schloss Harburg, Harburg bei Donauwörth (Bundesrepublik Deutschland)
- ÖNB Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien
- Pl.-Nr. Plattennummer (Verlagszeichen)
- PHÁ *S. Literatur*
- QVM A I, II *S. Literatur*
- RISM Répertoire international des sources musicales
- StLB Wiener Stadt- und Landesbibliothek
- Tud. Gyűjt. Tudományos Gyűjtemény [Wissenschaftliche Sammlung]
- ZL *S. Literatur*

Facsimiles

XII. Magyar Tántzok
Klavircembalomra Valók

Componáltá

Bengraf Josef

XII. Danses Hongroises

Pour le Clavecin ou Piano-Forte

Composées

par Joseph Bengraf

à Vienne chez Artaria Comp^{te}

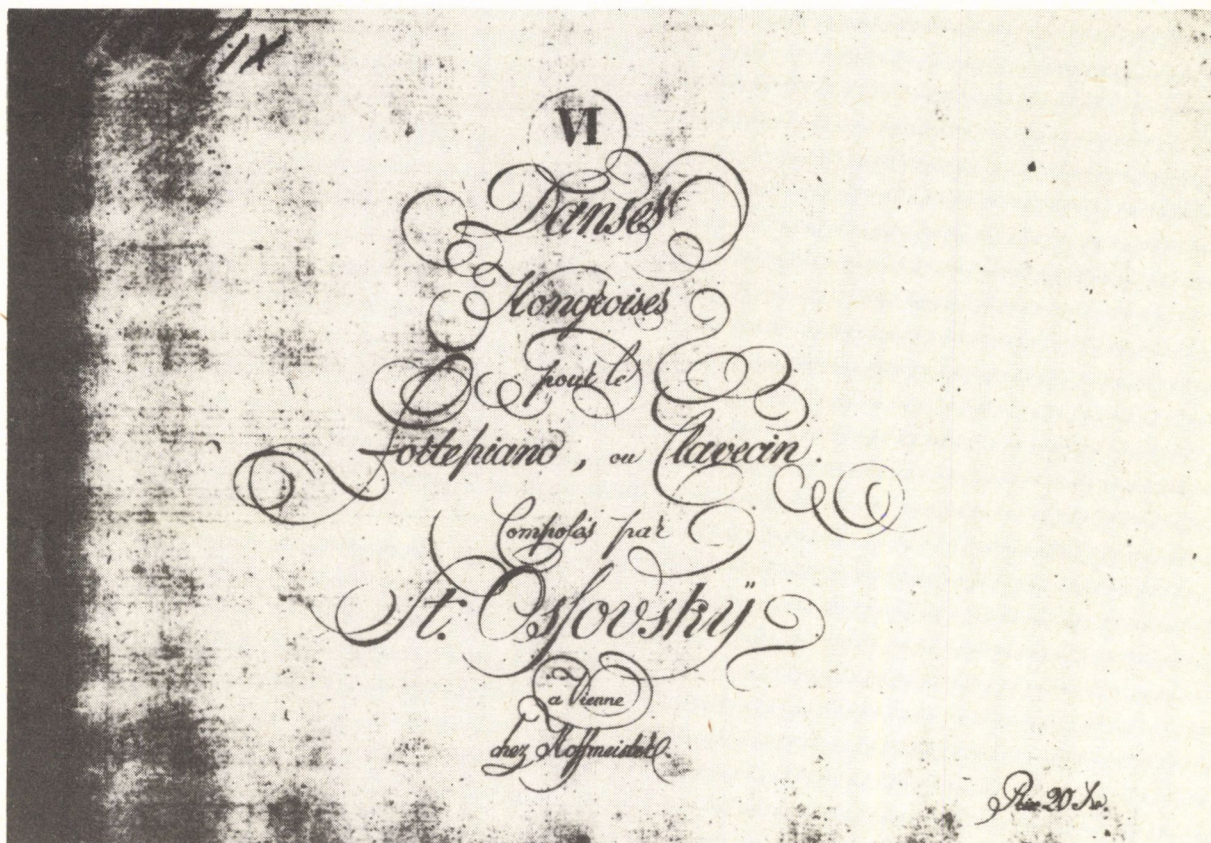
30. 228.

Coll. 5.

1. Bengraf: 12 Magyar Tántzok. Címlap / Title page / Titelblatt

The image shows two systems of musical notation for piano. The first system is labeled 'I.' and 'Lisjan - Adagio.' It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system is labeled 'II.' and 'Fajien - Allegro.' It also consists of two staves: a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

2. Bengraf: 12 Magyar Tántzok.



3. Ossowski: VI Danses Hongroises. Cím lap / Title page / Titelblatt

The image displays a page of musical notation for two dances. The first dance, labeled 'N° V.', consists of two staves of music. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef, both in 2/4 time. It features a complex, rhythmic melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f). The second dance, labeled 'N° VI.', also consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef, both in 2/4 time. It features a more rhythmic, chordal accompaniment. Dynamics include piano (p) and fortissimo (ff). The notation is dense and characteristic of Chopin's style.

4. Ossowski: VI Danses Hongroises.



5. Zimmermann: 12 Zingaresi.



6. Zingarese.

2

Allegro
Poco marcato

7. Rigler: 12 ungarische Tänze.

x

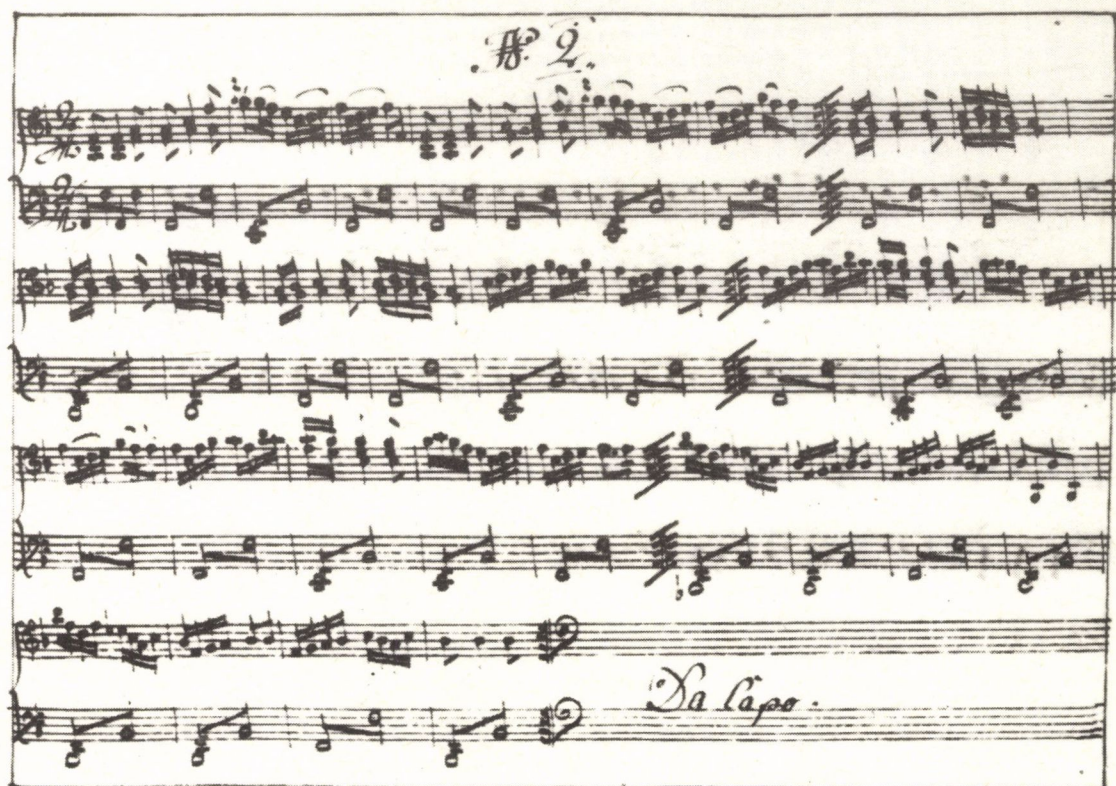
Nem igem Lass'an.

No. II.
Poco Adagio.

8. Rigler, in: Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung 1800, No. II.



9. Contredanses Hongraises. Címlap / Titel page / Titelblatt



10. Contredanses Hongroises.

Handwritten musical score for '11. 11 Hongroises.' The score is written on ten staves, organized into two systems of five staves each. The first system is marked with a large '7' on the left. The second system is marked with a large '8' on the left. The music is in 2/4 time and features a complex, rhythmic melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The notation includes various ornaments and slurs, characteristic of 18th-century manuscript notation.

11. 11 Hongroises.

Handwritten musical score for '12. Ungarische.' The score is written on ten staves, organized into two systems of five staves each. The music is in 2/4 time and features a complex, rhythmic melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The notation includes various ornaments and slurs, characteristic of 18th-century manuscript notation.

12. Ungarische.

13. Magyar táncok.

Z w e y t e r S a t z .

Die begleitenden Nachschlagnoten werden durchaus stärker gespielt .

Andante.

Verbunkos

Nº 45.

14. „Galántai táncok”

804/VIII

22

Originelle
Ungarische Nationaltänze
für das Clavier
1. Heft

N^o 281

Wien

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15. Originelle ... 1. Első kiadás címlapja / Title page of the first edition / Titelblatt der ersten Ausgabe

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1^{te} Heft

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16. Originelle ... 1. Második kiadás címlapja / Title page of the second edition / Titelblatt der zweiten Ausgabe

A musical score for a four-hand piano piece. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system is marked with a '9' and a 'dot' above the first staff. The second system is marked with a '10' and a 'p' below the second staff. The third system is marked with an '11'. The fourth system is marked with a '12' and a 'p' below the second staff. The fifth system is marked with a 'p' below the first staff, an 'f' below the second staff, and the words 'non' and 'Fine' at the end. The music features intricate patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and complex rhythmic figures.

17. Originelle ... zu 4 Hände.

A musical score for 'Ungarische Tänze 1808 ... pour le Piano-Forte.' It consists of three systems of two staves each. The first system is labeled 'Nº 4.' and features a 'f' dynamic marking. The second system is labeled 'Nº 5.' and features a 'p' dynamic marking. The third system features a 'f' dynamic marking. The music is characterized by rhythmic patterns and melodic lines typical of Hungarian folk music. At the bottom center of the page, the year '1958.' is printed.

18. Ungarische Tänze 1808 ... pour le Piano-Forte.

FLAUTO PRIMO.

Andantino
Maestoso.

440

19. Kreith: VI Original ungarische Tänze.

1

Joseph Bengraf:
12 magyar tánc / 12 danses hongroises

1

Lassan - Adagio

[1]

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 7/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The right hand continues the melodic development with some grace notes, and the left hand maintains the quarter-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measures 10 and 11 feature a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand, marked with a tilde (~). The left hand continues with quarter notes.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The right hand has a more active melodic line with sixteenth notes, while the left hand continues with quarter notes.

2

Frissen - Allegro

[2]

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 7/4 time. The right hand has a more active melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a chromatic descent in measure 7. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The right hand continues the melodic line with eighth notes and a chromatic descent in measure 10. The left hand features a pattern of beamed eighth notes with a slur, creating a rhythmic accompaniment.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and a chromatic descent in measure 14. The left hand continues with the beamed eighth note accompaniment.

3

Lassan - Adagio

[3]

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and a chromatic descent in measure 18. The left hand features a pattern of beamed eighth notes with a slur, creating a rhythmic accompaniment.

5

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and a chromatic descent in measure 22. The left hand continues with the beamed eighth note accompaniment.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes with some slurs.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand continues the melodic development with more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs. The left hand maintains a consistent accompaniment.

4

Frissen - Allegro

[4]

Musical score for measures 17-20, marked with a repeat sign [4]. The tempo is 'Frissen - Allegro'. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs, and the left hand accompaniment is consistent with the previous section.

5

Musical score for measures 21-24. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and some chromaticism. The left hand accompaniment remains steady.

9

Musical score for measures 25-28. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and some chromaticism. The left hand accompaniment remains steady.

43

Musical score for measures 43-46. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a final quarter note. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

5

Frissen - Allegro

[5]

Musical score for measures 47-50. The piece is in G minor (two flats) and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and a final quarter note. The left hand features a bass line with eighth notes and a final chord with a sharp sign.

5

Musical score for measures 51-54. The piece is in G minor (two flats) and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and a final quarter note. The left hand features a bass line with eighth notes and a final chord.

9

Musical score for measures 55-58. The piece is in G minor (two flats) and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and a final quarter note. The left hand features a bass line with eighth notes and a final chord.

13

Musical score for measures 59-62. The piece is in G minor (two flats) and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and a final quarter note. The left hand features a bass line with eighth notes and a final chord.

6

Frissen - Allegro

[6]

Musical notation for exercise 6, measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

5

Musical notation for exercise 6, measures 5-8. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand maintains the quarter-note accompaniment.

9

Musical notation for exercise 6, measures 9-12. The right hand shows a change in melodic direction, and the left hand continues with quarter notes.

13

Musical notation for exercise 6, measures 13-16. The right hand concludes with a final melodic phrase, and the left hand ends with quarter notes.

7

Lassan - Adagio

[7]

Musical notation for exercise 7, measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The melody in the treble staff features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and accents. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The melody in the treble staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and accents. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The melody in the treble staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and accents. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

8

Frissen - Allegro

[8]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of the section 'Frissen - Allegro'. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 2/4. The melody in the treble staff features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8 of the section 'Frissen - Allegro'. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 2/4. The melody in the treble staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The melody in the treble clef consists of quarter notes and eighth notes, with some slurs. The bass clef accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern with occasional chords and slurs.

15

Musical score for measures 15-18. The key signature has two sharps. The melody continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The bass clef accompaniment maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

9

Frissen - Allegro

[9]

Musical score for measures 9-12 of the piece 'Frissen - Allegro'. The key signature has two sharps. The melody is more active, featuring sixteenth-note runs. The bass clef accompaniment consists of chords and eighth notes.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The melody features sixteenth-note runs. The bass clef accompaniment consists of chords and eighth notes.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The melody features sixteenth-note runs with some accidentals (flats). The bass clef accompaniment consists of chords and eighth notes.

43

Musical score for measures 43-46. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. Measure 43 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns with slurs and a flat sign above the second measure. The bass line consists of quarter notes and eighth notes.

10

Frissen - Allegro

[10]

Musical score for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns with slurs. The bass line consists of quarter notes and eighth notes.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. Measure 5 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns with slurs. The bass line consists of quarter notes and eighth notes.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. Measure 9 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns with slurs. The bass line consists of quarter notes and eighth notes.

15

Musical score for measures 13-16. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. Measure 13 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns with slurs. The bass line consists of quarter notes and eighth notes.

11

Frissen - Allegro

[11]

The first system of exercise 11 consists of two staves. The right-hand staff (treble clef) features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents, starting with a quarter rest followed by eighth notes. The left-hand staff (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

The second system of exercise 11 continues the piece. The right-hand staff shows a continuation of the eighth-note pattern, with some notes beamed together. The left-hand staff maintains the accompaniment.

The third system of exercise 11 introduces a more complex rhythmic pattern in the right-hand staff, featuring sixteenth notes and eighth notes. The left-hand staff continues with the accompaniment.

The fourth system of exercise 11 concludes the piece. The right-hand staff features a final flourish of eighth notes. The left-hand staff ends with a few chords.

12

Jgen frissen - Presto

[12]

The first system of exercise 12 consists of two staves. The right-hand staff (treble clef) begins with a quarter rest followed by eighth notes. The left-hand staff (bass clef) features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. Measure 5: Treble clef has a quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter rest, quarter note G4. Bass clef has a quarter note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note C4. Measure 6: Treble clef has eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, eighth notes D5, C5, B4, A4. Bass clef has a quarter note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note C4. Measure 7: Treble clef has eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, eighth notes D5, C5, B4, A4. Bass clef has a quarter note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note C4. Measure 8: Treble clef has a quarter note G4, quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5. Bass clef has a quarter note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note C4.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9: Treble clef has quarter notes G4, A4, quarter notes B4, C5. Bass clef has a half note G3-A3. Measure 10: Treble clef has quarter notes G4, A4, quarter notes B4, C5. Bass clef has a half note G3-A3. Measure 11: Treble clef has quarter notes G4, A4, quarter notes B4, C5. Bass clef has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note C4. Measure 12: Treble clef has quarter notes G4, A4, quarter notes B4, C5. Bass clef has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note C4.

15

Musical notation for measures 15-18. Measure 15: Treble clef has quarter notes G4, A4, quarter notes B4, C5. Bass clef has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note C4. Measure 16: Treble clef has eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, eighth notes D5, C5, B4, A4. Bass clef has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note C4. Measure 17: Treble clef has eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, eighth notes D5, C5, B4, A4. Bass clef has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note C4. Measure 18: Treble clef has quarter notes G4, A4, quarter notes B4, C5. Bass clef has a half note G3, quarter note A3, quarter note B3, quarter note C4.

2

Stanisław Ossowski: 6 danses hongroises

1

[13]

Musical notation for system 1, measures 1-4. The piece is in 7/8 time with a key signature of one flat. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning.

Musical notation for system 2, measures 5-8. This system continues the melodic and accompanimental patterns from the previous system, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical notation for system 3, measures 9-12. The right hand part becomes more complex with sixteenth-note patterns, and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking is used. The left hand continues with a rhythmic accompaniment.

Musical notation for system 4, measures 13-16. This system returns to a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a melodic line with slurs and accents, similar to the first system, concluding with a double bar line and repeat dots.

2

[14]

Musical notation for system 5, measures 17-20. The right hand has a melodic line with a final accent, and the left hand provides a simple accompaniment. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment of chords and single notes.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. Measure 9 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs and accents, and the left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

15

Musical score for measures 15-18. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment pattern.

3

[15]

dolce

Musical score for measures 15-18, marked *dolce*. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

5

Musical score for measures 19-22. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. Measure 9 starts with a repeat sign and a forte (f) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand continues with melodic patterns, including a half-note chord in measure 13 and a final quarter rest in measure 16. The left hand maintains its accompaniment with chords and rests.

4

[16]

Musical score for measures 16-19. The key signature changes to D major (two sharps) and the time signature changes to 2/4. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand plays a simple accompaniment.

5

Musical score for measures 19-22. The right hand continues with melodic patterns, ending with a piano (p) dynamic in measure 22. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

9

Musical score for measures 22-25. The right hand features melodic lines with slurs and ties, ending with a quarter rest in measure 25. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords.

15

Musical score for measures 15-18. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

5

[17]

Musical score for measures 17-20. The piece is in B minor (two flats) and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present.

5

Musical score for measures 21-24. The piece is in B minor (two flats) and 2/4 time. Both hands feature eighth-note patterns with slurs. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present.

9

Musical score for measures 25-28. The piece is in B minor (two flats) and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

6

[18]

Musical score for measures 29-32. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. Measure 5 features a treble clef with a melodic line of eighth notes and a bass clef with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measures 6-8 continue the melodic and harmonic patterns, with measure 8 ending with a double bar line.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The melodic line in the treble clef continues with eighth-note patterns, while the bass clef accompaniment remains consistent. Measure 12 concludes the system with a double bar line.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The melodic line continues its eighth-note ascent and descent. The bass clef accompaniment provides a rhythmic foundation. Measure 16 ends with a double bar line.

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Measure 17 begins with a forte (**ff**) dynamic marking. The melodic line features a half-note chord in the first two measures, followed by eighth-note patterns. The bass clef accompaniment continues with eighth notes. Measure 20 ends with a double bar line.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The melodic line continues with eighth-note patterns and half-note chords. The bass clef accompaniment remains active with eighth notes. Measure 24 ends with a double bar line.

3

Zimmermann: Zingaresi

1

[19]

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note runs and rests. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and some eighth-note patterns.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. This system continues the melodic and harmonic patterns established in the first system.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The right hand introduces a key signature change with a sharp sign (F#) in the second measure of this system.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The melodic line continues with eighth-note runs and rests, maintaining the key signature.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note runs and rests. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and some eighth-note patterns. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

21

Musical notation for system 1, measures 21-24. Treble clef, 2/4 time. Right hand: eighth-note runs with accents. Left hand: chords with slurs.

2

[20]

Musical notation for system 2, measures 20-23. Treble clef, 2/4 time. Right hand: eighth-note runs. Left hand: chords with slurs.

5

Musical notation for system 3, measures 24-27. Treble clef, 2/4 time. Right hand: eighth-note runs with a sharp. Left hand: chords with slurs.

3

[21]

Musical notation for system 4, measures 28-31. Treble clef, 2/4 time. Right hand: eighth-note runs with triplets. Left hand: chords with slurs.

5

Musical notation for system 5, measures 32-35. Treble clef, 2/4 time. Right hand: eighth-note runs. Left hand: chords with slurs.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Treble clef has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass clef has a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Treble clef has a melodic line with eighth notes and a fermata. Bass clef has a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

4

[22]

Musical notation for measures 22-25. Treble clef has a melodic line with eighth notes and a fermata. Bass clef has a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

5

Musical notation for measures 26-29. Treble clef has a melodic line with eighth notes and a fermata. Bass clef has a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

9

Musical notation for measures 30-33. Treble clef has a melodic line with eighth notes and a fermata. Bass clef has a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand features a rapid sixteenth-note scale, while the left hand plays a steady accompaniment of chords.

5

[23]

Musical score for measures 17-20. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the left hand provides harmonic support with chords.

5

Musical score for measures 21-24. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment with eighth notes.

9

Musical score for measures 25-28. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the left hand plays a steady accompaniment of chords.

13

Musical score for measures 29-32. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the left hand plays a steady accompaniment of chords.

6

[24]

5

9

13

7

[25]

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 7. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

8

[26]

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 15. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

5

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 19. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

9

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 23. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

13

Musical notation for measures 25-28. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 27. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

[27]

Musical notation for measures 27-31. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

5

Musical notation for measures 32-36. The right hand continues the melodic development with more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs. The left hand maintains a steady accompaniment.

9

Musical notation for measures 37-41. This section includes a repeat sign at the beginning of the right hand part. The melodic line shows further ornamentation and rhythmic variation.

15

Musical notation for measures 42-46. The right hand features a prominent sixteenth-note run. The piece concludes with a final cadence in both hands.

[28]

Musical notation for measures 47-51. The right hand begins with a rest followed by a melodic phrase. The left hand continues with a consistent accompaniment.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The right hand features a melody with eighth-note patterns and some sixteenth-note runs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation continues with similar melodic and harmonic patterns as the previous system.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the right hand.

11

[29]

Musical notation for measures 29-32. The key signature changes to one sharp (F#) and the time signature changes to 2/4. The right hand has a more active melodic line with sixteenth-note runs, while the left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

5

Musical notation for measures 33-36. The notation continues in the new key and time signature.

[30]

Musical score for measures 30-33. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 7/4 time. Measure 30 features a treble clef with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, and a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. Measure 31 has a treble clef with eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5 and a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. Measure 32 has a treble clef with eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5 and a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. Measure 33 has a treble clef with eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5 and a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2.

5

Musical score for measures 34-37. Measure 34 has a treble clef with a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, and a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. Measure 35 has a treble clef with eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5 and a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. Measure 36 has a treble clef with eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5 and a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. Measure 37 has a treble clef with eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5 and a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2.

9

Musical score for measures 38-41. Measure 38 has a treble clef with eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5 and a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. Measure 39 has a treble clef with eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5 and a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. Measure 40 has a treble clef with eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5 and a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. Measure 41 has a treble clef with eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5 and a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2.

15

Musical score for measures 42-45. Measure 42 has a treble clef with eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5 and a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. Measure 43 has a treble clef with eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5 and a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. Measure 44 has a treble clef with eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5 and a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2. Measure 45 has a treble clef with eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5 and a bass clef with a half note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2.

4

Franz Paul Rigler: 12 ungarische Tänze

I

Allegro maestoso

[31]

Musical score for measures 31-34. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 31 starts with a forte (f) dynamic and a slur over the right hand. A dynamic marking of piano (p) appears in measure 32. Measure 33 features a piano (p) dynamic and a slur over the right hand. Measure 34 continues with a piano (p) dynamic and a slur over the right hand.

5

Musical score for measures 35-38. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats. Measure 35 starts with a forte (f) dynamic and a slur over the right hand. Measure 36 continues with a forte (f) dynamic and a slur over the right hand. Measure 37 features a piano (p) dynamic and a slur over the right hand. Measure 38 continues with a piano (p) dynamic and a slur over the right hand.

9

Musical score for measures 39-42. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats. Measure 39 features a forte (f) dynamic and a slur over the right hand. Measure 40 continues with a forte (f) dynamic and a slur over the right hand. Measure 41 features a forte (f) dynamic and a slur over the right hand. Measure 42 continues with a forte (f) dynamic and a slur over the right hand.

13

Musical score for measures 43-46. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats. Measure 43 starts with a piano (p) dynamic and a slur over the right hand. Measure 44 continues with a piano (p) dynamic and a slur over the right hand. Measure 45 features a forte (f) dynamic and a slur over the right hand. Measure 46 continues with a forte (f) dynamic and a slur over the right hand.

17

Musical score for measures 47-50. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats. Measure 47 starts with a forte (f) dynamic and a slur over the right hand. Measure 48 continues with a forte (f) dynamic and a slur over the right hand. Measure 49 features a piano (p) dynamic and a slur over the right hand. Measure 50 continues with a piano (p) dynamic and a slur over the right hand.

* Ld. Kritikai megjegyzéseket / V. Notes / S. Kritischen Bericht

24

Measures 24-27. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. Measure 24 starts with a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 25 starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand features eighth-note patterns with slurs and accents. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

25

Measures 28-31. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. Measure 28 has a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 29 has a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand includes triplets and slurs. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

29

Measures 32-35. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. Measure 32 has a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand features eighth-note patterns with slurs and accents. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

35

Measures 36-39. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. Measure 36 has a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 37 has a crescendo (cresc.) dynamic. The right hand features eighth-note patterns with slurs and accents. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

37

Measures 40-43. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. Measure 40 has a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 41 has a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 42 has a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 43 has a forte (f) dynamic. The right hand features eighth-note patterns with slurs and accents. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

41

p

45

cresc.
f

2

Allegretto

[32]

f
p

5

f

9

p
f

14

p dolce *cresc.* *f*

3

Maestoso

[33]

f

5

p *tr*

9

f

13

p *f* *tr*

Coda

17

17

p

Musical score for measures 17-20. The piece is in a key with two flats and 4/4 time. Measure 17 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, including a triplet in measure 19. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

21

21

f

Musical score for measures 21-24. The right hand continues with a melodic line, featuring several triplet figures. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent with eighth notes. The piece concludes with a repeat sign in measure 24.

4

Moderato

[34]

5

[34]

p

f

Musical score for measures 5-8. The piece is in a key with two flats and 2/4 time. Measure 5 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, including a triplet in measure 6. The left hand features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes with accents. The dynamic changes to forte (*f*) in measure 7.

9

9

f

tr

Musical score for measures 9-12. The right hand continues with a melodic line, featuring a trill (*tr*) in measure 10. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent with eighth notes and accents. The piece concludes with a repeat sign in measure 12.

13

Measures 13-16 of a musical score. The piece is in B-flat major and 3/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a triplet in measure 14. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present at the start.

17

Coda

Measures 17-20 of a musical score. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns and a triplet in measure 18. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present at the start, and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking appears at the end of the section. A Coda symbol is located at the end of measure 20.

21

Measures 21-25 of a musical score. The right hand features a more complex melodic line with sixteenth-note runs and slurs. The left hand accompaniment continues with quarter notes. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present at the end of measure 25.

26

Measures 26-30 of a musical score. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note runs and slurs. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. The section ends with a double bar line.

5

Allegro maestoso.

[35]

Measures 35-38 of a musical score. The piece is in B-flat major and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a fermata over the final note. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present at the start.

5

Measures 5-8 of a piano piece. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 8.

9

Measures 9-12. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, including a triplet in measure 10. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 12.

13

Measures 13-16. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords. Dynamics include *f*. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 16.

17

Measures 17-21. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, including a triplet in measure 18. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords. Dynamics include *p* and *f*. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 21.

22

Measures 22-26. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords. Dynamics include *p*. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 26.

27

Measures 27-30. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords. Dynamics include *f*. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 30.

32

6

Allegro moderato

[36]

5

9

13

*Ld. Kritikai megjegyzéseket / V. Notes / S. Kritischen Bericht

17

p

21

f

Fine

25

p *f*

29

33

37 *co*

f

Da Capo

7

Allegretto

[37]

5

p *f*

9

13

17

p

21

f

25

p

29

f

8

Allegro

[38]

p

5

5

f

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time. Measure 5 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note pattern with slurs and accents. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

9

9

p

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time. Measure 9 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a more melodic line with triplets and slurs. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

13

13

f

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time. Measure 13 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand returns to a complex sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

Fine

17

17

p

tr

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time. Measure 17 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features trills (*tr*) and slurs. The left hand accompaniment is steady.

21

21

f

tr

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time. Measure 21 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand includes triplets and trills (*tr*). The left hand accompaniment is consistent.

25

p

29

ff

Da Capo

9

Maestoso

[39]

p

5

f

9

p

f

13

p *f*

17

p *f*

21

f *p*

Coda

25

p *cresc.* *f*

29

f *p*

10

Allegretto

[40]

Musical notation for measures 40-43. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f).

Musical notation for measures 44-47. Measure 44 includes a trill (tr) in the right hand. The left hand continues with chordal accompaniment. Dynamics include piano (p).

Musical notation for measures 48-51. Measure 48 includes a trill (tr) in the right hand. The left hand features a series of chords. Dynamics include forte (f).

Musical notation for measures 52-55. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment with chords. Dynamics include piano (p) and sfz (sf).

Musical notation for measures 56-59. Measure 58 includes a trill (tr) in the right hand. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment with chords. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f).

24

Measures 24-25. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics: p, f. Includes accents and slurs.

26

Measures 26-30. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics: p, ff, p. Includes accents, slurs, and a trill (tr) in measure 30.

(Coda)

31

Measures 31-34. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics: f. Includes accents, slurs, and a trill (tr) in measure 34.

35

Measures 35-38. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics: ff. Includes accents, slurs, and a trill (tr) in measure 38.

11

Molto allegro

[41]

Measures 41-44. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics: p. Includes accents and slurs.

5

f

9

p

13

f

Fine

Minore

17

p

21

f

25

Musical score for measures 25-28. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f).

29

Musical score for measures 29-32. The right hand continues with a melodic line, ending with a trill (tr) in measure 32. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. A [f] dynamic marking is present in the first measure, and the instruction "Da Capo" is written at the end of the system.

12

Presto

[42]

Musical score for measures 42-45. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Dynamics include piano (p).

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, and a trill (tr) in measure 5. The left hand accompaniment consists of eighth notes. Dynamics include forte (f).

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. Dynamics include forte (f).

13

Handwritten musical score for measures 13-16. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of the system.

17

Handwritten musical score for measures 17-20. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of the system.

21

Handwritten musical score for measures 21-24. The right hand features a more complex melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand continues with the accompaniment.

[Coda]

25

Handwritten musical score for measures 25-28, marked as a Coda. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand continues with the accompaniment. A fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of the system.

29

Handwritten musical score for measures 29-32. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand continues with the accompaniment.

5

Carl Kreith: 6 originale ungarische Tänze

1

Andantino maestoso

Flauto I
[43] *p*
Flauto II

5

9 *f*

13 *sf*

17 *p* *fz*
[P] *fz*

21

fz

f

25

[*f*]

f

29

2

[44]

f

[*f*]

5

20

Musical score for measures 20-23. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and slurs. Measure 20 starts with a treble clef and a B-flat key signature. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

15

Musical score for measures 15-18. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and slurs. Measure 15 starts with a treble clef and a B-flat key signature. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

20

Musical score for measures 20-23. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and slurs. Measure 20 starts with a treble clef and a B-flat key signature. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. Dynamic markings 'fz' are present in measures 21 and 22.

24

Musical score for measures 24-27. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and slurs. Measure 24 starts with a treble clef and a B-flat key signature. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. Dynamic markings 'fz' are present in measures 24, 25, and 26.

3

[45]

Musical score for measures 45-48. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features a complex texture with many beamed notes and slurs. Measure 45 starts with a treble clef and a B-flat key signature. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

4

[46]

Musical notation for measures 46-49. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The lower staff has a bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. Measure 46 starts with a piano (*fp*) dynamic. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth-note patterns, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 50-54. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The lower staff has a bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. Measure 50 starts with a piano (*fp*) dynamic. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth-note patterns, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 54 ends with a forte (*fz*) dynamic.

Musical notation for measures 55-59. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The lower staff has a bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. Measure 55 starts with a forte (*fz*) dynamic. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth-note patterns, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 59 ends with a forte (*fz*) dynamic.

Musical notation for measures 60-64. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The lower staff has a bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. Measure 60 starts with a forte (*fz*) dynamic. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth-note patterns, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 65-69. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The lower staff has a bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. Measure 65 starts with a forte (*fz*) dynamic. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth-note patterns, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 70-74. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The lower staff has a bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. Measure 70 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth-note patterns, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

[47]

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and accents, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The right hand shows a change in melodic phrasing, and the left hand continues the accompaniment.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment.

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The right hand continues the melodic development, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment.

6

[48]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of system 1. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 2/4. Measure 1: Treble clef has a half note G4 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. Bass clef has a half note G2 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, and C3. Measure 2: Treble clef has a half note A4 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes B4, C5, and D5. Bass clef has a half note A2 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes B2, C3, and D3. Measure 3: Treble clef has a half note B4 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes C5, D5, and E5. Bass clef has a half note B2 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes C3, D3, and E3. Measure 4: Treble clef has a half note C5 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes D5, E5, and F#5. Bass clef has a half note C3 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes D3, E3, and F#3.

Musical notation for measures 5-8 of system 2. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 2/4. Measure 5: Treble clef has a half note D5 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes E5, F#5, and G5. Bass clef has a half note D3 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes E3, F#3, and G3. Measure 6: Treble clef has a half note E5 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes F#5, G5, and A5. Bass clef has a half note E3 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes F#3, G3, and A3. Measure 7: Treble clef has a half note F#5 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes G5, A5, and B5. Bass clef has a half note F#3 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes G3, A3, and B3. Measure 8: Treble clef has a half note G5 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes A5, B5, and C6. Bass clef has a half note G3 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, and C4.

Musical notation for measures 9-12 of system 3. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 2/4. Measure 9: Treble clef has a half note A5 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes B5, C6, and D6. Bass clef has a half note A3 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes B3, C4, and D4. Measure 10: Treble clef has a half note B5 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes C6, D6, and E6. Bass clef has a half note B3 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes C4, D4, and E4. Measure 11: Treble clef has a half note C6 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes D6, E6, and F#6. Bass clef has a half note C4 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes D4, E4, and F#4. Measure 12: Treble clef has a half note D6 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes E6, F#6, and G6. Bass clef has a half note D4 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes E4, F#4, and G4.

Musical notation for measures 13-16 of system 4. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 2/4. Measure 13: Treble clef has a half note E6 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes F#6, G6, and A6. Bass clef has a half note E4 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes F#4, G4, and A4. Measure 14: Treble clef has a half note F#6 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes G6, A6, and B6. Bass clef has a half note F#4 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, and B4. Measure 15: Treble clef has a half note G6 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes A6, B6, and C7. Bass clef has a half note G4 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. Measure 16: Treble clef has a half note A6 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes B6, C7, and D7. Bass clef has a half note A4 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes B4, C5, and D5.

Musical notation for measures 17-20 of system 5. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 2/4. Measure 17: Treble clef has a half note B6 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes C7, D7, and E7. Bass clef has a half note B4 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes C5, D5, and E5. Measure 18: Treble clef has a half note C7 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes D7, E7, and F#7. Bass clef has a half note C5 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes D5, E5, and F#5. Measure 19: Treble clef has a half note D7 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes E7, F#7, and G7. Bass clef has a half note C5 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes D5, E5, and F#5. Measure 20: Treble clef has a half note E7 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes F#7, G7, and A7. Bass clef has a half note C5 with a fermata, followed by quarter notes D5, E5, and F#5.

6

Contredanses hongroises

1

[49]

Musical notation for the first system of exercise 1, measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords.

5

Musical notation for the second system of exercise 1, measures 5-8. The right hand continues the melodic development with eighth-note runs and slurs. The left hand maintains the chordal accompaniment.

9

Musical notation for the third system of exercise 1, measures 9-12. The right hand introduces a new melodic motif with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand continues with the chordal accompaniment.

13

Musical notation for the fourth system of exercise 1, measures 13-16. The right hand continues the melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand maintains the chordal accompaniment.

2

[50]

Musical notation for the first system of exercise 2, measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, ending with a trill (tr). The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The piece is in a minor key (two flats) and 4/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, including a trill-like figure in measure 6. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The right hand continues the melodic development with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand maintains the eighth-note chordal accompaniment.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand continues the eighth-note chordal accompaniment.

3

[51]

Musical score for measures 51-54. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand continues the eighth-note chordal accompaniment.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The piece is in a minor key (two flats) and 4/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, including a trill-like figure in measure 6. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords.

9

tr tr tr

13

4

[52]

5

9

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Treble clef, bass clef. Measure 13 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody in the treble clef features eighth-note runs with slurs and accents. The bass line consists of quarter notes. Measure 14 has a repeat sign. Measure 15 has a repeat sign. Measure 16 has a repeat sign.

17

Musical notation for measures 17-21. Treble clef, bass clef. Measure 17 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody in the treble clef features eighth-note runs with slurs and accents. The bass line consists of quarter notes. Measure 18 has a repeat sign. Measure 19 has a repeat sign. Measure 20 has a repeat sign. Measure 21 has a repeat sign.

[Fine]

22

Musical notation for measures 22-25. Treble clef, bass clef. Measure 22 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody in the treble clef features eighth-note runs with slurs and accents. The bass line consists of quarter notes. Measure 23 has a repeat sign. Measure 24 has a repeat sign. Measure 25 has a repeat sign.

Da Capo al Segno

5

[53]

Musical notation for measures 53-56. Treble clef, bass clef. Measure 53 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody in the treble clef features eighth-note runs with slurs and accents. The bass line consists of quarter notes. Measure 54 has a repeat sign. Measure 55 has a repeat sign. Measure 56 has a repeat sign.

5

Musical notation for measures 57-60. Treble clef, bass clef. Measure 57 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody in the treble clef features eighth-note runs with slurs and accents. The bass line consists of quarter notes. Measure 58 has a repeat sign. Measure 59 has a repeat sign. Measure 60 has a repeat sign.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady bass line of quarter notes.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The right hand continues with a melodic line, showing some chromatic movement. The left hand maintains the quarter-note bass line.

[Fine]

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The right hand has a more active melodic line with sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand continues with the quarter-note bass line.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes. The left hand continues with the quarter-note bass line.

25

Musical notation for measures 25-28. The right hand has a melodic line with some chromaticism and sixteenth-note runs. The left hand continues with the quarter-note bass line.

29

Da Capo

6

[54]

5

9

14

[55]

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note runs and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady bass line of quarter notes.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The right hand continues with melodic patterns, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 7. The left hand maintains the quarter-note bass line.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The right hand has a more active melodic line with sixteenth-note runs. The left hand continues with the quarter-note bass line.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measures 13-14 are marked with a repeat sign. Measure 15 features a fermata over a note in the right hand. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

[Fine]

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth-note runs. The left hand continues with the quarter-note bass line.

21

26

Maggiore da Capo

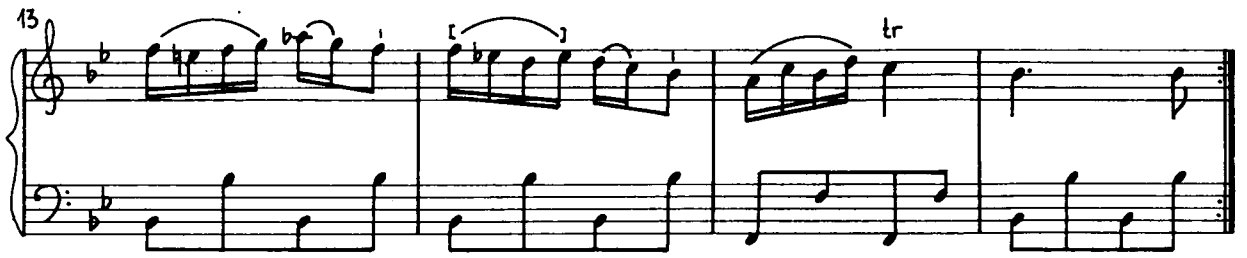
8

[56]

5

9

13



Musical score system 1, measures 13-16. Treble clef, key signature of one flat, 4/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and a trill (tr) in measure 16. The left hand provides a steady bass accompaniment.

9

[57]



Musical score system 2, measures 17-20. Treble clef, key signature of one flat, 4/4 time. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs. The left hand continues with a consistent bass line.

5



Musical score system 3, measures 21-24. Treble clef, key signature of one flat, 4/4 time. The right hand continues with slurred melodic phrases. The left hand maintains the bass accompaniment.

9



Musical score system 4, measures 25-28. Treble clef, key signature of one flat, 4/4 time. The right hand features a trill (tr) in measure 28. The left hand has a more rhythmic bass line with some chords.

13



Musical score system 5, measures 29-32. Treble clef, key signature of one flat, 4/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand continues with the bass accompaniment.

10

[58]

Musical notation for measures 58-61. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth-note patterns.

5

Musical notation for measures 62-65. The key signature changes to two sharps (D major). The right hand continues with melodic lines, including a trill in measure 64. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

[Fine]

9

Musical notation for measures 66-69. The key signature changes to three sharps (F# major). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords and eighth-note patterns.

13

Musical notation for measures 70-73. The key signature changes to one sharp (F# major). The right hand continues with melodic lines and slurs. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords and eighth-note patterns.

17

Musical notation for measures 74-77. The key signature changes to two sharps (D major). The right hand features melodic lines with slurs and a trill (tr) in measure 75. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords and eighth-note patterns.

21

Minore Da Capo

11

[59]

5

9

13

12

[60]

Musical notation for measures 12-15. The system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Measure 12 starts with a dynamic marking of *f*. Measure 13 has a dynamic marking of *sfz*. Measure 14 has a dynamic marking of *sfz*. The music features a melodic line in the treble clef with slurs and a bass line with chords.

Musical notation for measures 16-19. The system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Measure 16 has a dynamic marking of *sfz*. The music continues with a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line with chords.

Musical notation for measures 20-23. The system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The music features a melodic line in the treble clef with slurs and a bass line with chords.

Musical notation for measures 24-27. The system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. Measure 24 has a dynamic marking of *sfz*. The music continues with a melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line with chords.

7

Zingarese

1

[61]

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment of chords.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The right hand continues the melodic development with eighth-note runs and slurs. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords and single notes.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The right hand has a more active melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and moving lines.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and moving lines.

Trio

Musical notation for measures 17-20, the beginning of the Trio section. The key signature changes to three flats (E-flat major/C minor). The right hand has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and moving lines.

21

25

29

2

[62]

5

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The piece is in B-flat major (one flat) and 4/4 time. Measure 9 starts with a repeat sign. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand maintains the chordal accompaniment.

17

Trio

Musical notation for measures 17-20, labeled as the 'Trio' section. The time signature changes to 3/4. The right hand has a more complex melodic line with some triplets, and the left hand has a simpler accompaniment.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords.

25

Musical notation for measures 25-28. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords.

29

Musical notation for measures 29-32. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords.

3

[63]

The first system of exercise 3 consists of three measures. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4 and B4, a quarter note C5, and a quarter note B4. The bass clef staff provides harmonic support with chords: a G4-B4 dyad in the first measure, a G4-B4 dyad with a C5 in the second measure, and a G4-B4 dyad in the third measure. A sharp sign is placed above the treble staff in the third measure.

The second system of exercise 3 consists of three measures. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass clef staff has chords: a G4-B4 dyad in the first measure, a G4-B4 dyad with a C5 in the second measure, and a G4-B4 dyad in the third measure. A fermata is placed over the final G4 note in the treble staff.

The third system of exercise 3 consists of four measures. The treble clef staff begins with a repeat sign. The melodic line includes eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, followed by a sixteenth-note triplet G4-A4-B4, and then eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The bass clef staff has chords: a G4-B4 dyad in the first measure, a G4-B4 dyad with a C5 in the second measure, a G4-B4 dyad in the third measure, and a G4-B4 dyad in the fourth measure.

The fourth system of exercise 3 consists of four measures. The treble clef staff starts with a sharp sign above the staff. The melodic line includes eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, followed by a sixteenth-note triplet G4-A4-B4, and then eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The bass clef staff has chords: a G4-B4 dyad in the first measure, a G4-B4 dyad with a C5 in the second measure, a G4-B4 dyad in the third measure, and a G4-B4 dyad in the fourth measure.

4

[64]

The first system of exercise 4 consists of four measures. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass clef staff has chords: a G4-B4 dyad in the first measure, a G4-B4 dyad with a C5 in the second measure, a G4-B4 dyad in the third measure, and a G4-B4 dyad in the fourth measure. A fermata is placed over the final G4 note in the treble staff.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The piece is in B-flat major (one flat) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a trill in measure 8. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The right hand continues the melodic development with eighth-note patterns. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent with the previous section.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a trill in measure 16. The left hand accompaniment continues with chords and single notes.

5

[65]

Musical score for measures 65-68. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a trill in measure 68. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords and single notes.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a trill in measure 8. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords and single notes.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a slur over measures 10 and 11. The bass clef accompaniment features chords and single notes.

13

Musical score for measures 13-17. The key signature is two sharps. The melody in the treble clef is highly rhythmic, featuring sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bass clef accompaniment consists of chords and rests.

18

Musical score for measures 18-22. The key signature is two sharps. The melody in the treble clef continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a slur. The bass clef accompaniment features chords and single notes.

6

[66]

Musical score for measures 66-70. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The melody in the treble clef is a sixteenth-note pattern. The bass clef accompaniment features chords and single notes.

5

Musical score for measures 71-75. The key signature is one flat. The melody in the treble clef is a sixteenth-note pattern. The bass clef accompaniment features chords and single notes.

9

Musical score for measures 9-14. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment of chords.

15

Musical score for measures 15-19. The right hand continues the melodic line, which concludes with a trill in the final measure. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

7

[67]

Musical score for measures 67-71. The key signature changes to two sharps (D major). The right hand has a more active melodic line with frequent sixteenth notes, and the left hand accompaniment is also more rhythmic.

5

Musical score for measures 72-76. The right hand continues with a melodic line of eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords.

9

Musical score for measures 77-81. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and some grace notes. The left hand accompaniment is chordal.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and occasional quarter notes. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth-note patterns.

8

[68]

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The key signature changes to G minor (two flats). The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth-note patterns.

5

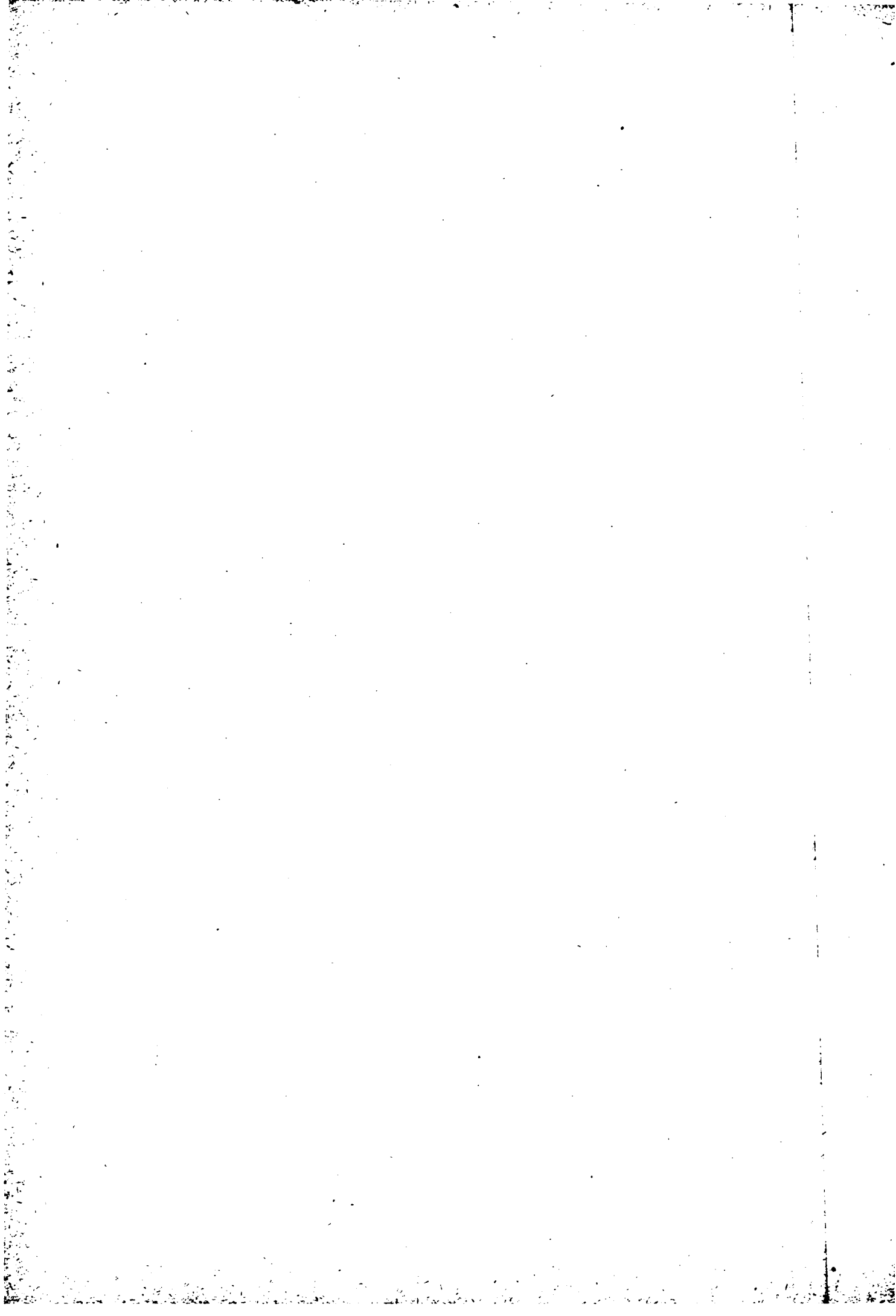
Musical notation for measures 21-24. The key signature changes to D minor (two flats). The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth-note patterns.

9

Musical notation for measures 25-28. The key signature changes to D major (two sharps). The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth-note patterns.

13

Musical notation for measures 29-32. The key signature changes to G major (one sharp). The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth-note patterns.



8

11 Hongroises

1

[69]

Musical notation for measures 69-73. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 69 features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measures 70-71 continue with similar rhythmic patterns, including a triplet in measure 70 and a half note in measure 71. Measure 72 has a triplet in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 73 concludes with a triplet in the right hand and a half note in the left hand.

5

Musical notation for measures 74-78. Measure 74 has a triplet in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 75 has a triplet in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 76 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 77 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 78 concludes with a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand.

9

Musical notation for measures 79-83. Measure 79 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 80 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 81 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 82 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 83 concludes with a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand.

13

Musical notation for measures 84-88. Measure 84 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 85 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 86 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 87 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 88 concludes with a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand.

17

Coda

Musical notation for measures 89-93. Measure 89 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 90 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 91 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 92 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 93 concludes with a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand.

21

Musical notation for measures 94-98. Measure 94 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 95 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 96 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 97 has a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand. Measure 98 concludes with a half note in the right hand and a half note in the left hand.

2

[70]

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The right hand features a melodic line with trills (tr) and grace notes (gamma). The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The right hand continues with melodic lines and trills. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and moving lines. Measure 8 ends with a repeat sign.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill in measure 11. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines. Measure 12 ends with a repeat sign.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The right hand has a melodic line with a triplet in measure 14. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and moving lines. Measure 16 ends with a repeat sign.

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The right hand features a melodic line with multiple trills. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and moving lines. Measure 20 ends with a repeat sign.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The right hand has a melodic line with a trill in measure 24. The left hand accompaniment includes chords and moving lines. Measure 24 ends with a repeat sign.

25

29

33

3

[71]

5

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. Measure 9 features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand with a trill (tr) above it. Measure 10 has another triplet of eighth notes with a trill. Measure 11 includes a fermata over a quarter note in the right hand. Measure 12 shows a quarter note in the right hand. The left hand accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The key signature is two flats. Measure 13 has a quarter note with a fermata in the right hand. Measure 14 has a quarter note with a fermata. Measure 15 features a sixteenth-note triplet in the right hand. Measure 16 ends with a quarter note in the right hand. The left hand accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords.

Coda

17

Musical score for measures 17-20, labeled as the Coda. The key signature is two flats. Measure 17 has a quarter note with a fermata in the right hand. Measure 18 has a quarter note with a fermata. Measure 19 features a sixteenth-note triplet in the right hand. Measure 20 ends with a quarter note in the right hand. The left hand accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords.

4

[72]

Musical score for measures 72-75. The key signature is two flats. Measure 72 has a quarter note with a fermata in the right hand. Measure 73 features a trill (tr) over a quarter note in the right hand. Measure 74 has a trill over a quarter note. Measure 75 ends with a trill over a quarter note. The left hand accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords.

5

Musical score for measures 76-79. The key signature is two flats. Measure 76 has a quarter note with a fermata in the right hand. Measure 77 features a trill (tr) over a quarter note. Measure 78 has a trill over a quarter note. Measure 79 ends with a trill over a quarter note. The left hand accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. Measure 9 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and a trill (tr) in measure 11. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. Measure 13 continues the melodic development in the right hand, featuring triplets (3) and a trill (tr) in measure 15. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent with eighth notes.

5

[73]

Musical score for measures 73-76. The piece changes to 2/4 time. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs and triplets (3). The left hand accompaniment consists of chords with accents (γ) on the first notes.

5

Musical score for measures 77-80. The right hand continues with a melodic line, including a triplet (3) in measure 78. The left hand accompaniment features chords with accents (γ).

9

Musical score for measures 81-84. The right hand has a more complex melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment includes chords with accents (γ) and rests.

43

Musical score for measures 43-46. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 44. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

47

Musical score for measures 47-50. The right hand continues the melodic line with eighth notes and a triplet in measure 48. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent with eighth notes.

6

[74]

Musical score for measures 74-77. The piece changes to 2/4 time. The right hand has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, while the left hand has a similar pattern of eighth notes.

5

Musical score for measures 78-81. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The left hand accompaniment consists of eighth notes.

9

Musical score for measures 82-85. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and a trill (tr) in measure 84. The left hand accompaniment consists of eighth notes.

13

Musical score system 1: Treble and bass clefs, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Treble clef has eighth-note runs and a trill. Bass clef has chords with accents.

7

[75]

Musical score system 2: Treble and bass clefs, key signature of two flats, 2/4 time. Treble clef has eighth-note runs. Bass clef has chords with accents.

5

Musical score system 3: Treble and bass clefs, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Treble clef has eighth-note runs. Bass clef has chords with accents.

9

Musical score system 4: Treble and bass clefs, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Treble clef has eighth-note runs and a trill. Bass clef has chords with accents.

13

tr

Musical score system 5: Treble and bass clefs, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Treble clef has eighth-note runs and a trill. Bass clef has chords with accents.

[76]

Musical notation for measures 76-79. The piece is in 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes and chords.

5

Musical notation for measures 80-83. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment.

9

Musical notation for measures 84-87. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs. The left hand includes some chords marked with a 'y' symbol.

13

Musical notation for measures 88-91. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The left hand continues with the accompaniment.

Coda

17

Musical notation for measures 92-95, the Coda section. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The left hand provides a final accompaniment.

21

Musical score for measures 21-24. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and a sharp sign. The left hand has a steady accompaniment of chords.

9

Presto

[77]

Musical score for measures 77-80. The right hand has a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a slur. The left hand has a steady accompaniment of chords.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a steady accompaniment of chords.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a steady accompaniment of chords.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand has a melodic line with a flat sign and slurs. The left hand has a steady accompaniment of chords.

17

Musical score for measures 17-20. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords with a 'p' dynamic marking.

24

Musical score for measures 21-24. The right hand continues the melodic line with more complex rhythmic patterns, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment.

10

Presto

[78]

Musical score for measures 25-28. The tempo is marked 'Presto'. The right hand has a more active melodic line, and the left hand accompaniment is more rhythmic.

5

Musical score for measures 29-32. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

9

Musical score for measures 33-36. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand accompaniment is steady.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Treble clef, 2/4 time. Right hand: eighth-note runs. Left hand: chords with accents.

11

Andante

[79]

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Treble clef, 2/4 time. Right hand: eighth-note runs with trills. Left hand: chords with accents.

5

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Treble clef, 2/4 time. Right hand: eighth-note runs. Left hand: chords with accents.

9

Musical notation for measures 25-28. Treble clef, 2/4 time. Right hand: eighth-note runs. Left hand: chords with accents.

13

Musical notation for measures 29-32. Treble clef, 2/4 time. Right hand: eighth-note runs. Left hand: chords with accents.

9

Ungarische

1

[80] dolce

5

8

12

16

Trio

19

Musical notation for measures 19-22. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes. A piano (p) dynamic marking is present at the beginning of measure 19.

23

Musical notation for measures 23-26. The right hand has a more complex texture with sixteenth-note runs and slurs. A forte (f) dynamic marking is at the start of measure 23. A triplet of eighth notes is indicated by a '3' in a bracket over measures 24 and 25. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Fine

27

Musical notation for measures 27-30. This section is marked 'Dal Segno' and begins with a repeat sign. The right hand consists of chords and dyads, while the left hand continues with a simple quarter-note accompaniment.

Dal Segno

2

[81]

Musical notation for measures 81-84. The right hand has a simple melodic line, and the left hand has a steady quarter-note accompaniment. A piano (p) dynamic marking is at the start of measure 81.

5

Musical notation for measures 85-88. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and a final fermata. The left hand continues with a quarter-note accompaniment. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

9

f

This system contains measures 9 through 12. The music is in a key with two flats and a 2/4 time signature. Measure 9 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

13

This system contains measures 13 through 16. The melodic line in the right hand continues with similar rhythmic patterns, ending with a fermata in measure 16. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

3

[82]

This system contains measures 82 through 85. The right hand has a more active melodic line with sixteenth-note runs. The left hand accompaniment consists of quarter notes.

5

[3]

This system contains measures 86 through 89. Measure 86 is marked with a '5' above the staff. Measure 87 has a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '[3]'. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes, while the left hand has a simpler accompaniment.

9

This system contains measures 90 through 93. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment consists of quarter notes. A key signature change to one sharp is indicated at the beginning of measure 93.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of one flat, 2/4 time signature. Measure 13 has a [3] fingering. Measure 16 has a fermata.

4

[83]

Musical score for measures 17-20. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of one flat, 2/4 time signature. Measure 19 has a [3] fingering. Measure 20 has a [3] fingering.

5

Musical score for measures 21-24. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of one flat, 2/4 time signature. Measure 23 has a [3] fingering.

9

Musical score for measures 25-28. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of one flat, 2/4 time signature. Measures 25-27 have triplets in the treble clef.

13

Musical score for measures 29-32. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of one flat, 2/4 time signature. Measures 29-31 have triplets in the treble clef.

10

Magyar táncok

I

Verbonk a la Palatin

[84]

Musical notation for measures 84-87. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a steady bass accompaniment. Measure 87 ends with a first ending bracket.

5

Musical notation for measures 88-91. The right hand continues the melodic pattern with slurs and accents. Measure 91 concludes with a repeat sign.

9

Musical notation for measures 92-95. The right hand has a more complex melodic line with slurs and accents. Measure 95 ends with a repeat sign.

13

Musical notation for measures 96-99. The right hand includes triplets and slurs. Measure 99 ends with a repeat sign.

Toldalék [Coda]

17

Musical notation for measures 100-103, labeled as 'Toldalék [Coda]'. The right hand features triplets in measures 102 and 103. Measure 103 ends with a repeat sign.

21

25

2

Komáromi verbonk - Komorner

[85]

5

9

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The piece is in 7/8 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in measure 13. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

3

[86]

Musical score for measures 17-20. The right hand continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring a trill in measure 17. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent with quarter notes.

5

Musical score for measures 21-24. The right hand includes trills in measures 21 and 22, and a fermata in measure 23. The left hand accompaniment continues with quarter notes.

9

Musical score for measures 25-28. The right hand features a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The left hand accompaniment continues with quarter notes.

13

Musical score for measures 29-32. The right hand has a more active melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand accompaniment continues with quarter notes.

Toldalék [Coda]

Musical score for measures 17-20. The piece is in B-flat major and 4/4 time. Measure 17 features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a quarter note in the left hand. Measures 18-20 continue with similar rhythmic patterns, including another triplet in measure 19.

Musical score for measures 21-24. Measure 21 begins with a triplet of eighth notes. The piece concludes in measure 24 with a final cadence in the right hand and a half note in the left hand.

4

Verbonk

Musical score for measures 187-190. The piece is in B-flat major and 2/4 time. Measure 187 starts with a triplet of eighth notes. The piece ends in measure 190 with a final cadence.

Musical score for measures 5-8. Measure 5 begins with a triplet of eighth notes. Measures 6-8 continue with similar rhythmic patterns, including another triplet in measure 7.

Musical score for measures 9-12. Measure 9 starts with a triplet of eighth notes. The piece concludes in measure 12 with a final cadence.

13

Toldalék [Coda]*

17

21 [m.s.]

5

Erdélyi verbunk - Siebenbürger

[88]

5

* NB. Toldalék kann man mehrmals wiederholen, und den Bass über die Hand mit der rechten oben im Violin exprimiren.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The right hand continues the melodic development with some triplet-like patterns, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment.

Toldalék [Coda]

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20, the beginning of the Coda section. The right hand has a more active melodic line, and the left hand continues with the accompaniment. A triplet of eighth notes is marked in measure 19.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The right hand features a series of sixteenth-note runs, and the left hand continues the accompaniment. Two triplets of eighth notes are marked in measures 23 and 24.

25

Musical notation for measures 25-28. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests, and the left hand continues the accompaniment.

29

Musical notation for measures 29-32. The right hand features a series of sixteenth-note runs, and the left hand continues the accompaniment. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

6

Verbonk

[89]

Musical notation for measures 89-92. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. Measure 92 ends with a repeat sign.

5

Musical notation for measures 93-96. The right hand continues the melodic pattern, with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 96. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. Measure 96 ends with a repeat sign.

9

Musical notation for measures 97-100. The right hand introduces sixteenth-note runs. Measures 99 and 100 feature triplets in the right hand. The left hand accompaniment continues. Measure 100 ends with a repeat sign.

13

Musical notation for measures 101-104. The right hand has a four-measure rest in measure 101. Measures 102 and 103 feature sixteenth-note runs and triplets. The left hand accompaniment continues. Measure 104 ends with a repeat sign.

Toldalék [Coda]

17

Musical notation for measures 105-108. The right hand features sixteenth-note runs. Measures 107 and 108 feature triplets. The left hand accompaniment continues. Measure 108 ends with a repeat sign.

21

Musical score for measures 21-25. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and some grace notes. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with chords and eighth-note figures.

26

Musical score for measures 26-30. The piece continues in G major and 4/4 time. The right hand has a more active melodic line with sixteenth-note runs. The left hand continues with a consistent accompaniment pattern.

7

Pesti Verbonk-Pester
Poco adagio

[90]

Musical score for measures 90-94. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Poco adagio'. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes. The left hand has a simple accompaniment of chords and eighth notes.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes. The left hand has a simple accompaniment of chords and eighth notes. A measure rest of 33 is indicated in the right hand at the end of measure 8.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes. The left hand has a simple accompaniment of chords and eighth notes.

13

— Folgender Verbokk kann gleich darauf als frischer in einem geschwinderen
 — Tempo fortgesetzt werden.

8

Verbokk

[91]

5

9

Toldalék [Coda]

13

17

Musical score for measures 17-21. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

22

Musical score for measures 22-26. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

9

Frisch Magyar nóta

[92]

Musical score for measures 92-96. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

5

Musical score for measures 97-101. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

9

Musical score for measures 102-106. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

13

Musical score for measures 107-111. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

[Toldalék - Coda]

17

21

10

[93]

5

9

13

Toldalék [Coda]

17

22

11

[94]

3 ~ [3]

5 [3] [~] [3] 3

9

13

17

21

Toldalék [Coda]

25

30

12

Gloškának Nótája - Aria von Gloschka

[95]

Musical score for measures 95-98. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes a treble clef with a piano (p) dynamic marking and a common time signature (C) at the end of the first measure. The bass clef part features a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

5

Musical score for measures 99-102. The treble clef part features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, while the bass clef part continues with a steady accompaniment.

9

Musical score for measures 103-106. This section includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) marked with first and second endings. The key signature changes to two sharps (F# and C#) at the beginning of the second ending.

Toldalék [Coda]

13

Musical score for measures 107-110. The treble clef part features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, while the bass clef part continues with a steady accompaniment.

17

Musical score for measures 111-114. The treble clef part features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, while the bass clef part continues with a steady accompaniment.

11

„Galántai táncok”
Ausgesuchte ungarische Nationaltänze

1

Andante *

[96]

5

9

13

* Die begleitenden Nachschlagnoten werden durchaus stärker gespielt.

2

[97]

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. Measure 5 includes a dynamic marking of *f*.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. A dynamic marking of *f* is present at the beginning of measure 9.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand introduces a triplet of eighth notes in measure 13. The left hand accompaniment continues with eighth notes. Measure 16 ends with a repeat sign.

17

Musical score for measures 17-20. The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 17, marked with a [3]. The left hand accompaniment continues. Measure 20 includes a wavy hairpin symbol (*~*) above the final note.

21

Musical score for measures 21-24. The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 21, marked with a [3]. The left hand accompaniment continues. The system concludes with a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) in measure 24, with a dynamic marking of *f*.

25

sf sf

29

ff sf sf sf sf sf sf

3

[98]

p

5

f

9

f

15

dolce

This system contains measures 15 through 18. The music is in a 2/4 time signature. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a triplet in measure 18. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The dynamic marking *dolce* is present in measure 16.

17

p dolce

This system contains measures 17 through 20. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns and includes a triplet in measure 19. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic marking *p dolce* is present in measure 17.

4

[99]

p

This system contains measures 99 through 102. The music is in a 2/4 time signature. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic marking *p* is present in measure 99.

5

f

This system contains measures 5 through 8. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a triplet in measure 8. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic marking *f* is present in measure 5.

9

sf

This system contains measures 9 through 12. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a triplet in measure 12. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic marking *sf* is present in measures 9 and 11.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 13, followed by chords and eighth-note patterns. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

17

Musical score for measures 17-20. The right hand begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic, featuring chords and eighth-note patterns. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

21

Musical score for measures 21-24. The right hand has a more complex texture with chords and eighth-note patterns. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

5

Un poco allegro

[100]

Musical score for measures 100-104. The right hand starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, featuring eighth-note patterns. The left hand plays eighth-note accompaniment. The tempo is marked *Un poco allegro*.

5

Musical score for measures 105-108. The right hand begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, featuring eighth-note patterns. The left hand plays eighth-note accompaniment.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and some trills. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns and trills. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

6

[101]

Musical score for measures 101-104. The key signature changes to two sharps (D major). The right hand includes trills (tr) and sixteenth-note runs. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

5

Musical score for measures 105-108. The right hand features trills (tr) and sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

9

Musical score for measures 109-112. The right hand has sixteenth-note runs and trills. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

15

4. 2.

17

21

7

[102]

5

9

p

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes. A piano (p) dynamic marking is present at the beginning.

13

f

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, including some slurs. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. A forte (f) dynamic marking is present at the beginning.

8

[103]

f

Musical score for measures 103-106. The right hand features eighth-note patterns with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment is consistent. A forte (f) dynamic marking is present at the beginning.

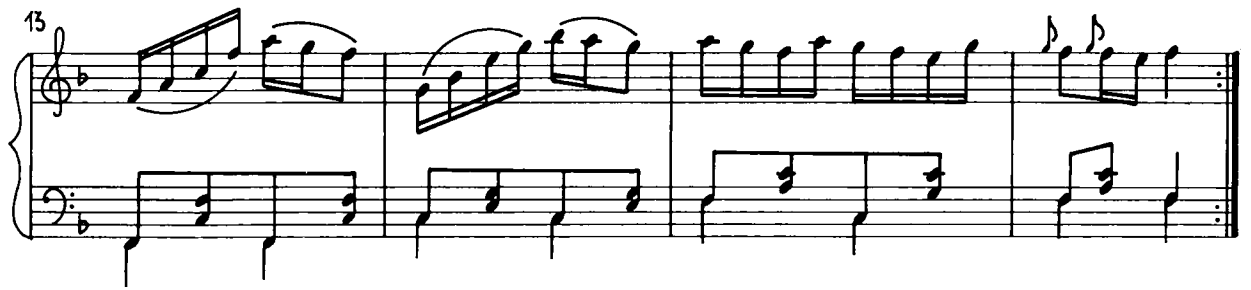
5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The right hand features eighth-note patterns with slurs. The left hand accompaniment is consistent.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The right hand features eighth-note patterns with slurs. The left hand accompaniment is consistent.

13



A musical score system consisting of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and slurs. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords and eighth notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

9

[104]



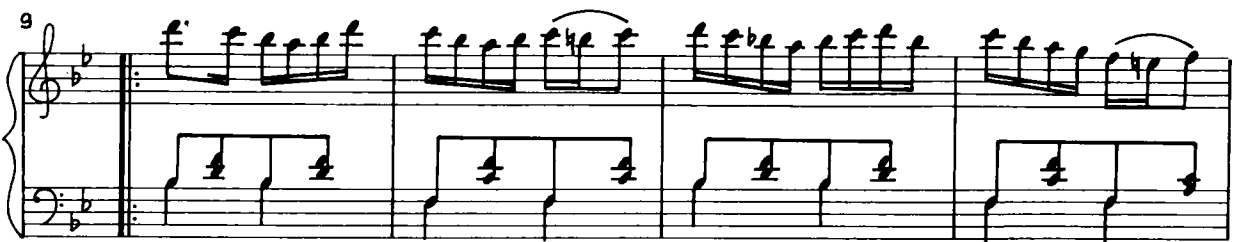
A musical score system consisting of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and slurs. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords and eighth notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

5



A musical score system consisting of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and slurs. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords and eighth notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

9



A musical score system consisting of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and slurs. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords and eighth notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

13



A musical score system consisting of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and slurs. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with chords and eighth notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

10

[105]

Musical score for measures 105-108. The piece is in 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, including two measures with *sf* (sforzando) markings. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

Musical score for measures 109-112. The right hand continues with a melodic line, ending with a repeat sign. The left hand continues with quarter notes.

Musical score for measures 113-116. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, including two measures with *sf* markings. The left hand continues with quarter notes.

Musical score for measures 117-120. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, including two measures with *sf* markings. The left hand continues with quarter notes.

11

Allegro molto

[106]

Musical score for measures 106-109. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 5 starts with a five-fingered scale-like figure (1-2-3-4-5) and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The bass line consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The piece concludes with a repeat sign.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The melody continues with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The bass line remains a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The piece concludes with a repeat sign.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The melody continues with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The bass line remains a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The piece concludes with a repeat sign.

12

[107]

Musical score for measures 107-110. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps, 2/4 time signature. The melody is marked with *sf* (sforzando) and features a sixteenth-note triplet. The bass line consists of eighth notes. The piece concludes with a repeat sign.

5

Musical score for measures 111-114. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The melody is marked with *sf* (sforzando) and features a sixteenth-note triplet. The bass line consists of eighth notes. The piece concludes with a repeat sign.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand provides a bass line with chords and eighth notes. The dynamic marking *sf* (sforzando) is present in measures 10 and 11.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, while the left hand maintains a steady bass line with chords.

13

[108]

Musical score for measures 108-111. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The left hand features a bass line with chords and eighth notes.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The left hand features a bass line with chords and eighth notes.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The left hand features a bass line with chords and eighth notes. The dynamic marking *sf* (sforzando) is present in measure 11.

13

14

[109]

5

9

13

N° 13 D.C.

[110]

Musical score for measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 3. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in measure 1.

Musical score for measures 5-8. The right hand continues the melodic development with eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 8.

Musical score for measures 9-12. The right hand features a more active melodic line with sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand accompaniment consists of eighth notes. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in measure 9. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 12, which is marked with an asterisk (*).

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand begins with a triplet of sixteenth notes in measure 13. The left hand accompaniment continues with eighth notes. A fermata is placed over the final note of measure 16.

Musical score for measures 17-20. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The left hand accompaniment consists of eighth notes. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in measure 17.

* Bei solchen Quint- oder Terztrillern kann auch die Dämpfung gehoben werden.

21

First system of musical notation, measures 21-24. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 21 starts with a forte dynamic marking (f). The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 22. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

16

[111]

Second system of musical notation, measures 25-28. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes in measure 27. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

5

Third system of musical notation, measures 29-32. The right hand continues its melodic development. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

9

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 33-36. Measure 36 contains a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand, marked with a circled 3. The left hand accompaniment continues.

13

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 37-40. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment concludes the system.

17

[112]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of exercise 17. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in the first measure, and a *f* (forte) marking appears at the start of the fourth measure.

Musical notation for measures 5-8 of exercise 17. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, including a triplet in measure 5. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical notation for measures 9-12 of exercise 17. The right hand features a more complex eighth-note pattern with slurs. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is placed in the first measure. The left hand accompaniment consists of quarter notes. A key signature change to one flat (F major) is indicated by a sharp sign over the B-flat in the final measure, marked with an asterisk (*).

Musical notation for measures 13-16 of exercise 17. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns. The left hand accompaniment consists of quarter notes. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

18

[113]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of exercise 18. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The right hand has a simple melodic line with quarter notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes. Dynamic markings of *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) are present in the first and third measures, respectively.

5

5

p *f*

Measures 5-8: Treble clef, key signature of two flats. Measure 5 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 6 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 7 features a trill on the right hand. Measure 8 ends with a repeat sign.

9

9

f

Measures 9-12: Treble clef, key signature of two flats. Measure 9 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 10 has a slur over the right hand. Measure 11 has a sharp sign (#) above the right hand. Measure 12 ends with a repeat sign.

13

13

Measures 13-16: Treble clef, key signature of two flats. Measure 13 has a slur over the right hand. Measure 14 has a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. Measure 15 has an accent (>) over the right hand. Measure 16 ends with a repeat sign.

17

17

p

Measures 17-20: Treble clef, key signature of two flats. Measure 17 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 18 has a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. Measure 19 has a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. Measure 20 ends with a repeat sign.

21

21

f

Measures 21-24: Treble clef, key signature of two flats. Measure 21 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 22 has a slur over the right hand. Measure 23 has a slur over the right hand. Measure 24 ends with a repeat sign.

19

[114]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of exercise 19. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including slurs and accents. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes. A piano (p) dynamic marking is present at the beginning.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8 of exercise 19. The right hand continues the melodic pattern with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12 of exercise 19. The right hand introduces a more complex melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment continues. A forte (f) dynamic marking is present at the start of measure 9. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16 of exercise 19. The right hand features a rapid triplet of sixteenth notes in the first two measures. The left hand accompaniment continues. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

20

[115]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of exercise 20. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand provides a quarter-note accompaniment. A piano (p) dynamic marking is present at the beginning.

5

[b]

Musical score for measures 5-8. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. Measure 5 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The right hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The left hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: Bb3, C4, D4, E4, D4, C4, Bb3. Measure 6 has a dynamic marking of *[b]* and a hairpin crescendo. The right hand continues with eighth notes: A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The left hand continues with eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, D4, C4, Bb3. Measure 7 has a dynamic marking of *[b]* and a hairpin crescendo. The right hand continues with eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4. The left hand continues with eighth notes: E4, D4, C4, Bb3. Measure 8 has a dynamic marking of *[b]* and a hairpin crescendo. The right hand continues with eighth notes: F4, G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4. The left hand continues with eighth notes: A3, Bb3, C4, Bb3, A3.

9

f *sf* *sf* *sf*

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. Measure 9 has a dynamic marking of *f*. The right hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4. The left hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: Bb3, C4, D4, E4, D4, C4. Measure 10 has a dynamic marking of *sf*. The right hand continues with eighth notes: A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The left hand continues with eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, D4, C4. Measure 11 has a dynamic marking of *sf*. The right hand continues with eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4. The left hand continues with eighth notes: E4, D4, C4, Bb3. Measure 12 has a dynamic marking of *sf*. The right hand continues with eighth notes: F4, G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4. The left hand continues with eighth notes: A3, Bb3, C4, Bb3, A3.

13

sf *sf*

Musical score for measures 13-16. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. Measure 13 has a dynamic marking of *sf*. The right hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4. The left hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: Bb3, C4, D4, E4, D4, C4. Measure 14 has a dynamic marking of *sf*. The right hand continues with eighth notes: A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The left hand continues with eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, D4, C4. Measure 15 has a dynamic marking of *sf*. The right hand continues with eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4. The left hand continues with eighth notes: E4, D4, C4, Bb3. Measure 16 has a dynamic marking of *sf*. The right hand continues with eighth notes: F4, G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4. The left hand continues with eighth notes: A3, Bb3, C4, Bb3, A3.

17

Musical score for measures 17-20. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. Measure 17 has a dynamic marking of *sf*. The right hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4. The left hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: Bb3, C4, D4, E4, D4, C4. Measure 18 has a dynamic marking of *sf*. The right hand continues with eighth notes: A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The left hand continues with eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, D4, C4. Measure 19 has a dynamic marking of *sf*. The right hand continues with eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4. The left hand continues with eighth notes: E4, D4, C4, Bb3. Measure 20 has a dynamic marking of *sf*. The right hand continues with eighth notes: F4, G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4. The left hand continues with eighth notes: A3, Bb3, C4, Bb3, A3.

21

Musical score for measures 21-24. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. Measure 21 has a dynamic marking of *sf*. The right hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4. The left hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: Bb3, C4, D4, E4, D4, C4. Measure 22 has a dynamic marking of *sf*. The right hand continues with eighth notes: A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The left hand continues with eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, D4, C4. Measure 23 has a dynamic marking of *sf*. The right hand continues with eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4. The left hand continues with eighth notes: E4, D4, C4, Bb3. Measure 24 has a dynamic marking of *sf*. The right hand continues with eighth notes: F4, G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4. The left hand continues with eighth notes: A3, Bb3, C4, Bb3, A3.

25

sf *sf*

Musical score for measures 25-28. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. Measure 25 has a dynamic marking of *sf*. The right hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4. The left hand plays a sequence of eighth notes: Bb3, C4, D4, E4, D4, C4. Measure 26 has a dynamic marking of *sf*. The right hand continues with eighth notes: A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The left hand continues with eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, D4, C4. Measure 27 has a dynamic marking of *sf*. The right hand continues with eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4. The left hand continues with eighth notes: E4, D4, C4, Bb3. Measure 28 has a dynamic marking of *sf*. The right hand continues with eighth notes: F4, G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4. The left hand continues with eighth notes: A3, Bb3, C4, Bb3, A3.

29 *sf*

Musical score for measures 29-32. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and a triplet in measure 31. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

21

[116]

Musical score for measures 1-4. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The right hand has a complex texture with chords and slurs. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand has a complex texture with chords and slurs. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

17

Musical score for measures 17-20. The right hand has a complex texture with chords and slurs. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

21

Musical score for measures 21-24. The piece is in B-flat major (one flat) and 4/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and chords, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

25

Musical score for measures 25-28. The right hand continues the melodic development with more complex rhythmic patterns, including some sixteenth-note runs. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

22

[117]

Musical score for measures 117-120. The piece changes to 2/4 time. The right hand has a more active melodic line with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand has a simpler accompaniment of eighth notes.

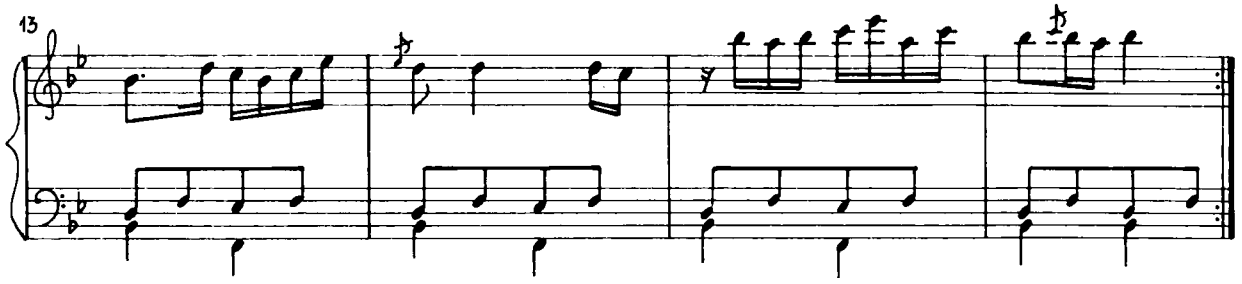
5

Musical score for measures 121-124. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and some grace notes. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

9

Musical score for measures 125-128. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and some grace notes. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

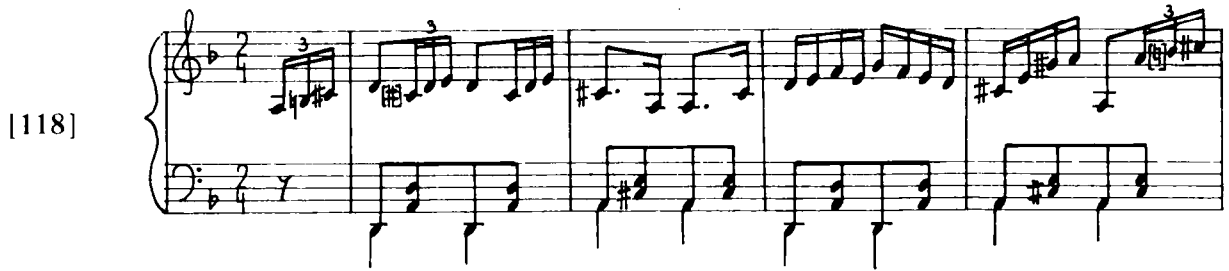
13



A musical score system consisting of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The system contains four measures. The first measure has a measure rest in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff. The second measure has a quarter note in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff. The third measure has a sixteenth-note triplet in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff. The fourth measure has a sixteenth-note triplet in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff.

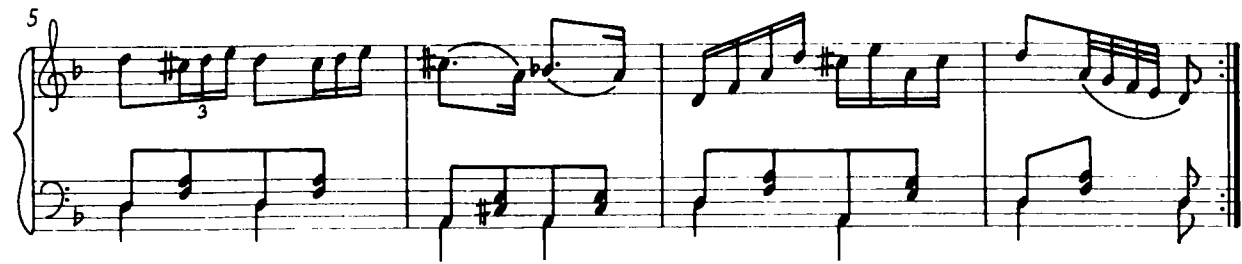
23

[118]



A musical score system consisting of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The system contains four measures. The first measure has a quarter note in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff. The second measure has a quarter note in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff. The third measure has a quarter note in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff. The fourth measure has a quarter note in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff.

5



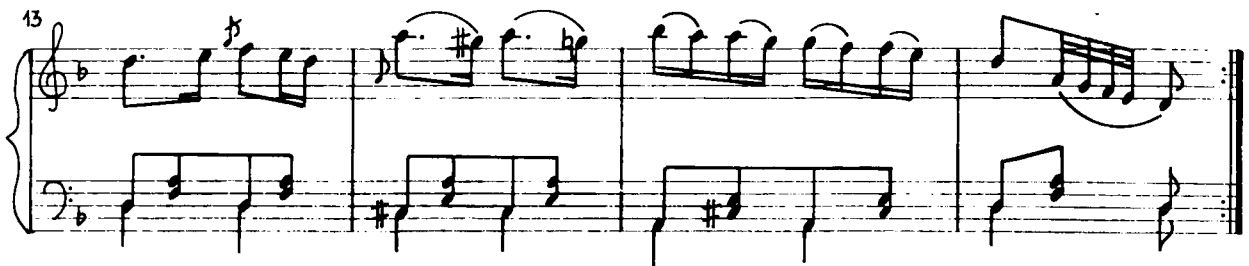
A musical score system consisting of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The system contains four measures. The first measure has a quarter note in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff. The second measure has a quarter note in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff. The third measure has a quarter note in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff. The fourth measure has a quarter note in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff.

9



A musical score system consisting of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The system contains four measures. The first measure has a quarter note in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff. The second measure has a quarter note in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff. The third measure has a quarter note in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff. The fourth measure has a quarter note in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff.

13



A musical score system consisting of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The system contains four measures. The first measure has a quarter note in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff. The second measure has a quarter note in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff. The third measure has a quarter note in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff. The fourth measure has a quarter note in the upper staff and a quarter note in the lower staff.

24

[119]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of exercise 24. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first measure starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

Musical notation for measures 5-8 of exercise 24. The piece continues with a forte (f) dynamic. The right hand has a more active melodic line with sixteenth notes. The system concludes with the word "Fine" at the end of the eighth measure.

Musical notation for measures 9-12 of exercise 24. This section features a series of chords in the right hand, with the left hand continuing its accompaniment. The piece ends with a double bar line at the end of the twelfth measure.

Musical notation for measures 13-16 of exercise 24. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand continues with quarter notes. The system ends with a double bar line and the instruction "Da Capo" below it.

Da Capo

25

Allegro assai

[120]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of exercise 25. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The tempo is marked "Allegro assai". The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The right hand has a more complex texture with chords and sixteenth-note runs, while the left hand continues with a simple quarter-note accompaniment.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The right hand continues with intricate sixteenth-note passages, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment.

26

[121]

Musical notation for measures 121-124. The piece changes to D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand has a quarter-note accompaniment.

5

Musical notation for measures 125-128. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and rests, while the left hand provides a quarter-note accompaniment.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and 4/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a final quarter note. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand continues the melodic development with eighth-note patterns and rests. The left hand maintains the accompaniment of quarter notes.

27

[122]

Musical score for measures 122-125. The piece is in a key signature of one flat (Bb) and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line starting with a forte (f) dynamic. The left hand has a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The right hand features a melodic line with a slur over measures 6 and 7. The left hand has a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The left hand has a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

13

28

Lamentando

[123]

5

9

13

Nº 27 da Capo

12

22 originelle ungarische Nationaltänze
1. Heft

1

Maestoso

[124]

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 1 starts with a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 2 contains an asterisk (*). Measure 3 starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and quarter notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 begins with a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 6 has an asterisk (*). Measure 7 contains a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. Measure 8 ends with a fermata. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. Measure 12 ends with an asterisk (*). The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand continues with the accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 starts with a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. Measure 14 has a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. Measure 15 has a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. Measure 16 ends with a fermata. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand continues with the accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Measure 17 starts with a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 19 has a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. Measure 20 ends with an asterisk (*). The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand continues with the accompaniment.

*L. Kritikai megjegyzések / S. Kritischen Bericht / S. Notes

21

Musical score for measures 21-24. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Measure 21 has a first finger fingering above the first note. Measure 24 has a repeat sign.

25

Musical score for measures 25-28. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Measure 25 has a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. Measure 28 has an asterisk (*) above the final chord.

29

Musical score for measures 29-32. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Measure 29 has a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measure 31 has a *dolce* marking. Measure 32 has a triplet of eighth notes.

33

Musical score for measures 33-36. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Measure 33 has a slur over the first two notes.

37

Musical score for measures 37-40. Treble clef, bass clef, key signature of two flats, 4/4 time. Measure 39 has a first finger fingering above the first note.

2

Adagio

[125]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of section 2. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords. A fermata is placed over the final chord of the section, marked with an asterisk.

Musical notation for measures 5-8 of section 2. The right hand continues the melodic pattern, including a trill (tr) in measure 7 and a triplet in measure 8. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. A fermata is placed over the final chord, marked with an asterisk.

Musical notation for measures 9-12 of section 2. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment continues. A fermata is placed over the final chord, marked with an asterisk.

Musical notation for measures 13-16 of section 2. The right hand includes triplet markings [3] in measures 13 and 14. The left hand accompaniment continues. A fermata is placed over the final chord, marked with an asterisk.

3

Moderato

[126]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of section 3. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The right hand features a fast, rhythmic melodic line with slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords. A fermata is placed over the final chord, marked with an asterisk.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth-note figures.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The right hand continues with a melodic line, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 10. The left hand maintains the accompaniment pattern.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The left hand continues with the accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

[Fine]

17 Trio

Musical notation for measures 17-20, labeled "Trio". The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth-note figures.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth-note figures. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

25

Musical score for measures 25-28. The piece is in a minor key. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords and eighth notes.

29

Musical score for measures 29-32. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Da Capo

4

Moderato

[127]

Musical score for measures 127-130, marked *Moderato*. The right hand has a more complex melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand continues with a simple accompaniment.

5

Musical score for measures 131-134. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the left hand provides a consistent accompaniment.

9

Musical score for measures 135-138. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the left hand provides a consistent accompaniment.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and some grace notes. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords.

5

Presto

[128]

Musical score for measures 128-131, marked *Presto*. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps. The right hand has a more active melodic line with sixteenth-note runs. The left hand continues with eighth-note chords.

5

Musical score for measures 132-135. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand maintains the eighth-note chord accompaniment.

9

Musical score for measures 136-139. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The left hand continues with eighth-note chords.

13 Trio

Musical score for measures 140-143, marked *Trio*. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The left hand continues with eighth-note chords.

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time. Similar to the previous system, it features a melodic line in the right hand and an accompaniment in the left hand.

[Da Capo]

6

Presto

[129]

Musical notation for measures 129-132. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), 7/8 time. The tempo is marked "Presto". The right hand has a complex, rapid melodic pattern with many beamed notes, while the left hand has a simpler accompaniment.

6

Musical notation for measures 133-136. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), 7/8 time. Continues the rapid melodic pattern from the previous system.

Trio

Musical notation for measures 137-140. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), 7/8 time. The tempo is marked "Trio". The right hand has a more relaxed melodic line compared to the previous section.

15

Musical notation for measures 15-18. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

19

Musical notation for measures 19-22. The right hand has a more active melodic line with sixteenth-note patterns, and the left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

23

Musical notation for measures 23-26. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note patterns, and the left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

Da Capo

7

[130]

Andante,

Musical notation for measures 130-133. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand has a simple accompaniment of eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 134-137. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand provides accompaniment.

8

1. 2.

11

15

8

Presto

[131]

5

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. Measure 9 features a dynamic marking of $>$. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and a sharp sign, while the left hand provides a bass line with quarter notes.

9

Presto

[132]

Musical score for measures 13-16, marked *Presto*. The right hand features a rapid sixteenth-note pattern, and the left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

5

Musical score for measures 17-20. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and a repeat sign, while the left hand has a bass line with quarter notes.

10

Musical score for measures 21-24. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and a repeat sign, while the left hand has a bass line with quarter notes.

10

Moderato

[133]

Musical score for measures 25-28, marked *Moderato*. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and a repeat sign, while the left hand has a bass line with quarter notes.

5

Musical score system 1, measures 5-8. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some slurs and accents. The bass staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes and chords.

9

Musical score system 2, measures 9-12. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has one flat. The treble staff features a more active melodic line with sixteenth notes and slurs. The bass staff continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

13

Musical score system 3, measures 13-16. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has one flat. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The bass staff provides a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

11

Moderato

[134]

Musical score system 4, measures 134-137. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has one flat. The tempo marking "Moderato" is written above the treble staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes and chords.

5

Musical score system 5, measures 138-141. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has one flat. The treble staff features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The bass staff continues with an eighth-note accompaniment.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

12

Andante

[135]

p

Musical score for measures 135-138, marked *Andante*. The right hand has a simple melodic line, and the left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the first measure.

5

Musical score for measures 139-142. The right hand has a simple melodic line, and the left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Fine

9

f

Musical score for measures 143-146. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in the first measure.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music is written for piano in a 2/4 time signature. Measure 13 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass clef provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

DaCapo

13

Moderato

[136]

Musical score for measures 136-140. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The music is written for piano in a 2/4 time signature. Measure 136 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody in the treble clef features eighth and quarter notes, with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 139. The bass clef provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

5

Musical score for measures 141-145. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The music is written for piano in a 2/4 time signature. Measure 141 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass clef provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

9

Musical score for measures 146-150. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The music is written for piano in a 2/4 time signature. Measure 146 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody in the treble clef features eighth and quarter notes, with triplet markings in measures 149 and 150. The bass clef provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

13

Musical score for measures 151-155. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The music is written for piano in a 2/4 time signature. Measure 151 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass clef provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Fine

17

21

25

29

Da Capo

14

Allegro non troppo

[137]

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The piece is in G major (one sharp). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill in measure 6. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The right hand features a trill in measure 13 and a melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The right hand has a complex melodic passage with many slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment is steady.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment is steady.

25

tr

15

Adagio

[138]

tr

tr

*

5

5

9

tr

*

13

13

17

p

21

25

f

29

Fine

33

Trio

p

37

p

Da Capo

16

[139]

Presto

5

10

17

[140]

Poco andante

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 6 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 7 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 8 has a piano (*p*) dynamic.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. Measure 9 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 10 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 11 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 12 has a piano (*p*) dynamic.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. Measure 13 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 14 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 15 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 16 has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

17

Musical score for measures 17-20. Measure 17 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 18 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 19 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 20 has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

21

Musical score for measures 21-24. Measure 21 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 22 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 23 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 24 has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

25

Musical score for measures 25-28. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. Measure 25 starts with a repeat sign. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and a triplet in measure 28. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

29

Musical score for measures 29-32. The right hand continues with a melodic line, including a triplet in measure 30. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent with eighth notes.

18

Presto

[141]

Musical score for measures 141-144, marked *Presto*. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and a trill (tr) in measure 143. The left hand accompaniment consists of eighth notes.

5

Musical score for measures 145-148. The right hand continues with a melodic line, including a trill (tr) in measure 147. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

9

Musical score for measures 149-152. The right hand features a melodic line with a forte (f) dynamic marking in measure 151. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

13

tr

This musical system contains measures 13 through 16. It is written for piano in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and a 2/4 time signature. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill (tr) in measure 15. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

19

Presto

[142]

This musical system contains measures 17 through 20. It is marked "Presto" and is written in a key with two sharps (D major or F# minor) and a 2/4 time signature. The right hand has a more active melodic line with sixteenth notes and rests. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

5

This musical system contains measures 21 through 24. It is written in the same key and time signature as the previous system. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand has a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

9

This musical system contains measures 25 through 28. It is written in the same key and time signature. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand has a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

20

Allegro

[143]

This musical system contains measures 29 through 32. It is marked "Allegro" and is written in the same key and time signature. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand has a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a simple bass line of quarter notes.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand plays quarter notes. A key signature change to A major (two sharps) occurs at the beginning of measure 10.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand plays quarter notes. The key signature remains A major.

21

Presto

[144]

Musical score for measures 144-147. The tempo is marked 'Presto'. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern, and the left hand plays a bass line of quarter notes.

5

Musical score for measures 148-151. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand plays quarter notes. The key signature remains B-flat major.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand continues the melodic development with more complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The left hand maintains the chordal accompaniment.

22

Presto

[145]

Musical score for measures 145-148, marked *Presto*. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords.

5

Musical score for measures 149-152. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the left hand continues with eighth-note chords.

9

Musical score for measures 153-156. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the left hand continues with eighth-note chords.

13

22 originelle ungarische Nationaltänze
2. Heft

1

Maestoso

[146]

Musical score for exercise 1, measures 1-4. Treble clef, 2/4 time. Features a triplet in the first measure and various chords in the bass line.

5

Musical score for exercise 1, measures 5-8. Treble clef, 2/4 time. Features a triplet in the first measure and various chords in the bass line.

9

Musical score for exercise 1, measures 9-12. Treble clef, 2/4 time. Features a triplet in the first measure and various chords in the bass line.

13

Musical score for exercise 1, measures 13-16. Treble clef, 2/4 time. Features a triplet in the first measure and various chords in the bass line.

2

Poco andante

[147]

Musical score for exercise 2, measures 1-4. Treble clef, 2/4 time. Features a triplet in the first measure and various chords in the bass line.

5

mf

Detailed description: This system contains measures 5 through 8. The music is in a minor key, indicated by a flat sign on the bass clef. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present in the third measure.

9

ff

Detailed description: This system contains measures 9 through 12. The music continues in the same minor key. The right hand has a more active melodic line with some grace notes. A dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) is present in the first measure.

13

Detailed description: This system contains measures 13 through 16. The right hand features a complex melodic passage with several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' in a circle) over eighth notes. The left hand continues with a consistent accompaniment.

17

Detailed description: This system contains measures 17 through 20. The right hand has a melodic line with triplet markings. The system concludes with a double bar line and a star symbol (*), indicating a repeat or a specific performance instruction.

21

1. 2.

Detailed description: This system contains measures 21 through 24. It features a first ending (marked '1.') and a second ending (marked '2.'). The right hand has a melodic line with triplet markings. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

Maggiore

25

Detailed description: This system contains measures 25 through 28. The key signature changes to major, indicated by two sharps (F# and C#) on the bass clef. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes. The left hand continues with a consistent accompaniment.

29

Musical score for measures 29-32. The right hand features a series of triplet eighth notes, while the left hand plays a simple eighth-note accompaniment.

3

[148]

Musical score for measures 148-151. The right hand has a melodic line with some accidentals, and the left hand has a bass line with chords.

5

Musical score for measures 149-152. The right hand has a more active melodic line with sixteenth notes, and the left hand has a bass line with chords.

4

Allegro

[149]

Musical score for measures 149-152. The right hand has a melodic line with some accidentals, and the left hand has a bass line with chords.

5

Musical score for measures 153-156. The right hand has a melodic line with sixteenth notes, and the left hand has a bass line with chords.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. Treble clef has a sixteenth-note run starting on G4. Bass clef has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 12 ends with a repeat sign.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. Treble clef has a sixteenth-note run starting on G4. Bass clef has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 16 ends with a repeat sign.

17

Musical score for measures 17-20. Treble clef has a melodic line with a trill on the second measure. Bass clef has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 20 ends with a repeat sign.

24

Musical score for measures 24-27. Treble clef has a melodic line with a trill on the second measure. Bass clef has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 27 ends with a repeat sign.

5

Andante non troppo

[150]

Musical score for measures 150-153. Treble clef has a melodic line. Bass clef has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 153 ends with a repeat sign.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 5 starts with a treble clef staff containing a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass clef staff contains a quarter note G3, followed by eighth notes A3, B3, and C4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 9 starts with a treble clef staff containing a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass clef staff contains a quarter note G3, followed by eighth notes A3, B3, and C4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 13 starts with a treble clef staff containing a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass clef staff contains a quarter note G3, followed by eighth notes A3, B3, and C4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 17 starts with a treble clef staff containing a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass clef staff contains a quarter note G3, followed by eighth notes A3, B3, and C4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 21 starts with a treble clef staff containing a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass clef staff contains a quarter note G3, followed by eighth notes A3, B3, and C4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

25

Musical notation for measures 25-28. The system consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 25 starts with a treble clef staff containing a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass clef staff contains a quarter note G3, followed by eighth notes A3, B3, and C4. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Presto

6

[151]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of the first system. The piece is in 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8 of the first system. The right hand continues the melodic line, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12 of the first system. Measure 12 includes a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs, and the left hand continues with chords.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16 of the first system. Measure 13 includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The right hand features a series of slurred eighth notes, and the left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

[Fine]

Trio

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20 of the Trio section. The right hand features a melodic line with triplets of eighth notes. The left hand continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. The section concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Da Capo

Allegro

7

[152]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of section 7. The piece is in 7/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Musical notation for measures 5-8 of section 7. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment. Measure 8 ends with a repeat sign.

Musical notation for measures 9-12 of section 7. The right hand has a melodic line with some chromaticism, and the left hand continues with the accompaniment. Measure 12 ends with a repeat sign.

Musical notation for measures 13-16 of section 7. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand continues with the accompaniment. Measure 16 ends with a repeat sign.

Presto

8

[153]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of section 8. The piece is in 7/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs, and the left hand provides a simple accompaniment of eighth notes.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-9. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The right hand features eighth-note patterns, and the left hand features chords and eighth-note accompaniment.

10

Musical notation for measures 10-14. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The right hand features eighth-note patterns, and the left hand features chords and eighth-note accompaniment.

9

Presto

[154]

Musical notation for measures 154-158, marked *Presto*. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The right hand features eighth-note patterns, and the left hand features chords and eighth-note accompaniment.

5

Musical notation for measures 159-163. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The right hand features eighth-note patterns, and the left hand features chords and eighth-note accompaniment.

9

Musical notation for measures 164-168. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The right hand features eighth-note patterns, and the left hand features chords and eighth-note accompaniment.

[Fine]

Trio

13

p

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. A piano (p) dynamic marking is present.

17

f

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment. A forte (f) dynamic marking is present.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The right hand has a more complex melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

Da Capo

10

Andante

[155]

Musical notation for measures 155-160. The right hand has a simple melodic line, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. A bracketed measure number [155] is shown.

6

Musical notation for measures 6-11. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. A measure number 6 is shown.

Musical notation for measures 4-7. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords.

Musical notation for measures 8-11. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and accents. The left hand maintains the accompaniment pattern.

11

Allegro

[156]

Musical notation for measures 12-15. The key signature changes to D major (two sharps). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The right hand has a more active melodic line. The left hand accompaniment includes some chromatic movement.

Musical notation for measures 16-19. The right hand continues with a melodic line that includes a trill in measure 19. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

Musical notation for measures 20-23. The right hand features a melodic line with a repeat sign at the beginning. The left hand accompaniment continues with eighth-note chords.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music is written for piano in a 2/4 time signature. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

Maestoso 12

[157]

Musical score for measures 17-20, marked *Maestoso*. The key signature changes to one flat (Bb). The music is in 2/4 time. Measure 17 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand has a bass line of quarter notes. Measure 20 ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

5

Musical score for measures 21-24. The key signature remains one flat. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and some triplets. Measure 21 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, and measure 24 ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic. There are first and second endings marked [1] and [2] in measure 24.

9

Musical score for measures 25-28. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes, some marked with an asterisk (*), and a trill (*tr*) in measure 27. Dynamics include forte (*f*), piano (*p*), and forte (*f*).

13

Musical score for measures 29-32. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and some marked with an asterisk (*). Dynamics include forte (*f*), piano (*p*), and fortissimo (*ff*).

13

Allegro

[158]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of exercise 13. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and chords, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8 of exercise 13. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns and chords, and the left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12 of exercise 13. The right hand features a more active eighth-note melody, and the left hand continues with the accompaniment.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16 of exercise 13. The right hand has a melodic line with some grace notes, and the left hand continues with the accompaniment.

14

Andante

[159]

Musical notation for exercise 14. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the left hand plays a simple accompaniment. A piano dynamic marking 'p' is present in the first measure.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The piece 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 harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving bass lines.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The right hand continues the melodic development with some chromaticism, and the left hand maintains a steady accompaniment.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The right hand has a long melodic phrase spanning across measures, and the left hand provides a consistent harmonic support.

15

Andante

[160]

Musical notation for measures 160-163. The tempo is marked Andante. The right hand has a melodic line with some chromaticism, and the left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

5

Musical notation for measures 164-167. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes, and the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving bass lines.

16

[161]

Musical score for exercise 16, measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes and slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth notes and chords.

5

Musical score for exercise 16, measures 5-8. The right hand continues with a melodic line, including a trill in measure 7. The left hand maintains the accompaniment pattern.

9

Musical score for exercise 16, measures 9-12. The right hand features a series of sixteenth-note runs. The left hand continues with the accompaniment.

17

Presto

[162]

Musical score for exercise 17, measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

5

Musical score for exercise 17, measures 5-8. The right hand continues with a melodic line, including a trill in measure 7. The left hand maintains the accompaniment pattern.

18

Moderato

[163]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of exercise 18. The piece is in 2/4 time and features a treble and bass clef. The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth and quarter notes, with a trill-like figure in measure 3. The bass clef accompaniment is a steady eighth-note pattern.

Musical notation for measures 5-8 of exercise 18. The melody continues with eighth-note patterns and a trill in measure 7. The bass clef accompaniment remains consistent.

Musical notation for measures 9-12 of exercise 18. The melody features a trill in measure 10. The bass clef accompaniment continues with eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 13-16 of exercise 18. The melody includes a trill in measure 13. The bass clef accompaniment continues with eighth notes.

19

Presto

[164]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of exercise 19. The piece is in 2/4 time and features a treble and bass clef. The melody in the treble clef is highly rhythmic, consisting of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef accompaniment is a steady eighth-note pattern.

5

20

Presto

[165]

5

21

Allegro molto

[166]

5

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), 4/4 time. The melody in the treble clef features eighth-note patterns with a slur over measures 10-11. The bass clef accompaniment consists of chords and eighth notes.

22

[167]

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), 7/4 time. The melody in the treble clef features eighth-note patterns. The bass clef accompaniment consists of chords and eighth notes.

5

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), 7/4 time. The melody in the treble clef features eighth-note patterns. The bass clef accompaniment consists of chords and eighth notes.

Fine

9

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), 7/4 time. The melody in the treble clef features eighth-note patterns. The bass clef accompaniment consists of chords and eighth notes.

13

Musical notation for measures 25-28. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), 7/4 time. The melody in the treble clef features eighth-note patterns. The bass clef accompaniment consists of chords and eighth notes. The piece concludes with a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.).

Da Capo

14

24 originelle ungarische Nationaltänze
3. Heft

1

Adagio

[168]

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time. The right hand features a melody of eighth notes with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in the first measure. An asterisk (*) is placed above the final measure of this system.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, including a triplet in measure 5. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 8 concludes with a repeat sign.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The right hand features a more complex eighth-note pattern with slurs and accents, including a triplet in measure 10. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 12 ends with a repeat sign.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The right hand begins with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 13, followed by a more intricate eighth-note melody. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 16 ends with a repeat sign.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The right hand features a melody of eighth notes with slurs and accents, including a triplet in measure 17. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 20 ends with a repeat sign.

21

Musical score for measures 21-24. The right hand features a complex, chromatic arpeggiated texture with many accidentals. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

2

[169]

Allegro assai

Musical score for measures 169-172. The tempo is marked "Allegro assai". The right hand has a melodic line with some chromaticism. The left hand has a simple eighth-note accompaniment. A star symbol is above the final measure.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The right hand has a melodic line with some chromaticism. The left hand has a simple eighth-note accompaniment. A star symbol is above the final measure.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The right hand has a melodic line with some chromaticism. The left hand has a simple eighth-note accompaniment. A star symbol is above the final measure.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand has a melodic line with some chromaticism. The left hand has a simple eighth-note accompaniment.

3

[170] Presto

5

9

13

4

[171] Allegro moderato

5

tr tr

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 5 starts with a treble clef and a sharp sign. Measures 5 and 6 have a trill (tr) above the first note of the upper staff. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes in the upper staff and chords in the lower staff.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Measures 9 and 10 have a fermata over the first note of the upper staff. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes in the upper staff and chords in the lower staff.

13

1. 2.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Measures 13-15 are a single melodic line in the upper staff. Measures 15 and 16 are a first and second ending. The first ending (1.) has a fermata, and the second ending (2.) has a fermata. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes in the upper staff and chords in the lower staff.

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Measures 17-20 feature eighth and sixteenth notes in the upper staff and chords in the lower staff.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). Measures 21-24 feature eighth and sixteenth notes in the upper staff and chords in the lower staff. Measures 23 and 24 have triplets in the upper staff.

5

Grave

[172]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of exercise 5, marked *Grave*. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 1 features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a quarter rest in the left hand. Measures 2-4 continue with rhythmic patterns in both hands, including triplets and slurs.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8 of exercise 5, marked *Grave*. The right hand features a series of slurs and eighth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12 of exercise 5, marked *Grave*. The right hand continues with slurred eighth notes, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment pattern.

13

tr

Musical notation for measures 13-16 of exercise 5, marked *Grave*. Measure 13 includes a trill (tr) in the right hand. The right hand features more complex rhythmic patterns with slurs, while the left hand continues with quarter notes.

6

Con moto

[173]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of exercise 6, marked *Con moto*. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (D major). The right hand features a steady eighth-note pattern, and the left hand provides a simple accompaniment of quarter notes.

5

Fine

9

13

Da Capo

7

Allegro molto

[174]

5

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a rhythmic pattern of eighth-note chords, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand continues with eighth-note chords, and the left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line.

8

Allegro molto

[175]

Musical score for measures 175-178. The tempo is marked *Allegro molto*. The right hand has a more active melodic line with eighth notes and slurs, while the left hand continues with a simple eighth-note accompaniment.

5

Musical score for measures 179-182. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note melodic line, and the left hand provides a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

9

Musical score for measures 183-186. The right hand continues with eighth-note figures, and the left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note melody, while the left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment of chords and single notes.

9

Andante

[176]

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), 2/4 time. The tempo is marked "Andante". The right hand has a melody with slurs and accents, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment of chords.

5

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), 2/4 time. The right hand continues the melodic line with some chromaticism, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment.

Fine

9

Musical notation for measures 25-28. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), 2/4 time. This section begins with a repeat sign. The right hand melody is more complex with slurs and accents, and the left hand accompaniment is consistent.

13

Musical notation for measures 29-32. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), 2/4 time. This section also begins with a repeat sign. The right hand melody continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand accompaniment remains steady.

Da Capo

10

Adagio

[177]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of section 10. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords and eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 5-8 of section 10. Measure 5 begins with a first ending bracket. The right hand includes a trill (tr) in measure 8. The left hand continues with a consistent accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 9-12 of section 10. Measure 9 starts with a second ending bracket. The right hand features a trill (tr) in measure 10. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

11

Allegro

[178]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of section 11. The tempo is marked Allegro. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 5-8 of section 11. Measure 5 begins with a first ending bracket. The right hand continues with its active melodic line, and the left hand accompaniment remains steady.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with some chromaticism, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand continues the melodic development with some grace notes, and the left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

12

Adagio

[179]

[*]

Musical score for measures 179-182, marked *Adagio*. The right hand has a more complex, flowing melodic line, and the left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. A bracketed asterisk [*] is placed above the final measure.

5

[3]

Musical score for measures 183-186. The right hand features a rapid, repetitive melodic pattern, and the left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. A bracketed number [3] is placed below the first measure.

9

Musical score for measures 187-190. The right hand continues the rapid melodic pattern, and the left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

43

Musical score for measures 43-46. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a steady accompaniment of quarter notes and dyads.

13

Moderato

[180]

Musical score for measures 180-183. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment of quarter notes and dyads.

5

Musical score for measures 184-187. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and accents, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment.

9

Musical score for measures 188-191. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment.

13

Musical score for measures 192-195. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and accents, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment.

14

Presto

[181]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of the Presto section. The piece is in 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 2. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 5-8 of the Presto section. The right hand continues with a melodic line, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 6. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 9-12 of the Presto section. The right hand has a more active melodic line with sixteenth notes in measure 9. The left hand continues with eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 13-16 of the Presto section. The right hand features a complex melodic line with sixteenth notes and triplets. The left hand continues with eighth notes.

[Fine]

Trio

Musical notation for measures 17-20 of the Trio section. The key signature changes to one flat (B-flat). The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 18. The left hand continues with eighth notes.

21

Musical score for measures 21-24. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. Measure 21 features a treble clef with a series of eighth notes and a bass clef with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 22 has a treble clef with chords and a bass clef with eighth notes. Measure 23 has a treble clef with eighth notes and a bass clef with eighth notes. Measure 24 has a treble clef with eighth notes and a bass clef with eighth notes. A repeat sign is at the end of measure 24.

25

Musical score for measures 25-28. Measure 25 has a treble clef with chords and a bass clef with eighth notes. Measure 26 has a treble clef with chords and a bass clef with eighth notes. Measure 27 has a treble clef with chords and a bass clef with eighth notes. Measure 28 has a treble clef with chords and a bass clef with eighth notes. A repeat sign is at the end of measure 28.

29

Musical score for measures 29-32. Measure 29 has a treble clef with eighth notes and a bass clef with eighth notes. Measure 30 has a treble clef with chords and a bass clef with eighth notes. Measure 31 has a treble clef with eighth notes and a bass clef with eighth notes. Measure 32 has a treble clef with eighth notes and a bass clef with eighth notes. A repeat sign is at the end of measure 32.

Da Capo

15

Adagio

[182]

Musical score for measures 182-185. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. Measure 182 has a treble clef with chords and a bass clef with eighth notes. Measure 183 has a treble clef with chords and a bass clef with eighth notes. Measure 184 has a treble clef with chords and a bass clef with eighth notes. Measure 185 has a treble clef with chords and a bass clef with eighth notes. A repeat sign is at the end of measure 185.

5

Musical score for measures 186-189. Measure 186 has a treble clef with chords and a bass clef with eighth notes. Measure 187 has a treble clef with chords and a bass clef with eighth notes. Measure 188 has a treble clef with chords and a bass clef with eighth notes. Measure 189 has a treble clef with chords and a bass clef with eighth notes. A repeat sign is at the end of measure 189.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. Measure 9 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns and chords, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking appears at the beginning of measure 11.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The piece continues in B-flat major and 4/4 time. Measure 13 begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand melody continues with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand accompaniment remains consistent. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present at the start of measure 14.

17

Musical score for measures 17-20. The piece continues in B-flat major and 4/4 time. Measure 17 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features more complex rhythmic patterns, including accents and slurs, while the left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

21

Musical score for measures 21-24. The piece continues in B-flat major and 4/4 time. Measure 21 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a more active melody with slurs and accents. A first ending bracket labeled [3] spans measures 23 and 24.

16

Un poco allegro

[183]

Musical score for measures 183-186. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. Measure 183 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes, while the left hand provides a simple accompaniment of quarter notes.

5

9

13

17

Allegro molto

[184]

5

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and some chords. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The right hand continues the melodic development with some chords and eighth-note runs. The left hand maintains the accompaniment pattern.

18

Moderato

[185]

Musical notation for measures 185-188. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The right hand has a more complex melodic line with some accidentals and slurs. The left hand accompaniment is consistent with the previous sections.

5

Musical notation for measures 189-192. The right hand features a dense texture with many sixteenth notes and slurs. The left hand accompaniment remains steady.

9

Musical notation for measures 193-196. The right hand continues with intricate sixteenth-note passages and slurs. The left hand accompaniment is consistent.

19

Largo

[186]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of exercise 19. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and a trill (tr) in measure 3. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. A star symbol (*) is placed above the final chord in measure 4.

Musical notation for measures 5-8 of exercise 19. The right hand continues the melodic line with a trill (tr) in measure 6. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Musical notation for measures 9-12 of exercise 19. The right hand has a more complex melodic line with slurs and a star symbol (*) above the final chord in measure 12. The left hand accompaniment continues. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Musical notation for measures 13-16 of exercise 19. The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 13. The left hand accompaniment continues. The system concludes with a double bar line.

20

Allegro

[187]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of exercise 20. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The piece is in G minor (one flat) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Fine

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The right hand has a more active melodic line with some triplets and sixteenth notes, while the left hand continues with eighth notes.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The right hand features a melodic line with some chromaticism and sixteenth notes, while the left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

Da Capo

21

Presto

[188]

Musical notation for measures 188-191. The piece is in 2/4 time. The right hand has a very active melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, while the left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

5

Musical notation for measures 192-195. The right hand continues with a highly active melodic line, and the left hand provides a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a trill in measure 12. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand continues the melodic development with eighth-note runs and a trill in measure 16. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

22

Adagio amoroso

[189]

Musical score for measures 189-192. The tempo is marked 'Adagio amoroso'. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and a trill in measure 192. The left hand has a simple accompaniment of quarter notes.

5

Musical score for measures 193-197. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note melodic line. The left hand has a simple accompaniment of quarter notes.

9

Musical score for measures 198-202. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand has a simple accompaniment of quarter notes.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords.

23

Allegro non troppo

[190]

Musical score for measures 190-193. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand has a more active melodic line with sixteenth-note runs and slurs, while the left hand continues with eighth-note chords.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords.

Presto

[191]

Musical notation for measures 191-194. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 195-198. The right hand continues the melodic development with more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 199-202. This section includes a double bar line and repeat signs. The right hand has some chromatic alterations, such as a flat on the second measure. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 203-206. The right hand features a more active melodic line with frequent sixteenth-note passages. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent with eighth notes.

15

25 originelle ungarische Nationaltänze
4. Heft

1

Andante

[192]

Musical notation for the first system of the first section, measures 1-4. The piece is in 7/8 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth-note patterns.

5

Musical notation for the second system of the first section, measures 5-8. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and eighth-note runs. The left hand maintains the accompaniment with some chromatic movement.

9

Musical notation for the third system of the first section, measures 9-12. The right hand features a more active melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment includes some chordal textures.

2

Presto

[193]

Musical notation for the first system of the second section, measures 1-4. The piece is in 7/8 time. The right hand has a very active, rapid melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment is more rhythmic and chordal.

5

Musical notation for the second system of the second section, measures 5-8. The right hand continues the rapid melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment includes some chromatic movement and chordal textures.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth-note bass lines.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The piece continues in G major and 4/4 time. The right hand has a more active melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

Presto 3

[194]

Musical score for measures 194-197. The piece is in 7/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth-note bass lines.

5

Musical score for measures 198-202. The piece continues in 7/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

Andante 4

[195]

Musical score for measures 203-207. The piece is in 7/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth-note bass lines.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The piece is in G minor (one flat) and 4/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The right hand continues with a melodic line, incorporating more complex rhythmic patterns and slurs. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand features a melodic line with a prominent slur over measures 13 and 14. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

5

Presto

[196]

Musical score for measures 196-200. The right hand has a melodic line with a long slur over measures 196 and 197. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

Fine

5

Musical score for measures 201-204. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. Measure 9 features a sixteenth-note melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Measure 10 continues the melody with a chromatic descent. Measure 11 has a more active right-hand melody. Measure 12 concludes with a final chord.

Da Capo

6

Presto

[197]

Musical score for measures 13-16, marked Presto. The piece is in B-flat major and 2/4 time. Measure 13 starts with a sixteenth-note melody. Measure 14 continues with a chromatic descent. Measure 15 has a more active right-hand melody. Measure 16 concludes with a final chord.

5

Musical score for measures 17-20. The piece is in B-flat major and 2/4 time. Measure 17 features a sixteenth-note melody. Measure 18 continues with a chromatic descent. Measure 19 has a more active right-hand melody. Measure 20 concludes with a final chord.

3

Musical score for measures 21-24. The piece is in B-flat major and 2/4 time. Measure 21 features a sixteenth-note melody. Measure 22 continues with a chromatic descent. Measure 23 has a more active right-hand melody. Measure 24 concludes with a final chord.

7

Largo

[198]

Musical score for measures 25-28, marked Largo. The piece is in B-flat major and 2/4 time. Measure 25 features a sixteenth-note melody. Measure 26 continues with a chromatic descent. Measure 27 has a more active right-hand melody. Measure 28 concludes with a final chord marked with an asterisk (*).

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. Measure 5 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The right hand features a complex texture with sixteenth-note runs and chords, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A fermata is placed over the final chord of measure 8, which is marked with an asterisk (*).

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The right hand continues with chords and some melodic movement, while the left hand maintains its eighth-note accompaniment. The piece concludes with a repeat sign at the end of measure 12.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand features a prominent sixteenth-note run in measure 14, followed by a melodic phrase in measure 15 marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The left hand continues with its eighth-note accompaniment. The piece ends with a repeat sign at the end of measure 16.

8

Presto

[199]

Musical score for measures 1-4 of the Presto section. The piece is in B-flat major and 2/4 time. The right hand plays a series of chords and eighth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8 of the Presto section. The right hand continues with chords and eighth-note patterns, while the left hand maintains its eighth-note accompaniment. The piece concludes with a repeat sign at the end of measure 8.

10

Musical score for measures 10-14. The piece is in B-flat major and 4/4 time. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth-note patterns, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 14 includes a fermata over the final notes.

9

Allegro

[200]

Musical score for measures 15-19. The piece is in 7/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. Measure 19 ends with a fermata.

5

Musical score for measures 20-24. The piece is in 7/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 24 ends with a fermata.

9

Musical score for measures 25-29. The piece is in 7/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 29 ends with a fermata.

14

Musical score for measures 30-34. The piece is in 7/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 34 ends with a fermata.

Presto

10

[201]

Musical notation for exercise 10, measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first measure starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth-note patterns, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for exercise 10, measures 5-8. Measure 5 begins with a fingering of 5 in the right hand. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns and includes a slur over measures 6 and 7. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for exercise 10, measures 9-12. Measure 9 starts with a fingering of 9 in the right hand. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns and includes a slur over measures 10 and 11. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

11

Presto

[202]

Musical notation for exercise 11, measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a series of chords and eighth-note patterns, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for exercise 11, measures 5-8. Measure 5 begins with a fingering of 5 in the right hand. The right hand features a rapid eighth-note run in the first measure, followed by chords and eighth-note patterns. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The right hand features a rapid sixteenth-note melody, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line. The piece is in a minor key.

12

Presto

[203]

Musical score for measures 13-16, marked *Presto*. The right hand has a more active melody with some slurs, and the left hand continues with an eighth-note bass line. The piece is in a minor key.

5

Musical score for measures 17-20. The right hand features a chordal texture with slurs, and the left hand plays a simple eighth-note bass line. The piece is in a minor key.

9

Musical score for measures 21-24. The right hand continues with the chordal texture, and the left hand maintains the eighth-note bass line. The piece is in a minor key.

13

Allegro

[204]

Musical score for measures 25-28, marked *Allegro*. The right hand has a more complex melody with slurs and accents, and the left hand continues with an eighth-note bass line. The piece is in a minor key.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a trill in measure 8. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The right hand continues the melodic development with eighth-note runs and a trill in measure 12. The left hand maintains the accompaniment pattern.

14

Presto

[205]

Musical notation for measures 14-17, starting at rehearsal mark [205]. The tempo is marked 'Presto'. The right hand has a more active melodic line with sixteenth-note patterns and a trill in measure 17. The left hand continues with the accompaniment.

5

Musical notation for measures 18-21. The right hand begins with a trill (tr) in measure 18. The piece features a repeat sign with first and second endings. The left hand continues with the accompaniment.

9

Musical notation for measures 22-25. The right hand starts with a trill (tr) in measure 22. The piece concludes with a repeat sign and first/second endings. The left hand continues with the accompaniment.

15

Presto

[206]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of exercise 15. The piece is in 7/8 time and B-flat major. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill (tr) in measure 3. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 5-8 of exercise 15. Measure 5 begins with a five-fingered chord (5) in the right hand. The piece concludes with a repeat sign and a final cadence in both hands.

Musical notation for measures 9-12 of exercise 15. Measure 9 starts with a five-fingered chord (5) in the right hand. The right hand has a melodic line with a trill (tr) in measure 11. The piece ends with a repeat sign and a final cadence.

16

Allegro

[207]

Musical notation for measures 1-4 of exercise 16. The piece is in 7/8 time and D major. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 5-8 of exercise 16. Measure 5 begins with a five-fingered chord (5) in the right hand. The piece concludes with a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) in the right hand, leading to a final cadence.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and quarter notes. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with chords and eighth-note figures.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand continues the melodic development with eighth-note runs and quarter notes. The left hand maintains the accompaniment pattern.

17

Allegro

[208]

Musical score for measures 17-20, marked *Allegro*. The right hand has a more active melodic line with sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note patterns. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

5

Musical score for measures 21-24. The right hand features a complex melodic line with sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note patterns. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

9

Musical score for measures 25-28. The right hand continues with a complex melodic line, including sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note patterns. The left hand maintains the accompaniment.

43

Musical score for measures 43-46. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a final quarter rest. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth-note chords.

18

Presto

[209]

Musical score for measures 18-21. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The left hand has a steady accompaniment with eighth-note chords.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The left hand has a steady accompaniment with eighth-note chords.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The left hand has a steady accompaniment with eighth-note chords.

19

Allegro

[210]

Musical score for measures 19-22. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The left hand has a steady accompaniment with eighth-note chords.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), 4/4 time. The right hand plays a series of eighth-note chords, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-13. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), 4/4 time. The right hand features a complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth notes and eighth notes. The left hand continues with eighth-note chords.

Fine

14

Musical notation for measures 14-18. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), 4/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with some chromaticism. The left hand plays eighth-note chords.

Dal Segno al Fine

20

Allegro

[211]

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), 2/4 time. The right hand plays a rhythmic melody with eighth notes. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line.

5

Musical notation for measures 25-29. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), 2/4 time. The right hand features a complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth notes. The left hand plays eighth-note chords.

10

Musical notation for measures 10-15. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and trills. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

21

Presto

[212]

Musical notation for measures 16-20. The tempo is marked 'Presto'. The right hand has a more active melodic line with trills and sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

5

Musical notation for measures 21-25. Measure 21 starts with a trill. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word 'Fine' centered below the staff.

Fine

9

Musical notation for measures 26-30. The right hand includes a trill (tr) in measure 29. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Da Capo

22

Allegro

[213]

Musical notation for measures 31-35. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. Measure 5 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The melody in the right hand features eighth-note chords and a descending eighth-note line. The bass line consists of quarter notes and eighth notes.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The piece continues in G major and 4/4 time. Measure 9 has a repeat sign. The right hand features a more active melody with eighth-note patterns and a slur over measures 10-11. The bass line continues with quarter and eighth notes.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The piece continues in G major and 4/4 time. Measure 13 has a repeat sign. The right hand features a melody with eighth-note patterns. The bass line continues with quarter and eighth notes.

23

Allegro

[214]

Musical score for measures 214-217. The piece is in F major (one flat) and 4/4 time. Measure 214 has a repeat sign. The right hand features a melody with eighth-note patterns. The bass line consists of quarter notes and eighth notes.

5

Musical score for measures 218-222. The piece continues in F major and 4/4 time. Measure 218 has a repeat sign. The right hand features a melody with eighth-note patterns. The bass line consists of quarter notes and eighth notes.

10

Musical score for measures 10-14. The piece is in B-flat major and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. Measure 14 ends with a repeat sign.

24

Con moto

[215]

Musical score for measures 15-19. The piece is in B-flat major and 2/4 time. The right hand has a more active melodic line with sixteenth notes and a trill in measure 18. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 19 ends with a repeat sign.

5

Musical score for measures 20-24. The piece is in B-flat major and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and a trill in measure 24. The left hand provides eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 24 ends with a repeat sign.

9

Musical score for measures 25-29. The piece is in B-flat major and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The left hand provides eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 29 ends with a repeat sign.

13

Musical score for measures 30-34. The piece is in B-flat major and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth notes and a trill in measure 34. The left hand provides eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 34 ends with a repeat sign.

Andante

[216]

Musical notation for measures 216-219. The piece is in 7/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords and eighth notes.

5

Musical notation for measures 220-223. The right hand continues with chordal textures and eighth-note runs, and the left hand maintains the accompaniment pattern.

9

Musical notation for measures 224-227. The right hand shows more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs, while the left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

13

Musical notation for measures 228-231. The right hand features a prominent sixteenth-note run in the final measure, and the left hand accompaniment concludes the section.

16

Originelle ungarische Nationaltänze

1

[217]

Secondo

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The upper staff (treble clef) contains chords and rests. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and rests.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Similar to the first system, with chords in the upper staff and a melodic line in the lower staff.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The upper staff features a continuous eighth-note melodic line, while the lower staff continues with a similar rhythmic pattern.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The upper staff has chords and rests, and the lower staff has a melodic line. A repeat sign is at the end of measure 16.

Fine

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The upper staff has chords and rests, and the lower staff has a melodic line.

1

[217]
Primo

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The score is in 2/4 time. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many beamed eighth notes and slurs. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with eighth notes.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns, including a prominent sixteenth-note run in measure 6. The left hand maintains a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The right hand's melodic line becomes more rhythmic with frequent sixteenth-note groups. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The right hand features a series of sixteenth-note runs. The left hand accompaniment includes some chordal textures. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a fermata.

Fine

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The right hand continues with melodic lines, including a sequence of notes with sharps. The left hand accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords.

21

Da Capo

2

[218]
Secondo

5

9

13

24

Da Capo

2

[218]
Primo

p sf

5

sf f

9

sf sf

13

sf sf

3

[219]
Secondo

Musical score for exercise [219] in bass clef, 2/4 time. The right hand plays chords with accents, and the left hand plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes.

5

Musical score for exercise 5 in bass clef, 2/4 time. The right hand plays a sequence of chords, and the left hand plays a sequence of chords with a final rest.

9

Musical score for exercise 9 in bass clef, 2/4 time. The right hand plays a sequence of chords, and the left hand plays a sequence of chords with a final rest.

4

[220]
Secondo

Musical score for exercise [220] in bass clef, 2/4 time. The right hand plays chords with accents, and the left hand plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes. Dynamics *p* and *f* are indicated.

3

[219]

Primo

Musical score for exercise 3, measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a steady quarter-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *f* is present at the end of the first measure.

Musical score for exercise 3, measures 5-8. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, including some trills and grace notes. The left hand maintains the quarter-note accompaniment.

Musical score for exercise 3, measures 9-12. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, including some trills and grace notes. The left hand maintains the quarter-note accompaniment.

4

[220]

Primo


Musical score for exercise 4, measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The right hand features a continuous eighth-note pattern, while the left hand plays a steady quarter-note accompaniment. Dynamic markings of *p*, *mf*, and *f* are present across the measures. A bracketed measure number [31] is shown above the right hand in the third measure.

5



p *mf*

9



ff

13



ff

17



p *f*

21



p [*mf*]

5

p *mf*

Musical score for measures 5-8. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords. Dynamics range from *p* to *mf*.

9

ff

Musical score for measures 9-12. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand accompaniment becomes more active. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand includes trills and triplets, while the left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

17

p *mf* *f*

Musical score for measures 17-20. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the left hand accompaniment. Dynamics range from *p* to *f*.

21

p *mf*

Musical score for measures 21-24. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the left hand accompaniment. Dynamics range from *p* to *mf*.

5

[221]

Secondo

Musical notation for the first system of exercise 5, measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and triplets, ending with a trill. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

Musical notation for the second system of exercise 5, measures 5-8. This system continues the melodic and accompaniment patterns from the first system, including the triplet and trill figures.

Musical notation for the third system of exercise 5, measures 9-12. The right hand continues with a steady eighth-note melody, while the left hand maintains the quarter-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for the fourth system of exercise 5, measures 13-16. This system concludes the exercise with a final melodic phrase in the right hand and a descending line in the left hand.

6

[222]

Secondo

Musical notation for the first system of exercise 6, measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a complex, rhythmic pattern of chords and sixteenth notes. The left hand provides a simple accompaniment of quarter notes.

5

[221]

Primo

Musical notation for system 1 of exercise 5, measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, including two triplet figures in measures 3 and 4. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents. Trills (tr) are indicated above the final notes of both staves in measure 4.

Musical notation for system 2 of exercise 5, measures 5-8. This system continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns from the first system, including triplet figures and trills in the right hand.

Musical notation for system 3 of exercise 5, measures 9-12. The right hand consists of a series of sustained notes with a wavy line above them, indicating a trill. The left hand continues with a rhythmic accompaniment.

Musical notation for system 4 of exercise 5, measures 13-16. The right hand features a wavy line above the notes, indicating a trill. The left hand continues with a rhythmic accompaniment, including triplet figures and a trill in the final measure.

6

[222]

Primo

Musical notation for exercise 6, measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a complex melodic line with many slurs and accents. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents.

5

9

13

7

[223]
Secondo

5

5

Musical score system 1, measures 5-8. Treble clef with complex chords and melodic lines. Bass clef with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

9

Musical score system 2, measures 9-12. Treble clef with melodic lines and some slurs. Bass clef with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

13

Musical score system 3, measures 13-16. Treble clef with complex chords and melodic lines. Bass clef with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

7

[223]
Primo

Musical score system 4, measures 17-20. Treble clef with melodic lines and slurs. Bass clef with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

5

Musical score system 5, measures 21-24. Treble clef with melodic lines and slurs. Bass clef with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 24 contains a triplet marked [3].

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). The right hand plays a series of chords, and the left hand plays a simple bass line of quarter notes.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Treble clef with a key signature of two flats. Measure 13 has a key signature change to one flat (Bb). The right hand plays chords, and the left hand plays a bass line. Measure 16 ends with a fermata and the word "Fine".

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The right hand plays chords, and the left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes and rests.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The right hand plays chords, and the left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes and rests. Measure 24 ends with a fermata and the word "Da Capo".

8

[224]
Secondo

Musical notation for the second ending, measures 224-227. Treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The right hand plays chords, and the left hand plays a bass line with eighth notes and rests.

9

[3] tr

13

[3] tr

Fine

17

tr >

21

tr

Da Capo

8

8^{va}

[224] Primo

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The right hand features a steady accompaniment of chords, while the left hand plays a simple bass line with occasional eighth-note patterns.

9

Musical score for measures 9-12. The right hand continues with chordal accompaniment, and the left hand maintains its bass line pattern.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The right hand continues with chordal accompaniment, and the left hand maintains its bass line pattern.

9

[225]
Secondo

dolce

Musical score for measures 17-20. The right hand features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, marked *dolce*. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords.

5

Musical score for measures 21-24. The right hand features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords.

5

Musical score for measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves with eighth-note patterns and slurs.

9 *8va*

Musical score for measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves with eighth-note patterns and slurs. "8va" marking above the treble staff.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves with eighth-note patterns and slurs.

9

[225]
Primo

Musical score for measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a "dolce" marking. Treble staff has a fermata over the first measure.

5

Musical score for measures 21-24. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes marked with a "3".

10

[226]

Secondo

Musical score for exercise 10, measures 1-4. The score is written for piano in bass clef with a 2/4 time signature. The right hand plays chords, and the left hand plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Dynamic markings include [P] and accents (>).

5

Musical score for exercise 10, measures 5-8. The score continues with chords in the right hand and eighth notes in the left hand. Dynamic markings include [P] and accents (>).

11

[227]

Secondo

Musical score for exercise 11, measures 1-4. The score is written for piano in bass clef with a 2/4 time signature. The right hand plays chords, and the left hand plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Dynamic markings include [P] and accents (>).

5

Musical score for exercise 11, measures 5-8. The score continues with chords in the right hand and eighth notes in the left hand.

9

Musical score for exercise 11, measures 9-12. The score continues with chords in the right hand and eighth notes in the left hand.

10

[226]
Primo

Musical score for exercise 10, measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords. Dynamics include piano (p) and accents (>).

Musical score for exercise 10, measures 5-8. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns, including a measure with a forte (>) dynamic. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords and some moving lines. Dynamics include piano (p) and piano-pedal ([P]).

11

[227]
Primo

Musical score for exercise 11, measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F-sharp). The right hand has a melodic line with many accidentals and slurs, and the left hand has a chordal accompaniment. Dynamics include piano-pedal ([P]) and accents (>).

Musical score for exercise 11, measures 5-8. The right hand continues with a complex melodic line, featuring many accidentals and slurs. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords and some moving lines.

Musical score for exercise 11, measures 9-12. The right hand features a melodic line with many accidentals and slurs, and the left hand has a chordal accompaniment. Dynamics include piano-pedal ([P]) and accents (>).

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The piece is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The right hand (treble clef) plays chords, with some notes marked with accents. The left hand (bass clef) plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with some notes marked with accents.

12

[228]
Secondo

Musical score for measures 17-20. The piece is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The right hand (treble clef) plays chords, with some notes marked with accents. The left hand (bass clef) plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with some notes marked with accents. The dynamic marking is *p dolce*.

5

Musical score for measures 21-24. The piece is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The right hand (treble clef) plays chords, with some notes marked with accents. The left hand (bass clef) plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with some notes marked with accents.

9

Musical score for measures 25-28. The piece is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The right hand (treble clef) plays chords, with some notes marked with accents. The left hand (bass clef) plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with some notes marked with accents.

13

Musical score for measures 29-32. The piece is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The right hand (treble clef) plays chords, with some notes marked with accents. The left hand (bass clef) plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with some notes marked with accents. The dynamic marking is *f*.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. Measure 13 starts with a treble clef and a dynamic marking of *pp*. The right hand features a sequence of eighth-note chords with slurs, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 14 continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 15 has a dynamic marking of *pp* and features a melodic line in the right hand. Measure 16 concludes the system with a repeat sign.

12

[228]
Primo

[p dolce]

Musical score for measures 17-20, marked [228] Primo. The piece is in G major and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and a dynamic marking of [p dolce]. The left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 19 includes a dynamic marking of *pp*. Measure 20 ends with a repeat sign.

5

Musical score for measures 21-24. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and a dynamic marking of *pp*. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 23 includes a dynamic marking of *pp*. Measure 24 ends with a repeat sign.

9

p

Musical score for measures 25-28. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and a dynamic marking of *p*. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 27 includes a dynamic marking of *pp*. Measure 28 ends with a repeat sign.

13

f

Musical score for measures 29-32. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and a dynamic marking of *f*. The left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 31 includes a dynamic marking of *pp*. Measure 32 ends with a repeat sign.

17

Ungarische Tänze

1

I
Violini

[229] II

Basso

5

9

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate treble clef staff. Measure 13 features a melodic line in the upper treble staff with eighth notes and a bass line with quarter notes. Measure 14 continues the melodic line with sixteenth-note runs. Measure 15 shows a more complex melodic pattern with sixteenth notes and a bass line with quarter notes. Measure 16 concludes the system with a melodic line in the upper treble staff and a bass line with quarter notes.

17

Musical score for measures 17-20. The score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate treble clef staff. Measure 17 features a melodic line in the upper treble staff with eighth notes and a bass line with quarter notes. Measure 18 continues the melodic line with sixteenth-note runs. Measure 19 shows a more complex melodic pattern with sixteenth notes and a bass line with quarter notes. Measure 20 concludes the system with a melodic line in the upper treble staff and a bass line with quarter notes. Dynamic markings 'p' (piano) are present in measures 17, 18, and 19.

21

Musical score for measures 21-24. The score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate treble clef staff. Measure 21 features a melodic line in the upper treble staff with eighth notes and a bass line with quarter notes. Measure 22 continues the melodic line with sixteenth-note runs. Measure 23 shows a more complex melodic pattern with sixteenth notes and a bass line with quarter notes. Measure 24 concludes the system with a melodic line in the upper treble staff and a bass line with quarter notes. Dynamic markings 'f' (forte) are present in measures 21, 22, and 23.

[230]

Musical score for measures 1-4. The score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *p*. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *p*. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *p*. The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

Musical score for measures 5-8. The score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. The music continues from the previous system with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

Musical score for measures 9-12. The score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *f*. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *f*. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *f*. The music features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

Musical score for measures 13-16. The score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass staff. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *f*. The music continues from the previous system with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

3

[231]

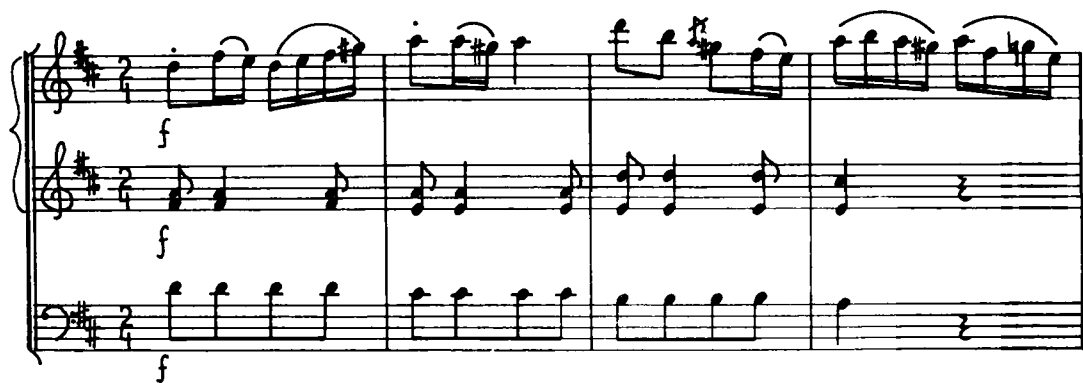
Musical notation for measures 1-4. The score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats. It features three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass clef staff. The first two staves are marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and accents.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The score continues with three staves. The first two staves are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music features more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and slurs.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The score continues with three staves. The first two staves are marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features slurs and accents, with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The score continues with three staves. The first two staves are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. A bracketed forte (*[f]*) dynamic marking is present in the second staff of measure 14. The music features slurs and accents, with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

[232]



Musical score system 1, measures 1-4. The score is in treble, alto, and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The first staff (treble) features a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The second staff (alto) provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes, also marked 'f'. The third staff (bass) features a steady eighth-note bass line, marked 'f'.



Musical score system 2, measures 5-8. The notation continues from the previous system. The first staff (treble) has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The second staff (alto) has a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes, marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The third staff (bass) has a steady eighth-note bass line, marked with a forte 'f' dynamic.



Musical score system 3, measures 9-12. The notation continues from the previous system. The first staff (treble) has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The second staff (alto) has a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The third staff (bass) has a steady eighth-note bass line.



Musical score system 4, measures 13-16. The notation continues from the previous system. The first staff (treble) has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The second staff (alto) has a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The third staff (bass) has a steady eighth-note bass line.

[233]

Musical score for measures 1-4. The score is in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The music features a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and chords. A fermata is placed over the final notes of the first system.

Musical score for measures 5-8. The score continues from the previous system. It features a piano (p) dynamic. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and chords. A fermata is placed over the final notes of the first system.

Musical score for measures 9-12. The score continues from the previous system. It features a forte (f) dynamic. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and chords. A fermata is placed over the final notes of the first system.

Musical score for measures 13-16. The score continues from the previous system. It features a forte (f) dynamic. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and chords. A fermata is placed over the final notes of the first system.

[234]

Musical score for measures 1-4. The score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with slurs and a dynamic marking of *p*. The second staff (treble clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *p*. The third staff (bass clef) provides a bass line with a dynamic marking of *p*. A sharp sign (#) is present in the bass line at the end of measure 4.

Musical score for measures 5-8. The notation continues from the previous system. The first staff (treble clef) has a dynamic marking of *p* at the beginning. The second staff (treble clef) continues the accompaniment. The third staff (bass clef) continues the bass line.

Musical score for measures 9-12. The first staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings of *f* and *sf*. The second staff (treble clef) has a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamic markings of *f* and *sf*. The third staff (bass clef) provides a bass line with a dynamic marking of *f*.

13

Musical score for measures 13-16. The score is written for piano in three staves (treble, middle, and bass clefs). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melodic line in the upper staves and a bass line in the lower staff. The dynamic marking *sf* (sforzando) is present in measures 13, 14, and 15.

17

Musical score for measures 17-20. The score is written for piano in three staves (treble, middle, and bass clefs). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melodic line in the upper staves and a bass line in the lower staff. The dynamic marking *sf* (sforzando) is present in measures 17, 18, and 19.

21

Musical score for measures 21-24. The score is written for piano in three staves (treble, middle, and bass clefs). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a melodic line in the upper staves and a bass line in the lower staff. The dynamic marking *sf* (sforzando) is present in measures 21, 22, and 23.

Appendix

A) ad Ossowski [235-237]

B) ad Rigler [238]

4

A

[235]

Musical notation for exercise 4, measures 1-4. The piece is in 7/8 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Musical notation for exercise 4, measures 5-8. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, including some beamed sixteenth notes. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

5

[236]

Musical notation for exercise 5, measures 1-4. The piece is in 7/8 time with a key signature of two sharps (D major). The right hand has a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs, and the left hand has a simple eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for exercise 5, measures 5-8. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

Musical notation for exercise 5, measures 9-12. The right hand features eighth-note patterns with slurs. The left hand accompaniment consists of eighth notes.

75

Musical score for measures 75-78. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and a half-note rest in measure 77. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

6

[237]

Musical score for measures 81-84. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, including some beamed sixteenth notes. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent with quarter notes.

5

Musical score for measures 85-88. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and some accidentals. The left hand accompaniment continues with quarter notes.

9

Musical score for measures 89-92. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and some accidentals. The left hand accompaniment continues with quarter notes.

13

Musical score for measures 93-96. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and some accidentals. The left hand accompaniment continues with quarter notes.

Allegro - Frissen

B

[238]

Musical notation for measures 1-4. Treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The right hand features a rapid sixteenth-note melody with slurs and accents. The left hand plays a steady accompaniment of eighth-note chords. A piano (p) dynamic marking is present in the first measure.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note patterns, including a triplet in measure 5. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. A forte (f) dynamic marking is present in the first measure.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 9. The left hand accompaniment continues. A piano (p) dynamic marking is present in the first measure.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note patterns and triplets. The left hand accompaniment continues. A forte (f) dynamic marking is present in the first measure. The system ends with a double bar line and the word "Fine".

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 17 and trills (tr) in measures 18 and 20. The left hand accompaniment continues. A piano (p) dynamic marking is present in the first measure.

21

Measures 21-24 of a piano piece. The right hand features intricate melodic lines with triplets and trills. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. The key signature changes from one flat to two sharps.

25

Measures 25-28 of a piano piece. The right hand continues with melodic patterns, including trills and slurs. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. Dynamics include *p*. The key signature is two sharps.

29

Measures 29-32 of a piano piece. The right hand features melodic lines with slurs and trills. The left hand accompaniment continues. Dynamics include *p*. The key signature is two sharps.

DaCapo



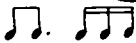
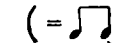
Jegyzetek

Általános megjegyzések


A kötetünkben közreadott források ortográfiai szempontból különfélék; többnyire könnyen értelmezhetők és jól olvashatók. A nyomtatott művek kíséret és artikuláció tekintetében általában kidolgozottabbak mint a kéziratosak; ez érvényes a kéziratban terjesztett kottákra is. A sokféle nyomtatott és kéziratos gyűjteményt a következő szempontok szerint egységesítettük:

a) Mai gyakorlat szerint közöltük a dinamikai és tempójelzéseket, a hangszerek megnevezését, az előadási utasításokat. A rövidítéseket feloldottuk (pl. dol. = dolce), a fölösleges jelöléseket (pl. Volti Subito) elhagytuk.

b) Elhagytuk azokat a módosító jeleket, amelyek a mai használat szerint feleslegesek. A figyelmeztető módosító jeleket csak indokolt esetben tartottuk meg. Oktávfogás esetén zárójel és jegyzetelés nélkül pótoltuk a hiányzó módosítójelet.

c) Az ütemvonalon átnyúló pontozást átkötött hanggal írtuk át. A nyújtópont korabeli sajátos használata szerint a $\left[\frac{2}{4} \right]$  képlet így értelmezhető: , mi ennek megfelelően módosítottuk. A könnyebb olvashatóság céljából a hasonló  (= ) ritmusképletet is átírtuk.

d) A ritmikai rövidítéseket feloldottuk, pl.: $\text{♩} = \text{♩} \text{♩} \text{♩}$

e) A gerendázást gyűjteményenként egységesítettük; a  gerendázást azonban mindenütt egyirányú szárazással írtuk át.

f) A szárazás iránya a mai szokásnak megfelelő. A kettősfogásokat, akkordokat egybeszáraztuk.

g) Átkötött akkord minden hangjához ív került.

h) Egy-két ütemes ismétlést (./.) kiírtunk.

i) A zongoraművekben a dinamikát csak egyszer, a két szisztéma között írtuk ki, ha az mind a két kézre vonatkozik.

j) A fordított sorrendű vagy oktávval feljebb jelölt előjegyzést a mai gyakorlat szerint használjuk. A balkézben előforduló basszuskulcs–violinkulcs dupla kulcsrakást violinkulcsra egyszerűsítettük.

Közreadói helyesbítések és kiegészítések

a) Írás- és nyomdahiba esetén kiadásunkban a javított alakot közöltük, az eredetire a jegyzetben utalunk.

b) A közreadói kiegészítések szögletes, a mellékforrás(ok) alapján történt pótlások kerek (egy forrásban csúcsos) zárójelbe kerültek.

c) A hiányos artikulációt analógia alapján egészítettük ki egy-egy ütemen belül; azon túl általában nem tartottuk szükségesnek a jelölést, mert a korabeli gyakorlat szerint a folytatás magától értetődően hasonló artikulációt kíván. Figyelembe véve a forrás írásmódját, jelsűrűségét, igyekeztünk az értelemzavaró következtetlenségeket kiiktatni.

Kiadásunkban a táncok gyűjteményen belüli sorszámozása egységes; az ettől eltérő római számjegyes számozást a jegyzetben említjük. Szükségesnek tartottuk a darabok folyamatos számozását is; ez az arab szám a táncok első sora előtt szögletes zárójelben áll.

Részletes megjegyzések

1. Joseph Bengraf: 12 magyar tánc

A) A táncsorozat nyomtatásban jelent meg. Három bécsi kiadásáról van tudomásunk: először az Artaria jelentette meg (1790), majd a kotta lemezeit átvette Giovanni Cappi (1802–1807), később A. O. Witzendorf (Weinmann 1952, 27. és Weinmann 1966, 14.; Whistling, II. 266.). Jelenleg ismert két kiadásának a címlapja részben eltérő szövegű:

a) XII. Magyar Tántzok / Klávicembalomra Valók / Componálta / Bengraf Josef – XII. Danses Hongroises / pour le Clavecin ou Piano-Forte / Composées / par Joseph Bengraf / a Vienne chez Artaria Comp. – Lsz.: 308

b) XII. Magyar Tántzok / Klávikordiumra Valók / Készítette / Bengraf Jó'sef – XII. Danses Hongroises / [...] / à Vienne chez Jean Cappi. – Lsz.: 308

Címlevél + 5 l., haránt 2^r. Lelőhely: a) OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 6696/koll. 5.; b) Helikon 1063 (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 13323); a továbbiakat ld. RISM A/I, B 1944. Címleírása: Papp 1979, 250.; QVM A I, 2. sz. (tematikus jegyzék).

A sorozatot – még megjelenése előtt – a bécsi Johann Traeg kéziratban terjesztette. A cég hirdetése a Wiener Zeitung 1784. VIII. 18-i (66.) számában jelent meg (Weinmann 1981, 17.).

Föltehető, hogy a táncokat Ferdinand Kauer bécsi zeneszerző vonóstrióra írta át, s ezt hirdette a Wiener Zeitung 1791. II. 9-i (12.) számában: *12 ungarische Tänze mit 2 Violin u. Bass nach Bengrafs Idee* (Weinmann 1969, 170.; vö. Major 1936, 9., Papp 1979, 241.). Valószínűleg kéziratban terjesztették, de példánya eddig még nem került elő.

B) Egyes táncok kiadásai: 1 MZK, 203–204; Major–Szelényi, 1/I. sz.; Szabolcsi–Bónis, 6. sz.; 5 Szabolcsi–Bónis, 7. sz.; 8 Major–Szelényi, 1/II. sz.; 12 Major–Szelényi 1/III. sz.

C) Előfordulások a 19. század első felében (ezeket a mellékforrásokat közlésünkben nem vettük figyelembe): 1 Malovetzky–Dömény: Útmutatás a' klavír, vagy fortepiánó helyes játszására (1826), 61., Mártonfi-kézirat (1813), 7r (kiad. Domokos P. P., 111. sz.), Magyar nóták. Kézirat: BB Kvt. M 1161 4. sz., (Kéziratos egyházi énekeskönyv) OSzK Zt Ms. mus. IV. 785, 65r (Lassu Magyar); 3 M. Godra: Anleitung zum Klavierschlagen. Kézirat: LAMS 1240/d, 48. l. (5. sz.); 7 Uo. 26. 1. (1. sz.); 8 Uo. 26. l. (2. sz.); 9 Magyar nóták. Kézirat: BB Kvt. M 1161, 5. sz.

D) A táncok sorszámozása eredetileg római számokkal. A bal kéz figurációinak hiányzó íveit nem pótoltuk.

2. Stanisław Ossowski: 6 danses hongroises

A) Kiadásunk alapja:

VI / Danses / Hongroises / pour le / Fortepiano, ou Clavecin. / Composés par / St. Ossowskÿ / a Vienne / chez Hoffmeister. – Lsz. nincs.

4 l., haránt 2^r. Lelőhely: Helikon 1122 (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 13397). Címleírása: Papp 1979, 250., QVM A I, 5. sz. (tematikus jegyzék).


A kiadó a kottát a Wiener Zeitung 1791. II. 9-i (12.) számában hirdette (először?). A korabeli sajtó szerint háromszólamú vonósletétben (2 hegedű és basszus) is megjelent (Wiener Zeitung 1791. XI. 23.). Mindkét kiadványt átvette a Musikalisches Magazin (Koželuch; Wiener Zeitung 1792. XII. 19.). Ezekből példány eddig nem került elő. (A RISM A/I Ossowski táncait egyáltalán nem regisztrálja!) Major szerint a vonózenekari változatot 1790 végén, a zongorásat 1804-ben hirdették a lapok. Valószínű, hogy e kiadványok zenei anyaga azonos. (A fentiekre vonatkozóan ld. Weinmann 1964, 141.; Weinmann 1979b, 48.; Weinmann 1969, 172–173.; Papp 1979, 241.) A hat tánc kéziratos változatban is ismert. Mivel a darabok a nyomtatott formától kisebb-nagyobb mértékben eltérnek, hármat (4–6. sz.) a Függelékben közlünk.

C) Négy tánc kötetünkben közzétett más gyűjteményben is előfordul: 1 = [60]; 2 = [230]; 4 = [58] (var.); 6 = [59] 1–8. ü. és [232].

D) A táncok számozása eredetileg római számokkal. A dinamika több helyen mindkét szisztéma alatt kiírva.

4/6 I  (vö. 2. ü.)

A kéziratos mellékforrás (ld. a Függelék jegyzetét) 1–3. sz. táncainak eltérései:

1/1		dol(ce)
1/9–12	I	felső oktáverősítés nélkül
	II	egy oktávval magasabban (violinkulcs)
1/10–11	I	
1/13–16	II	egy oktávval mélyebben (basszuskulcs)
2/7 ¹	I	e ¹
2/7 ⁵	I	c ²
2/9	I	fz
2/9–10	I	alsó oktáverősítés nélkül
2/11 ^{1–4}	I	két e ² nyolcad
2/14 ^{5–6}	I	egy d ² nyolcad
2/16	I	negyed + negyedszünet
2/1–8	II	f/a, a/c ¹ ; f/a, a/c ¹ ; g/b, c; g/b, c; [5–7.=1–3. ü.]; f/a + negyedszünet
2/11–12	II	negyedek
2/15	II	= 11. ü.
2/16	II	d/f + negyedszünet

3/7 ⁵ -7	I	f ² nyolcad + g ² , a ² tizenhatod
3/12 ⁴ -6	I	g ² , b ² nyolcadok
3/13 ²	I	c ³
3/14	I	kötve
3/15	I	b ² , c ³ , b ² , a ² , b ² , c ³ , b ² , a ²
3/1-16	II	Negyedekben mozgó egyszerű akkordikus kíséret, néhány helyen eltérő harmónia.

3. Zimmermann: Zingaresi

A) A kéziratban fennmaradt mű teljes címe:

Zingaresi. / per il / Clavi Cembalo / Del Sig[no]re Ziṁermann. [Zárójelben későbbi írással: Anton]

13 (sztlan) 1. (utólagos levélszámozások: 1, 5, 7), 22x30 cm. Lelőhely: ÖNB Mus.Hs.13.009 (Mf.: MTA ZtInt 625.006 [4]).

Valószínűleg azok közé a kották közé tartozik, amelyeket Johann Traeg zeneműkiadó (Bécs) kéziratos másolatokban terjesztett. A cég hirdetése a Wiener Zeitung 1792. IV. 21-i (32.) számában jelent meg az ár feltüntetésével: Anton Zimmermann, 12 Zingaresi, 1 fl. 30 x (Weinmann 1981, 32. és Weinmann 1969, 173.). Feltehető, de nem bizonyítható, hogy szerzője azonos azzal az 1741-ben született A. Z. zeneszerzővel, aki Pozsonyban a dóm orgonistája és gróf Batthyány József hercegprímás karmestere volt. Bár Zimmermann már 1781-ben meghalt, a táncsorozat hagyatékából is előkerülhetett. A rávonatköz irodalom nem említi ezt a művet. Életéről, munkásságáról: ZL 3. kötet, 706. (ME); Polák, 171–211.

B) A táncok itt jelennek meg először nyomtatásban.

D) Az arab sorszámok előtt eredetileg No.-rövidítés. A rövid cím – Zingaresi – az 1. tánc előtt is fel van tüntetve. A szokásos *Siege* kizárólag a 2. tánc után olvasható.

1/20	I	nyolcad előke
2/5-6	II	átkötés hiányzik
4/5-6	II	átkötés hiányzik
11/4 ³ -4	II	az akkord legfelső hangjai: e, e
11/5 ² -4	I	három nyolcad

4. Rigler: 12 ungarische Tänze

A) Franz Paul Rigler (Riegler) magyar táncait két kéziratos forrásból ismerjük, de csak az egyik tünteti fel a nevét. Közreadásunk ennek alapján történt.

12 Ungarische Tänze fürs Forte Piano oder 2 Violinen und einem Basse der Ungarischen Nation / gewidmet und komponirt von H: Musikprofessor Riegler zu Pressburg

12 1. 23x31,5 cm. Lelőhely: OeWBibl III.4.1/2.4⁰. 703. (Mf.: OSzK, feldolgozatlan) A sorszámzás nélküli táncok tematikus jegyzékét közli Haberkamp, 162–163. és Polakovičová, 111–113.

A kottavonalas címlapon a fenti cím után a következő megjegyzés olvasható:

Anmerkung. § 1. Unter den Nationaltänzen zeichnen sich die Minuetten, Englische Contretänze – Teutschen, Polnischen und Kosakischen besonders aus; vermuthlich darum, weil sich mancher geschickte Mann um ihre Berichtigung und Erfindung befließe. Der Ungarische Nationaltanz unterscheidet sich von allen andern durch seinen ihm ganz eignen charakteristischen Gange, deßen weßentliches in kunstloßen herzlichen und fröhlichen Ausdrücken der Melodie besteht, wo in den meisten, so wie beym Englischen, die Einschnitte und Absätze auf kurze Tacttheile fallen, obwohl man auch bei einigen dieser im Niederschlage verzögern kann wenn im Aufschlage angefangen wird.

§ 2. Schade ist es daß bisher noch für die Ausbildung und Verbesserung dieses gewis muntern Tanzes so wenig gesorgt worden ist. – Aber der Ungar schreibt oder komponirt selbst nicht und wollte man den Zigeüner als National Spielmann für die Quelle nehmen, bei der zu schopfen ist, so würden nur blos seine beßern Melodien und deren Modulationen, zu benützen seyn; weil bey ihm Vortrag und Harmonie so schlecht bestellt sind, daß der Kenner gleich bemerkt, wo es der naktan Natur an Kunst und Wissenschaft mangelt.

§ 3. Nun haben es einige in Pest und Wienn gewagt Ungarische zu schreiben; allem ihnen abwischte dabey das wahre charakteristische zu geschwinde, und man wuste am Ende nicht, ob sie einen Kosakischen oder Contretanz gemeint hatten. Ob ich mit meinen Versuche glücklicher bin wird der Kenner an Melodie und Harmonie leicht entscheiden können; beyde haben ihre Schwürigkeiten, ich habe sie darum mit möglichster Genauheit und Sorge bearbeitet; weil sie so wohl zum Muster der Orthographie und Melodie, als auch zur Nachahmung in beiden dienen sollen.

(Közölte – nem egészen pontos olvasattal – Polakovičová, 100.)

Mellékforrásként figyelembe vettük a sorozatnak egy másik – de sem címet, sem a szerző nevét nem tartalmazó – kéziratos másolatát, amely az MTAK kézirattárában található: Ms. 10.072/4 (régi jelzete: RUI 4f 344). Tematikus jegyzékét ld. Papp 1983, 254–256. Valószínűnek látszik, hogy mindkét kézirat ugyanarra a forrásra – esetleg nyomtatott, még ismeretlen kiadványra – vezethető vissza. Az MTAK kézirata ugyanis néhány helyen pontosabb olvasatot ad (noha egyébként gondatlan, eléggé felületes lejegyzésű), mint a másik. Ebben a forrásban a táncok sorszáma sem hiányzik.

Négy tánc (1., 3., 6. és 8. sz.) átdolgozott formában megjelent a lipcsei Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung 1800. évi (II. évf.) 35. számának mellékleteként *Ungarische Nationaltänze* címmel. Az átdolgozás főleg a kíséretet érinti (választékosabb megoldás, általában az eredeti harmóniák meghagyásával), a jobb kéz szólamát csak annyiban, hogy az akkordfogások egyszerűsödtek (1. sz.), s a letét mellőzi az oktávmenetet (8. sz.). Lényegesebb, hogy a 6. sz. 13–16. ütemei a terc módosításával moll jelleget kaptak, s a 8. sz. középső tagjának első fele (17–24. ü.) is „minore”. Ez utóbbi táncban ezen kívül az első tag második felét az ismeretlen átdolgozó új zenei anyaggal cserélte fel; így a da capo-szerkezetű tétel hangnemi felépítése: D–d–g–G–D–d (ld. Függelék B). A főbb eltéréseket az alábbi jegyzetekben (D) megemlítjük. Az AMZ 1800 táncainak tematikus jegyzéke: QVM A I, 11. sz.

A címben említett vonósletét még nem került elő.

B) A kézirat anyaga mindeddig kiadatlan. Az AMZ 1800 közléseit (I–IV. sz.) Bartalus István publikálta (*Magyar Orpheus*, Pest 1869, 25–28.) a kíséretnek tipográfiájának módosításával. Az I. megvan már F. L. Schubert: *Die Tanzmusik, dargestellt in ihrer historischen Entwicklung*, Leipzig 1867, 66–67. (A szerző a forrásra nem utal. Ld. Major 1964, 261., 3. jegyzet.) Az I. és II. táncot az eredeti nyomtatvány alapján tette közzé Szabolcsi-Bónis, 14–15. sz.

C) Korabeli előfordulások (az említettek kivül): 2 = [72] és Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus 4. sz. (kiad. Domokos P. P., 28. sz.); 3 = [69], Coda: vö. [110] 17–24. ü.; 4 1–16. ü.: Verbunkos (kiad. Domokos P. P., 120. sz.), 1–20. ü. = [113, 139, 73], *Verschiedene Ungarische Tänze*, kézirat: BB kv. M 1162 3. sz.; 6 1–8. ü. vö. [76], Csermák: 3 Ungarische Musik Stüke, kézirat: MTAK Kézirattár Ms. 10072/7 [e] 3. sz.; 7 1–24. ü. = [70, 138]; 9 1–16. ü. = [71], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus 33. sz. (kiad. Domokos P. P., 57. sz.).

Sorozaton belüli átfedések: 4 21–22. ü. vö. 5 9–10. ü.; 4 25–26. ü. vö. 5 11–12. ü.; 9 5–8. ü. vö. 11 21–24. ü.

D) Az egyébként igen megbízható lejegyzésű, jól olvasható kézirat staccato-jelölése nem egységes: alkalmanként az azonos vagy hasonló motívum artikulálásában is hol pontot, hol vonást használ. Közreadásunkban egységesen staccato-pontot alkalmazunk, kivéve ott, ahol csak marcato-ként értelmezhető (4/3., 19.; 10/33., 36–37. ü. – Vö. Somfai, 115.). (Az említett nyomtatott mellékforrás – négy tánc esetében – az artikulációt illetően semmiféle megkülönböztetést nem tesz az egyféle staccato-vonás jelzéssel.) Ortográfiai jellegzetességként ki kell emelnünk két, a korábbi előadói gyakorlatból származó jelet. Az egyik a jobb (ritkábban a bal) kéz akkordjainak játékmódjára vonatkozó jelzés, az akkordokat átszelő ferde vonal, amely eredetileg az acciaccatura jelölésére szolgált, itt azonban kétségtelenül csak a leírt hangok arpeggio-megszólaltatására vonatkozik. Így értelmezi Rigler és Gáti zongoraiskolája is (1791, 1802). Erre mutat az is, hogy a ferde vonal nincs mindig a terc távolságra levő két hangjegy között (vö. Somfai, 85.). Az eredeti jelölésmódot megtartottuk. – A másik, ma már ugyancsak nem használatos jelzés az ún. *Bebung* (hangremegtetés) effektusra utal; ez azonban a szakirodalom szerint csak klavikordon valósítható meg (Beyschlag, 161.). Rigler így értelmezi: „Die Bebung, deren Zeichen ein Bogen mit 3 bis 4 Punkten \frown , geht auch nur auf dem Klavier an, und geschieht: wenn der Ton nach Anzahl der Punkte ganz deutlich, und ohne wiederholten Anschlag herausgewieget wird” (Rigler, 36. 1., 36. pont). Gáti a kétpontos hangjegyet is említi (69. 1. – vö. Farkas, 430.). A megszokottól eltérő ortográfiával jelöli a triolát: \frown (más kéziratokban is előfordul). Értelmezése csak az első tánc néhány ütemében (10., 12., 38., 40. ü.) jelenthet első látásra gondot, ahol egy-egy nyolcad hangjegy fölött áll. Úgy gondoljuk, a helyes megoldásra az AMZ 1800 közlése vezet rá. Ott ugyanis ezeken a helyeken mordentként értelmezhető jel áll, amely lényegében az előző ütem triolás képletének a rövidítése. Az említett ütemekben – hogy az előadás módját illetően semmi félreértés ne legyen – feloldottuk e sajátos rövidítést, de a jegyzetben feltüntettük az eredeti helyesírást.

A kézirat táncai nincsenek sorszámmal ellátva; azokat a mellékforrás alapján pótoltuk. Kulcs és előjegyzés csak az egyes táncok elején, kivétel: 3/21. ü.

A részletes megjegyzésekhez: A = MTAK kézirattára

B = AMZ 1800

1

darab elején: *Unghrese*

1/10, 12, 38, 40 I



Ez az értelmezés is lehetséges:





- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|--|--|
| 1/33 | I | | (<i>B</i> alapján javítva) |
| 1/34, 46 | II | | Az oktávfogás felső hangjegye negyed értékű. |
| 1/40 ^{1,3} | I | | áthúzás hiányzik (vö. 12. ü.) |
| 1/41–44 | I, II | | Két ütem belső ismétlőjelben (<i>B</i> -ben kiírva). |
| 1/46 ^{5–8} | I | | f ² , d ² , c ² , f ² (Másoláskor a 46. ü. kimaradt; javításkor az ütem 7–8. tizenhatodja szekundummal mélyebbre került. A mellékforrások alapján javítottuk.) |

A *B* mellékforrás néhány lényegesebb eltérése a jobbkézben:



- | | | | |
|---|----|----------|---|
| 2/3 ^{5–8} | I | | két tizenhatod kötve, kettő fölött staccato-vonás (a 13. ü. analógiájára javítva) |
| 3/2 ^{2–7} | I | | első négy tizenhatod kötve, hatodik alatt staccato-vonás (<i>A</i> mellékforrás ill. analógia alapján javítva) |
| 3/13 ³ | II | <i>A</i> | es/g |
| 3/17 ^{1–3} , 21 ^{1–3} | I | <i>A</i> | |
| 3/18 ^{1–4} | I | | (<i>B</i> -ben: |
| 3/23–24 | I | <i>B</i> | |
| 4/7 | I | <i>A</i> | harmincketted előke |
| 4/9 ^{1–4} | I | <i>A</i> | első hang felett <i>tr</i> |
| 4/26 ³ | II | <i>A</i> | e |
| 6/1, 17 | I | | Mindegyik forrásban egyértelműen b. |
| 6/9 | | | A sor elején hiányzik az előre utaló ismétlőjel (az <i>A</i> forrásban is). |
| 6/12 | I | <i>B</i> | |
| 6/13–14 | I | | átkötés a c ² alatt és fölött |
| 6/17 ^{5–7} | I | | (vö. 1. ü.) |
| 6/25 | | | Az előre utaló ismétlőjel hiányzik. |
| 6/27 | I | <i>A</i> | díszítés az első hangjegye fölött |
| 6/28 ^{2–4} | II | | Az akkord felső hangjai: b (<i>A</i> -ban helyesen). |
| 6/40 | | | A végén: Da Capo sine alla fine. |
| 7/1–8; 17–32 | II | | Szopránkulcsban lejegyezve. |
| 7/3 ¹ | II | <i>A</i> | e ¹ |
| 7/8 ^{1–2} | I | | kötve |
| 7/11 ⁷ | I | | f ² (<i>A</i> alapján javítva) |
| 7/11 ^{3–4} | II | <i>A</i> | c, g/c ¹ |
| 7/17 ⁷ | I | | g ² |
| 7/17 | I | <i>A</i> | |
| 7/20 ² | II | | f ¹ /a ¹ (<i>A</i> -ban helyesen) |
| 8/5 ⁴ | I | | e ² /d ³ |
| 8/10 | II | | A kíséret nyolcad hangjegyei a felső szisztémán. |
| 8/17–24 | | <i>B</i> | 2 b előjegyzéssel |
| 8/19–, 22–, 27 ^{1–4} | I | | első három hang fölött ív, a negyedik fölött staccato-vonás |
| 8/18–19, 22, 27 | I | <i>B</i> | második tizenhatod fölött is staccato-vonás |

8/25–32	B	1 #	előjegyzés
8/29	A	f	
8/29 ^{3–5}	I	B	kötve, staccato nélkül
8/32			Végén: Da Capo sin alla fine.
9/16–9	I		első három tizenhatod kötve, negyedik fölött staccato vonás
10/10–11 ^{1–4}	I		első három tizenhatod kötve, negyedik fölött staccato vonás
10/10	II	A	A basszusban: c.
10/16 ²	II		c/e/g/b
10/28	A	f	
10/35 ^{2,4}	II		f/a, f/a (A alapján helyesbítve)
10/36–37	I		
			(A 33. ü. alapján megváltoztatva.)
11/44	II	A	e/a
10/20, 24, 32	I		Az ívet a 10. tánc 20. és 30. üteme alapján pótoltuk.
11/21 ⁴	I		h ¹ (A alapján helyesbítve)
11/32 ¹	II		c
11/32	II	A	
			Végén: Da Capo sin alla fine.
12/12 ^{2–4}	II	A	a/d ¹ , a/d ¹ , a/d ¹
12/13 ¹	I		pontozott negyed (A-ban helyesen)
12/14 ¹	II		fis
12/27 ¹	I		fis ²

5. Carl Kreith: 6 originale ungarische Tänze

A) Két kiadását ismerjük

a) IV. [= VI] Original / Ungarische Taenze / für II Flöten / a / Flauto I.^{mo} / Flauto II.^{do} / von / Carl Kreith. / Wien / bei Jos: Eder am Graben – Lsz.: 89


5 1. (címlevél + szölamok: Flauto I^{mo}, Flauto 2^{do}), 2r. Leőhely: Helikon 631 (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 12832). Ld. RISM A/I, K 1979. Címleírása: Papp 1979, 251., QVM A I, 10a sz. (tematikus jegyzék).

b) Sechs Original / UNGARISCHE TÄNZE / für / zwei Flöten / von / Carl Kreith / op 59 / Braunschweig / im Musikalischen Magazine auf der Höhe. – Lsz.: 440

5 1. (címlevél + szölamok: Flauto primo, Flauto secondo), 2r. Leőhely: ABU Mus. C 1 1:7, Ld. RISM A/I, K 1971.



D) Az előkéket meghagytuk nyolcad formában, attól függetlenül, hogy rövid vagy hosszú előkeként kell értelmezni.

Megjegyzések az alapul vett Eder-féle kiadáshoz:

1/15 ^{1–3}	Fl. I	nyolcad + két tizenhatod (frazéalás azonos)
1/31 ^{1–3}	Fl. I	kötve
2/3 ^{2–4}	Fl. I	ív csak három hang fölött (Fl. II. alapján helyesbítve)
2/9	Fl. I	előke: b ²
2/20 ^{5–7}	Fl. II	
2/22 ^{1–2}	Fl. II	ív csak két hang fölött
3/37	Fl. II	e ¹ (előző ü. alapján javítva)
3/5 ^{1–4, 5–8}	Fl. II	egy-egy ível kötve
3/11	Fl. I	fz az első hang alatt (Fl. II. alapján helyesbítve)
4/3 ^{5–6, 71–2}	Fl. II	ív csak két hang fölött
4/22 ¹	Fl. II	feloldójel a második b ¹ előtt
5/8 ^{3–4, 5–6}	Fl. I	átkötés + kötőív
5/12 ^{3, 24³}	Fl. I, II	pontozott nyolcad
6/1	Fl. II	előke: d ²
6/3 ^{3–4, 42–3, 72–3, 6–7}	Fl. I	kötőív csak két hang fölött

6/5 ¹⁻³	Fl. II	nyolcad + két tizenhatod
6/10 ³	Fl. II	a ¹ ♯
6/17 ^{3-4, 5-6}	Fl. I	átkötés + kötőív (vö. 6. ü.)

A Musikalisches Magazin kiadásban a staccato jelölése mindenütt staccato-vonás. A kiadás egyéb el-
térései:

1/31 ¹⁻²	Fl. I	kötve
2/2 ¹⁻²	Fl. II	ív nélkül
2/3	Fl. I	előke hiányzik
2/10	Fl. I	ívek nélkül
2/17 ⁴⁻⁵	Fl. II	kötve
2/27 ¹⁻³	Fl. I	
4/3	Fl. I	előke hiányzik
4/12	Fl. I	staccato-jel hiányzik
4/22	Fl. II	
4/26	Fl. I	előke hiányzik
5/5 ²	Fl. I	átkötés hiányzik
5/17 ²⁻³	Fl. I	kötőív hiányzik

6. Contredanses hongroises

A) A 12 táncot tartalmazó kézirat címlapjának díszes keretében (ld. 9. faksimile) a következő szöveg olvasható:

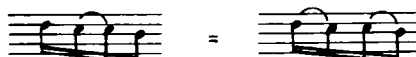
Contredanses Hongraises / pour le / CLAVECIN / presantées / à Son Altesse Royal
Mad^e L'archiduchesse Elisabeth / à l'occasion, qu'Elle parut avec S. A. R^{le} Msgr L'Ar-
chi Duc François / en habit Hongrais à la Redoute: / ce 31. Janv: 1788. / par un Masque
hongrais.

Címlevél + 12 l., 23,5x34 cm. Lelőhely: ÖNB Mus.Hs.13.010 (Mf.: MTA ZtInt 625.006 [5.]; xeroxmásolat: uo. 242.710)

B) A kézirat anyaga itt kerül először kiadásra.

C) Egyes táncok korabeli előfordulása: 2 1–8 ü. = [115, 182, 234] 1–8. ü.; 5 Hadi és más nevezetes történetek 1790, II. sz.; 7 = [61, 181]; 8 vö. [64]; 9 = [177]; 10 = [235, 236]; 11 = [237]; 12 = [13].

D) Az eredeti számozás: N. 1–3. Werb. Tänze (= 1–3. sz.), majd N. 1–9. Tänze (= 4–12. sz.). Ortográfiai saját-
ság: szekvenciális menetekben négy tizenhatodra eső ív két hang fölött, pl.:



1		Az első sor előtt, a tempójelzés alatt: <i>Cembalo</i> .
2/2 ² , 6 ²	I	az as ² feloldása a [115, 182] alapján
3/14 ¹⁻²	I	pontozott negyed és nyolcad
4/10	I	előke: g ²
4/10 ⁴	I	as ²
9/9–16		2 b előjegyzés, mégis a dallamban az e-hang es-re módosítása mindenütt ki- írva.
10/15	I	második előke: e ²
11/9–11, 13	I	staccato-pontok
12/2, 4, 6, 14	I	<i>sfz</i> az első nyolcad alatt

7. Zingarese

A) A korábban J. Haydnnak tulajdonított, kéziratban fennmaradt mű teljes címe:

Zingarese / per il / Clavi Cembalo / Del Sig^{re} Giuseppe Haydn

11 (szatlan) l., 22x30 cm. Lelőhely: GMF XV 40.957 (Mf.: OSzK, feldolgozatlan)

A nyolc táncot Johann Traeg kéziratban terjesztette; hirdetése (Haydn nevével!) a Wiener Zeitung

1792. IV. 21-i (32.) számában jelent meg, Zimmermann táncaiével együtt (Weinmann 1981, 32. és Weinmann 1969, 173.). Tematikus jegyzéke: Hoboken, IX:28.

B) Megjelent O. E. Deutsch gondozásában: *Contredanse und Zingarese für Klavier zu zwei Händen von Joseph Haydn*, Wien–Prag–Leipzig 1930, 9–13.

D) Korabeli előfordulások: 1 = [55, 181]; 2 Trio = [222]; 4 vö. [56]; 8 Régi magyar emlékekből és népzenei feljegyzésekből ismert dallam (vö. Szabolcsi 1960, 493.).

1/7, 9, 13	I	előke: h ²
1/28	I	előke: g ²
2/5	I	előke: b ²
2/7	I	előke: g ²
2/24	I	nyolcad előke
3/9; 5/4; 8/6–8	I	előke: g ²

8. 11 Hongroises

A) A kézirat címlapján olvasható cím:

11 Hongrois[es] / pour le / Clavecin

10 (szatlan) 1., 22x30 cm. Lelőhely: ÖNB Mus.Hs.13.011 (Mf.: MTA ZtInt 625.006 [6.])

B) A kézirat anyaga máig kiadatlan. Az első tánc faksimiléjét közölte Domokos M. 1978, 68.

C) Egyes táncok korabeli előfordulása: 1 = [33], Coda = [110] (17–24. ü.), Matiegka: Zingara (41–48. ü.); 2 1–24. ü. = [37, 138]; 3 = [39] (1–16. ü.), Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus 33. sz. (kiad. Domokos P. P., 57. sz.); 4 = [32, 90], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus 4. sz. (kiad. Domokos P. P., 28. sz.); 5 = [34, 113, 139], Verschiedene ungarische Tänze 3. (BB Kvt. M 1162), Verbunkos (kiad. Domokos P. P., 120. sz.); 8 1–16. ü. = [38] 1–16. ü., 1–8. ü. vö. [36], 9–16. ü. vö. OSzK Zt Ms. mus. IV. 1169 17v–18r, 1–8ü.; 11 Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus 17. sz., Esztergomi kottás kézirat (Ungarische 5. sz.) (kiad. Domokos P. P., 41. és 106. sz., vö. uo. 108. és 117. sz.).

D) Jól olvasható és értelmezhető lejegyzés; artikulációs jelekkel nincs túlszűfolva. A staccato jelölése nem egy-
séges: hol pontot, hol vonást alkalmazott a másoló; kiadásunkban pontot használunk. A triolát általában rövidítve jelölik: pont, fölötté kis ív. A klavikordjáték jellegzetes effektusát őrzik a *Bebung*-ra vonatkozó jelek (erről részletesebben ld. a negyedik táncsorozat jegyzetét). Az első és harmadik tánc befejező 8 ill. 4 ütemét *Preludium* megjelöléssel látta el a lejegyző, holott az inkább a Coda szerepét tölti be. Mivel a nyolcadik tánchoz ugyanolyan jellegű függelék csatlakozik *Coda* elnevezéssel, ezért az eredeti Preludium feliratot *Coda*-ra változtattuk.

1/31 1	I	nyolcad g ¹
1/18 1	I	Az ismert változatokban mindenütt fis ² !
1/18 1–4	I	egy ívvel kötve
1/23 4	II	A ki nem írt h helye előtt (ill. helyén) feloldójel.
2/27 4–6	I	nyolcad + két tizenhatod
3/16–9	I	egy ívvel kötve
4/8 1–3, 16 1–3	I	kötőív három hang fölött
5/15 2	II	g
6/16 3	II	egy c (felfele húzott szárral)
9 és 10		végén felesleges ismétlőjel

9. Ungarische

A) A kézirat teljes címe:

Ungarische / per il / Clavi Cembalo

6 (szatlan) 1., 22x30 cm. Lelőhely: ÖNB Mus.Hs.13.012 (Mf.: MTA ZtInt 625.006 [7.])

B) A négy magyar táncot itt tesszük közzé először.

D) Megjegyzések:

1/4 1–3	I	pontozott negyed + két tizenhatod
1/13 4	I	g ²

1/22 és 30		után <i>Segno</i> . A visszatérő négy ütemet kiírtuk, így a darab végén a Dal <i>Segno</i> értelmét veszti.
3/91–4, 101–4	I	egy ívvel kötve
4/8 ²	II	B/f (vö. 16. ü.)
4/9	I	A triolák jelzése rövidítve: pont, fölötte kis ív.
4/111–4	I	egy ívvel kötve

10. Magyar táncok

A) A kézirat teljes címe:

Magyar Tánczok / per il / Clavi Cembalo.

17 (szatlan) l., 22x30 cm. Lelőhely: ÖNB Mus.Hs.13.013 (Mf.: MTA ZtInt 625.006 [8]).

Ugyanannak az ismeretlen kottamásolóknak a kezeírása, aki az előző sorozatot (Ungarische) letisztázta.

B) A táncok itt kerülnek először kiadásra.

C) Egyes táncok tematikus kapcsolatai korabeli táncokkal: 1 vö. [180], Esztergomi kottás kézirat (Hungarice) (kiad. Domokos P. P., 108. sz.); 7 vö. [32], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus 4. sz. (kiad. Domokos P. P., 28. sz.); 8 vö. [116]; 9 vö. Esztergomi kottás kézirat 5b (kiad. Domokos P. P., 109. sz.).

D) A táncok címe – általában két nyelven: magyarul és németül – a sorszámot követően az első ütem előtt olvasható. A német szöveg gót betűs. A 2. tánc Triója külön sorszámot kapott (3.). Az 1., 3–5., 8., 10–11. táncokat Toldalék címmel Coda követi. A 10. és 11. tánc Toldalékának zenéje teljesen azonos. A sorok elején a kulcs és az előjegyzés gyakran hiányzik.

Megjegyzések:

3		A tánc elejéről a Trio feliratot elhagytuk.
3/3 ⁶	I	tizenhatod
4/15 ²	I	c ³
4/19–20	II	részben a felső szisztémán
5/22 ¹	I	e ³
8/3 ¹	I	es ²
9/9 ⁵	I	kétszeresen pontozott nyolcad (vö. 13. ü.)
11/3, 8, 11, 16	II	C-nyolcadok – a kíséret figurációjának mintájára javítva.
11/17 ³ –6, 18 ¹ –4	I	egy ívvel kötve
12/10 ⁶	I	tizenhatod
12/12		A secondo ütem előtt fölösleges előre mutató ismétlőjel.

11. „Galántai táncok”

A) A híres galántai cigányok játéka alapján lejegyzett 28 táncdarab zongorakivonatát két füzetben jelentette meg 1803-ban Ignaz Sauer (Kunstverlag zu den Sieben Schwestern, Wien). Hirdetése: Wiener Zeitung 1803. IV. 9. és X. 26. (Ld. Weinmann 1972, 30–31. és Weinmann 1969, 166.) Teljes címe:

Ausgesuchte / Ungarische Nationaltaenze / im / Clavierauszug / von verschiedenen / Ziegeunern aus Galantha / [1 – 2]ter Satz / Wien aus Sauer's K. K. priv. Kunsthandlung. – Lsz.: 99 ill. 111.

1 füzet: N^o 1–14; 2. füzet: N^o 15–28; 7–71., haránt 2^f. Lelőhely: Helikon 806 (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 13024–25)

Későbbi kiadása is ismeretes: Sauer & Leidesdorf (1822–). Ennek 2. füzete az OSzK Zt példányán (Mus. pr. 16054) téves címlappal, melyet Mátray Gábor sajátkezűleg helyesbített: Fortsetzung der Ungarischen Nationaltänzen von Ziegeunern aus Galantha. Ugyanő a feldolgozást egy bizonyos Mascovitz nevű muzsikuskak tulajdonította (Tud. Gyűjt. 1829. III. k. 82. – Vö. Major 1960, Major 1967, 241., 24. jegyzet, Papp 1979, 243.). A füzetek címléírása: Papp 1979, 252., QVM A I, 16. sz. (tematikus jegyzék).

B) A táncokat kiadta Móži 1979, 81–115. A Kodály által feldolgozott táncokat (*Galántai táncok*) közli Kodály Források, 284–286., 288. sz. (= 12., 14., 11. és 16. tánc). Egyes táncok közreadásai: 1 Major–Szelényi, 3/I. sz., Szabolcsi–Bónis, 17. sz., Kodály–Gyulai, 79. (dall.); 9 Eckhardt 1981, 94.; 11 Sárosi 1982, 516. (dall.); 12 Major–Szelényi, 3/II. sz., Szabolcsi–Bónis, 18. sz., Sárosi 1982, 515. (dall.); 14 Sárosi 1982, 515.

(dall.); 15 Major–Szelényi, 3/III. sz., Domokos M. 1978, 65. (faksimile); 16 Major–Szelényi, 3/IV. sz., Sárosi 1982, 516. (dall.), 1–8. ü. Kovács, 81–82.; 19 Domokos M. 1978, 69. (faksimile); 22 Major–Szelényi, 3/V. sz., Major 1953, 234. (dall.: G); 25 Major 1953, 236. (dall.: G).

C) A táncdallamok korabeli előfordulása: 1 = [157], énekdallama: Arany János népdalgyűjteménye II. 8. sz. (ld. Kodály–Gyulai, 79–80.); 2 = [147], 1–16. ü. = [220]; 3 = [124] (17–40. ü.); 4 = [168]; 5 = [183]; 6 = [171]; 7 = [152, 224]; 8 = [133]; 9 vö. [197]; 10 = [127]; 11 = [166]; 12 = [175]; 13 = [174]; 15 Változatok: [124] (1–16. ü.), Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus 3. sz. (kiad. Domokos P. P., 27. sz.), Matiegka: Zingara, 9–16. ü. vö. [179], 17–24. ü. vö. [115] 25–32. ü.; 16 = [148] (1–16. ü.); 17 = [148] (17–32. ü.); 18 = [139] (1–16. és 25–32. ü.); 19 = [186]; 20 1–24. ü. = [234], 1–16. és 25–32. ü. = [182], 1–8. ü. = [50]; 21 = [137], vö. [227]; 22 = [150] (1–16. ü.), [231], vö. [197], szöveges dallam formájában (1777-ből) közli Bartha 1935, 121. sz. (vö. Major 1953, 233.); 23 = [172], vö. Bihari: 15 Ungarische Tänze (Bihari, 17., QVM A I, 47/XII.); 24 = [229, 173], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus 28. sz. (kiad. Domokos P. P., 49. sz.); 25 = [169], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus 26. sz. (kiad. Domokos P. P., 51. sz., 1–16. ü.), szöveges dallama: PHÁ, 169. sz. (kiad. Bartha–Kiss, 169. sz.); 26 = [170]; 27 = [184]. – Hét táncot (1–3., 5., 9–11.) egy 1818-as kéziratba másoltak le: 12 Válogatott ... Nemzeti Tántzok (OSzK Zt Ms. mus. IV. 1992/koll. 6.), s bizonyára előkerülnek még további másolatok is.

D) Mindkét füzet első darabja (1. és 15. tánc) fölött ugyanaz a megjegyzés áll, melyet kiadásunkban csak az első tánc után közlünk. A „Verbunkos” megjelölés is eredetileg a füzetek első táncának számozása előtt olvasható; nyilvánvalóan mindegyik táncra vonatkozik, ezért a 15. darabnál ezt is elhagytuk. Hasonlóképpen nem tettük fel a 15. tánc előtt az 1. tánc előtt is szereplő *Andante* tempójelzést, feltételezve, hogy az mindegyik táncra vonatkozik – kivéve arra a néhányra, amelynek más tempójelzése van (vö. 5., 11., 25. sz.). A második füzet 2. lapjának feliratát: *Zweyter Satz*: – elhagytuk.

A letétek jellegzetességei közé tartozik a kíséret basszusának kiemelése, pl.:



Az efféle figuráció több esetben ellenkező irányú szárazást kapott; ezeket a helyeket az előbbi mintájára megváltoztattuk.

Az előkék írása a sorozaton belül nem egységes: csak a 19–22. és a 28. táncban alkalmaztak áthúzott zászlójú nyolcad előkét, a többiben pedig kis nyolcad hangjegyet. A kétféle előke egységesítésére nem törekedtünk, hanem az eredeti írásmódot megtartottuk. A 17. sz. utáni megjegyzés (eredetileg a második füzet 3. 1. alján) nyilvánvalóan a 19. tánc 4. és 12., továbbá a 20. tánc 4. ütemére is vonatkozik. (Vö. az Originelle ... 1. füzet megjegyzésével: *Vorbericht*.)

1/16	I	kötőív csak az első hat hang fölött
3/7 ⁵ –7	I	kötőív csak három hang fölött
3/14, 17	I	kötőív csak az első hat hang fölött
3/19 ¹ –5, 7–8	I	két ívvel kötve
4/8 ³	II	kíséret felső szólama c nyolcad (+ nyolcadszünet)
5/11 ²	II	a/c ¹
6/13, 6 ³	I	~
6/14–16	II	a negyedhangok szárazása hiányzik
6/17 ³ –7	I	kötve; kötőív nem egyértelmű
6/24 ²	II	cis/fis
7/6	I	előke: d ²
8/12, 2 ²	I	díszítés állítva
8/4 ¹ –7	I	egy ívvel (vö. 12. ü.)
10/2 ³ , 6	I	A staccatovonásokat a 12. ü. analógiájára pótoltuk.
13/6	I	előke: d ²
13/7 ²	II	cis ¹ /fis ¹
14/5 ³	I	f ¹ /e ² ~
15/3 ² –3, 5–6	I	A két ív az ismétlődő hangok fölött.
15/3 ²	II	f/b

15/175–181,2–3,4–5	I	Az azonos hangokat összekötő íveket a 20. sz. 25–32. ü. analóg helyei alapján változtattuk meg.
195–201	I	
222–3,4–5,6–7	I	
19/8	I	előke kötve
19/96–101,2–3	I	átkötések, ld. a 15/19–22 jegyzetet.
21/26 ²	I	eis ²
26/8	II	A basszus negyedeinek szárazása hiányzik.
28/3	I	Az előke áthúzás nélkül.

12–15. Originelle ungarische Nationaltänze 1–4.

A sorozat több kiadásáról tudunk, de az egyes füzetekből csak kevés maradt fenn; a külföldi könyvtárak esetleges példányait nem ismerjük. Az első kiadás valószínűleg az, amelynek tetszetős, kalligrafikus címlapját a kiadó – Chemische Druckerei, Wien – mindegyik füzethez felhasználta. A címlap szövegében csak a táncok száma változó (vagy hiányzik, számítva a kézírásos pótlás lehetőségére), a kiadói lemezszám pedig hol közös, hol hiányzik. (Ld. az egyes füzetek címléírását.)

A másik kiadásból csak az első füzetet ismerjük (két példányban), melynek az előző kiadástól eltérő tipográfiájú címlapján mind a négy füzet lemezszáma fel van tüntetve, ebből következtethetünk arra, hogy későbbi kiadásról van szó. A közös címlapon olvasható a táncok előadásmódjára vonatkozó megjegyzés, amely eredetileg az első kiadás 2. lapján, a címlevél versóján áll, s értelem szerint mindegyik füzet anyagára vonatkozik. (Közölve Major 1928, 116.)

Vorbericht.

Die einheimische Musick einer Nation zeigt von ihrem Geiste. Der national Ungar beobachtet das Metrum in seinen Melodien genau; aber dieser liebt besonders auffallende Uebergänge in andere Töne. Auch sein Vortrag ist von jenem anderer Nationen vollkommen unterschieden. Der stärkere Ausdruck fällt gemeiniglich auf den Niederschlag (:Thesis:) seine Lieblingstriller sind in Terzen, Quarten, Quinten, manchmal auch in Sexten. Ich habe zu deren richtigen Vortrag ein eignes Zeichen angenommen; es ist folgendes * und die Noten über welche es sich befindet (:es seien solche halbe, oder viertel Noten:) sind dreymal durchstrichen.

Der Sammler.

Az OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 16052 jelzetű példányán – mely eredetileg a Nemzeti Zenede könyvtárának tulajdonában volt – a *Der Sammler* alatt közvetlenül egy név (vagy aláírás?) áll: Babnik János. Ez lehetett az oka annak, hogy Szabolcsi Bence korábban az egész sorozat összeállítójának (feldolgozójának, közreadójának) feltételelesen Babnik Jánost tartotta. (Vö. MZK 21955, 84.*) Nem alaptalanul, mivel Babnik neve más tánckiadványokon is szerepel, például az *Ungarische Werbungs Tänze aus dem Barometermacher* ismert példányán (BB Kvt M 1301 – kézírással: *transcrp: von Babnik János*). Mégis azt kell mondanunk, hogy ha az Originelle ... sorozatot, vagy akár csak az első füzetét Babnik állította volna össze (akiről egyébként semmit nem tudunk), akkor a kortárs Mátray Gábor, mint aki jól értesülten számba vette régi tánczenei kiadványainkat, így ezt is megemlítette volna (Tud. Gyűjt. 1829, III. kötet, 81.). Így tehát inkább az egykori tulajdonos névaláírásáról lehet szó. Mátray a sorozat kiadójaként Steinert említi (i. h.), aki 1812–14-ig volt a Chemische Druckerei egyedüli tulajdonosa (Weinmann 1979, 8.). E feltételezett harmadik kiadásból, amelynek címlapján Steiner neve szerepel, egy példányt sem ismerünk.

Itt említjük meg, hogy a négy füzet közös címlapjának másik példányán – mint a pontos címléírásból látni fogjuk – a táncdarabok számaként 100 van feltüntetve. A számjegy nyomtatottnak látszik. A fentemlített Babnik-féle példányon ez a számjegy feltűnően ki van kaparva; helyére a füzetben található táncok számának megfelelően a 22-es számjegyet írták tintával, ami a papír felületének megsértése következtében szétfutott. Milyen megfontolásból kerülhetett a 100-as számjegy a közös címlapra? Hiszen a négy füzet táncainak száma összesen csak 93! Erre egyetlen elfogadható magyarázatot találunk, és pedig azt, hogy ebbe a számba a triókat is beleszámították. A száz táncdarab realitását alátámasztja, hogy Meidinger pozsonyi könyvkereskedő a *Pressburger Zeitung* 1816. I. 9-i számában ugyanezen a címen 13 füzetben éppen száz táncdarabot hirdetett. (Vö. Papp 1979, 243.) Ebből a kiadványból tudtommal még nem került elő példány.

A füzetek anyaga itt jelenik meg először kritikai kiadásban.

12. Originelle ... 1.

A) A feltételezett első kiadás címlapjának szövege:

22 / Originelle / Ungarische Nationaltänze / für das Clavier / 1. Heft / N^o 281 / Wien / Im Verlage der k: k: priv: chemischen Druckerey auf dem Graben in Paternostergässchen – Lsz.: 281

15 l. (a 2. lapon: Vorbericht [...]), haránt 2^r. Lelőhely: Helikon 807 és 910/koll. 2. (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 13026 és 13166) A címlap fakszimiléje: Lajtha, XIX.

A feltételezett második kiadás címlapjának szövege:

100. / Originelle / UNGARISCHE NATIONALTÄNZE / für das Clavier. / Vorbericht. [...] / 1^{tes} Heft / WIEN / Im Verlage der Kais: König: priv: chemischen Druckerey am Graben N^o 612– Lsz. (belül): 281

11 l.. haránt 2^r. Lelőhely: OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 16052/I és Z 46140/1. Címleírása – az előbbi példány alapján – Papp 1979, 253. és QVM A I, 23. sz. (tematikus jegyzék).

A két ismert kiadás tipográfiája és beosztása különböző; zenei anyaga azonos, azzal az eltéréssel, hogy a zsúfoltabb kottarajzú második kiadás a 16. és 17. számot felcserélve közli.

Közreadásunk az első kiadást veszi alapul.

B) Egyes táncok közreadásai: 1 Domokos M. 1978, 66. (fakszimile); 6 Major 1928, 117–118., Major 1929a, 603–604., MZK 206., Szabolcsi–Bónis, 21. sz.; 8 1–12. ü. Sárosi 1982, 516. (dall.), Kodály Források, 289. sz.; 8–9 fakszimilében: Lajtha, XX.; 9 Bartha–Kiss, 553. (dall.); 10 uo. 625. (dall.: C), Bónis 1964b, 20., Bónis 1964a, 577. (dall.); 11 Szabolcsi–Bónis, 22. sz.; 13 Bónis 1951, 24.; 16 1–14. ü. Sárosi 1982, 515. (dall.), Kodály Források, 282. sz.; 17 Bónis 1967, 168.; 20 Bartha–Kiss, 624. (dall.: C), Bónis 1964a, 577. (dall.).

C) A táncdallamok korabeli előfordulásai: 1 1–16. ü. (moll var.) [110], 17–40. ü. [98]; 2 = [221]; 3 = [62], Trio [222]; 4 = [105]; 6 J. Haydn: Rondo all'Ongarese (1795), Minore (Hoboken XV:25/III.); 9 Vö. [153], énekdallama: PHÁ, 88. sz. (kiad. Bartha–Kiss, 88. sz.); 10 = [103]; 11 Vö. [195]; 13 = [111–112]; 14 = [116], 1–20. ü. vö. [227]; 15 = [223] (1–16. ü.); 17 1–16. és 25–32. ü. = [113]; 19 Vö. 22. sz.; 20 Távoli változata: 10. sz., énekdallama: PHÁ, 237. sz. (kiad. Bartha–Kiss, 237. sz.); 22 Vö. 19. sz.

D) Az első kiadás (A) a staccato jelzésére általában, de nem rendszeresen pontot használ; a másik kiadásban (B) a staccato-jel következetesen jobbra dőlő vonás. Sorszám és tempójelzés az egyes táncok előtt. Az első tánc fölött olvasható *Verbunkos* cím itt is nyilván mindegyik táncételre vonatkozik (ld. „Galántai táncok”).

1/84, 164	I		Meghagytuk az eredeti jelet, melyet valószínűleg mordentként kell értelmezni.
1/13–14	I		A módosító jeleket a 7. ütem alapján pótoltuk.
1/394	II	B	d/b
5/12		A	után a fis feloldása; cis-gis előjegyzés marad
6/2			hangsúlyjelek a két szisztéma között
10/1–2	I		A hangjegyek fölött mindkét eredeti jelzés Doppelschlag-ként értelmezhető. A jel áthúzása a felemelt alsó váltóhangra utal. A jelek korabeli értelmezéséről ill. felcseréléséről ld. Beyschlag, 205.
10/4	I	A	előke: kétszer áthúzott nyolcad
10/41–4	I	B	staccato nélkül
10/51–3,4–6	I	B	két tizenhatod előke; ív három-három hang fölött
10/8	I	A	két harmincketted előke (B-ben harmincketted + tizenhatod)
11/11–4	I	A,B	egy ív
11/51–4	I	A	egy ív
13/9	I	B	nyolcad előke
13/16		A	Fine helyett fermata
13/195	I	B	des ² !
13/20	I	A,B	harmincketted előke
13/22	I	A	harmincketted előke
14/11	I		előke kötve
14/24	I		második előke: harmincketted
14/26	I	A	harmincketted előke
15/51, 6 ¹ stb.	I	B	staccato hiányzik
15/8	I	B	3 nélkül

15/28		<i>A</i>	Utána: Da Capo al Sieque (<i>B</i> -ben: ... Segno); helyesen: Dal Segno al Fine. A vonatkozó négy ütemet kiírtuk, ezért a darab végén a Dal Segno értelmét veszti.
16[17]/10 ²	<i>I</i>		<i>c</i> ³
17[16]/1		<i>B</i>	<i>p</i> az <i>I</i> szisztéma fölött
18/13 ¹⁻³	<i>I</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>b</i> ¹ , <i>a</i> ¹ tizenhatod + <i>b</i> ¹ nyolcad
13 ²⁻³	<i>I</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>a</i> ¹ , <i>b</i> ¹ ; mindkettő a 9. ü. alapján javítva
19/10 ²	<i>I</i>		<i>e</i> ²
21/14 ¹⁻²	<i>I</i>		<i>a</i> ² , <i>b</i> ² (vö. 10. ü.)
22/2	<i>I</i>	<i>B</i>	staccato nélkül
22/5-6		<i>A, B</i>	kötőívek nélkül
22/11 ¹⁻³	<i>I</i>	<i>B</i>	kötve

13. Originelle ... 2.

A) Az egyetlen ismert példány címlapjának szövege:

22 / Originelle / [...] / [2] Heft. / Wien / [...] – Lsz.: (521)

11 1., haránt 2^f. Lelőhely: OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 16052/II.

A lemezszám csak a füzet 11. lapjának alján van feltüntetve, a címlapon ceruzás bejegyzés a N^f után, valamint a négy füzet közös címlapján (ld. a füzetek együttes leírását).

Először (?) a Vereinigte Ofner und Pester Zeitung 1808. jan. 10-i (3.) száma hirdette, így lehet, hogy már az előző év végén megjelent (Major 1953, 233.; Papp 1979, 243.). Címleírása: Papp 1979, 254. és QVM A I, 28. sz. (tematikus jegyzék).

B) A csak itt található táncdallamok közül a 8. sz. dallamát közreadta Major 1953, 238.

C) Korabeli előfordulások: *I* vö. Bihari: 2 Ungarische Tänze II. sz. (1–16. ü.), QVM A I, 25/II.; 2 = [97, 220]; 5 1–16. ü. = [117, 231]; 7 = [102, 224]; 8 vö. [132]; 9 Trio = [196]; 12 = [96]; 14 = [233]; 17 Szlovákiai kéziratból kiad. Domokos P. P., 115. sz.; 19 = [226]; szlovákiai kéziratból kiad. Domokos P. P., 116. sz.; 21 = [106]; 22 vö. 19. sz.

D) A ritkán előforduló staccato-jelzés nem egyértelmű; az átírásban mindenütt ponttal jelöltük. Az eredeti nyomtatványban végig tizenhatod előkét használnak.

1/8 ¹⁻³	<i>I</i>	két harmincketted + egy tizenhatod
2/20 ⁴ , 12/9 ⁵ , 10 ⁵	<i>I</i>	a hangjegyek fölött x (= csillag)
2/25 ²	<i>I</i>	<i>d</i> ³ (vö. 27. ü.)
12		A tétel fölötti cím: Verbunkos. Ez arra vall, hogy a darabot a „Galántai táncok” első füzetéből vették át, ahol ez a megjelölés az egész anyagra vonatkozik. Itt elhagytuk.
12/4 ⁵	<i>I</i>	Ezt a <i>f</i> jelet az egész ütemre vonatkoztattuk (vö. 12. ü.).
17/8 ⁴	<i>II</i>	<i>c/e</i>
22		Utána: Da capo sino al fine.

14. Originelle ... 3.

A) A 4. füzetével azonos nyomású, mindkét füzet lemezszámát feltüntető címlapjának szövege (kézíratos ki egészítéssel):

[24] / Originelle / [...] / [3^{tes}] Heft / Wien / – Lsz.: 1743

11 1., haránt 2^f. Lelőhely: OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 16052/III és Z 46476.

A 4. füzetrel egy időben – a lemezszámból ítélve 1810-ben vagy 1811-ben – hagyhatta el a nyomdát. (Papp 1979, 243., vö. Major 1953, 231.) Címleírása Papp 1979, 256. és QVM A I, 45. sz. (tematikus jegyzék).

B) Közreadások a füzet anyagából: *I I* Major 1953, 232.; *I 2* Domokos M. 1978, 68. (fakszimile); *I 9* Uo. 69. (fakszimile).

C) Korabeli előfordulások: *I* = [99]; 2 = [120]; 3 = [121]; 4 = [101]; 5 = [118]; 6 = [119, 229], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus 28. sz. (kiad. Domokos P. P., 49. sz.); 7 = [108]; 8 = [107]; *I 0* = [57]; *I I* Esztergomi kottás kézirat 4a (kiad. Domokos P. P., 105. sz.), énekdallama: „Váradai dal” (vö. Kodály–Gyulai, 80., Major 1953, 231.);

12 Vö. [110] (9–16. ü.); 13 = [217]; 14 = [55, 61]; 15 = [115] (1–16. és 25–32. ü.), [234] (1–16. ü.), 1–8. ü. = [50]; 16 = [100]; 17 = [122]; 18 Vö. [219]; 19 = [114].

D) A staccato jelzése nem egységes; közlésünkben pontot használtunk. Ortográfiai jellegzetesség az áthúzott szárú nyolcad előke. A csillaggal jelölt tremolóra vonatkozóan ld. a sorozat ismertetésekor közzétett megjegyzés (Vorbericht) szövegét.

4/92	II	a/cis ¹ /e ¹
6/15	I	A harmincketted gerendák hiányoznak.
6/16 és 9/16		Utána: Da Capo al Fine.
8/9–16	II	A kíséret mindkét ismert példányról hiányzik, mert a lap alját bekötés-kor levágták. A helyenként látszó gerendák és a „Galántai táncok” 12. sz. [107] alapján rekonstruáltuk.
9/16		Utána: Da Capo ad Fine (!)
13/1, 13	I	A kétféle ritmizálás valószínűleg nem elírás.
13/4, 12	I	Az azonos két ütemben meghagytuk a kétféle artikulációt.
15/11, 15		A dinamika itt is mindkét kéz szólamában kiírva, de a balkéz p jelei a 2. nyolcad alatt. Ennek véleményünk szerint nincs jelentősége.
15/17, 19, 21		A hangsúly-jelek a két vonalrendszer között.
17/52,4	II	d/fis, d/fis
20/16	II	Bekötéskor a lap alját levágták, így az utolsó ütem kísérete teljesen hiányzik. A 8. ütem alapján pótoltuk.
20/16		Utána: Da Capo al Fine.
21/96	I	h ² (vö. 5. és 13. ü.)
21/12	I	előke: h ²
22/12–16	II	A hiányzó kíséretet rekonstruáltuk.
23/164	I	g ²

15. Originelle ... 4.

A) A 3. füzetével azonos nyomású címlapja van (kéziratos kiegészítéssel):

25 / Originelle / [...] / [4^{tes}] Heft / [...] – Lsz.: 1744

9 l., haránt 2f. Lelőhely OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 16052/IV.

Az előző füzettel együtt 1810-ben vagy 1811-ben kerülhetett ki a nyomdából, amint az a lapok alján feltüntetett lemezszámból kikövetkeztethető. (Papp 1979, 243.; vö. Major 1953, 231.) Címleírása: Papp 1979, 256. és QVM A I, 46. sz. (tematikus jegyzék).

B) Közreadások: 2 Major 1928, 117.; Kodály emlékkönyv, 219.; MZK, 206.; Szabolcsi–Bónis, 23. sz.; 1–8. ü. Kovács, 78–79.; 1–16. ü. Sárosi 1982, 515. (dall.); Kodály Források, 283. sz.; 4 Szabolcsi–Bónis, 24. sz.; 6–7 Eckhardt, 94–95.

C) Korabeli előfordulások: 4 Vö. [134]; 5 = [154] Trio; 6 Vö. [104]; 7 Vö. [125, 221], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus 34. sz. (Coda 1–4. ü.; kiad. Domokos P. P., 58. sz.); 16 1–8. ü. vö. [117, 150].

D) Megjegyzések:

5		A tánc után: Da Capo ad Fine (!)
6/23–5	I	nyolcad + két tizenhatod
15		A második b-előjegyzés végig hiányzik.
19/18		Utána ismétlőjel helyett „segno”, ezért a „Da Capo ad Fine” utalás helytelen.
21/12	I	cis ¹ /e ¹ /a ¹

16. Originelle ungarische Nationaltänze (4 kézre)

A) A 12 négykezes táncdarabot tartalmazó füzet címlapjának szövege:

Originelle / Ungarische Nationaltänze / für das Clavier / zu 4 Hände / Wien / Im Verlage der k. k. priv. chemischen Druckerey auf dem Graben im Paternostergäschen –
Lsz.: 1088

91., haránt 2^f. Lelőhely: StB Mc 16535 (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 19598).

A címlap kalligrafikus írásmódja a szövegeltéréstől eltekintve az Originelle ... 1–4. füzetek első kiadásának címlapjaival teljesen azonos. A lemezszám a címlapon és a páratlan lapok alján van feltüntetve. A kiadás éve 1808-ra tehető. (Vö. Weinmann 1979, 71. és Weinmann 1969, 142.) Később Steiner is megjelentette (ld. Tud. Gyűjt. 1829. III. kötet 81.). Címleírása: Papp 1979, 255. és QVM A I, 36. sz. (tematikus jegyzék).

B) A füzet anyaga itt jelenik meg először kritikai kiadásban.

C) A táncok jórészt az Originelle ... 1–2. füzet egyes darabjainak négykezes átiratai.

Korabeli előfordulások: 1 = [180]; 2 = [159] (1–20. ü.); 3 = [186]; 4 = [97] (1–16. ü.), [147] (1–16. ü.); 5 = [125]; 6 = [126] Trio; 7 = [138]; 8 = [102, 152]; 10 = [164], szlovákiai kéziratból kiad. Domokos P. P., 116. sz.; 11 Vö. [116] és [137] (1–2. ü.).

D) A szokásoknak megfelelően a páratlan oldalakon a *primo*, a párosokon a *secondo* szólama van nyomtatva; az olasz kifejezések hiányoznak, csak közreadásunkban tüntetjük fel azokat. A staccato használata nem egységes: hol vonás, hol pont áll; mindenütt ponttal jelöljük. Az előke általában áthúzott szárú tizenhatod, de a 9–12. táncokban áthúzás nélküli tizenhatod (bár lehet, hogy csak az általunk használt fotokópia nem látszik az áthúzás). Az 1. és 7. tánc végén teljesen kírva: Da Capo al Fine.

1/11 ²	Secondo	I	h
8/6 ⁶	Primo	II	g ²
9/4	Primo	I	két előke: a ² – tévesen az első pótvonalon
11/5			a 2. és 3. nyomtatott sor (5. és 15. ü.) előtt tévesen 2b előjegyzés

17. Ungarische Tänze

A) Az itt közreadott hat tánc a Nouvelle Collection d'Hongrois c. sorozat 1. számában jelent meg Bécsben, egyidejűleg zongorára és vonószekereken letétben. Ez utóbbi formában tesszük közzé.

UNGARISCHE TÄNZE / Nouvelle Collection / d'HONGROIS / Pour / [2 Violons & Bass] / Composées par les / Meilleurs Auteurs / N^o 1 / a Vienne chez Artaria et Comp. – Lsz.: 1959

3 (címlap + 2–3. 1.: Violino 1^{mo}), 1 (Violino 2^{do}), 1 (Basso) 1., 2^f. Lelőhely: Helikon 690 (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 12893).

A zongoraletét kottájának (lsz.: 1958) azonos címlapja van; itt az üresen hagyott helyre a „le Piano-Forte” szöveget írták be tintával. Terjedelme: 5 l., haránt 2^f, lelőhelye: OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 16053. Mindkét kotta 1808-ban jelent meg, a Wiener Zeitung 1808. II. 24-i (16.) számában hirdette a kiadó. (Vö. Papp 1979, 243.) Címleírása: Papp 1979, 254. és QVM A I, 31. sz. (tematikus jegyzék).

B) A szólamok alapján készített partitúra itt jelenik meg először.

C) Mindegyik tánc – zongoraletét formájában – már korábban megjelent: 1 = [119, 173]; 2 = [14]; 3 = [117], [150] (1–16. ü.); 4 = [18]; 5 = [159]; 6 = [115] (1–24. ü.), [182].

D) Megjegyzések:

1/1	Vl. I	staccato-vonás
2/9–	Vl. II	kétfelé szárazva
4/1–	Vl. II	kétfelé szárazva
6/7 ¹ –3	Vl. II	egy gerendával
6/9	Vl. I–II	sf a 3. hang alatt

A zongoraletét eltérései a dallamban

1/5, 21	ff
1/8–9	ismétlőjel
1/10–12 ¹ –4	kötve; kötőívek csak ezekben az ütemekben
2	kötőívek nélkül
2/9–16	Egy oktávval magasabban; alatta 8 ^{va} (valószínűleg col 8 ^{va} jelentéssel).
	ff
3	kötőívek nélkül
3/12 ⁴	es ¹ /a ¹
3/15	f
4	kötőívek csak az 1. (1 ² –3) és a 15. (15 ¹ –2 kötve, 15 ^{3,4} staccato pont) ü.-ben

4/31–6	pontozott nyolcad + öt tizenhatod
4/10–11	átkötés nélkül
5	egy oktávval magasabban
5/1–11	artikulációs jelekkel
5/10 ⁵ –8	kötve
6	kötőívek nélkül
6/3(5)	pontozott nyolcad fölött <i>tr</i>
6/17, 21	előke nélkül
6/19 ⁴	<i>g</i> ²

Függelék

A) Változatok Ossowski táncaihoz (vö. 2. sz.)

A) Ossowski hat magyar táncát kéziratos másolatban is terjesztették, föltehetően még kinyomtatása előtt. Ezek egyike lehet az alábbi címet viselő példány (a helyesíráson nem változtattunk!):

6 / Hongroisses / Pour / le / Clavecin / Composses / Pour [!] M^r Stanislaus d'ossowsci
5 (szatlan) 1., kb. 22x30 cm. Lelőhely: ÖNB Mus.Hs.13.007.

A kéziratos változat eltérései a nyomtatottól arra vallanak, hogy a szerző a darabok feldolgozásán a nyomdába adás előtt kisebb-nagyobb mértékben módosított. Már szó esett az első három táncdallam eltéréseiről (ld. 329. l.); a 4–6. számok azonban lényegesen különböznek a nyomtatott változattól. A 4. darab kinyomtatására nem is került sor (1–4. üteme azonos az 5. sz. 9–12. ütemével!), emiatt az 5. tánc nyomtatásban mint N^o IV. szerepel. A nyomtatványbeli N^o V. viszont a kéziratban nincs meg.

C) A 4. és 5. tánc egy másik kéziratból is ismeretes [58], ennek összeállítója a két táncból Da Capo-formát alakított. Mivel kéziratunk 1. és 6. tánc is benne van a Contredanses hongroises sorozatban ([60] és [59]), a két kéziratos gyűjtemény közötti kapcsolat nyilvánvaló.

D) Megjegyzés:

5/5, 6 nyolcad előke

B) Változat Rigler egyik táncához (vö. 4. sz.)

Rigler 12 magyar táncának négy tétele 1800-ban jelent meg a lipcsei Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung-ban. Közülük a No. IV. – Rigler 8. tánc – annyira eltér a kéziratos formától, hogy indokoltnak tartottuk külön is közzétenni.

Megjegyzések: A dinamikai jelek mindkét szisztéma alatt ki vannak írva. A sorszám és a tempójelzés az első sor előtt.

–/8	II	kíséret felső szólama egy gerendával.
–/20 ¹	II	e
–/32		után: Da Capo al Fine

Notes


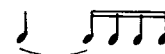




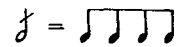
General remarks


Orthographically, the sources used for this edition are of varying quality; for the most part they are clearly legible and intelligible. Generally the printed works, regarding the accompaniments and articulation marks are more detailed than the manuscripts; this is true also of the sources distributed in manuscript.

a) Following today's practice, we have given dynamics, time signatures, the names of the instruments, and performance indications. Abbreviations, e.g. *dol.* = *dolce*, have been restored, and unnecessary markings (e.g. *Volti Subito*) omitted.

b) Accidentals no longer considered necessary by today's practice have been omitted. Those serving as reminders have been retained only where justified. In the case of octaves, the missing indication has been given without any bracket and note.

c) Dots applying across the bar-line, have been written as tied notes. Following the characteristic practice of the time, the dotted note grouping  meant , and has been modified accordingly. The rhythm grouping  (= ) has been re-written in the interests of legibility.

d) Rhythmic abbreviations have been written out in full: 

e) Beams and note-grouping have been standardized according to series; the pattern  however has been replaced in all cases with stems in one direction.

f) Stems follow the modern practice. Double notes and chords have been given single stems.

g) Ties have been supplied to each note of a tied chord.

h) Repeats of one or two bars (./.) have been written out.

i) Dynamics in piano works have only been written once, between the two staves if they refer to both hands.

j) Key signatures written in a different order, or an octave higher, have been restored to follow modern practice. Examples of bass and treble clefs appearing together in the left hand have been simplified to just the treble clef.

Editorial alterations and corrections:

a) Errors of notation or of printing have been corrected in the edition, and the original referred to in a note.

b) Editorial alterations are in square brackets. Alternatives based upon secondary source(s) appear in parentheses those based upon a third source in angle brackets.

c) Missing articulation marks have been supplied by analogy from other bars; otherwise it was not considered necessary to supply indications, for following the practice of the time it was self-evident that the succeeding music required the same articulation. Keeping in mind the practice found in the source material, and the frequency of markings, efforts have been taken to remove unnecessary inconsistencies.

The numbering of the dances in this edition is consistent within each set; instances of Roman numbering deviating from this are mentioned in the notes. It was felt desirable to maintain the continuous numbering of pieces as well, and this is shown in Arab numerals before the first line of each dance in square brackets.

Detailed remarks

1. Joseph Bengraf: 12 magyar tánc

A) The set of dances was published in print. Three Viennese editions are known: the first was issued by Artaria (1790), later the plates were taken over by Giovanni Cappi (1802–1807), then by A. A. Witzendorf (Weinmann 1952, 27. and Weinmann 1966, 14.; Whistling, II. 266.). The two editions currently in existence differ slightly in the wording of their title pages:

a) XII. Magyar Tántzok / Klávicembalomra Valók / Componálta / Bengraf Josef – XII.
Danses Hongroises / pour le Clavecin ou Piano-Forte / Composées / par Joseph
Bengraf / a Vienne chez Artaria Comp. – Pl.–Nr.: 308

b) XII. Magyar Tántzok / Klávikordiumra Valók / Készitette / Bengraf Jó'sef – XII.
Danses Hongroises / [...] / à Vienne chez Jean Cappi. – Pl.–Nr.: 308

Title page + 5 pages, oblong, folio. Present site: a) OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 6696/koll. 5.; b) Helikon 1063 (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 13323); further see RISM A/I, B 1944. Catalogue entry: Papp 1979, 250.; QVM A I, No.2 (thematic catalogue).

The set was distributed – even before it appeared – in manuscript by the Viennese Johann Traeg. The firm's advertisement appeared in manuscript in the 18.VIII.1784 (66) issue of the Wiener Zeitung (Weinmann 1981, 17.).

It is possible that the Viennese composer Ferdinand Kauer arranged the dance for string trio, and it was this that was advertised in the Wiener Zeitung on 9.II.1791 (No.12): *12 ungarische Tänze mit 2 Violin u. Bass nach Bengrafs Idee* (Weinmann 1969, 170.: cf. Major 1936, 9., Papp 1979, 241.). They were probably distributed in manuscript, though so far no copies have turned up.

B) Certain of the dances were issued in: *I* CHHM, 155.; Major–Szelényi, No.1/I; Szabolcsi–Bónis, No.6; *5* Szabolcsi–Bónis, No.7; *8* Major–Szelényi, No.1/II; *12* Major–Szelényi No.1/III.

C) Examples of publications in the first half of the XIX century (these secondary sources have not been consulted for this edition): Malovetzky–Dömény: *Útmutatás a' klavír, vagy fortepiáno helyes játszására* [Instructions for the correct way of playing the Clavier, or the fortepiano] (1826), 61., Mártonfi manuscript (1813), 7r (publ. in Domokos P. P., No.111), Magyar nóták. Manuscript: BB Kvt. M 1161 No.4 (Manuscript church hymnbook) OSzK Zt Ms. mus. IV. 785, 65r (Lassu Magyar); *3* M. Godra: *Anleitung zum Klavierschlagen*. Manuscript: LAMS 1240/d, p.48 (No.5); *7* Ibid. p.26 (No.1); *8* Ibid. p.26 (No.2); *9* Magyar nóták. Manuscript: BB Kvt. M 1161 No.5.

D) The original numbering of the dances is in Roman numerals. The missing slurs in the left hand figurations have not been replaced.

2. Stanisław Ossowski: 6 danses hongroises

A) This edition is based upon:

VI / Danses / Hongroises / pour le / Fortepiano, ou Clavecin. / Composés par / St. Ossovskÿ / a Vienne / chez Hoffmeister. – No plate number.

4 pages, oblong, folio. Present site: Helikon 1122 (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 13397). Catalogue entry: Papp 1979, 250., QVM A I, No.5 (thematic catalogue).

The publisher (first?) advertised the music in the 9.II. 1791 (12) issue of the Wiener Zeitung. According to the contemporary press, a three part version for strings (2 violins and bass) was also issued (Wiener Zeitung 23.XI.1791). Both publications were taken over by the Musikalisches Magazin (Koželuch; Wiener Zeitung 19.XII.1792). No copy of these has turned up. (RISM A/I gives no mention of Ossowski's dances!) According to Major, the string orchestra version was advertised in the papers at the end of 1790, the piano version in 1804. In all likelihood the music was identical in both publications. (With reference to the above, see Weinmann 1964, 141.; Weinmann 1979b, 48.; Weinmann 1969, 172–173.; Papp 1979, 241.) The six dances are also known in a manuscript version. As the pieces differ to some extent from the printed versions, three (Nos 4–6) have been given in the Appendix.

C) Four of the dances feature in other collections – themselves part of this edition: *1* = [60]; *2* = [230]; *4* = [58] (var.); *6* = [59] bars 1–8 and [232].

D) The dances are originally numbered with Roman numerals. In several places the dynamic are written below both staves.

4/6

I



(cf. bar 2)

Differences in the manuscript secondary source for dances 1–3 (v. note in the Appendix):

1/1

dol(ce)

1/9–12

I

without upper octave doubling

II

an octave higher (treble clef)

1/10–11

I



1/13–16

II

an octave lower (bass clef)

2/7¹

I

e¹

2/7⁵

I

c²

2/9

I

fz

2/9–10

I

without lower octave doubling

2/11^{1–4}

I

two e² quavers

2/14 ⁵⁻⁶	I	d ² quaver
2/16	I	crotchet + crotchet rest
2/1-8	II	f/a, a/c ¹ ; f/a, a/c ¹ ; g/b, c; g/b, c; [5-7 = bars 1-3]; f/a + crotchet rest
2/11-12	II	crotchets
2/15	II	= bar 11
2/16	II	d/f + crotchet rest
3/7 ⁵⁻⁷	I	f ² quaver + g ² , a ² semiquavers
3/12 ⁴⁻⁶	I	g ² , b ² quavers
3/13 ²	I	c ³
3/14	I	slurred
3/15	I	b ² , c ³ , b ² , a ² , b ² , c ³ , b ² , a ²
3/1-16	II	Simple harmonic accompaniment in crotchets, the harmony differing in same places.

3. Zimmermann: Zingaresi

A) The full title of the work in the surviving manuscript is:

Zingaresi. / per il / Clavi Cembalo / Del Sig[no]re Zīm̄ermann. [In brackets in a later hand: Anton]

13 pages (unnumbered; later folio-numbering: 1, 5, 7), 22x30 cm. Present site: ÖNB Mus.Hs.13.009 (Mf.: MTA ZtInt 625.006 [4])

The work is probably one of the scores distributed in manuscript copies by the music publisher Johann Traeg (Vienna). It appeared, together with its price, in the firm's advertisement in the 21.IV.1792 (32) issue of the Wiener Zeitung: Anton Zimmermann, 12 Zingaresi, 1 fl. 30 x (Weinmann 1981, 32. and Weinmann 1969, 173.). Although we cannot be sure, the composer may have been the A. Z. born in 1741 who was organist of the cathedral at Pozsony, and Kapellmeister to the prince primate Count József Batthyány. Albeit Zimmermann died in 1781, the manuscript of the dances, of course, may have come to light from his estate. The literature tells us nothing in this regard. For his life and work, see: ZL vol. 3, 706. (ME); Polák, 171-211.

B) The dances are here printed for the first time.

D) This was originally the No. abbreviation before the Arab numbering. The short title – Zingaresi – is also found before the first dance. The customary *Siege* is only found after the second dance.

1/20	I	quaver appoggiatura
2/5-6	II	ties missing
4/5-6	II	ties missing
11/4 ³⁻⁴	II	The upper notes of the chord: e, e
11/5 ²⁻⁴	I	three quavers

4. Rigler: 12 ungarische Tänze

A) The Hungarian dances of Franz Paul Rigler (Riegler) are known from two manuscript sources, only one of which bears his name. This has formed the basis of our edition.

12 Ungarische Tänze fürs Forte Piano oder 2 Violinen und einem Basse der Ungarischen Nation / gewidmet und komponirt von H: Musikprofessor Riegler zu Pressburg

12 pages, 23x31.5 cm. Present site: OeWBibl III.4.1/2.4⁰. 703. (Mf.: OSzK, uncatalogued) Thematic catalogue of the unnumbered dances is to be found in Haberkamp, 162-163. and Polakovičová, 111-113.

After the above title on the title page ruled with staves, there appears the following note:

Anmerkung. § 1. Unter den Nationaltänzen zeichnen sich die Minuetten, Englische Contretänze – Teutschen, Polnischen und Kosakischen besonders aus; vermuthlich darum, weil sich mancher geschickte Mann um ihre Berichtigung und Erfindung befließe. Der Ungarische Nationaltanz unterscheidet sich von allen andern durch seinen ihm ganz eignen charakteristischen Gange, deßen weßentliches in kunstloßen herzlichen und fröhlichen Ausdrücken der Melodie besteht, wo in den meisten, so wie beym Englischen, die Einschnitte und Absätze auf kurze Tacttheile fallen, obwohl man auch bei einigen dieser im Niederschlage verzögern kann wenn im Aufschlage angefangen wird. § 2. Schade ist es daß bisher noch für die Ausbildung und Verbesserung dieses gewis muntern Tanzes so wenig gesorgt worden ist. – Aber der Ungar schreibt oder komponirt selbst nicht und wollte man den Zigeuner als National Spielmann für die Quelle nehmen, bei der zu schopfen ist, so würden nur blos seine beßern Melodien und deren Mo-

dulationen, zu benützen seyn; weil bey ihm Vortrag und Harmonie so schlecht bestellt sind, daß der Kenner gleich bemerkt, wo es der nackten Natur an Kunst und Wissenschaft mangelt.

§ 3. Nun haben es einige in Pest und Wienn gewagt Ungarische zu schreiben; allem ihnen abwischte dabey das wahre charakteristische zu geschwinde, und man wuste am Ende nicht, ob sie einen Kosakischen oder Contretanz gemeint hatten. Ob ich mit meinen Versuche glücklicher bin wird der Kenner an Melodie und Harmonie leicht entscheiden können; beyde haben ihre Schwürigkeiten, ich habe sie darum mit möglichster Genauheit und Sorge bearbeitet; weil sie so wohl zum Muster der Orthographie und Melodie, als auch zur Nachahmung in beiden dienen sollen.

(Published – not entirely accurately – in Polakovičová, 100.)

As a secondary source another manuscript copy of the dance set was consulted – though without either title or the name of the composer – which is to be found among the manuscript collection of MTAK: Ms. 10.072/4 (old signature: RUI 4r 344). For thematic catalogue see Papp 1983, 254–256. It seems probable that both manuscripts stem from the same source – possibly a so far unidentified printed score. The MTAK manuscript in some places gives a more accurate version of the text than the other (though in other respects the notation is without care and fairly cursory). In this source the numbering of the dances is also included.

The arrangements of four dances (Nos. 1, 3, 6 and 8) appeared as a supplement entitled *Ungarische Nationaltänze* in the Leipzig Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung of 1800 (2nd year) No.35. The arrangement affects chiefly the accompaniment (more carefully thought out, and generally retaining the original harmony), the right hand only in so far as the chords are simplified (No.1), and octaves are omitted (No.8). More important is the alteration of the third in No.6 bars 13–16 to produce minor thirds, and that the first half of the middle section of No.8 (bars 17–24) is also „minore”. This latter dance also has new material substituted by the unknown arranger in the second half of the first section, giving the da capo movement the following construction: D-d-g-G-D-d (v. Appendix B). The main departures from the original are given in the notes of D). For a thematic catalogue of the dances in AMZ see: QVM A I, No.11.

The version for strings mentioned in the title has so far not come to light.

B) The contents of the manuscript have so far not been published. The material issued in AMZ 1800 (Nos.I–IV) was published by István Bartalus (*Magyar Orpheus*, Pest 1869, 25–28.) with the typography of the accompaniments modified. No.1 had been previously published in F.L. Schubert: *Die Tanzmusik, dargestellt in ihrer historischen Entwicklung*, Leipzig 1867, 66–67. (The editor does not give the source. V. Major 1964, 261., footnote 3.) Nos. I and II were issued as Nos. 14–15 in Szabolcsi–Bónis, based upon the original printed version.

C) Contemporary instances (apart from those mentioned): 2 = [72] and No.4 of Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus (publ. as No.28 in Domokos P. P.); 3 = [69], Coda: cf. [110] bars 17–24; 4 bars 1–16: Verbunkos (publ. Domokos P. P., No.120), bars 1–20 = [113, 139, 73], Verschiedene Ungarische Tänze, Ms: BB Kvt. M 1162, third piece; 6 bars 1–8 cf. [76], Csermák: 3 Ungarische Musik Stücke, Ms: MTAK manuscripts Ms. 10072/7 e, third piece; 7 bars 1–24 = [70, 138]; 9 bars 1–16 = [71], No.33 of Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus (publ. as No.57 in Domokos P.P.).

Internal overlaps within the series: 4 bars 21–22 cf. 5 bars 9–10; 4 bars 25–26 cf. 5 11–12; 9 bars 5–8 cf. 11 bars 21–24.

D) The staccato signs in the manuscript are not consistent, though in other respects the notation is very reliable and legible: either dots or strokes still occur as articulation marks for the same or similar phrases. Here we have uniformly made use of staccato dots, except in those places where marcato is meant (bars 4/3, 19; 10/33, 36, 37 – cf. Somfai, 115.). (No distinction of articulation is made in this respect in the printed secondary source mentioned – in the case of four of the dances – a single marking being used, in this instance staccato *strokes*.) Two orthographic markings must be mentioned as stemming from an earlier period of performance practice. One is a marking used for right-hand (more rarely left-hand) chords: a crossed chord, which originally signified an acciaccatura, but without doubt here signifies that the written notes are to be performed as an arpeggio. This is the interpretation found in the Rigler and Gáti piano methods (1791, 1802). This shows that the oblique line of the crossed chord was not always used for two notes a third apart (cf. Somfai, 85.). We have retained the original marking. The other is also no longer used today as a marking, the so-called *Bebung* (vibrato effect). According to the musical literature this was only realizable on the clavichord (Beyschlag, 161.). Rigler explains it thus: „Die Bebung, deren Zeichen ein Bogen mit 3 bis 4 Punkten \frown , geht auch nur auf dem Klavier an, und geschieht: wenn der Ton nach Anzahl der Punkte ganz deutlich, und ohne wiederholten Anschlag herausgewieget wird.” (Rigler, p.36, paragraph 36) Gáti mentions also double-dotted notes (p.69 – cf. Farkas, 430.). Another unusual marking is \frown to signify a triplet (found also in other manuscripts). Difficulty in interpreting its meaning occurs at first sight only in a few bars of the first dance (bars 10, 12, 38, and 40), where it lies above single quavers. In our opinion the correct interpretation is suggested by the version in AMZ 1800. There in the same places we find a marking signifying a mordent, which in essence is an abbreviation for a triplet figure in the previous bar. In the bars mentioned – to avoid any misunderstanding


regarding performance – we have written out the typical abbreviations, but have included the original notation in the notes.

The dances in the manuscript are not numbered, and these have been supplied from the secondary source. Clef and key signature are found only at the beginning of certain dances; an exception is No. 3 bar 21.

To the detailed notes: *A* = MTAK

B = AMZ 1800

1 at the beginning of the dance: *Unghrese*

1/10,12;38,40 I 

Another possible interpretation is:



1/33 I  (corrected on the basis of *B*)

1/34, 46 II The top note of the octave is a crotchet.

1/40^{1,3} I stroke missing (cf. bar 12)

1/41–44 I,II two bars with repeat marks (in *B* written out)

1/46⁵⁻⁸ I f^2, d^2, c^2, f^2 (Bar was omitted by the copyist; at the time of correction the 7th–8th semiquavers of the bar were replaced a second lower. Corrected here following the secondary source.)

In the secondary source *B* there are a number of important differences in the right hand part:




2/3⁵⁻⁸ I two of the semiquavers slurred, above other two, staccato strokes (correction follows bar 13)

3/2²⁻⁷ first four semiquavers slurred, below the sixth, a staccato stroke (correction follows secondary source *A* and analogy)

3/13³ I *A* e flat/g

3/17¹⁻³, 21¹⁻³ I *A* 

3/18¹⁻⁴ I  (in *B*: )

3/23–24 I *B* 


4/7 I *A* demisemiquaver appoggiatura

4/9¹⁻⁴ I *A* above the first note *tr*

4/26³ II *A* e

6/1, 17 I in every source: b

6/9 repeat mark missing at the beginning of the line (the same in source *A*)

6/12 I *B* 

6/13–14 I ties above and below c^2

6/17⁵⁻⁷ I  (cf. bar 1)

6/25 first repeat mark missing

6/27 I *A* figuration above the first note

6/28²⁻⁴ II the top notes of the chords: b (correct in *A*)



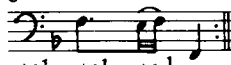
6/40 at the end: Da Capo sine alla fine

7/1–8, 17–32 II written in the soprano clef

7/3¹ II *A* e¹

7/8¹⁻² I slurred

7/11³⁻⁴ II *A* c, g/c¹

7/11 ⁷	I		f ² (corrected on the basis of <i>A</i>)
7/17 ⁷	I		g ²
7/17	I	<i>A</i>	
7/20 ²	II		f ¹ /a ¹ (correct in <i>A</i>)
8/5 ⁴	I		e ² /d ³
8/10	II		the quavers of the accompaniment on the upper stave
8/17–24		<i>B</i>	with key signature of two flats
8/19–, 22–, 27 ¹ –4	I		first three semiquavers slurred, above the third staccato stroke
8/18–19, 22, 27	I	<i>B</i>	staccato stroke also above the second semiquavers
8/25–32		<i>B</i>	key signature of one sharp
8/29		<i>A</i>	<i>f</i>
8/29 ³ –5	I	<i>B</i>	slurred, without staccato
8/32			at the end: Da Capo sin àlla fine
9/1 ⁶ –9	I		first three semiquavers slurred, above the fourth staccato stroke
10/10–11 ¹ –4	I		first three semiquavers slurred, above the fourth staccato stroke
10/10	II	<i>A</i>	in the bass: <i>c</i>
10/16 ²	II		<i>c</i> /e/g/b
10/28		<i>A</i>	<i>f</i>
10/35 ^{2,4}	II		f/a, f/a (corrected following <i>A</i>)
10/36–37	I		 (corrected following bar 33)
11/4 ⁴	II	<i>A</i>	e/a
10/20, 24, 32	I		the slur added following 10/20 and 30
11/21 ⁴	I		h ¹ (following <i>A</i>)
11/32 ¹	II		<i>c</i>
11/32	II	<i>A</i>	 at the end: Da Capo sin alla fine
12/12 ² –4	II	<i>A</i>	a/d ¹ , a/d ¹ , a/d ¹
12/13 ¹	I		dotted crotchet (correct in <i>A</i>)
12/14 ¹	II		fis
12/27 ¹	I		fis ²

5. Carl Kreith: 6 originale ungarische Tänze

A) Two editions are known:

a) IV. [= VI] Original / Ungarische Taenze / für II Flöten / a Flauto I^{mo} / Flauto II^{do} / von / Carl Kreith. / Wien / bei Jos: Eder am Graben – Pl.–Nr.: 89


5 pages (title page + parts: Flauto I^{mo}, Flauto 2^{do}), folio. Present site: Helikon 631 (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 12832)
See RISM A/I, K 1979. Catalogue entry: Papp 1979, 251., QVM A I, No.10a (thematic catalogue).

b) Sechs Original / UNGARISCHE TÄNZE / für / zwei Flöten / von / Carl Kreith / op 59 / Braunschweig / im Musikalischen Magazine auf der Höhe. –Pl.–Nr.: 440

5 pages (title page + parts: Flauto primo, Flauto secondo), folio. Present site: ABU Mus. C 1 1:7, See RISM A/I, K 1971.



D) The appoggiaturas have been left written as quavers, though sometimes they are to be interpreted as short, at others long.

Notes on the Eder edition taken as a basis:

1/15 ¹ –3	Fl. I	quaver + two semiquavers (with the same articulation)
1/31 ¹ –3	Fl. I	slurred
2/32–4	Fl. I	slur covers only three notes (corrected following Fl. II)
2/9	Fl. I	b flat ² appoggiatura
2/20 ⁵ –7	Fl. II	

2/22 ¹⁻²	Fl. II	slur covers only two notes
3/3 ⁷	Fl. II	e ¹ (corrected on the basis of the previous bar)
3/5 ^{1-4, 5-8}	Fl. II	only two slurs
3/11	Fl. I	below the first note <i>fz</i> (corrected to follow Fl. II)
4/3 ^{5-6, 71-2}	Fl. II	slurs cover only two notes
4/22 ¹	Fl. II	natural before the second b flat ¹
5/8 ^{3-4, 5-6}	Fl. I	tie + slur
5/12 ^{3, 24³}	Fl. I, II	dotted quavers
6/1	Fl. II	d ² appoggiatura
6/3 ^{3-4, 42-3, 72-3, 6-7}	Fl. I	slurs cover only two notes
6/5 ¹⁻³	Fl. II	quaver + two semiquavers
6/10 ³	Fl. II	a ¹
6/17 ^{3-4, 5-6}	Fl. I	tie + slur (cf. bar 6)

In the *Musikalisches Magazin* edition the staccato sign is always a stroke. Other differences:

1/31 ¹⁻²	Fl. I	slurred
2/2 ¹⁻²	Fl. II	no slur
2/3	Fl. I	appoggiatura missing
2/10	Fl. I	no slurs
2/17 ⁴⁻⁵	Fl. II	slurred
2/27 ¹⁻³	Fl. I	
4/3	Fl. I	appoggiatura missing
4/12	Fl. I	no staccato
4/22	Fl. II	
4/26	Fl. I	appoggiatura missing
5/5 ²	Fl. I	tie missing
5/17 ²⁻³	Fl. I	no slur

6. Contredanses hongroises

A) The following is to be seen on the ornamental rim of the title page of the manuscript (see facsimile 9), which contains 12 dances:

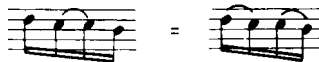
Contredanses Hongraises / pour le / CLAVECIN / presentées / à Son Altesse Royal
Mad^e L'Archiduchesse Elisabeth / à l'occasion, qu'Elle parut avec S. A. R^{le} Msgr L'Ar-
chi Duc François / en habit Hongrais à la Redoute: / ce 31. Janv: 1788. / par un Masque
hongrais.

Title page + 12 pages, 23,5x34 cm. Present site: ÖNB Mus.Hs.13.010 (Mf.: MTA ZtInt 625.006 [5]; xerox copy: ibid. 242.710)

B) The material of the manuscript is here printed for the first time.

C) Contemporary occurrences of some of the dances: 2 bars 1–8 = [115, 182, 234] bars 1–8; 5 Hadi és más nevezetes történetek 1790, No.II; 7 = [61, 181]; 8 cf. [64]; 9 = [177]; 10 = [235, 236]; 11 = [237]; 12 = [13].

D) The original numbering: N. 1–3 Werb. Tánze (= No.1–3), then N. 1–9 Tánze (= No.4–12). Peculiarities of orthography: in sequential passages, one slur for four semiquavers above two notes, e.g.



1		before the first line, below the tempo marking: <i>Cembalo</i> .
2/2 ^{2, 6²}	I	the a flat ² naturalized on the basis of [115, 182]
3/14 ¹⁻²	I	dotted crotchet and quaver
4/10	I	g ² appoggiatura
4/10 ⁴	I	a flat ²
9/9–16		The key signature has two flats, even though everywhere in the melody the accidental Eb is written out.

10/15	I	The second appoggiatura is e ² .
11/9–11, 13	I	staccato dots
12/2, 4, 6, 14	I	sfz beneath the first quaver

7. Zingarese

A) The full title of the work, formerly attributed to Haydn, which survives in manuscript, is:

Zingarese / per il / Clavi Cembalo / Del Sig^{re} Giuseppe Haydn

11 (unnumbered) pages, 22x30 cm. Present site: GMF XV 40.957 (Mf.: OSzK, uncatalogued)

The eight dances were distributed in manuscript by Johann Traeg; his advertisement appeared (with Haydn's name! in the 21st April 1792 issue (No.32) of the Wiener Zeitung, together with the one for Zimmermann's dances (Weinmann 1981, 32 and Weinmann 1969, 173.). Thematic catalogue: Hoboken, IX:28.

B) Published edited by O. E. Deutsch: *Contredanse und Zingarese für Klavier zu zwei Händen von Joseph Haydn*, Wien–Prag–Leipzig 1930, 9–13.

C) Contemporary occurrences: 1 = [55, 181]; 2 Trio = [222]; 4 cf. [56]; 8 Melody found in old Hungarian sources and folksong notations (cf. Szabolcsi 1960, 493.).

1/7, 9, 13	I	the appoggiatura is b ²
1/28	I	g ² appoggiatura
2/5	I	b flat ² appoggiatura
2/7	I	g ² appoggiatura
2/24	I	quaver appoggiatura
3/9; 5/4; 8/6–8	I	g ² appoggiatura

8. 11 Hongroises

A) The title on the title page of the manuscript is:

11 Hongrois[es] / pour le Clavecin

10 (unnumbered) pages, 22x30 cm. Present site: ÖNB Mus.Hs.13011 (Mf.: MTA ZtInt 625.006 [6])

B) The manuscript material is so far unpublished. A facsimile of the first dance was published in Domokos M. 1978, 68.

C) Contemporary occurrences of some of the dances: 1 = [33], Coda = [110] (bars 17–24), Matiegka: Zingara (bars 41–48); 2 bars 1–24 = [37, 138]; 3 [39] (bars 1–16), Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus No.33 (publ. as No.57 in Domokos P. P.); 4 = [32, 90], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus No.4 (publ. as No.28 in Domokos P. P.); 5 = [34, 113, 139], Verschiedene ungarische Tänze No.3 (BB Kvt. M 1162), Verbunkos (publ. as No.120 in Domokos P. P.); 8 bars 1–8 cf. [36], bars 9–16 cf. OSzK Zt Ms. mus. 698. (Allegro); 11 Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus No. 17, the Esztergom music manuscript (Ungrische No.5) (publ. as Nos.41 and 106 in Domokos P. P., cf. *ibid.* Nos.108 and 117).

D) The notation is easily legible and understandable; there are not too many articulation marks. The staccato signs are not consistent: the copiest used sometimes dots, sometimes strokes; in this edition we have used dots. Triplets are most often indicated by a dot with a bow. The sign, referring to the *Bebung*, preserves the effect characteristic of performance on the clavichord (for further details v. the notes of the fourth dance-set). The final 8 and 4 bars respectively of dances No.1 and 3 are given the indication *Preludium*, through they fulfill rather the function of a *Coda*. Since the appendix of similar character attached to dance No.8. is given the name Coda, we have altered the original inscription *Preludium* for Coda.

1/31 ¹	I	no dot after the quaver g ¹
1/18 ¹	I	always f sharp ² in the copies known
1/18 ¹ –4	I	with one slur
1/23 ⁴	II	natural sign before (or in place of) the not written out note B
2/27 ⁴ –6	I	quaver + two semiquavers
3/16–9	I	with one slur
4/8 ¹ –3, 16 ¹ –3	I	slur covers three notes
5/15 ²	II	g
6/16 ³	II	one c (with an upward facing stem)
9 and 10		unnecessary repeat mark at the end

9. Ungarische

A) The full title of the manuscript is:

Ungarische / per il / Clavi Cembalo

6 (unnumbered) pages, 22x30 cm. Present site: ÖNB Mus.Hs.13.012 (Mf.: MTA ZtInt 625.006 [7])

B) The four Hungarian dances are published for the first time.

D) Notes:

1/4 ¹⁻³	I	dotted crotchet + two semiquavers
1/13 ⁴	I	g ²
1/22 and 30		followed by <i>Segno</i> . The recurring four bars have here been written out, thus the Dal Segno is not needed at the end of the piece.
3/9 ¹⁻⁴ , 10 ¹⁻⁴	I	with one slur
4/8 ²	II	B/f (cf. bar 16)
4/9	I	the triplets are indicated by dots with bow
4/11 ¹⁻⁴	I	with one slur

10. Magyar táncok

a) The full title of the manuscript is:

Magyar Tánczok / per il / Clavi Cembalo.

17 (unnumbered) pages, 22x30 cm. Present site: ÖNB Mus.Hs.13.013 (Mf.: MTA ZtInt 625.006 [8])

The handwriting is the same as that of the unknown copiest who made a copy of the previous set (Ungarische).

B) The dances are here published for the first time.

C) Thematic connections of some of the dances with dances of the time: 1 cf. [180], The Esztergom music manuscript (Hungarice) (publ. as No.108 in Domokos P. P.; 7 cf. [32], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus No.4 (publ. as No.28 in Domokos P. P.); 8 cf. [116]; 9 cf. Esztergom music manuscript No.5b (publ. as No.109 in Domokos P. P.).

D) The titles of the dances – for the most part in two languages (Hungarian and German) – are found before the first bar, after the number. The German text is in Gothic script. The Trio of No.2 has a separate number (3). Dances 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 11 are followed by a Coda with the Hungarian title *Toldalék*. The *Toldalék* music of dances 10 and 11 is identical. The clef and key signature are often missing from the beginning of each line.

Notes:

3		The designation Trio has been omitted.
3/3 ⁶	I	semiquaver
4/15 ²	I	c ³
4/19–20	II	partly on the upper stave
5/22 ¹	I	e ³
8/3 ¹	I	e flat ²
9/9 ⁵	I	double dotted quaver (cf. bar 13)
11/3, 8, 11, 16	II	C quavers, corrected following the accompaniment
11/17 ³⁻⁶ , 18 ¹⁻⁴	I	with one slur
12/10 ⁶	I	semiquaver
12/12		before the second-time bar superfluous repeat mark

11. „Galántai táncok”

A) The piano score of the 28 dance pieces notated on the basis of the playing of the celebrated Galanta gipsies was published in two volumes by Ignaz Sauer (Kunstverlag zu den Sieben Schwestern, Wien) in 1803. (Advertized in the Wiener Zeitung on 9th April and 26th October 1803. V. Weinmann 1972, 30–31. and Weinmann 1969, 166.) The full title is:

Ausgesuchte / Ungarische Nationaltaenze / im / Clavierauszug / von verschiedenen / Ziegeunern aus Galantha / [1 – 2]ter Satz / Wien aus Sauer's K. K. priv. Kunsthandlung. – Pl.–Nr.: 99, and 111.

1. vol.: No.1–14; 2. vol.: No.15–28; 7 pages each, oblong, folio. Present site: Helikon 806 (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 13024–25)

A later edition is also known: Sauer & Leidesdorf (1822–). A copy of the second volume of this is in the OSzK Zt (Mus. pr. 16054); the title page is faulty, and has been amended by Gábor Mátray in his own hand thus: Fortsetzung der Ungarischen Nationaltänzen von Zigeuern aus Galantha. He attributed the transcription of the dance set to a certain musician by the name of Mascovitz. (Tud. Gyűjt. 1829. III. vol. 82. – Cf. Major 1960, Major 1967, 241., note 24, Papp 1979, 243.) Catalogue entry on the volumes: Papp 1979, 252., QVM A I, No.16 (thematic catalogue).

B) The dances were issued in Móži 1979, 81–115. The dances arranged by Kodály (*Galántai táncok*) were published in Kodály Sources, 284–286., No.288 (= dances 12, 14, 11 and 16). Editions of some of the dances: 1 Major–Szelényi, No.3/I, Szabolcsi–Bónis, No.17, Kodály–Gyulai, 79. (mel.); 9 Eckhardt 1981, 94.; 11 Sárosi 1982, 516. (mel.); 12 Major–Szelényi, No. 3/II, Szabolcsi–Bónis, No.18, Sárosi 1982, 515. (mel.); 14 Sárosi 1982, 515. (mel.); 15 Major–Szelényi, No.3/III, Domokos M. 1978, 65. (facsimile); 16 Major–Szelényi, No.3/IV, Sárosi 1982, 516. (mel.), bars 1–8 Kovács, 81–82.; 19 Domokos M. 1978, 69. (facsimile); 22 Major–Szelényi, No.3/V; Major 1953, 234. (mel.: G); 25 Major 1953, 236. (mel.: G).

C) Contemporary instances of the dance tunes appearing: 1 = [157], as a song melody: János Arany folksong collection II No.8 (v. Kodály–Gyulai, 79–80.); 2 = [147], bars 1–16 = [220]; 3 = [124] (bars 17–40); 4 = [168]; 5 = [183]; 6 = [171]; 7 = [152, 224]; 8 = [133]; 9 cf. [197]; 10 = [127]; 11 = [166]; 12 [175]; 13 = [174]; 15 Versions: [124] (bars 1–16), Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus No.3 (publ. Domokos P. P., No.27), Matiegka: Zingara, bars 9–16 cf. [179], bars 17–24 cf. [115] bars 25–32; 16 = [148] (bars 1–16); 17 = [148] (bars 17–32); 18 = [139] (bars 1–16 and 25–32); 19 = [186]; 20 bars 1–24 = [234], bars 1–16 and 25–32 = [182], bars 1–8 = [50]; 21 = [137], cf. [227]; 22 = [150] (bars 1–16), [231], cf. [197], its form as a melody with words (from 1777) published in Bartha 1935, No.121 (cf. Major 1953, 223.); 23 = [172], cf. Bihari: 15 Ungarische Tänze (Bihari, 17., QVM A I, 47/XII.); 24 = [229, 173], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus No.28 (publ. as No.49 in Domokos P. P.); 25 = [169], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus No.26 (bars 1–16 publ. as No.51 in Domokos P. P.), the melody with words: PHÁ, No.169 (publ. as No.169 in Bartha–Kiss); 26 = [170]; 27 = [184]. – Seven dances (1–3, 5, 9–11) were copied into a manuscript originating from 1818: 12 Válogatott ... Nemzeti Tántzok [12 Selected ... National Dances] (OSzK Zt Ms. mus. IV. 1992/koll. 6.), and doubtless further copies will turn up.

D) Above the first piece in each volume (nos.1 and 15) a note is found; this has been included by us only after the first piece. The designation „Verbunkos” is also originally to be found before the number of the first dance in each volume; as this obviously refers to all of the dances, then it too has been omitted before the 15th piece. In a similar fashion the Tempo marking *Andante* (found also before the first dance), has been omitted by us from the 15th dance, on the assumption that this also applies to all the dances, with the exception of those few dances which have a different tempo marking (cf. Nos. 5, 11, and 25). Also omitted is the inscription of the second page of the second volume: *Zweyter Satz*:

One of the characteristic features of the pieces is the highlighting of the basis in the accompaniment,

e.g.



In several instances such figurations are given stems in the opposite direction which we have amended according to the previous example.

The notation of the appoggiaturas within the set is not consistent: only in dances No. 19–22 and 28 do we find the quaver appoggiaturas with the diagonally crossed stem, the others have small quaver notes. No attempt has been made to standardize the two forms of appoggiatura, the original notation having been left. The note following No.17 (originally at the bottom of page 3 of the second volume) obviously applies also to dance 19 bars 4 and 12, and the dance 20 bar 4. (Cf. the note in volume 1 of the Originelle: *Vorbericht*.)

1/16	I	the slur only covers the first six notes
3/75–7	I	slur only above three notes
3/14, 17	I	the slur only covers the first six notes
3/191–5, 7–8	I	with two slurs

4/8 ³	II	upper part of the accompaniment : c quaver + quaver rest
5/11 ²	II	a/c ¹
6/13, 6 ³	I	~
6/14–16	II	stems missing from the crotchets
6/17 ³ –7	I	slurred (not unambiguous)
6/24 ²	II	c sharp ¹ /f sharp ¹
7/6	I	d ² appoggiatura
8/1 ² , 2 ²	I	turn sign written vertically
8/4 ¹ –7	I	with one slur (cf. bar 12)
10/23,6	I	the staccato strokes have been replaced to accord with bar 12
13/6	I	d ² appoggiatura
13/7 ²	II	c sharp ¹ /f sharp ¹
14/5 ³	I	f ¹ /e ²
15/3 ² –3,5–6	I	two slurs above the repeated notes
15/3 ²	II	f/b flat
15/17 ⁵ –18 ¹ ,2–3,4–5	I	The carelessly placed slurs
19 ⁵ –20 ¹	I	amended to agree with the positioning
22 ² –3,4–5,6–7	I	in No.20 bars 25–32.
19/8	I	slur on the appoggiatura
19/9 ⁶ –10 ¹ ,2–3	I	ties; v. the note of 15/19–22
21/26 ²	I	e sharp ²
26/8	II	stems missing from the semiquavers in the bass
28/3	I	appoggiatura stem uncrossed

12–15. Originelle ungarische Nationaltänze 1–4.

Several editions of this set of dances are known of, but few copies of the individual volumes have survived; possible copies in libraries abroad are unknown to us. The first publication was probably the one issued by the publisher – Chemische Druckerei, Wien – with an attractive title page for each volume. Only the numbering varies on the title pages or is omitted entirely (relying on the substitution of handwritten numbers), and the publisher's plate number is sometimes common and sometimes is not given. (See the title description for the individual volumes.)

Only the first volume of another edition is known (in two copies). On the title page, whose typography is quite different, the plate numbers of all four volumes are given, from which it may be presumed that it was a later publication. On this common title page figures the note regarding the performance of the dances that originally stood on page 2 of the first edition, on the reverse side of the title sheet, and whose content refers to the music of all the volumes.

Vorbericht.

Die einheimische Musick einer Nation zeigt von ihrem Geiste. Der national Ungar beobachtet das Metrum in seinen Melodien genau; aber dieser liebt besonders auffallende Uebergänge in andere Töne. Auch sein Vortrag ist von jenem anderer Nationen vollkommen unterschieden. Der stärkere Ausdruck fällt gemeinlich auf den Niederschlag (: Thesis :) seine Lieblingstriller sind in Terzen, Quarten, Quinten, manchmal auch in Sexten. Ich habe zu deren richtigen Vortrag ein eignes Zeichen angenommen; es ist folgendes * und die Noten über welche es sich befindet (: es seyen solche halbe, oder viertel Noten :) sind drey mal durchstrichen.

Der Sammler.

Below *Der Sammler* in the copy in the OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 16052 – originally the property of the library of the Nemzeti Zenede (National Music School) – there immediately follows a name (or signature?): Babnik János. This may be the reason why Bence Szabolcsi earlier supposed the compiler (transcriber and editor) of the whole set to be János Babnik. (Cf. MZK 21955, 84*.) This was not entirely without basis, since Babnik's name is found on other dance publications, e.g. on the known copy of *Ungarische Werbungs Tänze aus dem Baromettermacher* (BB Kvt M 1301 – with the handwritten: *transcrp. von Babnik János*). Even so, it should be said that if the Originelle ... set (or even just the first volume) had been compiled by Babnik (about whom otherwise nothing is known), then his contemporary Gábor Mátray – who gave a most well informed account of our old dance publications – would have mentioned the fact (Tud. Gyűjt. 1829, vol. III, 81.). In which case the signature is more probably that of a one-time owner. The publisher of the set was said by Mát-

ray to be Steiner (loc. cit.), who from 1812–14 was the single owner of the Chemische Druckerei (Weinmann 1979, 8.). Of this presumed third edition, on whose title page figures the name of Steiner, no copy is known.

Here we should mention that on the other copy's title page, common to all four volumes, the number of the dances is announced as being 100 – as will be seen from the exact title description. The number appears to be printed. On the above mentioned Babnik copy this number has been clearly erased; in its place the number 22 has been written in ink, corresponding to the number of dances in the volume, and which doubtless ran as a consequence of the damage to the surface of the paper. What might have prompted the writing of the number 100 on the shared title page? Especially since the total number of dances in the four volumes is 93! The only conceivable explanation of this that can be found is that the trios were included into the number. In support of the existence of a hundred dances is the fact that the Pozsony book dealer Meidinger advertized in the 9. I. 1816 issue of the Pressburger Zeitung exactly one hundred dances in 13 books under this same title. (Cf. Papp 1979, 243.) To my knowledge, so far no copy of this publication has turned up.

The material in the volumes is here published for the first time in a critical edition.

12. Originelle...1.

A) The wording of the title page of the probable first edition:

22 / Originelle / Ungarische Nationaltänze / für das Clavier / 1. Heft / N^o 281 / Wien / Im Verlage der k: k: priv: chemischen Druckerey auf dem Graben in Paternostergässchen – Pl.–Nr.: 281

15 pages (on the second page: Vorbericht [...]), oblong, folio. Present site: Helikon 807 and 910/köll. 2. (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 13026 and 13166) For a facsimile of the title page: Lajtha, XIX.

The wording of the title page of the probable second edition:

100. / Originelle / UNGARISCHE NATIONALTÄNZE / für das Clavier. / Vorbericht. [...] / 1tes Heft / WIEN / Im Verlage der Kais: König: priv: chemischen Druckerey am Graben N^o 612 – Pl.–Nr. (inside): 281

11 pages, oblong, folio. Present site: OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 16052/I and Z 46140/1. Catalogue entry – based on the preceding copy – Papp 1979, 253. and QVM A I, No.23 (thematic catalogue).

The typography and layout within the two editions differs; the musical material is identical, with the one divergence that in the second edition with closer spacing between the notes Nos. 16 and 17 have changed places.

This edition is based upon the first edition.

B) Publications of some of the dances: 1 Domokos M. 1978, 66. (facsimile); 6 Major 1928, 117–118., Major 1929a, 603–604., CHHM, 157., Szabolcsi–Bónis, No.21; 8 bars 1–12 Sárosi 1982, 516. (mel.), Kodály Sources, No.289.; 8–9 in facsimile: Lajtha, XX; 9 Bartha–Kiss, 553. (mel.); 10 ibid. 625. (mel.: C), Bónis 1964b, 20., Bónis 1964a, 577. (mel.); 11 Szabolcsi–Bónis, No.22; 13 Bónis 1951, 24.; 16 bars 1–14 Sárosi 1982, 515. (mel.), Kodály Sources, No.282; 17 Bónis 1967, 168.; 20 Bartha–Kiss, 624. (mel.: C), Bónis 1964a, 577. (mel.)

C) Contemporary occurrences of the dance melodies: 1 bars 1–16 (minor var.) [110], bars 17–40 [98]; 2 = [221]; 3 = [62], Trio [222]; 4 = [105]; 6 J. Haydn: Rondo all'Ongarese (1795), Minore (Hoboken XV:25/III.); 9 Cf. [153], as a song: PHÁ, No.88 (publ. as No.88 in Bartha–Kiss); 10 = [103]; 11 Cf. [195]; 13 = [111–112]; 14 = [116], bars 1–20 cf. [227]; 15 = [223] (bars 1–16); 17 bars 1–16 and 25–32 = [113]; 19 Cf. No.22; 20 Distantly related to No.10, as a song: PHÁ, No.237 (publ. as No.237 in Bartha–Kiss); 22 Cf. No.19.

D) The first edition (A) generally uses dots to signify staccato, but not regularly; the staccato sign in the second edition (B) is consistently a stroke slanting to the right. The numbering (A: N^o, B: N^{ro}) and the tempo markings are given before each dance. The title *Verbunkos* above the first dance here obviously refers to each of the dances (v. „Galántai táncok”).

1/8 ⁴ , 16 ⁴	I		We have retained the original sign; probably to be interpreted as a mordent.
1/13–14	I		Accidentals have been substituted following bar 7.
1/39 ⁴	II	B	d/b flat
5/12		A	After this bar the f sharp is cancelled: the key signature c-sharp, g sharp remains.
6/2			the accent marks between the two staves
10/1–2	I		The original marking above the notes in both cases to be interpreted

as a turn. The crossing of the sign signifies that the lower note is to be sharpened. For the contemporary interpretation of the signs, v. Beyschlag, 205.

10/4	I	A	double crossed quaver appoggiatura
10/4 ¹⁻⁴	I	B	no staccato
10/5 ^{1-3,4-6}	I	B	two semiquaver appoggiaturas; two three-note slurs
10/8	I	A	two demisemiquaver appoggiaturas (in B: demisemiquaver + semiquaver)
11/1 ¹⁻⁴	I	A,B	one slur
11/5 ¹⁻⁴	I	A	one slur
13/9	I	B	quaver appoggiatura
13/16		A	instead of Fine, a fermata
13/19 ⁵	I	B	d flat ² !
13/20	I	A,B	demisemiquaver appoggiatura
13/22	I	A	demisemiquaver appoggiatura
14/1 ¹	I		slur on the appoggiatura
14/24	I		second appoggiatura: demisemiquaver
14/26	I	A	demisemiquaver appoggiatura
15/5 ¹ , 6 ¹ etc.	I	B	no staccato
15/8	I	B	no triplet-sign
15/28		A	Followed by Da Capo al Sieque (in B: ... Segno); correct version: Dal Segno al Fine. We have written out the relevant four bars, so the Dal Segno loses its sense.
16[17]/10 ²	I		c ³
17[16]/1		B	above the upper stave: p
18/13 ¹⁻³	I	A	b flat ¹ , a ¹ semiquavers + b flat ¹ quaver
13 ²⁻³	I	B	a ¹ , b flat ¹ ; both corrected following bar 9
19/10 ²	I		e ²
21/14 ¹⁻²	I		a ² , b flat ² (cf. bar 10)
22/2	I	B	no staccato
22/5-6		A,B	no slurs
22/11 ¹⁻³	I	B	slurred

13. Originelle ... 2.

A) On the title page of the single copy that is known is found:

22 / Originelle / [...] / [2] Heft. / Wien / [...] – Pl.–Nr.: (521)

11 pages, oblong, folio. Present site: OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 16052/II.

The plate number is displayed only at the bottom of page 11, and after the Nr on the cover there is a note in pencil, as well as on the cover common to all four volumes (v. the description of the volumes).

First (?) advertized in the January 10th 1808 (3.) issue of the Vereinigte Ofner und Pester Zeitung, thus it is possible that publication was at the end of the preceding year (Major 1953, 233.; Papp 1979, 243.). Catalogue entry: Papp 1979, 254. and QVM A I, No.28 (thematic catalogue).

B) Of the dance melodies only found here, No.8 was published in Major 1953, 238.

C) Contemporary occurrences: 1 cf. Bihari: 2 Ungarische Tänze No.II (bars 1–16), QVM A I, 25/II; 2 = [97, 220]; 5 bars 1–16 = [117, 231]; 7 = [102, 224]; 8 cf. [132]; 9 Trio = [196]; 12 = [96]; 14 = [233]; 17 From a Slovakian manuscript publ. as No.115 in Domokos P. P.; 19 = [226], from a Slovakian manuscript publ. as No.116 in Domokos P. P.; 21 = [106]; 22 cf. No.19.

D) Staccato signs are infrequent and inconsistent; they have been shown by dots in the transcription. In the original print appoggiaturas are always given as a semiquaver.

1/8¹⁻³

I	two demisemiquavers + one semiquaver
---	--------------------------------------

2/20⁴, 12/9⁵, 10⁵

I	above the notes x (=stern)
---	----------------------------

2/25²

I	d ³ (cf. bar 27)
---	-----------------------------

12

The title of the movement: Verbunkos. This shows that the piece was taken from the first book of the „Galántai táncok”, where the designa-

12/45	I	tion refers to the complete material. Omitted here.
17/84	II	The sign <i>f</i> above the note refers to the whole bar (cf. bar 12).
22		c/e followed by: Da Capo sino al fine

14. Originelle ... 3.

A) The title page, printed identically with that of the fourth volume, shows the plate numbers of both, and is worded (with handwritten additions):

[24] / Originelle / [...] / [3tes] Heft / Wien / – Pl.–Nr.: 1743

11 pages, oblong, folio. Present site: OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 16052/III and Z 46476.

Probably printed – to judge by the plate number, in 1810 or 1811 – together with the fourth volume. (Papp 1979, 243., cf. Major 1953, 231.) Catalogue entry: Papp 1979, 256. and QVM A I, No.45 (thematic catalogue).

B) Publications from the volume's material: 11 Major 1953, 232.; 12 Domokos M. 1978, 68. (facsimile); 19 *ibid.* 69. (facsimile).

C) Contemporary occurrences: 1 = [99]; 2 = [120]; 3 = [121]; 4 = [101], 5 = [118]; 6 = [119, 229], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus No.28 (publ. as No.49 in Domokos P. P.); 7 = [108]; 8 = [107]; 10 = [57]; 11 Esztergom musical manuscript 4a (publ. as No.105 in Domokos P. P.), as a song: „Váradi dal” (cf. Kodály–Gyulai, 80., Major 1953, 231.); 12 cf. [110] (bars 9–16); 13 = [217]; 14 = [55, 61]; 15 = [115] (bars 1–16 and 25–32), [234] (bars 1–16), bars 1–8 = [50]; 16 = [100]; 17 = [122]; 18 cf. [219]; 19 = [114].

D) Staccato signs are not uniform; in this edition dots have been used. Characteristic of the orthography is the fact that in all cases the appoggiaturas are written as quavers with crossed stem. With reference to the tremolos marked by an asterisk, see the note at the beginning of the series of volumes (Vorbericht).

4/92	II	a/c sharp ¹ / _e ¹
6/15	I	demisemi-quaver beams missing
6/16 and 9/16		followed by: Da Capo al Fine
8/9–16	II	Accompaniment missing in both known copies, for at the time of binding the bottom of the page was cut. Reconstructed on the basis of beams in places still visible, and „Galántai táncok” No.12 [107].
9/16		followed by: Da Capo ad Fine (!)
13/1, 13	I	The two different rhythms probably not a slip.
13/4, 12	I	The differing two articulation marks in these two bars have been left.
15/11, 15		Dynamics also written here in the parts of both hands but the left hand <i>p</i> markings below the second quaver (in all likelihood of no particular significance).
15/17, 19, 21		accent markings between the two staves
17/52,4	II	d/f sharp, d/f sharp
20/16	II	Bottom of page cut during binding, hence accompaniment of last bar missing. Substituted following bar 8.
20/16		followed by: Da Capo al Fine
21/96	I	b ² (cf. bars 5 and 13)
21/12	I	b ² appoggiatura
22/12–16		missing accompaniment reconstructed
23/164	I	g ²

15. Originelle ... 4.

A) The title page is printed identically to that of volume 3 (with manuscript additions):

25/ Originelle / [...] / [4tes] Heft / [...] – Pl.–Nr.: 1744

9 pages, oblong, folio. Present site: OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 16052/IV.

Probably issued with the previous volume in 1810 or 1811, such an assumption being derived from the plate number shown at the foot of the pages. (Papp 1979, 243.; cf. Major 1953, 231.) Catalogue entry: Papp 1979, 256. and QVM A I, No.46 (thematic catalogue).

B) Published editions: 2 Major 1928, 117.; Kodály Memorial, 219.; CHHM, 158.; Szabolcsi–Bónis, No.23; bars 1–8 Kovács, 78–79.; bars 1–16 Sárosi 1982, 515. (mel.); Kodály Sources, No.283.; 4 Szabolcsi–Bónis, No. 24; 6–7 Eckhardt, 94–95.

C) Contemporary occurrences: 4 cf. [134]; 5 = [154] Trio; 6 cf. [104]; 7 cf. [125, 221], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus No.34 (Coda bars 1–4; publ. as No.58 in Domokos P. P.); 16 bars 1–8 cf. [117, 150].

D) Notes:

5		followed by: Da Capo ad Fine (!)
6/2 ³ –5	I	quaver + two semiquavers
15		the second flat (Eb) missing in the whole dance
19/18		followed by „segno” instead of repeat sign; incorrectly written direction: Da Capo ad Fine
21/12	I	c sharp ¹ /e ¹ /a ¹

16. Originelle ungarische Nationaltänze (for 4 hands)

A) The title page of the volume, which contains 12 dances for four hands, is worded:

Originelle / Ungarische Nationaltänze / für das Clavier / zu 4 Hände / Wien / Im Verlage der k: k: priv: chemischen Druckerey auf dem Graben in Paternostergäschen – Pl.–Nr.: 1088

9 pages, oblong, folio. Present site: StB Mc 16535 (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 19598)

The ornamental style of writing – apart from textual differences – is completely the same as that of the title pages of the first edition of volumes 1–4. of Originelle ... The plate number is given on the title page, and at the foot of the odd-numbered pages. The year of publication may be 1808. (Cf. Weinmann 1979, 71. and Weinmann 1969, 142.) Later published by Steiner (v. Tud. Gyűjt. 1829. vol. III 81.). Catalogue entry: Papp 1979, 255. and QVM A I, No.36 (thematic catalogue).

B) The material of the volume appears here for the first time in a critical edition.

C) The greater part of the dances are transcriptions of pieces from volumes 1 and 2 of Originelle ...

Contemporary occurrences: 1 = [180]; 2 = [159] (bars 1–20); 3 = [186]; 4 = [97] (bars 1–16), [147] (bars 1–16); 5 = [125]; 6 = [126] Trio; 7 = [138]; 8 = [102, 152]; 10 = [164], from a Slovakian manuscript publ. as No.116 in Domokos P. P.; 11 cf. [116] and [137] (bars 1–2).

D) As is customary, the *primo* is printed on the odd-numbered pages, the *secondo* on the even-numbered; there are no Italian expressions, and these have been added to this edition. The staccato is inconsistent: sometimes a dot, sometimes a stroke; here in all cases a dot has been given. Generally the appoggiatura is a semi-quaver with crossed stem, but in dances No.9–12 the stem is not crossed (though it is possible that the crossing does not show up on the photocopy). Written out in full at the end of Nos. 1 and 7: Da Capo al Fine.

1/11 ²	Secondo	I	b
8/6 ⁶	Primo	II	g ²
9/4	Primo	I	two appoggiaturas: a ² (by mistake on the first leger-line)
11/5			wrong key-signature (two flats) printed at the beginning of lines 2 and 3 (bars 5 and 15)

17. Ungarische Tänze

A) The six dances here published appeared in Vienna in the first number of the series entitled Nouvelle Collection d'Hongrois, in versions for both piano and string orchestra. The latter is issued here.

UNGARISCHE TÄNZE / Nouvelle Collection / d'HONGROIS / Pour / [2 Violons & Bass] / Composées par les/ Meilleurs Auteurs / N^o 1 / a Vienne chez Artaria et Comp. – Pl.–Nr.: 1959

3 pages (title: page + pp.2 and 3: Violino Im^o), p. 1 (Violino 2^{do}), p. 1 (Basso), oblong, folio. Present site: Helikon 690 (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 12893)

The score of the piano version has the same title page (Pl.–Nr.: 1958); in empty space there is here written in ink „le Piano-Forte”. Number of pages, 5, oblong, folio. Present site: OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 16053. Both scores appeared in 1808, the publisher advertizing them in the 24.II.1808 (16.) issue of the Wiener Zeitung (cf. Papp 1979, 243.). Catalogue entry: Papp 1979, 254. and QVM A I, No.31. (thematic catalogue).

B) The score appears here for the first time, prepared from the parts.

C) Each dance – in its piano form – was published beforehand: 1 = [119, 173]; 2 = [14]; 3 = [117], [150] (bars 1–16); 4 = [18]; 5 = [159]; 6 = [115] (bars 1–24), [182].

D) Notes:

1/1	VI. I	staccato strokes
2/9–	VI. II	stems in both directions
4/1–	VI. II	stems in both directions
6/7 ¹ –3	VI. II	with one beam
6/9	VI. I–II	<i>sf</i> below the third note

Melodic differences in the piano version:

1/5, 21	<i>ff</i>
1/8–9	repeat mark
1/10–12 ¹ –4	slurred; slurs only in these bars
2	no slurs
2/9–16	notated an octave higher; below it 8 ^{va} (probably meaning col 8 ^{va})
	<i>ff</i>
3	no slurs
3/12 ⁴	e flat ¹ /a ¹
3/15	<i>f</i>
4	slurs only in bars 1 (1 ^{2–3}) and 15 (15 ^{1–2} . slurred, 15 ^{3,4} staccato dots)
4/3 ¹ –6	dotted quaver + five semiquavers
4/10–11	no tie
5	an octave higher
5/1–11	with articulation signs
5/10 ⁵ –8	slurred
6	no slurs
6/3 ⁽⁵⁾	<i>tr</i> above dotted quaver
6/17, 21	no appoggiatura
6/19 ⁴	g ²

Appendix

A) Versions of the Ossowski dances (cf. No.2)

A) The six Hungarian dances of Ossowski were also distributed in manuscript copies, perhaps before being printed. The copy bearing the title below may be one of them (the original orthography has been retained):

6 / Hongroisses / Pour / le / Clavecin / Composses / Pour [!] M^r Stanislaus d'ossowsci

5 pages (unnumbered), c. 22x30 cm. Present site: ÖNB Mus.Hs. 13007.

The differences in the manuscript version from the printed version reveal that the composer made various alterations to the pieces during the preparation of them for the press. Mention has already been made of the variations in the first three dance melodies (v. p. 347); numbers 4–6 however differ materially from the printed version. The fourth piece was not in fact printed (bars 1–4 in it are identical with bars 9–12 of No.5). Hence in the printed version dance No.5 figures as No IV. On the other hand, the printed dance No V. does not appear in the manuscript.

C) The fourth and fifth dances are also known in another manuscript [58], whose compiler constructed a Da Capo form from the two dances. Since the first and sixth dances of our manuscript are also found in the Contredanses hongroises ([60] and [59]), then it is clear that the two manuscript collections are connected.

D) Note:

5/5, 6	quaver appoggiatura
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B) Version of one of Rigler's dances (cf. No.4)

Four of the 12 Hungarian dances by Rigler were published in 1800 in the Leipzig Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung. The fourth one (No.IV) – Rigler's No.8 – differs so far from the manuscript version, that it was felt justified to include it separately.

Notes: Dynamic markings are written below both staves. Numbering and time signature appear before the first line.

–/8	II	the upper part of the accompaniment with one beam
–/20 ¹	II	e
–/32		followed by: Da Capo al Fine

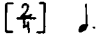

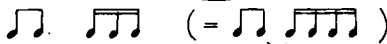
Kritischer Bericht

Allgemeine Anmerkungen


Die in unserem Band veröffentlichten Quellen sind vom orthographischen Gesichtspunkt aus unterschiedlich: meist sind sie leicht zu interpretieren und gut lesbar. Die Begleitung und die Artikulation der gedruckten Werke sind natürlich mehr ausgearbeitet wie die der handschriftlichen; das bezieht sich im allgemeinen auch auf die als Handschriften verbreiteten Noten. Die vielerlei gedruckten und handschriftlichen Sammlungen wurden nach den folgenden Aspekten vereinheitlicht:

a) In ihrer heute üblichen Form gaben wir die dynamischen- und Tempozeichen, die Benennung der Instrumente und die Vortragshinweise wieder. Die Abkürzungen (z.B. dol. = dolce) und die überflüssigen Bezeichnungen (z.B. Volti Subito) liessen wir weg.

b) Wir verzichteten auf jene Akzidentien, die nach heutigem Gebrauch überflüssig sind. Die Warnungsakzidentien belassen wir nur in begründeten Fällen. Im Fall des Oktavgriffes ersetzten wir die fehlenden Akzidentien ohne Klammern und Anmerkungen.

c) Die Verlängerungen von Notenwerten über den Taktstrich mittels Verlängerungspunkt wurden nach der heutigen Schreibweise (mit Haltebogen) aufgelöst. Die Formel mit Verlängerungspunkt, die nach dem eigenartigen zeitgenössischen Gebrauch  war, ist so zu verstehen: . Zugunsten leichterer Lesbarkeit schrieben wir die ähnliche Rhythmusformel  ebenfalls um.

d) Die rhythmischen Abkürzungen haben wir aufgelöst, z.B.: $\mathcal{J} = \text{quatre notes}$

e) Die Balkensetzung haben wir in allen Sammlungen einzeln vereinheitlicht; das Notenbild  aber haben wir mit gleichgerichteter Stielung wiedergegeben.

f) Die Richtung der Stielung entspricht heutigem Gebrauch. Doppelgriffe und Akkorde sind durch einen Notenhals verbunden.

g) Bei Akkord mit Haltebogen bekam jeder Ton einen Bogen.

h) Die Wiederholung von 1-2 Takten (./.) schrieben wir aus.

i) In Klavierwerken schrieben wir die Dynamik nur einmal – zwischen den 2 Systemen – aus, falls sie sich auf beide Hände bezieht.

j) Die in umgekehrter Reihenfolge oder eine Oktave höher gezeichnete Vorzeichnung gebrauchen wir in heute üblicher Weise. Die in der linken Hand vorkommende doppelte Schlüsselsetzung von Bass- und Violinschlüssel haben wir zum Violinschlüssel vereinfacht.

Korrekturen und Ergänzungen des Herausgebers

a) Bei Schreib- und Druckfehlern teilten wir in unserer Ausgabe die verbesserte Form mit, auf die ursprüngliche Form verwiesen wir in der Anmerkung.

b) Die Ergänzungen des Herausgebers erschienen in eckigen Klammern. Die Ergänzungen nach Nebenquellen stehen in runden (in einer Quelle in Spitz-) Klammern.

c) Die fehlende Artikulation ergänzten wir auf Grund der Analogie innerhalb der Takte; darüber hinaus hielten wir im allgemeinen die Bezeichnung nicht für nötig, weil nach zeitgenössischer Praxis die Fortsetzung selbstverständlich eine ähnliche Artikulation wünscht. Unter Beachtung der Schreibweise der Quelle, bemühten wir uns, das Verständnis störende Inkonsistenzen auszuschalten.

In unserer Ausgabe ist die Numerierung der Tänze einheitlich; die davon abweichende römische Numerierung erwähnen wir in der Anmerkung. Wir hielten es für notwendig, die Stücke fortlaufend zu nummerieren; diese arabische Zahl steht in eckigen Klammern vor der ersten Zeile der Tänze.

Ausführliche Anmerkungen

1. Joseph Bengraf: 12 magyar tánc

A) Die Tanzfolge erschien im Druck. Wir wissen von drei Wiener Ausgaben: als erste gab sie die Artaria heraus (1790), dann übernahm Giovanni Cappi die Notenplatten (1802–1807), später A. O. Witzendorf (Weinmann 1952, 27. und Weinmann 1966, 14.; Whistling, II. 266.). Die Titelblätter der heute bekannten zwei Ausgaben sind teilweise verschieden:

a) XII. Magyar Tántzok / Klávicembalomra Valók / Componálta / Bengraf Josef – XII. Danses Hongroises / pour le Clavecin ou Piano-Forte / Composées / par Joseph Bengraf / a Vienne chez Artaria Cornp. – Pl.–Nr. 308

b) XII. Magyar Tántzok / Klávikordiumra Valók / Készítette / Bengraf Jó'sef – XII. Danses Hongroises / [...] à Vienne chez Jean Cappi. – Pl.–Nr. 308

Titelblatt + 5 S., Querformat 2^o. Fundort: a) OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 6696/koll. 5.; b) Helikon 1063 (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 13323); die weiteren s. RISM A/I, B 1944. Titelaufschrift: Papp 1979, 250.; QVM A I, Nr. 2 (thematisches Verzeichnis).

Die Folge verbreitete Johann Traeg in Wien vor ihrem Erscheinen als Handschrift. Die Anzeige der Firma erschien in der Nr. 66 der Wiener Zeitung vom 18. 8. 1784. (Weinmann 1981, 17.).

Es ist anzunehmen, dass der Wiener Komponist Ferdinand Kauer die Tänze für Streichtrio bearbeitete und diese in der Wiener Zeitung vom 9. 2. 1791 (Nr. 12) annoncierte: *12 ungarische Tänze mit 2 Violin u. Bass nach Bengrafs Idee* (Weinmann 1969, 170.; vgl. Major 1936, 9., Papp 1979, 241.). Wahrscheinlich wurden sie handschriftlich verbreitet, aber es ist noch kein Exemplar gefunden worden.

B) Ausgaben der einzelnen Tänze: 1 GuM, 151; Major–Szelényi, Nr. 1/I.; Szabolcsi–Bónis, Nr. 6.; 5 Szabolcsi–Bónis, Nr. 7.; 8 Major–Szelényi, Nr. 1/II.; 12 Major–Szelényi, Nr. 1/III.

C) Vorkommen in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts (diese Nebenquellen haben wir in unserer Ausgabe nicht berücksichtigt): 1 Malovetzky–Dömény: *Útmutatás a' klavír, vagy fortepiánó helyes játszására* [Wegweiser zum richtigen Spiel des Klaviers oder Fortepianos] (1826), 61., Mártonfi–Handschrift (1813), 7r (hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr. 111), Magyar Nóták [Ungarische Weisen]. Handschrift: BB Kvt. M 1161 Nr. 4., (Handgeschriebenes Kirchengesangbuch) OSzK Zt Ms. mus. IV. 785, 65r (Lassú Magyar); 3 M. Godra: *Anleitung zum Klavierschlagen*. Handschrift: LAMS 1240/d, S. 48 (Nr. 5); 7 Ebd. S. 26 (Nr. 1); 8 Ebd. S. 26 (Nr. 2); 9 Magyar Nóták. Handschrift: BB Kvt. M 1161, Nr. 5.

D) Die Numerierung der Tänze erfolgt ursprünglich mit römischen Zahlen. Die bei den Figurationen der linken Hand fehlenden Bindebogen haben wir nicht ergänzt.

2. Stanisław Ossowski: 6 danses hongroises

A) Grundlage unserer Ausgabe:

VI / Danses Hongroises / pour le / Fortepiano, ou Clavecin. / Composés par / St. Ossowsky / a Vienne / chez Hoffmeister. – Keine Pl.–Nr.

4 S., Querformat 2^o. Fundort: Helikon 1122 (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 13397). Titelaufschrift: Papp 1979, 250., QVM A I, Nr. 5 (thematisches Verzeichnis).

Der Verlag zeigte die Noten in der Nr. 12 der Wiener Zeitung vom 9. 2. 1791 (erstmalig?) an. Laut zeitgenössischer Presse erschienen sie auch in dreistimmiger Bearbeitung für Streicher (2 Geigen und Bass; Wiener Zeitung, 23. 11. 1791). Beide Ausgaben übernahm das Musikalische Magazin (Kozeluch; Wiener Zeitung, 19. 12. 1792). Es wurde bisher noch kein Exemplar davon gefunden. (Das RISM A/I führt die ungarischen Tänze von Ossowski überhaupt nicht auf!) Nach Major wurde die Fassung für Streichorchester Ende 1790, die für Klavier 1804 in den Zeitungen angezeigt. Wahrscheinlich ist der musikalische Inhalt der Ausgaben identisch. (Bezüglich der Obigen s. Weinmann 1964, 141.; Weinmann 1979b, 48.; Weinmann 1969, 172–173.; Papp 1979, 241.) Die sechs Tänze sind auch in einer handschriftlichen Fassung bekannt. Da die Stücke in mehr oder minder grossem Masse von der gedruckten Form abweichen, veröffentlichen wir drei (Nr. 4–6) im Anhang. C) Vier Tänze sind auch in einer anderen Sammlung, die in unserem Band veröffentlicht wird, enthalten: 1 = [60]; 2 = [230]; 4 = [58] (Var.); 6 = [59] Takt 1–8 und [232].

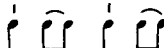
D) Die Numerierung der Tänze erfolgte ursprünglich mit römischen Zahlen. Die Dynamik wurde an mehreren Stellen unter beiden Systemen ausgeschrieben.

4/6 I  (Vgl. Takt 2)

Abweichungen bei Nr. 1–3 der handschriftlichen Nebenquellen (s. die Anmerkung im Anhang):

1/1 dol(ce)

1/9–12 I ohne obere Oktavverstärkung
II eine Oktave höher (Violinschlüssel)

1/10–11 I 

1/13–16 II eine Oktave Tiefer (Bassschlüssel)

2/7 ¹	I	e ¹
2/7 ⁵	I	c ²
2/9	I	fz
2̇/9–10	I	ohne untere Oktavverstärkung
2/11 ^{1–4}	I	zwei e ² Achtel
2/14 ^{5–6}	I	ein d ² Achtel
2/16	I	Viertel + Viertelpause
2/1–8	II	f/a, a/c ¹ : f/a, a/c ¹ ; g/b, c; g/b, c; [Takt 5–7=1–3]; f/a + Viertelpause
2/11–12	II	Viertel
2/15	II	= Takt 11
2/16	II	d/f + Viertelpause
3/7 ^{5–7}	I	f ² Achtel + g ² , a ² Sechzehntel
3/12 ^{4–6}	I	g ² , b ² Achtel
3/13 ²	I	c ³
3/14	I	mit Bindebogen
3/15	I	b ² , c ³ , b ² , a ² , b ² , c ³ , b ² , a ²
3/1–16	II	Sich in Vierteln bewegend einfache akkordische Begleitung, an einigen Stellen abweichende Harmonik.

3. Zimmermann: Zingaresi

A) Vollständiger Titel des handschriftlich erhaltenen Werkes:

Zingaresi. / per il / Clavi Cembalo / Del Sig[no]re Zīm̄ermann. [In Klammern später zugefügt: Anton]

13 (unnummerierte) Seiten (nachträgliche Blattnumerierung: 1, 5, 7), 22x30 cm. Fundort: ÖNB Mus.Hs.13.009 (Mf.: MTA ZtInt 625.006 [4])

Wahrscheinlich gehört es zu jenen Noten, die der Musikverlag Johann Traeg (Wien) in handschriftlichen Kopien verbreitete. Die Anzeige der Firma erschien mit Preisangabe in der Wiener Zeitung vom. 21. 4. 1792 (Nr. 32): Anton Zimmermann, 12 Zingaresi, 1 fl. 30 x (Weinmann 1981, 32. und Weinmann 1969, 173.). Es ist anzunehmen, aber nicht zu beweisen, dass ihr Verfasser identisch mit dem 1741 geborenen Komponisten A. Z. ist, der in Pressburg Domorganist und der Konzertmeister des Fürstprimas Graf József Batthyány war. Obwohl Zimmermann schon 1781 starb, kann die Handschrift auch aus seinem Nachlass stammen. Die Literatur über ihn weiss davon nichts. Über sein Leben und seine Tätigkeit: ZL Bd. 3, 706. (ME); Polák, 171–211.

B) Die Tänze erscheinen hier erstmals gedruckt.

D) Vor den arabischen Ziffern steht im Original die Abkürzung No. Der kurze Titel – Zingaresi – erscheint auch vor dem 1. Tanz. Das gebräuchliche *Siegie* ist allein nach dem 2. Tanz zu lesen.

1/20	I	Achtel Vorschlag
2/5–6	II	der Haltebogen fehlt
4/5–6	II	der Haltebogen fehlt
11/4 ^{3–4}	II	oberste Töne des Akkords: e, e
11/5 ^{2–4}	I	drei Achtel

4. Rigler: 12 ungarische Tänze

A) Franz Paul Riglers (Riegler) ungarische Tänze kennen wir aus zwei handschriftlichen Quellen, aber nur eine trägt den Namen. Unsere Veröffentlichung bezieht sich auf diese.

12 Ungarische Tänze fürs Forte Piano oder 2 Violinen und einem Basse der Ungarischen Nation / gewidmet und komponirt von H: Musikprofessor Riegler zu Pressburg

12 S., 23x31,5 cm. Fundort: OeWBibl III.4.1/2.4^o.703. (Mf.: OSzK, unbearbeitet) Ein thematisches Verzeichnis der Tänze ohne fortlaufende Numerierung bei Haberkamp, 162–163. und Polakovičová, 111–113.

Auf der Titelseite mit Notenlinien kann man nach dem obigen Titel die folgende Anmerkung lesen:

Anmerkung. § 1. Unter den Nationaltänzen zeichnen sich die Minuetten, Englische Contretänze – Teutschen, Polnischen und Kosakischen besonders aus; vermuthlich darum, weil sich mancher geschickte Mann um ihre Berichtigung und Erfindung befließt. Der Ungarische Nationaltanz unterscheidet sich von allen andern durch seinen ihm ganz eignen charakteristischen Gange, dessen wesentliches in kunstloßen herzlichen und fröhlichen Ausdrücken der Melodie besteht, wo in den meisten, so wie bey Englischen, die Einschnitte und Absätze auf kurze Tacttheile fallen, obwohl man auch bei einigen dieser im Niederschlage verzögern kann wenn im Aufschlage angefangen wird.

§ 2. Schade ist es daß bisher noch für die Ausbildung und Verbesserung dieses gewis muntern Tanzes so wenig gesorgt worden ist. – Aber der Ungar schreibt oder komponirt selbst nicht und wollte man den Zigeuner als National Spielmann für die Quelle nehmen, bei der zu schöpfen ist, so würden nur bloß seine beßern Melodien und deren Modulationen, zu benützen seyn; weil bey ihm Vortrag und Harmonie so schlecht bestellt sind, daß der Kenner gleich bemerkt, wo es der nackten Natur an Kunst und Wissenschaft mangelt.

§ 3. Nun haben es einige in Pest und Wienn gewagt Ungarische zu schreiben; allem ihnen abwichte dabey das wahre charakteristische zu geschwinde, und man wuste am Ende nicht, ob sie einen Kosakischen oder Contretanz gemeint hatten. Ob ich mit meinen Versuche glücklicher bin wird der Kenner an Melodie und Harmonie leicht entscheiden können; beyde haben ihre Schwürigkeiten, ich habe sie darum mit möglichster Genauheit und Sorge bearbeitet; weil sie so wohl zum Muster der Orthographie und Melodie, als auch zur Nachahmung in beiden dienen sollen.

(Dies theilte mit nicht ganz genauer Lesart Polakovičová, 100., mit.)

Als Nebenquelle haben wir eine andere Handschrift der Folge herangezogen, die aber weder Titel noch Autornamen trägt. Sie ist in der Handschriftenabteilung der MTAK zu finden: Ms. 10.072/4 (alte Signatur: RUI 4^r 344). Thematisches Verzeichnis s. Papp 1983, 254–256. Es ist wahrscheinlich, dass sich beide Handschriften auf dieselbe Quelle, möglicherweise noch unbekannt gedruckte Noten, zurückführen lassen. Die Handschrift der MTAK ist an einigen Stellen genauer und eindeutiger (obwohl ansonsten mit nachlässiger, ziemlich oberflächlicher Notenzeichnung) als das andere Exemplar. Hier fehlt auch die Numerierung der Tänze nicht.

Vier Tänze (Nr. 1, 3, 6 und 8) erschienen in einer Bearbeitung als Beilage der Nr. 35 der Leipziger Allgemeinen Musikalischen Zeitung des Jahres 1800 (2. Jahrgang) unter dem Titel *Ungarische Nationaltänze*. Die Bearbeitung bezieht sich auf die Begleitung (gewähltere Lösung unter weitgehender Erhaltung der ursprünglichen Harmonien), auf die Stimme der rechten Hand nur insoweit, dass die Akkordgriffe vereinfacht wurden (Nr. 1) und der Satz die Oktavgänge vermeidet (Nr. 8). Es ist wesentlich, dass die Takte 13–16 in Nr. 6 durch Terzveränderung Mollcharakter bekamen, ebenso in Nr. 8 die erste Hälfte des Mittelglieds (Takt 17–24). Ausserdem tauschte der unbekannt Bearbeiter die zweite Hälfte des ersten Glieds in letzterem Tanz mit neuem musikalischen Stoff aus; so wurde der tonartige Aufbau des da-Capo-Satzes: D-d-g-G-D-d (s. Anhang B). Die wesentlichen Abweichungen erwähnen wir in den nachstehenden Anmerkungen (D). Thematisches Verzeichnis der Tänze der AMZ 1800: QVM A I, Nr. 11.

Die im Titel erwähnte Bearbeitung für Streicher ist noch nicht gefunden.

B) Das Material der Handschrift wurde bis jetzt nicht herausgegeben. Die Veröffentlichungen der AMZ 1800 (Nr. I–IV) publizierte István Bartalus (*Magyar Orpheus*, Pest 1869, 25–28.) mit der Veränderung der Typographie der Begleitung. Die Nr. I war schon veröffentlicht: F. L. Schubert, *Die Tanzmusik, dargestellt in ihrer historischen Entwicklung*, Leipzig 1867, 66–67. (Der Verfasser nennt keine Quellen. S. Major 1964, 261., Anm. 3.) Tanz I und II veröffentlichten nach dem Originaldruck Szabolcsi–Bónis, Nr. 14–15.

C) Zeitgenössische Vorkommen (ausser den erwähnten): 2 = [72] und Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus Nr. 4 (hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr. 28); 3 = [69], Coda: vgl. [110] Takt 17–24; 4 Takt 1–16: Verbunkos (hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr. 120), Takt 1–20 = [113, 139, 73], Verschiedene Ungarische Tänze, Handschrift: BB Kvt. M 1162 Nr. 3; 6 Takt 1–8 vgl. [76], Csermák: 3 Ungarische Musik Stüke, Handschrift: MTAK, Handschriftenabteilung Ms. 10072/7 [e] Nr. 3; 7 Takt 1–24 = [70, 138]; 9 Takt 1–16 = [71], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus Nr. 33 (hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr. 57).

Überschneidungen innerhalb der Folge: 4 Takt 21–22 vgl. 5 Takt 9–10; 4 Takt 25–26 vgl. 5 Takt 11–12; 9 Takt 5–8 vgl. 11 Takt 21–24.

D) Die ansonsten in sehr zuverlässiger Notenschrift ausgeführte und gut lesbare Handschrift ist bei der Staccato-Zeichensetzung nicht einheitlich: bisweilen wird bei der Artikulation des gleichen oder ähnlichen Motivs einmal ein Punkt, ein anderes Mal ein Strich gebraucht. In unserer Veröffentlichung verwenden wir einheitlich den Staccato-Punkt, ausgenommen dort, wo marcato gemeint ist (4/3., 19.; 10/33., 36–37. – vgl. Somfai, 115.). (Die genannte gedruckte Nebenquelle macht im Fall der vier Tänze, was die Artikulation betrifft, überhaupt keine Unterscheidung der gleichartigen Signatur, die ein Staccato-Strich ist.) Als charakterisches Kennzeichen der Orthographie müssen wir zwei früher gebräuchliche Vortragszeichen hervorheben. Das eine ist ein sich auf die Spielweise der Akkorde der rechten (seltener der linken) Hand beziehendes Zeichen, ein den Akkord durchschneidender schräger Strich, der ursprünglich die Acciaccatura bezeichnete, sich hier aber zweifelsohne nur auf den Arpeggio-Klang der geschriebenen Töne bezieht. So erklärt es auch die Klavierschule von Rigler und Gáti (1791, 1802). Darauf weist auch das hin, dass der schräge Strich nicht immer zwischen zwei

Tönen im Terz-Abstand ist. (Vgl. Somfai, 85.) Das ursprüngliche Zeichen haben wir beibehalten. – Das andere, ebenfalls nicht mehr gebräuchliche Zeichen, weist auf den Effekt der „Bebung“ hin, die aber, so die Fachliteratur, nur auf dem Clavichordium spielbar ist (Beyschlag, 161.). Rigler erklärt das so: „Die Bebung, deren Zeichen ein Bogen mit 3 bis 4 Punkten \frown , geht auch nur auf dem Klavier an, und geschieht: wenn der Ton nach Anzahl der Punkte ganz deutlich, und ohne wiederholten Anschlag herausgewieget wird.“ (Rigler S. 36, Pkt. 36.) Gáti erwähnt auch die Note mit 2 Punkten (S. 69. – vgl. Farkas, 430.). Das Triolenzeichen hat eine vom gebräuchlichen abweichende Orthographie: \frown (es kommt auch in anderen Handschriften vor). Seine Interpretation kann nur in einigen Takten des 1. Tanzes Sorgen bereiten (Takte 10, 12, 38 und 40), wo es über einigen Achtelnoten steht. Wir glauben, dass uns zur richtigen Lösung die Veröffentlichung in der AMZ 1800 führt. Dort steht an diesen Stellen ein als Mordent zu interpretierendes Zeichen, das im Grunde die Verkürzung der Triolenformel des vorangehenden Takts ist. Wir haben in den genannten Takten, um die Vortragsweise betreffende Missverständnisse zu vermeiden, diese eigenartige Abkürzung aufgehoben, in den Anmerkungen führten wir aber die originale Schreibweise an.

Die Tänze der Handschrift sind nicht numeriert, wir ergänzten das anhand der Nebenquelle. Schlüssel und Vorzeichnung stehen nur am Anfang des Tanzes, Ausnahme: 3/Takt 21.

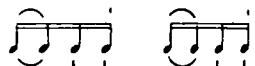
Zu den ausführlichen Anmerkungen: A = MTAK Handschriftenabteilung
B = AMZ 1800

1 am Anfang des Stückes: *Unghrese*

1/10, 12; 38, 40 I 

diese Interpretation ist auch möglich:



1/33 I  (nach B verbessert)

1/34, 46 II Die oberste Note des Oktavgriffes hat Viertelwert.

1/40^{1,3} I die Durchstreichung fehlt (vgl. Takt 12)

1/41–44 I, II zwei Takte im inneren Wiederholungszeichen (in B ausgeschrieben)

1/46⁵⁻⁸ I f^2, d^2, c^2, f^2 (bei der Abschrift blieb der Takt 46 aus; bei der Berichtigung gerieten die 7. und 8. Sechzehntel des Taktes eine Sekunde tiefer. Wir berichtigten anhand der Nebenquelle.)


In der Stimme der rechten Hand einige wesentliche Abweichungen bei der Nebenquelle B:



2/3⁵⁻⁸ I zwei Sechzehntel mit Bindebogen, über den zwei übrigen Staccato-Strich (nach Analogie des Takts 13 verbessert)

3/2²⁻⁷ I Bogen über vier Sechzehnteln, unter dem sechsten Staccato-Strich (Anhand der Nebenquelle A bzw. Analogie verbessert)

3/13³ II A es/g

3/17¹⁻³, 21¹⁻³ I A 

3/18¹⁻⁴ I  (in B: 

3/23–24 I B 






4/7 I A 32tel Vorschlag

4/9¹⁻⁴ I A über der ersten Note *tr*

4/26³ II A e

6/1, 17 I In jeder Quelle eindeutig: b.

6/9 Am Anfang der Zeile fehlt das nach vorn weisende Wiederholungszeichen (auch in Quelle A).

6/12	I	B	
6/13–14	I		Haltebogen über und unter Note c ²
6/17 ⁵ –7	I		 (vgl. Takt 1)
6/25			Das nach vorn weisende Wiederholungszeichen fehlt.
6/27	I	A	Verzierung über der ersten Note
6/28 ² –4	II		die oberen Noten des Akkords: b (in A richtig)
6/40			am Ende: Da Capo sine alla fine
7/1–8, 17–32	II		im Sopranschlüssel geschrieben
7/3 ¹	II	A	e ¹
7/8 ¹ –2	I		mit Bindebogen
7/11 ⁷	I		f ² (anhand A verbessert)
7/11 ³ –4	II	A	c, g/c ¹
7/11 ⁷	I		g ²
7/17	I	A	
7/20 ²	II		f ¹ /a ¹ (in A richtig)
8/5 ⁴	I		e ² /d ³
8/10	II		die Achtelnoten der Begleitung im oberen System
8/17–24	B		mit 2 b-Vorzeichen
8/19–, 22–, 27 ¹ –4	I		Bogen über drei Noten, über der vierten ein Staccato-Strich
8/18–19, 22, 27	I	B	Staccato-Strich auch über dem zweiten Sechzehntel
8/25–32		B	1 # Vorzeichen
8/29		A	f
8/29 ³ –5	I	B	mit Bindebogen, ohne Staccato
8/32			am Ende: Da Capo sin alla fine
9/1 ⁶ –9	I		über den ersten drei Sechzehntel Bindebogen, über dem vierten Staccato-Strich
10/10–11 ¹ –4	I		Bindebogen über den ersten drei Sechzehntel, über dem vierten ein Staccato-Strich
10/10	II	A	im Bass: c
10/16 ²	II		c/e/g/b
10/28		A	f
10/35 ^{2,4}	II		f/a, f/a (anhand A berichtigt)
10/36–37	I		 (nach Muster des Taktes 33 verändert)
11/4 ⁴	II	A	e/a
10/20, 24, 32	I		der Bogen nach Muster von 10/20 und 30 ergänzt
11/21 ⁴	I		h ¹ (anhand A berichtigt)
11/32 ¹	II		c
11/32	II	A	 am Ende: Da Capo sin alla fine
12/12 ² –4	II	A	a/d ¹ , a/d ¹ , a/d ¹
12/13 ¹	I		punktierte Viertelnote (in A richtig)
12/14 ¹	II		fis
12/27 ¹	I		fis ²

5. Carl Kreith: Sechs originale ungarische Tänze

A) Wir kennen zwei Ausgaben:

a) IV. [= VI] Original / Ungarische Taenze / für II Flöten / a / Flauto I^{mo} / Flauto II^{do}
/ von Carl Kreith. / Wien / bei Jos: Eder am Graben – Pl.–Nr. 89


5 S. (Titelblatt + Stimmen: Flauto 1^{mo}, Flauto 2^{do}), 2^o. Fundort: Helikon 631 (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 12832). S. RISM A/I, K 1979. Titelabschrift: Papp 1979, 251., QVM A I, Nr. 10a (thematisches Verzeichnis).

b) Sechs Original / UNGARISCHE TÄNZE / für / zwei Flöten / von / Carl Kreith / op 59 / Braunschweig / im Musikalischen Magazine auf der Höhe. – Pl.–Nr.: 440


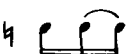
5 S. (Titelblatt + Stimmen: Flauto primo, Flauto secondo), 2^o. Fundort: ABU Mus. C 1 1:7, S. RISM A/I, K 1971.

D) Die Vorschläge belassen wir in der Achtelform, obwohl sie an einigen Stellen als kurze, an anderen als lange Vorschläge zu interpretieren sind.

Anmerkung zu der als Grundlage genommenen Ausgabe von Eder:

1/15 ¹⁻³	Fl. I	Achtel + zwei Sechzehntel (mit gleicher Artikulation)
1/31 ¹⁻³	Fl. I	mit Bindebogen
2/3 ²⁻⁴	Fl. I	Bogen nur über drei Noten (anhand der Fl. II-Stimme verbessert)
2/9	Fl. I	b ² Vorschlag
2/20 ⁵⁻⁷	Fl. II	
2/22 ¹⁻²	Fl. II	Bogen nur über zwei Noten
3/3 ⁷	Fl. II	e ¹ (nach dem vorangehenden Takt verbessert)
3/5 ^{1-4, 5-8}	Fl. II	mit je einem Bogen
3/11	Fl. I	fz unter der 1. Note (anhand Fl. II berichtigt)
4/3 ^{5-6, 71-2}	Fl. II	Bogen nur über zwei Noten
4/22 ¹	Fl. II	Auflösungszeichen vor dem zweiten b ¹
5/8 ^{3-4, 5-6}	Fl. I	Haltebogen + Bindebogen
5/12 ^{3, 24³}	Fl. I, II	punktiertes Achtel
6/1	Fl. II	d ² Vorschlag
6/3 ^{3-4, 42-3, 72-3, 6-7}	Fl. I	Bogen nur über zwei Noten
6/5 ¹⁻³	Fl. II	Achtel + zwei Sechzehntel
6/10 ³	Fl. II	a ¹
6/17 ^{3-4, 5-6}	Fl. I	Haltebogen + Bindebogen (vgl. Takt 6)

Das Staccatozeichen in der Ausgabe des Musikalischen Magazins ist überall ein Staccato-Strich. Die übrigen Abweichungen der Ausgabe:

1/31 ¹⁻²	Fl. I	mit Bindebogen
2/2 ¹⁻²	Fl. II	ohne Bogen
2/3	Fl. I	Vorschlag fehlt
2/10	Fl. I	ohne Bögen
2/17 ⁴⁻⁵	Fl. II	mit Bindebogen
2/27 ¹⁻³	Fl. I	
4/3	Fl. I	Vorschlag fehlt
4/12	Fl. I	Staccatozeichen fehlt
4/22	Fl. II	
4/26	Fl. I	Vorschlag fehlt
5/5 ²	Fl. I	Haltebogen fehlt
5/17 ²⁻³	Fl. I	Bindebogen fehlt

6. Contredanses hongroises

A) Im Schmuckrahmen des Titelblattes der 12 Tänze enthaltenden Handschrift ist folgender Text zu lesen (s. Faksimile 9):

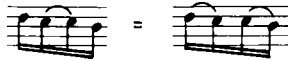
Contredanses Hongraises / pour le / CLAVECIN / presentées / à Son Altesse Royal
 Mad^e L'Archiduchesse Elisabeth / à l'occasion, qu'Elle parut avec S. A. R^{le} Msgr L'Ar-
 chi Duc François / en habit Hongrais à la Redoute: / ce 31. Janv: 1788. / par un
 Masque hongrais.

Titelblatt + 12 S., 23,5x34 cm. Fundort: ÖNB Mus.Hs.13.010 (Mf.: ZtInt 625.006 [5]; Xerokopie: ebd. 242.710)

B) Das Material der Handschrift kommt hier erstmals zur Ausgabe.

C) Zeitgenössisches Vorkommen einzelner Tänze: 2 Takt 1–8 = [115, 182, 234] Takt 1–8; 5 Hadi és más nevezetes történetek (Kriegs- und andere bedeutende Geschichten) 1790, Nr. II; 7 = [61, 181]; 8 vgl. [64]; 9 = [177]; 10 = [235, 236]; 11 = [237]; 12 = [13].

D) Die originale Zählung: N. 1–3. Werb. Tänze (= Nr.1–3), dann N. 1–9 Tänze (= Nr. 4–12). Orthographische Eigenart: in Sequenzfortschreitungen steht der Bindebogen für vier Sechzehntel nur über zwei Noten:



1		Vor der ersten Zeile unter der Tempoangabe: <i>Cembalo</i> .
2/2 ² , 6 ²	I	Auflösung von as ² anhand [115, 182]
3/14 ¹ –2	I	punktiertes Viertel + Achtel
4/10	I	g ² Vorschlag
4/10 ⁴	I	as ²
9/9–16		2 b Vorzeichnung, trotzdem ist in der Melodie die Veränderung des e auf es überall ausgeschrieben.
10/15	I	der zweite Vorschlag: e ²
11/9–11, 13	I	Staccato-Punkte
12/2, 4, 6, 14	I	sfz unter dem ersten Achtel

7. Zingarese

A) Voller Titel des früher J. Haydn zugeschriebenen und handschriftlich erhaltenen Werkes:

Zingarese / per il / Clavi Cembalo / Del Sig^{re} Giuseppe Haydn

11 (unnummerierte) S., 22x30 cm. Fundort: GMF XV 40.957 (Mf.: OSzK, unbearbeitet)

Die acht Tänze verbreitete Johann Traeg als Handschrift; ihre Anzeige erschien (mit Haydns Namen!) in der Wiener Zeitung vom 21.4.1792 (Nr.32) zusammen mit den Tänzen von Zimmermann (Weinmann 1981, 32. und Weinmann 1969, 173.). Thematisches Verzeichnis: Hoboken, IX:28.

B) Durch O. E. Deutsch zum Druck vorbereitet erschienen die *Contredanse und Zingarese für Klavier zu zwei Händen von Joseph Haydn*, Wien–Prag–Leipzig 1930, 9–13.

C) Zeitgenössische Vorkommen: 1 = [55, 181]; 2 Trio = [222]; 4 vgl. [56]; 8 Aus alten ungarischen Überlieferungen und Volksmusikaufzeichnungen bekannte Melodie (vgl. Szabolcsi 1960, 493.).

1/7, 9, 13	I	der Vorschlag: h ²
1/28	I	der Vorschlag: g ²
2/5	I	der Vorschlag: b ²
2/7	I	der Vorschlag: g ²
2/24	I	Achtel Vorschlag
3/9; 5/4; 8/6–8	I	der Vorschlag: g ²

8. 11 Hongroises

A) Auf dem Titelblatt der Handschrift ist der folgende Titel zu lesen:

11 Hongrois[es] / pour le / Clavecin

10 (unnummerierte) S., 22x30 cm. Fundort: ÖNB Mus.Hs.13.011 (Mf.: MTA ZtInt 625.006 [6])

B) Das Material der Handschrift wurde bis heute nicht herausgegeben. Das Faksimile des 1. Tanzes veröffentlichte Domokos M. 1978, 68.

C) Zeitgenössische Vorkommen einiger Tänze: 1 = [33], Coda = [110] (Takt 17–24), Matiegka: Zingara (Takt 41–48); 2 Takt 1–24 = [37, 138]; 3 = [39] (Takt 1–16), Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus Nr. 33 (hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr.57); 4 = [32, 90], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus Nr. 4 (hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr.28); 5 = [34, 113, 139], Verschiedene ungarische Tänze 3. (BB Kvt. M 1162), Verbunkos (hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr.120); 8 Takt 1–8 vgl. [36], Takt 9–16 vgl. OSzK Zt Ms. mus. 698. (Allegro); 11 Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus Nr. 17, Notenhandschrift aus Esztergom (Ungarische Nr.5) (hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr. 41 und 106, vgl. ebd. Nr.108 und 117).

D) Gut zu lesende und zu interpretierende Aufzeichnung; nicht überladen mit Artikulationszeichen. Das Staccatozeichen ist nicht einheitlich: der Abschreiber benutzt einmal den Punkt, einmal den Strich; in unserer Ausgabe verwendeten wir den Punkt. Das Triolenzeichen ist meistens die gekürzte Form: ein Punkt, darüber kleiner Bogen. Den charakteristischen Effekt des Klavikordspiels bewahrt das *Bebungszeichen* (ausführlicher darüber s. Anmerkung zu der vierten Tanzfolge). Der Abschreiber hat die letzten 8 bzw. 4 Takte des 1. und des 3. Tanzes mit der Bezeichnung *Preludium* versehen, obwohl sie eher die Rolle der *Coda* spielen. Dem 8. Tanz schliesst aber ein ebensolcher Anhang an, der hier die Bezeichnung *Coda* trägt, so haben wir die ursprüngliche Überschrift *Preludium* zum *Coda* verändert.

1/31 ¹	I	g ¹ Achtel
1/18 ¹	I	in den bekannten Varianten überall fis ² !
1/18 ¹⁻⁴	I	mit einem Bogen
1/23 ⁴	II	Auflösungszeichen vor der nicht ausgeschriebenen Note h (oder anstatt ihrer)
2/27 ⁴⁻⁶	I	Achtel + zwei Sechzehntel
3/16 ⁻⁹	I	mit Einem Bogen
4/8 ^{1-3, 16¹⁻³}	I	Bindebogen über drei Noten
5/15 ²	II	g
6/16 ³	II	ein c (mit dem Stiel nach oben)
9 und 10	.	am Ende überflüssiges Wiederholungszeichen

9. Ungarische

A) Vollständiger Titel der Handschrift:

Ungarische / per il / Clavi Cembalo

6 (unnummerierte) S., 22x30 cm. Fundort: ÖNB Mus.Hs.12.012 (Mf.: MTA ZtInt 625.006 [7])

B) Die vier ungarischen Tänze veröffentlichen wir hier erstmals.

D) Anmerkungen:

1/4 ¹⁻³	I	punktiertes Viertel + zwei Sechzehntel
1/13 ⁴	I	g ²
1/22 und 30		nach diesen Takten: <i>Segno</i> . Die wiederkehrenden vier Takte haben wir ausgeschrieben, wodurch das <i>Dal Segno</i> am Ende seinen Sinn verliert.
3/9 ^{1-4, 10¹⁻⁴}	I	mit einem Bogen
4/8 ²	II	B/f (vgl. Takt 16)
4/9	I	Triolenzeichen gekürzt: Punkt, darüber kleiner Bogen
4/11 ¹⁻⁴	I	mit einem Bogen

10. Magyar táncok

A) Vollständiger Titel der Handschrift:

Magyar Tánczok / per il / Clavi Cembalo.

17 (unnummerierte) S., 22x30. Fundort: ÖNB Mus.Hs.13.013 (Mf.: MTA ZtInt 625.006 [8])

Es ist die Schreibweise des gleichen unbekanntem Abschreibers, der die vorherige Folge (Ungarische) kopiert hatte.

B) Die Tänze werden hier erstmals herausgegeben.

C) Thematische Beziehungen einiger Tänze zu zeitgenössischen Tänzen: 1 vgl. [180], Notenhandschrift aus Esztergom (Hungarice) (hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr.108); 7 vgl. [32], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus Nr. 4 (hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr.28); 8 vgl. [116]; 9 vgl. Notenhandschrift aus Esztergom 5b (hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr. 109).

D) Die Titel der Tänze sind im allgemeinen zweisprachig, ungarisch und deutsch, zu lesen, sie stehen nach der fortlaufenden Nummer vor dem ersten Takt. Der deutsche Text ist in gotischen Buchstaben geschrieben. Das Trio der Nr. 2 bekam eine besondere Numerierung (3.). Den Tänzen 1, 3–5, 8, 10–11 folgt eine *Coda* mit dem *Toldalék* (=Anhang). Die Musik des *Toldalék* des 10. und 11. Tanzes sind völlig gleich. Am Anfang der Zeilen fehlen häufig Schlüssel und Vorzeichnung.

Anmerkungen:

3		Die Überschrift Trio liessen wir weg.
3/36	I	Sechzehntel
4/15 ²	I	c ³
4/19–20	II	teilweise im oberen System
5/22 ¹	I	e ³
8/3 ¹	I	es ²
9/9 ⁵	I	doppelt punktiertes Achtel (vgl. Takt 13)
11/3, 8, 11, 16	II	C-Achtel (verbessert nach dem Muster der Figuration der Begleitung)
11/17 ³ –6, 18 ¹ –4	I	mit einem Bogen
12/10 ⁶	I	Sechzehntel
12/12		vor dem Secondo-Takt überflüssiges nach vorn zeigendes Wiederholungszeichen

11. „Galántai táncok”

A) Den Klavierauszug der 28 Tanzstücke, die nach dem Spiel der bekannten Galántaer Zigeuner aufgezeichnet wurden, gab Ignaz Sauer (Kunstverlag zu den Sieben Schwestern, Wien) in zwei Heften 1803 heraus. Ihre Anzeige: Wiener Zeitung 9. 4. und 26. 10. 1803. (S. Weinmann 1972, 30–31. und Weinmann 1969, 166.) Vollständiger Titel:

Ausgesuchte / Ungarische Nationaltaenze / im / Clavierauszug / von verschiedenen / Zigeunern aus Galantha / [1–2]ter Satz / Wien aus Sauer's K. K. priv. Kunsthandlung. – Pl.–Nr.: 99, bzw. 111.

1. Heft: N^o 1–14; 2. Heft: N^o 15–28; je 7 S., Querformat 2^o. Fundort: Helikon 806 (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 13024–25)

Eine spätere Ausgabe ist auch bekannt: Sauer & Leidesdorf (1822–). Das Exemplar des 2. Heftes dieser Ausgabe von OSzK Zt (Mus. pr. 16054) hat ein falsches Titelblatt, das Gábor Mátray eigenhändig berichtete: Fortsetzung der Ungarischen Nationaltänzen von Zigeunern aus Galantha. Derselbe schrieb die Bearbeitung einem gewissen Musiker Mascovitz zu. (Tud. Gyűjt. 1829. Bd. III, 82. – Vgl. Major 1960, Major 1967, 241., Anm. 24, Papp 1979, 243.) Titelabschrift der Hefte: Papp 1979, 252., QVM A I, Nr. 16 (thematisches Verzeichnis).

B) Die Tänze gab Móži 1979, 81–115. heraus. Die durch Kodály bearbeiteten Tänze (Galántai táncok – Tänze aus Galánta) veröffentlicht die Kodály Quelle, Nr. 284–286, 288 (= 12., 14., 11. und 16. Tanz). Ausgaben einzelner Tänze: *I* Major–Szelényi, Nr. 3/I, Szabolcsi–Bónis, Nr. 17, Kodály–Gyulai, 79. (Mel.); *9* Eckhardt 1981, 94.; *11* Sárosi 1982, 516. (Mel.); *12* Major–Szelényi, Nr. 3/II, Szabolcsi–Bónis, Nr. 18, Sárosi 1982, 515. (Mel.); *14* Sárosi 1982, 515. (Mel.); *15* Major–Szelényi, Nr. 3/III, Domokos M. 1978, 65. (Faksimile); *16* Major–Szelényi, Nr. 3/IV, Sárosi 1982, 516. (Mel.), Takt 1–8 Kovács, 81–82.; *19* Domokos M. 1978, 69. (Faksimile); *22* Major–Szelényi, Nr. 3/V, Major 1953, 234. (Mel.: G); *25* Major 1953, 236. (Mel.: G).

C) Zeitgenössisches Vorkommen der Tanzmelodien: *1* = [157], Liedmelodie: Volksliedsammlung von J. Arany II. Nr. 8 (s. Kodály–Gyulai, 79–80.); *2* = [147], Takt 1–16 = [220]; *3* = [124] (Takt 17–40); *4* = [168]; *5* = [183]; *6* = [171]; *7* = [152, 224]; *8* = [133]; *9* vgl. [197]; *10* = [127]; *11* = [166]; *12* = [175]; *13* = [174]; *15* Varianten: [124] (Takt 1–16), Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus Nr. 3 (hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr. 27), Matiegka: Zingara, Takt 9–16 vgl. [179], Takt 17–24 vgl. [115] Takt 25–32; *16* = [148] (Takt 1–16); *17* = [148] (Takt 17–32); *18* = [139] (Takt 1–16 und 25–32); *19* = [186]; *20* Takt 1–24 = [234], Takt 1–16 und 25–32 = [182], Takt 1–8 = [50]; *21* = [137], vgl. [227]; *22* = [150] (Takt 1–16), [231], vgl. [197], in Form einer Melodie mit Text (von 1777) veröffentlicht Bartha 1935, Nr. 121 (vgl. Major 1953, 233.); *23* = [172], vgl. Bihari: 15 Ungarische Tänze (Bihari, 17., QVM A I, 47/XII.); *24* = [229, 173], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus Nr. 28 (hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr. 49); *25* = [169], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus Nr. 26 (hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr. 51, Takt 1–16), in Form einer Melodie mit Text: PHÁ, Nr. 169 (hrsg. Bartha–Kiss, Nr. 169); *26* = [170]; *27* = [184]. – Sieben Tänze (Nr. 1–3, 5, 9–11) wurden in eine 1818 erschienene Handschrift übernommen: 12 Válogatott ... Nemzeti Táncok [= 12 Ausgewählte ... Nationaltänze] (OSzK Zt Ms. mus. IV. 1992/koll. 6), und sicher werden noch weitere Abschriften gefunden werden.

D) Über dem jeweils ersten Stück beider Hefte (Nr. 1 und 15) steht dieselbe Anmerkung, die wir in unserer Ausgabe nur nach dem ersten Tanz angeben. Die Bezeichnung „Verbunkos” ist ursprünglich vor der Zahl des jeweils ersten Tanzes der Hefte zu lesen; offenbar bezieht sich dies auf jeden Tanz, weshalb wir dies beim 15.

Stück wegliessen. Gleichfalls gaben wir vor Nr. 15 das Zeichen für *Andante* nicht an, das auch vor Nr. 1 steht, in der Annahme, dass es sich auf jeden Tanz bezieht, ausgenommen diejenigen, die eine andere Tempoangabe haben (Nr. 5, 11, 25). Die Überschrift der 2. Seite des 2. Heftes „Zweyter Satz“ liessen wir weg.

Zu den Charakteristika der Sätze zählt die Hervorhebung des Basses, z.B.:



Die derartige Figuration erhielt in mehreren Fällen Notenhäse in umgekehrter Richtung; dies berichtigen wir nach vorherigem Muster.

Die Schreibweise der Vorschläge ist innerhalb der Folge nicht einheitlich: nur im 19–22. und 28. Tanz wurde der Achtel-Vorschlag mit durchgestrichener Fahne verwendet, in den anderen kleine Achtelnoten. Wir bemühten uns nicht um die Vereinheitlichung der zweierlei Vorschläge, sondern belieffen die originale Schreibweise. Die Anmerkung nach Nr. 17 (im Original auf der 3. Seite des 2. Heftes unten) bezieht sich offenbar auch auf Takt 4 und 12 des 19. und Takt 4 des 20. Tanzes. (Vgl. die Originelle ... mit Anmerkung des 1. Heftes: *Vorbericht*.)

1/16	I	Bindebogen nur über den ersten sechs Noten
3/7 ⁵⁻⁷	I	Bindebogen nur über drei Noten
3/14, 17	I	Bindebogen nur über den ersten sechs Noten
3/19 ¹⁻⁵ , 7-8	I	mit zwei Bögen
4/8 ³	II	die obere Stimme der Begleitung c-Achtel (+ Achtelpause)
5/11 ²	II	a/c ¹
6/1 ³ , 6 ³	I	~
6/14–16	II	die Notenhäse der Viertel fehlen
6/17 ³⁻⁷	I	mit Bindebogen (der nicht eindeutig ist)
6/24 ²	II	cis ¹ /fis ¹
7/6	I	d ² Vorschlag
8/1 ² , 2 ²	I	die Verzierung senkrecht
8/4 ¹⁻⁷	I	mit einem Bindebogen (vgl. Takt 12)
10/2 ^{3,6}	I	Die Staccato-Striche ersetzten wir analog zu Takt 12.
13/6	I	d ² Vorschlag
13/7 ²	II	cis ¹ /fis ¹
14/5 ³	I	f ¹ /e ²
15/3 ^{2-3,5-6}	I	die zwei Bögen über den repetierten Noten
15/3 ²	II	f/b
15/17 ⁵⁻¹⁸ , 1 ^{2-3,4-5} 19 ⁵⁻²⁰ 22 ^{2-3,4-5,6-7}	I	Die über den gleichen Noten gesetzten Bögen berichtigten wir nach den analogen Stellen in Takt 25–32 der Nr. 20.
19/8		Vorschlag mit Bogen
19/9 ⁶⁻¹⁰ , 1 ²⁻³	I	Haltebögen, s. die Anmerkung zu 15/19–22
21/26 ²	I	eis ²
26/8	II	die Notenhäse der Viertel fehlen
28/3	I	Vorschlag ohne Durchstreichung

12–15. Originelle ungarische Nationaltänze 1–4.

Wir wissen von mehreren Ausgaben der Folge, aber von den einzelnen Heften sind nur wenige erhalten; eventuell in ausländischen Bibliotheken vorhandene Exemplare kennen wir nicht. Die erste Ausgabe ist wahrscheinlich die, deren gefälliges kalligraphisches Titelblatt der Verlag, die Chemische Druckerei Wien, für jedes Heft benutzte. Im Text des Titelblattes verändert sich nur die Zahl der Tänze (oder sie fehlt, die Möglichkeit des handschriftlichen Nachtrags lassend), die Plattenummer ist einmal gemeinsam, ein andermal fehlt sie. (Siehe die Titelabschrift der einzelnen Hefte.)

Aus einer anderen Ausgabe kennen wir nur das erste Heft (in zwei Exemplaren), welches ein Titelblatt mit ganz anderer Typographie hat; darauf ist die Plattennummer aller vier Hefte aufgeführt, woraus wir folgern können, dass es sich um eine spätere Ausgabe handelt. Auf dem gemeinsamen Titelblatt ist eine Anmerkung zur Vortragsweise der Tänze zu lesen, die ursprünglich auf der 2. Seite der 1. Ausgabe steht und sich sinngemäss auf den Inhalt aller Hefte bezieht.

Vorbericht.

Die einheimische Musick einer Nation zeigt von ihrem Geiste. Der national Ungar beobachtet das Metrum in seinen Melodien genau; aber dieser liebt besonders auffallende Uebergänge in andere Töne. Auch sein Vortrag ist von jenem anderer Nationen vollkommen unterschieden. Der stärkere Ausdruck fällt gemeiniglich auf den Niederschlag (: Thesis :) seine Lieblingstriller sind in Terzen, Quarten, Quinten, manchmal auch in Sexten. Ich habe zu deren richtigen Vortrag ein eignes Zeichen angenommen; es ist folgendes * und die Noten über welche es sich befindet (: es seyen solche halbe, oder viertel Noten :) sind dreymal durchstrichen.

Der Sammler.

Auf dem Exemplar mit der Signatur Mus. pr. 16052 der OSzK Zt, das ursprünglich Eigentum der Bibliothek der Nemzeti Zenede (National-Musikschule) war, steht unmittelbar unter „Der Sammler“ ein Name (eine Unterschrift?): Babnik János. Das mag der Grund gewesen sein, dass Bence Szabolcsi früher János Babnik, wenn auch nur bedingt, als Zusammensteller, Bearbeiter und Herausgeber der ganzen Folge ansah. (Vgl. MZK 21955, 84*.) Nicht ohne Grund, da der Name Babnik auch auf anderen Tanzausgaben vorkommt, z.B. auf dem bekannten Exemplar der *Ungarischen Werbungs Tänze aus dem Baromettermacher* (BB Kvt M 1301 – handschriftlich: *transcrp: von Babnik János*). Trotzdem müssen wir sagen, wenn Babnik (über den wir überhaupt nichts wissen) die Folge Originelle ... (oder sogar nur ihr erstes Heft) zusammengestellt hätte, der Zeitgenosse Gábor Mátray, der gut über unsere alten Tanzmusikausgaben informiert war, dies auch erwähnt hätte (Tud. Gyűjt. 1829, Bd.III, 81.). Also handelt es sich eher um die Unterschrift des ehemaligen Besitzers. Mátray erwähnt als Herausgeber der Folge Steiner (a.a.O.), der 1812–14 Alleinhaber der Chemischen Druckerei war (Weinmann 1979, 8.). Von dieser zu vermutenden 3. Ausgabe, auf deren Titelblatt Steiners Name steht, kennen wir kein Exemplar.

Wir erwähnen hier, dass auf den anderen Exemplar des gemeinsamen Titelblattes der vier Hefte, wie wir aus der genauen Titelabschrift sehen werden, die Zahl der Tanzstücke mit 100 angegeben wird. Die Zahl scheint gedruckt zu sein. Auf dem oben erwähnten Exemplar von Babnik ist die Zahl auffällig herausgekratzt; an ihrer Stelle schrieb man mit Tinte die Zahl 22, die der im Heft enthaltenen Zahl der Tänze entspricht. Die Tinte ist, bestimmt infolge der Verletzung der Papieroberfläche, auseinandergeraten. Aus welcher Überlegung gelangt die Zahl 100 auf dem gemeinsamen Titelblatt? Ist doch die Zahl der Tänze in den vier Heften zusammen nur 93! Wir finden als einzig annehmbare Erklärung nur die, dass man in die Zählung auch die Trios eingeschlossen hat. Die Realität der 100 Tanzstücke belegt, dass der Pressburger Buchhändler Meidinger in der Pressburger Zeitung vom 9. 1. 1816 unter ebendiesem Titel in 13 Heften 100 Tanzstücke anzeigte. (Vgl. Papp 1979, 243.) Von dieser Ausgabe ist meines Wissens noch kein Exemplar gefunden. Der Inhalt der Hefte erscheint hier erstmals in kritischer Ausgabe.

12. Originelle ... 1.

A) Text des Titelblattes der vermutlich ersten Ausgabe:

22 / Originelle / Ungarische Nationaltänze / für das Clavier / 1. Heft / N^o 281 / Wien /
Im Verlage der k: k: priv: chemischen Druckerey auf dem Graben in Paternoster-
gässchen – Pl.–Nr.: 281

15 S. (auf der 2. Seite: Vorbericht [...]), Querformat 2^o. Fundort: Helikon 807 und 910/koll. 2. (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 13026 und 13166) Faksimile des Titelblatts: Lajtha, XIX.

Text des Titelblattes der vermutlich zweiten Ausgabe:

100. / Originelle / UNGARISCHE NATIONALTÄNZE / für das Clavier. / Vorbericht.
[...] / 1^{tes} Heft / WIEN / Im Verlage der Kais: König: priv: chemischen Druckerey am
Graben N^o 612 – Pl.–Nr. (innen): 281

11 S., Querformat 2^o. Fundort: OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 16052/I und Z 46140/1. Titelabschrift – nach dem vorherigen Exemplar – Papp 1979, 253. und QVM A I, Nr. 23 (thematisches Verzeichnis).

Typographie und Einteilung der zwei bekannten Ausgaben sind unterschiedlich; der musikalische Inhalt ist gleich, mit der Ausnahme, dass die zweite Ausgabe mit der dichterem Notenzeichnung die Nummer 16 und 17 vertauscht wiedergibt.

Grundlage unserer Veröffentlichung ist die erste Ausgabe.

B) Veröffentlichungen einzelner Tänze: *I* Domokos M. 1978, 66. (Faksimile); 6 Major 1928, 117–118., Major 1929a, 603–604., GuM, 153., Szabolcsi–Bónis, Nr. 21; 8 Takt 1–12 Sárosi 1982, 516. (Mel.), Kodály Quellen, Nr. 289; 8–9 in Faksimile: Lajtha, XX.; 9 Bartha–Kiss, 553. (Mel.); *I0* ebd. 625. (Mel.: C), Bónis 1964b, 20., Bónis 1964a, 577. (Mel.); *II* Szabolcsi–Bónis, Nr. 22; *I3* Bónis 1951, 24.; *I6* Takt 1–14 Sárosi 1982, 515. (Mel.), Kodály Quellen, Nr. 282; *I7* Bónis 1967, 168.; *20* Bartha–Kiss, 624. (Mel.: C), Bónis 1964a, 577. (Mel.).

C) Zeitgenössische Vorkommen der Tanzmelodien: *I* Takt 1–16 (Moll.-Var.) [110], Takt 17–40 [98]; *2* = [221]; *3* = [62], Trio [222]; *4* = [105]; 6 J. Haydn: Rondo all’Ongarese (1795), Minore (Hoboken XV:25/III.); 9 Vgl. [153], Liedmelodie: PHÁ, Nr. 88 (hrsg. Bartha–Kiss, Nr.88); *I0* = [103]; *II* Vgl. [195]; *I3* = [111–112]; *I4* = [116], Takt 1–20 vgl. [227]; *I5* = [223] (Takt 1–16); *I7* Takt 1–16 und 25–32 = [113]; *I9* Vgl. Nr. 22; *20* Ihre fernere Variante: Nr. 10, Liedmelodie: PHÁ, Nr. 237 (hrsg. Bartha–Kiss, Nr.237), *22* Vgl. Nr. 19.

D) Die erste Ausgabe (A) gebraucht als Staccatozeichen im allgemeinen den Punkt, aber nicht regelmässig; in der zweiten Ausgabe (B) ist das Staccatozeichen immer ein nach rechts geneigter Strich. Die fortlaufende Nummer und das Tempozeichen vor den einzelnen Tänzen. Der über dem ersten Tanz zu lesende Titel *Verbunkos* bezieht sich auch hier offensichtlich auf jedes der Tanzstücke (s. „Galántai táncok“).

1/84, 164	I		Wir belassen das ursprüngliche Zeichen; wahrscheinlich ist es als Mordent zu verstehen.
1/13–14	I		Die Versetzungszeichen wurden anhand Takt 7 ersetzt.
1/394	II	B	d/b
5/12		A	nach diesem Takt Auflösung des fis: Versetzungszeichen cis-gis bleibt
6/2			die Akzentzeichen zwischen den zwei Systemen
10/1–2	I		Beide originale Zeichen über den Noten sind als Doppelschlag zu verstehen. Das durchgestrichene Zeichen weist auf den erhöhten unteren Wechselton hin. Über die damalige Interpretation der Zeichen bzw. ihre Verwechslung s. Beyschlag, 205.
10/4	I	A	der Vorschlag: doppelt durchgestrichenes Achtel
10/41–4	I	B	ohne Staccato
10/51–3,4–6	I	B	zwei Sechzehntel Vorschläge; Bögen über je drei Noten
10/8	I	A	zwei 32tel Vorschläge (in B: 16tel + 32 tel)
11/11–4	I	A,B	mit einem Bogen
11/51–4	I	A	mit einem Bogen
13/9	I	B	Achtel Vorschlag
13/16		A	anstatt Fine Fermate
13/19 ⁵	I	B	des ² !
13/20	I	A,B	32tel Vorschlag
13/22	I	A	32tel Vorschlag
14/11	I		Vorschlag mit Bogen
14/24	I		zweiter Vorschlag: 32tel
14/26	I	A	32tel Vorschlag
15/5 ¹ , 6 ¹ usw.	I	B	ohne Staccato
15/8	I	A	ohne 3
15/28		A	Danach: Da Capo al Sieque (in B: ... Segno); richtig: Dal Segno al Fine. Wir schrieben die entsprechenden 4 Takte aus, so verliert das Zeichen Dal Segno am Ende des Stückes seinen Sinn.
16[17]/10 ²	I		c ³
17[16]/1		B	p über dem I. System
18/131–3	I	A	b ¹ , a ¹ Sechzehntel + Achtel b ¹
132–3	I	B	a ¹ , b ¹ ; anhand Takt 9 verbessert
19/10 ²	I		e ²
21/141–2	I		a ² , b ² (vgl. Takt 10)
22/2	I	B	ohne Staccato
22/5–6		A,B	ohne Bindebögen
22/111–3	I	B	mit Bogen

13. Originelle ... 2.

A) Text des Titelblattes des einzigen bekannten Exemplares:

22 / Originelle / [...] / [2] Heft. / Wien / [...] – Pl.–Nr.: (521)

11 S., Querformat 2^o. Fundort: OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 16052/II.

Die Plattennummer ist nur unten auf der 11. Seite des Heftes aufgeführt, auf dem Titelblatt Bleistift-eintragung nach der üblichen Nr., sowie auf dem gemeinsamen Titelblatt der vier Hefte (s. die gemeinsame Abschrift der Hefte).

Die Vereinigte Ofner und Pester Zeitung vom 10.1.1808 (Nr.3) zeigte das Heft erstmals (?) an, so ist es möglich, dass es schon Ende des vorigen Jahres erschienen ist (Major 1953, 233.; Papp 1979, 243.). Titelabschrift: Papp 1979, 254. und QVM A I, Nr. 28 (thematisches Verzeichnis).

B) Von den nur hier zu findenden Tanzweisen gab Major 1953, 238. die Melodie von Nr. 8 heraus.

C) Zeitgenössische Vorkommen: 1 vgl. Bihari: 2 Ungarische Tänze Nr. II (Takt 1–16), QVM A I, 25/II.; 2 = [97, 220]; 5 Takt 1–16 = [117, 231]; 7 = [102, 224]; 8 vgl. [132]; 9 Trio = [196]; 12 = [96]; 14 = [233]; 17 Aus slowakischer Handschrift hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr. 115; 19 = [226], aus slowakischer Handschrift hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr. 116; 21 = [106]; 22 vgl. Nr. 19.

D) Das selten vorkommende Staccatozeichen ist nicht eindeutig; wir haben es in unserer Ausgabe als Punkt wiedergegeben. Im Originaldruck wird überall Sechzehntel Vorschlag gebraucht.

1/8 ^{1–3}	I	zwei 32tel + ein 16tel
2/20 ⁴ , 12/9 ⁵ , 10 ⁵	I	über den Noten x (= Stern)
2/25 ²	I	d ³ (vgl. Takt 27)
12		Über dem Stück der Titel: Verbunkos. Dies spricht dafür, dass man das Stück aus dem ersten Heft der „Galántai táncok“ übernommen hat, wo sich diese Anmerkung auf das ganze Material bezieht. Hier liessen wir sie weg.
12/4 ⁵	I	Das Zeichen <i>f</i> bezieht sich auf den ganzen Takt (vgl. Takt 12).
17/8 ⁴	II	<i>c/e</i>
22		danach: Da Capo sino al fine

14. Originelle ... 3.

A) Der gleiche Druck wie bei Heft 4, der Text des Titelblattes führt die Plattennummer beider Hefte auf (mit handschriftlicher Ergänzung):

[24] / Originelle / [...] / [3tes] Heft / Wien / – Pl.–Nr.: 1743

11 S., Querformat 2^o. Fundort: OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 16052/III und Z 46476.

Es kann gleichzeitig mit Heft 4 die Druckerei verlassen haben, nach der Plattennummer zu urteilen 1810 oder 1811. (Papp 1979, 243., vgl. Major 1953, 231.) Titelabschrift: Papp 1979, 256. und QVM A I, Nr. 45 (thematisches Verzeichnis).

B) Veröffentlichungen von Material des Heftes: 11 Major 1953, 232.; 12 Domokos M. 1978, 68. (Faksimile); 19 Ebd. 69. (Faksimile).

C) Zeitgenössische Vorkommen: 1 = [99]; 2 = [120]; 3 = [121]; 4 = [101]; 5 = [118]; 6 = [119, 229], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus Nr. 28 (hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr.49); 7 = [108]; 8 = [107]; 10 = [57]; 11 Notenhandschrift aus Esztergom 4a (hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr.105), Liedmelodie: „Váradi dal“ (vgl. Kodály–Gyulai, 80., Major 1953, 231.); 12 Vgl. [110] (Takt 9–16); 13 = [217]; 14 = [55, 61]; 15 = [115] (Takt 1–16 und 25–32), [234] (Takt 1–16), Takt 1–8 = [50]; 16 = [100]; 17 = [122]; 18 Vgl. [219]; 19 = [114].

D) Das Staccatozeichen ist nicht einheitlich, wir benutzten den Punkt. Ein orthographisches Charakteristikum ist der Achtel Vorschlag mit durchgestrichener Fahne. Bezüglich des mit einem Stern bezeichneten Tremolos s. den Text des „Vorberichtes“, der bei der gemeinsamen Abschrift der Folge hinzugefügt wurde.

4/9 ²	II	<i>a/cis</i> ^{1/e} ¹
6/15	I	die 32-tel–Balken fehlen
6/16 und 9/16		danach: Da Capo al Fine
8/9–16	II	Die Begleitung fehlt bei beiden bekannten Exemplaren, weil beim Binden ein Stück der Seite unten abgeschnitten wurde. Die hier und da zu sehenden Balken rekonstruierten wir anhand der Nr. 12 [107] der „Galántai táncok“.

9/16		danach: Da Capo ad Fine (!)
13/1, 13	I.	Die zweierlei Rhythmisation ist wahrscheinlich kein Schreibfehler.
13/4, 12	I	In den gleichen Takten belassen wir die zweierlei Artikulation.
15/11, 15		Die Dynamik ist hier auch in den Stimmen beider Hände ausgeschrieben, aber das Zeichen <i>p</i> der linken Hand unter dem 2. Achtel (hat sicher keine Bedeutung).
15/17, 19, 21		die Akzentzeichen zwischen den zwei Liniensystemen
17/5 ^{2,4}	II	d/fis, d/fis
20/16	II	Beim Binden wurde der Unterteil der Seite abgeschnitten, so fehlt die Begleitung des letzten Taktes völlig. Wir ergänzten anhand Takt 8.
20/16		danach: Da Capo al Fine
21/9 ⁶	I	h ² (vgl. Takt 5 und 13)
21/12	I	der Vorschlag: h ²
22/12–16	II	die fehlende Begleitung von uns rekonstruiert
23/16 ⁴	I	g ²

15. Originelle ... 4.

A) Hat ein Titelblatt im gleichen Druck wie das 3. Heft (mit handschriftlicher Ergänzung):

25 / Originelle / [...] / [4tes] Heft / [...] – Pl.–Nr.: 1744

9 S., Querformat 20. Fundort: OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 16052/IV.

Es kann mit dem vorherigen Heft zusammen 1810 oder 1811 aus der Druckerei gekommen sein, wie sich aus der Plattennummer, die unten auf den Seiten steht, folgern lässt. (Papp 1979, 243; vgl. Major 1953, 231.) Titelabschrift: Papp 1979, 256. und QVM A I, Nr. 46 (thematisches Verzeichnis).

B) Veröffentlichungen: 2 Major 1928, 117.; Kodály Gedenkbuch, 219.; GuM, 154.; Szabolcsi–Bónis, Nr. 23; Takt 1–8 Kovács, 78–79.; Takt 1–16 Sárosi 1982, 515. (Mel.); Kodály Quellen, Nr. 283; 4 Szabolcsi–Bónis, Nr. 24; 6–7 Eckhardt, 94–95.

C) Zeitgenössische Vorkommen: 4 Vgl. [134]; 5 = [154] Trio; 6 Vgl. [104]; 7 Vgl. [125, 221], Pestini 34 Hungarici Saltus Nr. 34 (Coda Takt 1–4; hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr. 58); 16 Takt 1–8 vgl. [117, 150].

D) Anmerkungen:

5		nach dem Tanz: Da Capo ad Fine (!)
6/2 ^{3–5}	I	Achtel + zwei Sechzehntel
15		das zweite b-Vorzeichen fehlt in dem ganzen Tanz
19/18		Danach anstatt Wiederholungszeichen „segno“, so ist der Hinweis „Da Capo ad Fine“ unrichtig.
21/12	I	cis ¹ /e ¹ /a ¹

16. Originelle ungarische Nationaltänze (zu 4 Händen)

A) Text des Titelblattes des Heftes, das 12 vierhändige Tanzstücke enthält:

Originelle / Ungarische Nationaltänze / für das Clavier/ zu 4 Hände / Wien / Im Verlage der k: k: priv: chemischen Druckerey auf dem Graben im Paternostergäschen – Pl.–Nr.: 1088

9 S., Querformat 20. Fundort: StB Mc 16535 (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 19598)

Die kalligraphische Schrift des Titelblattes ist, vom Textunterschied abgesehen, völlig identisch mit den Titelblättern der ersten Ausgabe der Hefte Originelle ... 1–4. Die Plattennummer steht auf dem Titelblatt und unten auf den ungeraden Seiten. Als Erscheinungsjahr kann 1808 festgestellt werden. (Vgl. Weinmann 1979, 71. und Weinmann 1969, 142.) Später liess sie auch Steiner erscheinen (s. Tud. Gyűjt. 1829. Bd. III, 81.) Titelabschrift: Papp 1979, 255. und QVM A I, Nr. 36 (thematisches Verzeichnis).

B) Der Inhalt des Heftes erscheint hier erstmals in kritischer Ausgabe.

C) Die Tänze sind zum guten Teil Transkriptionen für vier Hände einzelner Stücke des 1. und 2. Heftes der Originelle ...

Zeitgenössische Vorkommen: 1 = [180]; 2 = [159] (Takt 1–20); 3 = [186]; 4 = [97] (Takt 1–16), [147] (Takt 1–16); 5 = [125]; 6 = [126] Trio; 7 = [138]; 8 = [102, 152]; 10 = [164], aus slowakischer Handschrift hrsg. Domokos P. P., Nr. 116; 11 Vgl. [116] und [137] (Takt 1–2).

D) Wie üblich ist auf den ungeraden Seiten die *primo*-Stimme, auf den geraden die *secondo*-Stimme gedruckt; die italienischen Ausdrücke fehlen, sie stehen nur in unserer Veröffentlichung. Die Verwendung des Staccato ist nicht einheitlich: einmal steht ein Strich, einmal ein Punkt; wir haben überall den Punkt gebraucht. Der Vorschlag ist allgemein ein Sechzehntel mit durchgestrichener Fahne, in den Tänzen 9–12 ohne Durchstreichung (es ist aber möglich, dass die Durchstreichung auf der von uns benutzten Fotokopie nicht sichtbar ist). Am Ende von 1 und 7 ist voll ausgeschrieben: Da Capo al Fine.

1/1 ²	Secondo	I	h
8/6 ⁶	Primo	II	g ²
9/4	Primo	I	zwei Vorschläge: a ² – irrtümlich auf der ersten Hilfslinie
11/5			vor der 2. und 3. gedruckten Reihe (Takt 5 und 15) irrtümlich 2b-Vorzeichnung

17. Ungarische Tänze

A) Die hier veröffentlichten sechs Tänze erschienen in der 1. Nummer der Folge Nouvelle Collection d'Hongrois in Wien, und zwar gleichzeitig in der Bearbeitung für Klavier und Streichorchester. Wir veröffentlichen in der letzteren Form.

UNGARISCHE TÄNZE / Nouvelle Collection / d'HONGROIS / Pour [2 Violons & Bass] / Composées par les / Meilleurs Auteurs / N^o 1 / a Vienne chez Artaria et Comp. – Pl.–Nr.: 1959

3 (Titelblatt + S. 2–3: Violino Imo), 1 (Violino 2do), 1 (Basso) S., 2^o. Fundort: Helikon 690 (Mf.: OSzK FM/4 12893)

Die Noten der Klavierbearbeitung (Pl.–Nr.: 1958) haben das gleiche Titelblatt; hier schrieb man mit Tinte auf den frei gelassenen Platz: „le Piano-Forte“. Umfang: 5 S., Querformat 2^o. Fundort: OSzK Zt Mus. pr. 16053. Beide Noten erschienen 1808, der Verleger zeigte sie in Nr. 16 der Wiener Zeitung vom 24.2.1808 an. (Vgl. Papp 1979, 243.) Titelabschrift: Papp 1979, 254. und QVM A I, Nr. 31 (thematisches Verzeichnis).

B) Die auf Grund der Stimmen erstellte Partitur erscheint hier erstmals.

C) Jeder Tanz ist als Klaviersatz schon früher erschienen, und zwar: 1 = [119, 173]; 2 = [14]; 3 = [117], [150] (Takt 1–16); 4 = [18]; 5 = [159]; 6 = [115] (Takt 1–24), [182].

D) Anmerkungen:

1/1	VI. I	Staccato-Strich
2/9–	VI. II	Stiel nach beiden Richtungen
4/1–	VI. II	Stiel nach beiden Richtungen
6/7 ¹⁻³	VI. II	mit einem Balken
6/9	VI. I–II	<i>sf</i> unter der 3. Note

Abweichungen des Klaviersatzes in der Melodie:

1/5, 21	<i>ff</i>
1/8–9	Wiederholungszeichen
1/10–12 ¹⁻⁴	mit Bindebogen; Bögen nur in diesen Takten
2	ohne Bindebögen
2/9–16	eine Oktave höher notiert; darunter 8 ^{va} (wahrscheinlich mit der Bedeutung col 8 ^{va}); <i>ff</i>
3	ohne Bindebögen
3/12 ⁴	es ¹ /a ¹
3/15	<i>f</i>
4	Bindebogen nur im Takt 1 (1 ²⁻³) und 15 (15 ¹⁻² mit Bogen, 15 ^{3,4} Staccato-Punkt)
4/31–6	punktiertes Achtel + fünf Sechzehntel
4/10–11	ohne Haltebogen
5	eine Oktave höher
5/1–11	mit Artikulationszeichen
5/10 ⁵⁻⁸	mit Bindebogen
6	ohne Bindebögen
6/3(5)	<i>tr</i> über dem punktierten Achtel
6/17, 21	ohne Vorschlag
6/19 ⁴	g ²

Anhang

A) Varianten zu den Tänzen von Ossowski (vgl. Nr.2)

A) Ossowskis sechs ungarische Tänze wurden auch in einer handschriftlichen Kopie verbreitet, vermutlich noch bevor sie gedruckt wurden. Eine davon ist möglicherweise das Exemplar mit dem folgenden Titel (wir haben die Rechtschreibung nicht verändert!).

6 / Hongroisses / Pour / le / Clavecin / Composes / Pour [!] M^r Stanislaus d'ossowsci
5 (unnummerierte) S., etwa 22x30 cm. Fundort: ÖNB Mus.Hs.13.007.

Die Abweichungen der handgeschriebenen Fassung von der gedruckten weisen darauf hin, dass der Verfasser die Stücke vor ihrer Drucklegung bearbeitet und dabei mehr oder minder stark verändert hat. Die Unterschiede der ersten drei Tanzmelodien wurden schon besprochen (s. S. 365); Nummer 4–6 unterscheiden sich aber wesentlich von der gedruckten Fassung. So wurde das 4. Stück gar nicht gedruckt (Takt 1–4 sind gleich Takt 9–12 von Nr.5!), weshalb der 5. Tanz im Druck als N^o IV. erscheint. Die N^o V. der gedruckten Fassung gibt es dafür in der Handschrift nicht.

C) Der 4. und 5. Tanz sind auch aus einer anderen Handschrift bekannt [58], ihr Zusammensteller hat aus den zwei Tänzen eine Da-Capo-Form neu gebildet. Da Tanz 1 und 6 unserer Handschrift auch in den Contredances hongroises enthalten sind ([60] und [59]), sind Beziehungen zwischen den beiden handgeschriebenen Sammlungen offensichtlich.

D) Anmerkung:

5/5, 6

Achtel Vorschlag

B) Variante zu einem Tanz von Rigler (vgl. Nr.4)

Vier Sätze der 12 ungarischen Tänze von Rigler erschienen in der Leipziger Allgemeinen Musikalischen Zeitung 1800. Die No. IV – bei Rigler der 8. Tanz – weicht so stark von der handgeschriebenen Fassung ab, dass wir ihre gesonderte Veröffentlichung für gerechtfertigt hielten.

Anmerkungen: Die dynamischen Zeichen sind unter beiden Systemen ausgeschrieben. Fortlaufende Nummer und Tempozeichen vor der ersten Zeile.

–8	II	die obere Stimme der Begleitung mit einem Balken
–/20 ¹	II	e
–/32		danach: Da Capo al Fine

A **MUSICALIA DANUBIANA** a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Zene-tudományi Intézetének gondozásában megjelenő forráskiadvány-sorozat. Mint a sorozatcím is jelzi, nem szorítkozik a mai Magyarországon őrzött vagy készült forrásokra, hanem annak a szélesebb körzetnek örökségéből merít, melyet az elmúlt századokban szoros kulturális kapcsolatok fűztek össze. A sorozat a középkortól a 19. század elejéig jelentet meg írásos forrásokat. Célja a kutatások ösztönzése, s nem összefoglalása. Így bevezető tanulmányai részletes elemzésre nem vállalkoznak, megadják azonban a forrás értékeléséhez szükséges legfontosabb adatokat, az eddigi irodalom információit, s elsősorban arra a kérdésre akarnak válaszolni, hogy mit (milyen hagyományt, alkotó- és befogadó közösséget, zenei életet és stílusirányt) képvisel az adott forrás.

MUSICALIA DANUBIANA is a series of source-material publications issued under the auspices of the Institute for Musicology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. As the title indicates, the series is not confined to sources preserved or originating in today's Hungary. It draws on the inheritance of a wider region which shared close cultural ties down the centuries. The sources published range from the Middle Ages to the early 19th century and the series aims to stimulate rather than summarize research. The introductory studies are not intended to provide detailed analyses, only to present the main information required to evaluate the source, making use of what has been written and recorded before.

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Antiphonale Paulinorum (15th century)