

Den Totentanz hat Liszt 1839 in Pisa skizziert, 1849 bearbeitet und instrumentiert, 1859 revidiert. 1859 entstand auch die vorliegende Bearbeitung für 2 Klaviere. Veröffentlicht wurde das Werk erst 1865.

Nach Lina Ramann gab den Anstoß zu dieser Komposition nicht Holbeins Werk, wie viele annehmen, sondern das in den Hallen des Campo Santo zu Pisa befindliche Wandgemälde „Der Triumph des Todes“ von dem Florentiner Andrea Orcagna.

Nach Liszt's Ausspruch sind ihm beim Anblick dieses Bildes in Pisa 1838 das altkirchliche Dies irae - Thema, welches auch Berlioz im Hexensabbat seiner Phantastischen Symphonie verwendet, sowie einige Variationen sofort eingefallen.

Liszt a esquissé en 1839 à Pise la „Danse des Morts“; en 1849 il l'a élaborée et orchestrée; en 1859 il l'a révisée. En 1859 fut composé l'arrangement pour deux pianos que nous offrons ici; mais l'œuvre ne fut publiée qu'en 1865.

D'après Lina Ramann, ce ne fut pas, comme beaucoup le supposent, l'œuvre de Holbein qui inspira cette composition, mais ce fut la peinture murale „Le triomphe de la mort“ du florentin André Orcagna, qui se trouve dans les salles du Campo Santo à Pise.

D'après les paroles mêmes de Liszt, à la vue de cette peinture à Pise en 1838, l'antique thème du chant ecclésiastique, le Dies irae, (auquel pareillement Berlioz a emprunté l'inspiration de sa symphonie fantastique dans sa ronde du sabbat), — lui est aussitôt venu à l'esprit ainsi que quelques variations.

In the year 1839 Liszt sketched the music to "The Dance of Death", in 1849 he worked it out and instrumented it; in 1859 he revised it. In 1859 he also arranged it in its present form for 2 pianos. The work was not published till 1865.

According to Lina Ramann, it was not Holbein's work that inspired this composition, though many assume it was, but the mural painting in the halls of the Campo Santo in Pisa: The Triumph of Death, by the Florentine Master Andrea Orcagna.

Liszt states that on beholding that picture at Pisa in 1838, the "Dies iræ" theme of the ancient Chant (introduced also by Berlioz in the "Witches Sabbath" of his Fantastic Symphony) with a few variations, at once came into his mind.

Totentanz

Komponiert 1849 - 50

Erschienen 1865

Franz Liszt

Solostimme (Original)

Orchester-Bearbeitung

Andante (*f*) *marcato*

8va basso

Andante

Str. Bl. f

Presto

martellato

rinforz.

cresc.

marcato-ss.

ff

Presto

rinforz.

cresc.

marcatiss.

Presto
Cadenza

fff

(non legato)

rinforz.

8va

The image displays a musical score for the piano introduction of Giuseppe Verdi's opera 'L'Espresso'. The score is written for three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single treble staff below. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The score begins with a piano introduction, indicated by the 'p' dynamic marking. The first staff has a large 'S' watermark. The second staff has a large 'S' watermark. The third staff has a large 'S' watermark. The score includes various musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'più rinforz.' (more reinforced). The score is divided into measures by bar lines. The first staff has a measure rest of 8 measures. The second staff has a measure rest of 8 measures. The third staff has a measure rest of 8 measures. The score ends with a double bar line.

Allegro

A 8

ff *tremolando*

A Allegro

A 8

ff *tremolando*

marcato

A 8

ff *tremolando*