

CRITICAL NOTES

to

LISZT: HUNGARIAN RHAPSODIES

Volume I (Numbers I–IX)

compiled by

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Sources

- I. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE. "A son ami E. Szerdahely".¹⁾
Leipzig, 1851. B. Senff. Plate number 23.
- II. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE. "Au Comte Ladislas Teleky".²⁾
"A": Leipzig, 1851. B. Senff. Plate number 26.
"B": Milan, between 1860 and 1868. G. Ricordi. Plate number 42433.
- III. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE. "Au Comte Leo Festetics".³⁾
"A": Vienna, 1853. C. Haslinger. Plate number 11555.
"B": Vienna, C. Haslinger, and Berlin, M. Schlesinger (no date).
New printing with the old plate number.
- IV. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE. "Au Comte Casimir Esterházy".⁴⁾
"A": Vienna, 1853. C. Haslinger. Plate number 11556.
"B": As III. above.
- V. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE
HÉROÏDE-ÉLÉGIAQUE. "À Madame la Comtesse Sidonie Reviczky".⁵⁾
"A": Vienna, 1853. C. Haslinger. Plate number 11557.
"B": As III. above
- VI. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE. "À S. E. le Comte Antoine d'Appony".⁶⁾
"A": Vienna, 1853. C. Haslinger. Plate number 11558.
"B": As III. above.
- VII. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE. "Au Baron Fery Orczy".⁷⁾
"A": Vienna, 1853. C. Haslinger. Plate number 11559.
"B": As III. above; not published before 1876.
- VIII. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE. "À Monsieur A. d'August".⁸⁾
"A": Mainz, 1853. B. Schott's Söhne. Plate number 12486.
"B": Newly engraved edition of "A" with the same plate number; published 1904.
- IX. RHAPSODIE HONGROISE. "À H. W. Ernst".⁹⁾
PESTHER CARNEVAL – LE CARNAVAL DE PESTH
"A": Mainz, 1853. B. Schott's Söhne. Plate number 12487.
"B": Newly engraved edition of the same with identical plate number.

1) More correctly: E. Szerdahély (?), a member of Liszt's Weimar circle in 1851 and presumably also his pupil.

2) Count László Teleki (1811–1861), Hungarian politician, a member of Kossuth's party and a writer. In 1852 he was sentenced to death "in effigie" by the Austrian government while in exile. He later committed suicide.

3) Count Leó Festetics (1800–1884), Hungarian musical amateur and composer. Liszt stayed with him in Pest in December 1839; he led the deputation that presented Liszt with a sword of honour. Liszt arranged his "Spanish Serenade" in 1846 despite his low opinion of his other compositions.

4) Count Kázmér Esterházy, a Hungarian friend of Liszt's who got to know him in Vienna in December 1839.

5) Countess Sidonie Schumlanska. Her husband is presumed to be Ádám Reviczky (1786–1862), through whom Liszt, then in Vienna, in 1838 presented his donation to the flood victims of Pest.

6) Count Antal Apponyi, one of the Hungarian magnates who founded a scholarship for Liszt's foreign studies when he was still a boy. Between 1826 and 1848 he worked as a diplomat in Paris; Liszt took part in his musical evenings in 1829.

7) Baron Ferenc Orczy, Hungarian magnate, presumably the father of the composer Baron Bódog (Felix) Orczy (1831–1892). Liszt was in touch with the younger Baron Orczy between 1870 and 1886.

8) Baron Antal Augustz, chief municipal notary of the Comitatus of Tolna, later deputy palatine (*Vizegespan*) of the same area. After Liszt had received the sword of honour in Pest in 1840 Augustz acted as interpreter for Liszt's answering speech, which was given in French.

9) Heinrich Wilhelm Ernst (1814–1865), German violin virtuoso. He was a member of Liszt's and Chopin's Paris circle in the 1830s.