



R O Y A L
C O L L E G E
O F M U S I C

London

KARL RANKL

WAR

ELEVEN SONGS FOR BARITONE
OP. 10

RCM EDITIONS

RCM Editions

RCM Editions are performing editions of works. They have been created to support College performances, recordings and research. They are published to bring the works to a wider public.

MUSIC, MIGRATION AND MOBILITY

This edition has been prepared for the research project 'Music, Migration and Mobility - The Legacy of Migrant Musicians from Nazi Europe in Britain', a performance-led and multi-disciplinary project that aimed to better understand the significance of migration and mobility for music. Funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) from 2019-2023, the project brought together an international team of musicians, archival researchers, musicologists and geographers for one of the biggest practice-led research projects at the RCM to date. The project studied the mobile lives, artistic products and impact on British culture of musicians who came from Nazi-ruled Europe during the 1930s and '40s. The project also probed the practical challenges of performing and mediating the largely unknown body of works by these musicians, doing so through a series of open rehearsal workshops, public performances and recordings involving RCM students and staff.

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RCM Editions of Songs Op. 5-10 by Karl Rankl

Created for research and performances at the Royal College of Music, these performing editions are faithful transcriptions of the manuscripts. Digital reproductions of Rankl's manuscripts are available publicly on the website of the KUG Library:

<https://phaidra.kug.ac.at/>

Editorial interventions have been kept to a minimum. Below is a small list of corrections made by editor Louis Stanhope:

Op/No.	Bar	Change
Op. 7/2		Spelling of Sara Teasdale – h removed on Sara.
Op. 7/3	9	B-flat changed to dotted quaver in piano right hand.
Op. 7/3	18	5 th quaver rest changed to dotted quaver in piano left hand.
Op. 7/3	38	Minim changed to dotted minim.
Op. 7/5	26	Spelling of 'being' corrected.
Op. 7/9	70	C changed from crotchet to dotted crotchet in piano left hand.
Op. 7/9	74	Spelling of 'physic' corrected.
Op. 7/9	74	Added staccatos to the whole bar.
Op. 7/9	93	Quaver rest changed to semiquaver.
Op. 8/5		Spelling of Mendez corrected.
Op. 8/5	49	Changed crotchet tied to minim to dotted minim.
Op. 9/6	14	C-sharp changed to semiquaver.
Op. 10/7	4	Added hyphen to 'amaze' to show it is one word.
Op. 10/7	4	Semiquavers changed to demisemiquavers on beat 1 left hand piano.
Op. 10/7	14	The word 'a' changed to 'an'.
Op.10/10	4	B-flat minim changed to dotted minim in baritone

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Karl Rankl's Songs Op. 5-10

by Norbert Meyn

Born near Vienna in 1898, Karl Rankl studied privately with Arnold Schoenberg and Anton Webern from 1918-1921, often together with his close friend Hanns Eisler. From 1922 to 1925 Rankl was repetiteur and chorus master for the Volksoper Vienna. He later worked as conductor and repetiteur at Liberec, Königsberg and finally at the Krolloper Berlin from 1928. In 1931 Rankl became Kappellmeister in Wiesbaden, moving to Graz as Music Director from 1933 to 1937 and finally to Prague from 1937 to 1939.

Rankl was persecuted by the Nazis for political reasons due to his known association with socialist worker choirs during the 1920s. He was forced to emigrate to Britain via Prague in August 1939. Following his escape from the Nazis, Rankl and his wife Adele first settled in Bristol, but like most German, Austrian, and Italian nationals in Britain during this period, he was interned as an "enemy alien" during the summer of 1940. By the time he was released his health had declined, and, unable to accept paid employment because of his refugee status, Rankl turned to composition, in particular to setting English texts by British and American authors. All the English songs in Op. 5-10 date from this period, written in Oxford between 1941 and 1942. The German songs in Opus 6 and 10 were written in Bristol in 1939.¹ Some of the songs were performed in Oxford at the time, and the cycle A Chinese Picture Book was submitted to the BBC in 1944 but rejected.

After that, things started to improve for Rankl as he was offered opportunities to conduct the London Philharmonic Orchestra toward the end of the war. In 1946 he was appointed music director of the Royal Opera House at Covent Garden, one of the most important positions in post-war British musical life. He held this position until 1951 and afterward conducted several other leading orchestras in Britain and Australia. Rankl later orchestrated some of his songs for his oratorio *Der Mensch* (1963/64), but none of these songs were ever published. Eventually, their manuscripts were donated to the Kunsthochschule Graz, where they have been digitized and made available to the public. Rankl's compositions in Britain during and after the war included, in addition to *Der Mensch*, eight symphonies and an opera, *Deirdre of the Sorrows*. Unlike most migrant musicians of his generation, and despite the fact that he spent less than a third of his life in Britain and re-migrated to Austria toward the end of his life, Rankl is characterized as a "British conductor and composer of Austrian birth" in the New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians. This forms a stark contrast with the views of many at the time of his

¹ For a list of all the songs with dates of composition see:
Nicole Ristow, *Karl Rankl*, von Bockel Verlag, Neumünster, 2017, p. 514-522

appointment at Covent Garden who criticized the selection of an Austrian refugee and foreigner rather than a British artist.

Attempts to place the English Songs within a clear national or geographical context can lead to similar tensions. Their style of composition demonstrates clear roots in the Second Viennese School, unsurprisingly since Rankl studied with Arnold Schoenberg and Anton von Webern in Vienna. His treatment of harmony and atonality is associative and rather free, reminiscent sometimes of the earlier works of Schoenberg and of those of Zemlinsky. At other times, the songs feature elements of the more rhetorical style of his friend Hanns Eisler, a representative of the socialist art of Bertolt Brecht's circle in Berlin, where both musicians lived and worked for a number of years. This music arguably sounds more "Austro-German" than "English" to a majority of listeners, yet their English-language texts, consisting of poems by Siegfried Sassoon and Thomas Lisle as well as a number of twentieth-century American authors, locate the songs within an Anglo-American cultural context.

About twenty of these songs were performed during a 2017 student workshop at the Austrian Cultural Forum (with Austrian pianist Joseph Breinl), London and in concerts by Ensemble Émigré in London and Oxford in 2019. Then, in late 2022 and early 2023, 18 songs were recorded by advanced students and recent graduates of the Royal College of Music as part of the Music, Migration and Mobility project. Musicians and audiences found them well-crafted as well as engaging, humorous, and approachable. However, several performers commented on the occasional oddity of the text setting, sometimes felt to be more German than English. A similar observation could apply to Handel's English oratorios and Britten's settings of German and French poetry, which likewise reflect the mobility of these composers, but in the case of a less familiar composer such as Rankl, the discrepancy engenders another obstacle to appreciation of the music. If one maintains the ingrained habit of evaluating music with reference to fixed geographical location, then these songs may easily be regarded as deficient, "not really German" or "not really English," difficult to place exactly. However, if they are regarded as constituted not only by fixity but also by movement, then the path opens toward a favourable assessment of their stylistic hybridity and innovative nature, and to acceptance of Rankl as a positive agent of cultural mobility, rather than dismissal of him as a historical anomaly.

An earlier version of this text and further information about the research of the AHRC project Music, Migration and Mobility can be found in: Meyn, N. and Grosch, N. and Adey, P. (2023) *Foregrounding mobility rather than belonging: a conceptual framework for engaging with music shaped by transnational migration*. Acta Musicologica, 95 (1) pp. 4-20.

War - Eleven Songs for Baritone, Op. 10

No. 1: Kriegslied

Matthias Claudius (1740-1815)

Karl Rankl (1898-1968)

Allegro pesante

Baritone: 's ist Krieg! 's ist Krieg! O En - gel

Piano: f ff

3

Bar.: Got - - - tes weh - re, und re - de

Pno.: f

5

Bar.: du da - rein 's ist lei - der

Pno.: ff mf espr.

7

Bar.: Krieg und ich be - geh - re nicht

Pno.: p f

rit. molto a tempo

Bar. 9
Bassoon: schuld da - ran zu sein!
Piano: *p* *mf*

rit. molto a tempo

rit.

Bar. 11
Bassoon: Was sollt' ich

Piano: *f* *p*

Viel röhiger

Bar. 13
Bassoon: ma - chen, wenn im Schlaf mit Grä - men und blu-tig, bleich und blaß,
Piano: *pp*

poco rit.

Bar. 16
Bassoon: die Gei - ster der Er - schlag - en zu mir kä - men und vor mir
Piano: *poco rit.*

19 **a tempo****Etwas lebhafter**

Bar. 

a tempo**Etwas lebhafter**

Pno. 

22

rit.

Bar. 

rit.

Pno. 

24

Rühig**Zeit lassen**

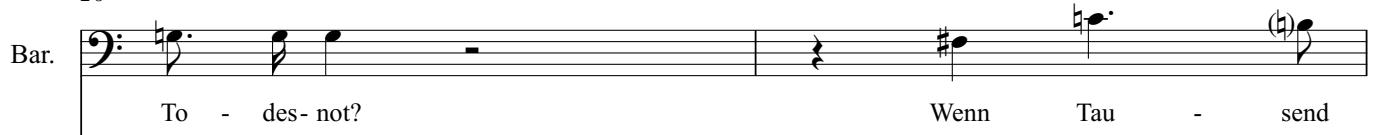
Bar. 

Rühig**Zeit lassen**

Pno. 

26

accel.**Wieder lebhafter**

Bar. 

accel.**Wieder lebhafter**

Pno. 

28

Bar. tau - send Vä - ter, Müt - ter, Bräu - te so glück - lich vor dem

Pno. *mf p*

Sehr Zeit lassen

31 **a tempo** **poco a poco**

Bar. Krieg, — nun al - le e - lend, ar - me Leu - te,

Pno. *mf*

a tempo **poco a poco**

34 **rit.** **molto**

Bar. weh - klag - ten ü - ber mich? Wenn

Pno. *p sub.* *cresc.* *ff*

rit. **molto**

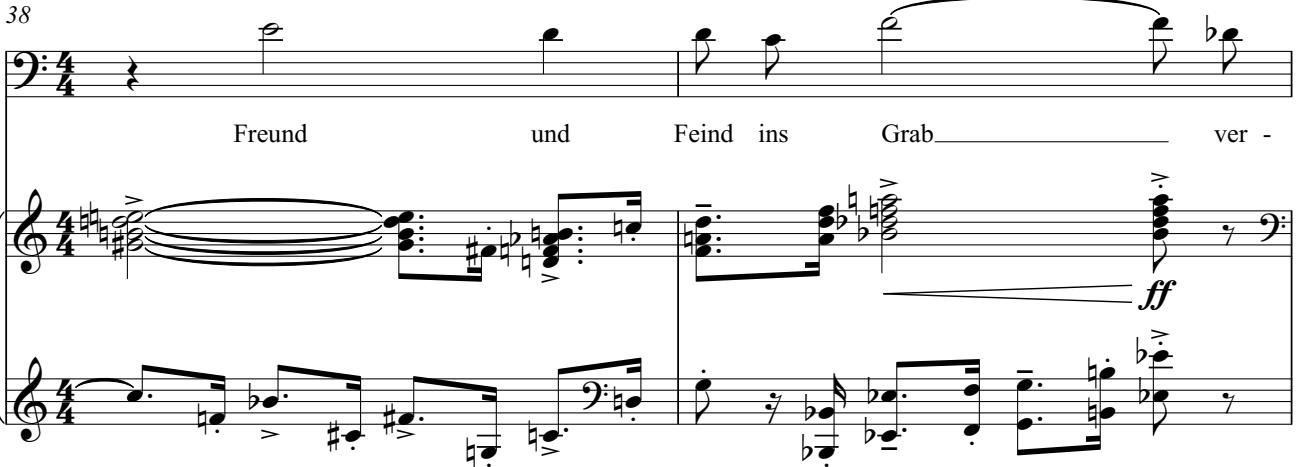
36 **Tempo I^o, subito**

Bar. Hun - ger, bö - se Seuch' und ih - re Nö - ten

Pno. *p subito* *f* *p sub.* *f sempre*

Tempo I^o, subito

38

Bar. 

Freund und Feind ins Grab ver -

Pno.

40

Bar. 

sam - mel - ten und mir zu Eh - ren kräh - - - - ten

Pno. 

42

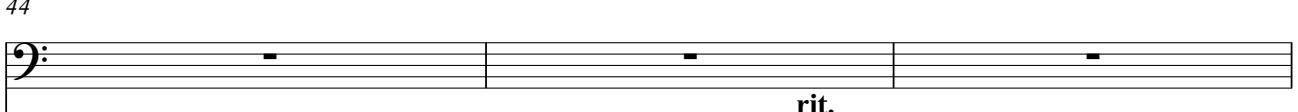
Bar. 

von ei - ner Leich he - rab?

Sehr heftig

Pno. 

44

Bar. 

rit.

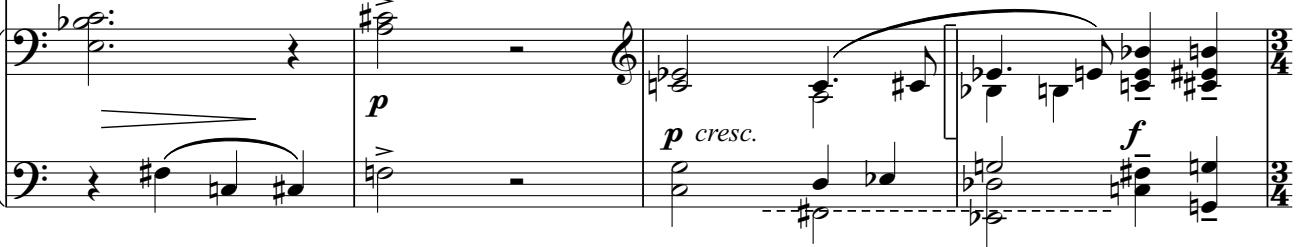
Pno. 

47 - **molto** - - - - **Sehr getragen (maestoso)**

Bar. 

Was hülf' mir Kron' und Land und Gold und Eh-re?

molto - - - - **Sehr getragen (maestoso)**

Pno. 

51

Bar. 

Die könn-ten mich nicht freum!

Pno. 

55

Bar. 

Krieg und ich be-geh-re nicht schuld.

Pno. 

58 **Tempo I°**

Bar. 

sein!

Tempo I°

Pno. 

60

Bar.

Pno.

The musical score shows a piano part (Pno.) and a bass part (Bar.). The piano part is written in treble clef and includes dynamic markings such as *fff* and *v.*. The music consists of four measures (60-63). The piano part features a series of chords and eighth-note patterns, primarily in a minor key with frequent changes in mode and key signature. The bass part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The overall texture is dense and expressive.

No. 2: Dreamers

Maestoso (Tempo I)

Baritone

Sol - diers are ci - ti-zens of Death's gray_ land,

Maestoso (Tempo I)

Piano

4

Bar.

draw - ing no di - vi-dend from Time's to - mo - rows. In the great

Pno.

7

Bar.

poco rit. . . . molto tranquillo

hour of de - sti-ny they stand_____ Each with his feuds_ and

Pno.

cresc. f mf pp

poco rit. . . . molto tranquillo

10

Allegro energico (Tempo II)

Bar. 
jea - lou - sies and so - rows

Sol - diers are sworn_ to

9

Pno. 

Allegro energico (Tempo II)

3

12

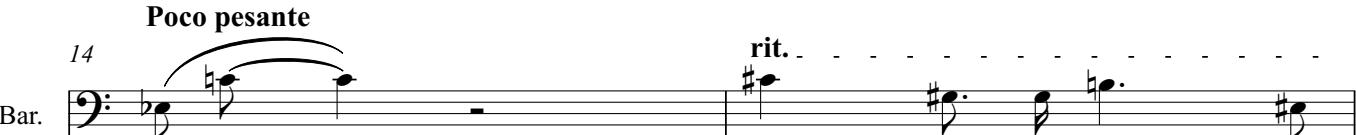
Bar. 
ac - tion; they must win_ some fa - tal cli - max with_ their

Pno. 

3

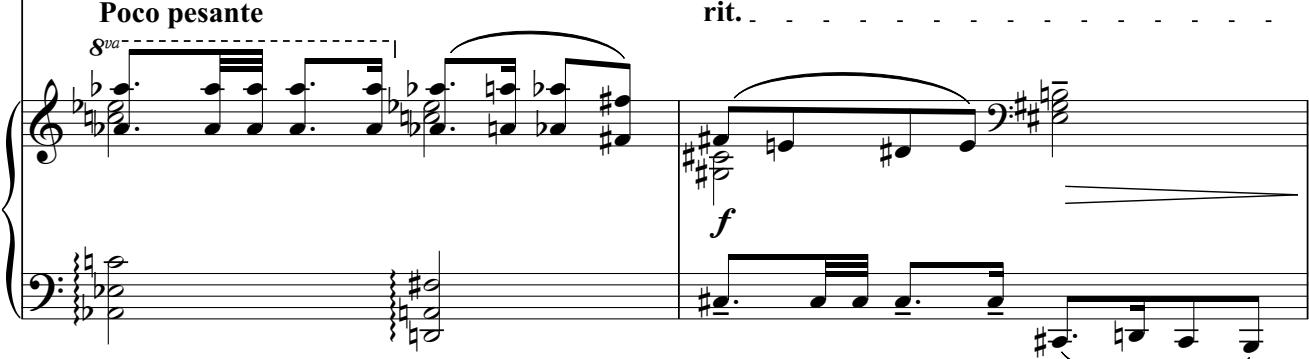
14

Poco pesante

Bar. 
lives..

Sol - diers are drea - mers;

rit.

Pno. 

Poco pesante

8va

16 **Tempo I°**

Bar. - when the guns be - gin: They think of fire - lit

Tempo I°

Pno. *p* *dim.*

un poco piu mosso (like a folk song) Ter

19

Bar. homes, clean beds,

Pno. *mp* *3*

poco rit.

22

Bar. and wives

Pno. *f* *3* *mf* *3* *dim.* **pp**

poco rit.

25 *poco* *a poco* *accel.*

Bar. I see them in foul dug-outs, gnawed by

Pno. *poco* *a poco* *accel.*

27 **Tempo II**

Bar. rats, in the ruined tren - ches, lashed with

Pno. **Tempo II**

29 **Tempo I^o**

Bar. rain drea-ming of things they did with balls and bats,

Pno. **Tempo I^o**

32 **Tempo III**

Bar. and mocked by hope-less long-ing to re-gain Bank ho-li-days, and

Tempo III

Pno.

35

Bar. Pic - ture shows, and spats, and go - ing to the of - fice in the train.

Pno.

38 rit. **Vivace (subito)**

Bar.

rit. **Vivace (subito)**

Pno.

No. 3: Alter Jäger an seinen gefallenen Sohn

F. Wien-Claudi

Allegro, molto moderato

Tempo I

Baritone Bass_2

Allegro, molto moderato
Tempo I

Piano { G_1 6/8 f (quasi Hörner) G_2 6/8 p

4 **poco rit.** **a tempo**

Bar. - - - Du hast mich waid - round ge -

Pno. { p f mf

8 macht. Das hast du dir nicht ge -

Pno. { p

12 **rit.** **a tempo**

Bar. dacht mein lie - ber, jun - ger Waid - mann. Die

Pno. { p *sempre*

16

Bar.

Pno.

Strek - - ke hast du nicht mehr ge -

19

Bar.

Pno.

sehn; jetzt muß ich al - lei - ne ja - gen

23

Bar.

Pno.

poco rit. a tempo

gehn zu To - de ge - trof - fen.

poco rit. a tempo

27

Bar.

Pno.

poco rit. Poco meno mosso
Tempo II

Ich zieh durch un - ser al - tes Re -

Poco rit. Poco meno mosso
Tempo II

32

Bar. vier, es ge - hört noch im - mer Dir, nur Dir al - lei - ne.

Pno. rit. *mf* *espr* rit. *dim*

37 Molto tranquillo

Bar. Und ich ver - hoff und wei - ne.

Pno. *Molto tranquillo* *p* *espr* *espr* *mf*

42 rit. a tempo, Tempo I°

Bar. Auf Bö - cke und

Pno. rit. *a tempo, Tempo I°* *pp* *p sempre*

46

Bar. Hir - schen wirst Du__ nicht mehr pür - schen, Du

Pno. *poco rit.* *a tempo* *cresc* *mf*

50 **poco rit.**

Bar. lie - ber, ar - men Waid - mann!

Pno. **poco rit.**

54 **poco meno, Tempo II°**

Bar. Erst in den e - wi - gen Jagd - grün - den

Pno. **poco meno, Tempo II°**

 3

58

Bar. wer - den wir uns wie - der fin - den,

Pno. **mf espr**

63 **Tranquillo**

Bar. Du mein lie - ber Jun - ge.

Pno. **Tranquillo**
p *mp* *molto espr* *f*

68 **Molto tranquillo**

Bar. Du gu - ter, lie - - - ber

Pno. **Molto tranquillo**
dim *p*

73 **poco rit.**

Bar. Jun - ge.

Pno. **poco rit.** *pp*

No. 4: "They"

Siegfried Sassoon (1886-1967)

Molto moderato ($\text{♩} = \text{about } 60$)

Baritone The Bi-shop tells us: "When the boys come back they
Molto moderato ($\text{♩} = \text{about } 60$)

Piano f p

Bar. 4 will not be the same; _____ for they'll have

Pno. f p

Bar. 7 fought _____ in a just cause: they lead the
accel. _____

Pno. f mf

Bar. 9 **Poco Allegro**
last at tack on An - ti - Christ; _____

Pno. f

11 rit. (with dignity) **Tempo I°**

Bar. **Bassoon:** Their com - rade's blood has bought new

rit. **Pno. (piano):** **Tempo I°**

Pno. { **p** **mp**

16 **accel.**

Bar. **Bassoon:** right to breed an ho - nour-a - ble race. **accel.**

Pno. { **mf**

21 **Poco pesante**

Bar. **Bassoon:** They have chall - enged Death and dared him face to face."

Pno. (piano): **f** **ff**

Poco pesante **Allegro energico**

23 (shril)

Bar. **Bassoon:** "We're none of us the

Pno. { **p subito** **molto cresc.** **ff**

26

Slow March

Bar. 

same!" The boys re - ply "For George lost both his legs; and Bill's stone

Slow March

Pno. 

28

Bar. 

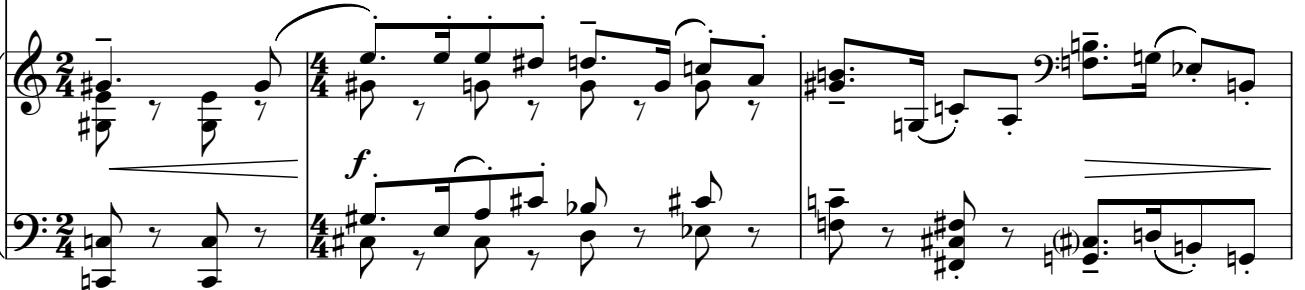
blind; poor Jim's shot through the lungs and like to

Pno. 

30

Bar. 

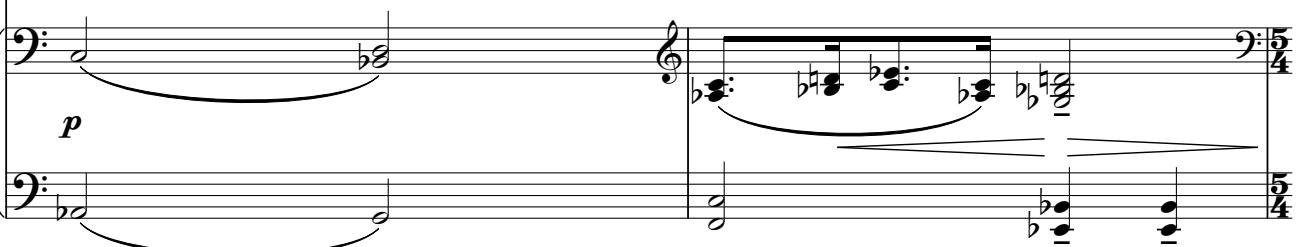
die; and Bert's gone sy - phi - li - tic:

Pno. 

33

Bar. 

you'll not find a chap who's served that has - n't found some change."

Pno. 

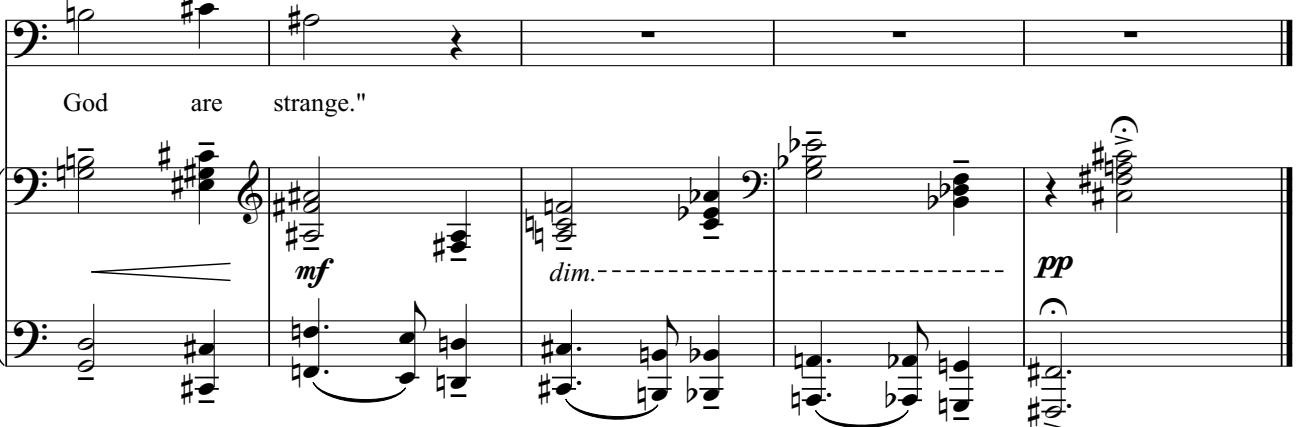
35 rit. - - - - - **Tempo I°**

Bar. 

rit. - - - - - **Tempo I°**

Pno. 

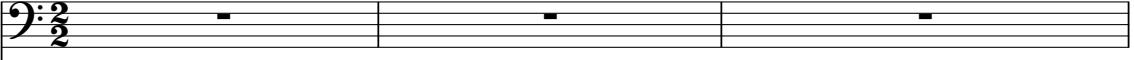
39

Bar. 

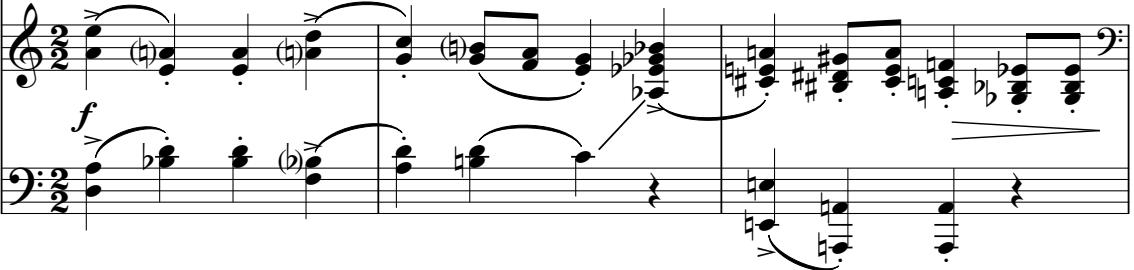
No. 5: Böhmisches Rekrutenlied

Czech Volkslied, deutsch von. F. C. Weiskopf

Volkstümlich derb, etwas breitspürig

Baritone 

Volkstümlich derb, etwas breitspürig

Piano 

4

Bar. 

Als ich noch ein klei - ner Jun - ge habt ihr nicht nach mir ge - fragt, Hur-

Pno. 

8

Bar. 

rah, hur - rah! Da habt ihr nicht nach mir ge - fragt.

Pno. 

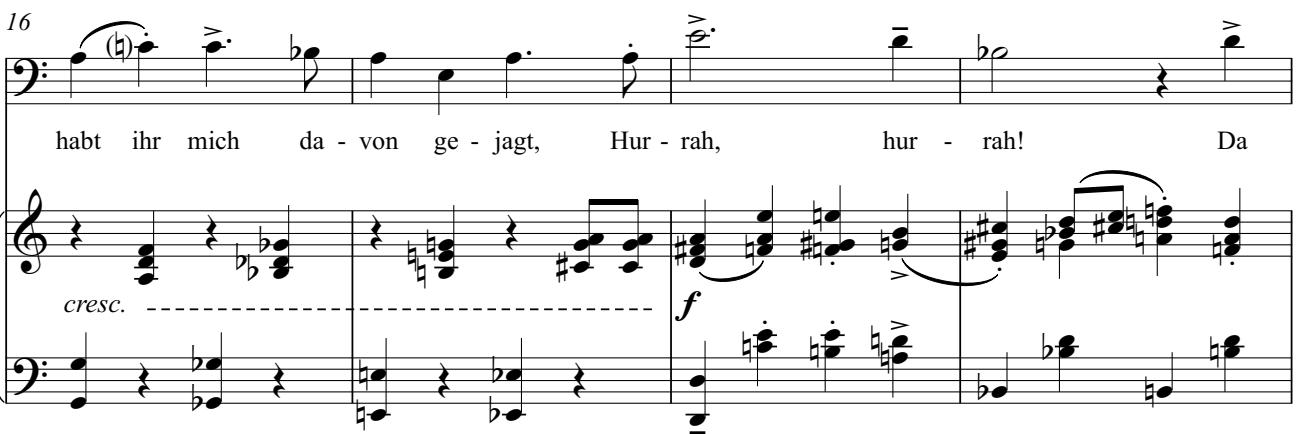
12

Bar. 

Als ich dann um Brot ge - bett - elt,

Pno. 

16

Bar. 

habt ihr mich da - von ge - jagt, Hur - rah, hur - rah! Da

Pno. *cresc.* — *f*

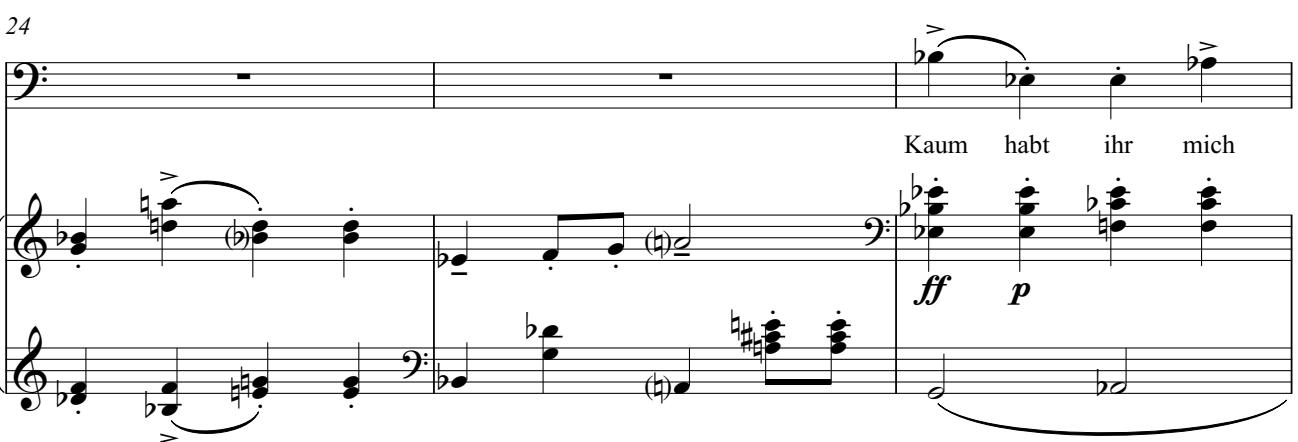
20

Bar. 

habt ihr mich da - von ge - jagt.

Pno. *p*

24

Bar. 

Kaum habt ihr mich

Pno. *ff* *p*

27

Bar. 

groß ge - sehn, zwangt ihr mich in's Feld zu geh'n, hur -

Pno. *cresc.* —

30

Bar. rah, hur - rah! Da zwangt ihr mich in's Feld zu geh'n.

Pno. *f* *p* *cresc.*

34

Bar. — — —

Pno. *f* *ff*

37

Bar. Daß der Blitz in eu - re See - le, eu - re schwarz - ze See - le schlag, hur -

Pno. *p marcato* *f*

41

Bar. rah, hur - rah! In eu - re schwarz - ze

Pno. *p cresc. molto*

44

Bar.

See - - le schlag'!

Pno.

sehr vorwärts

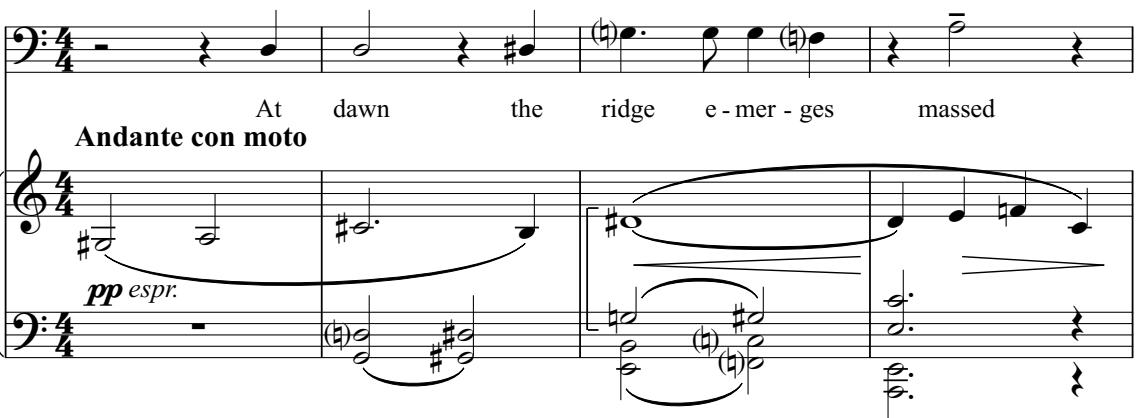
ff

8^{vib}

No. 6: Attack

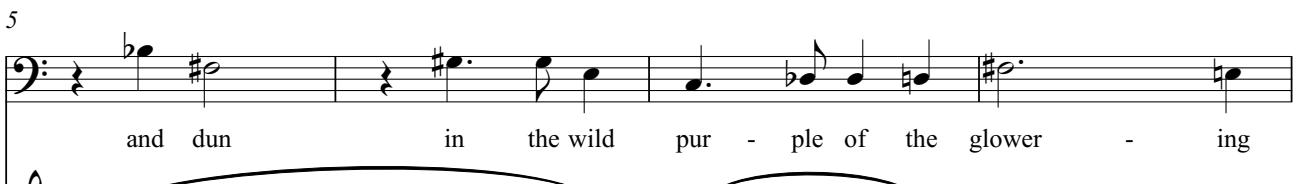
Siegfried Sassoon (1886-1967)

Andante con moto

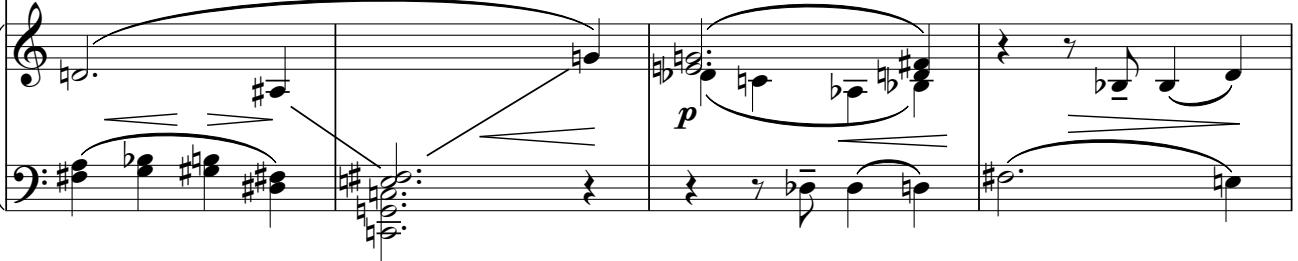
Baritone 

At dawn the ridge e - mer - ges massed

Andante con moto

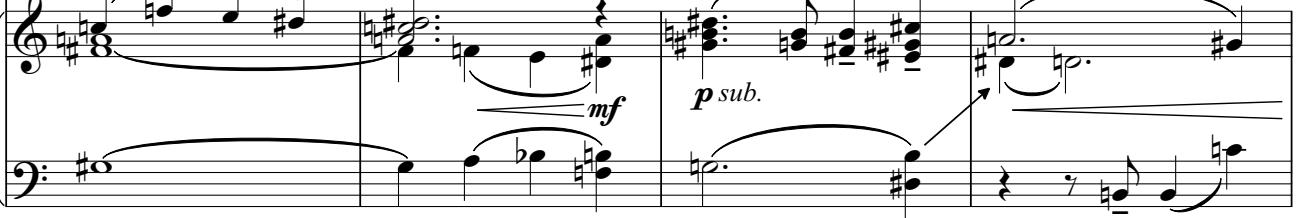
5 Bar. 

and dun in the wild pur - ple of the glower - ing

Pno. 

9 Bar. 

sun smoul - dering through spouts of drift - ting smoke_

Pno. 

13 Bar. 

that shroud the me - na-cing scarred slope;

Pno. 

26

Bar.

Pno.

jo - stle and climb to meet the brist - ling fire.

28

Bar.

Pno.

lines of grey, mut - ter - ing fa - ces masked with fear, they leave their

30

Bar.

Pno.

tren - ches, go - ing o - ver the top, while

32

Bar.

Pno.

time ticks blank and bu - sy on their wrists, and

poco a poco

poco a poco

34

Bar.

accel.

hope, with fur - tive eyes and grapp-ling fists,

accel.

Pno.

p

mp

mf

mf

36 **poco pesante - a tempo**

Bar. floun - ders in mud. O Je - - -

poco pesante - a tempo

Pno. *ff* *ff* *p* *ff* *p* *ff*

38

Bar. - su, make it stop! _____

Pno. { *p* — *ff* *ff marcato*

38

Bar. - su, make it stop! _____

Pno. { *p* — *ff* *ff marcato*

Musical score for piano and basso continuo. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the piano (Pno), indicated by a brace on the left. The bottom staff is for the basso continuo. The key signature changes from B-flat major to A major (two sharps) at the beginning of the measure. The piano part starts with a eighth-note followed by a rest, then a sixteenth-note followed by a rest, and so on. The basso continuo part consists of sustained notes with grace notes above them. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *ff* (fortissimo).

No. 7: The Unconcerned

Thomas Flatman (1635-1688)

Allegro moderato

Baritone 4

Allegro moderato

Piano { 4 *ff*

Bar. 3

Now that the world is all in a maze,

Pno. { *sub p*

Bar. 5

drums, and trum - pets ren - ding Heav - 'ns wounds a - blee - ding,

Pno. { *tr b* *mf* *f*

Bar. 7

mor - tals dy - ing, wi - dows and or - - phans

Pno. { *p*

9 **poco rit.** - - - - - **a tempo**

Bar. pit - eous - ly cry - - - ing; Ar - - - mies march- ing,
poco rit. - - - - - **a tempo**

Pno. {

11

Bar. towns in a blaze, King - doms and states at

Pno. {

13

Bar. si - - xes and se - - vens: What should an

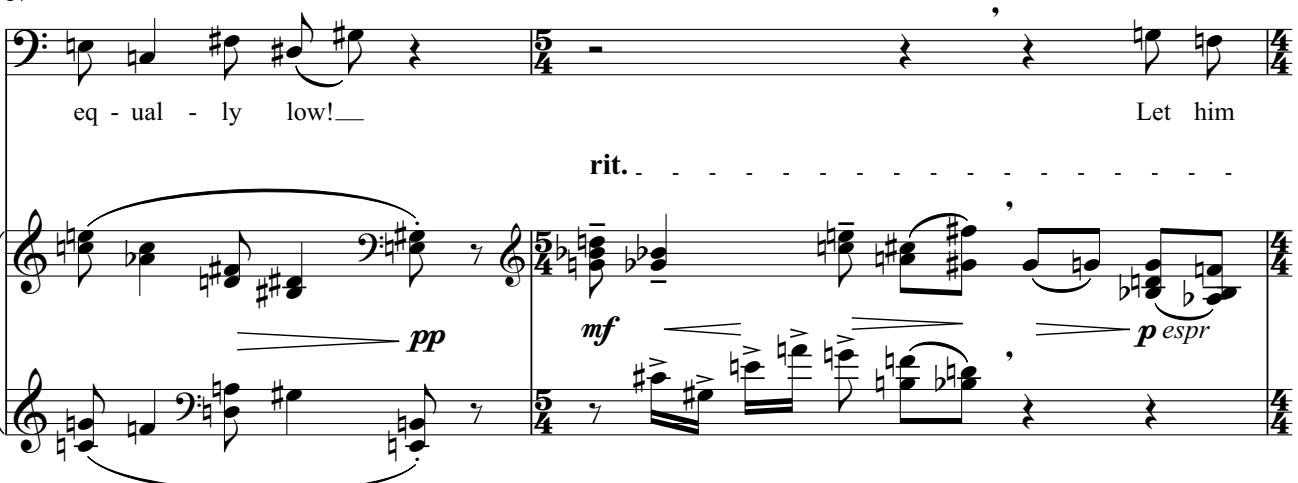
Pno. {

15

Bar. hon - est fel - low do, whose cou - - rage and for - - tunes run

Pno. {

17

Bar. 

Let him

rit.

Pno.

19 Andante

Bar. 

live, say I, 'till his glass be run, as ea - si -

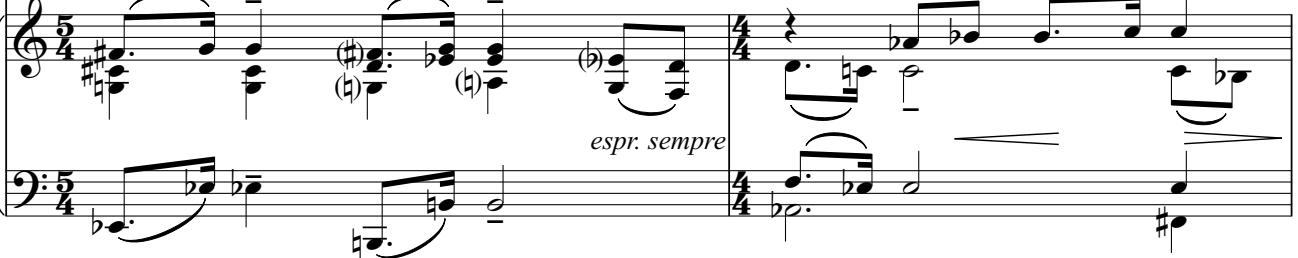
- Andante

Pno. 

21

Bar. 

ly as he may; Let the wine and the sand of his

Pno. 

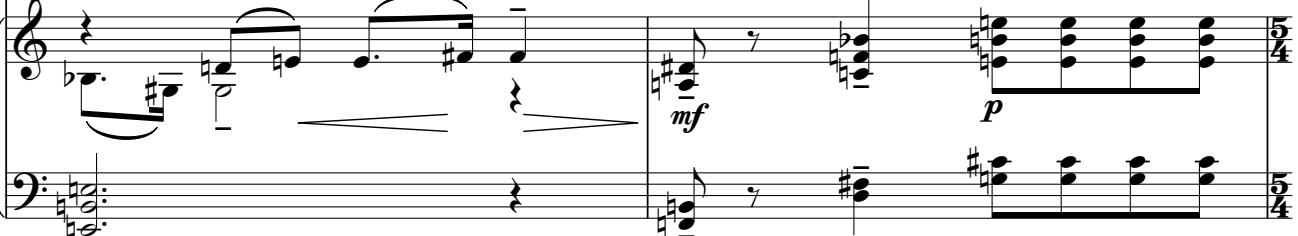
espr. sempre

23

Bar. 

glass flow to - ge - ther, for life's but a win - ter's day. A -

un poco pesante a tempo

Pno. 

mf p

25

Bar. las from sun to sun, the time's ve - ry short,

Pno. { *mf* *p esp*

27

Bar. ve - ry dir - ty the wea-ther, and we si - lent - ly

Pno. { *f* *p esp* *pp esp*

29

Bar. creep a - way. Let him

Pno. { *ppp* *pp esp* *p* *mf*

32

Bar. no - thing do, he could wish un - done; and keep him -

Pno. { *p esp*

poco rit.

34

pesante

Bar. **self safe** from the noise of

pesante

Pno. **rit.**

36 **Allegro subito (Tempo I°)****rit.****a tempo**

Bar. **gun.**

Allegro subito (Tempo I°)

rit.

a tempo

Pno. **f**

No. 8: Stand-To: Good Friday Morning

Siegfried Sassoon (1886-1967)

Baritone

9

Bar. Dawn was mis - ty; the skies were

Pno.

11

Bar. still; Larks were

Pno. *poco espres*

13

Bar. sing- ing, dis - cor dant, shrill; they seemed

Pno.

15

Bar. rit. hap - py; but I felt ill.

Pno. rit. cresc.

17 **a tempo**

Bar. Deep in wa - ter I splashed my way up the trench

Pno. **a tempo**
mf **p esp**

20

Bar. to our bogged front - line. Rain had fall - en the

Pno. **p esp sempre**

23 **poco rit.** **a tempo**

Bar. whole damned night.

Pno. **poco rit.** **a tempo**
mp *espr* *dim*

26 *poco rit.* . . . *a tempo*

Bar. 

O_____ Je - sus, send me a wound to -
poco rit. . . . *a tempo*

Pno. {

29

Bar. 

day, and I'll be - lieve in Your bread____ and wine, and

Pno. {

32 *poco accel.* . . . *rit.* . . . *a tempo*

Bar. 

get my blood - y old sins____ washed white!____

poco accel. . . . *rit.* . . . *a tempo*

Pno. {

f *dim* *mp*

35

Bar.

Pno.

dim

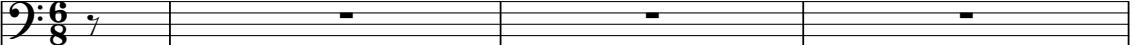
pp

ppp

No. 9: Der Soldat

Joseph Freiherr von Eichendorff (1788-1857)

Allegro vivace

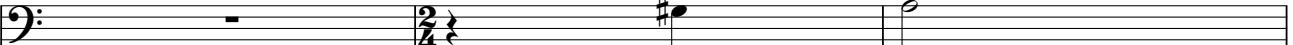
Baritone 

Allegro vivace

Piano 

Piano 

4

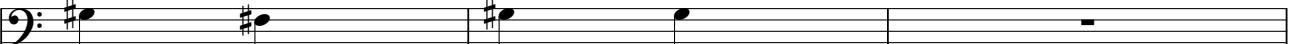
Bar. 

2 

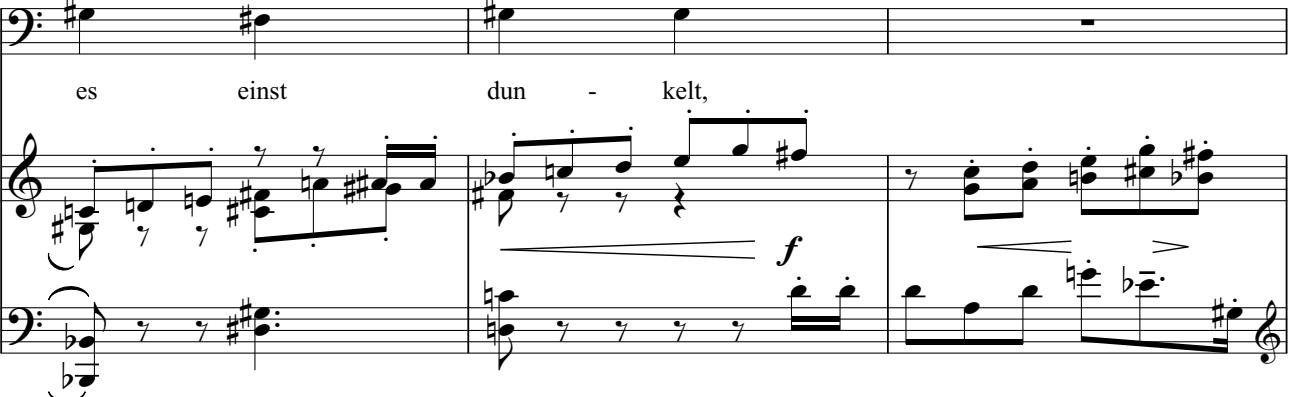
Und wenn

Pno. 

7

Bar. 

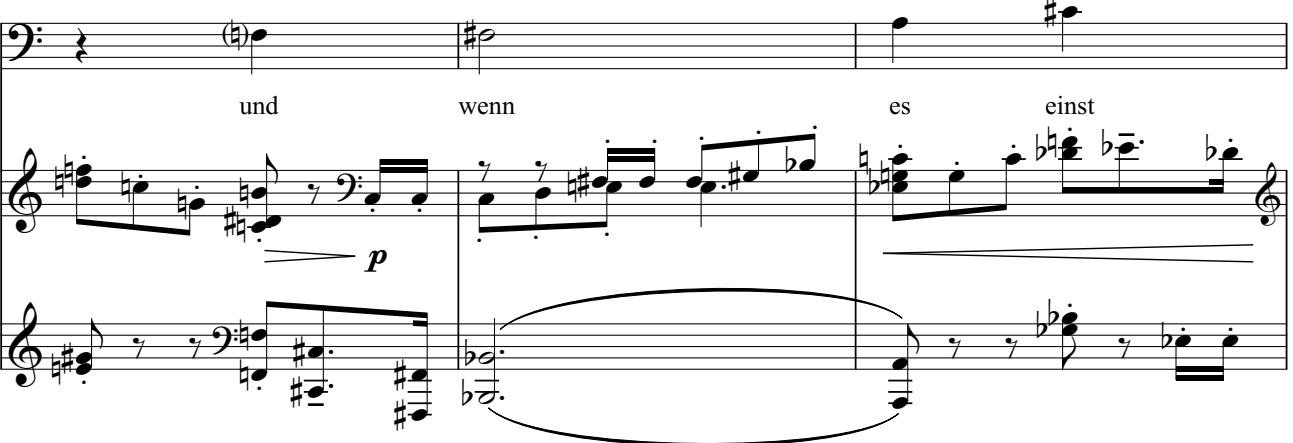
es einst dun - kelt,

Pno. 

10

Bar. 

und wenn es einst

Pno. 

13

Bar.

dun - kelt der Erd

Pno.

mf *p*

cresc. -----

16

Bar.

bin ich satt!

Pno.

mf

f

19

Bar.

Durch's

Pno.

p

pp

22

Bar.

A bend rot fun kelt

Pno.

p *mf*

25

Bar.

ei - ne präch - ti - - - - ge

Pno.

28

Bar.

Stadt, Von _____ den

Pno.

32

Bar.

gol - de - nen Tür - - - - men

Pno.

36

Bar.

sing - et der Chor,

Pno.

40 - a tempo

Bar.

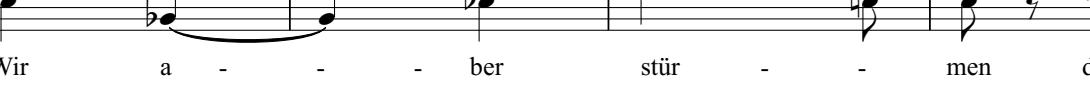
wir a - - - ber stür - men, _____

a tempo

Pno.

Musical score for piano and basso continuo, page 44. The piano part features a melodic line with dynamic markings *f* and *ff*, and harmonic chords. The basso continuo part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

48

Bar. 

52

poco rit. - - - - - *a tempo, molto vivace*

Bar. himm - - li - sche Tor! _____

poco rit. - - - - - *a tempo, molto vivace*

Pno. {

55

Bar.

Pno.

ff sempre

ff

58

Bar.

Pno.

ff sempre

ff

61

Bar.

Pno.

ff

ff

64

Bar.

Pno.

fff

No. 10: Died of Wounds

Siegfried Sassoon (1886-1967)

Karl Rankl (1898-1968)

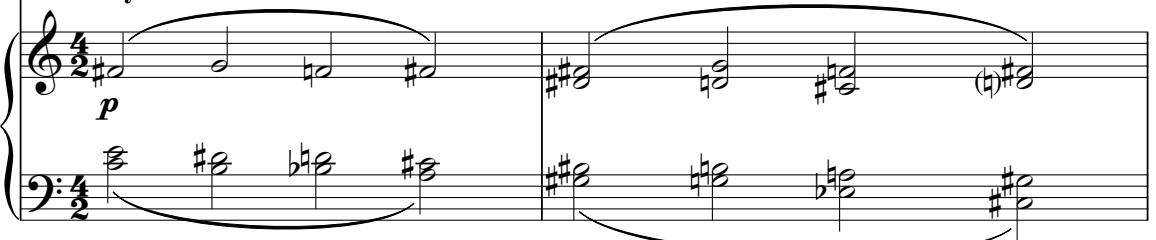
Very slow

Baritone

**Very slow**

His wet white face and mis - er - a - ble eyes brought

Piano



3

Bar.

nur - ses to him more than groans and sighs:

Pno.

*poco cresc**mf espr*

5

Bar.

But hoarse and low and ra - pid rose and fell his trou-bled

Pno.

*f**p**mf**p*

7

Bar.

voice: He did the busi - ness well.

Pno.

f

9

Bar. - - - - - The ward grew dark; but

Pno. { *p* *dim* *pp*

poco accel.

Allegro pesante

A musical score page showing a single staff of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (indicated by '4'). The vocal line begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes, then changes to a sixteenth-note pattern. The lyrics 'he was still com - plain-ing, and call - ing out for "Dick- ie". "Curse the Wood!"' are written below the notes. The page number '11' is at the top left, and the tempo 'Allegro pesante' is at the top right.

poco accel.

Allegro pesante

Pno.

crescendo

sempre f [3]

13

Bar.

It's time to go; O Christ, _____ and what's the

Pno.

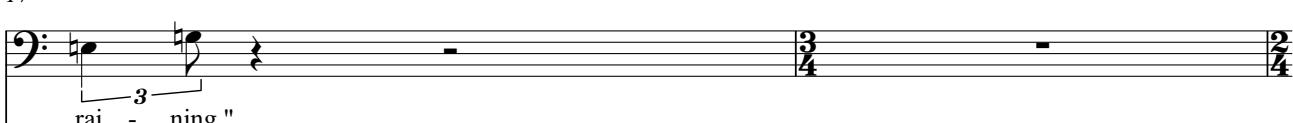
15

Bar. 

Pno.

a tempo

17

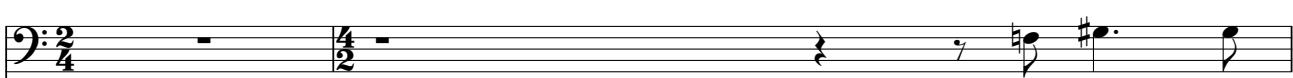
Bar. 

Pno.

a tempo

dim

19 **poco rit.** **Tempo I°**

Bar. 

Pno.

poco rit.

Tempo I°

mp esp

21

Bar. 

molto.**Allegro pesante**

23

Bar.

"They snipe like hell! _____ O Di -
molto.
Allegro pesante

25

Bar.

ckie don't go out..."

rit.**molto.**

Pno.

rit.**molto.**

Pno.

Tempo I°

Bar.

I fell a-sleep... next mor-ning he was dead;

Tempo I°

Pno.

pp**pppp**

29

Bar.

and some Slight Wound lay smi - ling on his

Pno.

p espr**mf**

31

Bar.

Pno.

bed.

mf dim

p

f

dim

p

This musical score page shows measures 31 through 34 for the piano. The score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. Measure 31 starts with a fermata over three measures. Measure 32 begins with a dynamic of *mf dim*, followed by a forte dynamic **p**, then *f*, then *dim*. Measure 33 begins with a dynamic **p**. Measures 34 and 35 show sustained notes with grace notes.

No. 11: Say not the Struggle Naught Availeth

Arthur Hugh Clough (1819-1861)

Andante maestoso

Baritone

Say not the strug-gle naught a - vail- eth,

Andante maestoso

Piano

3

Bar.

the la - bour and the wounds are vain,

Pno.

5

Bar.

the ene - my faints not, nor fai - leth, and as things

Pno.

7

Bar.

have been they re - main.

Pno.

11

Bar. liars; it may be,

Pno. *f sempre*

13 Allegro moderato

Musical score for piano and voice. The piano part (Pno.) starts with a dynamic *p*, followed by *cresc.* The vocal part begins with the lyrics "in yon". The tempo is *Allegro moderato*. The piano part features eighth-note patterns and sustained notes. The vocal part has melodic lines with grace notes and slurs. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*.

15
 Bar. 

17

Bar. now the fliers,— and, but for you, po - sess— the

Pno. *p* cresc.

19

Bar. field. For

Pno. *f*

21

Bar. while the tir - ed waves,— vain - - ly brea -

Pno. *p*

23

Bar. - king, seem here no pain - - ful inch to

Pno. *mp* *mf*

25

Bar. Bass: gain, Far

Pno. *f*

26

Bar. back, through creeks and in - lets ma - king, comes

Pno. *p* *f*

28

Bar. si - lent, floo - ding in, the main.

Pno. *p subito cresc.* *f ff*

30

Bar. *poco pesante*

Pno. *ff semper* *poco pesante*

Pd.

32

rit.

Bar.

Pno.

34 - **Andante maestoso**

Bar.

And not by east - ern win - dows on - ly,

Andante maestoso

Pno.

36

Bar.

when day - light comes, comes in the light;

Pno.

38

Bar.

in front the sun climbs slow, how slow - ly!

Pno.

40

Bar.

But west - ward, look, _____ the land is

Pno.

Molto maestoso

42

Bar.

bright! _____

Molto maestoso

Pno.

44

Bar.

Pno.

46

Musical score for piano (Pno.) in Bar. 1. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef and shows a series of eighth-note chords. The bottom staff is in treble clef and shows eighth-note chords. The first measure starts with a dynamic of $\frac{8}{va}$. The second measure starts with $\frac{8}{va} - 1$. The third measure starts with $\frac{8}{va} - 1$. The fourth measure starts with $\frac{8}{va} -$ followed by a dashed line. The fifth measure starts with a dynamic of fff . The sixth measure starts with a dynamic of v .