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Technische Studien

für Pianoforte

von

Franz Liszt.

Unter Redaktion von
Professor A. Winterberger.

Technical Studies

for the Pianoforte

by

Franz Liszt.

With a digest thereof by
Professor A. Winterberger.

Heft } I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII.
Book }

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LEIPZIG

Technische Studien

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Heft XII.

Oktaven-Übungen mit verschiedenem Fingersatz
und Akkord-Übungen.

Technical Studies

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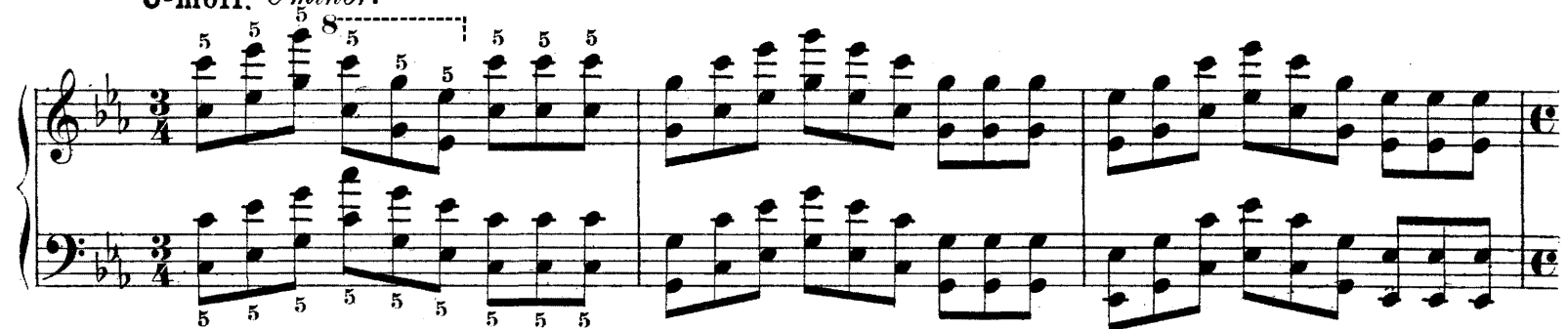
Book XII.

*Octave-studies with various fingerings
and chord-studies.*

C-dur. C major. Ut majeur.
Do mayor.



Ut mineur. Do menor.
C-moll. C minor.

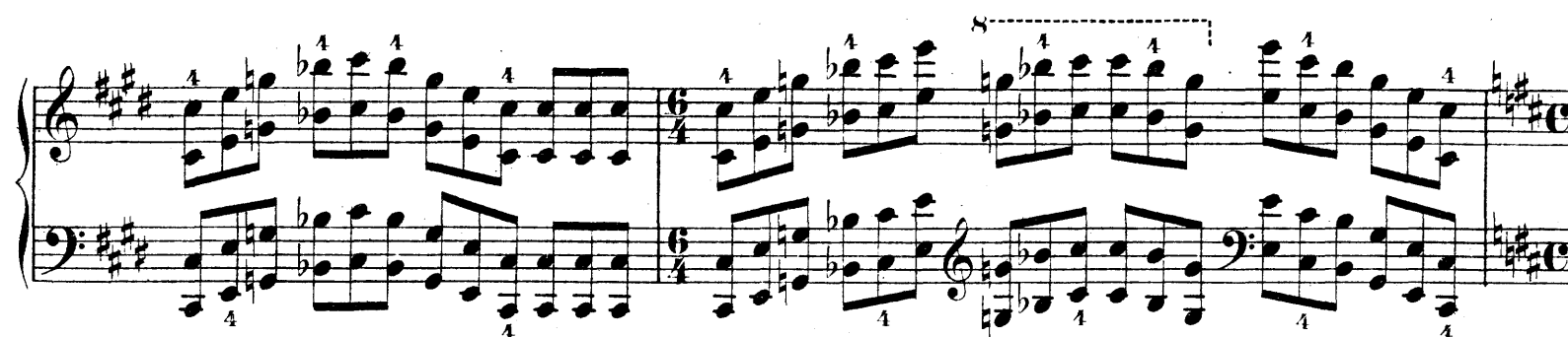
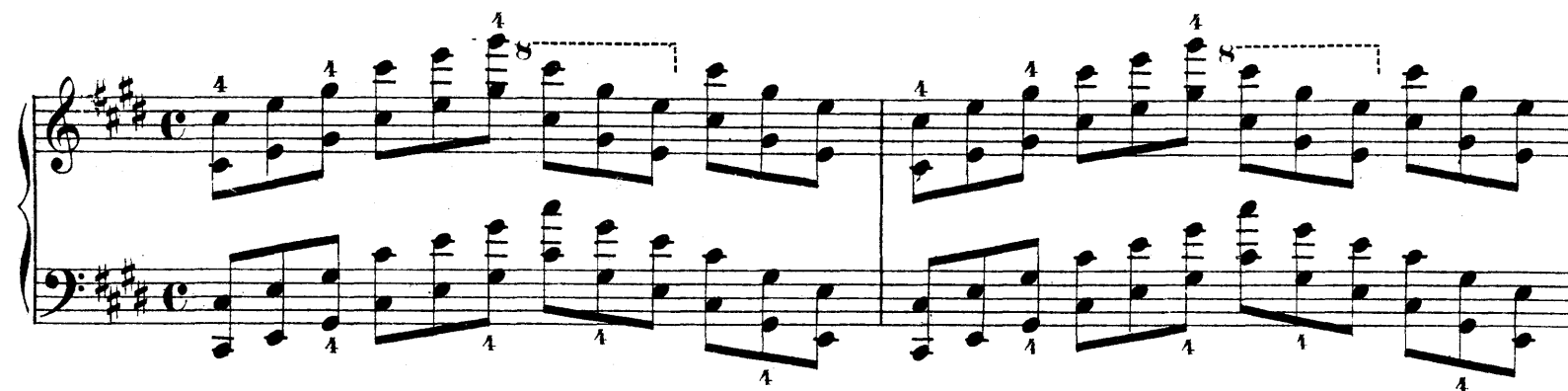


*) In allen Tonarten mit dem C-dur-Fingersatz $\frac{1}{5}$ und $\frac{5}{1}$ zu üben.

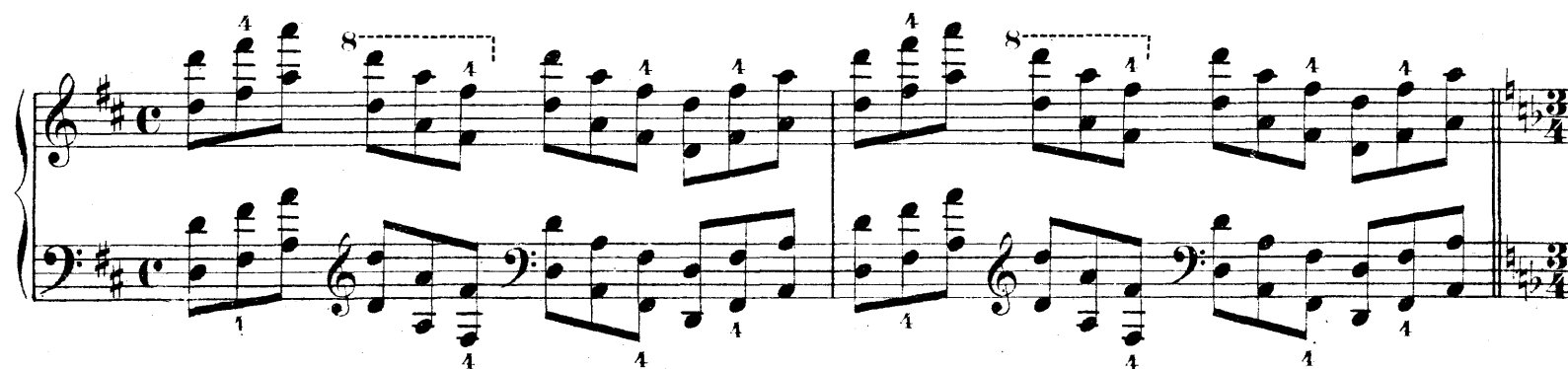
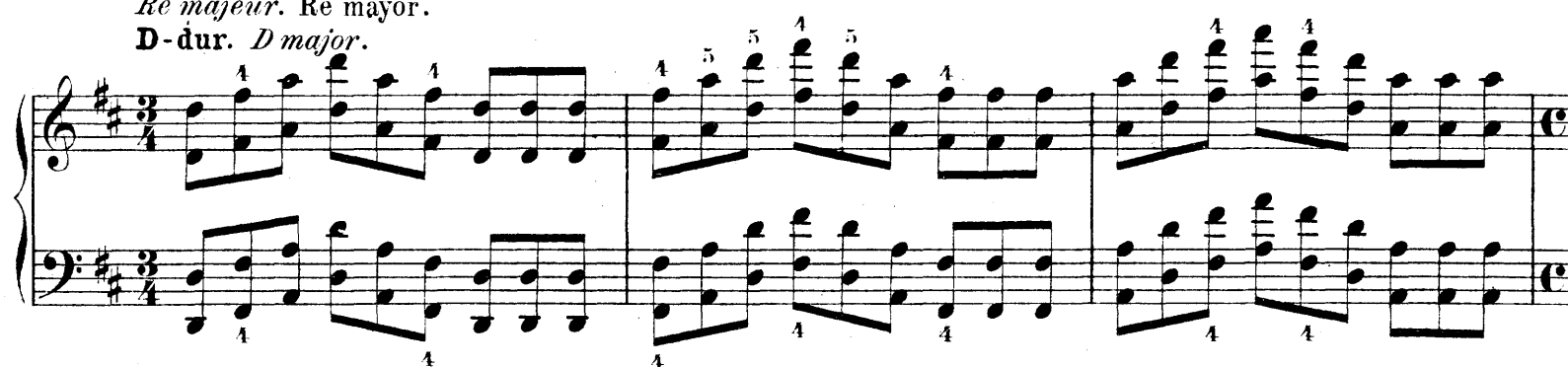
*) To be practised in all keys with the fingering of C major $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{5}{1}$.

Re $\flat$ majeur. *Re $\flat$ mayor.*
Des-dur. *D $\flat$ major.*

Ut $\sharp$ mineur. *Do $\sharp$ menor.*
Gis-moll. *C $\sharp$ minor.*



Ré majeur. Re mayor.
D-dur. D major.



6 *Ré mineur. Re menor.*
D-moll. D minor.

Mib majeur. Mib mayor.
Es-dur. Eb major.

Mib mineur. Mib menor.
Es-moll. Eb minor.

Mi majeur. Mi mayor.
E-dur. E major.

First system of the E major section. It consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a continuous eighth-note pattern in both hands, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. A dashed bracket labeled '8' spans the first two measures of the treble staff.

Second system of the E major section. It continues the eighth-note pattern from the first system. A dashed bracket labeled '8' spans the first two measures of the treble staff. The system concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to E minor (three sharps).

Mi mineur. Mi menor.
E-moll. E minor.

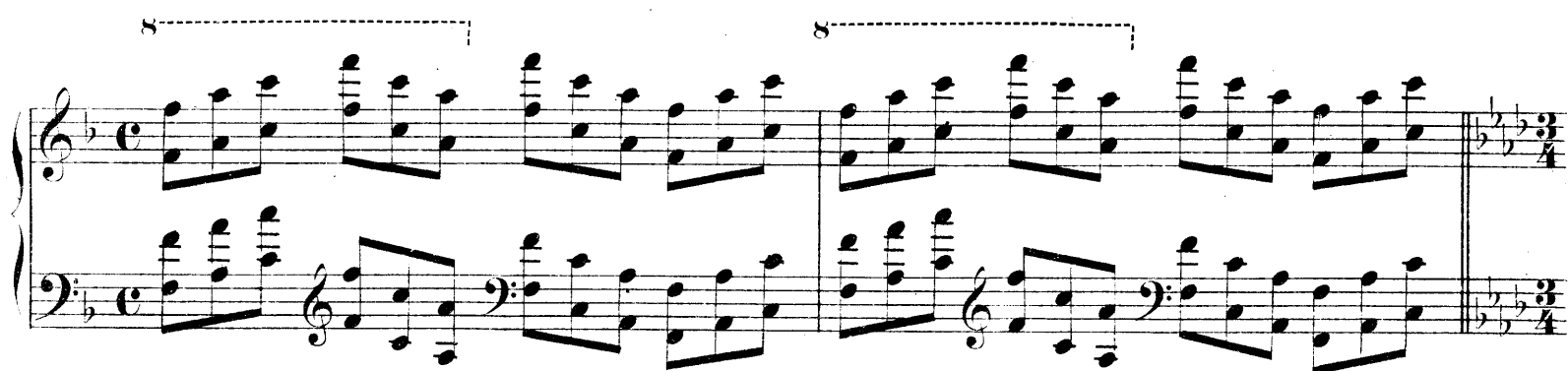
First system of the E minor section. The key signature changes to E minor (three sharps). The music continues with eighth-note patterns. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A dashed bracket labeled '8' spans the first two measures of the treble staff.

Second system of the E minor section. It continues the eighth-note pattern. A dashed bracket labeled '8' spans the first two measures of the treble staff.

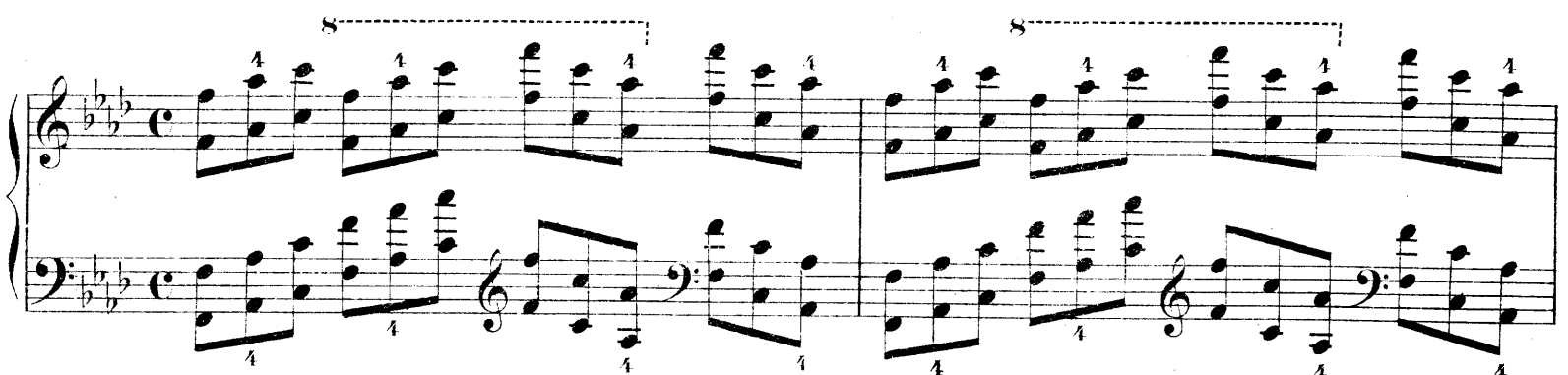
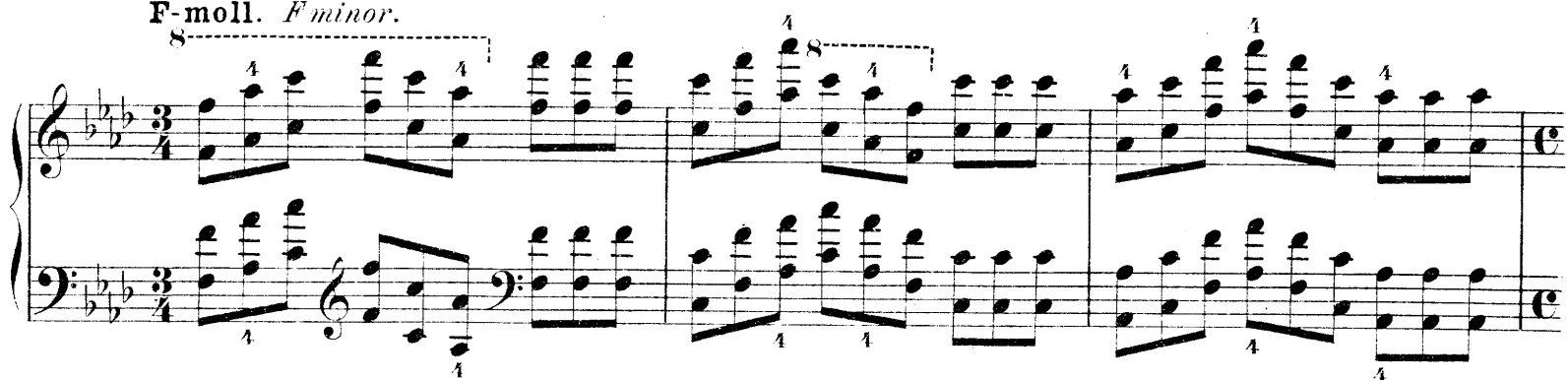
Third system of the E minor section. It continues the eighth-note pattern. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A dashed bracket labeled '8' spans the first two measures of the treble staff. The system concludes with a key signature change to E major (three sharps).

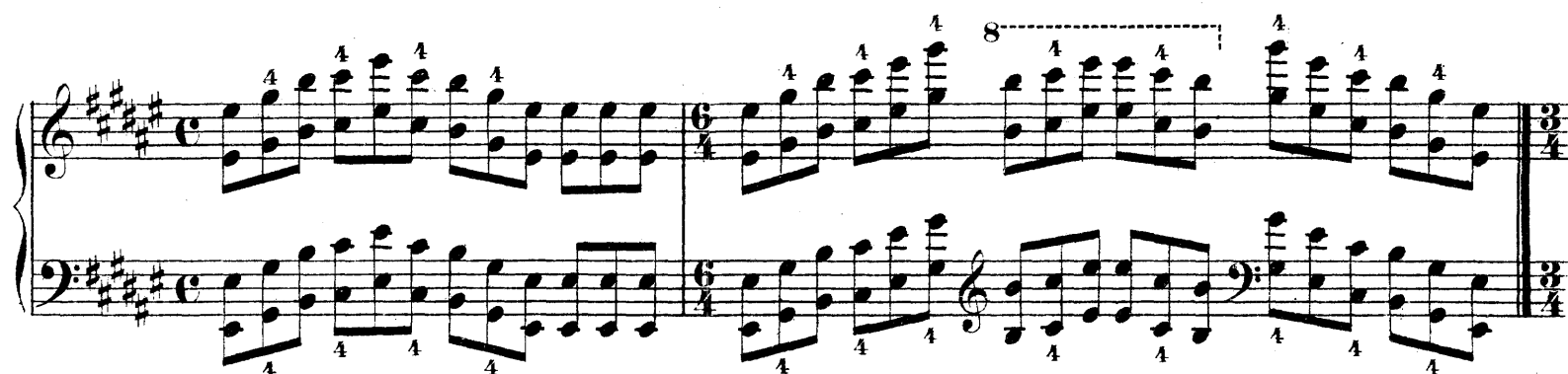


Fa majeur. Fa mayor.
F-dur. F major.

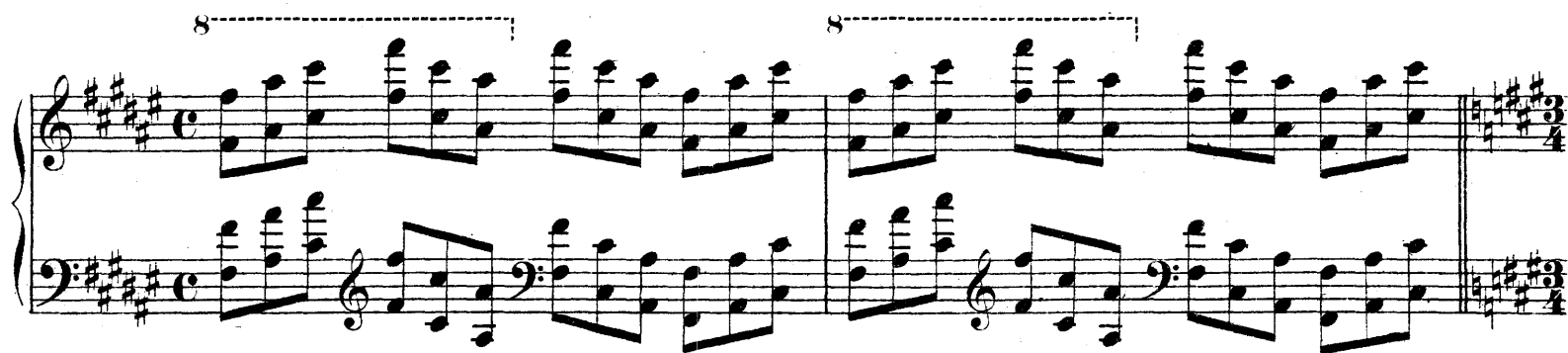
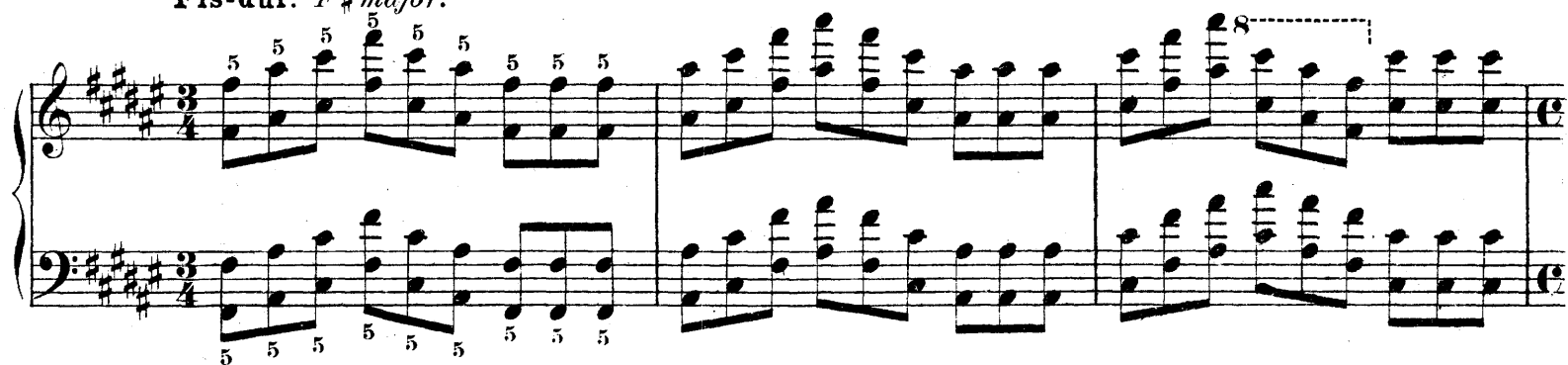


Fa mineur. Fa menor.
F-moll. F minor.

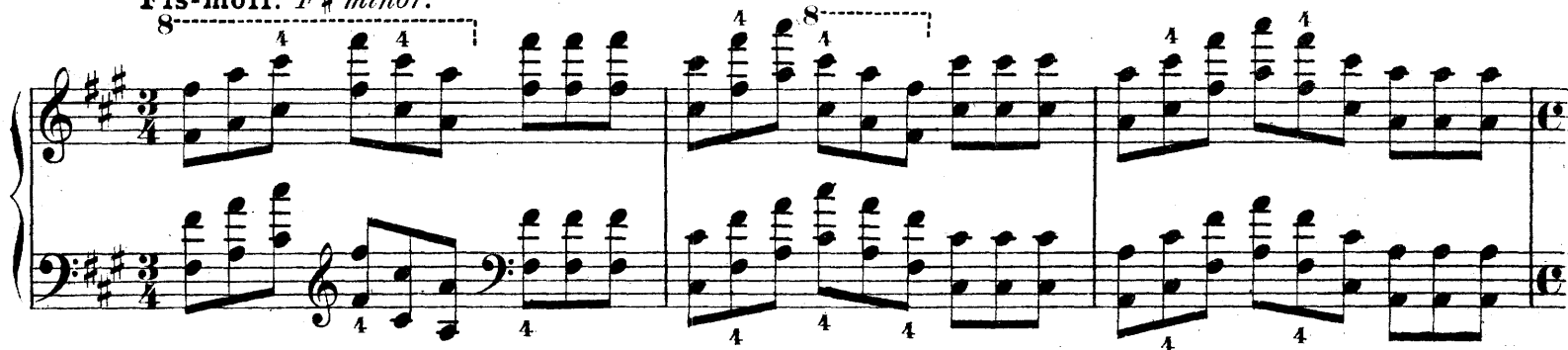


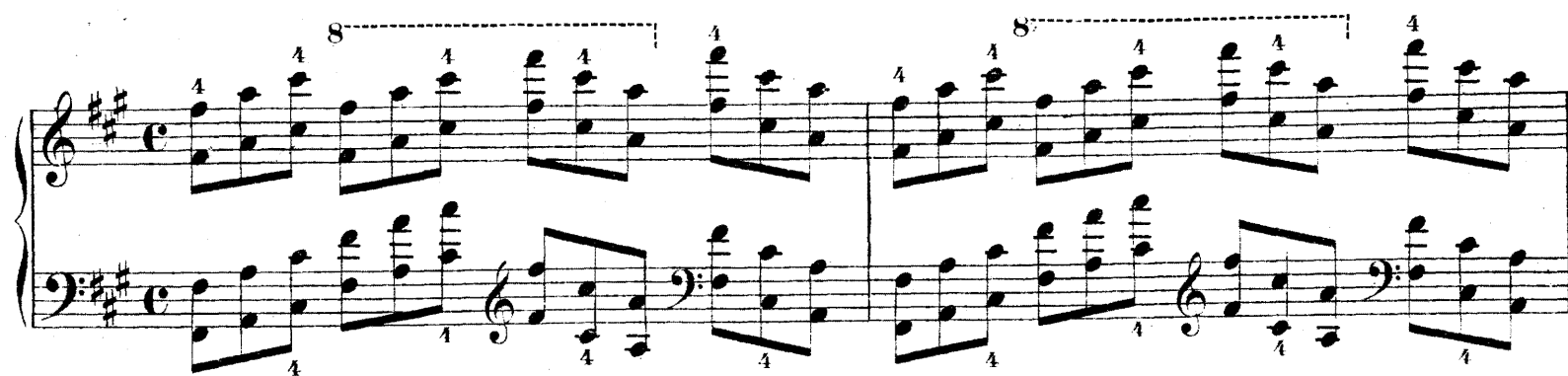


Fa# majeur. Fa# mayor.
Fis-dur. F# major.

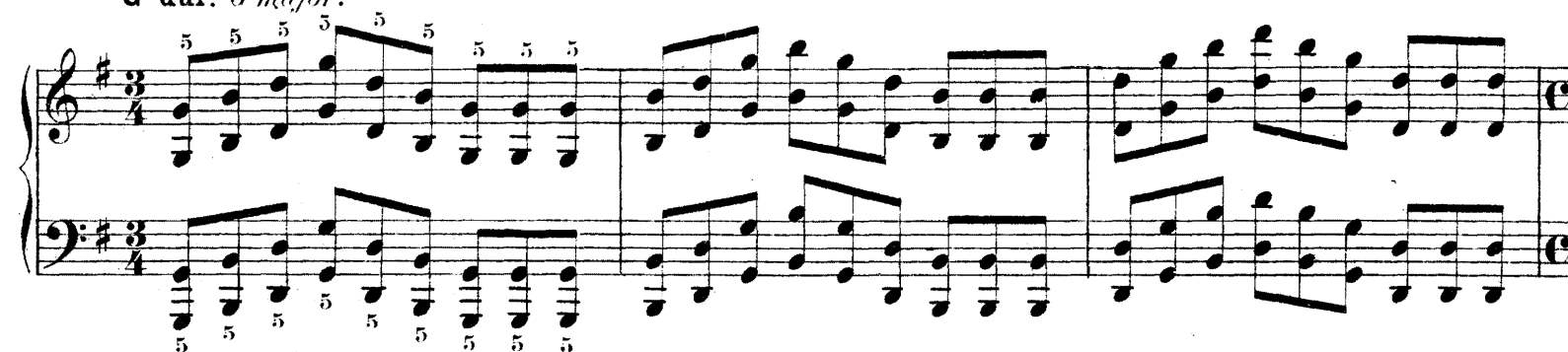


Fa# mineur. Fa# menor.
Fis-moll. F# minor.

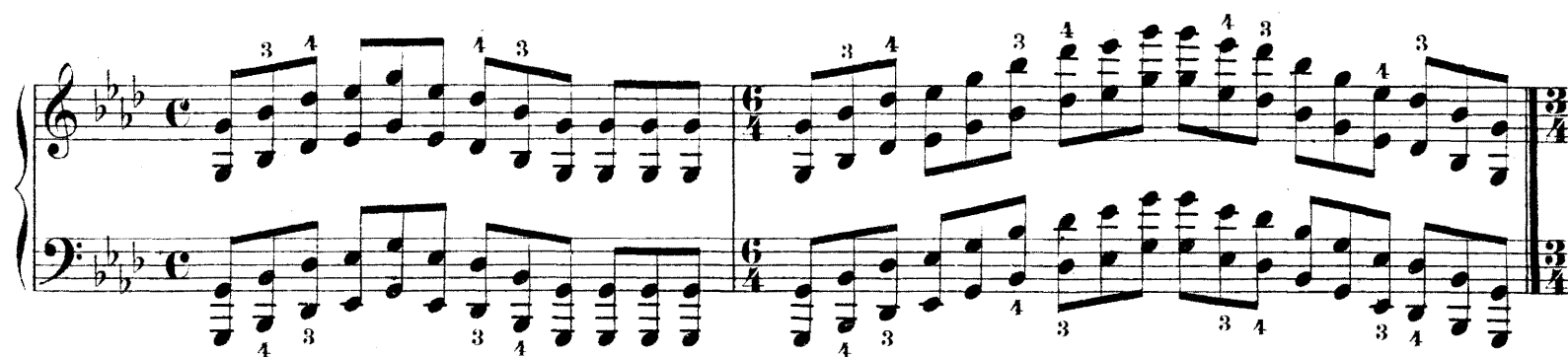
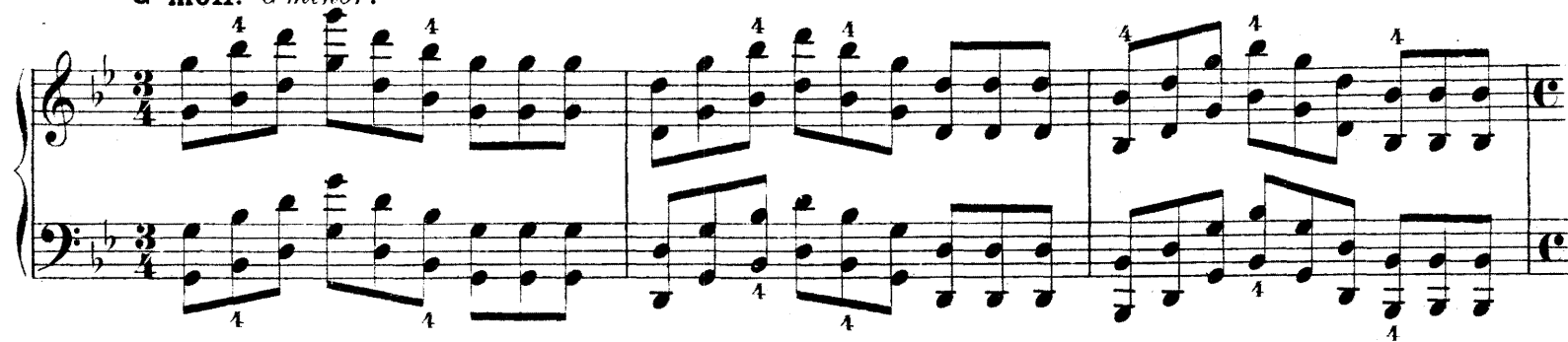




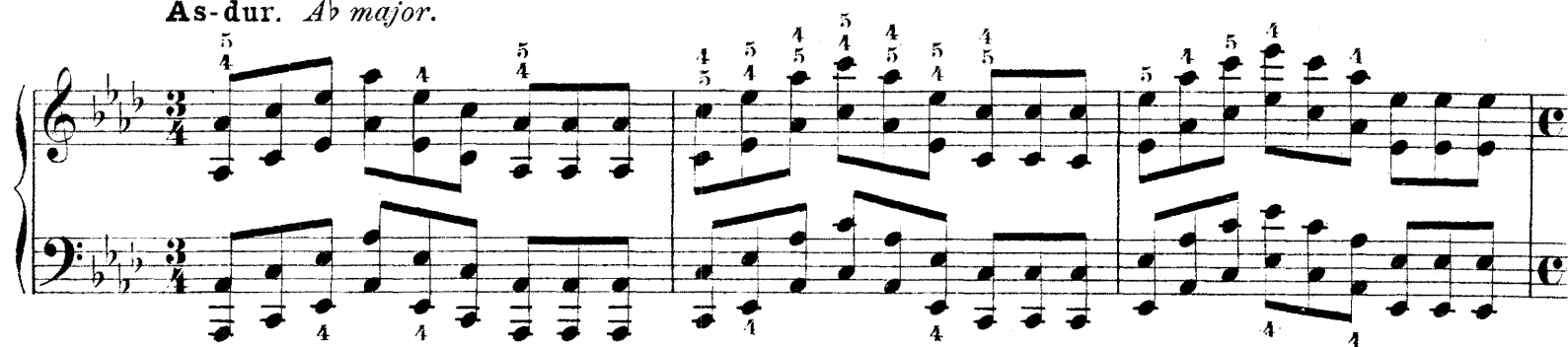
Sol majeur. Sol mayor.
G-dur. G major.



12 *Sol mineur. Sol menor.*
G-moll. G minor.

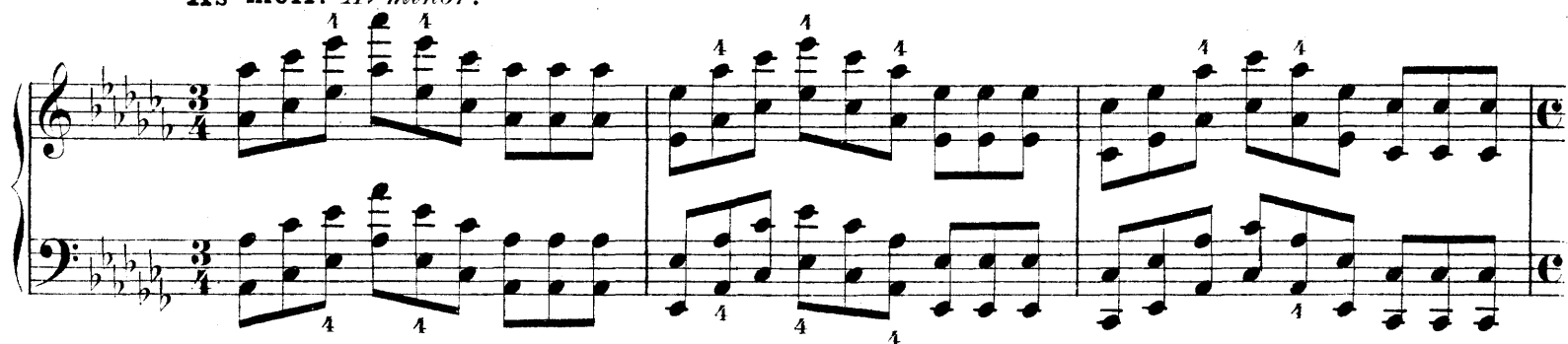


Lab majeur. Lab mayor.
As-dur. Ab major.

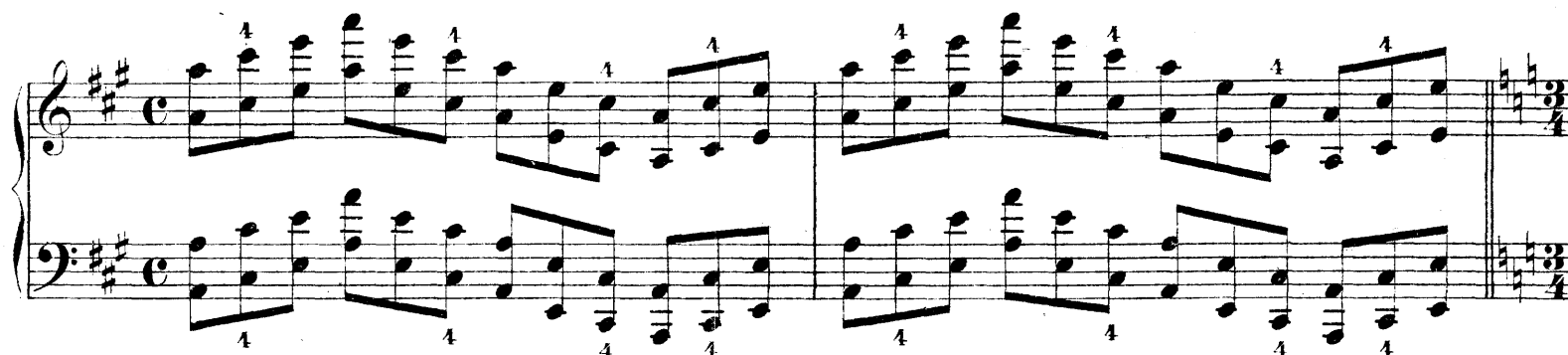
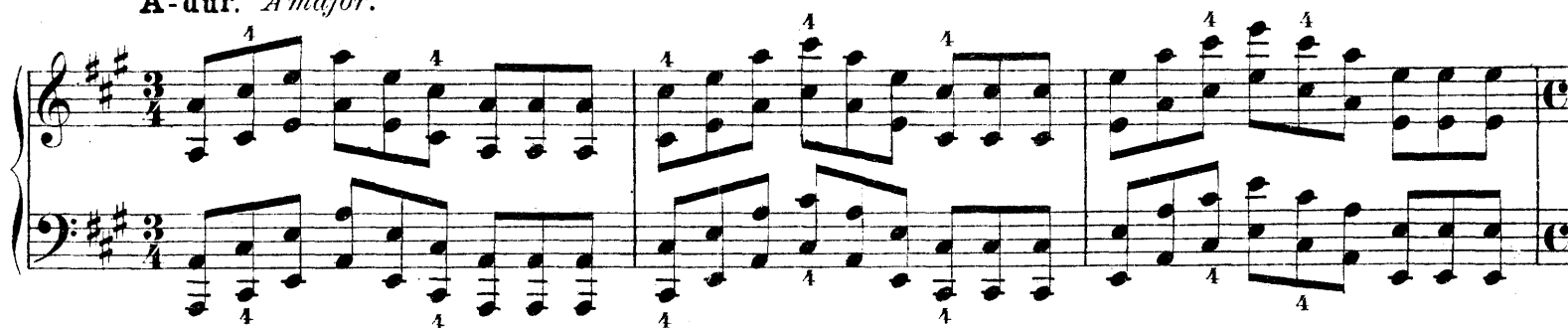




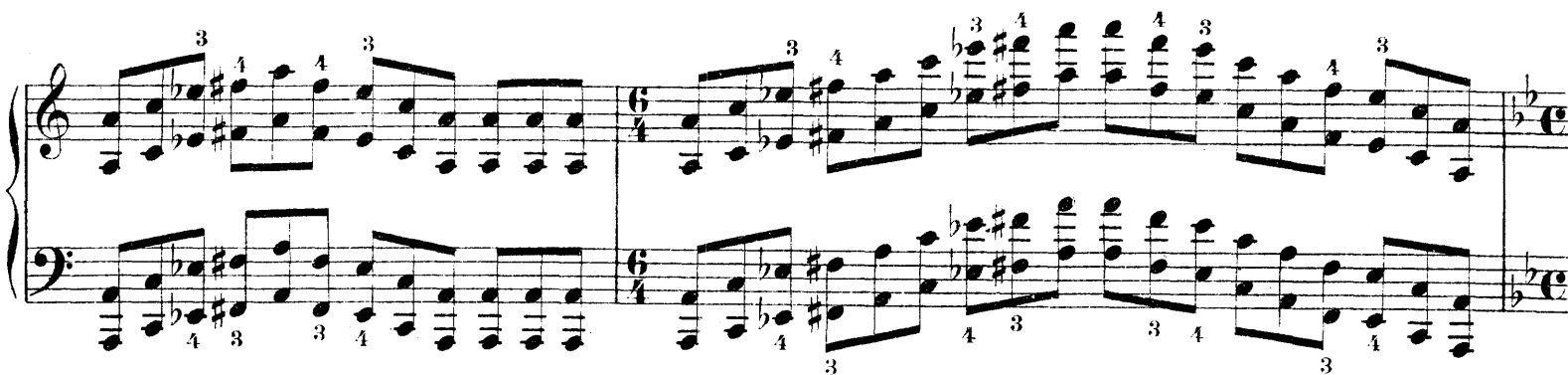
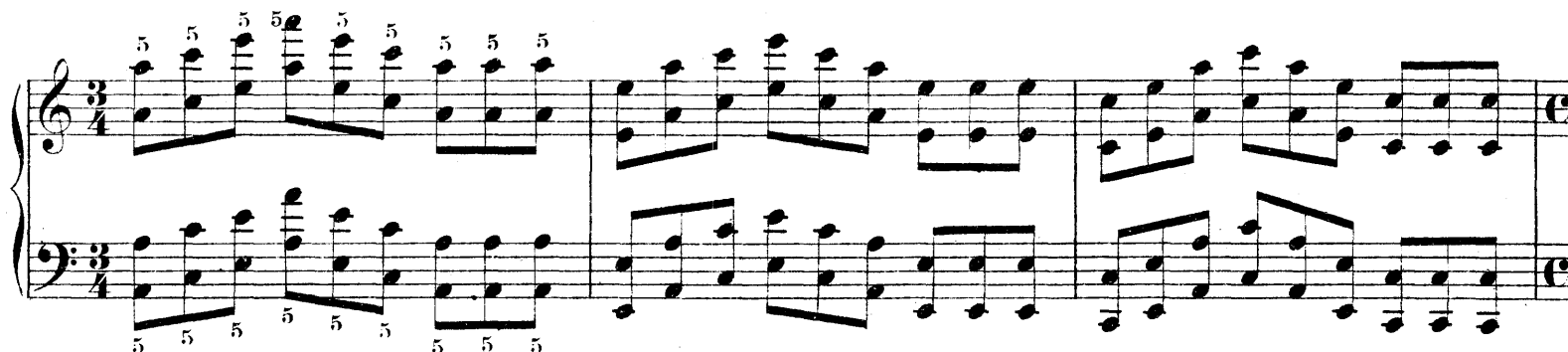
Lab mineur. Lab menor.
As-moll. $A\flat$ minor.



La majeur. La mayor.
A-dur. A mayor.



La mineur. La menor.
A-moll. A minor.

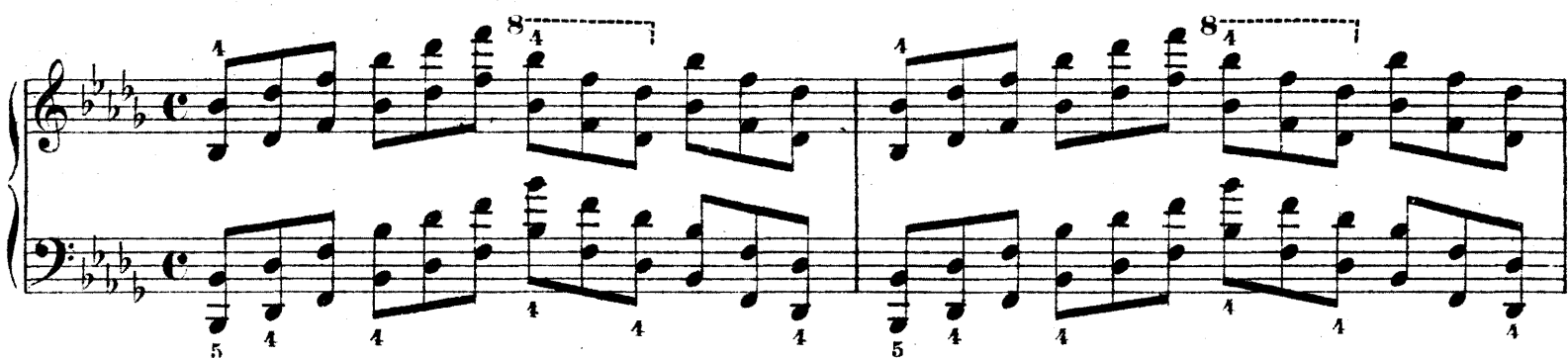
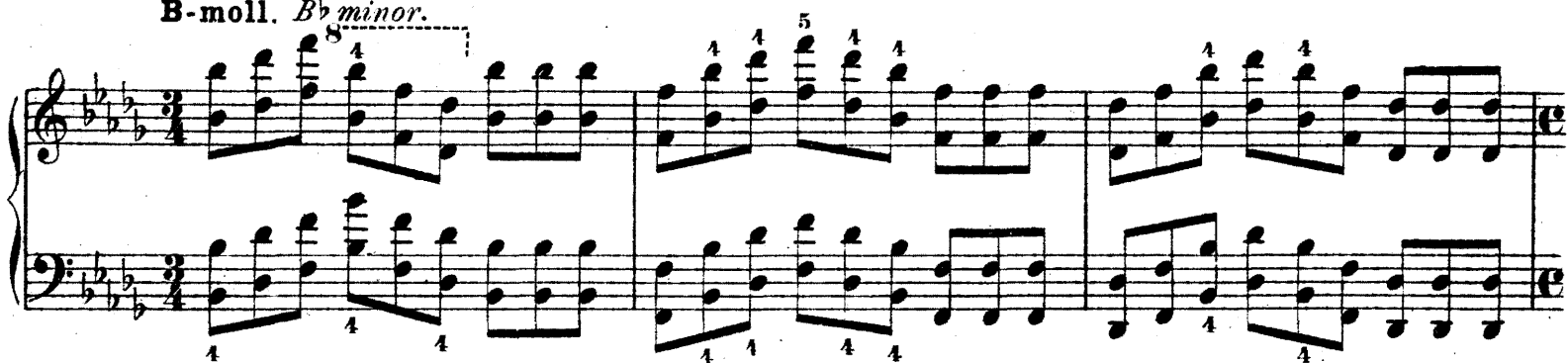




Sib majeur. Sib mayor.
B-dur. B $\flat$ major.

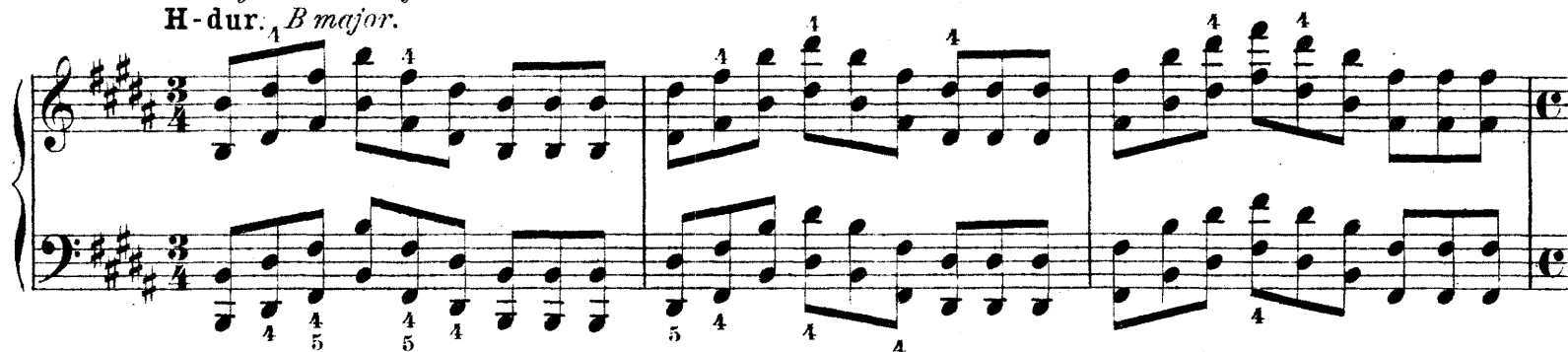


Sib mineur. Sib menor.
B-moll. B $\flat$ minor.

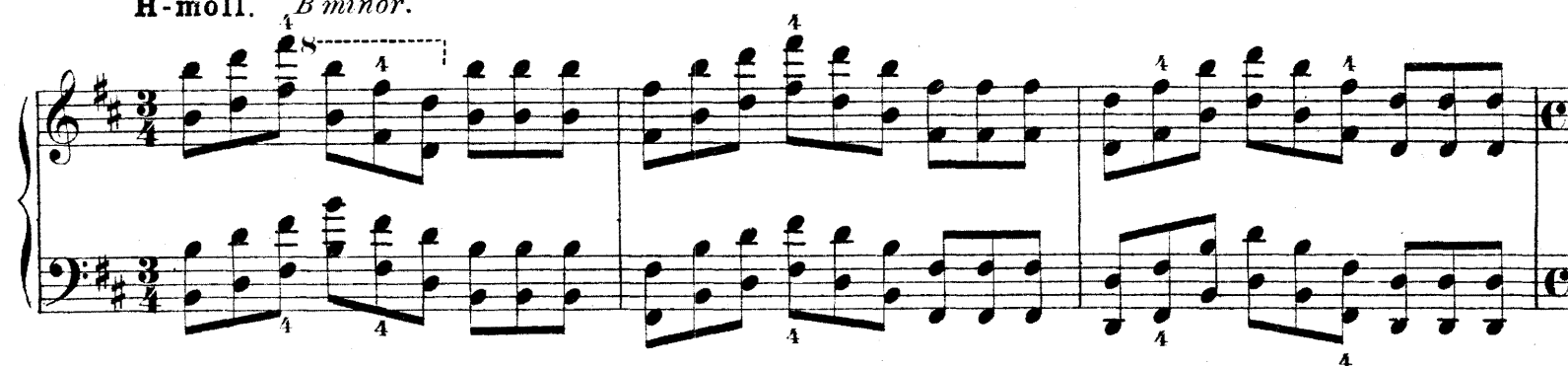


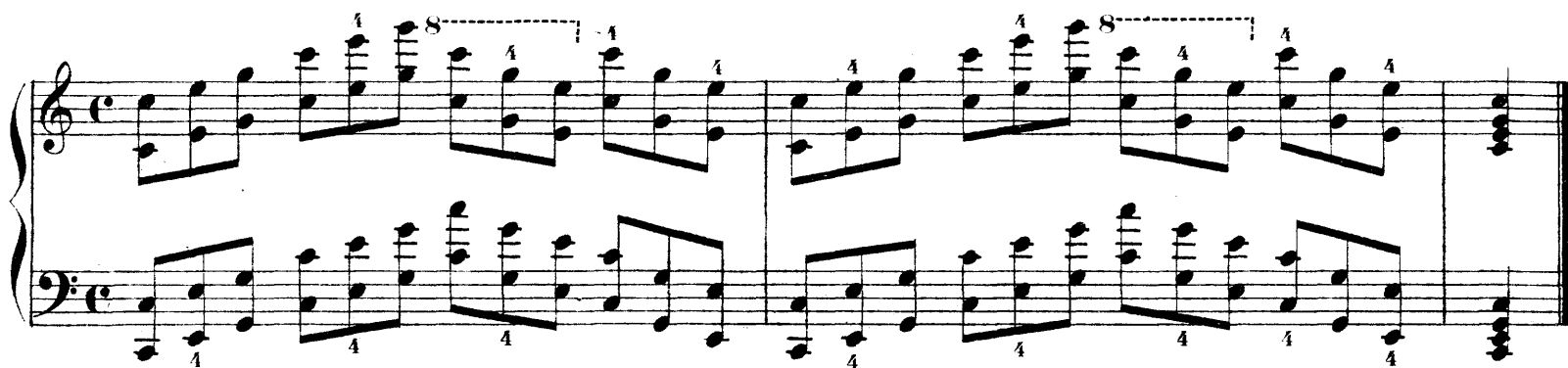
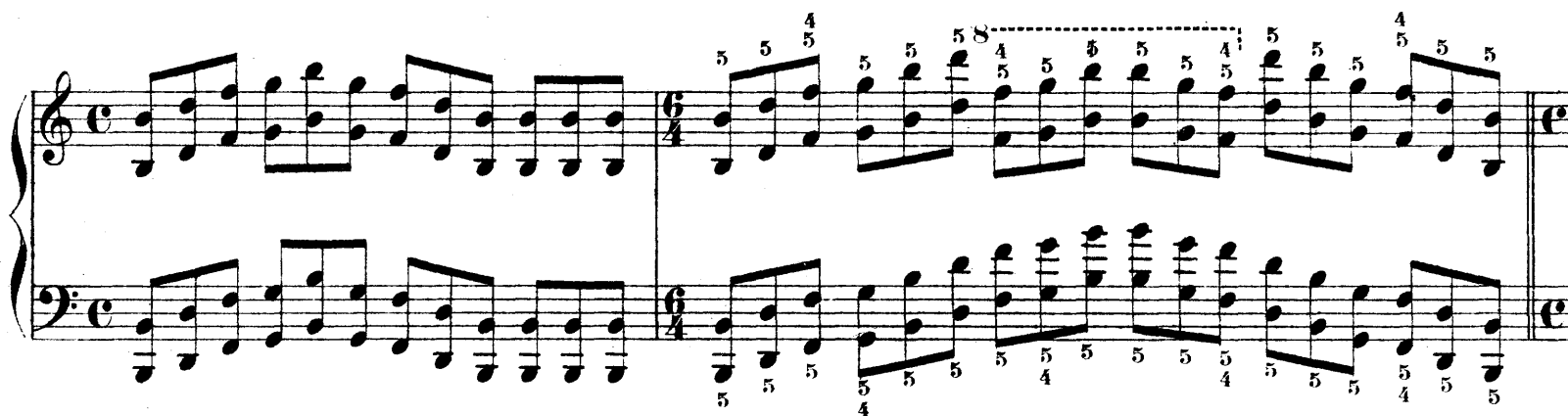
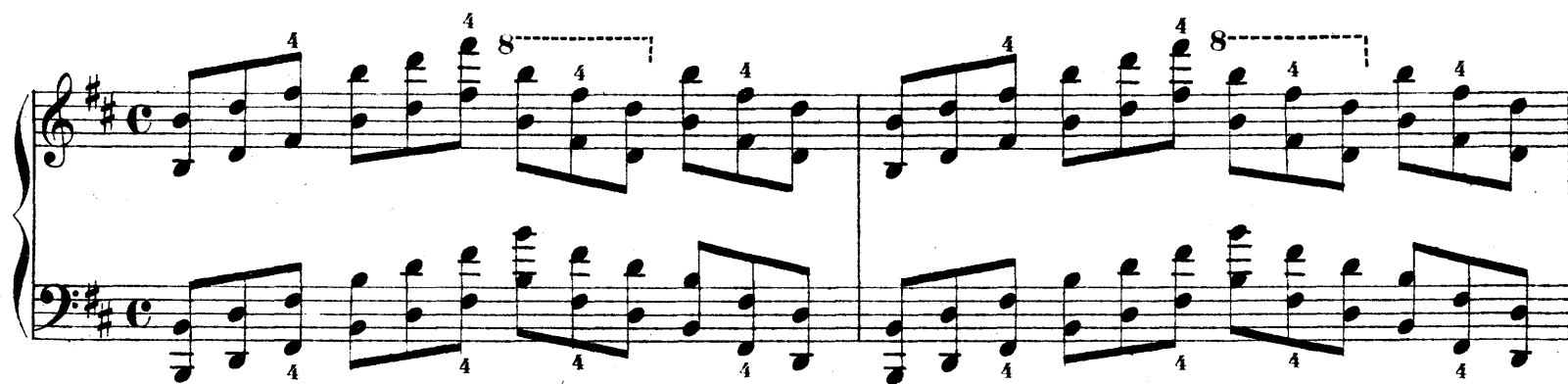


Si majeur. Si mayor.
H-dur. B major.



Si mineur. Si menor.
H-moll. B minor.





Akkord-Übungen.
Exercices d'accords.

Chord-studies.
Ejercicios de acordes.

Ut majeur. Do mayor.
C-dur. C major.

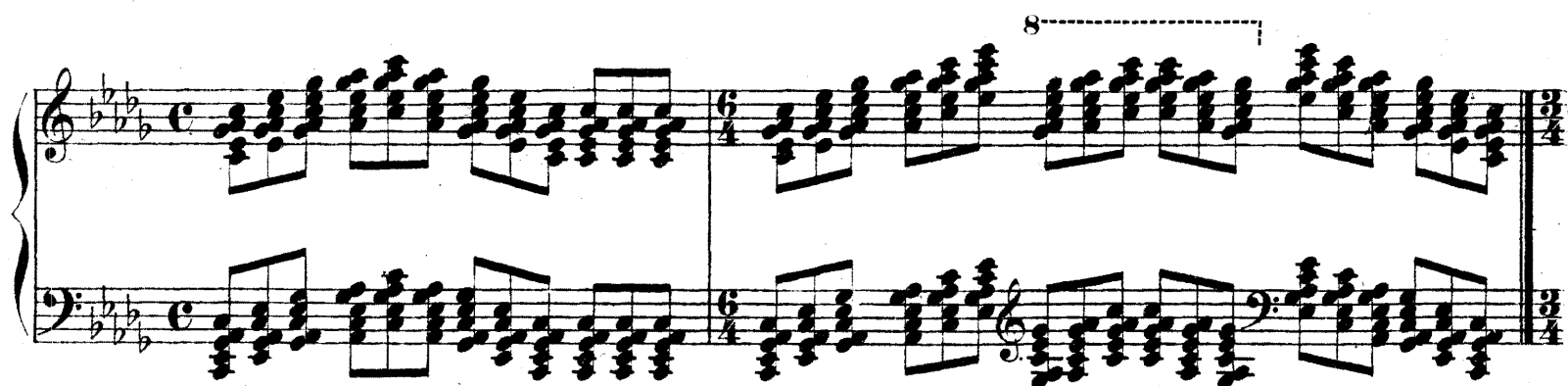
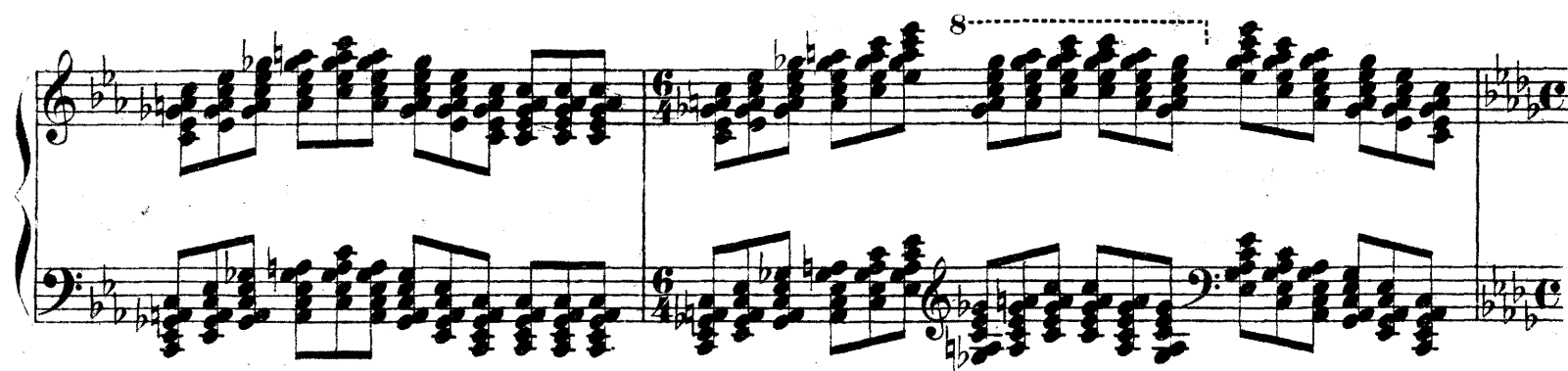
First system of musical notation for C major. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The melody in the treble clef starts on C4 and moves through various chords, with fingerings 3, 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4 indicated. The bass line starts on C3 and moves through various chords, with fingerings 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4 indicated. The system ends with a double bar line and a common time signature 'C'.

Second system of musical notation for C major. It continues the melody and bass line from the first system. The treble clef has fingerings 3, 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4. The bass line has fingerings 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4. The system ends with a double bar line and a common time signature 'C'.

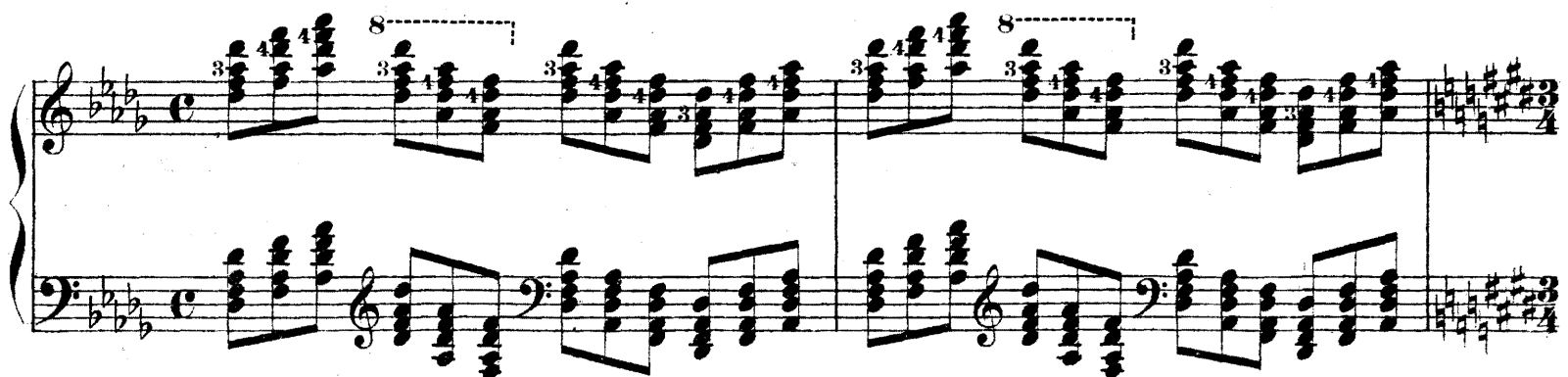
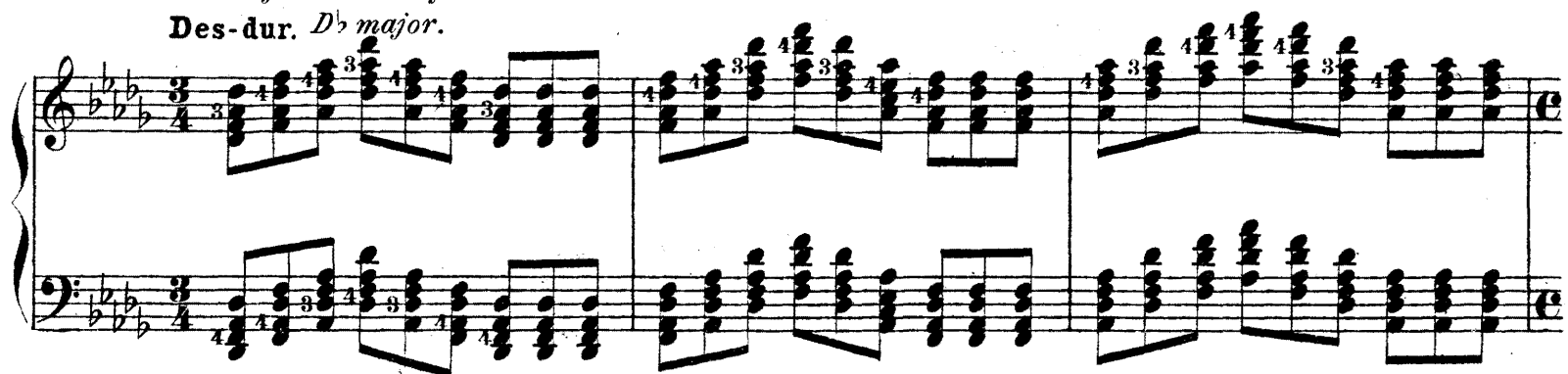
Ut mineur. Do menor.
C-moll. C minor.

First system of musical notation for C minor. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (Bb, Eb) and the time signature is 3/4. The melody in the treble clef starts on C4 and moves through various chords, with fingerings 3, 4, 3, 3, 4, 3, 4 indicated. The bass line starts on C3 and moves through various chords, with fingerings 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4 indicated. The system ends with a double bar line and a common time signature 'C'.

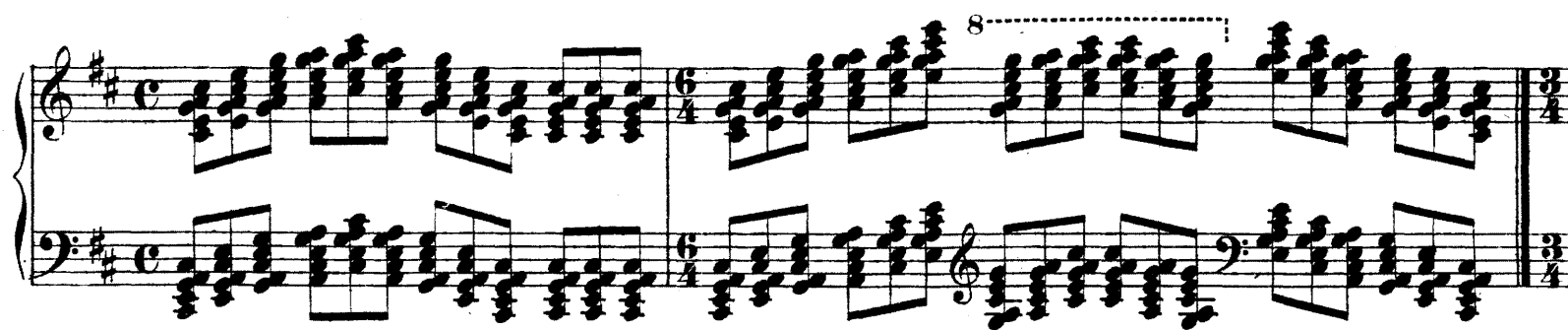
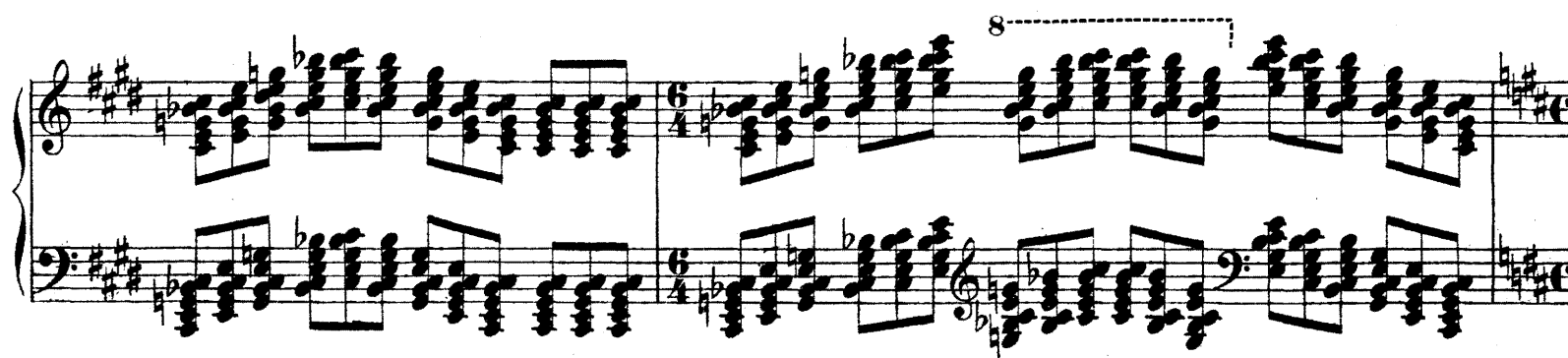
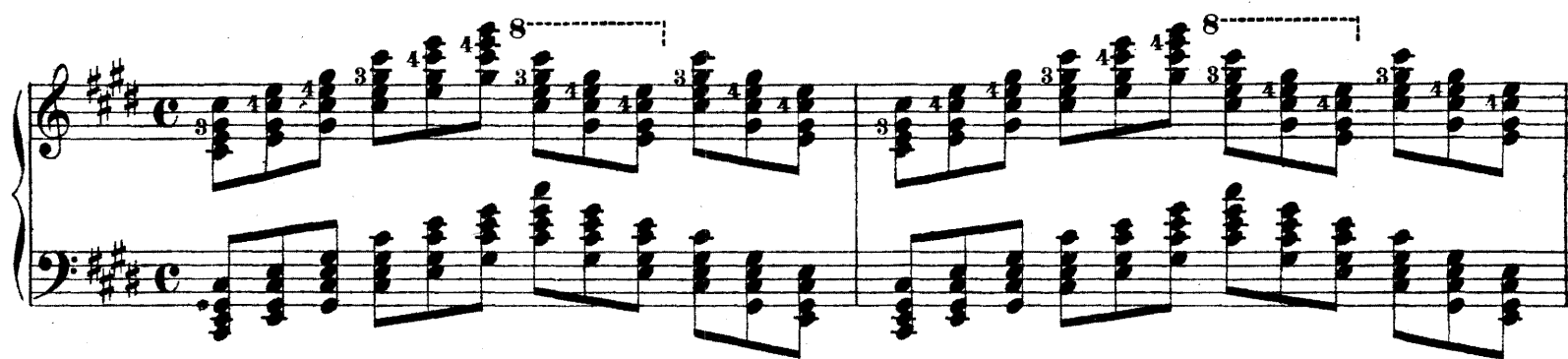
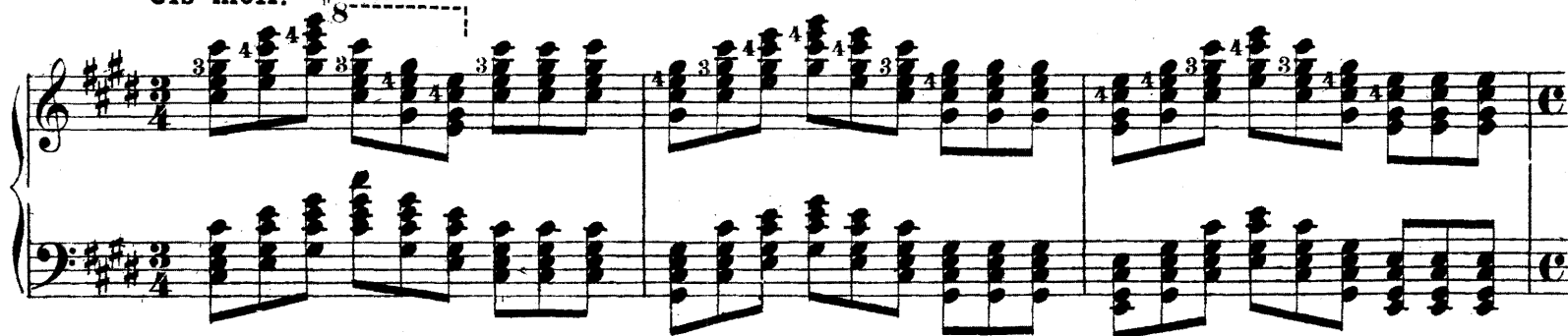
Second system of musical notation for C minor. It continues the melody and bass line from the first system. The treble clef has fingerings 3, 4, 3, 3, 4, 3, 4. The bass line has fingerings 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4. The system ends with a double bar line and a common time signature 'C'.



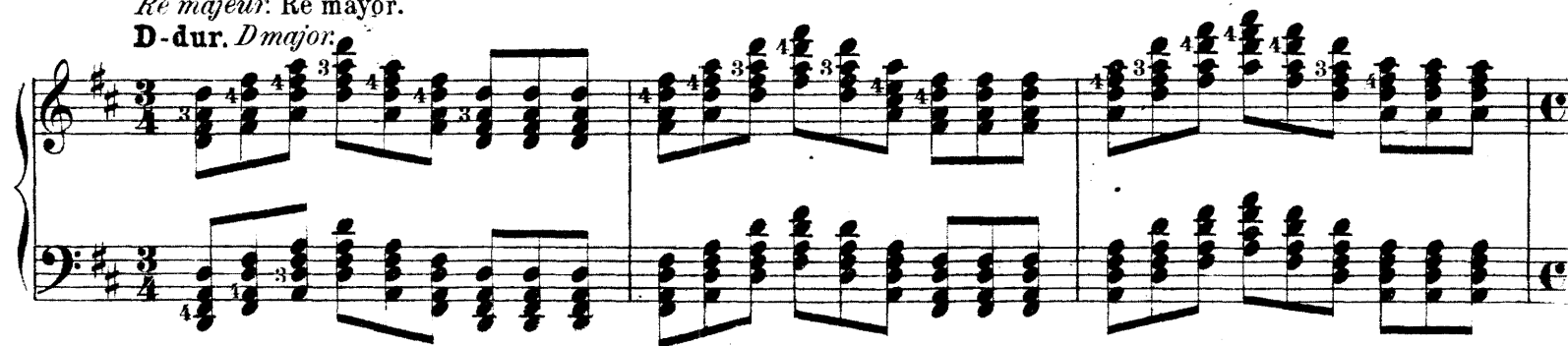
Réb majeur. Reb mayor.
Des-dur. D^b major.



Ut# mineur. Do# menor.
Gis-moll. C# minor.



Ré majeur. Re mayor.
D-dur. D major.



First system of the musical score. The treble and bass staves are in 3/4 time. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features complex chords and triplets, with an 8-measure rest indicated by a dashed line and the number 8.

Ré mineur. Re menor.
D-moll. D minor.

Second system of the musical score. The treble and bass staves are in 3/4 time. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The music continues with complex chords and triplets, with an 8-measure rest indicated by a dashed line and the number 8.

Third system of the musical score. The treble and bass staves are in 3/4 time. The key signature is one flat (Bb). The music continues with complex chords and triplets, with an 8-measure rest indicated by a dashed line and the number 8.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble and bass staves are in 3/4 time. The key signature is two flats (Bb, Eb). The music continues with complex chords and triplets, with an 8-measure rest indicated by a dashed line and the number 8.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble and bass staves are in 3/4 time. The key signature is two flats (Bb, Eb). The music continues with complex chords and triplets, with an 8-measure rest indicated by a dashed line and the number 8.

Es-dur.

E^b major

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a piano introduction and a vocal melody. The piano introduction is in 3/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody is written in a single staff with a treble clef. The lyrics are written below the notes. The score includes a piano introduction and a vocal melody. The piano introduction is in 3/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody is written in a single staff with a treble clef. The lyrics are written below the notes. The score includes a piano introduction and a vocal melody.

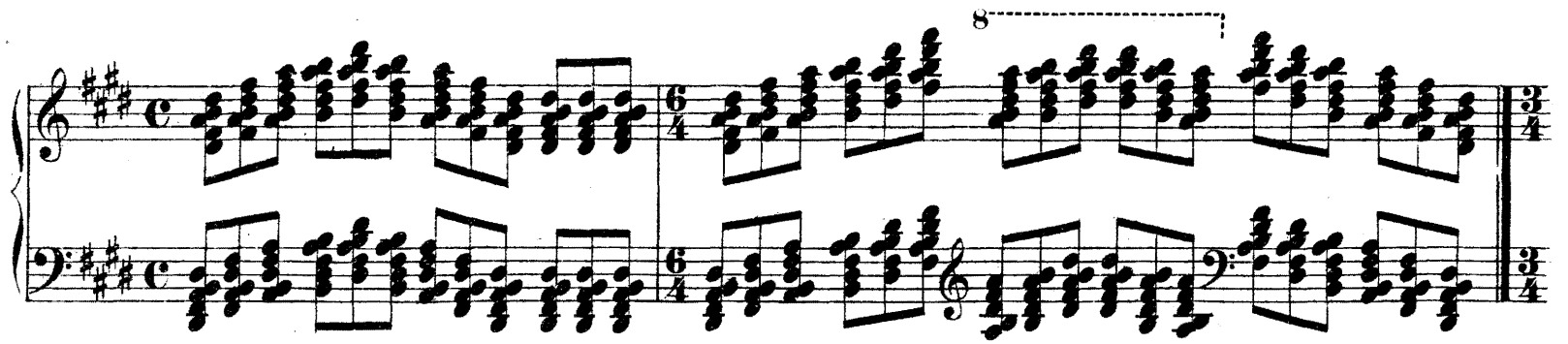
Mib mineur. Mib menor.

Es-moll. *E^b minor.*

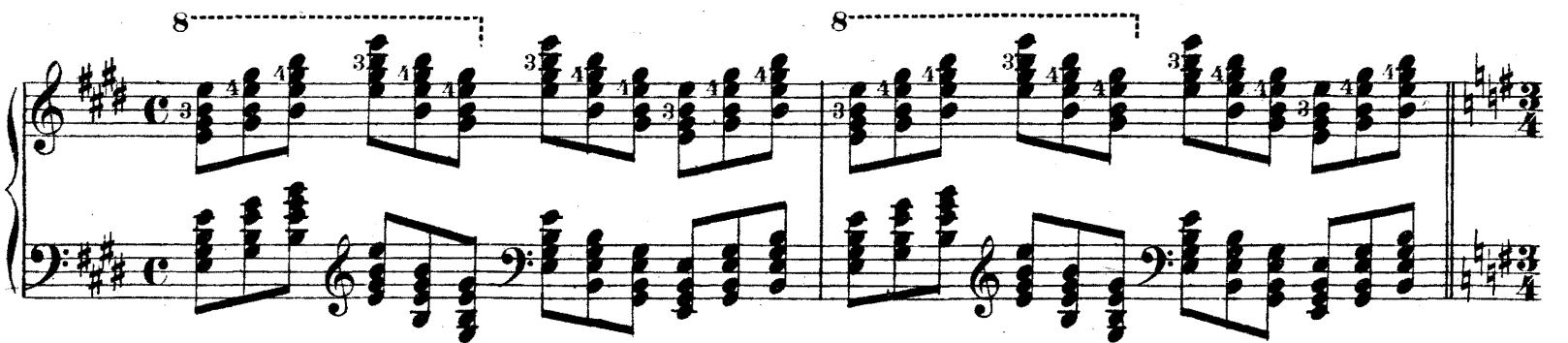
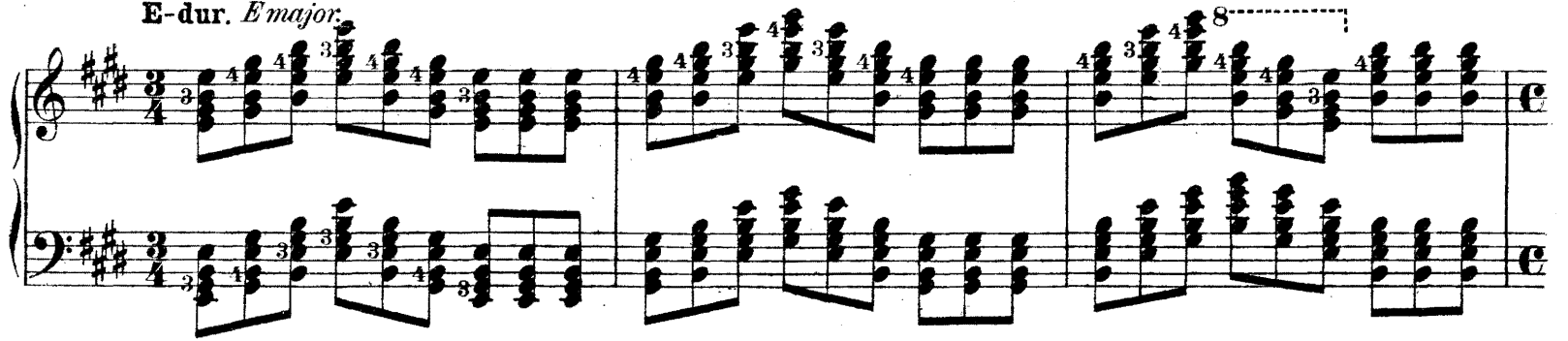
A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The piano part features a prominent bass line with many triplets and a melody in the right hand. The voice part has a melody with many triplets and a final line of music. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second system begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The score is written in a style typical of early 20th-century sheet music.

[illegible]

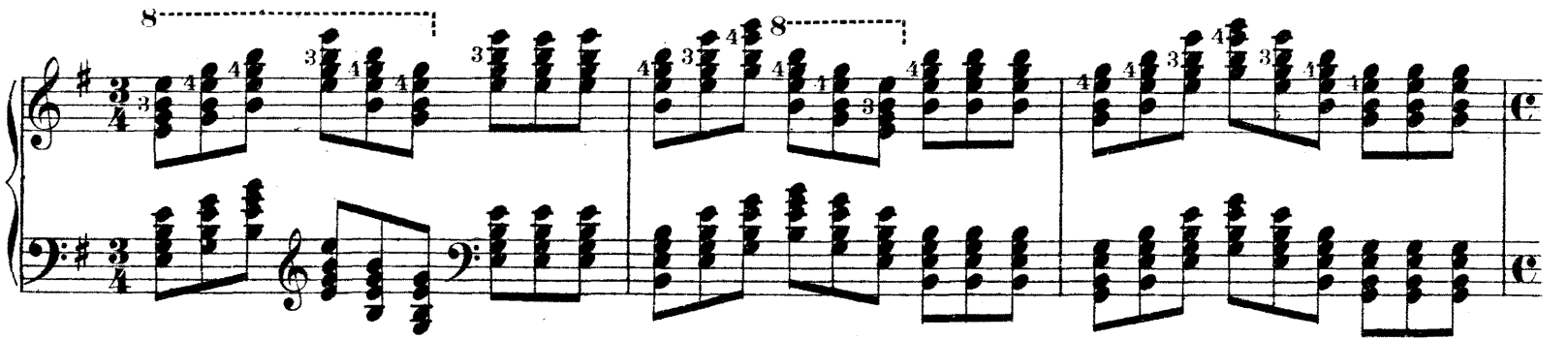
A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is on a single staff with a treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is on two staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 6/8. The music features a melody with many beamed eighth notes, suggesting a lively, folk-like character. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both hands. The score includes a repeat sign with first and second endings. The first ending is marked with a bracket and the number 8, indicating an eighth note. The second ending is marked with a bracket and the number 1, indicating a quarter note. The score ends with a double bar line.

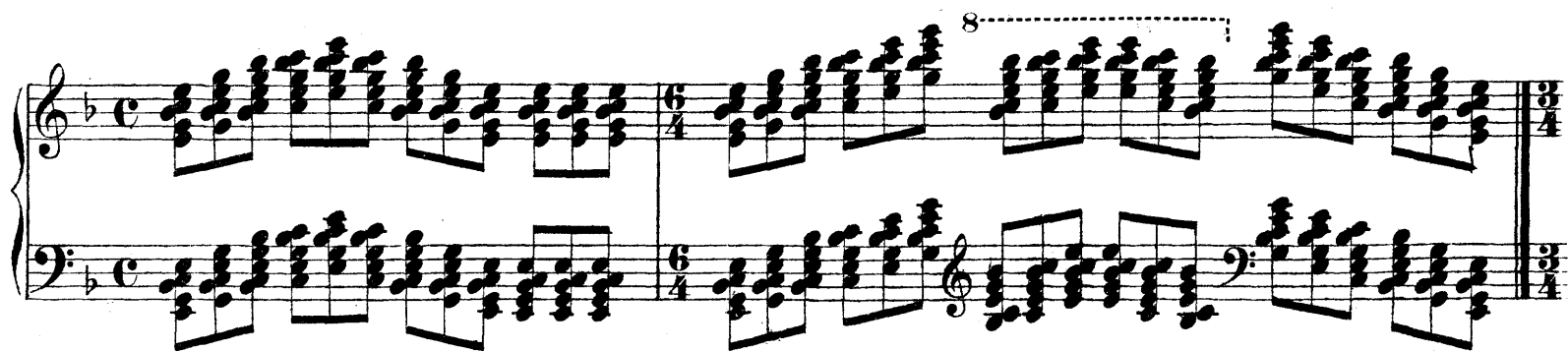


Mi majeur. Mi mayor.
E-dur. E major.

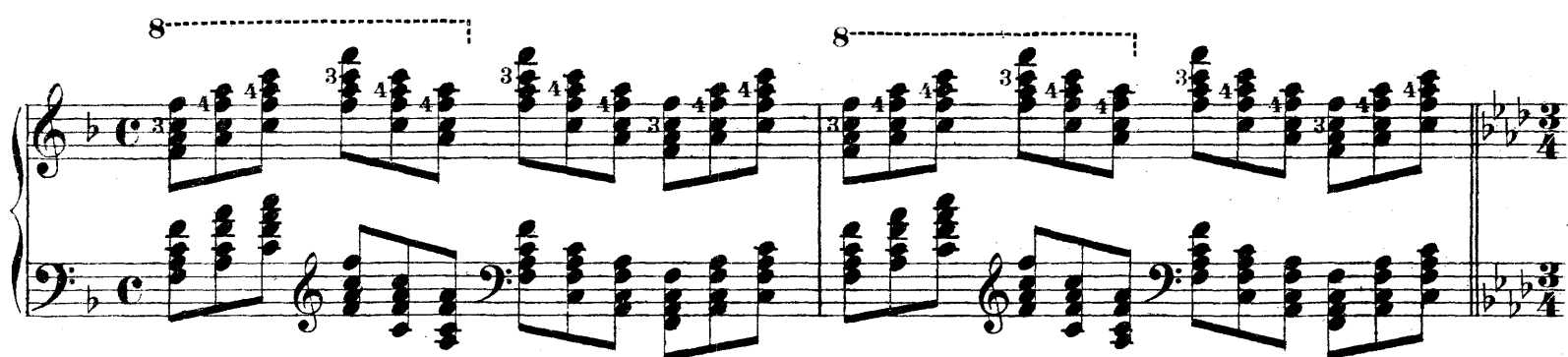
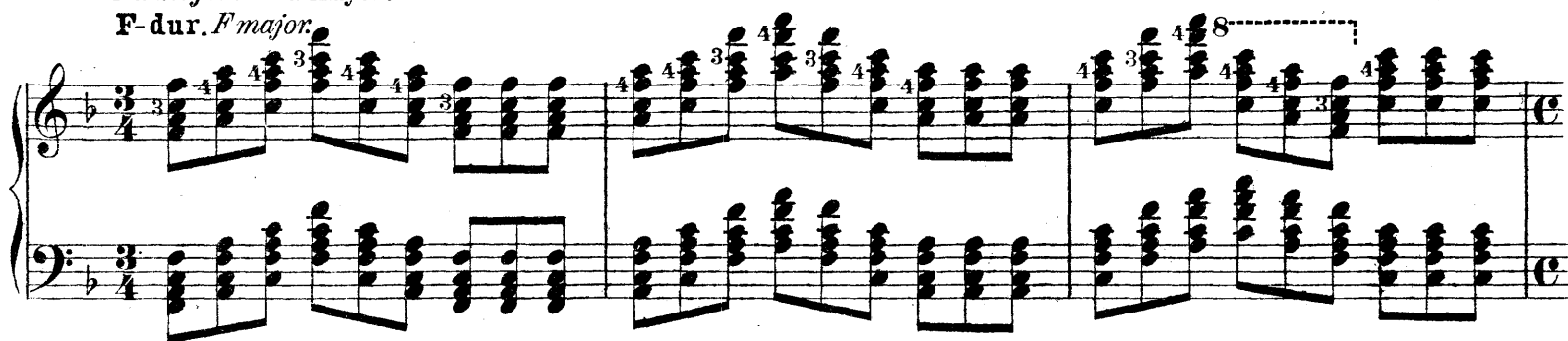


Mi mineur. Mi menor.
E-moll. E minor.

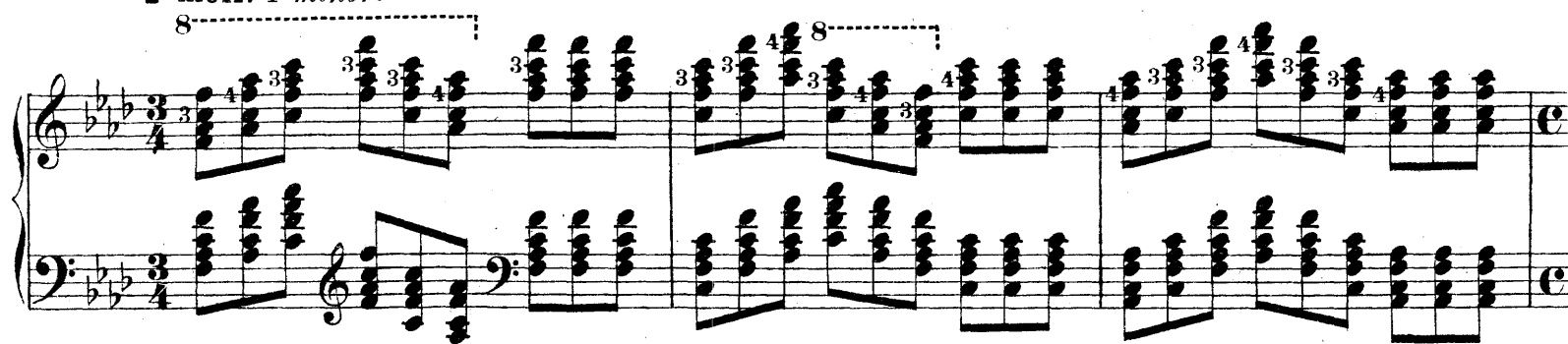


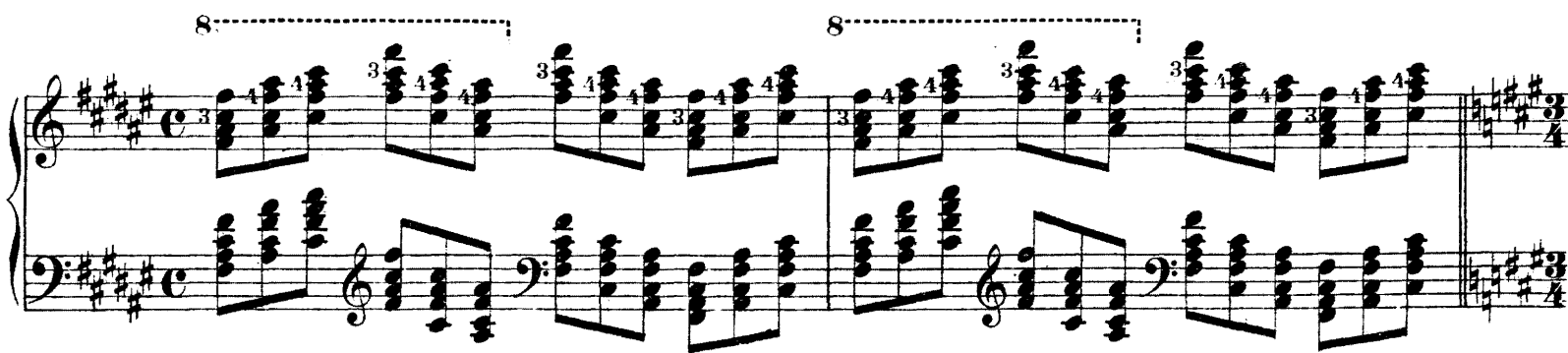
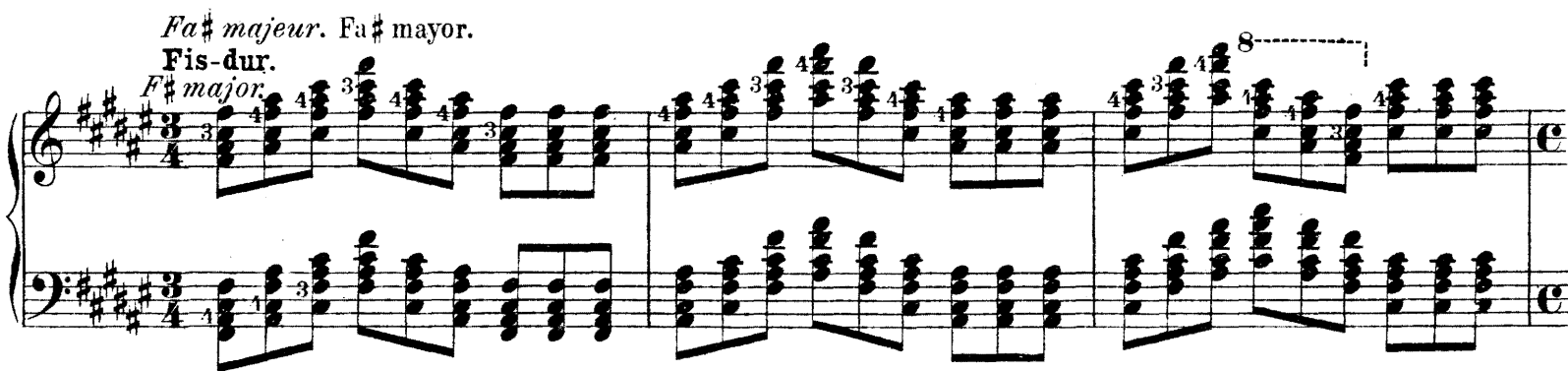
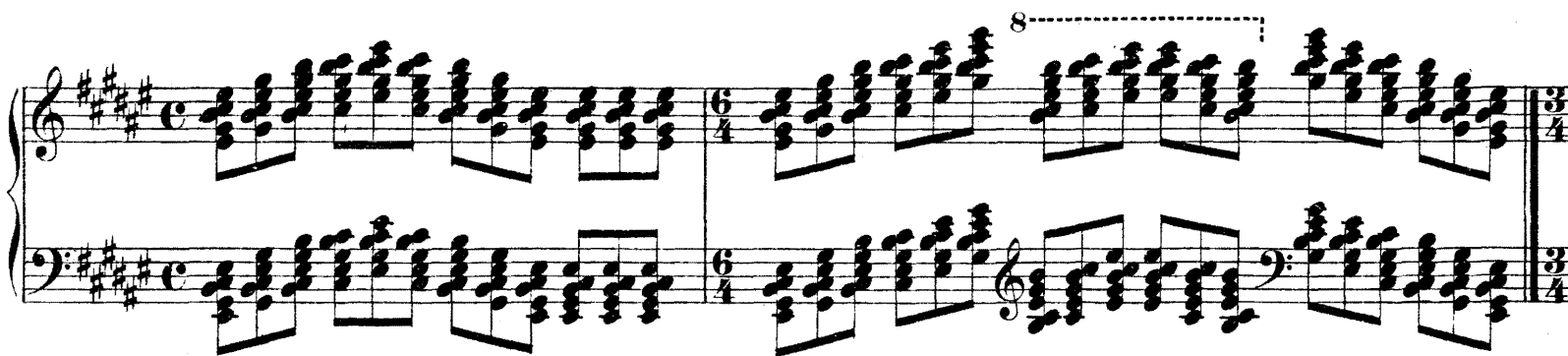
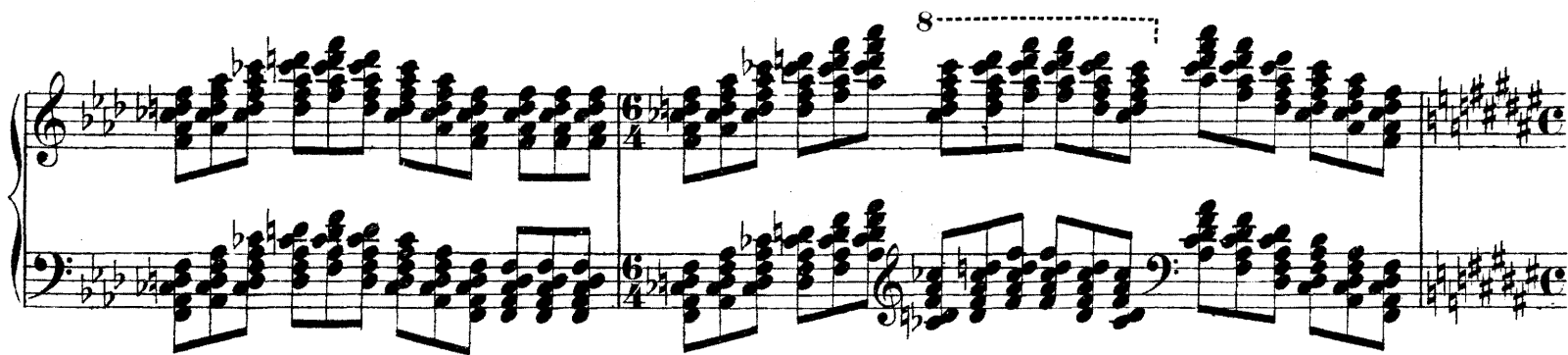
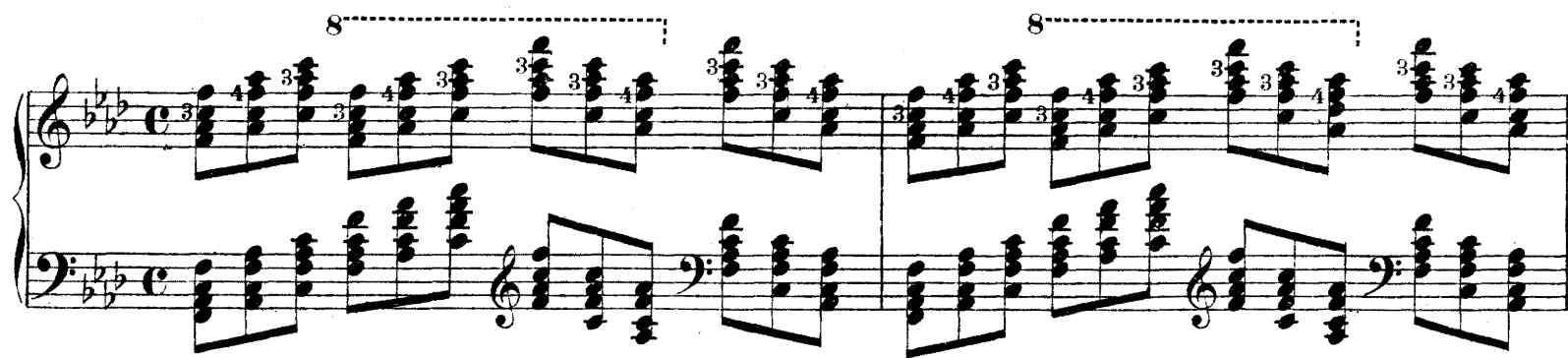


Fa majeur. Fa mayor.
F-dur. F major.



Fa mineur. Fa menor.
F-moll. F minor.

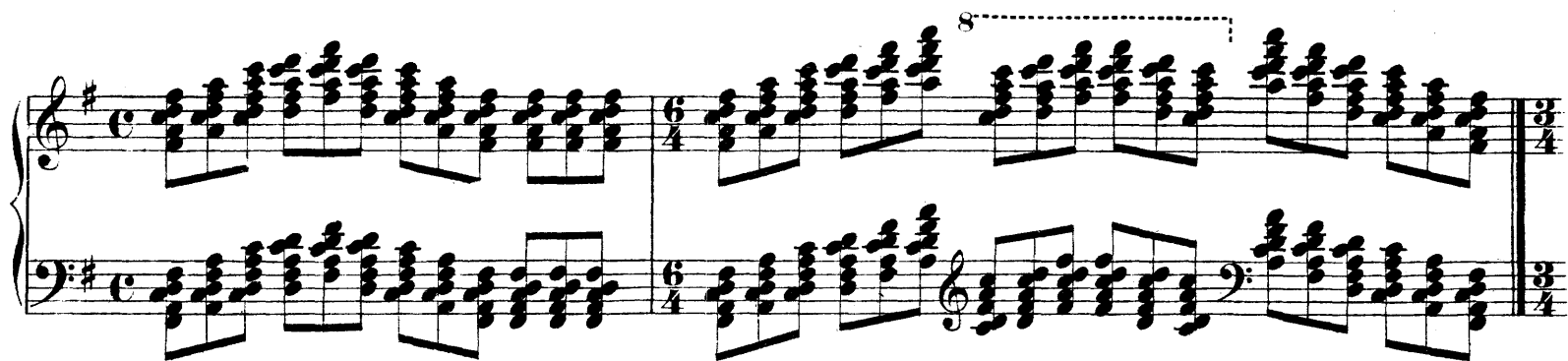
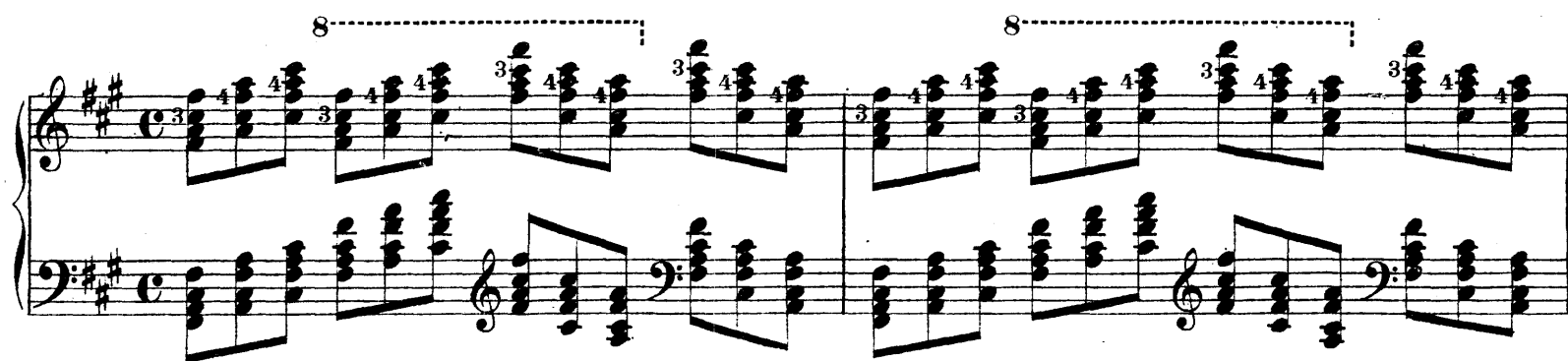
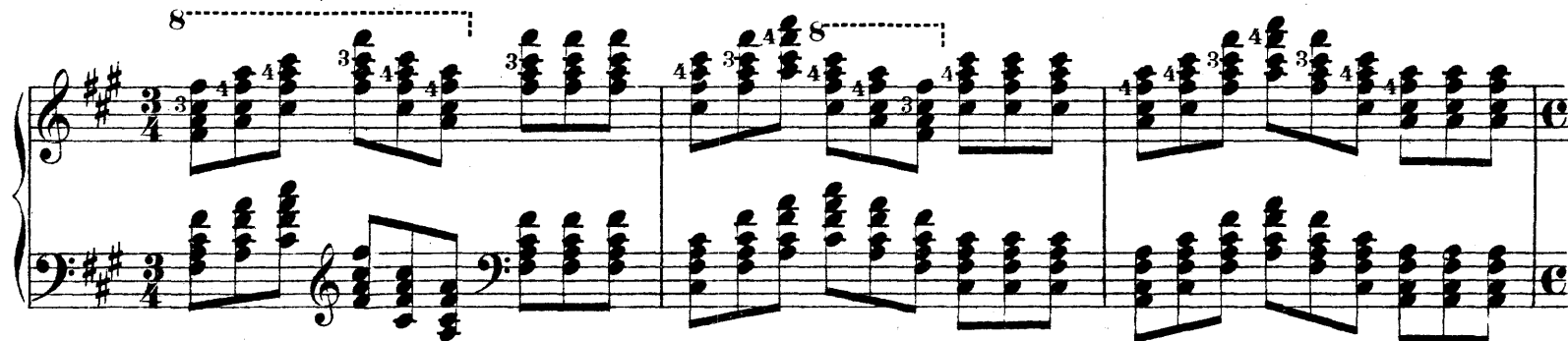
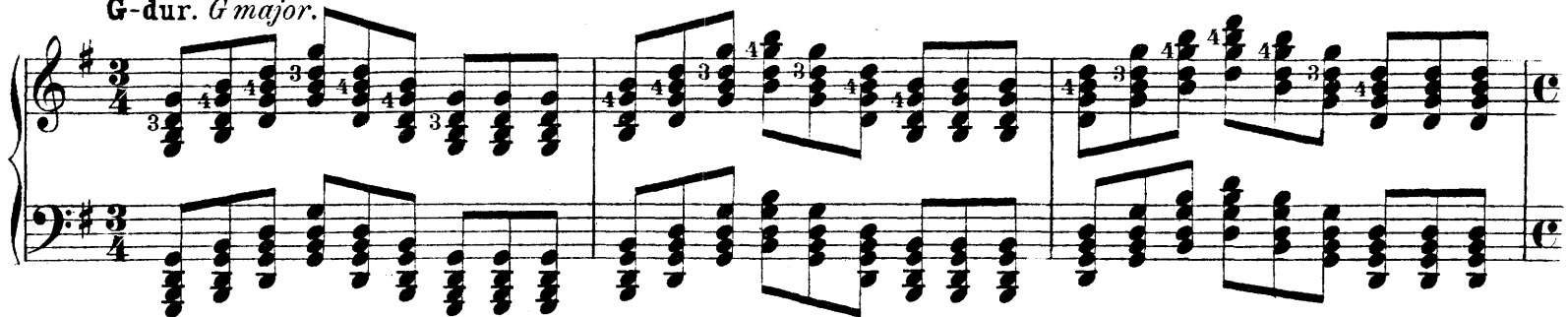




Fa# majeur. Fa# mayor.

Fis-dur.

F# major.

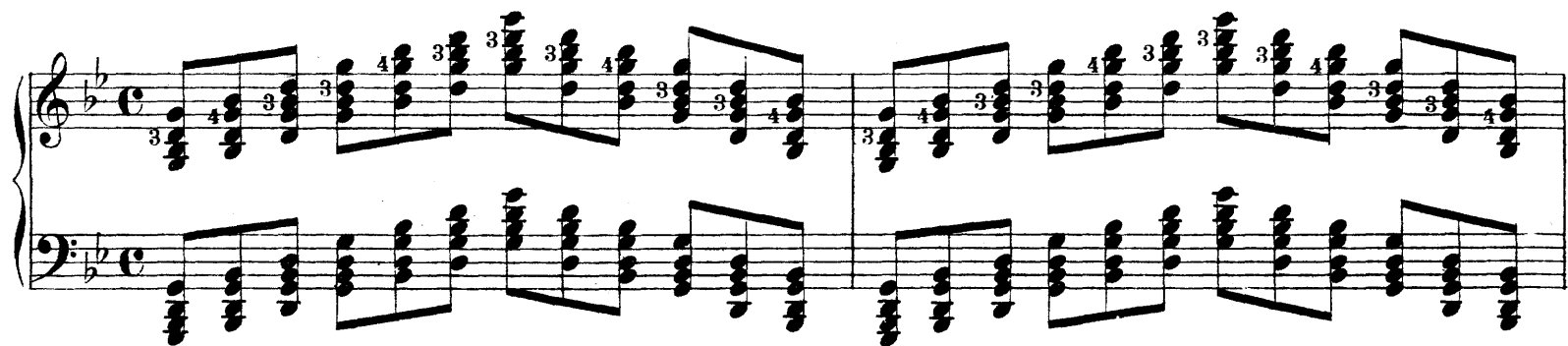
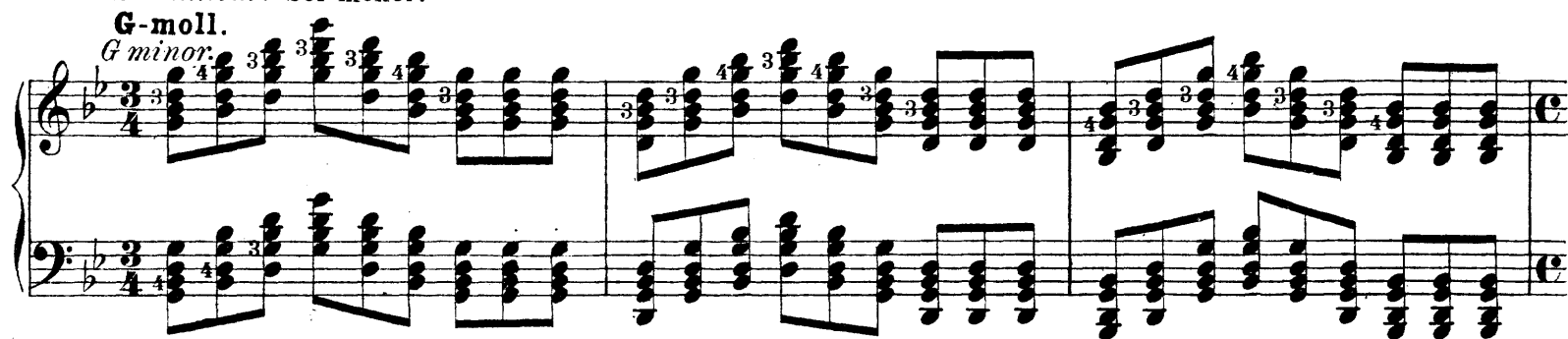
*Sol majeur. Sol mayor.*
G-dur. G major.



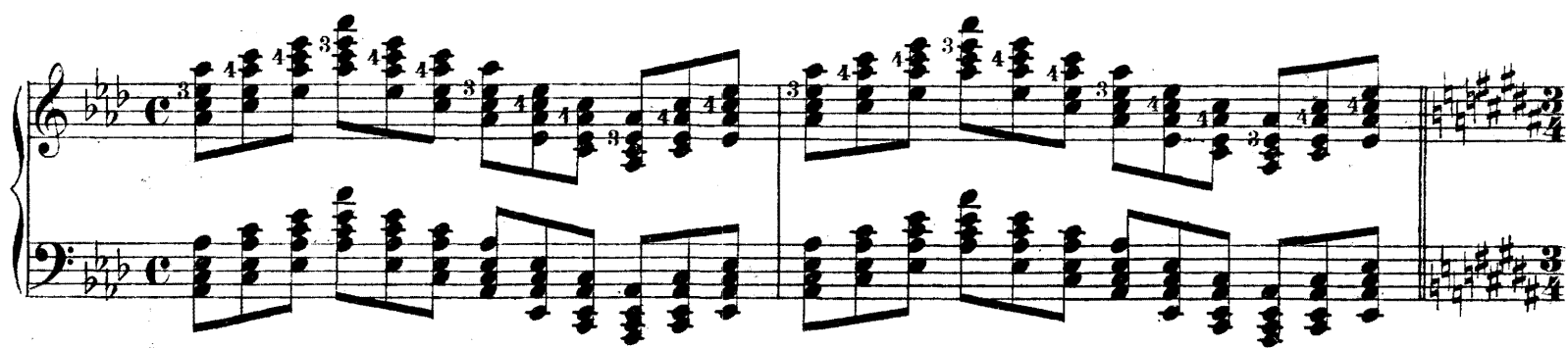
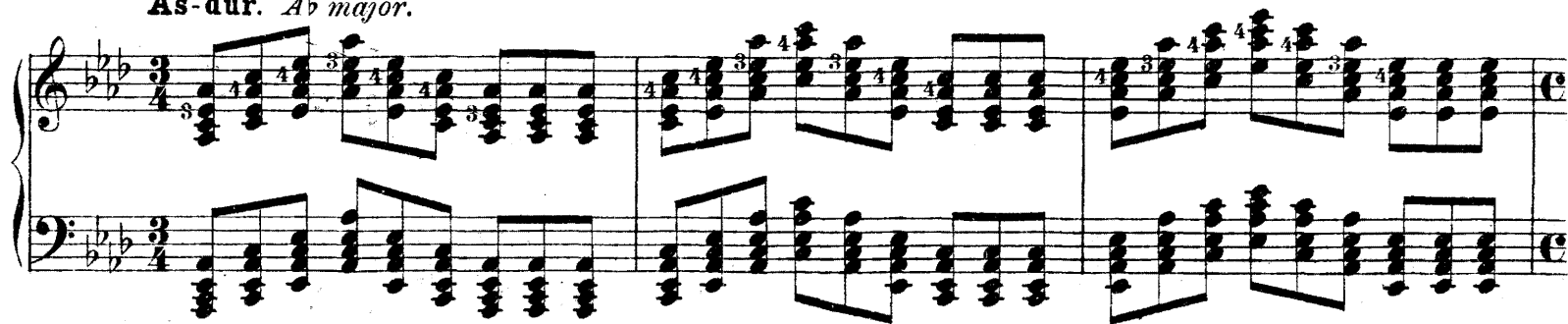
Sol mineur. Sol menor.

G-moll.

G minor.

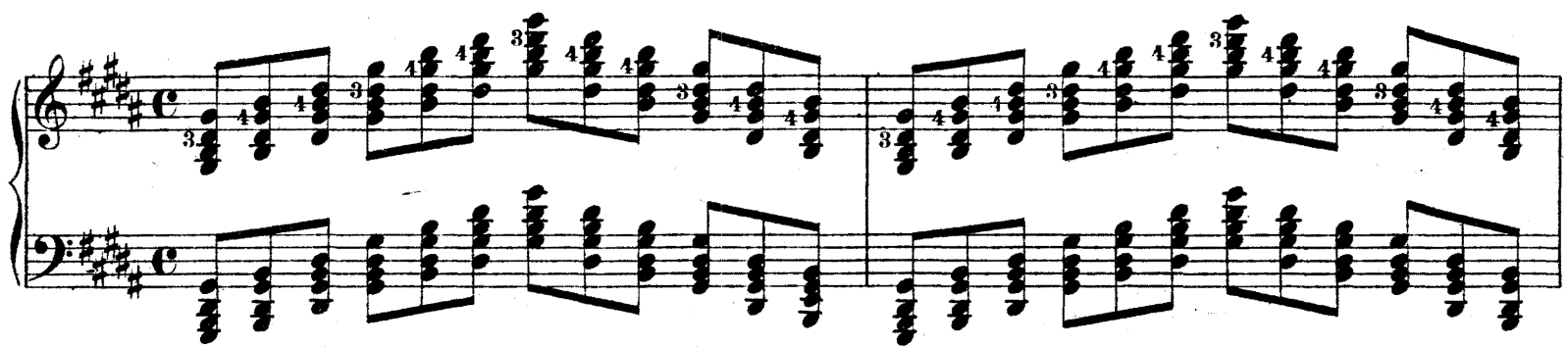


Lab majeur. Lab mayor.
As-dur. A♭ major.



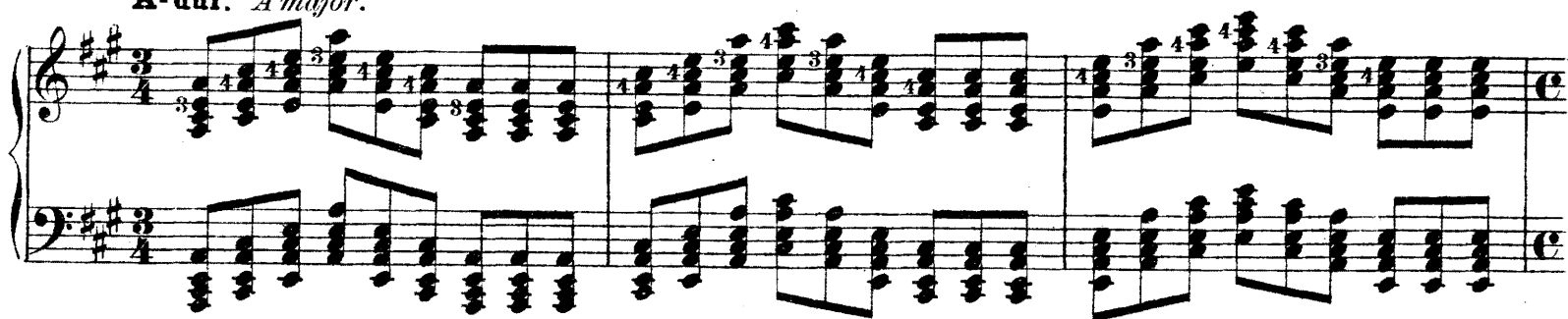
Sol# mineur. Sol# menor.
Gis-moll.

G# minor.

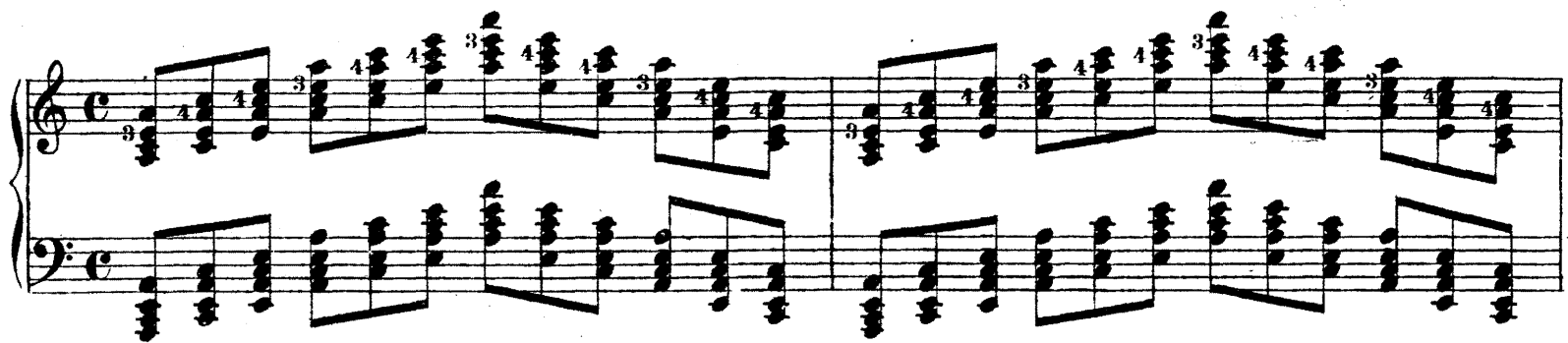
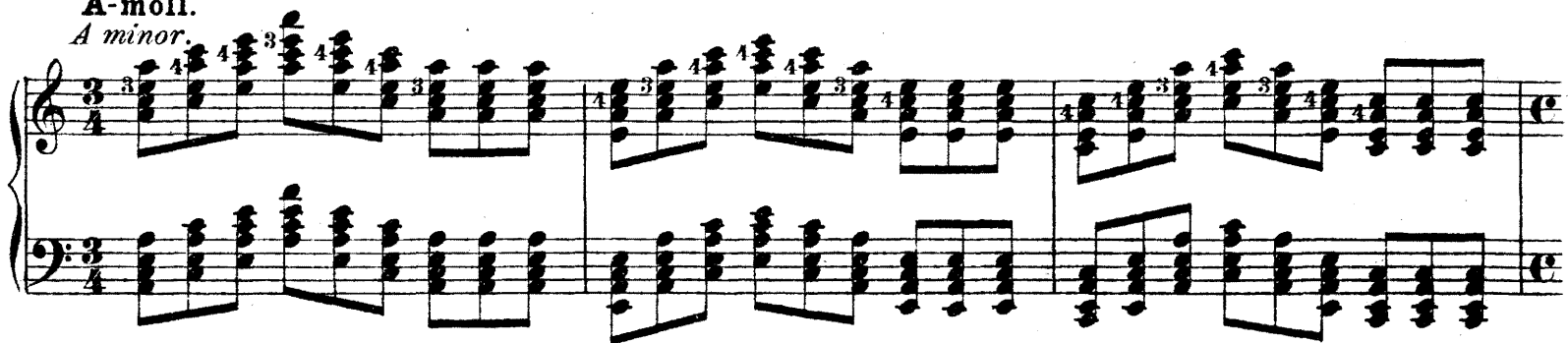




La majeur. La mayor.
A-dur. A major.



La mineur. La menor.
A-moll.
A minor.

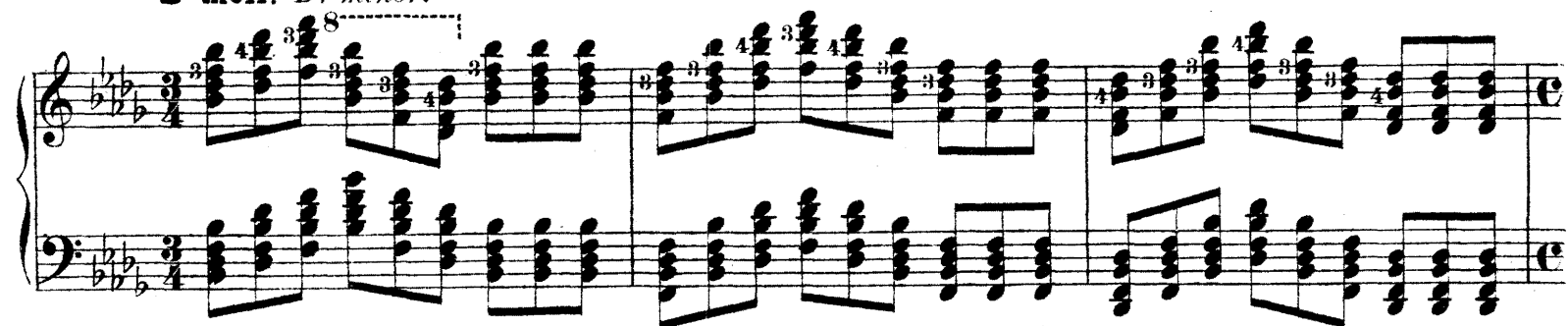


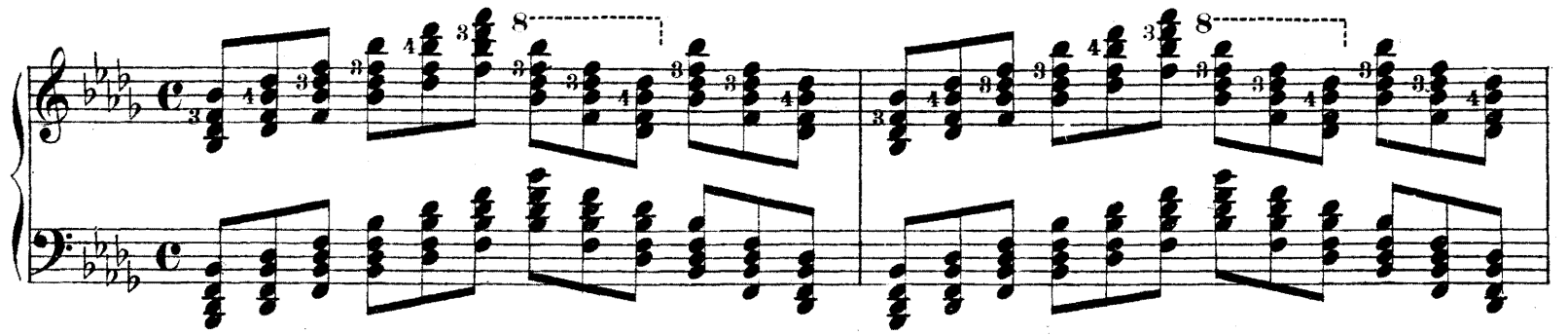


Sib majeur. Sib mayor.
B-dur. B $\flat$ major.

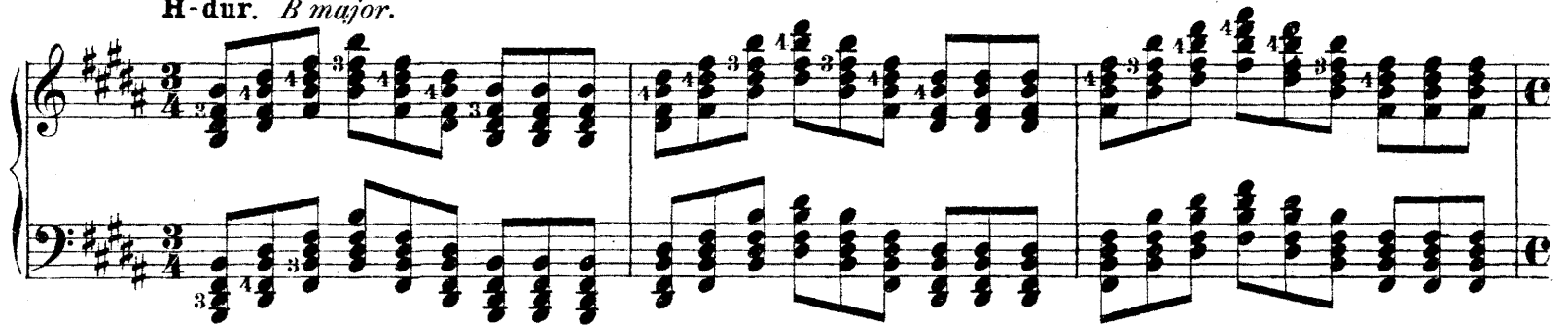


Sib mineur. Sib menor.
B-moll. B $\flat$ minor.

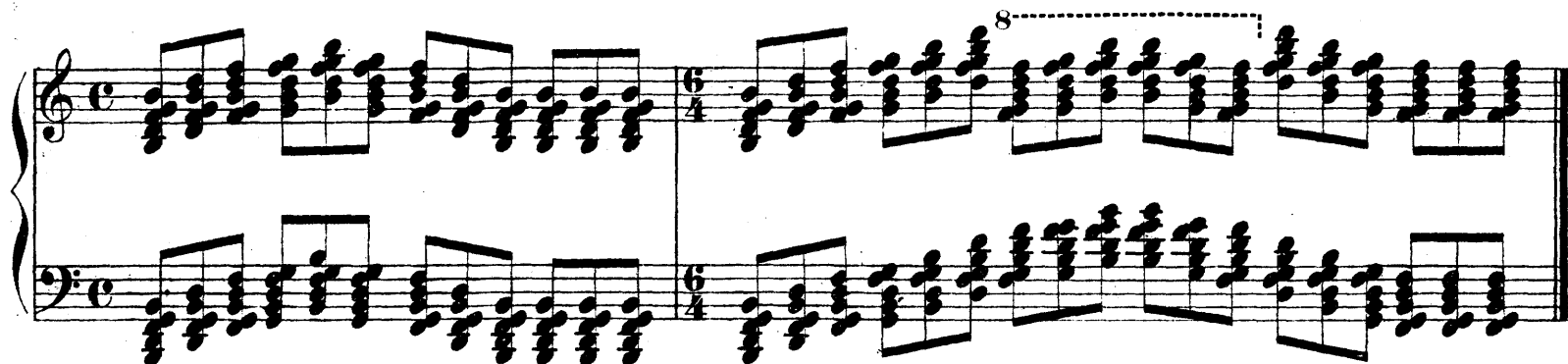
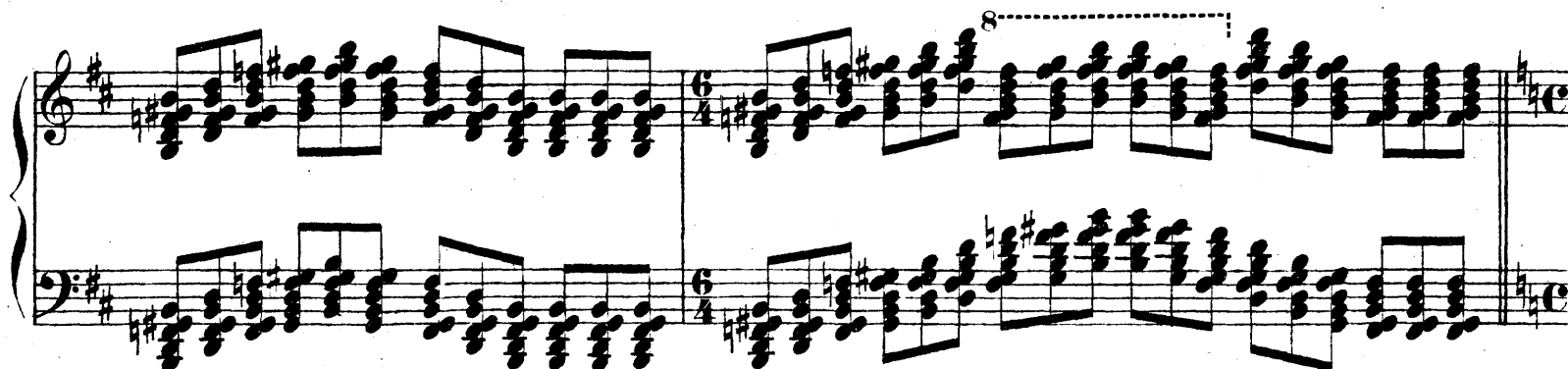
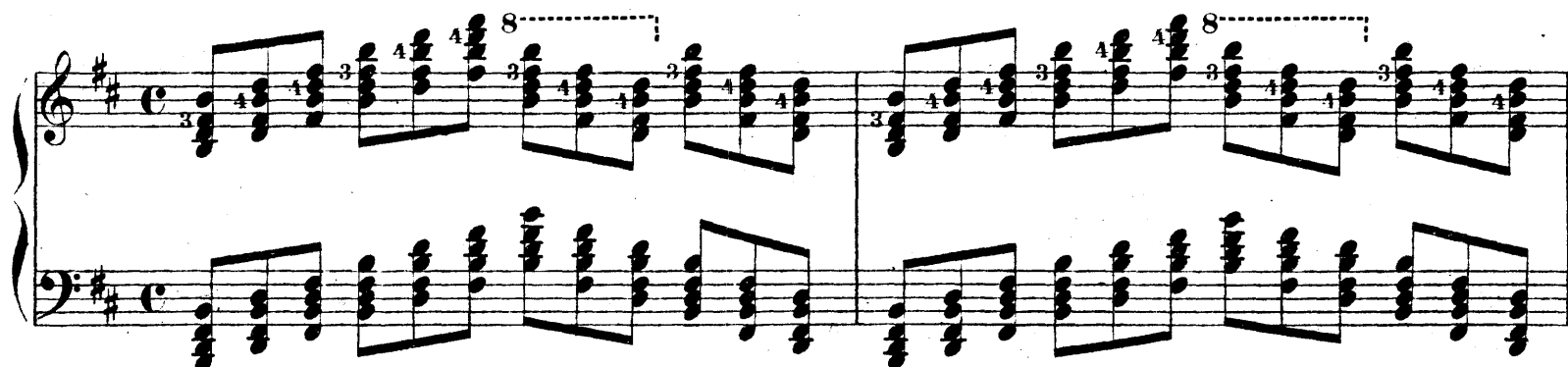
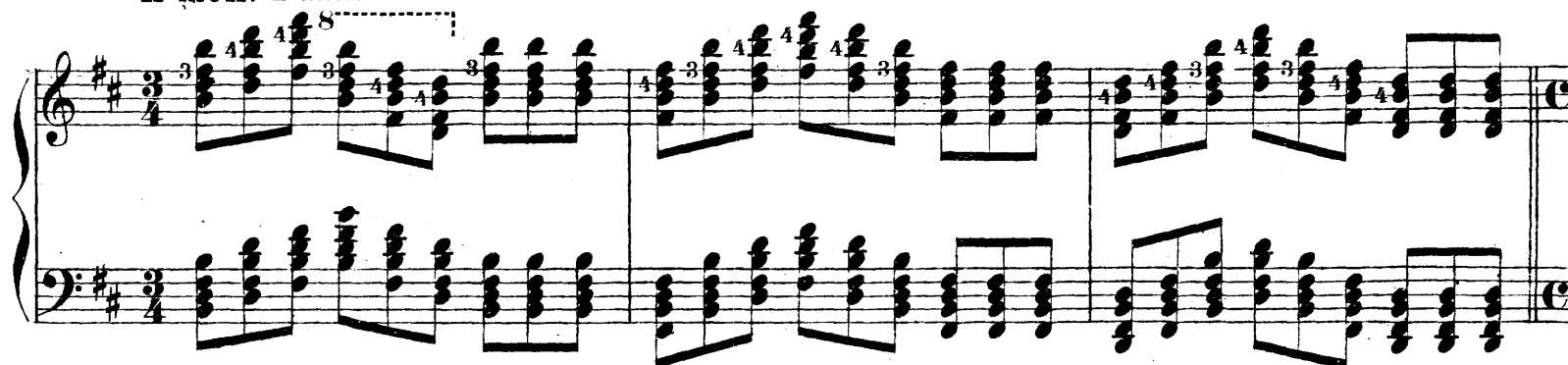




Si majeur. Si mayor.
H-dur. B major.



Si mineur. Si menor.
H-moll. B minor.



Réb majeur. Reb mayor.
Des-dur. D $\flat$ major.

Handwritten musical score for Réb majeur / Des-dur in 3/4 time. The score consists of two staves, treble and bass. The treble staff begins with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a 3/4 time signature. The bass staff begins with a key signature of three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab) and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a style that suggests it is for a piano or organ. The notation includes many accidentals and fingerings (4, 5, 3) indicating a complex piece. The piece ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to two sharps (F#, C#).

Ut $\sharp$ mineur. Do $\sharp$ menor.
Cis-moll. C $\sharp$ minor.

Handwritten musical score for Ut $\sharp$ mineur / Cis-moll in 3/4 time. The score consists of two staves, treble and bass. The treble staff begins with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The bass staff begins with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a style that suggests it is for a piano or organ. The notation includes many accidentals and fingerings (4, 5, 3) indicating a complex piece. The piece ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to C major.

Handwritten musical score for Ut $\sharp$ mineur / Cis-moll in 3/4 time. The score consists of two staves, treble and bass. The treble staff begins with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The bass staff begins with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a style that suggests it is for a piano or organ. The notation includes many accidentals and fingerings (4, 5, 3) indicating a complex piece. The piece ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to C major.

Handwritten musical score for Ut $\sharp$ mineur / Cis-moll in 3/4 time. The score consists of two staves, treble and bass. The treble staff begins with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The bass staff begins with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a style that suggests it is for a piano or organ. The notation includes many accidentals and fingerings (4, 5, 3) indicating a complex piece. The piece ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to C major.

Ré majeur. Re mayor.

D-dur. D major.

Ré mineur. Re menor.

D-moll. D minor.

Mib majeur. Mib mayor.

Es-dur. E♭ major.

Mib mineur. Mib menor.

Es-moll. E♭ minor.

Mi majeur. Mi mayor.

E-dur. E major.

Mi mineur. Mi menor.

E-moll. E minor.

*Fa majeur. Fa mayor.***F-dur. F major.**
*Fa mineur. Fa menor.***F-moll. F minor.**

Fa# majeur. Fa# mayor.

Fis-dur. *F# major.*

[illegible]

Fa♯ mineur. *Fa*♯ menor.

Fis-moll. *F# minor.*

Fis-moll. *F# minor.*

The musical score is for the key of F# minor (Fis-moll.) in 3/4 time. It consists of two staves, treble and bass. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. The bass staff begins with a bass clef, the same key signature, and time signature. The music is written in a single system with a repeat sign at the end. The notation includes various fingering numbers (4, 5) and a repeat sign. The piece is titled 'Fis-moll. F# minor.' and is marked with a tempo of 'Allegretto'.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a piano introduction and a vocal melody. The piano introduction is in 4/4 time, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The vocal melody is in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is written for a single voice and piano accompaniment. The piano introduction consists of two measures, each with a four-measure rest indicated by a '4' below the staff. The vocal melody begins in the third measure, with a four-measure rest indicated by a '4' above the staff. The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The piano accompaniment is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The score includes a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The key signature changes to one sharp (F#) in the second system. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano accompaniment is on two staves, with the right hand in treble clef and the left hand in bass clef, both with a key signature of one sharp. The time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains the first two lines of the song, and the second system contains the next two lines. The lyrics are written below the voice staff. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex pattern in the left hand, often using chords. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Sol majeur. Sol mayor.
G-dur. G major.

5 5

5 5

Sol mineur. Sol menor.
G-moll. G minor.

4 4

4 4

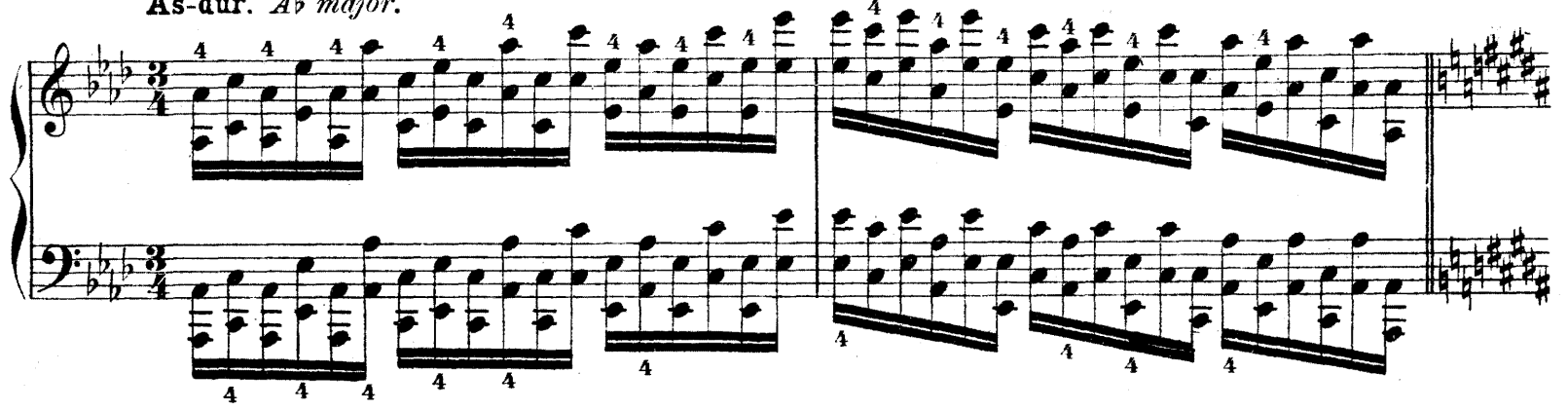
4 4

4 4

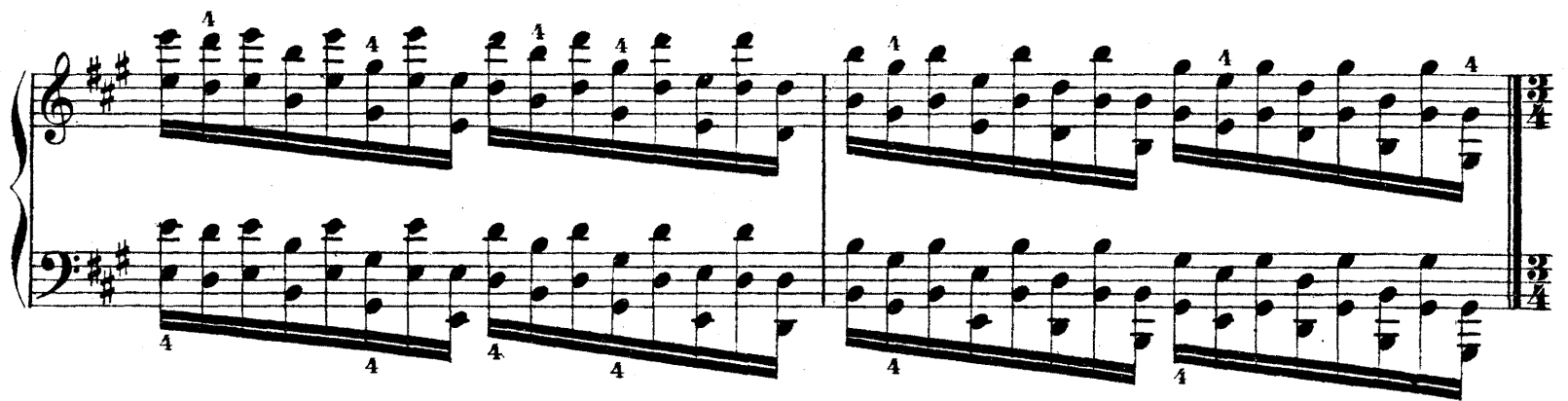
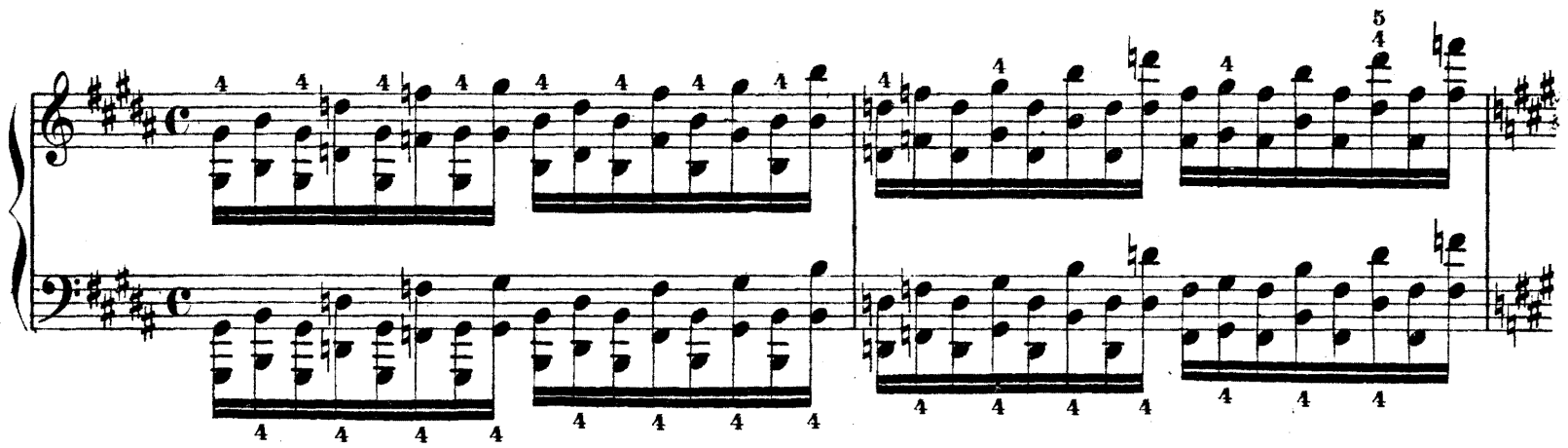
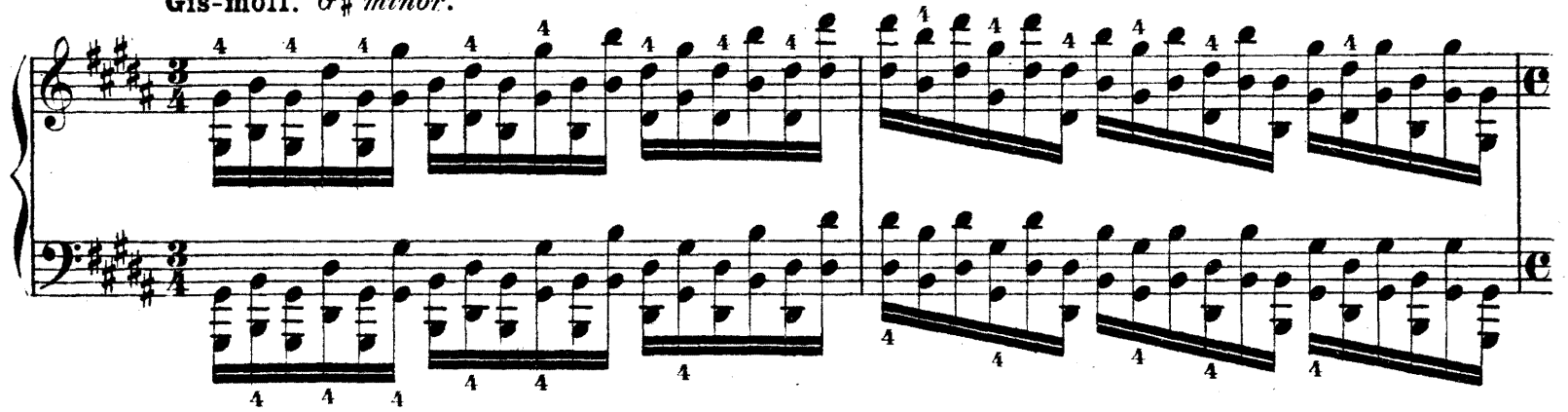
4 4

4 4

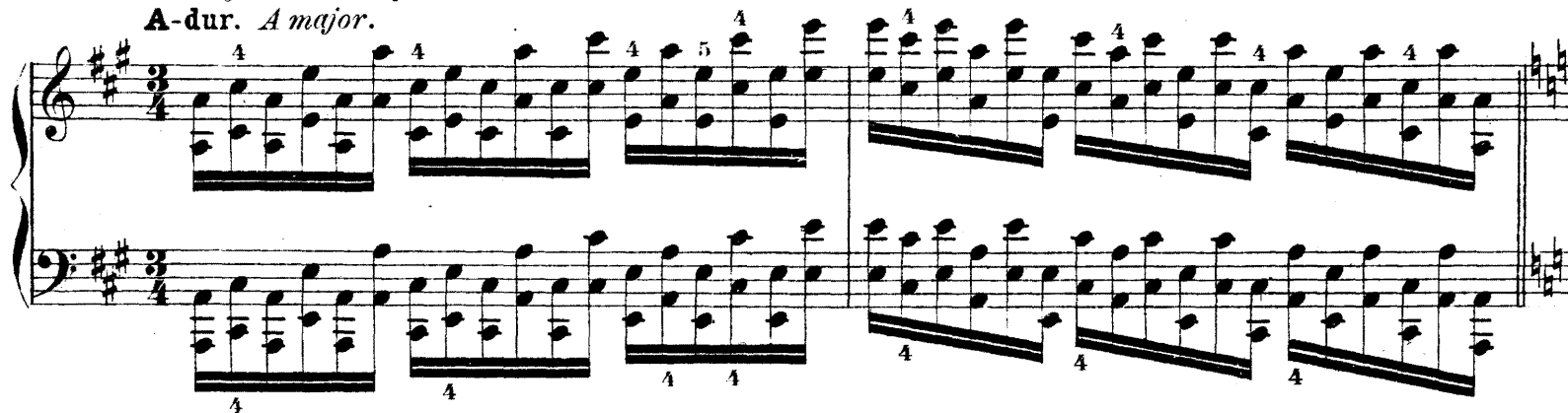
Lab majeur. Lab mayor.
As-dur. A♭ major.



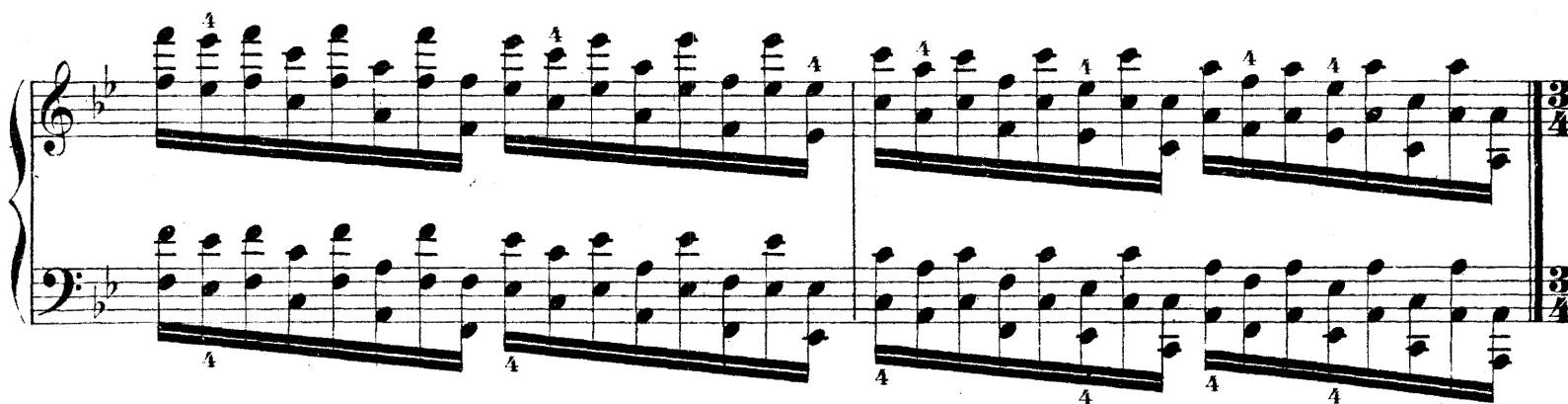
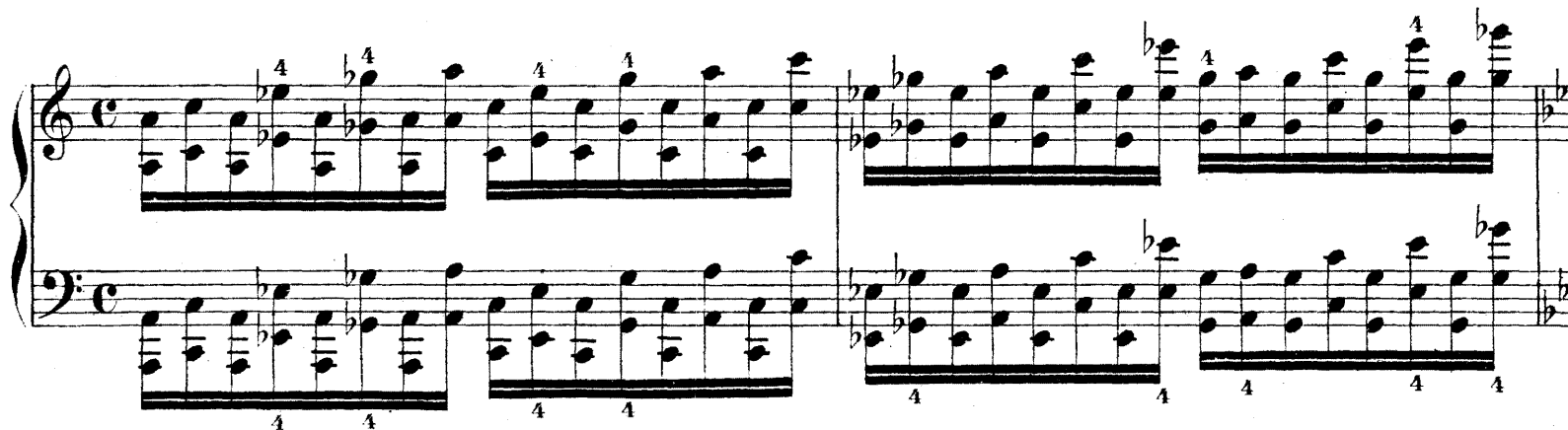
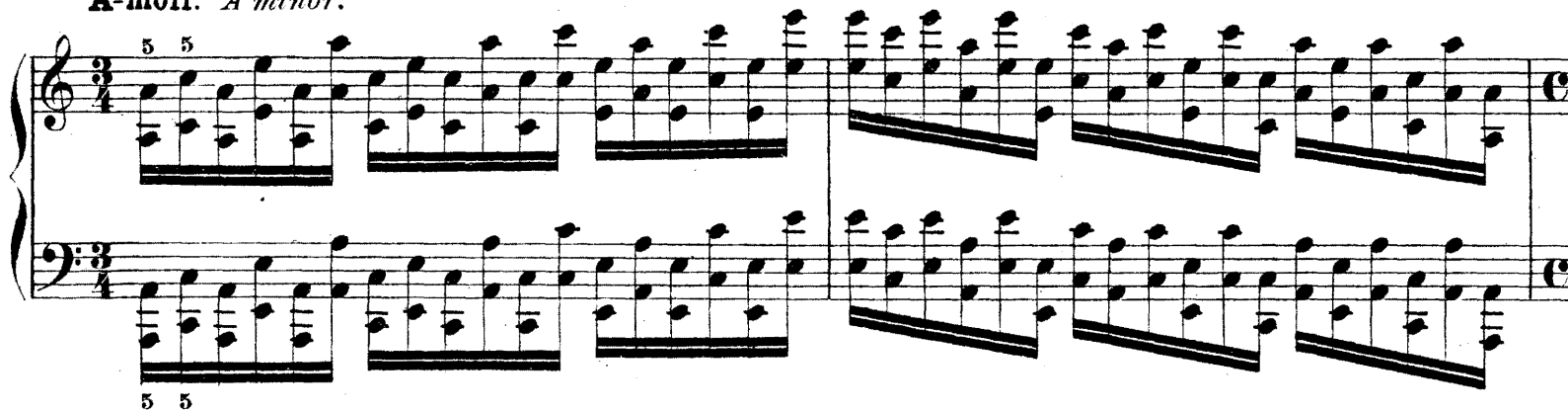
Sol♯ mineur. Sol♯ menor.
Gis-moll. G♯ minor.



La majeur. La mayor.
A-dur. A major.



La mineur. La menor.
A-moll. A minor.



Sib majeur. Sib mayor.
B-dur. B♭ major.

Sib mineur. Sib menor.
B-moll. B♭ minor.

Si majeur. Si mayor.
H-dur. B major.

Handwritten musical score for *Si majeur. Si mayor.* (H-dur. B major) in 3/4 time. The score consists of two staves, Treble and Bass. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is written in the Treble staff, and the bass line is in the Bass staff. The piece is divided into two systems. The first system contains three measures, and the second system contains four measures. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 4 and 5 above the notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

Si mineur. Si menor.
H-moll. B minor.

Handwritten musical score for *Si mineur. Si menor.* (H-moll. B minor) in 3/4 time. The score consists of two staves, Treble and Bass. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is written in the Treble staff, and the bass line is in the Bass staff. The piece is divided into two systems. The first system contains three measures, and the second system contains four measures. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 4 and 5 above the notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score for *Si mineur. Si menor.* (H-moll. B minor) in 3/4 time. This system contains two measures. The notation continues on two staves, Treble and Bass, with fingerings indicated by numbers 4 and 5. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score for *Si mineur. Si menor.* (H-moll. B minor) in 3/4 time. This system contains two measures. The notation continues on two staves, Treble and Bass, with fingerings indicated by numbers 4 and 5. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

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Herr Direktor Richard Kaden (Pädagogische Musikschule), Dresden, schreibt: „Prof. Dörings Oktaven-Etüden, Opus 309, sind ausgesprochene Charakterstücke mit ansprechenden harmonischen, melodischen und dynamischen Wendungen, gleich geeignet, die Technik des Oktavenspiels als auch den musikalischen Vortrag zu fördern. Wir können das neue, jugendfrisch geschriebene Werk aus der bewährten Feder des Herrn Professors Hofrat Heinrich Döring, der einst für die Musik-Pädagogik überhaupt grundlegend gewirkt hat, allen Klavierlehrern und -Schülern, die es mit ihrer Kunst ernst nehmen, auf das wärmste empfehlen.“

Herr Professor O. Schmid schreibt im „Dresdner Journal“, Nr. 156: „Wenn der Senior unserer einheimischen Klavierpädagogien, Meister C. H. Döring, mit neuen Werken zu Unterrichtszwecken hervortritt, so wird man immer von neuem wieder Gelegenheit haben, auf die eminente musikpädagogische Begabung hinzuweisen, die ihm eigen ist. Das Lehrhafte in einer nicht nur jeder trocken pedantischen Artung abholden Form, sondern geradezu in einer anregenden und unterhaltenden Gestaltung zu geben, kann man als seine Spezialkunst betrachten. Zeugnis von dieser Sonderbegabung legen auch wieder die Oktaven-Etüden op. 309 ab, die er soeben im Verlag von J. Schuberth & Co., Leipzig, erscheinen ließ. Es sind das Musikstücke, die bereits die Beherrschung der rein technischen Seite des Oktavenspiels bis zu einem gewissen Grade voraussetzen, also das mechanisch-technische

Studium nicht mehr als Hauptzweck ins Auge fassen. „Eilende Wolken“, „Wandernde Zigeuner“, „Nord und Süd“ und „Liebesfrühling“ betitelt, vereinigen sie vielmehr den Etüdencharakter mit dem des musikalischen Charakterstücks in glücklichster Weise, zielen also ganz wesentlich auch dahin, den musikalischen Vortrag zu beleben.“

Herr Professor Julius Epstein, Wien, schreibt: „Die Oktaven-Etüden Opus 309, sind ausgezeichnet, nützlich und schön, wie alles von dem vortrefflichen Pädagogen und Komponisten C. H. Döring.“

Herr Seminarmusiklehrer Emil Petzold, Bautzen, schreibt: „Die Bekanntschaft mit Dörings Oktaven-Etüden mir vermittelt zu haben, bin ich Ihnen besonders dankbar. Bei allem Etüdeninhalte sind doch die 4 Nummern Charakterstücke allerliebsten Genres, und ich werde nie versäumen, gerade auf dieses Werkchen an ganz geeigneter Stelle hinzuweisen.“

Herr Musikdirektor Ed. Steinwarz, Karlsruhe, schreibt: „Döring, Oktaven-Etüden und Erdstein, Valse caprice bedeuten eine wertvolle Bereicherung der Klavierliteratur; ich werde sie jedenfalls beim Unterricht gebrauchen.“

Herr Direktor M. Kaufmann, Karlsbad, schreibt: „Die Oktaven-Etüden haben so sehr meinen Beifall gefunden, daß ich das ausgezeichnete Werkchen in meiner Musikschule einführen werde. Die überaus glückliche Idee, das Oktavenstudium dem Schüler in Form von reizenden Vortragspielen zu versüßen, ist Herrn Döring so glänzend gelungen, daß man bestimmt annehmen kann, daß diese Form, im Gegensatz zu dem sonst so trockenem Studienmaterial, von den angehenden Klavierspielern mit Vergnügen und gerne geübt werden wird.“

Der große, deutliche Druck und die angenehme Fingersatzbezeichnung, welche dem Lehrer und dem Schüler den Unterricht erleichtert, empfehlen das Werk noch außerdem.

Die Rheinische Musik- und Theaterzeitung schreibt: „Der Verfasser bietet hier bequem ausführbare, melodische, rhythmisch interessierende Oktavenstudien, die beim Unterrichte auf der Mittelstufe sehr begrüßt werden dürften.“

Die Musikpädagogischen Blätter (Klavierlehrer), Januar 1911, schreiben: „Diese 4 kleinen Oktavenstudien, denen der Autor die Überschriften „Eilende Wolken“, „Wandernde Zigeuner“, „Nord und Süd“ und „Liebesfrühling“ mitgab, sollen weniger dem mechanisch technischen Studium dienen; sie wenden sich an Spieler, die bereits tüchtige Technik im Oktavenspiel besitzen, denen die Studien aber Gelegenheit zur Erlangung eines musikalisch belebten Vortrages in der Oktaventechnik bieten. Sie enthalten bei klarem Aufbau und schlichter Harmonik hübsche melodische Elemente bei lebendiger Rhythmik und können warm empfohlen werden.“

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