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1948
ÉCOLE TRANSCENDANTE DU VIOLON.

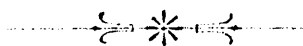
TRANSCENDENTAL VIOLIN-SCHOOL.

SCHULE
des höhern Violinspiels
von
CH. DE BÉRIOT.

OP. 123.

Anhang zur Violinschule. *Supplement to the Method.* Annexe de la Méthode.

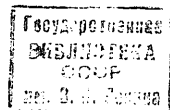
Neue korrekte Ausgabe
von
WALDEMAR MEYER.



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„Eine Musikerbibel, die auf keine Frage eine Antwort schuldig bleibt.“ (Mus. Tagesfragen) sei angelegentlich empfohlen:

MUSIK - TASCHENBUCH.

— 9. Auflage. 416 Seiten. Elegant gebunden 1 Mark. —

Inhalt: Erklärung der musikalischen Kunstausdrücke (Dr. H. Riemann); Katechismus der Musik (O. Schwalm); Tabellen zur Musikgeschichte (Dr. H. Riemann); Kurzgefaßte Harmonielehre (Dr. H. Riemann); Anleitung zum Gebrauch der Technischen Übungen (Dr. H. Riemann); Unterrichts- und Stundenkonti, Führer durch die Edition Steingraber.

„Der Inhalt ist der denkbar reichhaltigste; die für kurze Orientierung eingerichteten Nachweise sind vortrefflich.“

(Neue Berliner Musikzeitung.)

Vorbemerkung zur neuen Ausgabe.

Preliminary remarks touching the new edition.

Préface à la nouvelle édition.

Das Studium dieses „Anhang zur großen Violinschule“ von de Bériot soll namentlich dazu dienen, das vorher gelernte technische und tonliche Material in längeren Übungen anzuwenden, die ganz besonders geeignet sind, die linke Hand vollkommen geschmeidig zu machen und dem Tone eine Vielfarbigkeit zu geben, die ihn in den Stand setzt, alle Vortrags- und Empfindungsnuancen auszudrücken.

Wer dieses Werk studiert hat, dürfte in den Etüden von Kreutzer, Rode, Fiorillo, Dont und Wieniawski kaum noch nennenswerte Schwierigkeiten finden.

Meister de Bériot hat hier ganz objektiv ein Übungsmaterial aufgestellt, von dem jeder Geiger profitieren kann, zum Unterschied von so manchen Etüden, und namentlich denen von Paganini, welche größtenteils nur eine Charakteristik von dem Können des großen Virtuosen geben.

Das Studium dieser letzteren ist für viele Geiger schon recht schädlich gewesen, indem sie dabei ihre linke Hand forciert haben und auf Kosten einer allgemeinen soliden Technik, wie man sie zum Orchester-, Quartett- und Solospiel gebraucht – und auf Kosten eines schönen, gesättigten, weichen Tones, nur etwas Gewandtheit in der Überwindung von technischen Schwierigkeiten erlangt haben, die wieder fast nur in Paganini'schen Kompositionen vorkommen.

Die technische Stufe, zu welcher de Bériot den Geiger hier führt, berechtigt ihn nunmehr, mit Erfolg an das Studium irgend eines Werkes, sowohl der Virtuosen-Litteratur, als auch der Klassiker und Romantiker heranzutreten.

The purpose of studying this Supplement of the Great-Violin-Method of de Bériot aims more particularly at turning the technical and tone-color materials which have already been learned in the form of longer studies, and which are especially calculated to perfect the flexibility and elasticity of the left hand to account and to impart to the tones a many-sided tone-color, whereby the hand may be employed in acquiring the power of expressing all the various shades of tone and expression which lie within the reach of human possibility.

The Master, de Bériot, presents to us herein a series of materials for practice from which every violinist can derive profit, in contradistinction to so many studies – notably those of Paganini – which, to a great extent, furnish the characteristics of the capabilities of the great violin-virtuoso only.

The study of the productions of the last-named has already proved very injurious to many a violinist, by reason of the fact that they have in so doing forced the left hand, and that at the expense of good, all-around, reliable technics, such as are required for orchestral, quartet- and solo-playing, as well as at the expense of a beautiful, full and satisfactory tone; in short they have simply acquired a certain degree of skill in the surmounting of technical difficulties, such as are found almost solely in Paganini compositions.

The high grade of technics to which de Bériot guides the violinist in this section justifies the latter in entering with every anticipation of success upon the study of any existing work, whether the same belong to the virtuoso-side of musical literature, to the classical, or to the romantic.

L'étude de ce Supplément de l'École transcendante du Violon par de Bériot doit servir surtout à appliquer à des exercices de plus grande étendue les connaissances de la technique et de l'harmonie acquises par les études précédentes, et à rendre la main gauche particulièrement souple pour produire une variété suffisante du ton le mettant à même d'exprimer toutes les nuances de la diction et du sentiment.

Quiconque a étudié cet ouvrage ne trouvera plus de grandes difficultés dans les études de Kreutzer, Rode, Fiorillo, Dont et Wieniawski.

Dans cet ouvrage de Bériot a formé tout à fait objectivement une collection d'exercices dont tout violoniste pourra tirer profit contrairement au grand nombre d'autres études, surtout celles de Paganini, qui pour la plupart ne font que donner une caractéristique du savoir du grand artiste.

L'exercice de ces dernières études s'est déjà montré très désavantageux pour beaucoup de violonistes, car ils y ont forcé l'exercice de la main gauche au détriment d'une technique solide générale telle qu'on en a besoin au jeu d'orchestre, de quatuor et de solo, et au détriment d'un beau ton doux et plein, c'est seulement une certaine dextérité qu'ils ont obtenue destinée à vaincre des difficultés techniques, difficultés qui généralement ne se trouvent que dans les compositions de Paganini.

Le degré de savoir technique que de Bériot fait gagner au violoniste, lui fournit la certitude de pouvoir entamer avec succès l'étude d'un ouvrage quelconque appartenant soit à la littérature des virtuoses, soit à celle des classiques ou romantiques.

Prof. Waldemar Meyer.

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You will have noticed that in the artistic career there is a certain stopping point at which the generality of talents come to a standstill, as when facing an unsurmountable obstacle. It is at this point that the poetry of art begins. It is the line of the marcation which divides imitation from originality, which distinguishes talent from genius— and this applies to music, as to every other kind of art. But very few are the elect who are called to pass the boundaries of these immense grades. I will endeavor to present them to you from the double point of view of philosophy and practice. This is the goal which I proposed to myself when I undertook this task, the aim thereof being to furnish the corollary of my violin-method. I am now writing for those who refuse to recognize any limit in art and who adopt as a maxim the following aphorism: "Ever better! Never well!" Many of you recognize the truth contained therein.

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*) Siehe die ersten dreißig Beispiele.

Preface.

In the first section of our violin-method we have stated that the fundamental principles which constitute the beautiful in music are order, as regards basis, and freedom from constraint, as regards form.

Order in music is represented by precision while phantasy is the expression of sentiment. We will endeavor to define our thought in the form of a comparison: for instance, photography is the perfection of precision but it is deficient in the essentially artistic qualities, thus: it is not self-creating, for which reason one does not find therein the individuality which gives style to art. This excessive precision of execution is wanting in poetry and sentiment and therefore, photography does not hold us spell-bound. Such would also be the case with the artist whose pure and correct talent is devoted to reproducing music with an absolutely mechanical perfection. In this higher course we present exercises calculated to enable one to acquire with certainty the precision which represents correctness, exactness and purity.) As soon as the virtuoso has imparted to his hand the calm precision required by mechanism, we present to him examples calculated to develop sentiment and poetry. By poetry we understand that which the artist adds to execution by emphasis and tone-coloring by adding with well-calculated zeal the characteristic traits of expression, which he desires to produce. Such enthusiasm in execution enhances truth. In short, it must be our aim to impart to execution sentiment in its full expansion, to bring perfectibility to such a point that one degree more would degenerate into exaggeration but wherein one degree less would prove luke-warm.*

*) See the first thirty studies.

Préliminaire.

Nous avons dit, dans notre méthode de Violon, que les principes fondamentaux qui constituent le beau dans la musique, sont l'ordre quant au fond et l'abandon de la fantaisie quant à la forme.

L'ordre en musique, c'est la précision; la fantaisie est l'expression du sentiment.

Nous allons tâcher de définir notre pensée, par une comparaison: Ainsi la photographie est la précision par excellence; mais elle manque des qualités essentiellement artistiques: elle ne crée pas; aussi l'on ne trouve point en elle cette individualité qui fait le genre dans l'art. Cette trop grande exactitude d'exécution est dépourvue de poésie et de sentiment; elle n'attache pas. Tel serait l'artiste dont le talent pur, correct s'appliquerait à rendre la musique avec une perfection toute mécanique. Dans ce cours transcendant, nous offrons des exercices propres à s'assurer cette Précision qui est la correction, l'exactitude, la pureté.*) Lorsque le virtuose a établi sa main dans cette fixité calme qu'exige le mécanisme, nous lui présentons des exemples propres à développer le sentiment et la poésie: Nous appelons poésie ce que l'artiste ajoute à l'exécution par l'accent et la nuance, en forçant avec un zèle mesuré le trait caractéristique de l'expression qu'il veut rendre. Cet enthousiasme dans l'exécution donne à la vérité plus de vérité encore. En un mot nous voulons amener l'exécutant à rendre un sentiment dans toute son expansion, dans cette perfectibilité où un degré de plus serait de l'exagération, mais où un degré de moins est de la tiédeur.

*) Voir les trente premières études.

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Preface.

In the first section of our violin-method we have stated that the fundamental principles which constitute the beautiful in music are order, as regards basis, and freedom from constraint, as regards form.

Order in music is represented by precision while phantasy is the expression of sentiment. We will endeavor to define our thought in the form of a comparison: for instance, photography is the perfection of precision but it is deficient in the essentially artistic qualities, thus: it is not self-creating, for which reason one does not find therein the individuality which gives style to art. This excessive precision of execution is wanting in poetry and sentiment and therefore, photography does not hold us spell-bound. Such would also be the case with the artist whose pure and correct talent is devoted to reproducing music with an absolutely mechanical perfection. In this higher course we present exercises calculated to enable one to acquire with certainty the precision which represents correctness, exactness and purity.) As soon as the virtuoso has imparted to his hand the calm precision required by mechanism, we present to him examples calculated to develop sentiment and poetry. By poetry we understand that which the artist adds to execution by emphasis and tone-coloring by adding with well-calculated zeal the characteristic traits of expression, which he desires to produce. Such enthusiasm in execution enhances truth. In short, it must be our aim to impart to execution sentiment in its full expansion, to bring perfectibility to such a point that one degree more would degenerate into exaggeration but wherein one degree less would prove luke-warm.*

*) See the first thirty studies.

Préliminaire.

Nous avons dit, dans notre méthode de Violon, que les principes fondamentaux qui constituent le beau dans la musique, sont l'ordre quant au fond et l'abandon de la fantaisie quant à la forme.

L'ordre en musique, c'est la précision; la fantaisie est l'expression du sentiment.

Nous allons tâcher de définir notre pensée, par une comparaison: Ainsi la photographie est la précision par excellence; mais elle manque des qualités essentiellement artistiques: elle ne crée pas; aussi l'on ne trouve point en elle cette individualité qui fait le genre dans l'art. Cette trop grande exactitude d'exécution est dépourvue de poésie et de sentiment; elle n'attache pas. Tel serait l'artiste dont le talent pur, correct s'appliquerait à rendre la musique avec une perfection toute mécanique. Dans ce cours transcendant, nous offrons des exercices propres à s'assurer cette Précision qui est la correction, l'exactitude, la pureté. *) Lorsque le virtuose a établi sa main dans cette fixité calme qu'exige le mécanisme, nous lui présentons des exemples propres à développer le sentiment et la poésie: Nous appelons poésie ce que l'artiste ajoute à l'exécution par l'accent et la nuance, en forçant avec un zèle mesuré le trait caractéristique de l'expression qu'il veut rendre. Cet enthousiasme dans l'exécution donne à la vérité plus de vérité encore. En un mot nous voulons amener l'exécutant à rendre un sentiment dans toute son expansion, dans cette perfectibilité où un degré de plus serait de l'exagération, mais où un degré de moins est de la tiédeur.

*) Voir les trente premières études.

Von der Richtigkeit (Reinheit.)

Es wäre ein Irrtum, zu glauben, daß die Richtigkeit oder Reinheit unveränderlich, daß sie einzig sei. Es giebt nichts Absolutes in der Kunst. In der Musik modifiziert sich alles je nach der Färbung der Melodie, die man ausdrücken will. Darum behaupten und begreifen wir, daß es zweierlei Arten von Richtigkeit giebt, welche wir als die Richtigkeit der Präzision und die Richtigkeit des Gefühls bezeichnen.

Die Richtigkeit der Präzision ist jene, welche die Klavier-Instrumente hervorbringen können, bei welchen die Halbtöne der Tonleiter mit ganz mathematischer Genauigkeit gleichmäßig abgemessen sind.

Die Richtigkeit des Gefühls läßt sich nur auf jenen Instrumenten ausdrücken, welche über dem Accompanement schweben, wie die menschliche Stimme, die Violine, kurz alle singenden Instrumente, welche allein nur diese fast unmerklichen Modifikationen hervorzubringen vermögen.

Der Unterschied zwischen Dur- und Moll-Tonart ist bekannt. Die erstere dient zum Ausdruck dessen, was einen glänzenden, hellen, muntern Charakter trägt; die zweite malt alles, was eine düstere, melancholische Färbung hat. Zwei Töne der Tonleiter entscheiden diese bei den Schattierungen, die Terz und die Sext.

Wenn man die hellen Töne der Durtonart ein wenig erhöht, und die dunkeln Töne der Molltonart ein wenig herabdrückt, so dient diese Veränderung, so unbedeutend sie auch sein mag, dennoch dazu, die beiden Charaktere scharf zu unterscheiden und den Gegensatz deutlich hervorzuheben. Wenn man dagegen versäumt, diesen Unterschied hervorzuheben, indem man die Töne der Durtonart denen der Molltonart zu sehr nähert, so vermischen sich die beiden Tonarten und lassen das Ohr in einer gewissen Ungewißheit, welche für ein empfindliches Gehör ganz peinlich wird.

Da wir es gegenwärtig mit fertigen Künstlern zu thun haben, so ist es wohl unnötig beizufügen, daß diese Modifikationen von einem geläuterten Geschmack geleitet sein müssen.

Mit einem Wort, die Richtigkeit der Präzision paßt für die beschauliche, religiöse, naive, kurz für jede Musik, welche die Leidenschaft ausschließt, während dagegen die Richtigkeit des Gefühls sich nur für die dramatische Melodie eignet, deren Ausdrucksweisen unendlich vielfältig sind.

Precision (Purity).

It is a mistake to suppose that precision must be invariable and that it is unique. There is nothing absolute in art. In music everything is modified according to the tone-color one desires to impart to the melody. It is for this reason that I assert, and claim to prove, that there are two different kinds of purity which we will designate as purity of precision and purity of sentiment.

Purity of precision is that which can be produced upon every instrument furnished with a finger-board, wherein the semi-tones of the scale are placed apart at equal distances and with mathematical precision. Purity of sentiment can only be expressed by instruments which soar above the accompaniment, such as the human voice or the violin, in short all singing instruments; these alone are capable of producing this almost imperceptible modification.

One readily recognises the difference which exists between the major and minor modes. The former is calculated to give expression to all that which is of a brilliant bright and merry character; the latter depicts all that which has a melancholy sombre character. Two notes of the scale determine these two opposing tone-colors; viz. the third and the sixth.

By slightly raising the bright tones of the major mode and by slightly depressing the sombre notes of the minor mode, however minute the alteration may be, it is sufficient to sharply distinguish the characteristics of each, and to clearly mark the distinction between them. If, on the other hand, one neglects to give prominence to such difference by bringing the major notes into a closer proximity with the minor notes, the two modes become confused and leave a certain degree of uncertainty on the ear, and this—for those of sensitive organism—is apt to become a torment.

As we are now addressing ourselves to finished artists, it is not necessary to add that this modification must be guided by an exquisitely fine sense of taste.

In a word, purity of precision is suited to music of a contemplative, religious, naive character, in short, to all such music as is devoid of passion; whereas, on the contrary, purity of sentiment must only be met with in dramatic music—the shades of expression therein being capable of endless grades of variety.

De la justesse.

C'est une erreur de croire, que la justesse doit être invariable et qu'elle est une. Rien n'est absolu dans les arts. En musique tout se modifie selon la couleur de la mélodie, qu'on veut exprimer. Voilà pourquoi nous venons établir et prouver, qu'il y a deux sortes de justesse, que nous appelons la justesse de précision et la justesse de sentiment.

La justesse de précision est celle, que peuvent rendre les instruments à claviers, où les demi-tons de la gamme sont à une distance égale avec une rectitude toute mathématique.

La justesse de sentiment ne peut s'exprimer que par les instruments qui planent au dessus de l'accompagnement, comme la voix humaine, le violon, en un mot tous les instruments chantants, qui seuls peuvent rendre ces modifications presque insensibles.

On sait la différence qui existe entre les deux modes majeur et mineur. Le premier exprime tout ce qui a un caractère brillant, clair, gai; le second peint tout ce qui a une couleur mélancolique, sombre. Deux notes de la gamme déterminent ces deux nuances opposées, la tierce et la sixte.

Si l'on élève un peu les notes claires du premier mode et que l'on abaisse également les notes sombres du mode mineur, quelque minime que soit cette altération, elle sert à trancher ces deux caractères et à en bien marquer l'opposition. Si au contraire on néglige de faire ressortir cette différence, en rapprochant trop les notes majeures des notes mineures, les deux modes se confondent et laissent l'oreille dans une incertitude, qui devient un supplice pour les organisations délicates.

Comme nous parlons ici à des artistes déjà formés, nous n'avons pas besoin d'ajouter que ces modifications doivent être guidées par un goût exquis.

En un mot, la justesse de précision convient à la musique contemplative, religieuse, naive, à toute musique enfin, qui exclut la passion. Tandis que la justesse de sentiment, au contraire, ne doit se rencontrer que dans la mélodie dramatique, dont les nuances d'expression sont variées à l'infini.

Beispiele.

Gegensätze zwischen den beiden Tonarten *Dur* und *Moll*, charakterisiert durch die Terz und die Sext.

Anmerkung. Die dunkeln Töne sind mit einem D, die hellen mit einem H bezeichnet.

Examples.

Contrasts between the major and minor modes, as characterised by the thirds and sixths of their respective scales.

N.B. The sombre tones are shown by the letter D, the bright tones by the letter H.

Exemples.

Contrastes entre les deux modes majeur et mineur, caractérisés par la tierce et la sixte.

Nota. Les notes sombres sont indiquées par un D, les notes claires par un H.

1. Moderato.



2. Adagio.



Moderato.



3. Allegro.



Adagio.



4. Adagio.



Allegro.



Der nämliche Gegensatz findet statt zwischen den zufällig um einen halben Ton erniedrigten Noten und jenen, welche um einen halben Ton erhöht werden. Erstere sind als dunkle Töne zu behandeln.

The same contrasts exist between these accidentals which are lowered a semi-tone and those which are raised a semi-tone. The first-mentioned must be treated as sombre notes.

La même opposition existe entre les notes accidentellement baissées d'un demi-ton et celles qui sont montées d'un demi-ton. Les premières doivent être traitées en notes sombres.

5. Allegro.



Jene, welche um einen halben Ton erhöht werden, haben den Charakter von Leittönen und sind als Halbtöne hell zu behandeln.

The seconds, having the character of leading notes, by reason of raising them a half-tone, must be treated as bright notes.

Les secondes, ayant le caractère de notes sensibles, doivent être traitées en notes claires.

6.



Weber.

Vom Takt.

Was wir soeben von der Präzision und dem Gefühl in Bezug auf die Richtigkeit gesagt haben, das bezieht sich ebenso auf den Takt.

Der Takt der Präzision ist jener, welcher jeder Note ihren wirklichen Wert giebt, nämlich ihren geschriebenen Wert; es ist dies die mechanische aber notwendige Regelmäßigkeit des Metronoms.

Diese Art von Takt muß eingehalten werden bei jener Musik, die einen ausgesprochenen rhythmischen Charakter hat.

Der Takt des Gefühls dagegen soll darin bestehen, daß er die Trockenheit jener mathematischen Präzision verkleidet durch die Abwechslung in der Art und Weise, die Taktteile zu betonen, durch ausdrucksvolle Zartheit, durch ungezwungene Grazie, durch leidenschaftlichen Schwung. Mit einem Wort, der Präzisionstakt muß im Kopf, und der Gefühlstakt im Herzen des Ausübenden sitzen. Ohne von diesen Elementen eine absolute Anwendung zu machen, wollen wir doch die Künstler darauf aufmerksam machen, in welcher Weise die Komponisten dieselben in ihren Werken gebraucht haben. Sie sind folgenderweise verfahren: 1. Zum Anfang: Präzisionstakt, d.h. Bestimmtheit, Entschlossenheit, Noblesse. 2. Gesang: Gefühlstakt, d.h. Ausdruck, Zartheit, Leidenschaft. 3. Passagen: Vermischung der beiden Taktarten, indem die Präzision abwechselnd ihre Kühnheit und ihren Glanz mit der Ungezwungenheit der unendlichen Grazie des Gefühls vermengt. Dies ist gewöhnlich die Form des ersten Teils eines Stückes, der als Schluß wiederkehrt.

Zwischen diesen beiden Perioden steht der Mittelsatz, welchem der Komponist alle verschiedenen Schattierungen verleiht, je nach der Laune seiner Erfindungsgabe. Bald ist es eine gelehrte; gedrungene, dialogisierte, fugierte Arbeit, wo der Takt der Präzision unentbehrlich ist, bald nimmt diese Periode einen ausgedehnteren Charakter an, wo dann die Melodie ihre Fittige ausspannen muß, um der Eingebung des Künstlers zu folgen. Da muß nun der Gefühlstakt zu Hilfe gerufen werden, der allein den Schwung verleihen kann, welchen die Wahrheit der Leidenschaft verlangt.

Measure or time.

That which has already been said with regard to precision and to sentiment in respect of exactness applies equally to measure, or time.

The measure of precision is that which imparts to each note its true, or written value; it is the mechanical, but necessary, regularity of the metronome.

This style of time measure must be respected in music of a rhythmic character.

The time-measure of sentiment, on the contrary, is that which consists in disguising the dryness of this mathematical precision by variety in the manner of emphasising or accenting the beats of the bar, i. e. by expression in tender passages, by unconstrainedness in graceful ones and by whim in passionate music. In a word, the measure of precision must be in the brain of the executant, whereas the measure of sentiment has to come from his heart. Without laying down a hard and fast line with regard to these elements, we would, nevertheless, call the attention of artists to the manner in which composers use them in their respective works, viz; 1.) at the beginning precision, i. e. firmness, resolution, nobleness; 2.) in melody the measure of sentiment, i. e. expression, tenderness, affection; 3.) in passages containing a fusion of the two styles of time-measure, wherein precision alternately intermingles boldness, and brilliancy with the unconstrainedness of infinite grace of feeling. This is, generally speaking, the form of the first part of a piece, which is reproduced by way of a finish.

Between these two periods is found a middle phrase to which the composer gives the various coloring—according to the caprice of his imagination. Sometimes it is the work of a scientific, closely dialogued fugal nature, wherein the measure of precision is indispensable. And, then again, this period takes on a vaster character, wherein melody requires to spread its wings, in order to soar in obedience to the inspiration of the artist it is then necessary to have recourse to the measure of sentiment which alone can impart the whim which the truth of passion renders indispensable.

De la mesure.

Ce que nous venons de dire de la précision, et du sentiment dans la justesse, s'applique également à la mesure.

La mesure de précision est celle, qui donne à chaque note sa véritable valeur, sa valeur écrite; c'est la régularité mécanique, mais nécessaire du métronome.

Cette mesure veut être respectée dans la musique qui a un caractère rythmé.

La mesure de sentiment au contraire, est celle qui consiste à déguiser la sécheresse de cette précision mathématique par la variété dans la manière d'accentuer les temps de la mesure, par l'expression dans la tendresse; par l'abandon dans la grâce, par l'élan dans la passion. En un mot, la mesure de précision doit être dans la tête de l'exécutant, et la mesure de sentiment dans son cœur. Sans vouloir faire de ces éléments une application absolue, nous rappellerons cependant aux artistes de quelle manière les compositeurs les ont employés dans leurs œuvres; ils ont ainsi procédé: 1. Début: Mesure de précision, c'est à dire fermeté, résolution, noblesse. 2. Chant: Mesure de sentiment, c'est à dire expression, tendresse, affection. 3. Traits: Fusions des deux modes de la mesure, où la précision vient mêler, tour à tour, ses hardiesses et son éclat à l'abandon des grâces infinies du sentiment. Telle est ordinairement la forme de la première partie d'un morceau qui se reproduit comme conclusion.

Entre ces deux périodes se trouve celle du milieu, à laquelle le compositeur donne toutes les nuances variées, selon le caprice de son imagination. Tantôt c'est un travail scientifique, serré, dialogué, fugué, où la mesure de précision est indispensable. Tantôt cette période prend un caractère plus vaste, où la mélodie a besoin d'étendre ses ailes, pour obéir à l'inspiration de l'artiste; il faut alors appeler à soi la mesure de sentiment, qui seule peut donner l'élan que la vérité de la passion exige.

Takt der Präzision.

Dieser Takt ist anwendbar auf alle jene Musik, die kein leidenschaftliches Gefühl ausdrückt, wie das ruhige, feierliche Gebet; der markierte Marsch- und Tanzstil, der strenge und entschlossene Ausdruck des Befehls, sowie auch jede Musik, die im fugierten Stile geschrieben ist, wo jeder Note ihr genauer Wert gegeben werden muß.

The Measure of Precision.

This style of time-measure is applicable to all music devoid of passionate feeling, such as a prayer of a calm and solemn nature, and the rhythmical strict time of the march, the dance, the severe and resolute style of command, and, again, all music treated fugally, wherein each note must be given its precise time-value.

Mesure de Précision.

Applicable à toute musique qui n'exprime pas un sentiment passionné comme la prière calme et solennelle, le style scandé de la marche et de la danse, le style sévère et résolu du commandement, ou bien encore toute musique travaillée fuguée où chaque note doit avoir sa valeur précise.

7. Haydn. Meyerbeer.

8. Mendelssohn. Beethoven.

9. Rossini. Rode.

10. Rossini. Meyerbeer.

11. J. S. Bach. Beethoven.

Takt des Gefühls.*)

In diesem richtet sich die Abweichung vom Werte der Noten oder des Zeitmaßes gewöhnlich nach der steigenden und ausdrucksvollen Bewegung der Phrase.

The Measure of Sentiment.*)

Herein the deviation from the strict time-value of the notes, or of the rhythm, must generally follow the ascending and expressive movement of the phrase.

Mesure de sentiment.*)

Dans laquelle l'altération de la valeur des notes ou de la mesure suit d'ordinaire le mouvement ascendant et expressif de la phrase.

12. Meyerbeer.

13. Chopin.

14. Mozart.

15. Beethoven.

16. C. G. Reißiger.

*) Siehe die Étude N° 41.

*) See the study N° 41.

*) Voir l'étude N° 41.

Das Kolorit (Färbung).

Wir haben uns gewöhnt, unsere Vergleiche von jener Kunst zu entlehnen, welche uns am dienlichsten erscheint, um unsern Gedanken mit Klarheit und Präzision auszumalen. Indem wir nun vom Kolorit handeln, nehmen wir die Malerei zu Hilfe, um unsere Beobachtungen um so faßlicher zu machen.

Das Kolorit, in der Ausführung einer musikalischen Komposition, kann mit der Perspektive in einem Gemälde verglichen werden; so wie also das Auge die ganze Harmonie einer Zeichnung umfaßt, so muß auch das Ohr die feinsten Nüancen eines Musikstückes wahrnehmen. Allein diese Nüancen müssen auch genau beobachtet werden, wenn die gewünschte Wirkung erzielt werden soll. Ohne Nüancen oder Schattierungen giebt es kein Kolorit, ohne Kolorit keine Perspektive und ohne Perspektive giebt es keine Malerei.

Wir wollen die Sache genau besprechen: Der Ausübende muß seinen Effekt durch die demselben entgegengesetzte Farbe vorbereiten, und ihn dann durch allmähliches Übergehen oder mit einemmale hervorbringen, je nach dem Geiste und dem Charakter des Stückes, um demselben das Kolorit zu verleihen. Das ist, was wir die Voraussicht in der Ausführung nennen. Voraussehen ist der Beweis des Denkens. Es ist allgemein anerkannt, daß der Virtuose, wenn er einen breiten und getragenen Gesang vorbereiten will, dies durch abnehmende, von einander getrennte Töne, welche allmählich zu erlöschen scheinen, am besten erreichen wird. Durch diesen glücklichen Gegensatz läßt der Künstler die Erhabenheit des Motivs hervortreten. Er wird das Gegenteil thun, wenn er ein Motiv mit beweglichem, lebhaftem, brilliantem Charakter herbeiführen will. Hier wird er seinen Effekt durch eine sanft gehaltene, langsame Weise erzielen.

Das Prinzip des Kolorits läßt sich auf die Gesangsphrasen anwenden, welche, wie dies im allgemeinen der Fall ist, zu- und abnehmend gefaßt sind. Um dieses dem Charakter gemäß hervortreten zu lassen, muß der Ausführende vom Anfange an den Ton mäßigen, um stufenweise in der Mitte anzukommen, wo er ihm dann die höchste Kraft geben und in derselben bis zum Kulminationspunkt verweilen muß, um dann die Abnahme wieder geltend zu machen und ihr die möglichste Anmut und Zartheit zu verleihen.

Die folgenden Beispiele werden den Künstler über die ausführlich besprochenen Prinzipien des Kolorits vollends aufklären.

Coloring (Light and shade).

We have acquired the habit of borrowing our comparisons from the art which is most capable of depicting our thoughts with clearness and precision. In discussing the question of coloring we take painting as our auxiliary, in order to render our remarks more easily understood.

The coloring employed in the execution of a musical composition may be compared with the perspective of a painting. Thus, just as the eye takes in the harmony of a drawing, so must the ear learn to appreciate the most delicate lights and shades of a piece. It is, however, indispensable that these colorings should be well noted, in order to produce the desired effect. Without light and shadow there is no coloring; without coloring there is no perspective and without perspective there is no painting.

Everything must be thoroughly reasoned out. The executant must prepare his effect by means of the color opposed thereto, and produce it either by transition or spontaneously, according to the spirit and character of the composition, in order to impart tone and life thereto. This is what we call precision in execution, i.e. "to foresee & to reason." It is generally recognised that when the virtuoso desires to prepare a broad and sustained melody, he will do so by means of notes long drawn out, attenuated and isolated, and which seem to die away. By this happy contrast the artist succeeds in giving prominence to the majesty of the theme. He will do the reverse when seeking to present a theme composed of detached, lively and brilliant notes. In such a case he will attain his result by means of a soft, sustained and slow style.

This principle of coloring may be applied to melodies which alternately rise and fall, i.e. undulate. In order to give to such the prominence required by the character thereof the executant must economize the dynamic force at the beginning in order to be able to gradually arrive towards the middle, where the greatest intensity must be given and this he must sustain up to the culminating point, in order that, when the same is passed, the gradual diminution of the dynamic force may impart all the elegance and softness possible thereto.

The examples which follow will thoroughly enlighten the artist on this reasoned-out principle of coloring.

Du coloris.

Nous avons pris l'habitude d'emprunter, nos comparaisons à l'art, qui nous aide le mieux à peindre notre pensée avec clarté et précision. En traitant du coloris, nous prenons la peinture comme auxiliaire, afin de rendre plus saisissantes nos observations.

Le coloris, dans l'exécution d'une composition musicale, peut être comparé à la perspective dans un tableau: ainsi, de même que l'œil embrasse l'harmonie d'un dessin, l'oreille doit percevoir les nuances les plus délicates d'un morceau; mais il faut que ces nuances soient bien observées, pour arriver à l'effet désiré. Sans nuances, pas de coloris; sans coloris pas de perspective, et sans perspective pas de peinture.

Il faut que toute chose soit raisonnée: l'exécutant doit préparer son effet par la couleur qui lui est opposée, et le produire soit par transition, soit spontanément, selon l'esprit, le caractère de la composition, afin d'y donner le coloris. C'est ce que nous appelons la prévoyance dans l'exécution: Prévoir c'est raisonner. Il est sous-entendu que, si le virtuose veut préparer un chant large et soutenu, il y arrivera par des notes atténuées, isolées, qui semblent s'éteindre. Par cet heureux contraste, l'artiste fait ressortir la majesté du motif: il fera le contraire, quand il voudra amener un motif en notes détachées, vives et brillantes: Ce sera alors par des tenues douces et lentes qu'il produira son effet.

Ce principe du coloris peut s'appliquer aux Phrases de chant croissantes, comme elles sont généralement conçues. Pour leur donner tout le relief que le caractère exige, l'exécutant doit ménager le son dès le début, afin d'arriver graduellement vers le milieu où il lui donnera l'intensité la plus grande, qu'il devra soutenir jusqu'au point culminant, pour en faire valoir la chute et lui donner toute la grâce et la douceur possible.

Les exemples qui suivent, achèveront d'éclairer l'artiste sur ces principes raisonnés du coloris.

17. Moderato.



Adagio sostenuto.



18. Andante sostenuto.



19. Allegretto con spirito.



Ein Beispiel vom Kolorit in der Gesangsphrase.

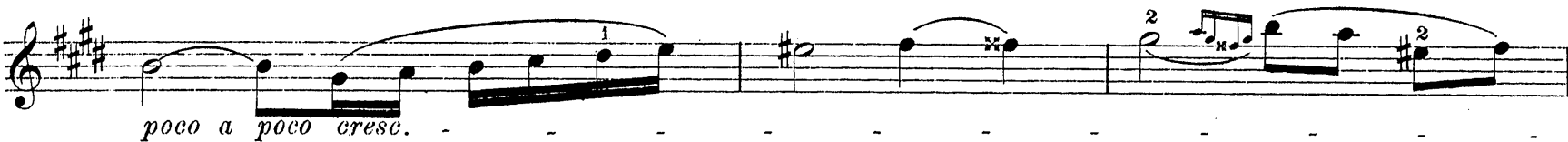
An example of coloring in the phrase of a song.

Exemple du coloris dans la phrase de chant.

20. Adagio.



21.



22.

Siehe die Etüden N^o 57 und 58.See Studies N^o 57 and 58.Voir les études N^o 57 et 58.

Die Grazie.

Die Grazie in der Komposition und in der Ausführung ist ein schwer zu beschreibendes und besonders schwer darzulegen - des Ding. Gleichwohl werden wir versuchen, diesen delikaten Punkt zu entwickeln. Es giebt wenig Freunde, die fähig wären, einem Virtuosen zu sagen: „Mein Lieber, dir fehlt die Grazie!“ Das hieße den Künstler erbittern, da er darin nur ein verletzendes Wort erblicken würde. So etwas denkt man bloß, oder sagt es insgeheim; jeder weiß es, ausgenommen jener, der am meisten dabei interessiert wäre, es zu wissen.

Die Grazie ist für das Talent, was die Anmut für den Geist ist; sie üben den gleichen Reiz aus, die eine in der Konversation, die andere in der Form, in der Manier des Künstlers.

Die melodische Grazie muß überall im Spiel des Executierenden vorhanden sein, aber ihre markierte Stelle liegt vorzugsweise in dem, was wir die Note des Geschmacks nennen, d. h. die Passage der betonten und langen Note, welche dann mit Zartheit auf einer kurzen Note erlischt. Die *Appoggiatura* ist der charakteristischste Zug der Grazie. Diese Steigerung, welche fast immer abwärts geht, ist oft mit einem Zierwerk versehen, welches im ganzen und einzelnen jener Art von Arabesken gleicht, welche ein kalligraphisches Blatt einfassen. Es ist dies eine mit Eleganz abfallende Gruppe von Noten, welche wir die melodische Paraphe nennen möchten. Der Abfall muß abgerundet und geglättet sein, was man erzielt, indem man der langen Note einen elastischen Nachdruck giebt, den Ton auf der Endnote erlöschen läßt und zurückhält, anstatt zu drängen. Die Form derselben ist dann zart und weich; sie hat nichts Überstürztes, Hastiges; aber ihre Ausführung erfordert eine vollkommene Reinheit in dieser Passage der Kraft in der Zartheit.

Die Grazie tritt auch manchmal lebhaft, leicht auf, sowie sie sich auch im langsamen Gange gefällt. Aber alle diese unendlichen Nuancen der Grazie verlangen vom Geiger die höchste Nüchternheit. Maßhalten ist eine der wesentlichsten Bedingungen der Grazie. Zu großer Eifer, zu große Hitze, zu starkes Vordrängen würden den Künstler über die Grenzen der Wahrheit hinausführen.

Man forciere nie sein Talent, sonst wird man nichts mit Grazie machen.

Gracefulness Elegance.

In composition, as in execution, gracefulness, or elegance, is a characteristic difficult to define and, more especially, to demonstrate. We will, nevertheless, endeavor to develop this delicate point. There are but few friends who have the courage to say to a virtuoso, "My dear fellow, you are wanting in elegance!" This would only anger the artist, as he would only recognize therein an offensive expression; this sort of things may be thought but hardly be put into language; everybody knows them, sees them, feels them - except the person who is most interested in knowing them.

Elegance or gracefulness, is to talent that which amenity is to the mind. They both exercise a similar charm, the one in conversation, the other in the form, in the manner of the artist.

Melodic elegance must be found everywhere in the playing of the executant, but its marked place is, more especially, in that which we may best call "the note of taste," i.e. the passage to be emphasised viz. the long and accented note which softly dissolves into the short note. The appoggiatura is the most characteristic feature of elegance. This grading, which is almost invariably of a descending character, is often furnished with an ornamentation which, both collectively and singly, resembles that style of arabesque in which a page of calligraphy is framed. It is a group of notes descending with elegance which we may take leave to call a "melodic paraph," or hand-drawing. The descent must be rounded and smoothed off and this effect is produced by imparting to the long note an elastic intensity and allowing the sound to expire on the final note, in short by holding back, instead of hastening, the same. It is for us then soft and tender, there is nothing precipitate or hurried in it; but the execution thereof requires a perfect purity in this transition from vigor to gentleness.

Elegance also at times takes on a lively, light character; at other times it presents itself in slow phrases. But all these infinite lights and shades of elegance demand the greatest sobriety on the part of the violinist. Moderation is one of the essential elements of elegance. Excessive zeal, excess of ardor, of ambition, will invariably lead the artist beyond the limits of truth.

One must never force one's talent - under the penalty of sacrificing elegance.

De la Grâce.

Dans la composition et dans l'exécution, la grâce est une chose difficile à définir et surtout à démontrer. Nous allons tâcher cependant, de développer ce point délicat. Il est peu d'amis capables de dire à un virtuose: mon cher, vous manquez de grâce! Ce serait froisser l'artiste, qui ne verrait là qu'un mot blessant. Ces sortes de choses se pensent, se disent tout bas; chacun les sait, les voit, hors celui qui est le plus intéressé à les connaître.

La grâce est au talent, ce que l'aménité est à l'esprit: elles répandent un même charme, l'une dans la conversation et l'autre dans la forme, dans la manière de l'artiste.

La grâce mélodique doit se trouver partout dans le jeu de l'exécutant, mais sa place marquée est surtout dans ce que nous appelons la note de goût; c'est-à-dire le passage de la note appuyée et longue, qui expire avec douceur sur la note brève. L'*appoggiatura* est le trait le plus caractéristique de la grâce. Cette gradation, presque toujours descendante, est souvent chargée d'une ornementation qui ressemble aux pleins et aux déliés de ces sortes d'arabesques qui encadrent une page de calligraphie. C'est un groupe de notes retombant avec élégance, que nous pourrions appeler le paraphe mélodique. Il faut en arrondir et adoucir la chute, ce qui s'obtient en donnant une intensité élastique à la note longue, en laissant expirer le son sur la note finale, en contenant au lieu de presser. Sa forme, alors, est douce et molle; elle n'a rien de précipité, ni de heurté; mais son exécution exige une pureté parfaite dans ce passage de la force à la douceur.

La grâce se montre parfois vive, légère; elle se complait aussi à prendre les allures lentes. Mais toutes ces nuances infinies de la grâce exigent du violiniste la plus grande sobriété. La modération est une des conditions essentielles de la grâce. Trop de zèle, trop d'ardeur, d'ambition; emporteront toujours l'artiste au delà de la vérité.

Ne forçons pas notre talent, nous ne ferions rien avec grâce.

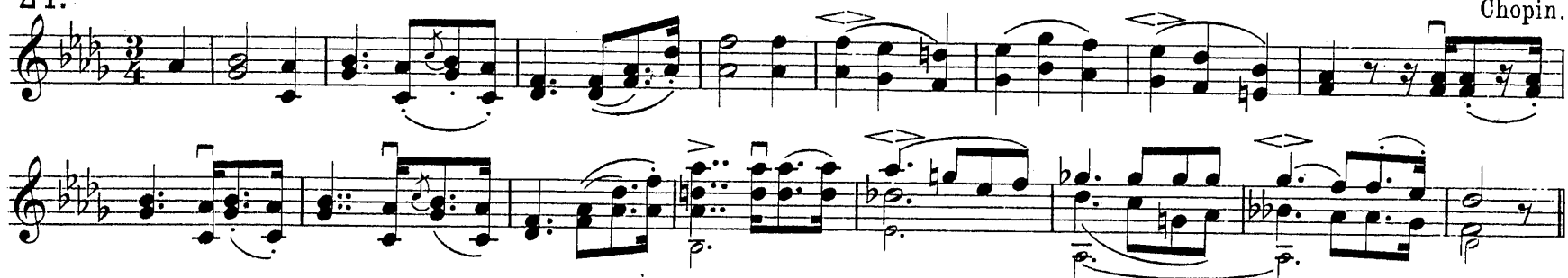
Appoggiaturen oder Ausdrucksnoten.

Der Spieler muß die mit dem rautenförmigen Zeichen < > versehenen Noten hervorheben und zwar mit abwechselnder Biegsamkeit, bald durch Vibrieren mit dem Finger, bald mit einem Drucke des Bogens.

23.

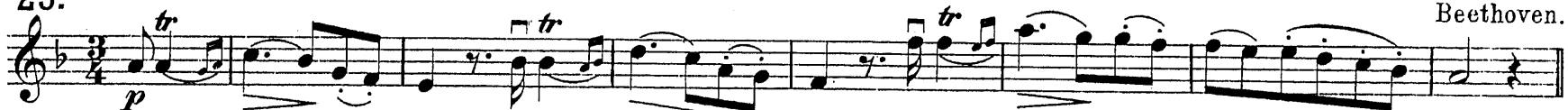


24.



Chopin.

25.



Beethoven.

26.



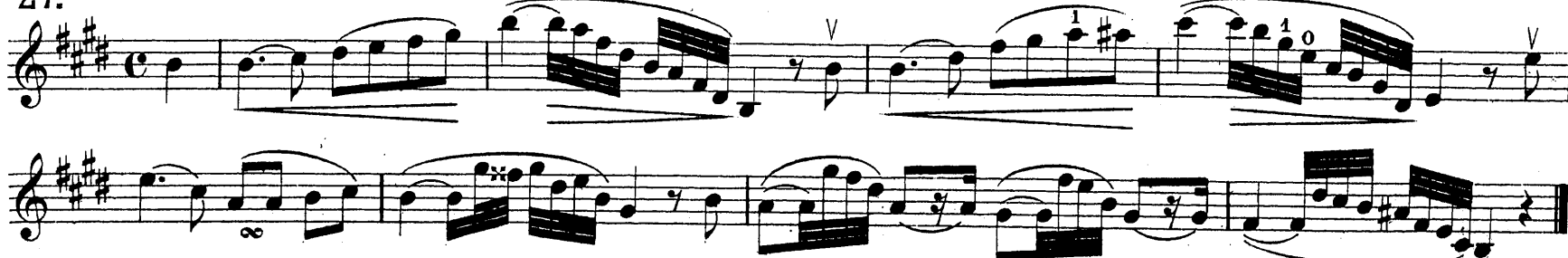
C. M. v. Weber.

Melodische Paraphe.

Melodic Paraph, or Hand-Drawing.

Paraphe mélodique.

27.



Siehe die Etüden N^o 32, 36, 45, 50, 58.

See Studies N^o 32, 36, 45, 50 and 58.

Voir les études N^o 32, 36, 45, 50, 58.

14 30 Etüden für die Präzision.

Man beobachte die größte Gleichmäßigkeit in dem Werte der Noten und gebe der tiefsten und der höchsten Note eine leichte Betonung.

30 Studies of Precision.

Observe the greatest evenness in the time-value of the notes, slightly accenting the base and the highest part.

30 études de précision.

Observez une grande égalité dans la valeur des notes et accentuez légèrement la basse et la partie supérieure.

Moderato.

1.

This page contains 12 staves of musical notation, likely for guitar. The notation is written in a style that suggests a specific guitar technique, possibly a fingerstyle or a specific scale run. The music is written in a style that suggests a specific guitar technique, possibly a fingerstyle or a specific scale run. The page is numbered 15 in the top right corner and 985 in the bottom center.

Fugenartig, strenger Rhythmus, langsam zu üben, um die Reinheit in den Akkorden und die Klarheit in allen Noten der Harmonie zu erhalten.

Verschiedene Betonung durch die Strichart von den kurzen Noten mit.... bezeichnet, bis zu den breiteren Akkorden, bezeichnet ----

Characteristics of the severely rhythmic fugue; to be studied and practised slowly, in order to maintain purity of tone in the chords, and clearness in all the notes of the harmony.

The variety of accent to be produced with the bow-stroke, from the short notes marked..... up to the broader chords marked----

Caractère de la fugue, rythme sévère, à étudier lentement pour conserver de la pureté dans les accords et de la clarté dans toutes les notes de l'harmonie.

Variété d'accent par le coup d'archet depuis les notes brèves marquées.... jusqu'aux accords plus larges marqués ----

Allegretto moderato.

2. 

This page of musical notation for guitar consists of ten staves. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. Dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *f*, *dolce*, *pp*, *p*, and *pizz.* are used throughout. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated for several notes. The music is characterized by complex chordal textures and fluid melodic passages.

Gedrängter Bogenstrich, auf zwei Drittel des Bogens beschränkt; die singende Stimme klar hervortretend.

Continuous and compressed stroke with two thirds of the bow-hair; clearly mark the singing part.

Coup d'archet continu et serré aux deux tiers de la baguette, marquant avec clarté la partie chantante.

Allegro. ♩ = 120.

3. *p* *restez* *f* *p* *cresc.* *p*

Sanft und harmonisch; abwechselnde
Nüancierung.

Softly and harmoniously; alternations of tone-color.

Doux et harmonieux; nuances variées.

Andante quasi Allegretto. ♩ = 80.

4.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Pizzicato.

cresc.

3. u. 4. Saite. 3rd & 4th String. 3. et 4. Corde.

A. Bestimmt und breit.

A. With firmness and breadth.

A. Fermeté et largeur.

Largo maestoso. ♩ = 66.

5.

B. Mit anhaltendem und kräftig aufdrückendem Bogenstrich, ohne die Noten zu trennen.

B. Sustained and vigorously pressed bowing, without separating the notes.

B. Coup d'archet continu appuyé avec vigueur sans séparer les notes.

Allegro. ♩ = 88.

am Frosch. at the frog. du talon.

ohne die Saite loszulassen
without leaving the chord
sans quitter la corde

Brillanter Vortrag, während man soviel als möglich zu vermeiden sucht, den Positionswechsel hören zu lassen.

To be executed brilliantly. Avoid, as much as possible, rendering the change of position perceptible.

Brillamment et évitez autant que possible de faire entendre le changement de position.

Allegro moderato. ♩ = 88.

6.

This page of musical notation is for guitar, written in D major (two sharps: F# and C#). It consists of 12 staves of music. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as triplets, trills, and slurs, along with fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 0) and a trill (tr) symbol. The music is written in a treble clef. The notation is dense, with many slurs and ties, indicating a complex and technically demanding piece. The key signature is D major, and the time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the phrasing. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as triplets, trills, and slurs, along with fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 0) and a trill (tr) symbol. The music is written in a treble clef.

Den Bogen sorgfältig an der Saite gehalten,
gebunden und gut getragen; die Breite des Tons
muß bis zum Ende sich immer steigern.

*Keep the bow on the string legato and
well sustained; increasing the breadth of tone
gradually until the end.*

L'archet à la corde, lié et soutenu;
ampleur de son graduée jusqu'à la fin.

Moderato. ♩ = 100.

dolce

7.

The musical score is written for a violin. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Moderato' with a metronome indication of 100 beats per minute. The first staff is marked 'dolce'. The music consists of a continuous flow of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of four or six. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 0 (natural). The piece concludes with a final chord in G major.

Springender Bogen auf dem ersten Drittel seiner Länge; mäßige Bewegung und Stärke.

To be executed with the hopping bow, on the first third of its length; to be played with moderation, in respect both of time and dynamics.

Coup d'archet rebondissant au 1^{er} tiers de la baguette; mouvement de force modérée.

Moderato. ♩ = 88.

8. *p* *f* *p* *f*

dim. *poco riten.* *a tempo* *p* *f* *p* *f*

985

Vom ernsten Charakter; man beobachte
eine Steigerung der Tonstärke bis ans Ende.

*Of a serious character. Grade in inten-
sity of sound right up to the end.*

Caractère grave; observez une gradation
dans l'intensité du son jusqu'à la fin.

Andante.
sostenuto

9.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats, and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante' and the articulation is 'sostenuto'. The first staff starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The music is characterized by flowing eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped with slurs. There are several trills, particularly in the later staves. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 0. The piece concludes with a final cadence.

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. The music is characterized by complex, flowing melodic lines, often using arpeggiated figures and rapid sixteenth-note passages. There are several dynamic markings, including 'f' (forte) and 'segue' (which likely indicates a transition to the next section). The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and fingering numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4). The overall style is that of a classical or romantic-era piano composition.

Der Bogenstrich muß gehalten sein und die Länge desselben je nach den angezeigten Nuancen wechseln.

The stroke of the bow must be continuous and the length thereof vary according to the various colorings shown.

Coup d'archet continu et varié d'étendue selon les nuances indiquées.

Allegro moderato. ♩ = 108.

10.

restez à la position

IV

restez à la position

IV

This page of musical notation contains ten staves of music. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece is marked with 'III & IV' and 'restez'.

The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a first finger fingering (1) indicated. The second staff continues the melody, featuring a dotted line with an '8' above it, indicating an eighth rest. The third staff shows a change in the key signature to two flats (B-flat and E-flat), with a 'III & IV' marking. The fourth staff continues the melody, with a first finger fingering (1) indicated. The fifth staff shows a change in the key signature to three flats (B-flat, E-flat, and A-flat), with a first finger fingering (1) indicated. The sixth staff continues the melody, with a first finger fingering (1) indicated. The seventh staff shows a change in the key signature to four flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat, and D-flat), with a first finger fingering (1) indicated. The eighth staff continues the melody, with a first finger fingering (1) indicated. The ninth staff shows a change in the key signature to five flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat, D-flat, and G-flat), with a first finger fingering (1) indicated. The tenth staff continues the melody, with a first finger fingering (1) indicated.

A. Der Gesang muß getragen und die begleitende Stimme gut markiert werden, gerade, als ob auf zwei Violinen gespielt würde.

A. *The melody must be sustained and the accompaniment be well marked, in order to simulate two violins.*

A. Chant soutenu et accompagnement bien marqué, pour simuler deux violons.

Adagio.

11. 

B. Der Bogen muß bei den gebundenen Noten sorgfältig auf den Saiten liegen bleiben, zum Gegensatz mit dem leichten Staccato am Ende des Taktes.

B. *In the legato notes the bow must rest well on the strings, as in contrast to the light staccato which terminates each bar.*

B. L'archet bien à la corde dans les notes liées, pour contraster avec le staccato léger, qui termine la mesure.

Moderato quasi Allegro. $\text{♩} = 96$.



8

restez

restez

8

985

Mit breit gehaltenem Rhythmus, damit man Zeit hat, die Tonleitern gut im Takt zu spielen und die einzelnen Noten deutlich hören zu lassen.

Very broad rhythm, in order to have time to play the scales in correct measure and to articulate the notes thereof with clearness.

Rythme très large, afin d'avoir le temps de bien mesurer la gamme et d'en articuler les notes avec clarté.

Largo maestoso. ♩ = 88.

The musical score is a single melodic line for piano, written in treble clef. It begins with a tempo marking 'Largo maestoso' and a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The first staff is numbered '12.' and contains a series of wide intervals, including octaves and ninths, with fingerings (1, 2, 3) and a breath mark (z). The subsequent staves continue this pattern, with various fingerings and breath marks. The score concludes with a 'segue' instruction.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for guitar, featuring various fretboard diagrams and fingerings. The notation includes notes, rests, and articulation marks. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4 above the notes. Some staves have a dashed line with the number 8, possibly indicating an octave or a specific fret. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and some staves have a dashed line with the number 8, possibly indicating an octave or a specific fret. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and some staves have a dashed line with the number 8, possibly indicating an octave or a specific fret.

Die Akkorde müssen kräftig markiert werden, die Einklänge sanft fortrollen, das Staccato muß bestimmt und deutlich sein.

The chords must be vigorously marked, the single note be played gently; the staccato must be vigorous.

Accords marqués avec force, unissons coulés avec douceur. Staccato vigoureux.

Moderato quasi Allegro. ♩ = 104.

13.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is 'Moderato quasi Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 104 beats per minute. The score consists of 13 measures. Each measure is filled with a dense, rhythmic pattern of sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The notation includes various articulations such as slurs, staccato marks, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Moderato quasi Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 104 beats per minute.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for guitar, written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation is dense, featuring many slurs and ties, indicating a complex piece. Fret numbers (1, 2, 4, 0) and fingerings (1, 4) are indicated above the notes. The music is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes and slurs. The overall style is that of a technical or advanced guitar piece.

Sehr mäßige Bewegung, breite Betonung mit dem ersten Drittel des Bogens, indem man denselben bei jeder Note aufhebt.

Very moderate tempo. Broad accentuation with the first third of the bow, raising the same after each note.

Mouvement très modéré, largement accentué au 1^{er} tiers de la baguette en détachant l'archet à chaque note.

Allegretto moderato.

14. *mf* *segue* *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

musical score for guitar, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines with fingerings and dynamics.

Staff 1: *cresc.*

Staff 2: *p*

Staff 3: *restez*

Staff 4: *1*

Staff 5: *0*

Staff 6: *0*

Staff 7: *1*

Staff 8: *1*

Staff 9: *1*

Staff 10: *1*

Mit größter Gleichmäßigkeit.

With strict evenness.

Égalité.

Allegro.

15.

dolce

The musical score is a single-staff piece in treble clef, key of F# (one sharp), and common time (C). It begins at measure 15. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' and the dynamics 'dolce'. The music is a continuous, flowing sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of four or six. The phrasing is indicated by long, sweeping slurs. The exercise includes various fingering instructions, such as '1', '2', '3', and '0' (for natural). The notation is dense and rhythmic, typical of a technical study for piano.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for a piano solo. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation is characterized by flowing melodic lines with frequent slurs and ties, suggesting a continuous, lyrical performance. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 4) are placed above specific notes to guide the performer. The music spans across the staves, with some measures containing multiple beamed notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff, marked by a double bar line and a final note.

Gedrungener und betonter Bogenstrich, die Vorschläge lebhaft und brillant ausgeführt.

Close and accentuated bow-strokes. Accent the grace-notes brightly and brilliantly.

Coup d'archet serré et accentué, le brisé vif et brillant.

16. *Allegro. ♩ = 100.*

The musical score for measure 16 is written in G minor (two flats) and 3/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking of *Allegro* and a metronome indication of ♩ = 100. The measure is marked with a 'segue' and contains ten staves of music. The notation is characterized by rapid eighth-note passages, frequently grouped in threes, and accented grace notes. Fingerings (1, 2, 3) and bowing instructions (tr.) are clearly marked to guide the performer. The overall texture is dense and technically demanding.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation. The notation is complex, featuring many trills (marked 'tr') and specific fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The music is written in a single melodic line. The piece ends with a 'segue' marking, indicating a transition to the next section.

Diese Etüde enthält drei verschiedene Effekte, welche unbedingt recht deutlich hervorgehoben werden müssen; die Akkorde müssen fest und kurz angegeben werden, der Baß muß markiert und die Mittelstimme weich und gleichmäßig lauten.

This study comprises three different effects, which it is indispensable to execute distinctly. The chords must be firm and short, the bass be well marked and the middle part be soft and even.

Cette étude comporte trois effets qu'il est indispensable de faire entendre distinctement: les accords fermes et brefs, la Basse bien marquée et la partie intermédiaire douce et égale.

Andante. $\text{♩} = 104.$ segue

17.

985

This page of musical notation is for guitar, consisting of 12 staves. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols such as natural harmonics (indicated by 'n' and a triangle), fret numbers (e.g., 2, 4, 0), and dynamic markings (e.g., 'v' for accents). The music is written in a style that suggests a complex, possibly neoclassical or modern, composition. The first staff begins with a '2' above the first measure. The piece concludes on the final staff with a double bar line and a final chord.

Der Takt gut eingehalten, springender Bogen in der Mitte der Stange, die erste Note einer jeden Triole leicht markiert.

Observe good time, the hopping bow in the middle part; mark the first note of each triplet slightly.

Mesure retenue, l'archet rebondissant vers le milieu, marquant légèrement la 1^{re} note de chaque triolet.

Allegro moderato. ♩ = 92.

18.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff is labeled '18.' and begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The music features a hopping bow technique, indicated by slurs and triplets. Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and bowings (2/4, 4/0, 3/2, 3/2) are indicated above the notes. The score continues for nine more staves, ending with a double bar line. The key signature remains one sharp throughout.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a guitar piece. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation is complex, featuring many chords, arpeggios, and fingerings. The piece is divided into sections, with 'II. & III.' marked on the sixth staff. The notation includes various accidentals and fingerings (1-4) throughout.

Charakter und Bewegung eines langsamen
Marsches, strenger Takt.

*The character and movement of a slow
march; in strict time.*

Caractère et mouvement de marche lente;
mesure severe.

Moderato.

19.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). It begins with a 'Moderato' tempo marking. The first measure is marked with a 'V' (forte) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 0. Dynamics include 'p' (piano) and 'sostenuto'. The score ends with a fermata on the final note.

Musical notation for guitar, featuring ten staves of music in D major. The notation includes various techniques such as triplets, slurs, and fingerings. Performance markings include *cresc.*, *f sostenuto*, *segue*, *dolce*, and *rall.*

Lebhaft und energisch.

With animation and energy.

Animation et énergie.

Allegro. ♩ = 80.

20.

8

restez

restez

0

Die erste Note der Sextole muß markiert und das punktierte Viertel nach seinem ganzen Wert ausgehalten werden.

The first note of the sextolet must be marked and the dotted quaver (quarter note) be sustained for its full time-value.

Marquez la première note du sextolet et soutenez la note pointée pendant toute sa valeur.

Moderato. ♩ = 68.

21. *dolce* *ten.* *ten.* *ten.*

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in E major (three sharps). The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as triplets, sixteenth-note runs, and fingerings. Roman numerals I, II, and III are used to denote fret positions. The piece concludes with a final chord and a double bar line.

The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as triplets, sixteenth-note runs, and fingerings. Roman numerals I, II, and III are used to denote fret positions. The piece concludes with a final chord and a double bar line.

Man beobachte die größte Gleichmäßigkeit der Finger und vermeide sorgfältig, den Wechsel des Bogenstrichs, sowie den Übergang von einer Saite auf die andere hören zu lassen.

The fingers must be strictly equal; avoid rendering the changes of the bow perceptible, as also the transition from one chord to another.

La plus grande égalité de doigts; évitez de faire entendre les changements de coups d'archet, ainsi que le passage d'une corde à l'autre.

Allegro, $\text{♩} = 138$.

22. *mf*

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely a technical exercise or a short composition, written in G major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#). The music is written on ten staves, each beginning with a treble clef. The key signature is consistent throughout, with three sharps. The time signature is 4/4, indicated by the four dots in the bottom staff. The notation is highly technical, featuring rapid, flowing passages with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often with slurs and fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 8) indicating fingerings. The piece concludes with a final chord and a 'ff marcato' marking.

Man gebe die Akkorde rasch an, damit die singende Stimme keine Unterbrechung erleide.

Attack the chords with vivacity, in order that the melody may not be interrupted.

Attaquez les accords avec vivacité, pour que la partie chantante ne soit pas interrompue.

Andante con moto. ♩ = 69.



dimin.

poco più mosso

poco rallent.

fp

f

Die unterste und die höchste Note müssen
deutlich hervorgehoben werden.

*The lowest and highest notes must be
clearly accented.*

Accentuez la partie supérieure et la basse
avec clarté.

Allegro moderato. ♩ = 116.

24.

The musical score is written on ten staves. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato' with a metronome marking of 116 beats per minute. The key signature starts with one sharp (F#), changes to two sharps (F# and C#) in the second staff, and returns to one sharp in the eighth staff. The music consists of eighth notes, often beamed in groups of two or four, with slurs indicating phrasing. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0-4 below the notes. The score is numbered '24.' at the beginning of the first staff.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar. The notation is written in a style typical of classical guitar sheet music, featuring treble clefs, key signatures (one sharp and one flat), and complex rhythmic patterns. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0-4 below the notes. The music is written in a style typical of classical guitar sheet music, with many slurs and ties. The final staff includes a repeat sign and a measure with a '0' and a dashed line above it.

A. Im Charakter eines Trauermarsches, der Takt langsam und streng eingehalten.

A. *In the style of a funeral march; observing strict time.*

A. Caractère de marche funèbre, mesure lente et sévère.

Moderato. ♩ = 69.

25. *pp* *mezza voce* *f* *p* *ricochet* *f* *pp dolce* *pp*

B. Springender Bogen ungefähr in der Mitte der Stange.

B. *With the springing bow, in about the middle of the wand.*

B. Coup d'archet rebondissant vers le milieu de la baguette.

Allegro. ♩ = 112.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

segue

Die Schwierigkeit dieser Etüde besteht darin, den Wechsel der Position so wenig als möglich hören zu lassen und in den höheren Lagen die vollkommenste Reinheit der Intonation zu bewahren.

The difficulty in this study consists in allowing the changes of position to be heard as little as possible, and in preserving a perfect purity of intonation in the high notes.

La difficulté de cette étude consiste à faire entendre le moins possible les changements de position et à conserver une parfaite justesse d'intonation dans les notes élevées.

Moderato. ♩ = 92.

26.

restez

8

This page of musical notation is for guitar, consisting of ten staves. The notation is written in a style typical of classical guitar sheet music, with a focus on fingerings and articulation. The key signature changes from B-flat major to E major and back to B-flat major. The music includes various chords, scales, and technical markings such as '1', '3', '4', '0', 'x', and 'restez'. The notation is written in a style typical of classical guitar sheet music, with a focus on fingerings and articulation.

Lebhafter Takt; man betone die beiden ab-
gestoßenen Noten mit Bestimmtheit.

*In animated tempo. Give lively em-
phasis to the two detached notes.*

Mesure animée. Accentuez vivement les
deux notes détachées.

Allegro con fuoco. ♩ = 116.

27. *fz* *fz* *fz* *fz* *segue*

II & III

f

cresc.

1 3 1 3 1 3 2

1 1 1

8

0 0

1 1 2 1 1

Musical score for a piano piece, page 63. The score consists of 11 staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The piece is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and trills. Performance instructions like *cre*, *scen*, *do*, *dolce*, *calando*, *tr*, and *pizz:* are interspersed throughout the score.

Dynamics and performance markings include: *ff*, *p*, *fz*, *cre*, *scen*, *do*, *dolce*, *calando*, *tr*, and *pizz:*.

- A. Man betone mit Leichtigkeit und in der Nähe des Frosches, indem man den Bogen nach jedem Akkorde ein wenig aufhebt.
- B. Die erste, tiefe Note kurz und mit dem Frosch betont, die übrigen Noten werden in der Mitte des Bogens gespielt.

- A. *Mark lightly, towards the frog of the bow, raising the same after each chord.*
- B. *The first low note must be short and articulated; with the frog of the bow; the half of the bow for the remainder.*

- A. Marquez avec légèreté vers le talon, en levant un peu l'archet après chaque accord.
- B. La première note basse courte et articulée du talon, et la moitié de l'archet pour le reste.

Allegro. ♩ = 100.

28.

Frosch.
Frog.
Talon.
B. *sost.* 1 *sost.*

2 4

The musical score is written for piano and consists of ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains several measures of music with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. A dynamic marking 'p' (piano) is present. The second staff has a tempo marking 'Frosch' (Frog) and the composer's name 'Talon'. The third staff continues the melodic line. The fourth staff features a change in texture with more complex chordal structures and a dynamic marking 'A' (Allegro). The fifth staff shows a key signature change to two sharps (D major). The remaining staves (6-10) continue the piece with intricate chordal patterns and rhythmic variations, ending with a final cadence.

Der Takt muß leicht und lebhaft genommen werden. Große Gleichheit in dem Werte der Noten ist erforderlich.

The tempo must be lively and light. Strict equality in the time-value of the notes is indispensable.

Mesure vive et légère. Grande égalité dans les valeurs des notes.

29. **Allegro.** ♩ = 120.

dolce

4. Position.

8-----4 4 1

0 4 0 1 4 1 1 0 1 1 1 3

0 1 3 0

8-----1

Im Charakter eines Marsches, der Rhythmus
muß genau eingehalten werden.

*In the style of a march. The rhythm must
be strictly observed.*

Caractère de marche. Rythme précis et
retenu.

Maestoso tempo di marcia. ♩ = 84.

30.

ten. ten. ten.

Minore.

espress.

f p pressez

p

2 4 0

segue *cresc.*

1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4

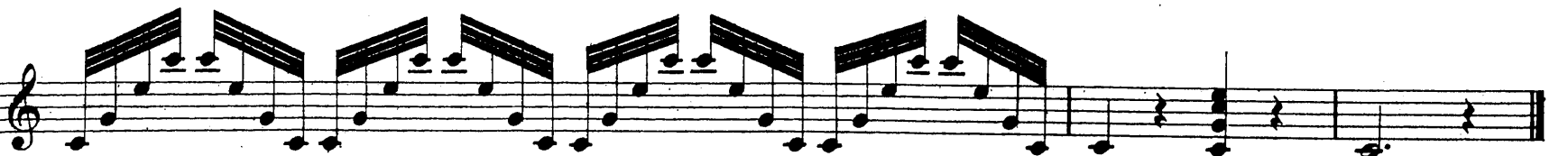
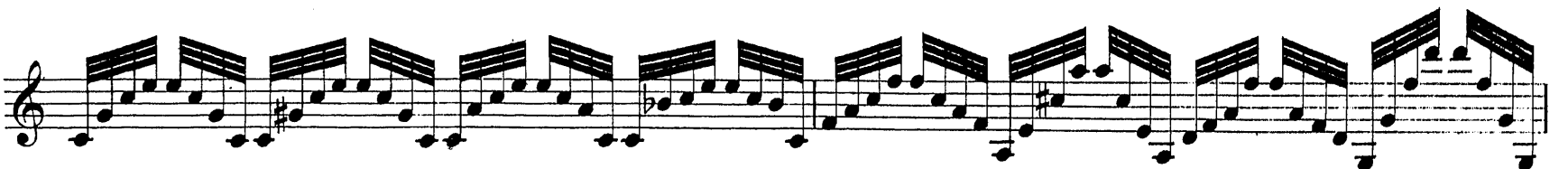
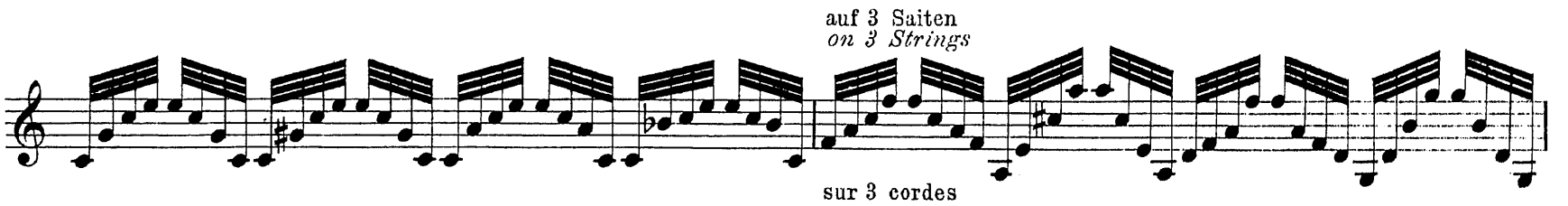
1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4



30 Etüden für Charakteristik und Gefühl.

Mit Breite und Noblesse; der Ton ruhig und getragen; man vermeide jede Affektion im Portamento. Der Übergang von den natürlichen zu den Flageolet-Tönen muß so wenig als möglich bemerkbar sein.

30 Studies for characteristics and sentiment.

With breadth and dignity; calm and sustained tone; avoid everything savoring of affectation in the Portamento. Avoid as much as possible showing the transition from the natural tones to the harmonics.

30 Études de caractère et de sentiment.

Avec largeur et noblesse; son calme et soutenu, éviter toute affectation dans le port de voix. Faire sentir le moins possible le passage des sons naturels aux sons harmoniques.

31. Cantabile. ♩ = 80.

4^a Corda sin' al Fine.

rallent.

Mit Grazie und Eleganz; die lange Notenuß
getrager sein mit abwechselndem Ausdruck,
bald durch den Druck des Bogens, bald durch
Vibrieren des Fingers.

*With gracefulness and elegance. The long
note must be sustained; with alternating ex-
pression, to be produced now with the bow
and again with the vibration of the finger.*

Avec grâce et élégance; la note longue sou-
tenue avec une expression variée, soit par l'ar-
chet, soit par la vibration du doigt.

32. $\text{♩} = 96.$

segue

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for a single melodic line in treble clef. The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various musical elements:

- Notes and Rests:** The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and occasional rests.
- Accidentals:** Sharps (#) and flats (b) are used to indicate pitch changes.
- Fingerings:** Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are placed above notes to indicate fingerings.
- Ornaments:** A trill (tr) is indicated above a note in the fifth staff.
- Phrasing:** Slurs and ties are used to group notes and indicate phrasing.
- Rehearsal Marks:** A dashed box with the number 8 above it spans the first two staves of the bottom staff.

A Mit einer Art von ängstlicher Aufregung.

B Zarter, leidenschaftlicher Gefühlsausdruck; intensiver Ton, getragenes Zeitmaß.

Man bemühe sich, den Gegensatz der Moll- und Dur-Tonart durch den der dunkeln und hellen Töne hervortreten zu lassen. (Siehe den betreffenden Artikel.)

A. Show agitation and anxiety.

B. With tender and passionate sentiment; and intensity of tone; in strict time.

Strive to show the contrast between the major and minor modes by the alternate use of sombre and bright notes. (See article on this point.)

A Avec agitation et anxiété.

B Sentiment tendre, passionné, intensité de son, mesure retenue.

S'appliquer à faire contraster le mode mineur avec le mode majeur par l'opposition des notes sombres et des notes claires. (Voir l'article.)

Allegro animato. $\text{♩} = 88.$

33. *f*

poco rallent.

a tempo

canto espressivo

tén.

cresc.

molto espressivo

Tempo I.

f

0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 2 0

poco rallent.

a tempo
B

canto espress.

1 1 4 0 2 0

p *cresc.*

2 2 4 0 2 0

cresc. *molto espressivo* *ten.* 2 4

dolce

cresc.

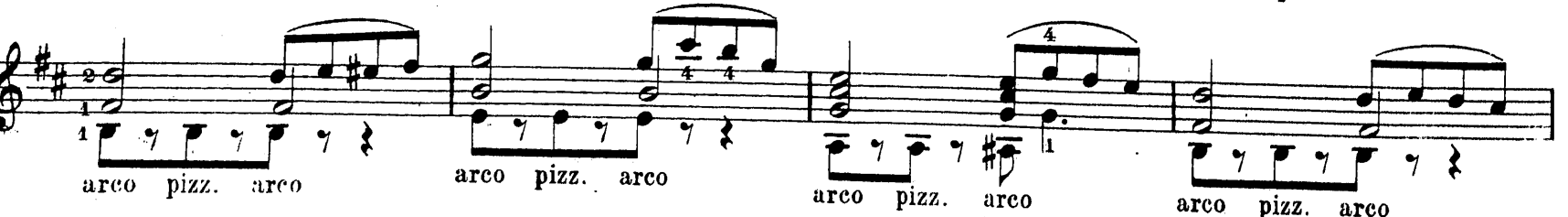
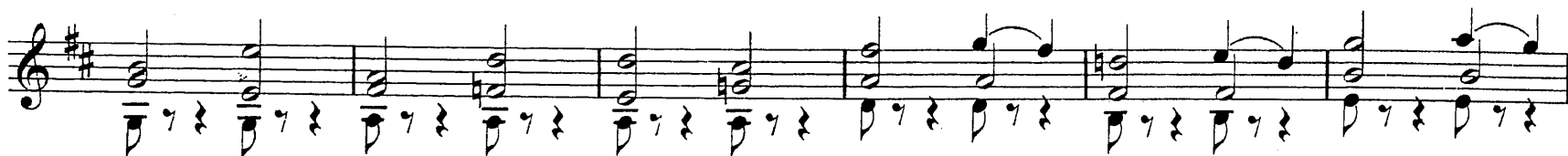
ten. *molto espressivo* *Animato.* *f energico*

Religiöser Charakter; die Töne müssen getragen sein und die Orgel nachahmen.

Of a religious character; sustained tones in imitation of an organ.

Caractère religieux, sons soutenus, imitant l'orgue.

Moderato. $\text{♩} = 92$.
canto sostenuto



[illegible]

Mit Feuer und Leidenschaft; Abwechslung
im Kolorit, freier Bogenstrich.

*With fire and passion; alternation in
the coloring, and a free bow.*

Avec fougue et passion. Variété de coloris,
liberté d'archet.

Allegro moderato. ♩ = 84.

35. *mf*

The musical score is written for a single instrument, likely a violin or viola, in a single system. It begins at measure 35. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato' with a quarter note equal to 84 beats per minute. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score consists of 11 staves of music. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several dynamic markings: *mf* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning, and *f* (forte) later. The score includes various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and bowing techniques (accents, slurs). The music is written in a single system with a repeat sign at the end of the first staff.

This page of musical notation consists of 12 staves of music, arranged in a single system. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of musical symbols including notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The music is written in a single system across the page.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like *p*, *f*, and *cresc.* The music is written in a single system across the page.

Mit elegantem und anmutigem Vortrag; das Portament zart und weich ausgeführt.

In an elegant and graceful style. The portamento must be tender and soft.

Forme élégante et gracieuse. Port de voix doux et moelleux.

Moderato. ♩ = 52.

36. *dolce*

restez

955

This page of musical notation is for a guitar piece in G major (one sharp). It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various techniques such as trills, triplets, and slurs, along with performance instructions like *a tempo*, *rall.*, *cresc.*, *espress.*, *dolce*, *poco riten.*, and *pizz.*.

The first staff begins with a trill (marked *tr*) and a slur. The second staff features a triplet (marked 3) and a slur. The third staff includes a slur and a triplet (marked 3). The fourth staff has a slur and a triplet (marked 3). The fifth staff begins with *a tempo* and a slur. The sixth staff includes a slur and a triplet (marked 3). The seventh staff features a slur and a triplet (marked 3). The eighth staff includes a slur and a triplet (marked 3). The ninth staff has a slur and a triplet (marked 3). The tenth staff begins with a slur and a triplet (marked 3).

The notation also includes various performance instructions: *rall.* (rallentando), *cresc.* (crescendo), *espress.* (espressivo), *dolce* (dolce), *poco riten.* (poco ritenuto), and *pizz.* (pizzicato).

Der Charakter dieser Etüde ist fest, entschlossen, kühn; die Akkorde müssen kräftig, aber ohne Rauheit angegeben werden; das Staccato soll brillant ausgeführt, der Takt streng im Rhythmus gehalten sein.

The character of this study is firm, resolute and bold. The chords must be articulated with vigor, but without roughness. The staccato must be brilliant. Observe strict rhythm.

Caractère ferme, résolu, hardi. Accords articulés avec vigueur, sans rudesse; staccato brillant. Mesure bien rythmée.

Allegretto. ♩ = 104.

37.

This page contains 11 staves of musical notation for guitar. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as triplets, octaves, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A "restez" instruction is present on the 10th staff.

The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. It features a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a "2" above it. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. The third staff introduces a triplet of eighth notes marked with a "1" above it, followed by a triplet of eighth notes marked with a "0" above it. The fourth staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. The fifth staff features a triplet of eighth notes marked with a "3" above it. The sixth staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. The seventh staff features a triplet of eighth notes marked with a "1" above it, followed by a triplet of eighth notes marked with a "0" above it. The eighth staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. The ninth staff features a triplet of eighth notes marked with a "3" above it, followed by a triplet of eighth notes marked with a "0" above it. The tenth staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns, and the word "restez" is written below the staff. The eleventh staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns.

Im Charakter einer Anglaise; munter und
der Rhythmus gut markiert.

*In the style of an Anglaise. Merrily, and
with well-marked rhythm.*

Caractère de danse anglaise; avec gaîté et
Rythme bien marqué.

Allegretto. $\text{♩} = 112$.

38. *segue*

calme

tr

1 2

3 2 4 3 2

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a piano piece. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like *p* and *dim*. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and sustained chords.

The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It features a series of sixteenth-note runs and sustained chords. The second staff continues this pattern, with a trill (tr) marking. The third and fourth staves show more complex sixteenth-note passages, with first finger (1) markings. The fifth staff features a key signature change to G major (one sharp) and continues the sixteenth-note runs. The sixth staff has a measure with a dotted line and the number 8, indicating a repeat or a specific measure count. The seventh staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and first finger (1) markings. The eighth staff continues the sixteenth-note runs. The ninth staff also features first finger (1) markings. The tenth staff ends with a *dim* (diminuendo) marking and a final chord marked with a 0 and a Roman numeral IV.

Mit lebhafter Bewegung. Abwechslung mit den Schattierungen, zunehmende Stärke in allen aufwärtsgehenden Passagen und ein kleines Verweilen auf den höchsten Ausdrucksnoten.

With animation. Alternation in the colorings. Crescendo in the ascending passages and a little dwelling on the highest notes of expression.

Avec animation. Nuances variées, progression de force dans tous les passages montant et un peu d'insistance sur les notes d'expression les plus élevées.

Allegro agitato. ♩ = 112.

39.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The tempo is 'Allegro agitato' with a metronome marking of 112. The music is characterized by rapid, ascending and descending passages, often with beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. There are several trills and grace notes. The score is divided into two systems, I and II, with a repeat sign at the end of system II. The piece ends with a final cadence in measure 48.

0 0

3 0 4

2

restez

3 3 2

1 3 8

segue

morendo

Mit elegantem Charakter; große Abwechslung im Bogenstrich, indem man den Bogen bald mit Weichheit auf den Saiten liegen, bald voll Kühnheit springen läßt.

Of an elegant character. Great alternation in the bowing styles, sometimes allowing the bow to remain softly on the strings and at other times with a bold hopping bow.

Caractère élégant, grande variété d'archet, tantôt soutenu moelleusement sur la corde, tantôt rebondissant avec hardiesse.

Allegretto. ♩ = 120.

40. *pp* *cresc.* *am Frosch. at the Frog. du Talon.* *mf* *f* *m.g.* *pizz.* *pp*

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a metronome marking of 120. The first measure is numbered '40.' and starts with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several slurs and accents throughout. The second staff has a *cresc.* marking. The third staff has a *mf* marking. The fourth staff has a *f* marking. The fifth staff has a *m.g.* marking. The sixth staff has a *pizz.* marking. The seventh staff has a *pp* marking. The eighth staff has a *pp* marking. The ninth staff has a *pp* marking. The tenth staff has a *pp* marking. The score includes various fingerings and bowing techniques such as sustained, hopping, and pizzicato.

Musical score for "Fugue for the Right Hand" by Franz Liszt. The score is written for the right hand and features a variety of musical notations and dynamics.

The score begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a time signature of 4/4. The initial tempo is marked "Allegretto".

The score includes several dynamic markings:

- pizz.* (pizzicato) at the beginning of the first measure.
- f* (forte) and *p* (piano) markings throughout the piece.
- dolce* (sweet) at the end of the piece.
- dim. e poco riten.* (diminuendo and a little ritenuto) at the very end.

The score also features various musical notations:

- Accents and slurs.
- Trills and tremolos.
- Staccato and staccato ricochet markings.
- Rehearsal marks (II & III).
- Capo markings (4/0, 3/0, 2/0, 1/0).
- Ornaments (m.g.).

Tempo rubato, fantasiemäßige Behandlung der Notenwerte; der Bogenstrich muß weich und mit Geschmeidigkeit gezogen sein, indem man zugleich zwischen jeder Note leicht absetzt.

Tempo Rubato. Fantastic treatment of the time-value of the notes. Bow softly and elastically. Leave a slight interval between each note.

Tempo rubato; abandon de la fantaisie dans la valeur des notes, coup d'archet moelleux et allongé avec élasticité, laissant un léger intervalle entre chaque note.

Andante. ♩ = 92.

41. 

The musical score consists of 13 staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and frequent triplets. Performance instructions include 'segue' (continuation), 'animato' (faster tempo), 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'più animato' (even faster tempo), 'p' (piano), and 'restez' (hold). The score concludes with a final cadence.

Diese Etüde enthält zweierlei Effekte, nämlich einen in gleicher Stärke beharrlich mitgehenden Glockenton, und einen Gesang in Akkorden, der mit Klarheit hervortreten muß.

This study comprises two different effects, viz, a persistently equal and continuous bell-like tone, and a melody in chords, which must be detached with clearness from the upper part.

Cette étude comporte deux effets. Savoir: Une clochette continue avec une force égale et persistante, et un chant en accords, se détachant avec clarté de la partie supérieure.

Moderato.

42. *f* *segue* *0 2 0 segue*

dim.
rall.

Mit Entschlossenheit und Keckheit; gegensätzlicher Bogenstrich, indem die Sextolen kräftig getragen und die drei folgenden Noten eben so kräftig am Frosch abgestoßen werden.

Allegretto moderato. ♩ = 52.

With decision and boldness Opposite styles of bowing. Sustain the sextolet firmly and play the last three notes strongly staccato with the frog of the bow.

Avec désinvolture et hardiesse, opposition de coups d'archets, le sextolet fortement soutenu, et les trois notes suivantes fortement détachées du talon.

43.

The musical score consists of 10 staves of music. The first staff is labeled '43.' and begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The music is characterized by a series of sextuplets (groups of six notes beamed together) and staccato notes. The notation includes various bowing directions (up and down bows), fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4), and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 52.

riten. calando a tempo

cresc.

tr

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The piece begins with a tempo change to *riten. calando* and then returns to *a tempo*. The notation includes a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several measures with triplets and sixteenth-note runs. A *cresc.* marking appears in the lower staves. The piece concludes with a trill (*tr*) and a final cadence.

Gesang elegant und kühn; der Bogen fest, markig und elastisch.

Elegant and yet bold; firm bowing; with vigor and elasticity.

Chant élégant et hardi, archet ferme, moelleux et élastique.

Moderato quasi Adagio.

44. *largamente*

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with measure 44, marked 'largamente'. The notation includes various bowing techniques indicated by numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 0) and Roman numerals (II, III, IV, V) above the notes. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and trills (tr). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked 'Moderato quasi Adagio'.

Der Strich gegen das dritte Viertel des Bogens gedrängt; die lange Note stark betont, plötzlich einfallend.

Use the third quarter of the bow, with pressure; mark the long note strongly, as if it were a surprise.

Coup d'archet vers les trois quarts de la baguette serré, la note longue accentuée fortement comme par surprise.

Allegro moderato. ♩ = 84.
con espressione

45.

The musical score consists of 20 staves of music. The first staff is marked with the number 45. The music is written in a single melodic line for violin. It begins with a series of sixteenth-note runs, often starting with a grace note (0) and followed by a trill (tr). The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato' with a quarter note equal to 84 beats per minute. The expression is 'con espressione'. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like 'dolce' and 'dim.'. The piece concludes with a final chord on the last staff.

Kräftig, energisch und leidenschaftlich; der Bogen mit Kraft auf der Saite liegend.

With force, energy and passion, and with a vigorous bow-stroke, the same remaining on the strings.

Avec force, énergie et passion; archet vigoureux à la corde.

Agitato. ♩ = 152.

46.

This page of musical notation is for guitar, featuring 12 staves of music. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes various chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines, with some staves containing triplets and slurs. The music is written in a style that suggests a complex, possibly improvisational or advanced, piece. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The notation is dense, with many notes and chords. The final staff ends with a double bar line and a final chord.

Weicher und getragener Bogenstrich; zarte
und ausdrucksvolle Nüancen.

*Soft and sustained bow-strokes; tender
and expressive tone-coloring.*

Coup d'archet soutenu et moelleux. Nuances
tendres et affectueuses.

47. Moderato. $\text{♩} = 96.$

p dolce

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and the tempo marking 'Moderato. ♩ = 96.'. The first measure is marked 'p dolce' and contains a triplet of eighth notes. Subsequent measures include various fingerings (1, 3, 4) and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a 'dolce' marking on the eighth staff.

2

b

b

8

0 0 0 0 0 0 0

4 4 4

0 1 1

poco riten.

a tempo

2

1 3

1 3

2 0

b

b

2 0

8

1 3

1 3

Coup d'archet soutenu et continu, caractère triste à faire ressortir par les notes sombres et les notes sensibles.

985

This page contains 12 staves of musical notation. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like *dolce*, *f*, *p*, and *espressivo*. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The music is written in a single system. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff features a second ending marked with a '2' and a repeat sign. The fourth staff continues the melody. The fifth staff features a first ending marked with a '1' and a repeat sign. The sixth staff continues the melody. The seventh staff features a first ending marked with a '1' and a repeat sign. The eighth staff continues the melody. The ninth staff features a first ending marked with a '1' and a repeat sign. The tenth staff continues the melody. The eleventh staff features a first ending marked with a '1' and a repeat sign. The twelfth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Das Andante mit einfachem, sanftem Ausdruck; das Allegretto leicht, die Akkorde gut markiert.

Play the andante with simple and soft expression; and the allegretto lightly, marking the chords well.

L'Andante avec une expression simple et douce. L'Allegretto léger, accord bien marqué.

Andantino. ♩ = 84.

49.

am Frosch. at the frog. du Talon.

rall.
dolce dim.

Zarter und melancholischer Ausdruck.

Tender and melancholic expression.

Expression tendre et mélancolique.

Moderato.
dolce

50. *segue*

restez

985

Man betone mit Lebhaftigkeit und Leichtigkeit. | *Emphasise with vivacity and lightness.* | Accentuer avec vivacité et allégresse.

Allegretto moderato. ♩ = 69.

51. *p*

ten.

f

dolce

f

f

p

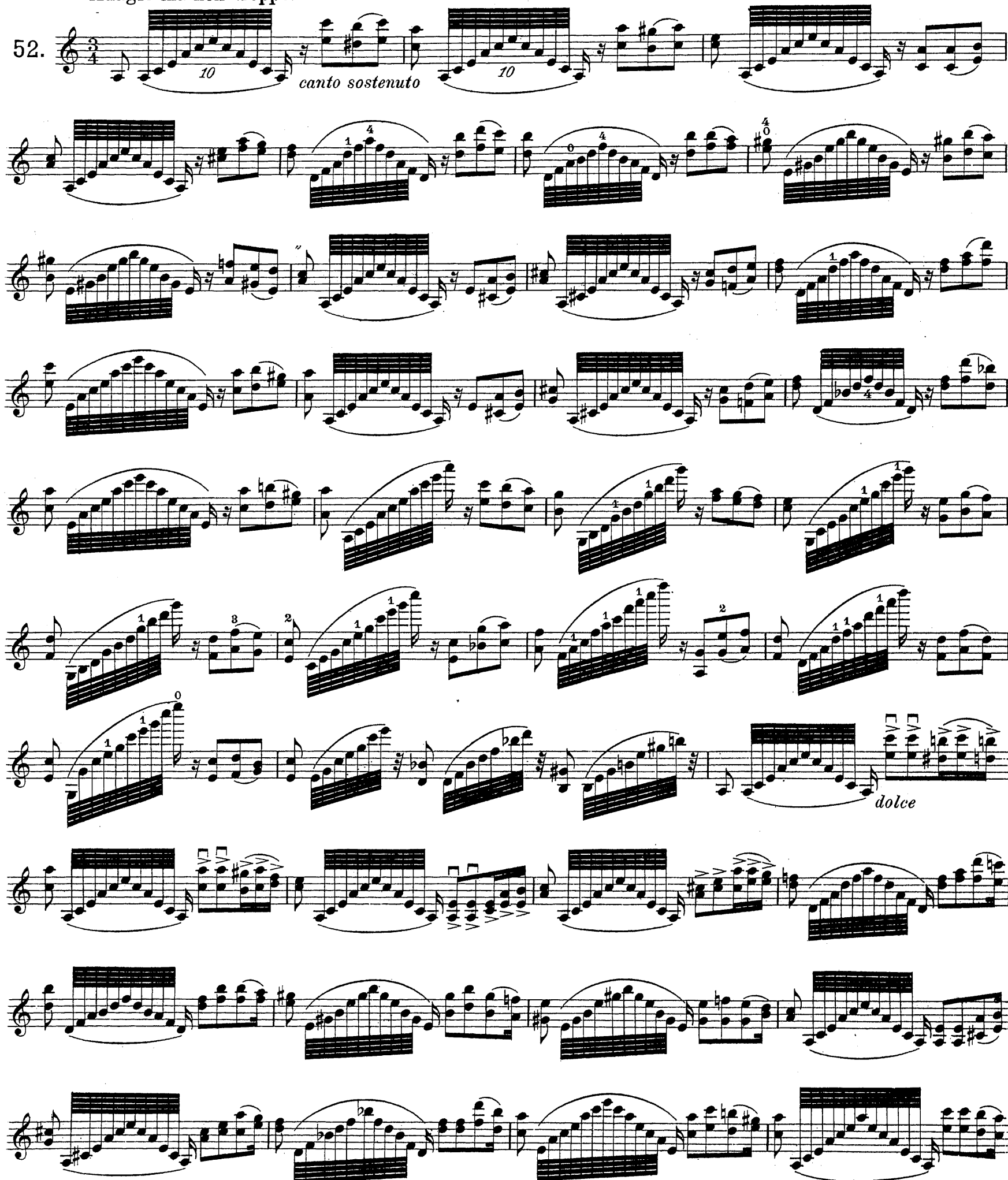
f

Das Arpeggio muß lebhaft und leicht ausgeführt werden, um dem Gesange seine Bedeutung und seinen Ausdruck zu bewahren.

The arpeggio must be lively and light, in order not to deprive the melody of its importance and expression.

L'arpège vif et léger pour laisser au chant l'importance et l'expression.

Adagio ma non troppo. ♩ = 66.

52. 

canto sostenuto

dolce

107

restez con dolcezza

restez

985

Großer Gegensatz zwischen dem Ausdruck der Trauer in der Molltonart und dem freudigen Jubel in der Durtonart. (Siehe den Artikel über die Richtigkeit des Gefühls.)

Show a great contrast between the sad expression of the minor mode and the jubilation of the major mode. (See the article on purity of sentiment.)

Grande opposition entre l'expression triste du mode mineur et l'exaltation de la joie du mode majeur. (Voir l'article sur la justesse du sentiment.)

53. **Adagio non troppo.** ♩ = 100.

Die chromatische Tonleiter muß sehr weich und gleichmäßig und piano gespielt werden, damit sie sich vom Übrigen gut abhebt; die Akkorde sind mit gedehntem und gegen das Griffbrett hin gehaltenem Bogenstrich auszuführen.

The chromatic scale must be played very smoothly and softly, in order to distinguish it from the rest. Play the chords with long and sustained strokes, with the bow-hair turned towards the finger-board.

La gamme chromatique très moelleuse et égale très piano pour qu'elle se détache du reste. Les accords en coups d'archet allongés et soutenus vers la touche.

54. **Moderato.** ♩ = 100.

This page of musical notation is for guitar, written in B-flat major (two flats). It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as fingerings (1-4), slurs, and dynamic markings like *riten.*, *dim.*, *a tempo*, and *dolce*. The music is written in a single system across ten staves.

The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The music is written in a single system across ten staves. The notation includes various guitar-specific techniques such as fingerings (1-4), slurs, and dynamic markings like *riten.*, *dim.*, *a tempo*, and *dolce*.

The second staff contains a measure with a slur over a series of notes, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4 written above. The third staff contains a measure with a slur over a series of notes, with fingerings 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4 written above. The fourth staff contains a measure with a slur over a series of notes, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 written above. The fifth staff contains a measure with a slur over a series of notes, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 written above. The sixth staff contains a measure with a slur over a series of notes, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 written above. The seventh staff contains a measure with a slur over a series of notes, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 written above. The eighth staff contains a measure with a slur over a series of notes, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 written above. The ninth staff contains a measure with a slur over a series of notes, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 written above. The tenth staff contains a measure with a slur over a series of notes, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 written above.

Der Charakter dieser Etüde ist edel, stolz, elegant und erfordert einen vollen Ton, breites und strenges Zeitmaß.

The character of this study is noble, proud and elegant. It requires fulness of tone and breadth and strictness of rhythm.

Caractère noble, fier, élégant. Ampleur de son, mesure large et sévère.

Lento maestoso. ♩ = 100.

55. *fiermamente*

The musical score consists of 10 staves of music. The first staff begins with the number 55 and the instruction *fiermamente*. The tempo is marked *Lento maestoso* with a quarter note equal to 100 beats. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several slurs and ties throughout the piece. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. The score includes a section marked *restez* (rest) and a section marked *II & III*. The piece ends with a double bar line.

This page of musical notation is for a string ensemble, likely a string quartet or quintet, as indicated by the "a tre Corde" marking. The music is written for ten staves, each representing a different string part. The notation is complex, featuring numerous triplets, sixteenth notes, and various musical markings such as "segue" and "a tre Corde". The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is arranged in a way that allows for a clear view of the individual parts and their interactions.

The notation includes various musical symbols and markings:

- Triplets:** Indicated by a "3" over a group of notes.
- Segue:** A marking indicating a transition or continuation of a section.
- a tre Corde:** A marking indicating that the strings should play on their natural harmonics.
- Key Signature:** One flat (B-flat).
- Time Signature:** 3/4.
- Staff 1:** Features a complex rhythmic pattern with many triplets and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 2:** Continues the complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 3:** Includes a "segue" marking and a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 4:** Features a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 5:** Continues the complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 6:** Includes a "segue" marking and a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 7:** Features a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 8:** Includes a "segue" marking and a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 9:** Continues the complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 10:** Features a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes.

Mit munterer Laune; kurzer und betonter Bogenstrich, wie er im ersten Takte angedeutet ist.

In a merry mood. Short and accented bow-strokes, as shown in the first bar.

Avec enjouement; archet court et accentué selon l'indication de la 1^{re} mesure.

Moderato. ♩ = 92.
poussez
mf

56.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece in G major, consisting of ten staves. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a single system, with each staff containing a continuous line of music. The notation includes many eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several triplets and sextuplets indicated by brackets and numbers above the notes. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff, marked by a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Mit dem Ausdruck tiefer Traurigkeit.

With the expression of deep sadness.

Expression de profonde tristesse.

Adagio. ♩ = 52.

Violino.

Piano.

57.

p

II 1

p

I V

3

dimin.

1

tr

First system of the musical score. The upper staff features a melodic line with various ornaments, including a 'V' (trill) and a '3' (triple). The lower staff consists of a piano accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.

Second system of the musical score. The upper staff continues the melodic line with a 'V' (trill) and a '4' (quadruple). The lower staff includes a piano accompaniment with a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking.

Third system of the musical score. The upper staff features a melodic line with a 'III' (trill) and a '8' (octave). The lower staff includes a piano accompaniment with a 'trill' marking.

Fourth system of the musical score. The upper staff features a melodic line with a '2' (double) and a '4' (quadruple). The lower staff includes a piano accompaniment with a 'trill' marking.

4. Corda.

The musical score is for a piece titled "4. Corda." in D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It is arranged for violin and piano. The score is divided into six systems. The violin part begins with a melodic line featuring several ornaments (marked 0, 1, 2) and trills. The piano part provides harmonic support with arpeggiated chords and, in the later systems, dense sixteenth-note passages. The piece concludes with a "cresc." (crescendo) marking in the piano part.

f espressivo

f

dolce *morendo* *f*

p *pp* *f*

p

dimin.

pp

p. *p.* *p.* *p.*

Der Gesang soll mit Grazie und Eleganz ge-
tragen werden.

Sustained melody; with grace and elegance.

Chant soutenu avec grâce et élégance.

58.

Adagio.
Violino.

Piano.
pp

First system of the musical score. The upper staff features a rapid, ascending melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 2, 1, 2). The tempo is marked *animato* and the dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo). The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

Second system of the musical score. The upper staff continues the melodic line, marked *rall.* (rallentando). The lower staff features a dense, sustained chordal texture in the right hand and a more active line in the left hand.

Third system of the musical score. The upper staff shows a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8). The lower staff continues with harmonic accompaniment, including chords and moving lines.

Fourth system of the musical score. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 2, 1, 2). The tempo is marked *restez* (ritardando). The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

Fifth system of the musical score. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 2, 1, 2). The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.

985

This musical score consists of five systems, each with a guitar part (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The guitar part features various techniques including fingerings (e.g., 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, 2, 3), fret numbers (e.g., II, IV, V, III, II), and ornaments (e.g., ~). The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support with chords and melodic lines. The score includes dynamic markings such as *dolcissimo* and *pp* (pianissimo).

System 1: Guitar part begins with a whole note chord (F#4, A4, C5) marked with a finger number 4. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Fingering 4 is indicated for the first measure.

System 2: Guitar part continues with a whole note chord (F#4, A4, C5) marked with a finger number 4. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Fingering 4 is indicated for the first measure.

System 3: Guitar part begins with a whole note chord (F#4, A4, C5) marked with a finger number 4. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Fingering 4 is indicated for the first measure.

System 4: Guitar part begins with a whole note chord (F#4, A4, C5) marked with a finger number 4. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Fingering 4 is indicated for the first measure.

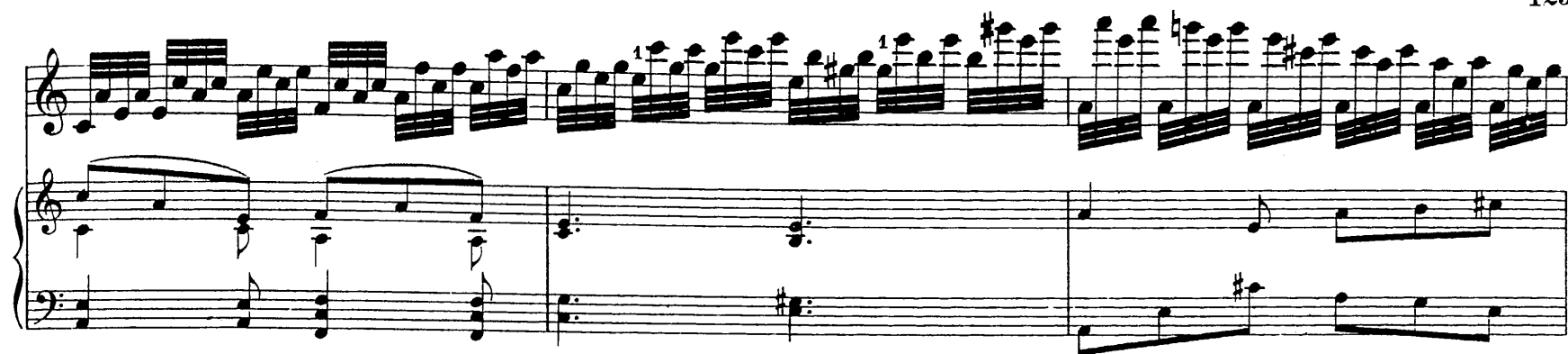
System 5: Guitar part begins with a whole note chord (F#4, A4, C5) marked with a finger number 4. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Fingering 4 is indicated for the first measure.

Var. II.

Musical score for Variation II, featuring a treble and bass staff. The piece is in 6/8 time and includes complex fingerings (e.g., 4 0 1 0, 1 3, 2 0, 3 0, 3 1, 3 0, 4 0, 1 3) and a piano section marked *p*. The score is divided into four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system includes a treble staff with complex fingerings and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The second system continues the treble staff with more complex fingerings and the bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The third system features a treble staff with a piano section marked *p* and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The fourth system concludes the variation with a treble staff and a bass staff.

Var. III.

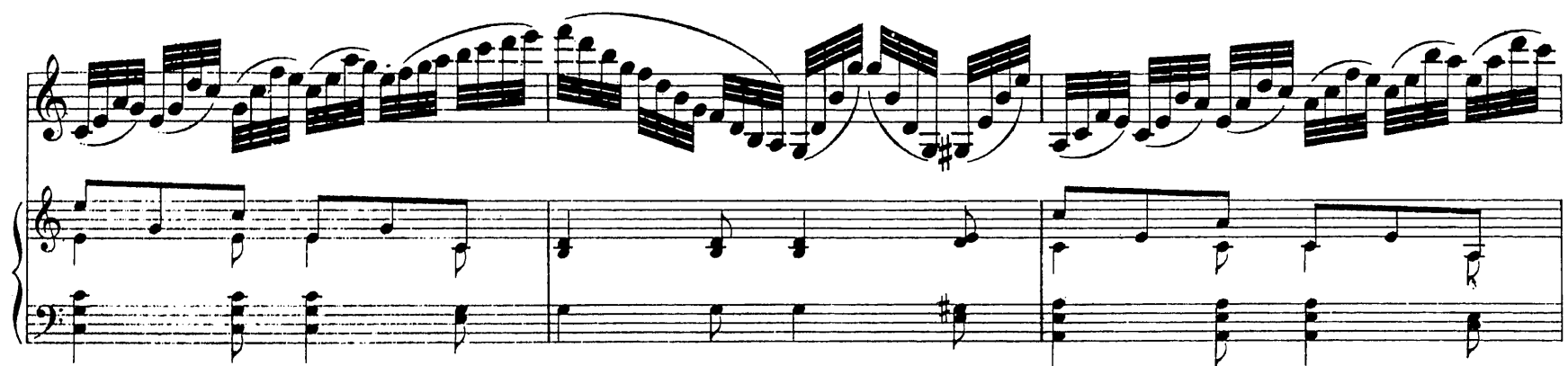
Musical score for Variation III, featuring a treble and bass staff. The piece is in 6/8 time and includes complex fingerings (e.g., 4 0, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2 4 0 4, 0, 4 0, 4 0). The score is divided into two systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system includes a treble staff with complex fingerings and a bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The second system continues the treble staff with more complex fingerings and the bass staff with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.



The first system of musical notation consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff features a complex, fast-moving melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including some triplets. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.



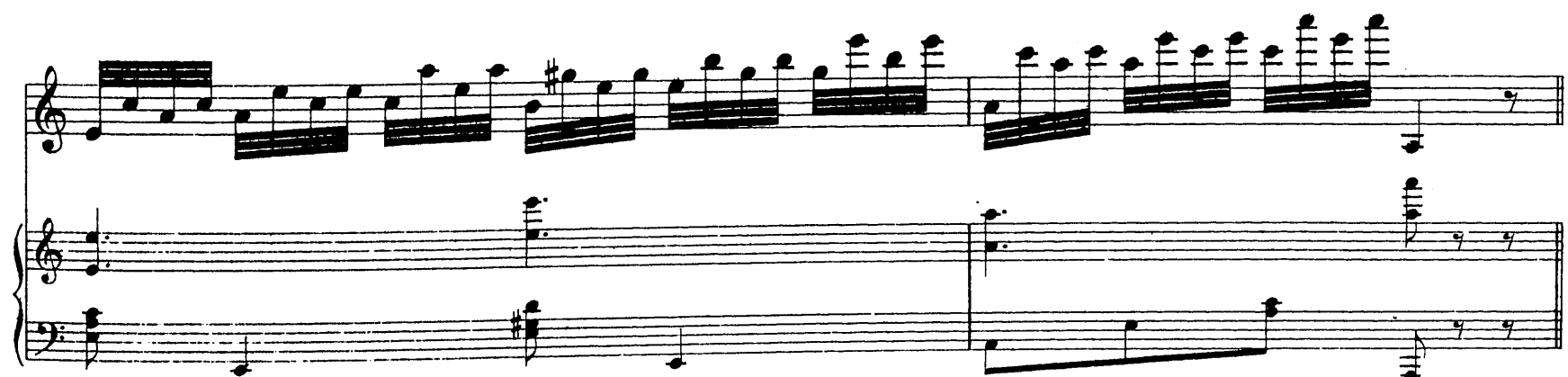
The second system continues the musical piece. The treble staff has a melodic line with some triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a group of notes) and a final measure with a fermata. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment.



The third system shows the continuation of the melody in the treble staff, which includes several slurs and ties. The bass staff maintains the harmonic support with chords and moving lines.



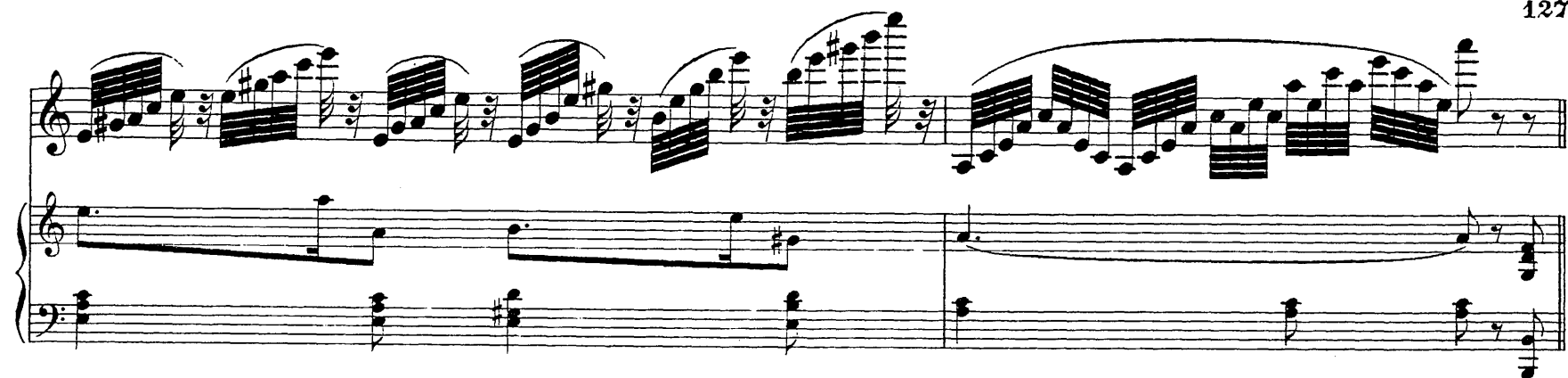
The fourth system of notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff has a more active accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.



The fifth and final system on this page. The treble staff concludes with a melodic phrase ending in a fermata. The bass staff provides a final accompaniment with a few chords and a final note.

Var. IV.

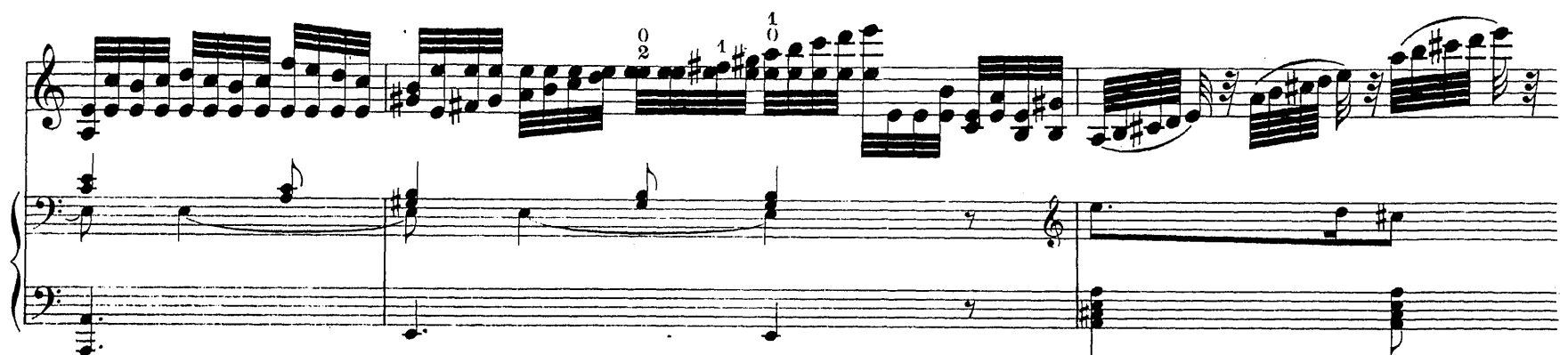
The musical score for Variation IV is presented in a single system with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8. The piece is characterized by rapid, arpeggiated figures in the treble staff, often grouped with slurs and repeat signs. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with chords and single notes. The score is divided into four measures, with the first measure containing a complex melodic line. The second measure features a large, sweeping arpeggiated figure. The third measure continues the rapid arpeggiated patterns. The fourth measure concludes the variation with a final arpeggiated figure. The score is marked with '8' and a dashed line, indicating a repeat or a specific measure count.



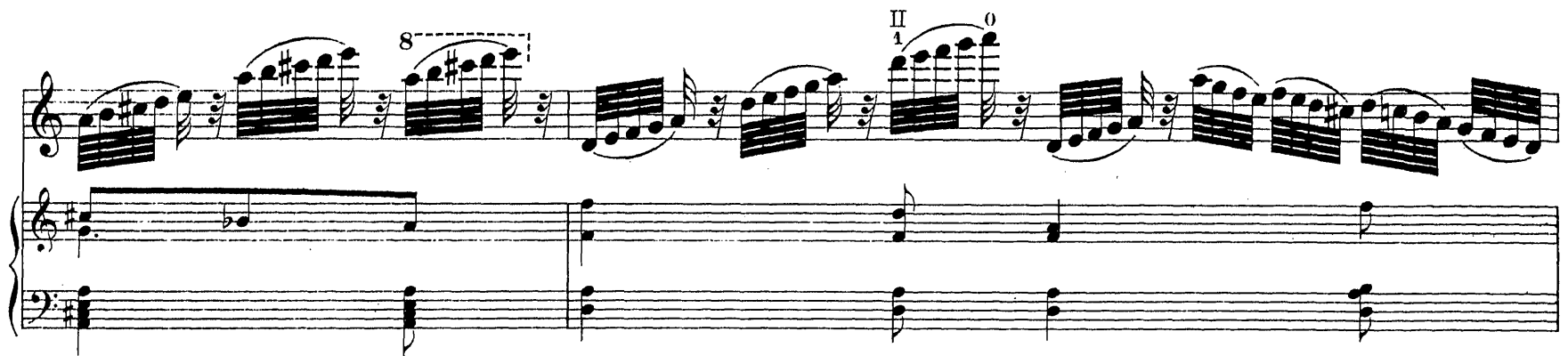
The first system of musical notation consists of a treble and bass staff. The treble staff features a complex, rapid melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including some triplets. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained chords and occasional moving lines.



The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble staff has a dense texture of beamed notes. The word *segue* is written in the middle of the system. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment.



The third system of musical notation shows the treble staff with various fingerings indicated by numbers 0, 1, and 2 above the notes. The melodic line remains highly active. The bass staff has some rests and sustained notes.



The fourth system of musical notation includes fingerings 8 and II in the treble staff. The treble staff continues with intricate melodic patterns. The bass staff has a more active accompaniment with moving lines.



The fifth system of musical notation concludes the page. The treble staff features a final melodic flourish. The bass staff provides a concluding accompaniment with sustained notes.

Var. V.
Andante.

This musical score is for a variation in 6/8 time, marked 'Andante'. It consists of four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff features a complex, flowing melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often grouped in threes. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing repeat signs. The overall texture is light and elegant, typical of a piano variation.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous slurs, ties, and triplets. The first system shows a melodic line in the treble with slurs and ties, and a grand staff accompaniment with triplets. The second system continues the melodic line with more slurs and ties, and the grand staff accompaniment. The third system features a more complex melodic line with many slurs and ties, and the grand staff accompaniment. The fourth system shows a melodic line with many slurs and ties, and the grand staff accompaniment. The fifth system features a melodic line with many slurs and ties, and the grand staff accompaniment. The sixth system shows a melodic line with many slurs and ties, and the grand staff accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

SICILIENNE.

Theme.

Andantino. ♩ = 96.

Violino.

Piano.

60.

The musical score is presented in five systems, each with a Violino (Violin) staff and a Piano (Piano) staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked 'Andantino' with a quarter note equal to 96 beats per minute. The Violino part begins with a melodic line in the first system, followed by more complex passages with triplets and slurs in the subsequent systems. The Piano part provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands. The score concludes with a trill in the Violino part and a final chord in the Piano part.

Var. I.

This musical score, titled "Var. I.", is written in 6/8 time and consists of two systems of staves. The first system includes a piano accompaniment and a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings. The second system continues the melodic line with more complex ornaments and fingerings. The piano accompaniment provides a steady harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines in both hands. The melodic line is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often grouped with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 0). The score concludes with a final cadence in the piano part.