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F. LISZT.

A. Take Pedal immediately *after* striking C, raising it strictly at the point indicated; same at **D**.
B. Grace notes not much faster than the preceding slow 32ds. The Guiding principle in Tempo Rubato is always: *Gradual change from slow to fast or vice versa*, avoiding abrupt change of time.
C. In executing the 'two hand trill', have the fingers of the left hand in front, those of the right hand about three quarters of an inch further upon the black keys. Turn out each hand a little, bringing the fingers into a bunch, as it were, yet allowing ample play room for each; suitable fingering has been indicated for this purpose. There are a number of similar trills in the introduction, in each case the player will seek the most favorable position of hand and fingers. The object of the two hand trill is a manifestation of power and rapidity not attainable by the ordinary mode of trilling.
PEDAL.—Take Pedal only where fingers cannot hold prescribed value of notes. If carried out with mathematical precision, this process will produce the happiest results.
E. NON LEGATO does not imply a disconnected style, but one more percussive than smooth.
F. Roll up Arpeggio evenly—not too fast—singing out upper **c** with emphatic tone.
G. It sounds well to hold this chord without Pedal—small hands will have to use the latter.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation is in G major (one sharp). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamic markings include *mf*, *p*, *f*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, *sf*, and *ma fermo.*. Performance instructions include *Poco animato.*, *Poco rapido.*, *rall.*, and *Piu energico.*. Specific musical features are labeled with letters H through O, corresponding to the descriptive text below. The score includes various musical ornaments such as trills, grace notes, and slurs.

H. After the rapid trill the bounding staccato notes at H come in in the nature of a comparatively *slow* turn.—**I.** Dwell a little on the short 32ds in this measure, to make them different from the grace notes.—**J.** The two hand trills, throughout the introduction may be made twice as long as written, or even longer.—**K.** Dart down rapidly with the left, but cautiously, to strike the chord securely.—**L.** The grace notes very even, with force and impetus.—**M.** Easy, if rightly done. Left hand throughout above right; the latter should be in position before the left hand begins.—**N.** Endeavor to move from note to note, with same finger (3d) without break, but lightly: removal-legato.—**O.** One broad, even arpeggio, not too quickly executed; faster towards termination.

tr... tr... *rall.* *f pesante.* *cresc.* *ff*

Coue primo. *f*

molto dim. *p* *rall* *tr...*

rapidamente. *mf*

>

Allegretto con grazia: ♩ 108-104.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system shows a right-hand melody with a 5-measure rest and a 4-measure rest, followed by a right-hand melody starting with a 4-measure rest. The second system features a right-hand melody with a 4-measure rest and a 4-measure rest, followed by a right-hand melody starting with a 4-measure rest. The third system shows a right-hand melody with a 4-measure rest and a 4-measure rest, followed by a right-hand melody starting with a 4-measure rest. The fourth system features a right-hand melody with a 4-measure rest and a 4-measure rest, followed by a right-hand melody starting with a 4-measure rest. The fifth system shows a right-hand melody with a 4-measure rest and a 4-measure rest, followed by a right-hand melody starting with a 4-measure rest.

giusto. *p* *ma molto distintamente.*

dim. *sf* *dim.* *p* *Tempo*

U *L* *p*

R *R* *cresc.*

(f 2at.) ris vegliato. *(new awakening.)*

L *R*

R. The three Fermate, and the 1c sharp in the right hand (followed by 16th g sharp), should succeed each other at even intervals ($\text{♩} = 80$), retarding a little before beginning the lively Allegretto.—**S.** Flatten (straighten out) 3d finger upon f sharp in left hand, at S, and in all similar places.—**T & U.** To make this catchy passage perfectly easy and secure, cause fingers to cover the two positions as marked with brackets, with movable thumb at T; the meaning of this will be understood in practicing and playing the passage.—**V.** 32d rest means to raise the hand a little at the off-note 2b sharp.

non legato.

p R L R L

mf

8

8

8

L R L R

dim.

p

cresc.

mf

cresc.

dim.

8

p leggiero ma non troppo legato.

mf

distintamente.

3 2 1 2 1

sempre p

f

W

X

Y

4

W. To play successfully in the left, from W to X, raise the hand at dot, coming down with easy force upon accented tones.—Y. Four notes in the left against six in the right are easily executed by learning each hand separately, then playing at once a little fast.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The key signature is D major (two sharps: F# and C#). The time signature is 4/4. The piano part is written on two staves. The first staff is the right hand, and the second staff is the left hand. The music features a melody in the voice part and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes chords, single notes, and a bass line. The score is marked with dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The piano part includes fingerings (1, 2, 4) and articulation marks (accents). The bass line in the left hand includes a double bar line and a "L R" marking. The score is presented on a single page with a decorative border.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Swan' from 'The Nutcracker'. It features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'And.te' and the time signature is 3/4. The score begins with a forte (f) dynamic and a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The melody in the treble clef is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings indicated above the notes. The bass clef part provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The system concludes with a ritardando (rit.) marking and a fortissimo (ff) dynamic.

Presto giocoso: ♩ = 152–160, or still faster.

The first system of the musical score is written for a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) in the key of F# major (three sharps) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked *Presto giocoso* with a metronome indication of 152–160, or still faster. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (Z, *sff*, *f*), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingerings (1–5). The system ends with a repeat sign.

The image shows a page from a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns. The score is written for a piano and a violin. The piano part is in the lower register, using a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The violin part is in the upper register, using a single staff with a treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The piano part features a variety of musical notations, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and chords. The violin part features a variety of musical notations, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and chords. The score is written in a clear, legible font, and the page is numbered 10 in the bottom right corner.

A musical score for a piano piece titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for two staves, Treble and Bass, in 2/4 time. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major or B minor. The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The first staff contains a melody with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff contains a bass line with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The piece is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the bass staff.

8

p *rit.*

a Tempo.
sff *eguale.*

f

Z. To play grace notes and *sff* brilliantly and clearly, the hand must be well advanced in the black keys. As it takes a moment's time to do this, the hand must be placed in position a little before playing, covering each key well with fingers, as marked.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves in A major. Treble has triplets and sixteenth notes. Bass has eighth notes. Dynamics: *sf*, *f*, *ff*.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves. Treble has triplets and sixteenth notes. Bass has eighth notes. Dynamics: *p*, *L*.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves. Treble has triplets and sixteenth notes. Bass has eighth notes.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves. Treble has triplets and sixteenth notes. Bass has eighth notes. Section: **CADENZA.**

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves. Treble has triplets and sixteenth notes. Bass has eighth notes. Dynamics: *ff*, *molto cresc.*

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a time signature of 3/4. The first measure is marked with a forte dynamic (*sff*). The second measure is marked with a forte dynamic (*ff*) and contains the letters "A B". The third system contains the letters "A C". The fourth system is marked with the instruction "Prestissimo." and contains a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth system is marked with a very forte dynamic (*fff*) and the instruction "pesante." and contains a triplet of eighth notes. The notation includes many octaves and triplets, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The paper is aged and torn at the edges.

The Octaves in the left, from A B to A C, may be played with 5th and 4th flat upon the same key, to give more fundamental power.

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