

TIVADAR NACHÈZ

Klassische Meisterwerke für Violine

aus dem 17. und 18. Jahrhundert, nach alten
Manuskripten zum erstenmal herausgegeben
und mit Klavierbegleitung versehen

- No. 1. DESPLANES (Piane di Napoli) (1680) „Intrada“ (Grave)
2. TARTINI (Giuseppe) (1692) „Thème Varié“
3. VIVALDI (Antonio) (1660) „Adagio“
4. EXAUDET (Giuseppe) (1710). „Menuetto“ (Danse
des Auvergnats)
5. GEMINIANI (Francesco) (1680) „Sarabande“
6. BARBELLA (Emanuelle) (1700) „Larghetto“
7. CHABRAN (Francesco) (1723) „Rondo“
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9. GAVINIES (Pietro) (1726) „Adagio u. Allegro“
10. NARDINI (Pietro) (1722) „Adagio“
11. LECLAIR (Jean Maria) (1697) „Tambourin“ in C
12. CUPIS (Francesco di Camargo) (1719) „Moto Perpetuo“



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1431—33 Broadway, NEW YORK

“Intrada.”

(Adagio).

Giovanni Antonio **Desplanes** (1672?)

(“Piane di Napoli”)

Tivadar Nachèz.

Desplanes (Giovanni Antonio genannt „Piani“), geboren zu Neapel gegen Ende des XVII. Jahrhunderts, kam 1704 nach Frankreich, wo er in Diensten des Herzogs von Toulouse stand. Er war der Lehrer Senaillé's und hinterließ mehrere Bände Sonaten, welche damals in Paris gedruckt wurden, aber seitdem verschwunden sind. Er kehrte nach Italien zurück und starb zu Venedig.

Desplanes (*Giovanni Antonio called “Piani”*), born at Naples towards the end of the 17th Century, came to France in 1704, where he was attached to the service of the Count of Toulouse. He was the teacher of Senaillé, and left several volumes of Sonatas which were at the time printed in Paris, but have since disappeared. He returned to Italy and died at Venice.

Desplanes (Giovanni Antonio, surnommé „Piani“) né à Naples vers la fin du XVII^e Siècle, vint en France en 1704, où il entra au Service du duc de Toulouse. Il fût le maître de Senaillé et composa plusieurs cahiers de Sonates gravés à Paris, mais qui depuis ont disparu. Il revint en Italie et mourut à Venise.

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L'Editeur.

"Intrada."

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(Adagio).

Giovanni Antonio **Desplanes** (1672?)

("Piane di Napoli")

Tivadar Nachèz.

Grave e affettuoso.

Musical score for Violin and Piano, featuring three systems of staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes dynamic markings (*mf*, *f*, *p*, *passionato*) and performance instructions.

VIOLINE. (Violin part) and **PIANO.** (Piano part) are indicated on the left side of the first system.

The first system begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The second system includes a *f* (forte) dynamic. The third system includes a *p* (piano) dynamic and a *passionato* (passionate) instruction.



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, starting with a *dolce* marking and a long note, followed by a series of eighth notes and a final note marked *f*. The middle and bottom staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a piano accompaniment of chords and moving lines. The piano part begins with a *f* marking.



The second system of musical notation also consists of three staves. The top staff features a melodic line with dynamics *p*, *dolce*, *dolce*, and *f*. The middle and bottom staves provide piano accompaniment, with the middle staff marked *pp* and the bottom staff marked *f* in the final measure.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff has a melodic line with alternating *p* and *f* dynamics. The middle and bottom staves are the piano accompaniment, with the middle staff marked *p*.

f *p* *espress.*

f *p* *cre - - scen -*

sul G. *allargando*

do - *allargando*

sul G. *ff con sforza* *rit.*

ff *rit.*

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bezeichnet und mit Kadenzen versehen

von

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for the Violin

edited with original cadenzas
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JOSEPH JOACHIM

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Chefs-d'oeuvre

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Aus Band III der Violinschule von JOSEPH JOACHIM und ANDREAS MOSER.

				Pr. cpl.	Piano apart.
Nº 1	Bach, Concert	A moll	A minor	M. 2 — n.	M. 1.50 n.
Nº 2	Bach, Concert (2 Viol.)	D moll	D minor	" 2 — n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 3	Händel, Sonate	A dur	A major	" 1 — n.	" .80 n.
Nº 4	Tartini, Sonate (Teufelstriller)	G moll	G minor	" 2 — n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 5	Viotti, Concert Nº 22	A moll	A minor	" 2 — n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 6	Kreutzer, Concert Nº 19	D moll	D minor	" 2 — n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 7	Rode, Concert Nº 10	H moll	B minor	" 2 — n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 8	Rode, Concert Nº 11	D dur	D major	" 2 — n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 9	Mozart, Concert Nº 4	D dur	D major	" 2 — n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 10	Mozart, Concert Nº 5	A dur	A major	" 2 — n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 11	Beethoven, Concert (Op. 61)	D dur	D major	" 3 — n.	" 2 — n.
Nº 12	Beethoven, Romanze (Op. 40)	G dur	G major	" 1 — n.	" .80 n.
Nº 13	Beethoven, Romanze (Op. 50)	F dur	F major	" 1 — n.	" .80 n.
Nº 14	Spohr, Concert Nº 8 (Gesangscene)	A moll	A minor	" 2 — n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 15	Mendelssohn, Concert (Op. 64)	E moll	E minor	" 2 — n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 16	Brahms, Concert (Op. 77)	D dur	D major	" 10 —	" 6 —

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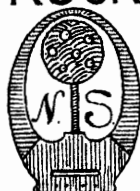
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Thème Varié

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aus Sonata Op.1. N° 12.

Giuseppe Tartini (1692-1770).

Tivadar Nachèz.

Allegro moderato.

VIOLINE.

PIANO.

I^{re} Variation.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a repeat sign and contains several triplet eighth notes and trills, marked *p dolce*. The lower staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. It begins with a repeat sign and contains a melody marked *pp cantando*, with some notes beamed together.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melody with trills and triplet eighth notes. The lower staff features a more complex accompaniment with beamed eighth notes, trills, and triplet eighth notes in the bass line.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melody with trills and eighth notes, marked *p*. The lower staff features a complex accompaniment with beamed eighth notes and chords, marked *p*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melody with trills and eighth notes, marked *pp*. The lower staff features a complex accompaniment with beamed eighth notes and chords, marked *p* and *pp*.

II^{me} Variation.

First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). The treble clef part features a melodic line with trills and slurs, marked *mf*. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both hands, with dynamics *p* and *pp* indicated.

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). The treble clef part continues the melodic theme with trills, marked *mf* and *p*. The piano accompaniment features chords and moving lines, with dynamics *p* and *pp*. The system concludes with a first and second ending bracket.

Third system of musical notation (measures 9-12). The treble clef part continues the melodic theme with trills, marked *mf* and *p*. The piano accompaniment features chords and moving lines, with dynamics *p* and *pp*.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 13-16). The treble clef part continues the melodic theme with trills, marked *p dolce* and *pp*. The piano accompaniment features chords and moving lines, with dynamics *p* and *ppp poco rit.*. The system concludes with a first and second ending bracket.

III^{me} Variation.

The musical score for the 3rd Variation is written for piano and violin. It is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The score is divided into five systems. The piano part features complex chordal textures and arpeggios, while the violin part features rapid sixteenth-note passages with trills. Dynamics range from fortissimo (f) to pianissimo (ppp). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

System 1: Violin begins with a fortissimo (f) trill. Piano accompaniment starts with a mezzo-forte (mf) chord.

System 2: Violin continues with trills. Piano accompaniment features a piano (p) section.

System 3: Violin continues with trills. Piano accompaniment features a piano (p) section.

System 4: Violin continues with trills. Piano accompaniment features a piano (p) section.

System 5: Violin continues with trills. Piano accompaniment features a piano (p) section.

The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

IV^{me} Variation.
Poco lento.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The first system includes the instruction *molto espress.* and dynamic markings *p* and *pp*. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system features a *pp* marking. The fourth system also begins with *pp*. The fifth system introduces the instruction *cantabile* and includes dynamic markings *p* and *pp*. The score is characterized by flowing sixteenth-note passages in the right hand and sustained chords or simple harmonic lines in the left hand.

V^{me} Variation.
Poco animato.

The musical score is for the 5th variation, titled "Poco animato". It is written for piano and consists of four systems of music. Each system has a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as trills (tr.), accents (>), and dynamics (f, mf, p, f marcato). The first system begins with a forte (f) dynamic and features a melodic line with trills and a piano accompaniment with chords and arpeggios. The second system continues the melodic line and includes first and second endings. The third system features a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and includes a marcato section. The fourth system concludes the variation with a first ending and a final chord.

Vivo.

fleggiere

mf

First system of musical notation. The upper staff features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note pattern. The lower staff contains a series of chords and single notes, with a fermata over the first measure.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the rapid sixteenth-note pattern, marked *mf*. The lower staff features a long, sweeping melodic line in the right hand, marked *p*, and a more active bass line.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the rapid sixteenth-note pattern, marked *f*. The lower staff features a more active bass line with eighth notes and chords.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the rapid sixteenth-note pattern, marked *f*. The lower staff features a more active bass line with eighth notes and chords.

Fifth system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a *rit.* marking, followed by a *Lento.* section marked *ff molto allarg.*, and ends with a *Vivo.* section marked *ff*. The lower staff also begins with a *rit.* marking, followed by a *ff molto allarg.* section, and ends with a *ff* section. The system concludes with a double bar line and a *rit.* marking.

Tartini (Giuseppe) geboren in Pirano (Istrien) am 12. April 1692 und gestorben am 16. Februar 1770. Er erhielt seine erste Erziehung von den Mönchen seiner Vaterstadt und wurde noch als Knabe nach Capo d'Istria gesandt, um seine Studien im Gymnasium „*Dei Padri delle Scuole*“ zu vollenden. Dort erhielt er seinen ersten Unterricht auf der Geige und zu gleicher Zeit wurde er ein vollendeter Fechter. Mit 18 Jahren sandten ihn seine Eltern auf die Universität zu Padua, wo er die Rechte studierte. Darauf ging er nach Venedig, wo er den großen Violinisten Veracini aus Florenz hörte, der einen solchen Eindruck durch sein wundervolles, vorzügliches Spiel auf ihn machte, daß er sich nach Ancona zurückzog, und sich ganz dem Studium der Musik hingab. In dieser Epoche (1714) schuf er seine eigene neue Methode und stellte jene Grundprinzipien der neuen Kunst der Bogenführung auf, welche seitdem allen Schulen für Geigenspieler als Basis gedient haben. Er starb am 16. Februar 1770 im Alter von 78 Jahren. Er trug nicht nur zur Entwicklung der Kunst des Violinespielens bei, sondern bereicherte auch in ungeheurer Weise das Repertoire seines Instrumentes. Er schrieb 48 Sonaten und 127 Konzerte, von denen die größere Zahl verloren gegangen ist. Die Bibliothek in Paris hat Copien von vielen seiner Originalmanuskripte, unter denen seine unsterbliche Sonate „*Il Trillo del' Diavolo*“ (Der Teufels-triller) sich befindet. Der vornehmste unter seinen Schülern ist der unvergleichliche Nardini.

Tartini (Giuseppe), born at Pirano (Istria) on the 12th April, 1692, and died 16th February 1770. It is interesting to learn that he received his first education from the Friars in his native town, and quite as a lad was sent to Capo d'Istria, to finish his studies in the college called "*Dei Padri delle Scuole*". It was there he received his first instruction on the Violin, at the same time becoming a most accomplished fencer. At the age of eighteen, they therefore sent him to the University of Padua, where he studied the law. After it he left for Venice, where he heard the great violinist, Veracini of Florence, who so impressed him by his wonderful and superior playing, that he retired to Ancona, and gave himself up to continuous study. It was at that epoch (1714) that he created his own new method, and established those fundamental principles of the new art of bowing, which since have served as basis to all schools of violinists. He died on 16th February, 1770, at the ripe age of seventy-eight. Not only did he contribute to the development of the art of violin playing, but added enormously to the repertoire of his instrument. He wrote forty-eight Sonatas and 127 Concerts of which the greater number have been lost. The Library in Paris has copies of many of his original manuscripts, amongst which is his immortal Sonata, "*Il Trillo del' Diavolo*," (The Devil's Trill). Foremost among his many pupils is the incomparable Nardini.

Tartini (Giuseppe) né à Pirano (Istrie) le 12 Avril 1692 et mort le 16 Février 1770. Il commença ses études sous la direction des moines de sa ville natale, et encore enfant fut envoyé à Capo d'Istria, pour les poursuivre au Gymnase „*Dei Padri delle Scuole*“. C'est là qu'il acquit les premiers principes du violon, et que dans le même temps il devint un habile escrimeur. A 18 ans ses parents l'envoyèrent à l'Université de Padoue, où il apprit la jurisprudence. De là il se rendit à Venise où il entendit le grand violoniste Florentin Veracini, qui par son jeu remarquable produisit sur lui une telle impression, qu'il se retira à Ancône pour s'adonner entièrement à l'étude de la musique. A cette époque (1714) il eût l'idée de sa nouvelle méthode, et trouva les principes fondamentaux du nouvel art du violon, qui depuis, servent de base à l'enseignement dans les écoles du monde entier. Il mourut le 16 Février 1770, âgé de 78 ans. Non seulement il contribua à perfectionner l'art du violon, mais enrichit de plus le répertoire de cet instrument par ses compositions. Il a écrit 48 sonates et 127 Concertos perdus en grande partie. La bibliothèque de Paris possède des copies de plusieurs de ses manuscrits originaux entre autres, de son immortelle Sonate: „*Il Trillo del' Diavolo*“ (Le Trille du diable). Le plus réputé de ses élèves fût le remarquable Nardini.

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Nº 1 Bach, Concert	A moll	A minor	La mineur	M. 2	n.	M. 1.50 n.
Nº 2 Bach, Concert (2 Viol.)	D moll	D minor	Ré mineur	" 2	n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 3 Händel, Sonate	A dur	A major	La majeur	" 1	n.	" .80 n.
Nº 4 Tartini, Sonate (Teufelstriller)	G moll	G minor	Sol mineur	" 2	n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 5 Viotti, Concert Nº 22	A moll	A minor	La mineur	" 2	n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 6 Kreutzer, Concert Nº 19	D moll	D minor	Ré mineur	" 2	n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 7 Rode, Concert Nº 10	H moll	B minor	Si mineur	" 2	n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 8 Rode, Concert Nº 11	D dur	D major	Ré majeur	" 2	n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 9 Mozart, Concert Nº 4	D dur	D major	Ré majeur	" 2	n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 10 Mozart, Concert Nº 5	A dur	A major	La majeur	" 2	n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 11 Beethoven, Concert (Op. 61)	D dur	D major	Ré majeur	" 3	n.	" 2 —
Nº 12 Beethoven, Romanze (Op. 40)	G dur	G major	Sol majeur	" 1	n.	" .80 n.
Nº 13 Beethoven, Romanze (Op. 50)	F dur	F major	Fa majeur	" 1	n.	" .80 n.
Nº 14 Spohr, Concert Nº 8 (Gesangscene)	A moll	A minor	La mineur	" 2	n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 15 Mendelssohn, Concert (Op. 64)	E moll	E minor	Mi mineur	" 2	n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 16 Brahms, Concert (Op. 77)	D dur	D major	Ré majeur	" 10	—	" 6 —

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Adagio.

Antonio Vivaldi (1660 - 1743).

Vivaldi (Antonio), ein berühmter Violinspieler und Komponist, (manchmal „Padre Roux“ genannt) der Sohn des Jean Baptiste Vivaldi, des Geigenspielers im Herzoglichen Orchester von St. Marcus, erblickte um 1660 in Venedig das Licht der Welt. Er stand einige Zeit im Dienste des Kurfürsten Philipp von Hessen-Darmstadt, kehrte aber 1713 nach Venedig zurück, wo er eine Stellung als Direktor des Konservatoriums de la Pieta erhielt, die er bis zu seinem Tode 1743 inne hatte. Vivaldi schrieb eine große Anzahl Sonaten und Konzertstücke, ebenso viele Opern, die in der Dramaturgia d'Allaci (1755) erwähnt sind.

Vivaldi (Antonio), famous Violinist and Composer (sometimes called "Padre Roux"), son of Jean Baptiste Vivaldi, violinist in the ducal orchestra of St. Mark's, first saw the light of day at Venice, about 1660. He spent some time in the service of the Elector Philipp of Hesse Darmstadt, but returned to Venice about 1713, where he obtained an appointment as Director of the Conservatoire de la Pieta, which he occupied until his death in 1743. Vivaldi wrote a great number of Sonatas and Concertos, as well as many Operas mentioned in the Dramaturgia d'Allaci (1755).

Vivaldi (Antonio) célèbre violoniste et compositeur (surnommé souvent „Padre Roux“) fils de Jean Baptiste Vivaldi, le Violon - Solo de l'Orchestre ducal de St Marc, vit le jour à Venise en 1660. Il fut quelque temps au service du prince Philippe de Hesse - Darmstadt, mais revint à Venise en 1713, où il remplit les fonctions de Directeur du Conservatoire de la Pieta, qu'il garda jusqu'à sa mort, en 1743.

Vivaldi a écrit une grande quantité de Sonates et de Concertos, ainsi que d'opéras, qui sont énumérés dans la Dramaturgie d'Allaci (1755).

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L'Editeur.

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Adagio.

Antonio Vivaldi (1660 - 1743).

Tivadar Nachèz.

Adagio.

con sordino p

p

pp

mf

L.H.

p

L.H.

L.H.



First system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with a *p espressivo* marking. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.



Second system of musical notation. The upper staff includes a *mf* marking and a *pp* marking. The lower staff continues the accompaniment with various chordal textures.



Third system of musical notation. The upper staff features a *sfz* marking. The lower staff includes a *sfz* marking and continues the accompaniment.



Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff includes markings for *f*, *pp*, *p*, and *pp*. The lower staff includes markings for *mf*, *pp*, *p*, and *pp*.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. The lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff includes the instruction *smorzando* and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The lower staff features a piano (*p*) dynamic and a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The system concludes with the instruction *poco allargando poco allar-*.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff includes the instruction *a tempo* and a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The lower staff includes the instruction *a tempo* and a pianissimo (*ppp*) dynamic. The system concludes with the instruction *cantando*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff includes the instruction *smorzando*. The lower staff includes the instruction *smorzando* and a pianissimo (*ppp*) dynamic.

16

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bezeichnet und mit Kadenzen versehen

von

16

Standard Works

for the Violin

edited with original cadenzas
and marks of expression

by

JOSEPH JOACHIM

16

Chefs-d'oeuvre

édités

avec cadences originales et
signes d'interprétation

par

Aus Band III der Violinschule von JOSEPH JOACHIM und ANDREAS MOSER.

Nº	Composer, Title	Key	Key	Key	Pr. cpl.	Piano apart.
Nº 1	Bach, Concert	A moll	A minor	La mineur	M. 2 _ n.	M. 1.50 n.
Nº 2	Bach, Concert (2 Viol.)	D moll	D minor	Ré mineur	" 2 _ n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 3	Händel, Sonate	A dur	A major	La majeur	" 1 _ n.	" .80 n.
Nº 4	Tartini, Sonate (Teufelstriller)	G moll	G minor	Sol mineur	" 2 _ n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 5	Viotti, Concert Nº 22	A moll	A minor	La mineur	" 2 _ n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 6	Kreutzer, Concert Nº 19	D moll	D minor	Ré mineur	" 2 _ n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 7	Rode, Concert Nº 10	H moll	B minor	Si mineur	" 2 _ n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 8	Rode, Concert Nº 11	D dur	D major	Ré majeur	" 2 _ n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 9	Mozart, Concert Nº 4	D dur	D major	Ré majeur	" 2 _ n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 10	Mozart, Concert Nº 5	A dur	A major	La majeur	" 2 _ n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 11	Beethoven, Concert (Op. 61)	D dur	D major	Ré majeur	" 3 _ n.	" 2 _ n.
Nº 12	Beethoven, Romanze (Op. 40)	G dur	G major	Sol majeur	" 1 _ n.	" .80 n.
Nº 13	Beethoven, Romanze (Op. 50)	F dur	F major	Fa majeur	" 1 _ n.	" .80 n.
Nº 14	Spohr, Concert Nº 8 (Gesangscene)	A moll	A minor	La mineur	" 2 _ n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 15	Mendelssohn, Concert (Op. 64)	E moll	E minor	Mi mineur	" 2 _ n.	" 1.50 n.
Nº 16	Brahms, Concert (Op. 77)	D dur	D major	Ré majeur	" 10 _	" 6 _

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Sarabande.

Francesco Geminiani (1680 - 1762).

Geminiani (Francesco) Violin - spieler, Komponist und Verfasser vieler theoretischer Werke, wurde 1680 zu Lucca geboren. Sein erstes Studium wurde geleitet durch A. Scarlatti, und später durch Carlo Ambrosio Lunati (genannt Gobbo) von dem er zu Corelli überging. 1714 kam er nach England, wo sein glänzendes Spiel ihn bald berühmt machte. Hier veröffentlichte er 12 Sonaten, (dem Baron von Kielmannsegge, dem Kammerherrn des Königs Georg I. gewidmet), die so großen Erfolg hatten, daß ihm befohlen wurde, vor dem Könige zu spielen. Bei dieser Gelegenheit begleitete ihn auf dem Cimbale kein Geringerer als Händel. 1761 ging er unter dem Einflusse des Lord Essex nach Irland, wo er eine Stellung als musikalischer Leiter und Hofkomponist erhielt. Er starb zu Dublin am 17. September 1762, im Alter von 83 Jahren. Er schrieb eine große Anzahl Werke, sowohl Kompositionen als auch Theoretische. Unter den letzteren „die Kunst der Violine“ und „Guida armonica“.

Geminiani (Francesco), Violinist, *Composer and writer of many theoretical works, was born at Lucca in 1680. His first studies were guided by A. Scarlatti, and later on by Carlo Ambrosio Lunati (called Gobbo), from whom he proceeded to Corelli. In 1714 he came to England, where the brilliancy of his playing soon made him famous. Here he published twelve Sonatas (dedicated to Baron de Kielmannsegge, Chamberlain to King George I.), which met with so much success that he was commanded to play before the King, on which occasion a no lesser light than Händel accompanied him on the Cembalo. In 1761 he went, through the influence of Lord Essex, to Ireland, where he received the appointment of musical conductor and composer to the Court. He died at Dublin, 17th September, 1762, at the age of eighty-three. He wrote a great number of works, both compositions and theoretical. Among the latter "L'art du Violon" and "Guida armonica"*

Geminiani (Francesco) Violoniste, compositeur et auteur de nombreuses oeuvres théoriques, naquit à Lucca en 1680. Il travailla d'abord sous la direction d'A. Scarlatti, et plus tard, de Carlo Ambrosio Lunati (surnommé Gobbo), puis de Corelli. En 1714 il gagna l'Angleterre où l'éclat de son jeu lui acquit une rapide célébrité. Il y fit paraître 12 Sonates (dédiées au Baron de Kielmannsegge, Chambellan du roi Georges I) dont le retentissement fut tel, qu'il reçut une invitation à jouer devant le roi. Et pour la circonstance, ce fut Händel qui tint la partie de clavecin.

En 1761 à l'instigation de lord Essex il se rendit en Irlande, où il occupa la fonction de musicien et de compositeur de la cour.

Il mourut à Dublin le 17 Septembre 1762, âgé de 83 ans.

Il a écrit une grande quantité d'oeuvres, tant compositions qu'ouvrages théoriques. Parmi ces derniers: „l'art du Violon“ et „Guida armonica“.

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Der Verleger.

The Publishers.

L'Editeur.

Sarabande.

Francesco Geminiani (1680 - 1762).

Tivadar Nachez.

Andante. (Grave.)

The musical score is presented in three systems. Each system features a single melodic line on a treble clef staff and a keyboard accompaniment on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The tempo is marked 'Andante. (Grave.)'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte). The first system ends with a repeat sign, and the second system also ends with a repeat sign. The third system concludes the piece with a final cadence.



First system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with trills and a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (f) section. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes.



Second system of musical notation. The upper staff includes dynamic markings *mf* and *mf dolce*. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment.



Third system of musical notation. The upper staff includes dynamic markings *p* and *espress.*. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment.



Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff includes dynamic markings *pp*. The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with trills (tr) and slurs. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and trills. The left hand accompaniment includes a crescendo leading to a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a *mf marcato* (mezzo-forte, marked) section. The left hand has a *p* (piano) section with a crescendo. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a *mf dolce* (mezzo-forte, dolce) section. The left hand has a *p dolce* (piano, dolce) section. The system concludes with a double bar line.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with trills (tr) and a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) at the end. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff includes the dynamic marking *pp* (pianissimo) and the instruction *perdendosi* (fading away), followed by a trill (tr) and a crescendo leading to a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The lower staff continues the harmonic accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff concludes with a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo). The lower staff features a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a dynamic marking of *ff*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The lower staff concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

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Larghetto ("Lullaby.")

"Tinna nonna, per prender sonno."

Emanuelle **Barbella** (1700-1773).

Barbella (Emanuelle) um 1700 zu Neapel geboren, begann sein Violinstudium im Alter von 6 Jahren unter der Leitung seines Vaters François Barbella. Nach seines Vaters Tode setzte er seine Arbeit unter Zaga, Pascalino Bini (einem Schüler von Tartini) fort und studierte die Komposition mit Michaelo Gabbelone und mit Leo. Barbella war ein großer Anhänger von Tartini's Prinzipien. Er hatte viele vornehme Schüler; der hervorragendste unter ihnen war Raimondi. Er starb 1773 in Neapel. Burney erwähnt in seinem großen Werke über die Geschichte der Musik besonders dies entzückende "Larghetto" das betitelt ist: "Tinna nonna, per prender sonno."

Barbella (Emanuelle), born at Naples, about 1700, began the study of the violin at the age of six, under the guidance of his father François Barbella. After his father's death he continued to work under Zaga, Pascalino Bini (a pupil of Tartini), and studied composition with Michaelo Gabbelone, and further with Leo. Barbella was a great follower of Tartini's principles. He had many distinguished pupils, chief among these Raimondi. He died at Naples in 1773. Burney, in his great work on the History of Music, makes an especial mention of this charming "Larghetto" which has for its title: "Tinna nonna, per prender sonno."

Barbella (Emanuel) né vers 1700, à Naples, commença ses études de violon à l'âge de six ans, sous la direction de son père François Barbella. A la mort de son père il poursuivit ses études avec Zaga, avec Pascalino Bini (un élève de Tartini) et étudia la composition avec Michaelo Gabbelone et avec Leo. Barbella fut un grand adepte des Principes de Tartini. Il eût beaucoup d'élèves réputés: le plus célèbre d'entre eux fut Raimondi. Il mourut à Naples en 1773. Burney, dans son grand ouvrage de l'Histoire de la Musique mentionne l'admirable „Larghetto“ qui a pour titre: „Tinna nonna, per prender sonno.“

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L'Editeur.

Larghetto ("Lullaby.")

"Tinna nonna, per prender sonno."

Emanuelle **Barbella** (1700-1773).

Tivadar Nachèz.

Larghetto.

pp con sordino

pp sempre legato

p

pp

sfz

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It contains notes with dynamic markings *p* and *fz*. The lower staff (bass clef) contains notes with dynamic markings *pp* and *pp*. A *Red.* (Reduction) symbol is present in the lower staff, along with a double asterisk ****.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains notes with dynamic markings *p* and *pp*. The lower staff (bass clef) contains notes with dynamic markings *p* and *pp*.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains notes with a *smorzando* marking. The lower staff (bass clef) contains notes.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains notes with a *perdendosi* marking. The lower staff (bass clef) contains notes.

pp sempre legato e sotto voce

pp

f *p* *f*

mf *mf*

p *pp*

pp

tr *f* *p* *mf*

mf *p* *pp*

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a *pp molto espressivo* section, and ends with a *dolce* section. The left hand (bass clef) features a melodic line in the lower register, starting with a *pp* dynamic.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with a *pp* dynamic, followed by a *ppp* section. The left hand features a melodic line in the lower register, starting with a *pp* dynamic, followed by a *ppp* section.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand begins with an *espressivo* section, followed by a *ppp sempre* section. The left hand features a melodic line in the lower register, starting with a *ppp* dynamic.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand continues with a *perdendosi* section. The left hand features a melodic line in the lower register, starting with a *perdendosi* section.

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Allegro Rondo.

Francesco Chabran (1723).

Chabran (Francesco) auch Chia-bran genannt, ein Neffe und Schüler des berühmten Violinisten Somis, wurde 1723 in Piemont geboren. 1747 wurde er zur Kapelle des Königs von Sizilien zugelassen, und ging 1751 nach Paris, wo sein großes Talent, seine Fingerfertigkeit und sein glänzendes Spiel bald viele Bewunderer fand. Der „Mercure de France“ schrieb einen sensationellen Artikel über sein erstes Auftreten im „Concert Spirituel“ (Mai 1751), in dem er von dem großen Aufsehen berichtete, das sein Spiel erregte. Es kommen 3 Bände Sonaten und mehrere Konzerte auf seine Rechnung. Das Datum seines Todes ist unbekannt.

Chabran (Francesco), also called *Chiabran*, a nephew and pupil of the famous Violinist Somis, was born in the Piedmont 1723. In 1747 he was admitted to the Royal Band of the King of Sardinia, and went to Paris in 1751 where his great talent, facile execution, and brilliancy and what was then a new style of playing, soon found many admirers. The „Mercure of France“ wrote a sensational article on his first appearance at the „Concert Spirituel“ (May 1751) recording the great sensation which his playing created. There are three volumes of Sonatas and several Concertos to his record. The date of his death is unknown.

Chabran (Francesco) aussi dénommé *Chiabran*, neveu et élève du célèbre violoniste Somis, naquit en Piémont en 1723. En 1747 il faisait partie de l'orchestre du roi de Sicile, et vint à Paris en 1751. Là, son grand talent, sa virtuosité, et l'éclat de son jeu lui conquièrent vite de nombreux admirateurs. Le *Mercure de France* écrivit un article sensationnel à l'occasion de ses débuts au „Concert spirituel“ (Mai 1751) où il mentionnait la profonde impression que son jeu produisit. On possède trois cahiers de Sonates et plusieurs concertos de sa composition. La date de sa mort est inconnue.

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L'Editeur.

Allegro Rondo.

Francesco Chabran (1723).

Tivadar Nachèz.

Allegro rondo.

The musical score is written for piano and violin. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked "Allegro rondo." and the mood is "molto gracioso". The score is divided into four systems, each with a piano (p) and violin (v) staff. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo). Articulation includes trills (*tr*) and accents (*>*). The score includes repeat signs with first and second endings. The final system concludes with the instruction *espressivo*.

First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with triplets and slurs, marked with dynamics *p*, *mf*, and *f*. The bottom staff (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and single notes, marked with *p* and *mf*.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with triplets and slurs, marked with *p*. The bottom staff continues the harmonic support, marked with *p*.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff includes trills (*tr*) and slurs, marked with *f*. The bottom staff includes trills (*tr*) and slurs, marked with *f*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff includes trills (*tr*) and slurs, marked with *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, and *espress.*. The bottom staff includes trills (*tr*) and slurs, marked with *f*, *pp*, *mf*, *p*, and *espressivo*.



First system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes, a trill (tr), and a first ending bracket marked with a '1'. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff includes chords and a trill in the right hand. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.



Second system of musical notation. The treble staff has a second ending bracket marked with a '2' and a trill. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and a trill in the right hand. Dynamics include *p* and *mp*.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff includes triplets of eighth notes, a trill, and an eighth-note triplet. The piano accompaniment features chords and a trill in the right hand. Dynamics include *pp*.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff has an eighth-note triplet, a trill, and a first ending bracket marked with a '1'. The piano accompaniment includes chords and a trill in the right hand. Dynamics include *p*. The system concludes with a key signature change to one sharp (F#).



First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked with a double asterisk (**). The bottom staff (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in both staves.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff features a melodic line with a trill marked with an '8' and a dotted line. The bottom staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) in both staves.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody with a trill marked with an '8' and a dotted line. The bottom staff provides harmonic support. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) in both staves.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff includes a trill marked with an '8' and a dotted line, and a *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking. The bottom staff features a *ppp* (pianississimo) marking. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *ppp* (pianississimo) in both staves.

TIVADAR NACHÈZ

Klassische Meisterwerke für Violine

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Fuga in G.

Giuseppe Tartini (1692-1770).

Tartini (Giuseppe) geboren zu Pirano (Istrien) am 12. April 1692 und gestorben am 16. Februar 1770. Er legte die Grundlehre für die Kunst der Bogenführung fest, welche seitdem (1714) als Basis für alle Schulen des Violinspiels gedient hat.

Tartini (*Giuseppe*), born at Pirano (Istria) on the 12th April, 1692, and died 16th February, 1770. He established the fundamental principle of the art of bowing which since then (1714) has served as basis to all schools of violin-playing.

Tartini (Giuseppe) né à Pirano (Istrie) le 12 Avril 1692, mort le 16 Février 1770. Il établit les principes de l'art du violon qui depuis, (1714) servent de base à l'enseignement de cet instrument dans les écoles du monde entier.



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Fuga in G.

Giuseppe Tartini (1692-1770).

Tivadar Nachèz.

Allegro.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line and a grand staff (treble and bass clef). It is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' The score is divided into three systems. The first system begins with a treble staff and a grand staff. The second system continues the piece with a treble staff and a grand staff. The third system concludes the piece with a treble staff and a grand staff. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, *dolce*, *mf*, and *pp*.

First system of a musical score in G major. The vocal line (treble clef) begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a half-note bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, *tr*, and *pp*.

Second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with eighth-note patterns. The piano accompaniment maintains the eighth-note texture. Dynamics include *pp dolce* and *cresc.*.

Third system of the musical score. The vocal line features a melodic line with eighth notes. The piano accompaniment has a more active bass line. Dynamics include *mp* and *p*.

Fourth system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a melodic line. The piano accompaniment has a steady eighth-note bass line. Dynamics include *p* and *pp*.

Fifth system of the musical score. The vocal line includes trills (*tr*) and the lyrics "cre - - scen - - do". The piano accompaniment continues with eighth notes. Dynamics include *f*. The lyrics "cre - - scen -" are also present in the piano part.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, marked with *f* and *p*. The lower staff includes a vocal line starting with a "do" syllable and piano accompaniment, marked with *p* and *mf*.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line with dynamic markings *f*, *p*, *pp*, *f*, and *p*. The lower staff provides piano accompaniment with markings *pp*, *mf*, and *pp*.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff includes trills (*tr*) and dynamic markings *p*, *f*, and *pp*. The lower staff continues the piano accompaniment with a *pp* marking.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff features a rapid sixteenth-note passage marked *ff*. The lower staff includes a *mf* marking and continues the piano accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a rapid sixteenth-note passage marked *f*, followed by a *p* marking. The lower staff includes a *crescendo* marking and a *poco allargando* tempo instruction.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with trills (tr) and a dynamic marking of *p*. The lower staff, consisting of grand staff (treble and bass clefs), features a piano accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *pp*.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The lower staff continues the piano accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *p*.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff includes trills (tr) and dynamic markings of *mf*. The lower staff includes a piano accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *p*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff concludes with a dynamic marking of *pp* and a *ff rall.* instruction. The lower staff concludes with a dynamic marking of *pp* and a *mf* instruction, followed by a *f rall.* instruction.

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Adagio und Allegro.

Pierre Gavinies (1726 - 1800).

Op. 1. (1794)

Gavinies (Pierre) geboren zu Bordeaux am 26. Mai 1726; gestorben am 9. September 1800. Gavinies wurde von Viotti der „französische Tartini“ genannt, und wird als Gründer der französischen Violinschule angesehen.

Gavinies (Pierre), born at Bordeaux on the 26th May, 1726; died 9th September, 1800. Gavinies has been called by Viotti the "French Tartini," and is considered the founder of the French Violin school.

Gavinies (Pierre) né à Bordeaux, le 26 Mai 1726, mort le 9 Septembre 1800. Viotti le surnomma: „le Tartini français“ et il doit être considéré comme le fondateur de l'école française du violon.

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L'Editeur.

Adagio und Allegro.

Pierre Gavinies (1726 - 1800).

Op. 1. (1794)

Tivadar Nachèz.

Adagio molto sostenuto.

p con espressione

p

pp

f

mf

p

p

pp

sfz

p

poco rit.

pp

pp

poco rit.

pp

Allegretto.

dolce *p* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

pp *pp* *ppp* *f* *mf* *pp* *poco rit.* *a tempo* *pp* *a tempo* *ppp marc.* *Ped.*

9 5 9 2 6 5 #

6 4 # 6 5 9 8 6 5 6 4 #

6 6 5 6 4 6 6 5 4 3

First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with trills (tr) and slurs, ending with a *pp* dynamic marking. The bottom staff (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and single notes, also marked *pp*.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with trills and slurs, marked *mf*. The bottom staff continues the harmonic accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff features triplets (3) and slurs, marked *p*. The bottom staff has a *mf* dynamic marking and includes figured bass notation: *b*, *5*, *6*, *b*, *5*, *b*, *pp*, and *Red. 6*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff features a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a *p* dynamic marking. The bottom staff includes figured bass notation: *b*, *b6*, *5*, *6*, *4*, *6*, *4*, and *#*.

First system of musical notation. The right hand (RH) features a melodic line with trills and slurs. The left hand (LH) provides a harmonic accompaniment. The system concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

Second system of musical notation. It begins with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The right hand includes trills and a *ppp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The left hand also features a *ppp* marking. The system ends with a *a tempo* marking.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand continues with trills and slurs. The left hand includes a *ppp* marking. The system concludes with a *a tempo* marking.

Fourth system of musical notation. It begins with a *poco rit.* (poco ritardando) marking. The right hand features trills and slurs. The left hand includes a *poco rit.* marking. The system concludes with a *a tempo* marking.

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Adagio du Concerto.

Pietro Nardini (1722 - 1793).

Nardini (Pierre) 1722 zu Fibiana geboren; gestorben zu Florenz am 7. Mai 1793. Er glänzte nicht nur durch seine erstaunliche Fertigkeit, sondern besaß auch einen singenden Ton von solcher bewundernswerten Reinheit, daß er beinahe der menschlichen Stimme gleichkam. Mit seinen „Adagios“ rief er jedesmal heftige Bewunderung hervor durch seinen durchdringenden Gefühlsausdruck, und man findet in seinen Melodien eine Süßigkeit, die eine gewisse Naivität voll des größten Reizes besitzt.

Nardini (Pierre), born at Fibiana in 1722; died at Florence on May 7th, 1793. He did not shine alone by his prodigious execution, but possessed a singing tone of such admirable purity that it seemed almost akin to the human voice. In his "Adagios" he always evoked intense admiration by his penetrating expression of feeling, and one finds a suavity in his melodies which has a certain naïvety full of the greatest charm.

Nardini (Pierre) né à Fibiana en 1722, mort à Florence le 7 Mai 1793. Il brilla non seulement par son étonnante virtuosité, mais aussi par l'extrême pureté de sa sonorité qui avait la douceur de la voix humaine. Avec ses „Adagios“ il provoquait la plus enthousiaste des admirations tant son exécution en était pénétrante, et ses Mélodies sont empreintes d'une douceur et d'une naïveté d'un charme sans égal.

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L'Editeur.

Adagio du Concerto.

Pietro Nardini (1722 - 1793).

Tivadar Nachèz.

Adagio.

The musical score is written for piano and solo. It is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is Adagio. The score consists of four systems of music. The piano part is written in the lower staff, and the solo part is written in the upper staff. The piano part includes various dynamics: *mf*, *sfz*, *dim.*, *p*, *pp*, and *mf*. It also includes ornaments (tr) and triplets (3). The solo part includes a 'Solo.' marking and 'p espressivo' instruction. The score ends with a final cadence in the piano part.



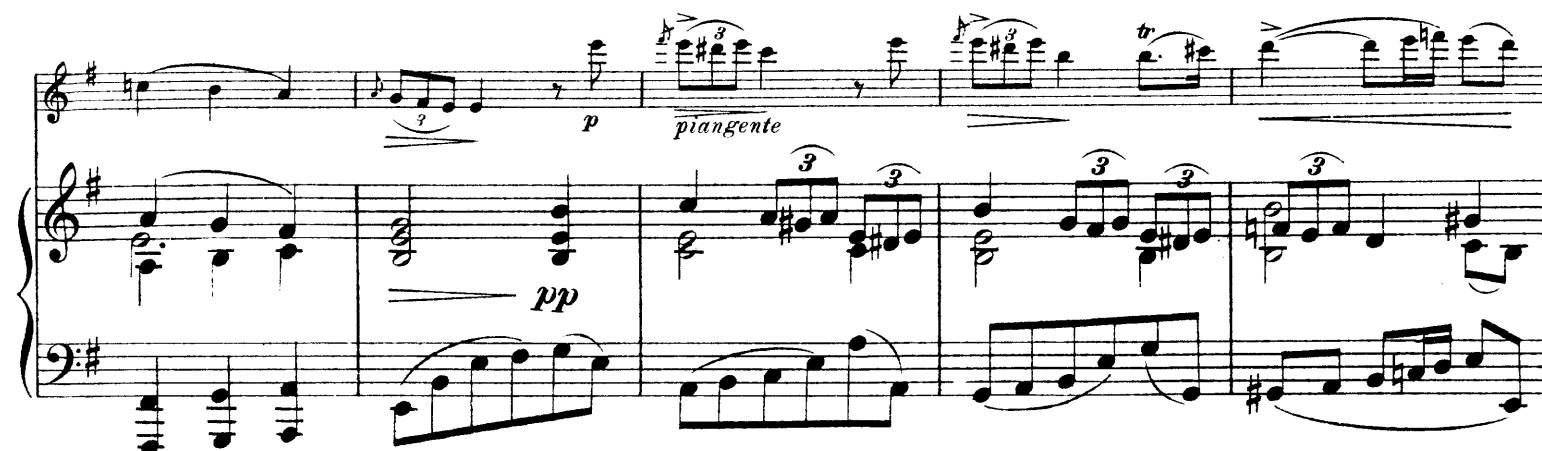
First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with the instruction *espressivo*. The lower staff (bass clef) begins with *mf*. The system concludes with the instruction *mf dolce*. The key signature is one sharp (F#).



Second system of musical notation. The upper staff features trills (*tr*) and triplets (*3*). The lower staff includes triplets (*3*). The system concludes with the instruction *mf*. The key signature is one sharp (F#).



Third system of musical notation. The upper staff features trills (*tr*) and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The lower staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The key signature is one sharp (F#).



Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and the instruction *piangente*. The lower staff includes a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The key signature is one sharp (F#).



First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) begins with a trill (tr) on a quarter note, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The bottom staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, with a *mf* marking.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) includes trills (tr) and triplet markings (3). Dynamic markings include *mf* and *p*. The bottom staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with triplet markings (3) and a *p* marking.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) includes trills (tr) and triplet markings (3). Dynamic markings include *p* and *pp* (pianissimo). The bottom staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with a *pp* marking.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff (bass clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes.

tr *f* *espressivo*

cre - scen - do - *mf* *f*

mf *p* *sfz* *f*

p *sfz* *mf*

rit. *p* *tr* *p*

rit. *p*

teneramente e molto smorzando pp *Ossia s.h.*

p *pp* *ppp*

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Moto Perpetuo.

Francesco Cupis de Camargo (1719-1764)

Cupis de Camargo (Francesco)
vorzüglicher Violinspieler und Com-
ponist, geboren in Bruxelles 1719, ließ
sich später in Paris nieder, wo er bald
den Ruf als einer der ersten Geiger
seiner Zeit genoß. Er feierte große
Erfolge im „Concert Spirituel“ 1738,
und wurde kurz nachher zum Concert-
meister des Opernorchesters ernannt.
Er starb in 1764.

Cupis de Camargo (Francesco),
Violinist and distinguished Composer
born at Brussels in 1719. He settled
in Paris, where he soon acquired the
reputation of being one of the first
Virtuoso's of his time. He appeared
at the "Concert Spirituel" in 1738,
and later on was nominated Leader
of the Orchestra at the Opera. He
died in 1764.

Cupis de Camargo (François).
Né à Bruxelles en 1719, violoniste et
compositeur habile, il se fixa à Paris,
où il acquit une grande réputation
comme un des meilleurs Virtuoses de
l'époque. Il se fit entendre au „Concert
Spirituel“ en 1738, et plus tard fût
nommé premier Violon à l'orchestre
de l'Opéra. Il est mort en 1764.



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Moto Perpetuo.

Francesco Cupis de Camargo (1719-1764)

Tivadar Nachèz.

Allegro vivace.

The musical score is written for piano and grand staff. It consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic in the right hand and pianissimo (pp) in the left hand. The second system includes a 'segue' marking. The third system features a trill (tr) in the right hand. The fourth system ends with a piano (p) dynamic in the right hand and pianissimo (pp) in the left hand. The score is characterized by continuous sixteenth-note patterns in the right hand and sustained chords or simple rhythmic figures in the left hand.

First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) features a continuous eighth-note melody in D major, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bottom staff (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and eighth-note patterns, marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. A large slur encompasses the entire system.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the eighth-note melody, marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The bottom staff features a more active eighth-note accompaniment, also marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. A large slur encompasses the entire system.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff continues the eighth-note melody, marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The bottom staff features a more active eighth-note accompaniment, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. A large slur encompasses the entire system.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the eighth-note melody, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bottom staff features a more active eighth-note accompaniment, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. A large slur encompasses the entire system. The system concludes with the instruction "Ped." (Pedal).



First system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The lower staff provides harmonic support with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#).



Second system of musical notation. The upper staff includes trills (*tr*) and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking, with the tempo/style marking *scherzando*. The lower staff features a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic marking. The key signature remains two sharps.



Third system of musical notation. The upper staff includes trills (*tr*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The lower staff features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The key signature remains two sharps.



Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff includes piano (*p*) and forte (*f*) dynamic markings. The lower staff features pianissimo (*pp*) and mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic markings. The key signature remains two sharps.



First system of musical notation. The top staff features a melody with trills (tr) and slurs. The bottom staff consists of two parts: a treble clef part with eighth-note chords and a bass clef part with a simple harmonic line.



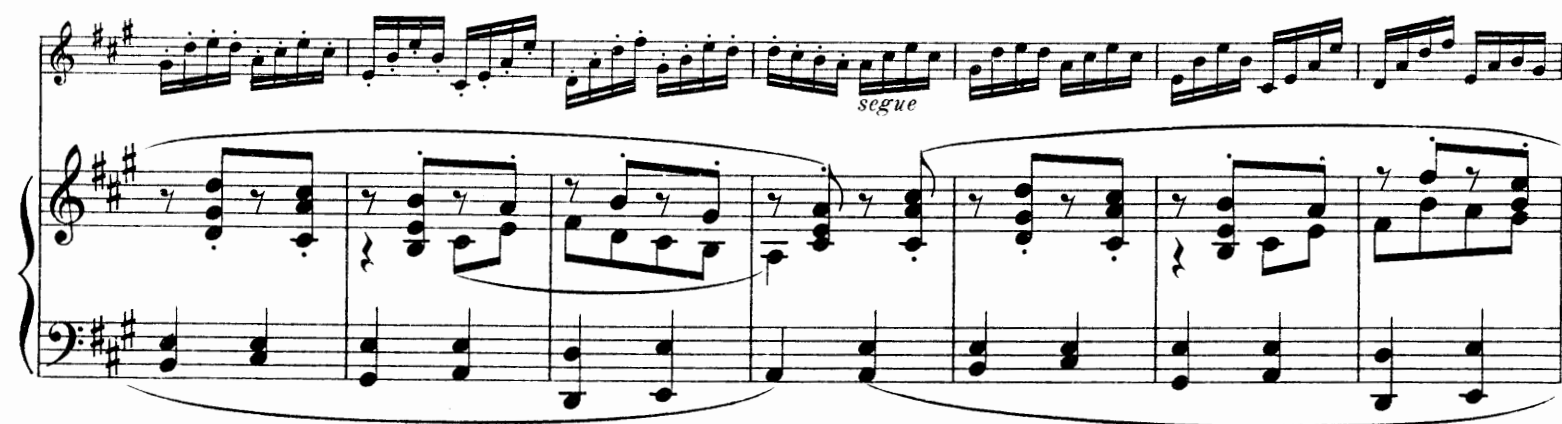
Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody with trills and includes the dynamic marking *mf dolce*. The bottom staff features a treble clef part with eighth-note chords and a bass clef part with a simple harmonic line. A *mf* marking is present in the middle of the system.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff includes dynamic markings *f*, *p*, and *a tempo*, along with trills. The bottom staff includes a *rit.* marking and a *pp a tempo* marking. The system concludes with a *p* marking.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff includes trills and a *p* marking. The bottom staff includes a *pp* marking. The system concludes with a *pp* marking.



The first system of musical notation consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music is written in a continuous, flowing style with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The word "segue" is written in a small, italicized font above the staff towards the right side.



The second system of musical notation consists of two staves, a treble and a bass clef, with a key signature of two sharps. The music is written in a continuous, flowing style with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The word "tr" is written above the treble staff towards the right side, and the dynamic marking "p" is written below the bass staff towards the right side.



The third system of musical notation consists of two staves, a treble and a bass clef, with a key signature of two sharps. The music is written in a continuous, flowing style with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The dynamic marking "p" is written below the treble staff towards the right side, and the dynamic marking "pp" is written below the bass staff towards the right side.



The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves, a treble and a bass clef, with a key signature of two sharps. The music is written in a continuous, flowing style with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The dynamic marking "f" is written below the treble staff towards the right side, and the dynamic marking "ff" is written below the bass staff towards the right side.

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