

Studienwerke

für

Pianoforte

von

Adolf Ruthardt.

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- Op. 59. **Rhythmische Etuden.** (Rhythmical Studies. Etudes rythmiques.)
Heft I, II à Mk. 2.—

Vorwort.

Gleich dem musikalischen Gehör ist auch das rhythmische Gefühl dem Menschen angeboren. Dieses bedingt aber keineswegs jenes. Denn zerlegt man die Musik in die drei Elemente: Rhythmus, Melodie, Harmonie, so kann man sich eine Melodie ohne Begleitung oder Harmonie, umgekehrt eine Reihe von Harmonien (Akkorden) recht wohl ohne sinnfällige Melodie vorstellen, keine von beiden jedoch ohne Rhythmus. Dieser hingegen, losgelöst von Melodie und Harmonie, ohne bestimmten Klang und Ton, vermag selbst noch als zeitlich geregeltes Geräusch oder Lärmgetöse eine belebende, anfeuernde Wirkung auszuüben, wie er denn auch die zwei ausgeprägtesten und ursprünglichsten Gattungen in der Musik erzeugt hat. Entwickelten sich doch aus ihnen, nämlich dem Tanz und dem Marsch, alle übrigen. Daraus geht die grundlegende Wichtigkeit und Bedeutung des Rhythmus für die Musik zur Genüge hervor. Und dennoch wird keinem Musiklehrer die Erfahrung erspart geblieben sein, daß selbst begabten, gut musikalischen Schülern der Sinn für Rhythmus nicht in demselben Verhältnis innewohnt wie für Wohlklang, Melodie, Harmonie, Dynamik. Andererseits erleidet bei Sprachkünstlern und Dichtern das rhythmische Feingefühl und die virtuose Behandlung der verschiedensten Versmaße keinerlei Einbuße dadurch, daß sie nur wenig oder überhaupt nicht musikalisch sind. Die Untersuchung des Rätsels, warum gerade musikalische so häufig rhythmische Bestimmtheit vermissen lassen, würde mich an dieser Stelle zu weit abseits führen. Soviel steht fest, daß die seltsame Erscheinung zum guten Teil auf Rechnung ungenügender und vernachlässigter Vorbildung und Anleitung, manchmal auch eines ungeklärten Überschwanges musikalischer Empfindung zu setzen ist. Während nun die Sänger und die Spieler aller derjenigen Instrumente, die den Ton aushalten, an- und abschwollen können, infolge einer gewissen Klangschwelgerei zum Schleppen neigen — die Kapellmeister wissen davon zu erzählen — sündigt der Klavierspieler aus entgegengesetzten Beweggründen, wie oft nicht, durch Hasten und Eilen. Dies kann schon bei einfachen durch Pausen unterbrochenen Taktwerten, dann bei punktierten Noten, Synkopen, bei der Abwechselung zweiteiliger und dreiteiliger Werte (Triolen) oder der gleichzeitigen Ausführung zweier gegen drei Noten sattsam beobachtet werden. Die letzte Schwierigkeit zu überwinden liegt dem Klavierspieler ganz besonders ob; denn sie bildet den Schlüssel zu einer glatten Ausführung von erweiterten, unregelmäßigen Tongruppen wie z. B. 5, 7, 10 gegen 2, 4, 6 und noch mehr oder weniger Noten. Darüber s. die Fußnoten der einzelnen Etuden.

War der Autor bestrebt, den rhythmisch-instruktiven Zweck vorliegender Etuden nicht aus dem Auge zu verlieren, so gibt er sich nichtsdestoweniger der Hoffnung hin, daß eine Anzahl derselben auch als Vortragsstücke dienen und mit ähnlichem wohlwollenden Interesse aufgenommen werden wie seine in demselben Verlage früher erschienenen Studienwerke.

Adolf Ruthardt.

Foreword.

The sense of rhythm is a natural gift, i. e., like a musical ear, it is innate. This fact does not, however, necessarily presuppose that the former is invariably accompanied by the latter. For, if we reduce music to its three component parts: rhythm, melody, harmony, we can very well imagine a melody without accompaniment or harmony, and vice versa, a series of chords can exert their full effect without an apparent melody. But neither melody nor harmony can dispense with rhythm. Whereas rhythm, apart from any melody or harmony, without any definite sound or tone, will still exert an animating, inciting influence upon us, even if it be but felt or perceived as a regularly recurring noise or beat. Are not the two most characteristic and original species of musical composition, from which all others are derived — the dance and the march — the immediate outcome of rhythm? This fact will suffice to prove the vital importance and fundamental significance of rhythm in its relationship to music. And yet what teacher of the art is spared the experience that even talented, highly musical pupils are not endowed, to the same degree, with the sense of rhythm, as with that of euphony, melody, harmony and musical dynamics. On the other hand, it will be found that with orators and poets that fine sense of rhythm and perfect command of verse does not in any way suffer from their possessing but little talent for music or even none at all. To solve the enigma or account for musical individuals lacking, at times more so than others, a perfect sense of rhythm, would necessitate my deviating too far from my object. We may, however, safely attribute this strange phenomenon, in no small measure, to a deficient, to a careless and neglected musical training or education in the early stages, and sometimes to an unclarified exuberance of musical sentiment.

Now, whereas singers and players of instruments built to sustain, swell and decrease the tone, are only too prone to drag, indulging their senses in rapturous sounds — of which any conductor "could a tale unfold" — the pianist, under the influence of his instrument, built on a very different system, is apt to go to the other extreme, rushing the tempo in an unpardonable manner. But we are afforded ample opportunity of observing this, in the rendition of plain notes interspersed with rests, of dotted, of syncopated notes, in changing from duple to triple time (triplets) or in the simultaneous execution of two notes in one hand against three in the other. It is of the utmost importance that the pianist shall overcome this latter difficulty, as it is the key to a smooth execution of extended irregular groups of notes, such as, for instance: 5 . 7 . 10 against 2 . 4 . 6 and of more or fewer notes (cf. foot-notes to the Etudes in question).

While, in writing these studies, the author never deviates from the chief object viz. that of instructing and cultivating the sense of rhythm in the pupil, he, nevertheless, entertains the hope that some of them may be found to serve as studies in solo-playing and meet with a similar reception to that accorded his former Studies, published by the same firm.

Adolf Ruthardt.

Rhythmische Etuden.

Rhythmical Studies. — Etudes rhythmiques.

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6.

Adolf Ruthardt, Op. 59 Heft II.

Allegro.

pp sempre legatissimo

poco a poco

cresc.

f

decresc.

p

Das gegenüberstehende Verhältnis zweier gegen drei Noten verursacht dem angehenden Klavierspieler keine geringe Schwierigkeit, die sich umso erheblicher steigert, je langsamer das Tempo genommen wird. Verlangt diese Aufgabe ein rasches Tempo, so übe man ja eine jede Hand zuvörderst allein und sicher ein: beim Zusammenspiel der beiden Hände im vorgeschriebenen Zeitmaß wird alsdann besagte Schwierigkeit entweder instinktiv überwunden oder das richtige doch annähernd erreicht werden. Die Einteilung stellt sich in Noten folgendermaßen

dar: Als vorherrschendes Metrum gelte die Triole.

The execution of two notes against three causes no little difficulty to the pianist in his early stages of technic, which difficulty becomes considerably enhanced, the slower the tempo at which the piece is taken. If a quick tempo is required, each hand should first practise its part alone, until it is mastered: Then when both hands play together, in the time marked in the piece, the pupil will instinctively master the difficulty or come very near doing so. The division assumes the following appearance, in notes:

The triplet being taken as the prevailing meter.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4.

System 1: The right hand begins with a melodic line marked *p cresc.* and *poco accel.* The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

System 2: The tempo marking *tranquillo* is present. The right hand features a melodic line with a *cresc.* marking. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

System 3: The right hand has a melodic line with a *decresc.* marking. The left hand features a more active accompaniment with eighth notes.

System 4: The right hand has a melodic line with a *cresc.* marking. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

System 5: The right hand has a melodic line with a *decresc.* marking. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*p*, *f*, *cresc.*, *decresc.*), articulation (*acc.*, *tr.*), and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The piece concludes with a *Fed.* (Fine) marking and an asterisk (*).

agitato

poco cresc.

Red. *

poco rallent. *tranquillo* *a tempo*

p *f*

Red. *

pp dolcissimo

Red. *

agitato

cresc. *ff* *decresc.*

a tempo

mf *dimin.* *p* *poco rallent.* *cresc.*

sempre legatissimo

a tempo

The musical score consists of five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings (4, 2, 4, 5, 4, 2, 4, 5) and a slur. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings (3, 1, 1, 2) and a slur. Dynamics include *f*, *decresc.*, and *p*. A *ten.* marking is present in the treble.
- System 2:** Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings (3, 2, 4, 3, 3, 2, 4, 3) and a slur. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings (1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4). Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*. A *ten.* marking is present in the treble.
- System 3:** Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings (5, 3, 3, 5, 4, 3, 4, 1, 2, 4, 3, 8) and a slur. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings (3, 2, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 5, 2). Dynamics include *f*. A *ten.* marking is present in the treble.
- System 4:** Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings (2, 4, 5, 2, 4, 3, 4, 1) and a slur. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings (2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1). Dynamics include *decresc.*. A *ten.* marking is present in the treble.
- System 5:** Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings (4, 4, 3, 4, 2, 4, 3, 3) and a slur. Bass clef has a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings (2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1). Dynamics include *p*, *pp*, *poco riten.*, *poco cresc.*, *dimin.*, and *pp*. A *ten.* marking is present in the treble.

Throughout the score, there are various markings such as *ten.* (tension), *decresc.* (decrescendo), *cresc.* (crescendo), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), *a tempo*, and *poco riten.* (poco ritardando). There are also asterisks (*) and a *Red.* (Reduction) marking in several places.

Allegro.

p

poco rinf.

b)

sempre legato

poco rinf.

cresc.

ff *poco a poco*

decresc. *p cresc.* *f* *p ritard.*

a) Einteilung: vergl. im übrigen die Fußnote zur vorigen Etude.

b) Hier und bei den analogen Stellen auf Seite 8 u. 9, herrschen die Viertelnoten als Metrum vor, der gestalt, daß die ihnen entgegengesetzten Achteltriolen nicht als zweimal drei Achtel, sondern als dreimal zwei Achtel empfunden und zum Ausdruck gebracht werden müssen. Der vorgeschriebene Allabreve-Takt (bei dem nur die Halben zu zählen sind) erleichtert die Ausführung.

a) Division: cf. also the foot-note to the preceding Etude.

b) Here and in analogous passages the triplets in $\frac{1}{8}$ s, command the meter to such an extent, that the opposed triplets in $\frac{1}{8}$ s must be conceived and rendered, not as twice three $\frac{1}{8}$ s, but as thrice two $\frac{1}{8}$ s. The indicated allabreve-measure (or beat in which only halfnotes are counted) facilitates the execution.

a tempo

a tempo

Measures 1-3 of the piano introduction. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. Fingerings and articulation marks are indicated throughout.

Musical score for "L'Espresso" by Franz Schubert, Op. 29, No. 14. The score is in B-flat major and 3/4 time. It features a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The right hand plays a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The score includes dynamic markings such as *sf* and *poco*, and articulation like *a* (accents). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The musical score consists of five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** Features a *cresc.* marking in the first measure, followed by an *allarg.* marking. The tempo is marked *a tempo* at the end of the system. The first measure of the second system is marked *f*.
- System 2:** Includes a *Red.* marking below the first measure and a *a)* marking above the last measure.
- System 3:** Starts with a *b)* marking above the first measure and a *sfp dolce* marking below the first measure. It includes a *Red.* marking below the first measure and a *** marking below the last measure.
- System 4:** Includes a *calando* marking above the last measure. It features multiple *Red.* markings below the staves and *** markings below the staves.
- System 5:** Includes a *cresc.* marking above the first measure and a *ff* marking above the last measure. It features multiple *Red.* markings below the staves.

a) Vergleiche Seite 7 unter b)

b) Von hier an wiederum ausgesprochene Triolen.

a) cf. page 7 at b)

b) From here onward we have clearly marked triplets again.

Moderato.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The first system is marked 'Moderato.' and features a treble and bass staff with various dynamics like 'f' and 'poco'. The second system includes 'ten.' and 'poco' markings. The third system is marked 'Allegro non troppo.' and includes 'ritard.', 'p', and 'poco cresc.' markings. The fourth system includes 'mf' and 'p' markings. The fifth system includes 'mf' and 'p grazioso' markings. The score is filled with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and quintuplets, and various articulations like 'f', 'p', 'mf', 'poco', 'ritard.', and 'poco cresc.'

a) Die in diesem Stück öfters erscheinenden Tonleitern sind glatt und in einem hin d. h. dergestalt zu spielen, daß sie, zusammengesetzt aus zuweilen unregelmäßigen Tongruppen, nicht als solche, vielmehr als eine, gleichmäßig fortlaufende Kette ohne Bruchteile empfunden werden.

b) Einteilung der Quintole (d. h. fünf) gegen zwei Noten:



a) The scales frequently appearing in this piece are to be played smoothly and in one sweep, i.e. in such a manner that the tonal groups consisting at times of irregular groups of notes, shall not be felt as such, but rather as one continuous chain so uniform and closely linked in its parts as to allow of no break being heard.

b) Division of the quintuplet, i.e. five notes, against two:



First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The piece begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features a series of chords and a melodic line with a trill. The left hand plays a complex, rapid scale-like passage with many beamed sixteenth notes. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated throughout.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with a melodic line, marked *dolce* (sweet) and *p* (piano). It includes a trill and a crescendo (*cresc.*). The left hand has a descending scale-like passage. Pedal points are indicated with "Ped. *" and "Ped." markings. Fingering numbers are present.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill and a crescendo. The left hand has a descending scale-like passage. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). A trill is marked with an asterisk (*). Fingering numbers are present.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a trill and a crescendo. The left hand has a descending scale-like passage. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *sf* (sforzando), and *p* (piano). Fingering numbers are present.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a trill and a crescendo. The left hand has a descending scale-like passage. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *sf* (sforzando), and *p* (piano). Fingering numbers are present.

This page contains five systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation includes various dynamics, articulation, and fingerings.

System 1: The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill (*tr*) and a fermata. The left hand plays a descending scale. Dynamics include *f*, *più f*, and *sf*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1 through 5.

System 2: The second system starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with a fermata. The left hand plays a descending scale. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *poco cresc.*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1 through 5.

System 3: The third system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with a fermata. The left hand plays a descending scale. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1 through 5.

System 4: The fourth system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with a fermata. The left hand plays a descending scale. Dynamics include *p*, *poco*, and *a*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1 through 5.

System 5: The fifth system begins with a crescendo (*cresc.*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with a fermata. The left hand plays a descending scale. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, *decresc.*, and *allarg.*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1 through 5.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Song of the Lark' is shown. It consists of a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (bass clef). The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'a tempo'. The vocal line begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a decrescendo (*decresc.*) and then a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic, and then a very piano (*pp*) dynamic. The system concludes with a 'Ped.' (pedal) marking and a star symbol.

The image shows a musical score for a piano introduction and a vocal entry. The piano introduction is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major, and consists of two systems. The first system shows the piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The second system shows the vocal entry with a treble staff and a bass staff. The vocal line includes the lyrics 'poco cre - scen - do'.

Musical score for the second system of "The Swan" from "The Nutcracker". The score is written for piano (p) and celeste (Cel.). The piano part has a melody in the right hand and chords in the left hand. The celeste part has chords in the right hand. The tempo is marked "And. con moto". The dynamics include "f", "poco", "a", "poco", and "decresc.".

9.

Allegretto.

f marcato

dimin. *p* *cresc.* *f*

mf *p*

p cresc. *f poco ritard.*

tempo *p* *sf*

Red.

First system of musical notation. The piece is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes and a sixteenth-note figure. The left hand has a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *dimin.*, *p*, *poco rallent.*, and *pp*. Pedal points are marked with asterisks.

Danse exotique.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a four-measure rest. The left hand has a steady bass line. Dynamics include *f*. Pedal points are marked with asterisks.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a four-measure rest. The left hand has a steady bass line. Dynamics include *p* and *f*. Pedal points are marked with asterisks.

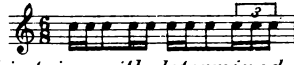
Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a four-measure rest. The left hand has a steady bass line. Dynamics include *poco* and *a*. Pedal points are marked with asterisks.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with a four-measure rest. The left hand has a steady bass line. Dynamics include *decresc.*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. Pedal points are marked with asterisks.

a) *Meno mosso.*

f *senza Ped.* *dim.* *cresc.* *p* *dimin.* *cresc.*

a) Der in diesem Tonsatz beharrlich festgehaltene Rhythmus
 äußerst bestimmt, ohne jegliches rubato,
 aber auch ohne Aufdringlichkeit.

a) Observe and bring out the rhythm, 
 obstinately maintained throughout this trio, with determined
 precision, yet without obtruding it upon the ear, carefully a-
 voiding anything approaching rubato.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is in common time. The vocal line is written in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is written in the bass clef. The score consists of two systems. The first system contains the first two measures of the song. The second system contains the next two measures. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords that support the vocal melody. The vocal melody is simple and easy to sing. The score is marked with "Ped." (pedal) and asterisks (*) to indicate where the piano pedal should be used. The tempo is marked "Allegretto".

The image shows a musical score for 'The Swan' from 'The Nutcracker' by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky. The score is in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major, and marked 'Andante'. It features a piano introduction with a 'Ped.' (pedal) marking and a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking. The main melody is played by the violin and flute, with the piano providing harmonic support. The score includes a repeat sign and a fermata over the final measure.

[illegible]

This page contains five systems of musical notation for a piano piece, likely in a minor key (three flats in the key signature). The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical elements:

- System 1:** Features a complex melodic line in the treble staff with many slurs and ties. The bass staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *Leg.* (legato). There are asterisks (*) marking specific measures.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic development. A *poco* (poco) marking appears above the treble staff. The bass staff has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include *Leg.* and *f*.
- System 3:** Includes a *poco* marking and a *decresc.* (decrescendo) instruction. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs. The bass staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *f* (forte). There are asterisks (*) marking specific measures.
- System 4:** Features a *con fuoco* (con fuoco) marking. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs. The bass staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *Leg.* There are asterisks (*) marking specific measures.
- System 5:** Includes a *rallent.* (rallentando) instruction. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs. The bass staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *Leg.* There are asterisks (*) marking specific measures.

10.

(Undine.)

19

Allegro.

Tranquillo.

Con moto.

a) Die Melodie läßt die Septimolenfigur in derselben Hand, freilich nicht als Einheit, wohl aber als eine Zusammensetzung von Gruppen zu 4 und 3 Noten erscheinen. Eine solche wäre für das Zusammenspiel beider Hände allerdings eine wesentliche Erleichterung und mag auch als Vorübung gelten. Es würde sich in diesem Falle folgende Einteilung ergeben: 4 gegen 2 und 3 gegen 2 (erstes und drittes Viertel); dann 4 gegen 2 und drei Noten gegen eine (zweites u. viertes Viertel). Diese Einteilung lag aber keineswegs in der Absicht des Autors. Das Hin- u. Herwogen der Begleitungsfiguren auf Grund des poetischen Vorwurfs des Stückes erheischt vielmehr ein fortwährendes, ausgleichendes, wenn auch gelindes rubato.

a) In the melody the septuplet in one hand does not appear as a unit, but rather as a combination of groups of 4 and 3 notes each. Such a combination would, of course, greatly facilitate the ensemble play of both hands, and may serve as a preliminary study. The following would be the division resulting in this case: 4 against 2, and 3 against 2 (first and third quarter-notes); then 4 against 2 and three notes against one (second and fourth quarter-notes). This division was, however, in no way intended by the author. The constant, interchanging motion in the accompanying figures as motivated by the poetic idea upon which the composition is founded, calls for a constant equalizing, however slight yet perceptible, rubato.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, featuring five systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols, dynamics, and performance instructions.

System 1: The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a bass line with octaves. A *cresc.* (crescendo) instruction is present. The system ends with a *Red.* (Reduction) instruction.

System 2: The second system begins with a *p dolce* (piano dolce) dynamic. The right hand plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a bass line with octaves. The system ends with a *Red.* instruction.

System 3: The third system continues the musical theme. The right hand plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a bass line with octaves. The system ends with a *Red.* instruction.

System 4: The fourth system begins with a *poro agitato* (piano agitato) dynamic. The right hand plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a bass line with octaves. A *cresc.* instruction is present. The system ends with a *Red.* instruction.

System 5: The fifth system begins with a *p subito* (piano subito) dynamic. The right hand plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand plays a bass line with octaves. A *f* (forte) dynamic is present. The system ends with a *Red.* instruction.

The page concludes with the number 3280.

This page of musical notation consists of five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamics include *mf*, *decresc.*, *cresc.*, *f*, *sf*, *p*, and *allarg.*. Performance instructions include *Red.* (likely *Reduction*), *ritard.*, *a tempo*, and *string.*. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and accidentals. The page number 21 is in the top right corner, and the number 3280 is at the bottom center.

3280

sempre cresc.

f string.

a tempo f

tranquillo

mf *decresc.*

ritard. *a tempo*

p *poco* *a* *poco* *cresc.*

ed accel. *ff* *a tempo*

Red.

Interessante Neuigkeit!

L. van Beethoven

Sonaten

für Pianoforte.

Kritisch-instructive Ausgabe

Instructive Edition with
critical and explanatory
remarks and fingering
by Eugen d'Albert.

mit erläuternden Bemerkungen
und Fingersatzbezeichnung

Edition critique-instruc-
tive avec des remarques
explicatives et doigtée
par Eugen d'Albert

von



(Nach einer Photographie
aus dem Verlage von Gebr. Engelhardt & Schiller, Berlin S.)



Eugen d'Albert.

Text deutsch, englisch und französisch.

Einzel-Ausgabe.

No.	1.	Sonate. Fmoll. Op. 2 No. 1	no.	1.—	No. 18.	Sonate. Esdur. Op. 31 No. 3	no.	1.—	Mk.
"	2.	Sonate. Adur. Op. 2 No. 2	"	1.—	"	19. Sonate. Gmoll. Op. 49 No. 1	"	—,60	
"	3.	Sonate. Cdur. Op. 2 No. 3	"	1.50	"	20. Sonate. Gdur. Op. 49 No. 2	"	—,60	
"	4.	Sonate. Esdur. Op. 7	"	1.50	"	21. Sonate. Cdur. Op. 53	"		
"	5.	Sonate. Cmoll. Op. 10 No. 1	"	1.—	"	(Waldstein-Sonate)	"	2.—	
"	6.	Sonate. Fdur. Op. 10 No. 2	"	1.—	"	22. Sonate. Fdur. Op. 54	"	1.—	
"	7.	Sonate. Ddur. Op. 10 No. 3	"	1.—	"	23. Sonate. Fmoll. Op. 57 (Appassionata)	"	2.—	
"	8.	Sonate. Cmoll. Op. 13 (Pathétique)	"	1.—	"	24. Sonate. Fisdur. Op. 78	"	1.—	
"	9.	Sonate. Edur. Op. 14 No. 1	"	—,80	"	25. Sonate. Gdur. Op. 79	"	1.—	
"	10.	Sonate. Gdur. Op. 14 No. 2	"	1.—	"	26. Sonate. Esdur. Op. 81a (Les adieux)	"	1.—	
"	11.	Sonate. Bdur. Op. 22	"	1.50	"	27. Sonate. Emoll. Op. 90	"	1.—	
"	12.	Sonate. Asdur. Op. 26	"	1.—	"	28. Sonate. Adur. Op. 101	"	1.—	
"	13.	Sonate. Esdur. Op. 27 No. 1	"	1.—	"	29. Sonate. Bdur. Op. 106	"		
"	14.	Sonate. Cismoll. Op. 27 No. 2	"		"	(Hammerklavier)	"	3.—	
"		(Mondschein-Sonate)	"	1.—	"	30. Sonate. Edur. Op. 109	"	1.50	
"	15.	Sonate. Ddur. Op. 28 (Pastorale)	"	1.—	"	31. Sonate. Asdur. Op. 110	"	1.50	
"	16.	Sonate. Gdur. Op. 31 No. 1	"	1.50	"	32. Sonate. Cmoll. Op. 111	"	1.50	
"	17.	Sonate. Dmoll. Op. 31 No. 2	"	1.—					

Band-Ausgabe.

Band I (Sonaten No. 1—11) Pr. 5 Mk. no. Band II (Sonaten No. 12—22) Pr. 5 Mk. no. Band III (Sonaten No. 23—32) Pr. 5 Mk. no.

Urtheile der Presse.

Die vortrefflichste Ausgabe, die mir bisher zu Gesicht gekommen. Wer zweifelt wohl auch daran, dass der „Meisterspieler“ d'Albert wie kein Anderer berufen ist, seinen Meister Beethoven zu erklären, vulgo zu bearbeiten! Und wie wahrhaft künstlerischen, vornehm geht d'Albert zu Werke: seiner Zusätze bezüglich der Tempi, des Stärkegrades etc. sind zwar viele, doch wohl immer hält er sich in den von Beethoven festgesetzten Grenzen, nie überladet er mit Vortragszeichen. Bei Beachtung aller d'Albert'schen Zusätze bleibt der Individualität des Klavierspielers immer noch ein weites Feld offen.

Eugen d'Albert's Bearbeitung der Beethoven-Sonaten ist eine That! Jeder Beethovenspieler (und wer bliebe da sitzen!) verlange von jetzt an stets nur d'Albert's Ausgabe, sie ist mehr wie eine vortreffliche Ausgabe, sie ist „die“ Beethoven Ausgabe. (Musik- und Theaterwelt.)

Beethoven's Klaviersonaten erscheinen seit Kurzem in einer „kritisch-instructiven“ Ausgabe bei Otto Forberg (Leipzig) und zwar hat kein Geringerer als Eugen d'Albert die Revision übernommen. Von der bisher als bequemste geltenden „akademischen“ Germer-Ausgabe unterscheidet sie sich durch das Weglassen aller sinnverwirrenden Legato-bögen, Phrasirungs- und Betonungszeichen, indem sie das ursprüngliche Notenbild wiederherstellt, sich also an den mit musikalischer Agogik und Dynamik vertrauten Musiker wendet. Ausser durch einen sorgfältigen und reichlichen Fingersatz, den man auf Grund der d'Albert'schen Praxis ruhig als sanktionirt hinnehmen kann, interessiert die Ausgabe durch gelegentliche Randbemerkungen des Herausgebers, besonders an Stellen orchestralen Charakters, wie im zweiten Satz

der Sonate op. 7, wo er durch Hinweis auf gewisse Bläsereffekte einer plastischen Auffassung zu Hülfe kommt, ohne aufdringlich zu werden. (Signale.)

Eugen d'Albert, dessen Vorträge classischer Klavierwerke geradezu vorbildlich genannt werden müssen, hat eine kritisch-instructive Ausgabe der Sonaten für das Pianoforte von Ludwig van Beethoven veranstaltet. Es ist von dem grössten Interesse, einem der bedeutendsten Künstler unserer Zeit auf seinem Gange durch die Beethoven'schen Tondichtungen zu folgen. Im Gegensatz zu manchen anderen, gleiche Ziele erstrebenden Vorläufern auf diesem Arbeitsfelde ist Eugen d'Albert mit seinen, sowohl rein Praktisches wie Musikalisches betreffenden Anmerkungen und Erläuterungen sehr sparsam gewesen, sodass der in der Entwicklung stehende Spieler zwar eine Fülle von Anhaltspunkten vorfindet, der gereifte hingegen sich in der freien Entfaltung seiner Individualität nirgends behindert sieht. Des Herausgebers immer das Richtige bezüglich des Vortrags treffende, als Fussnoten gegebene Äusserungen sind in aller ihrer Kürze und Knappheit von bewundernswerther Schärfe und Bestimmtheit des Ausdrucks, originell und einer echten Künstlerseele entsprungen. Da d'Albert sich neben der scharfdurchdachten Fingersatzbezeichnung insbesondere auch die mannigfaltigsten dynamischen und agogischen Hinweise zu geben angelegen sein liess, so ist seine ausgezeichnete Publikation für Zwecke des Unterrichtes höchst empfehlenswerth. Das „neue Testament der Klaviermusik“, wie Beethoven's Sonaten im Gegensatz zu Bach's „Wohltemperirtem Klavier“ genannt werden, hat nicht oft eine Auslegung erfahren, der man in allen Punkten so zustimmen muss, wie der vorliegende Eugen d'Albert's. (Musikalisches Wochenblatt.)