

Perlen Alter Kammermusik deutscher und italienischer Meister

Nach den Originalen für den praktischen Gebrauch bearbeitet
und herausgegeben von

ARNOLD SCHERING.

	Partit. M.	St. je M.	Kl. St. M.
*Corelli, Arcangelo, Concerto grosso Nr. 3 (C-Moll) für 2 Solo-Violen, Solo-Violoncello, Streich- orchester und Klavier	4.80	1.—	2.—
Corelli, Arcangelo, Weihnachtskonzert (Concerto grosso Nr. 8) für 2 Solo-Violen, Solo-Violon- cello, 2 Violinen, Viola, Violoncello (Kontrabaß) und Klavier	6.60	1.—	2.—
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Corelli, Arcangelo, Pastorale aus dem Weihnachtskonzert f. Violine u. Klavier, Orgel od. Harmonium cello (Kontrabaß)	2.—	—	—
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Händel, Georg Friedrich, Weihnachts-Pastorale aus dem „Messias“. Für 3 Violinen, Viola, Violon- cello (Kontrabaß) und Klavier oder Orgel (oder für 2 Violinen und Klavier)	2.—	0.60	1.20
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Marcello, Alessandro, Largo aus einem Konzert. Für einstimmigen Violinchor und Klavier (Orgel oder Harmonium)	1.50	0.60	—
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Telemann, Georg Philipp, Zweite Suite (G-Moll) aus „VI Overtures à 4 ou 6“ um 1730. <i>Ouverture. Napolitaine. Polonaise. Murky. Menuet. Musette. Harlequinade.</i> Für 2 Violinen, Viola, Violoncello (Kontrabaß) und Klavier	4.50	1.20	2.50
*Torelli, Giuseppe, Sinfonia (E-Moll). Aus „Concerti musicali“, op. 6. Bologna 1698. Für Streichquartett und Klavier oder Orgel	3.—	0.60	1.50
*Torelli, Giuseppe, Weihnachtskonzert (Concerto a 4, in forma di Pastorale per il santissimo natale) aus op. 8, Bologna 1709. Für 2 Violinen (Solo und Tutti), Viola, Violoncello (Kontra- baß) und Klavier (Orgel oder Harmonium)	4.—	1.20	1.50
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Vivaldi, Antonio, Largo aus einem Violinkonzert. Für Violine und Klavier	1.50	—	—

Bei den mit * bezeichneten Werken kann auf Wunsch statt der Violastimme eine dritte Violinstimme gegeben werden.

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Frankfurt a. M., 1678. *)

1. Sonata.

Adagio.(♩ = 92-104.)

Johann Pezel (Bautzen, Leipzig).

Für den prakt. Gebrauch bearb. v. A. Schering.

[illegible]

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It is a piano arrangement for a six-part vocal ensemble (Soprano, Alto, Tenor 1, Tenor 2, Bass 1, Bass 2) and a piano accompaniment. The score is in 3/4 time and the key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music is divided into two systems. The first system consists of six staves for the voices and one grand staff for the piano. The second system also consists of six staves for the voices and one grand staff for the piano. The piano part features a prominent melody in the right hand, often marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic, and a more active bass line. The vocal parts are written in a homophonic style, with each voice part having its own staff. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the vocal staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, bar lines, and dynamic markings (*f* for forte, *p* for piano). The overall style is that of a traditional piano-vocal score from the early 20th century.

* Das Original verzeichnet nach № 2 noch einen „Gay“ benannten Tanz, nach № 3 noch eine Courante und Gavotte, die in den Neudruck nicht mit aufgenommen sind. Obwohl der Baß der Suite Ziffern hat, folglich Accompagnement fordert, ist der Satz (mit Ausnahme weniger Stellen in der einleitenden Sonate) so vollstimmig gehalten, daß das Klavier im Notfalle entbehrt werden kann.

The first system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top five staves are arranged in a grand staff format, with the first two staves in treble clef and the next three in bass clef. The sixth staff is a separate bass line. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte). The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs.

B

The second system, labeled 'B', also consists of six staves. The notation is more complex, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a faster or more rhythmic section. Dynamics include *p dolce* (piano dolce), *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), and *sf* (sforzando). The key signature remains one flat. The bottom two staves of this system are marked with a large 'B' and *p dolce*.

C

pp *mf* *p* *cresc.*

D

f *ff*

E

p *mf* *cresc.* *f*

E

p *mf* *cresc.* *f*

f *p* *f* *f*

f *p* *f* *f*

f *p* *f* *f*

f *p* *f* *f*

f *p* *f* *f*

f *p* *f* *f*

F Adagio.

pp pp pp pp pp pp

F Adagio.

pp p

G Allegro.

f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f

G Allegro.

f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f f

First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. The score is written for a vocal ensemble (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo/mood is marked *p dolce*. The dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. The score continues the vocal ensemble and piano accompaniment. The key signature remains one flat. The tempo/mood is marked *f* (forte). The dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand.

Musical score for six staves (three systems of two staves each). The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first system (measures 1-4) features a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system (measures 5-8) features a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

Musical score for six staves (three systems of two staves each). The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo marking "Largo." is present above the first staff of the first system. The first system (measures 9-12) features a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The second system (measures 13-16) features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

2. Bransle.

Animato. (♩ = 112.)

Violino I
Violino II unisono.

Viola I.

Viola II.

Violoncello.
(Contrabasso tacet.)

Klavier.

Animato. (♩ = 112.)

The musical score is written for Violino I and II (unisono), Viola I and II, Violoncello (with Contrabasso tacet), and Klavier. The tempo is marked 'Animato' with a quarter note equal to 112 beats per minute. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into three systems. The first system shows the initial entry of the instruments. The second system continues the development of the themes. The third system concludes with a first and second ending. Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, *p*, *ff*, and *sf*. The Klavier part features a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both hands.

3. Amener.

Commodo. (♩ = 112.)

Violino I.
Violino II.

Viola I.

Viola II.

Violoncello e
Contrabasso.

Klavier.

4. Courante.

Allegro. (♩ = 144.)

11

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and the bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro. (♩ = 144.)'. The first staff has a forte (f) dynamic marking at the beginning and a piano (p) dynamic marking later. The second staff also has a forte (f) dynamic marking at the beginning and a piano (p) dynamic marking later. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and accents.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and the bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro. (♩ = 144.)'. The first staff has a piano (pp) dynamic marking at the beginning and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking later. The second staff also has a piano (pp) dynamic marking at the beginning and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking later. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and accents. There is a section marked 'C.B.' (Coda) and 'Vello.' (Vello).

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and the bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro. (♩ = 144.)'. The first staff has a forte (f) dynamic marking at the beginning and a piano (p) dynamic marking later. The second staff also has a forte (f) dynamic marking at the beginning and a piano (p) dynamic marking later. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and accents. There are two endings marked '1.' and '2.'.

5. Bal.

Quasi presto. ($\text{♩} = 84.$)

[illegible]

The image displays a musical score for the song "The Swan" by Charles Ives. The score is written for a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is on a single staff, while the piano accompaniment consists of five staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo), *cresc.* (crescendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). The piano accompaniment features a complex, rhythmic pattern in the right hand, while the left hand provides a steady, harmonic foundation. The vocal line is a simple melody that follows the general contour of the piano accompaniment. The score is presented in a clear, legible format, with all musical notation and lyrics visible.

6. Sarabande.

(♩ = 100.)

Violino I.
Violino II.

Viola I.

Viola II.

Violoncello e
Contrabasso.

Klavier.

The first system of the musical score for '6. Sarabande.' features five staves. The top four staves are for Violino I, Violino II, Viola I, and Viola II, while the fifth staff is for Violoncello e Contrabasso. The keyboard part is shown on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 100. The dynamics for the strings are *p* (piano) for the first two measures, *mf* (mezzo-forte) for the next two, and *dim.* (diminuendo) for the final measure. The keyboard part begins with *p* and ends with *dim.*

The second system continues the piece. It includes the same five staves as the first system. The strings play a sustained note with *ten.* (tension) markings. The dynamics for the strings are *f* (forte) for the first two measures, *dim.* for the next two, and *p dolce* (piano dolce) for the final measure. The keyboard part also follows this dynamic pattern, starting with *f*, then *dim.*, and ending with *p dolce*.

The third system continues the piece. The strings play a sustained note with *ten.* markings. The dynamics for the strings are *mf* (mezzo-forte) for the first two measures, *cresc.* (crescendo) for the next two, and *f* (forte) for the final measure. The keyboard part also follows this dynamic pattern, starting with *mf*, then *cresc.*, and ending with *f*.

7. Gigue.

Allegro. (♩ = 80.)

Violino I.
Violino II.
Viola I.
Viola II.
Violoncello.
(Contrabasso tacet.)

Klavier.

p *f* *p* *cresc.*

1. 2.

f *ff* *f* *p*

1. 2.

mf *cresc.* *f* *ff* *ffrit.*

8. Conclusio.

Grave. (♩ = 63.)

Violino I.

Violino II.

Viola I.

Viola II.

Violoncello e Contrabasso.

Klavier.

Grave. (♩ = 63.)

Musical score for "The Merry Widow" by Franz Lehár, Act II, "The Dance of the Hours". The score is for piano and orchestra. It features five staves: four for the piano (treble and bass clefs) and one for the orchestra (treble clef). The music is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major, and consists of 12 measures. The piano part is marked with dynamics *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The orchestra part is marked with dynamics *p* (piano) and *ff* (fortissimo). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs.

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