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St. Niewiadomski

OP. 27.

Liebesfeste. 5 Klavierstücke - Fêtes galantes. 5 Morceaux pour Piano. - Love Feasts. 5 Piano pieces

- Nº 1. Marmorgöttin - La déesse de marbre - The Goddess of Marble. Menuet.
 „ 2. Auf dem See - En bateau - On the Lake.
 „ 3. Liebelei - Amourette - Amourette.
 „ 4. Unerwarteter Zwischenfall - Épisode imprévu. - Unforseen Episode.
 „ 5. Freude Überall - On s'amuse - Amusement.

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OP. 28.

4 Charakterstücke - 4 Morceaux caractéristiques. - 4 characteristic pieces.

- Nº 1. Träumender See - Le lac s'endort - The sleeping Lake.
 „ 2. Der Liebende weint - Amant qui pleure - Weeping Love.
 „ 3. Dein Lächeln - Ton sourire - Thy smile.
 „ 4. Telimenens Gunst - Les faveurs de Telimène - The favours of Telimene.

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Eigenthum der Verleger für alle Länder.

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Träumender See.

Le lac s'endort. The sleeping Lake.

St. Niewiadomski, Op. 28. Nr. 1.

Lento con tranquillizza.

p *legatissimo* *simile*



The image shows a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns, specifically a piano and violin arrangement. The score is written in 3/4 time and D major. It consists of two staves: a piano part (grand staff) and a violin part. The piano part includes a 'rit.' (ritardando) section and an 'accelerando' section. The violin part has a 'con Ped.' (con pedale) marking. The score is in 3/4 time and D major.

un poco più mosso quasi cadenza

This musical score is for the 'The Swan' movement from the Suite for Piano, Op. 20, by Camille Saint-Saëns. It features a trillo and pp dynamics.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The piano part features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with many sixteenth notes and triplets. The voice part consists of a single line of melody. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains the first two lines of the song, and the second system contains the next two lines. The piano part has a repeating pattern of chords and arpeggios. The voice part has a melody that follows the lyrics. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a treble clef for the voice and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) for the piano.

A musical score for a piece titled 'Kloß, Bibl'. The score is written for two staves, likely representing a piano and a cello or double bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'molto rit.' (molto ritardando). The score features a complex melodic line in the upper staff with many beamed sixteenth notes, and a more rhythmic, chordal accompaniment in the lower staff. There are dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte) throughout. The piece concludes with a final chord in the lower staff.



Un poco più vivo come prima.

a tempo

rit. *a tempo*

un poco agitato

dolce

f *espress.*

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and accents. The bass staff contains a more complex, rhythmic accompaniment. A *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking is present in the third measure of the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The bass staff continues the accompaniment with slurs and ties. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with the instruction *marcato il canto*. The bass staff features a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The music continues with slurs and ties across the measures.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with a *sfz* (sforzando) marking. The bass staff continues the accompaniment with slurs and ties. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking, followed by a *pp* (pianissimo) marking. The bass staff has a *p* (piano) marking. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) marking. The bass staff has a *ppp* (pianississimo) marking and the instruction *molto rall.* (molto rallentando). The system concludes with a double bar line.

x Der Liebende weint.

Amant qui pleure.

Weeping Love.

St. Niewiadomski, Op. 28 Nr.2.

Andantino alla Serenata.

piangendo

a tempo

crescendo

sfz

un poco accel.

sfz *sfz*

rall. *a tempo*

dolce

molto cresc. al ff *pp* *con tranquillezza*

p *cresc.*

cresc.

dim.

p

pp

ppp

rall. e dim.

rit.

Tempo I.

p

p

rit.

a tempo

p

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

- System 1:** Starts with *allargando*. The first measure has a *p* (piano) dynamic. The bass line has a *ped.* (pedal) marking and asterisks indicating specific notes.
- System 2:** Features *un poco string.* (un poco stringendo) and *poco* markings. The bass line has a *ped.* marking and asterisks.
- System 3:** Includes *a poco cresc.* (a poco crescendo) and *ff* (fortissimo) markings. The bass line has a *ped.* marking and an asterisk.
- System 4:** Marked *dolcissimo suffocato* (dolcissimo suffocato).
- System 5:** Ends with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking.
- System 6:** Includes *pp string.* (pianissimo string.) and *rall.* (rallentando) markings. The final measure has a *p* (piano) dynamic.

* Dein Lächeln.

Ton sourire. Thy smile.

St. Niewiadomski, Op. 28 Nr. 3.

Allegretto.

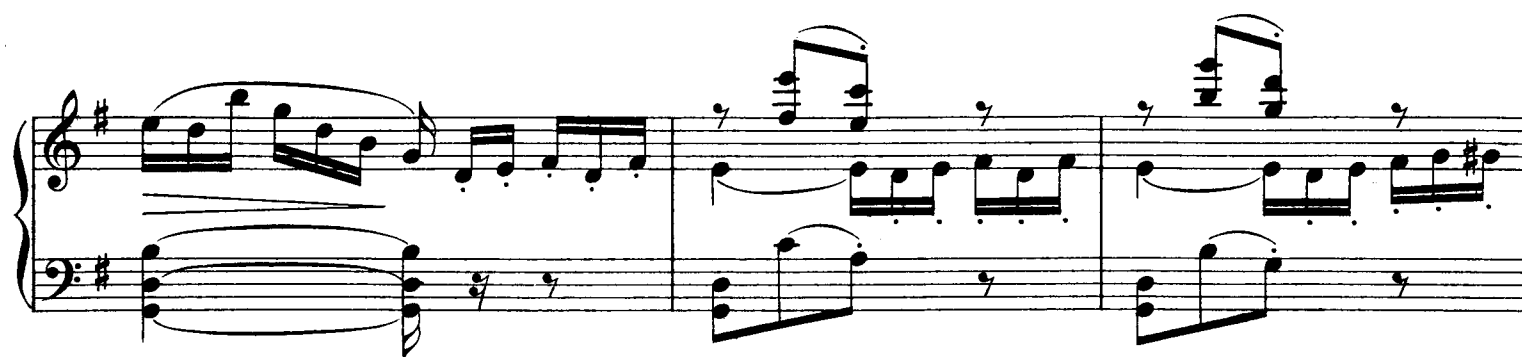
(12)
(16)

con Ped.

grazioso

molto animando

cresc.



* Telimenens Gunst.

Les faveurs de Télimène.

The favours of Telimene.

Valse.

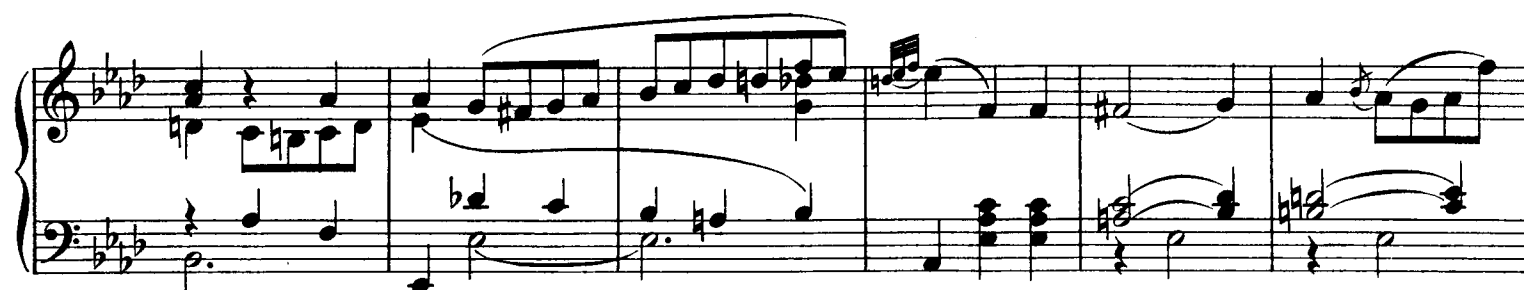
St. Niewiadomski, Op. 28 Nr. 4.

Moderato.

dolce e grazioso
con Ped.

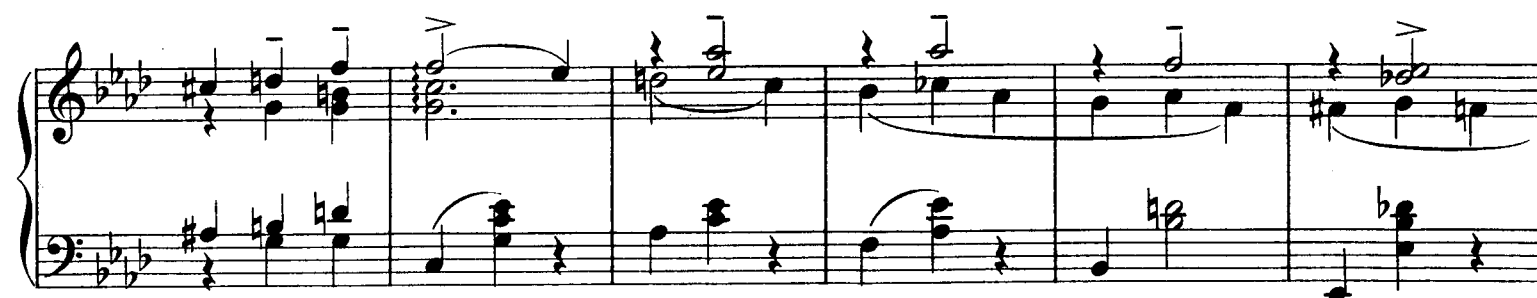
più vivo

f



Scherzando.







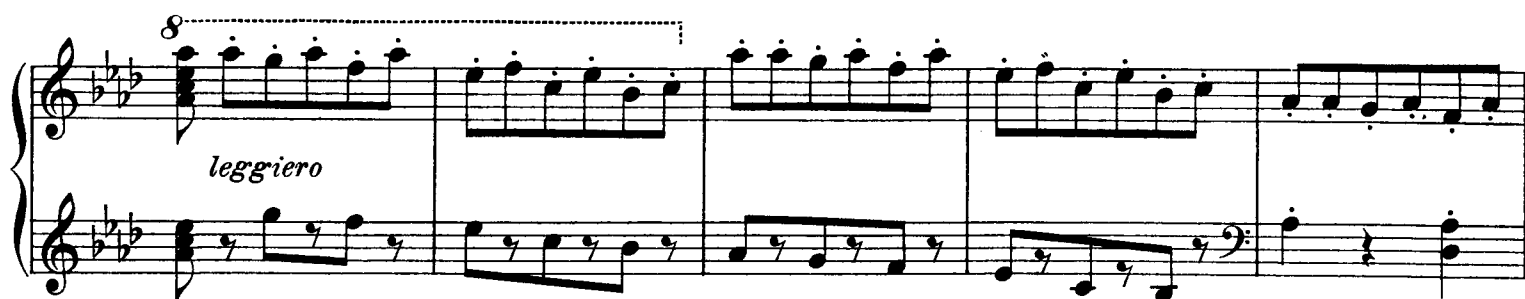
First system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a *a tempo* marking. The music features a series of eighth notes in the treble and a bass line with chords and single notes.



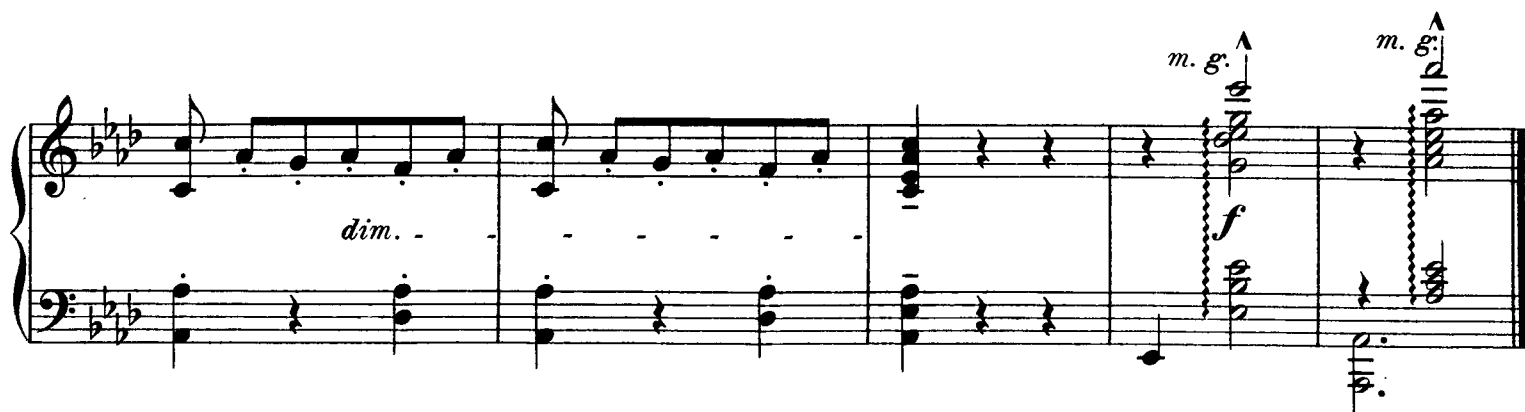
Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with eighth notes, and the bass staff has chords. A *affrettando* marking is present in the middle of the system.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff has a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking and an *8* (octave) marking. The bass staff has a *f* (forte) marking. The system ends with a repeat sign.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff has an *8* (octave) marking and a *leggiero* marking. The bass staff has a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The system ends with a repeat sign.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and a *f* (forte) marking. The bass staff has a *f* (forte) marking. The system ends with a repeat sign.