

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“
8. TARTINI (Giuseppe) (1692) „Fuga“ in G
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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(Adagio).

(“Piane di Napoli”)

Violine.

Tivadar Nachèz.

[illegible]

Thème Varié

1

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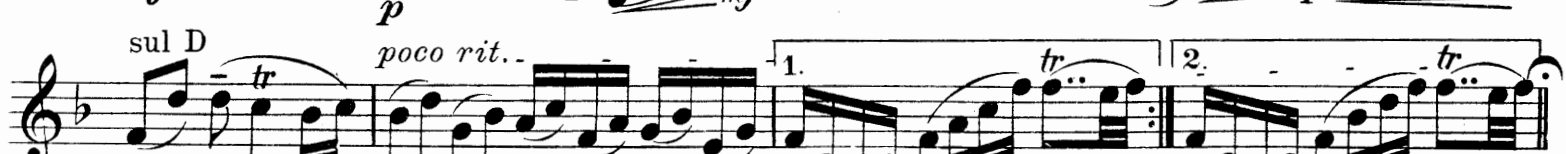
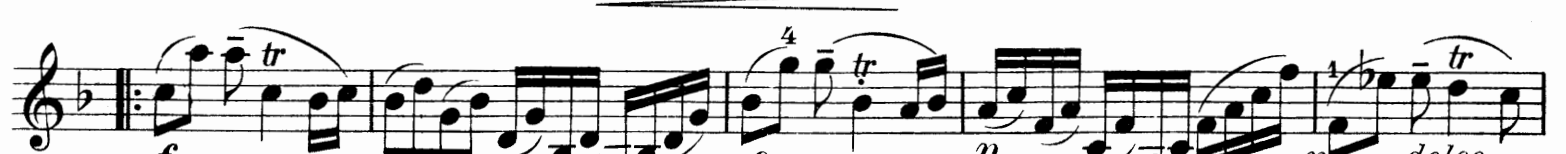
aus Sonata Op.1. N^o 12.

Giuseppe Tartini (1692-1770)

Violine.

Tivadar Nachèz.

Allegro moderato.

I^{re} Variation.II^{me} Variation.

Violine.

III^{me} Variation.

III^{me} Variation. Musical score for the 3rd variation, featuring rapid sixteenth-note passages and trills. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *pp*.

IV^{me} Variation.
Poco lento.

IV^{me} Variation. Poco lento. Musical score for the 4th variation, featuring slower, more expressive passages with trills. Dynamics include *p* and *pp*. The instruction *molto espressivo* is present.

V^{me} Variation.
Poco animato.

V^{me} Variation. Poco animato. Musical score for the 5th variation, featuring fast, energetic passages with trills and accents. Dynamics include *f*, *f marcato*, and *ff*. The instruction *Cadenza.* is present at the end.

3

VII^{me} Variation.

Vivo.

vivo.

fleggiro

mf

f

rit.

Lento.

sul G.

tr

ff molto allarg.

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Adagio.

Antonio Vivaldi (1660-1743).

Violine.

Tivadar Nachéz.

Adagio. *sul A.*
con sordino p

sul G.
mf

sul A.
p espressivo

mf

pp

sfz *f*

pp *p* *pp*

sul D. *sul G.*
f

smorzando

f *poco allargando* *pp* *a tempo sul G.*

smorzando

Sarabande.

Francesco Geminiani (1680-1762).

Violine.

Tivadar Nachèz.

Andante. (Grave.)

The musical score is written for a single violin. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/2. The tempo is marked 'Andante. (Grave.)'. The score contains ten staves of music. It features a variety of musical elements including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, trills (marked 'tr'), and ornaments (marked 'V'). Dynamics are indicated throughout, ranging from fortissimo (f) and fortissimo-fortissimo (ff) to pianissimo (pp). Performance instructions such as 'mf dolce', 'p espress.', 'mf marcato', 'pp perdendosi', and 'ff' are included. The piece concludes with a final cadence.

Larghetto ("Lullaby.")

"Tinna nonna, per prender sonno."

Emanuelle Barbella (1700 - 1773).

Violine.

Tivadar Nachèz.

Larghetto.

pp con sordino

tr

p

fz

p

sfz

pp

smorzando

perdendosi

pp sempre legato e sotto voce

f

p

f

p

tr

pp

f

p

mf

pp molto espressivo

ppp

espressivo

ppp sempre

perdendosi

Allegro Rondo.

Francesco Chabran (1723).

Violine.

Tivadar Nachèz.

Allegro rondo. $\frac{2}{4}$

mf *molto grazioso* *p* *tr*

mf *p* 1. *mf* 2. *tr* *3* *3*

p *tr* *3* *3* *pp*

p

$\frac{4}{0}$ *p*

mf

f

$\frac{2}{4}$ *p* *tr*

f *p* *tr*

Violine.

3

Violin score for a piece in B-flat major. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign, followed by a series of eighth notes and a trill. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *espress.* (espressivo). The second staff features a trill and a first ending bracket. The third staff has a second ending bracket and a trill. The fourth staff includes a trill and a first ending bracket. The fifth staff has a trill and a first ending bracket. The sixth staff features a trill and a first ending bracket. The seventh staff has a trill and a first ending bracket. The eighth staff includes a trill and a first ending bracket. The ninth staff has a trill and a first ending bracket. The tenth staff begins with a trill and a first ending bracket, followed by a trill and a first ending bracket. The score concludes with a trill and a first ending bracket.

Fuga in G.

Giuseppe Tartini (1692-1770)

Violine.

Tivadar Nachèz.

Allegro.

The musical score is for a violin solo, titled 'Fuga in G' by Giuseppe Tartini. It is arranged by Tivadar Nachèz. The tempo is 'Allegro.' and the key signature is G major (one sharp). The score is written for a single violin and consists of 12 staves. The dynamics range from fortissimo (f) to pianissimo (pp). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings. The piece concludes with a 'cresc.' marking.

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Adagio und Allegro.

Pierre Gavinies (1726 - 1800).

Op. 1. (1794)

Violine.

Tivadar Nachèz.

Adagio molto sostenuto.

p con espressione
p
f
p
sfz
p
poco rit. - pp

The Adagio molto sostenuto section consists of five staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. The first staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a trill (*tr*). The second staff continues with piano (*p*) dynamics and features a sixteenth-note run. The third staff shows a crescendo to forte (*f*) followed by a return to piano (*p*). The fourth staff includes a fortissimo (*sfz*) dynamic. The fifth staff concludes with a decrescendo to pianissimo (*pp*) and a tempo change marking *poco rit.*

Allegretto.

dolce
p
pp
f

The Allegretto section consists of three staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats, and a 2/4 time signature. The first staff starts with a *dolce* marking and a piano (*p*) dynamic, featuring trills (*tr*) and triplets (*3*). The second staff continues with pianissimo (*pp*) dynamics and includes more trills and triplets. The third staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and concludes with trills.

Violine.



Adagio du Concerto.

Pietro Nardini (1722-1793).

Violine.

Tivadar Nachèz.

Adagio. 10 Solo.

p espressivo

mf *p* *mf* *p*

espressivo

mf dolce

mf *sul D*

p *piangente*

Violine.

3

Violin score in D major, consisting of nine staves of music. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics, articulation, and performance instructions.

- Staff 1:** Starts with a *p* (piano) dynamic, followed by a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. Features first and second fingerings (1, 2) and a trill (*tr*).
- Staff 2:** Features a *mf* dynamic, a trill (*tr*), and a *p* dynamic.
- Staff 3:** Features a *p* dynamic and a trill (*tr*).
- Staff 4:** Continues the melodic line.
- Staff 5:** Features a trill (*tr*) and a *f* *espressivo* (forceful) dynamic.
- Staff 6:** Starts with *sul D* (on the D string), followed by a trill (*tr*), a *mf* dynamic, and a *p* dynamic.
- Staff 7:** Features a *sfz* (sforzando) dynamic, a *f* dynamic, a *rit.* (ritardando) instruction, and a *p* dynamic.
- Staff 8:** Features a *p* dynamic and the instruction *teneramente* (tenderly).
- Staff 9:** Features a *p* dynamic, a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic, and the instruction *Ossia s.h.* (Ossia sul tasto).

Moto Perpetuo.

Francesco Cupis de Camargo (1719 - 1764)

Violine.

Tivadar Nachèz.

Allegro vivace.

p

segue

tr

p

p

f

mf

mf

f

p

f

p scherzando

Violine.

3

The score consists of ten staves of music for a violin. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is characterized by frequent trills (tr), doublets (2), and triplets (3). Dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). The piece includes a section marked *mf dolce* and another marked *rit.* (ritardando) followed by *a tempo*. The word *segue* appears below the sixth staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final *ff* marking.