

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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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 conquirent 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 violin staff on top and a piano staff on the bottom. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, *pp*, and *tr* (trills). The score features various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and repeat signs. The final system includes 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 top staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes, a trill (tr), and a first ending bracket marked with a '1'. The bottom staff (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and a trill. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).



Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with a trill and a triplet. The bottom staff features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mp* (mezzo-piano).



Third system of musical notation. The top staff includes a triplet of eighth notes and a trill. The bottom staff has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo).



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff features a trill and a triplet. The bottom staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The system concludes with a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a final *p* (piano) dynamic.



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 a double asterisk (**). The bottom staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) in both staves.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff shows a melodic line with a trill marked with a double asterisk (**). The bottom staff provides harmonic support. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) in both staves.



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

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 key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the notation. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*f*, *p*, *espress.*, *mp*, *pp*, *pizz.*), trills (*tr*), and articulation marks. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes several trills. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing repeat signs. The final measure of the piece is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.