

81178

Chaus

MÉTHODE

D'ALTO

contenant

des gammes et des Exercices aux différentes positions,

25 Leçons en deux et trois Thèmes variés,

dedicé à

C. Arhan,

Artiste de l'Académie R^e de Musique,

PAR

ALEXIS ROGER

L.A.

Op. 50.

Pris 125.

COLOMBIER, Éditeur,

Place Vendôme, N° 6 au coin du Passag. Vendôme

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ALEXIS ROGER

A.V.

Op. 50.

Prix 12^s

*PARIS, COLOMBIER, Editeur,
Rue Vivienne, N^o 6 au coin du Pass^o Vivienne*

METHODE D'ALTO.

AVANT-PROPOS.

ALTO. ALTO *Viola*, VIOLE, VIOLETTE, QUINTE, tels sont les noms que l'on a donnés à la quinte du Violon. L'Alto dérive du Violon, dont il a le mécanisme et la structure.

Sous une forme plus grande il est monté de quatre Cordes dont la plus grave sonne l'U^z quinte au-dessous du Sol du Violon. Les trois autres portent Sol, Ré, La, par quintes du grave à l'aigu. Le diapason de l'Alto est de trois octaves environ.

La Viole ou Alto a été négligée par les compositeurs anciens; ils se bornaient à lui faire doubler la Basse à l'octave, lui confiant quelquefois des notes perdues, remplissage sans dessin et sans mouvement. HAYDN et MOZART, persuadés de l'importance de cette partie, l'embellirent en la faisant coopérer d'une manière essentielle à l'exécution de leur musique mélodieuse et savante.

La Viole prit enfin le rang qui lui appartenait, et qu'elle occupe maintenant. Tendres et mélancoliques, ses sons élevés ont un mordant bien précieux pour éclairer la marche des parties intermédiaires. Ils s'accordent parfaitement avec la Clarinette, le Cor, le Basson. Ses arpèges harmonieux et nourris se lient à ceux du second Violon. Celui-ci tient-il la même partie que le premier? La Viole se présente naturellement pour le remplacer. Elle ne craint pas de se montrer en première ligne, en exécutant des solos ou des accompagnements travaillés: Quelquefois même, prenant un essor plus grand, elle s'empare, du domaine des Violons. Dans l'opéra d'URIAL et dans le *De Profundis* de GLUCK, la Viole est l'instrument principal.

La musique destinée à la Viole ou Alto se note sur la Clef d'Ut 3^e ligne et la Clef de Sol. Dans les morceaux anciens, on trouve assez souvent des parties de seconde Viole écrites sur la Clef d'Ut 4^e ligne.

TENUE DU L'ALTO

L'Alto se place sur la Clavicule; il faut le maintenir légèrement avec le menton du côté gauche de la quene, en l'inclinant un peu vers la droite, soutenu horizontalement par la main gauche de manière à ce que le coude soit verticalement sous le milieu de l'Alto et l'extrémité du manche devant l'épaule.

TENUE DE L'ARCHET

L'Archet doit être tenu par tous les doigts; on aura le soin de placer le ponce un peu éloigné de la hausse et en face le doigt du milieu, la baguette doit être posée sur le milieu de la seconde phalange de l'index, il faut éviter d'éloigner ce doigt des autres qui doivent être dans une position naturelle, c'est à dire qu'il ne faut ni les plier ni les tendre.

Il faut tenir la baguette toujours parallèle au chevalet et un peu inclinée vers la touche; le crin de l'archet doit être posé au dessus du rond des ouies ou *ff* de l'Alto plus ou moins rapproché du chevalet selon le volume de son qu'on voudra obtenir.

TENUE DE LA MAIN ET DU BRAS GAUCHE.

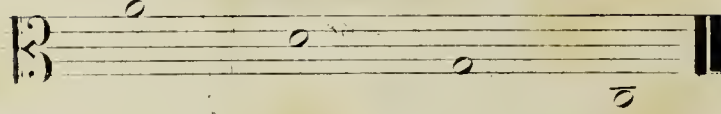
L'Alto se tient entre la jointure inférieure du ponce et la troisième jointure de l'index mais il ne faut pas trop le serrer pour faciliter la main à parcourir les différentes positions. Il faut avoir soin d'éloigner du manche la paume de la main pour que les doigts puisent tomber d'aplomb sur les cordes. Il faut tenir le bras dans une position naturelle.

TENUE DE LA MAIN ET DU BRAS DROIT.

Il faut plier le poignet, arrondir un peu la main et la tenir plus haut que la baguette; on observera en poussant l'archet de la pointe au talon de retirer un peu le poignet vers le menton, il ne faut pas outrer cette position que nous indiquons ici seulement pour aider au développement du bras. Il faut éviter de ne point lever ni basser le coude pour atteindre les cordes *cz* et *soz*, l'avant bras et surtout le poignet doivent avoir la souplesse nécessaire pour atteindre les sons graves.

ACCORD DE L'ALTO.

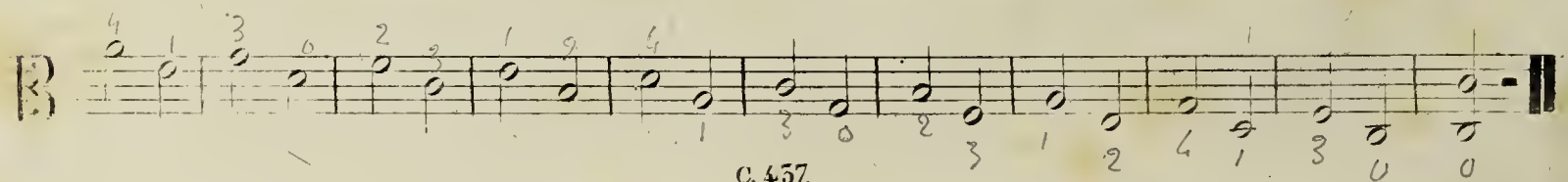
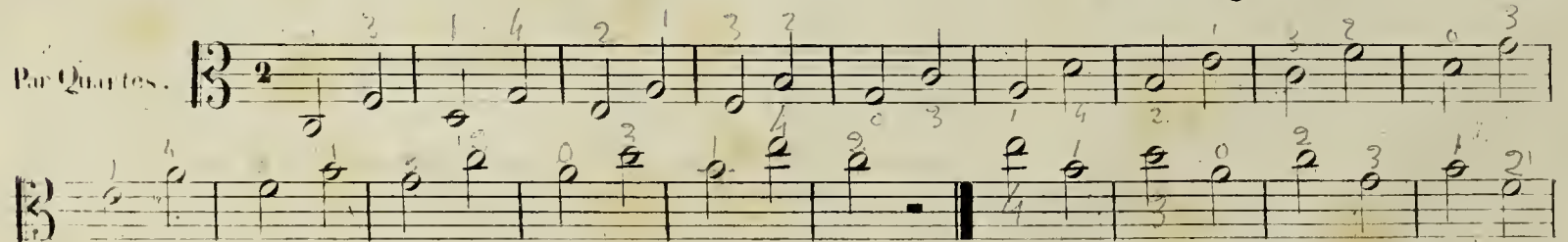
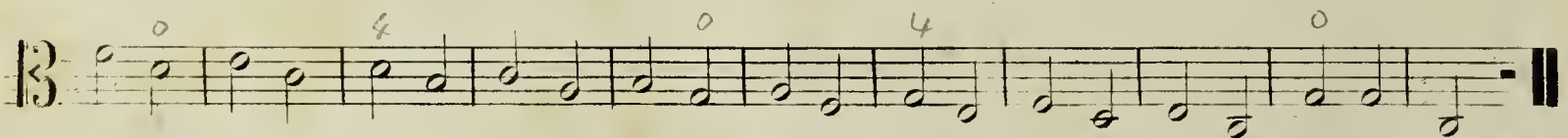
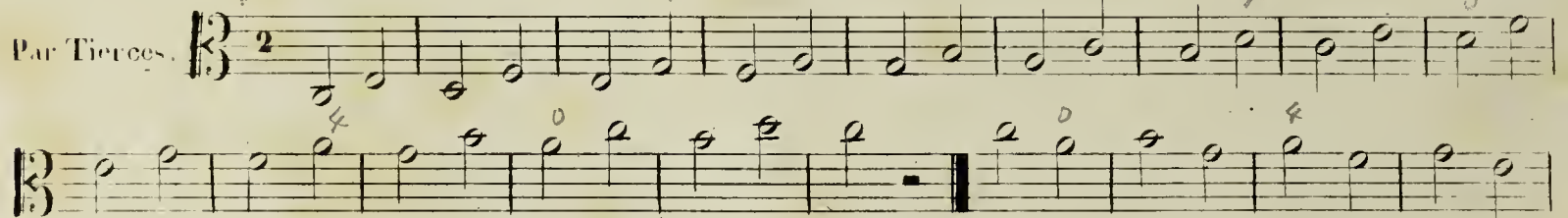
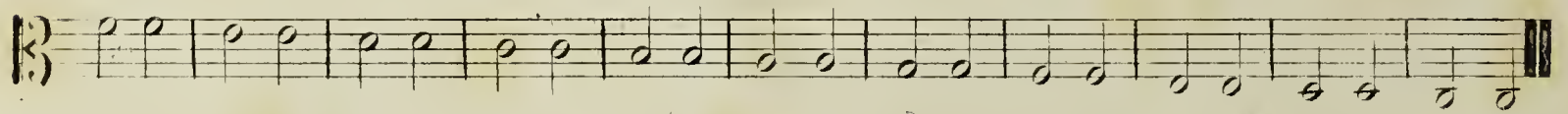
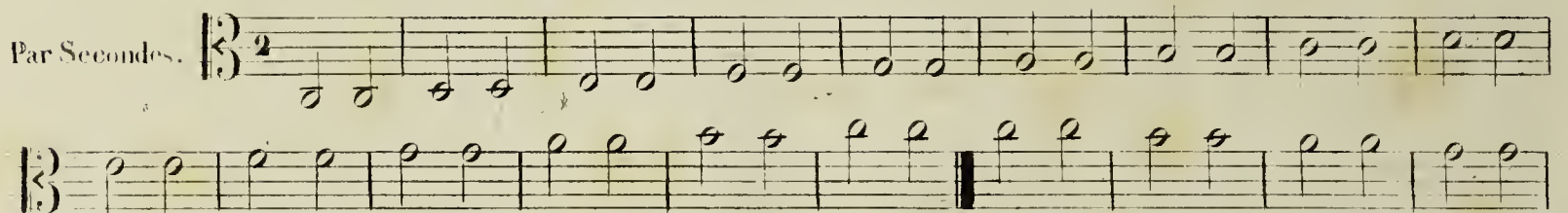
1^{re} corde. 2^e corde. 3^e corde. 4^e corde.



ÉTENDUE DE L'ALTO A LA 1^{re} POSITION.



EXERCICES PAR DIVERS INTEVALLES.



Par Quintes.

Par Sixtes.

Par Septimes.

Par Octaves.

GAMMES MAJEURES ET MINÉURES AVEC DES DIÈZES.

En $\text{C}\sharp$ majeur

En $\text{D}\sharp$ mineur

En $\text{C}\sharp$ majeur

En $\text{D}\sharp$ mineur

En *Re* majeur.

En *si* mineur.

En *La* majeur.

En *F#* mineur.

En *M* majeur.

En *F#* mineur.

En *sol* majeur.

En *sol* mineur.

En *F#* majeur.

En *A* mineur.

En *La* majeur.

En *A* mineur.

GAMMES MAJEURES ET MINEURES AVEC DES BEBOLS.

En E♭ majeur.

En A♭ mineur.

En C♯ majeur.

En sol mineur.

En D♯ majeur.

En G♯ mineur.

En F♯ majeur.

En B mineur.

En A♭ majeur.

En G♭ mineur.

En F♯ majeur.

En E♭ mineur.

DOUZE EXERCICES MÉTHODIQUES.

Ces exercices doivent être joués d'un bout à l'autre de l'archet et moderato

1^{er} Exercice.

4^e corde ----- 5^e corde -----

2^e corde -----

1^{re} corde -----

2^e Exercice.

5^e Exercice.

The 5th exercise is written for two staves in 3/4 time. It begins with a treble staff containing a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with a similar rhythmic pattern. The piece is divided into three systems. The first system is labeled '5e Exercice.' The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system concludes the exercise with a final cadence marked by a double bar line.

4^e Exercice.

The 4th exercise is written for two staves in 3/4 time. It begins with a treble staff containing a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass staff with a similar rhythmic pattern. The piece is divided into three systems. The first system is labeled '4e Exercice.' The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system concludes the exercise with a final cadence marked by a double bar line.

5^e Exercice.

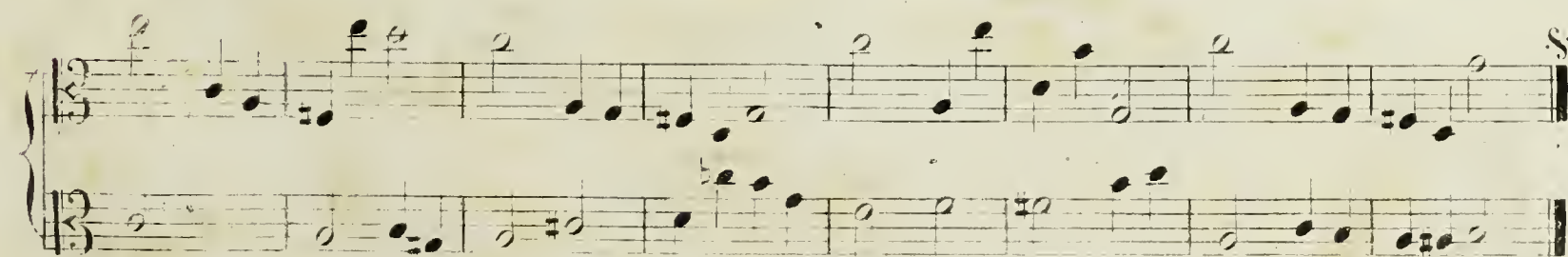
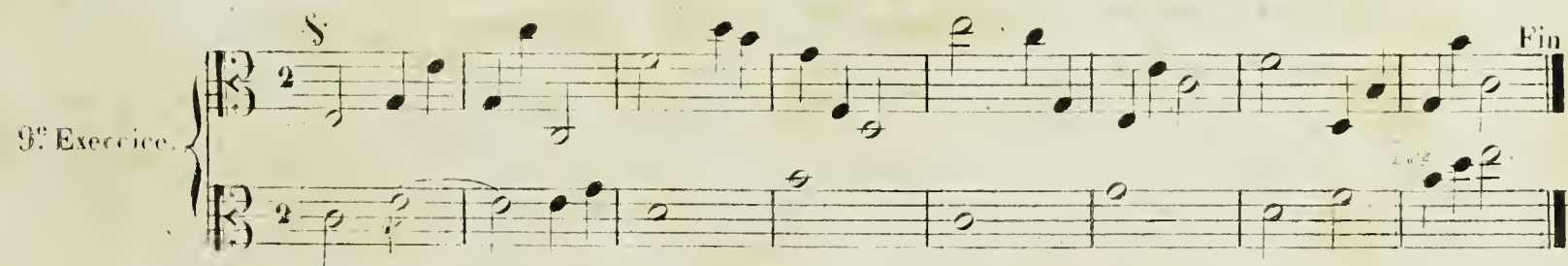
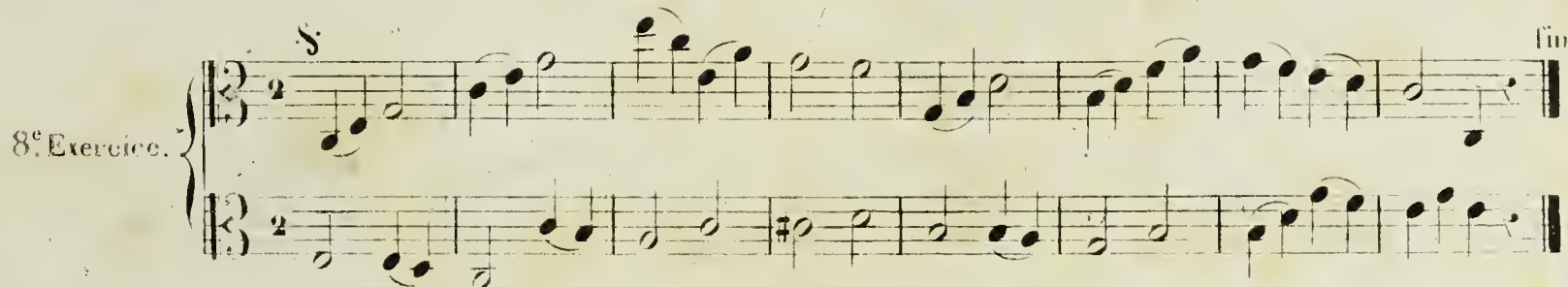
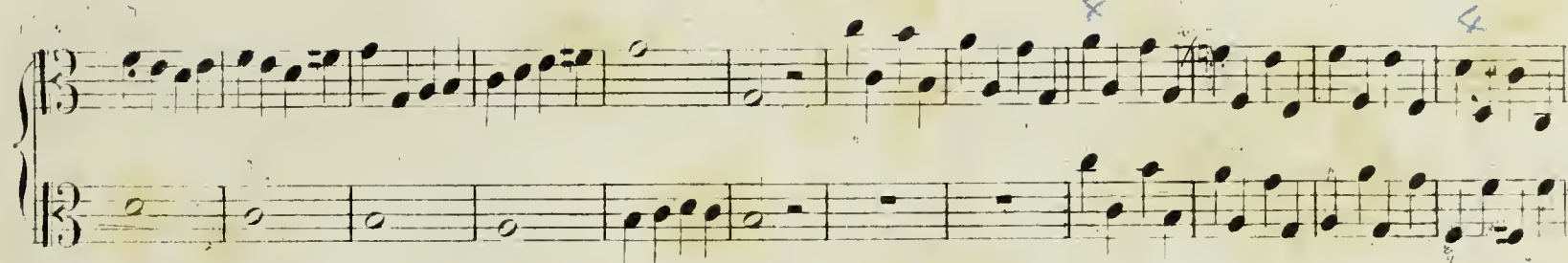
Musical score for Exercise 5, measures 1-12. The score is written for two staves in 3/8 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a '2' indicating a second ending or measure. The second staff begins with a bass clef and a '2'. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of four. The exercise concludes with a double bar line at measure 12.

6^e Exercice.

Musical score for Exercise 6, measures 1-12. The score is written for two staves in 3/8 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a '2'. The second staff begins with a bass clef and a '2'. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of four. The exercise concludes with a double bar line at measure 12.

7^e Exercice.

Musical score for Exercise 7, measures 1-12. The score is written for two staves in 3/8 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a '2'. The second staff begins with a bass clef and a '2'. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of four. The exercise concludes with a double bar line at measure 12.



10^e Exercice.

The 10th exercise consists of two systems of piano accompaniment in 3/4 time. The first system is marked with a 'S' and a 'fin' at the end. The second system also ends with a 'S' and a 'fin'.

11^e Exercice.

The 11th exercise consists of two systems of piano accompaniment in 3/4 time. The first system is marked with a 'S' and a 'fin' at the end. The second system also ends with a 'S' and a 'fin'.

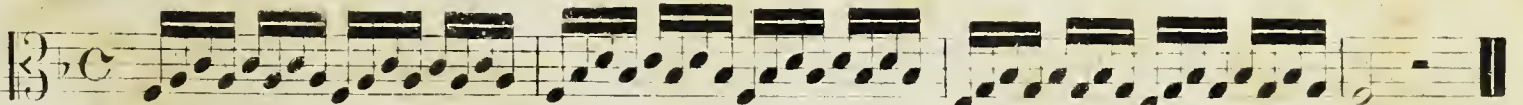
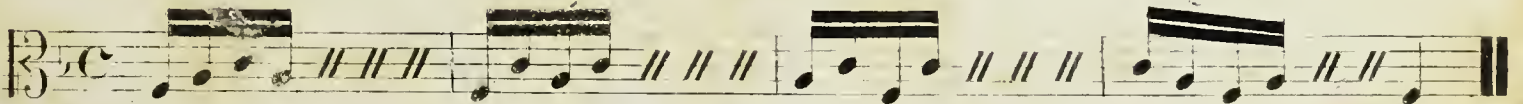
The 12th exercise consists of two systems of piano accompaniment in 3/4 time. The first system is marked with a 'S' and a 'fin' at the end. The second system also ends with a 'S' and a 'fin'.

12^e Exercice.

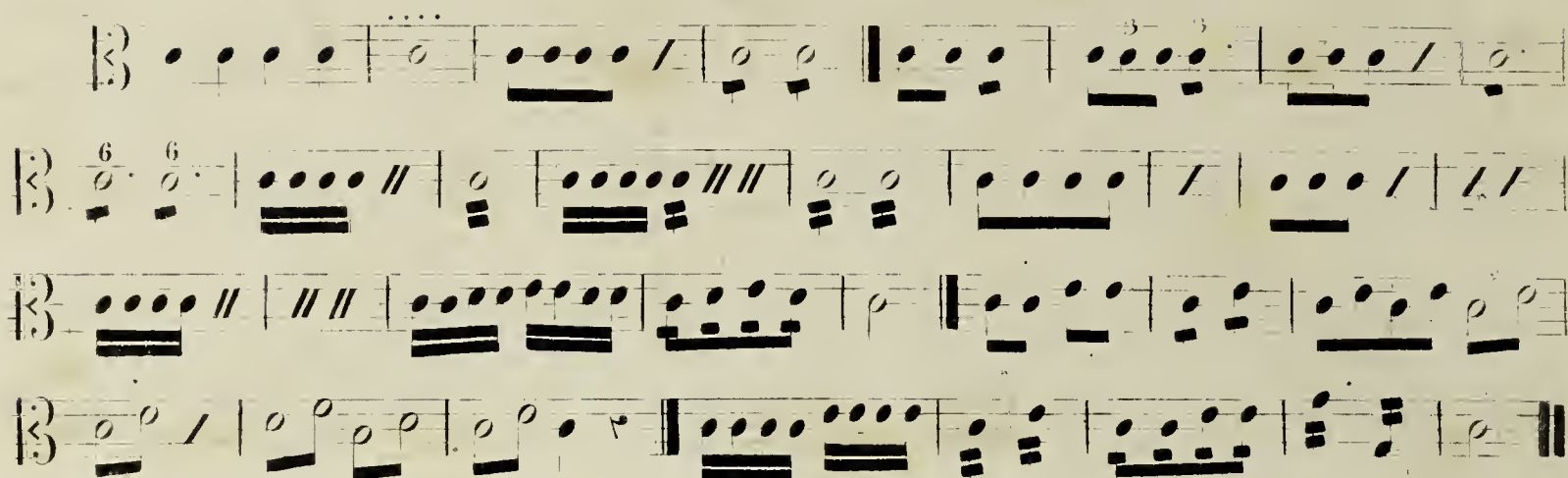
The 12th exercise consists of two systems of piano accompaniment in 3/4 time. The first system is marked with a 'S' and a 'fin' at the end. The second system also ends with a 'S' and a 'fin'.



DIFFÉRENTES BATTERIES



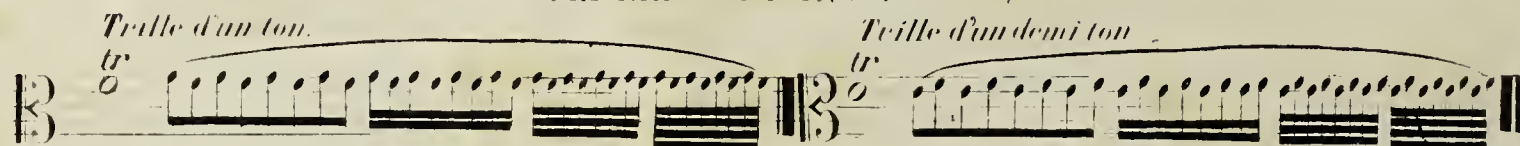
ABRÉVIATIONS



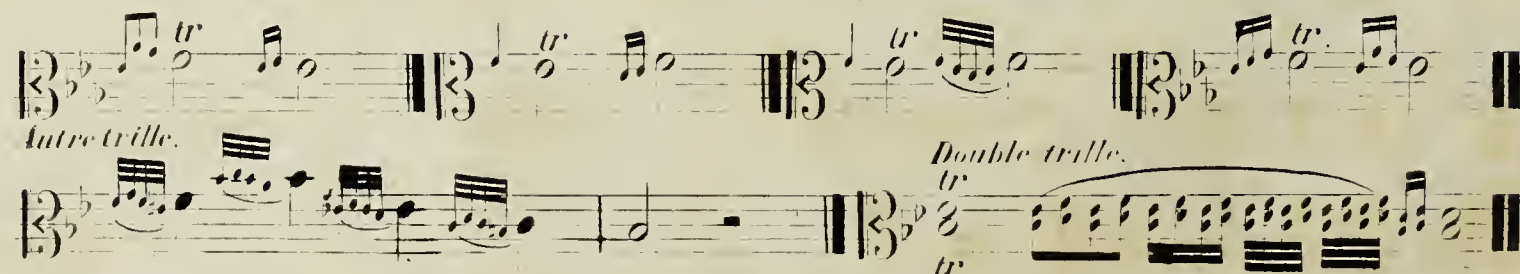
GROUPE ou GROUPELTO.



TRILLE ou CADENCE.



On commence le trille lentement il ne faut augmenter de vitesse, que lorsqu'on aura bien pris l'habitude de faire retomber le doigt à la même place.



VINGT CINQ LEÇONS FACILES ET CHANTANTES
dans les tons majeurs et mineurs les plus usités.

Moderato

1^{re} Leçon.

En Ut majeur

Allegretto

2^e Leçon.

En Ut majeur

D.C.

Andante

5^e Leçon*En La mineur*

Musical score for the 5th lesson, titled "Andante" and "En La mineur". The score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The melodic line is in 6/8 time and features a series of eighth-note runs and slurs. The piano accompaniment is in 6/8 time and consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex, syncopated pattern in the left hand. The tempo is marked "Andante" and the key signature is one flat (B-flat).

*Lento.*4^e Leçon

Romance.

Andante

En sol majeur

Musical score for the 4th lesson, titled "Andante" and "En sol majeur". The score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The melodic line is in 6/8 time and features a series of eighth-note runs and slurs. The piano accompaniment is in 6/8 time and consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex, syncopated pattern in the left hand. The tempo is marked "Andante" and the key signature is two sharps (F# and C#).

Andante

5^e Leçon.

En Sol majeur

Moderato

6^e Leçon.

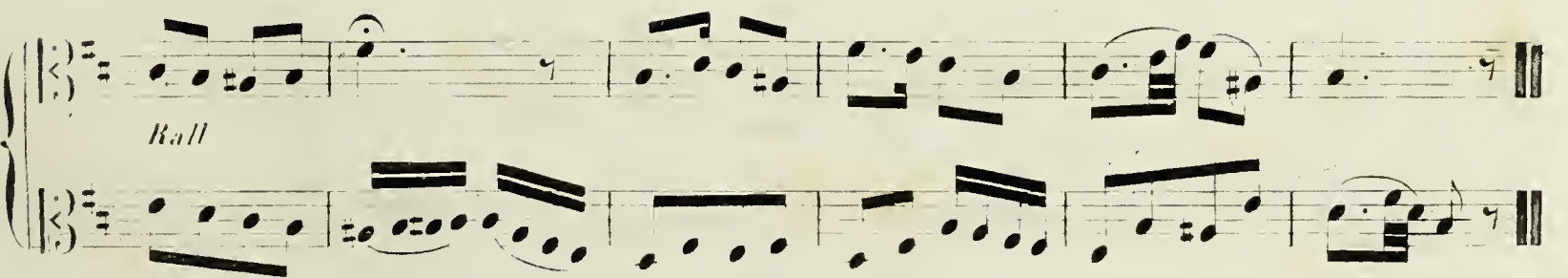
En Mi mineur

1^{re} fois

2^e fois

Moderato.
7^e Leçon
En Re majeur

Allegro.
8^e Leçon
En Re majeur



Allegretto.

10^e Leçon.

Rondoletto.

En La majeur

Fin

DC.

DC.

DC.

DC.

Allegretto

11^e Leçon

En La majeur

Fin

DC

Andante

12^e Leçon

En Fa mineur

Allegro

15^e Leçon

Menuet

En Mi $\sharp$ majeur

Trio

DC

DC

The musical score is written for piano in E major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#) and 3/4 time. It consists of two main sections: a Minuet and a Trio. The Minuet section begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. It features a melody in the right hand with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line in the left hand with eighth notes. The Trio section is marked 'Trio' and 'DC' (Da Capo), indicating a repeat of the Minuet. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the right hand.

20

Piano score for measures 1-12. The music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Measure 12 ends with a repeat sign and a 'DC' (Da Capo) instruction.

11^e Leçon

Allegretto

En Mi z majeur

Piano score for measures 13-24, labeled '11^e Leçon'. The tempo is 'Allegretto' and the key signature is 'En Mi z majeur' (D major). The time signature is 6/8. The music consists of two systems, each with a right-hand melody and a left-hand accompaniment. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

Piano score for measures 25-30. This system continues the piece with a right-hand melody and a left-hand accompaniment. The notation includes slurs, ties, and various note values.

Piano score for measures 31-36. This system continues the piece with a right-hand melody and a left-hand accompaniment. The notation includes slurs, ties, and various note values.

Piano score for measures 37-42. This system concludes the piece with a right-hand melody and a left-hand accompaniment. The notation includes slurs, ties, and various note values.

Moderato

15^e Leçon

En Fa majeur:

16^e Leçon

Moderato

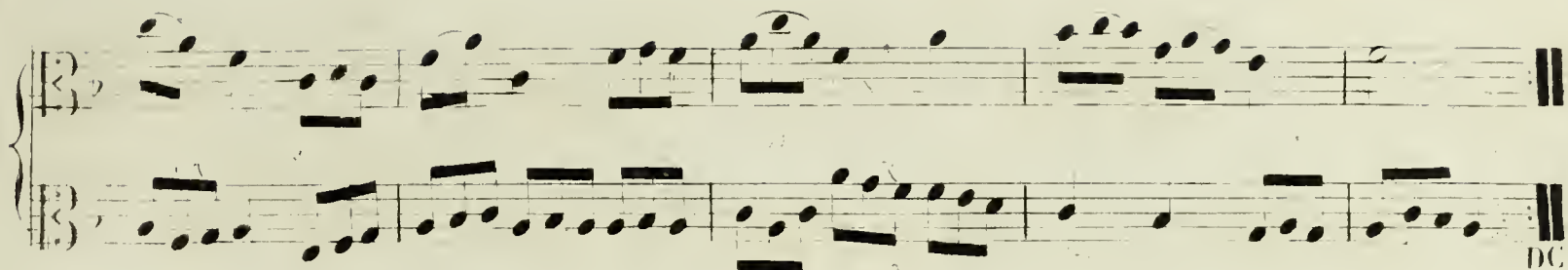
En Fa majeur

The first system of the piano score consists of four measures. The right hand (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and slurs. The left hand (bass clef) provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4.

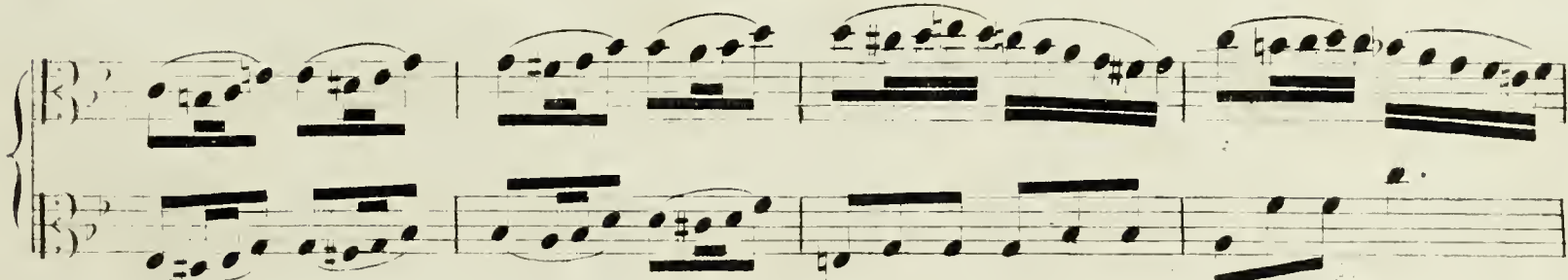
17^e Leçon.

Allegretto
En Re mineur.

The second system of the piano score consists of four measures. It begins with a double bar line and the word 'Fin' above the first measure. The right hand continues with melodic lines, and the left hand provides accompaniment. The key signature changes to two flats (B-flat and E-flat), indicating the key of D minor. The time signature remains 3/4.



DC



Allegretto.

19^e Leçon*En Si b majeur.*

Andante.

20^e Leçon*En Sol mineur.*

First system of musical notation, two staves. The music is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. It ends with a double bar line and the instruction "DC".

Allegro.
24 Leçon. *En M^l b majeur.*

Second system of musical notation, two staves. It begins with the tempo marking "Allegro." and the lesson number "24 Leçon." followed by the key signature "En M^l b majeur." The music is in 2/4 time.

Third system of musical notation, two staves. The music continues in 2/4 time.

Fourth system of musical notation, two staves. It ends with a double bar line and the instruction "DC".

Variation.

Fifth system of musical notation, two staves. It begins with the word "Variation." and continues with musical notation in 2/4 time.

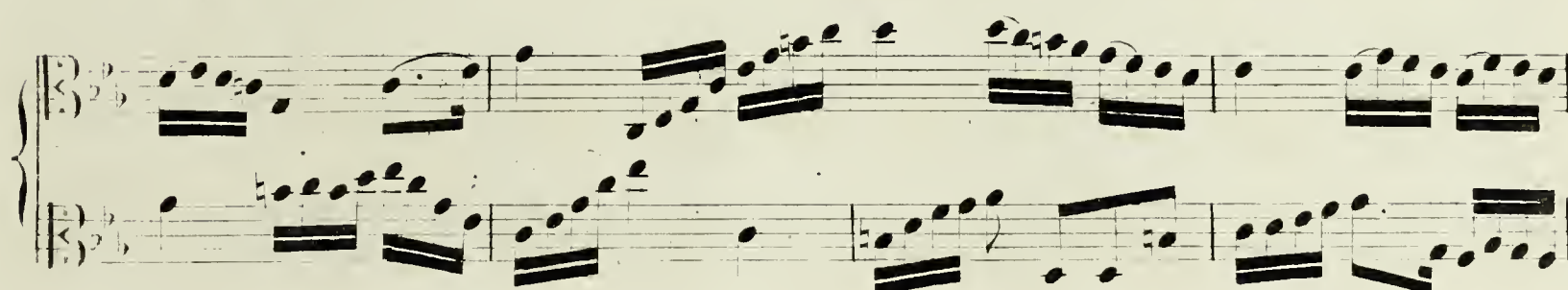
Sixth system of musical notation, two staves. It ends with a double bar line and the instruction "Fin".

Seventh system of musical notation, two staves. It ends with a double bar line and the instruction "DC".

And.^{te} poco All.^{to}22^e Leçon*En Mi b majeur*

Variation.

Poco presto.



24^e Leçon.

Allegro

En La majeur

DC

25^e Leçon.

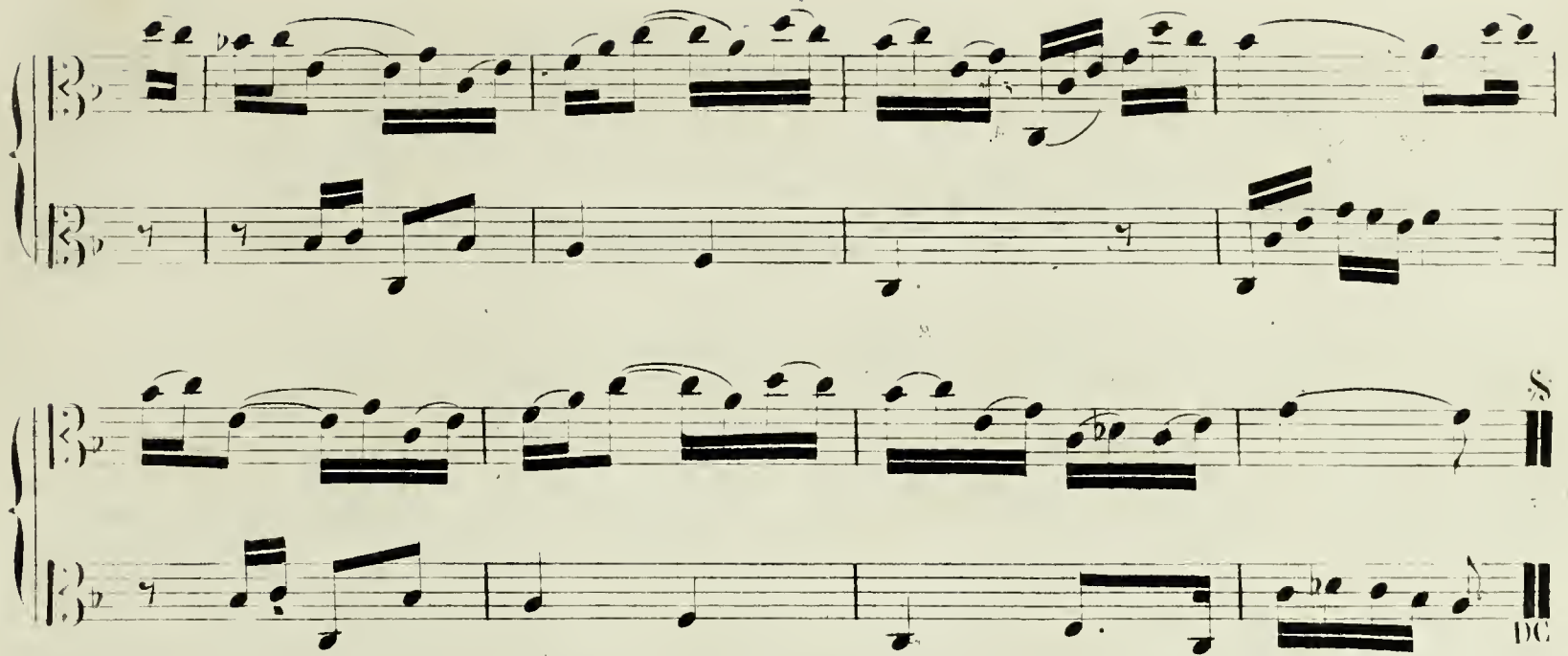
Andante.

En Fa mineur

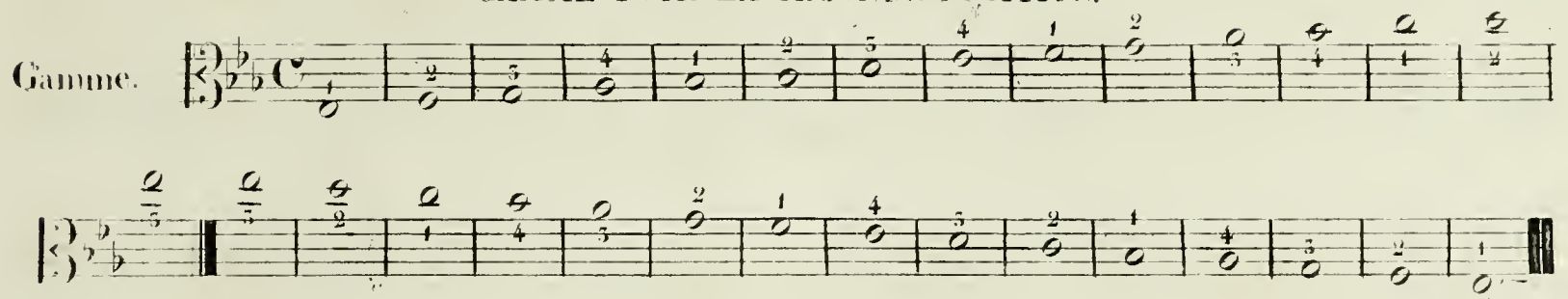
Fin

Majeur

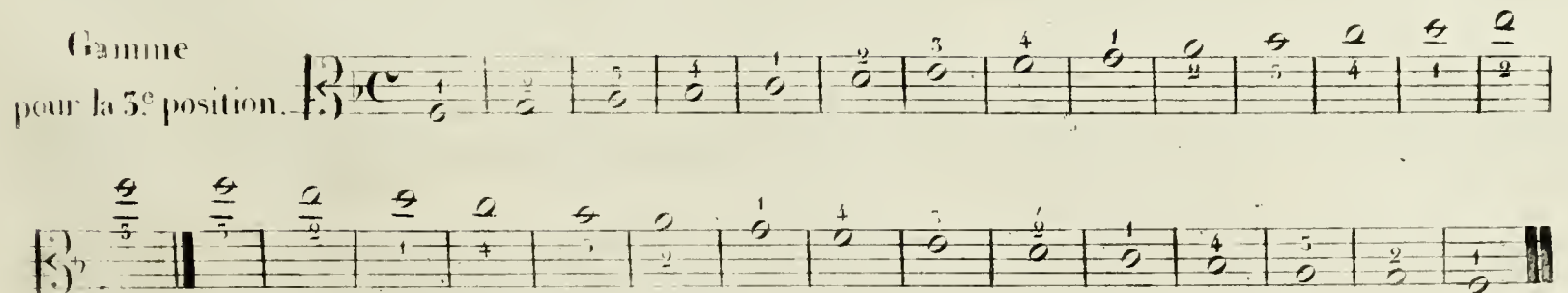
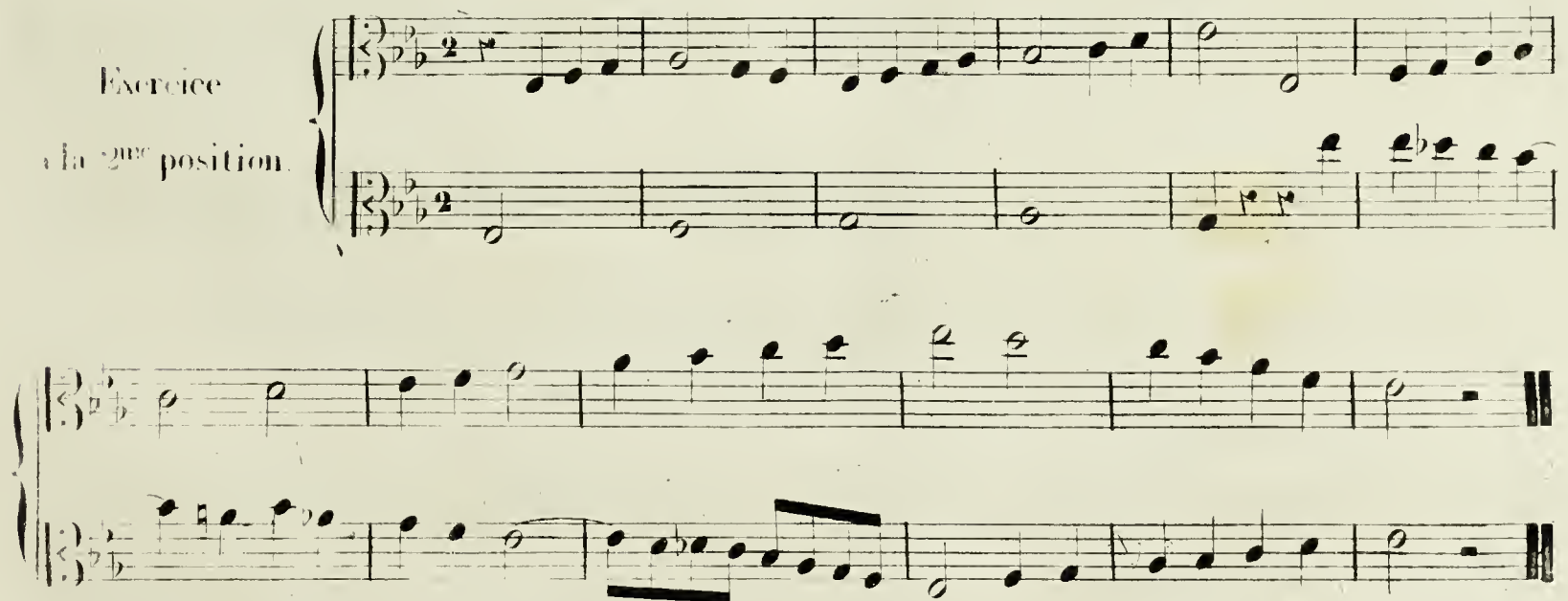
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GAMME POUR LA SECONDE POSITION.



Exercice
à la 2^{me} position.



Exercice
à la 5^e position.

Gamme.
pour la 4^e position

Exercice
à la 4^e position.

Gamme
pour la 5^e position



Etude.

First system of the first Etude, measures 1-4. The music is in 2/4 time, G major, and 2-staff piano. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Etude.

First system of the second Etude, measures 1-4. The music is in 3/4 time, G major, and 2-staff piano. The right hand contains a complex melodic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes, and the left hand plays a simple eighth-note accompaniment.

Etude.

First system of the third Etude, measures 1-4. The music is in 2/4 time, G major, and 2-staff piano. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Second system of the third Etude, measures 5-8. The music continues in 2/4 time, G major, and 2-staff piano. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

First system of the fifth Etude, measures 1-4. The music is in 2/4 time, G major, and 2-staff piano. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

First system of the sixth Etude, measures 1-4. The music is in 2/4 time, G major, and 2-staff piano. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

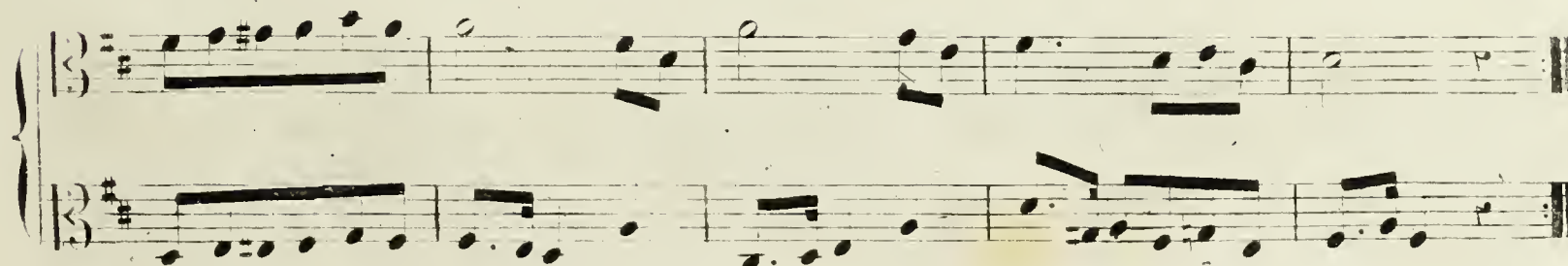
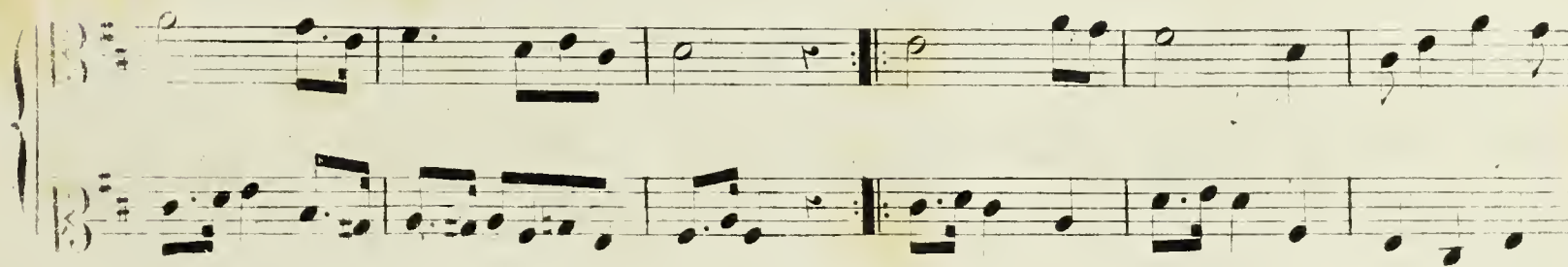
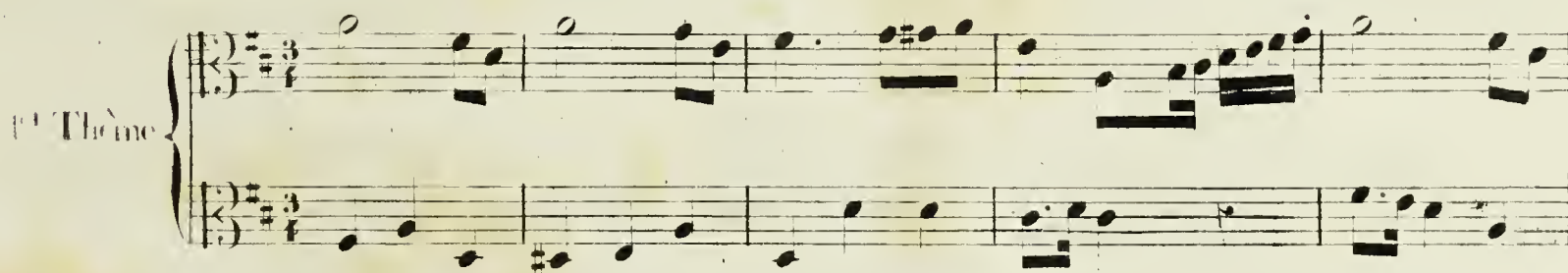


ARPEGGES A 2, 3, ET 4 NOTES.



Andante.

TROIS THÈMES VARIÉS.

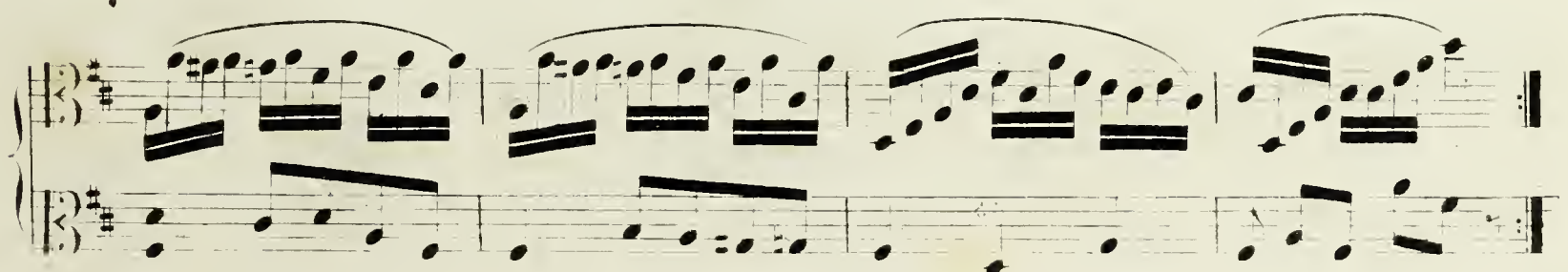
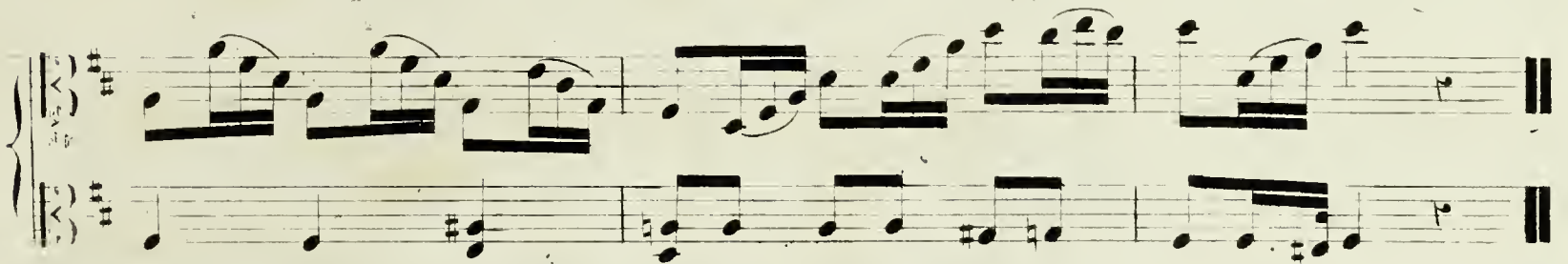


1^{re} Var.

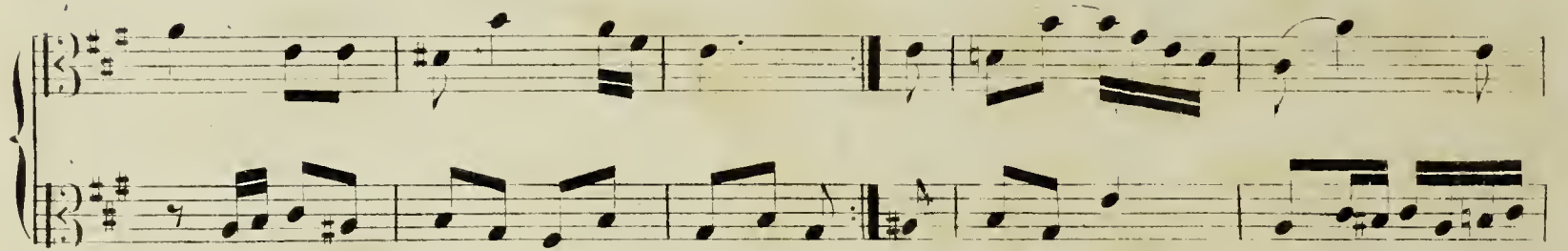
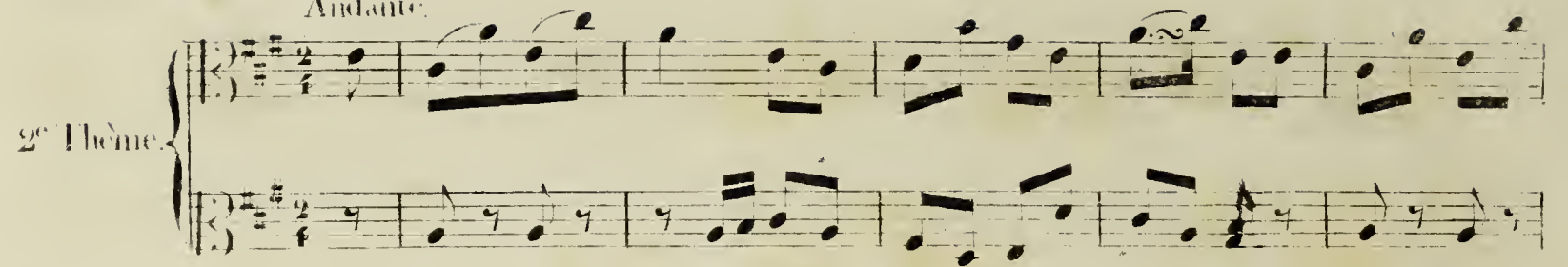
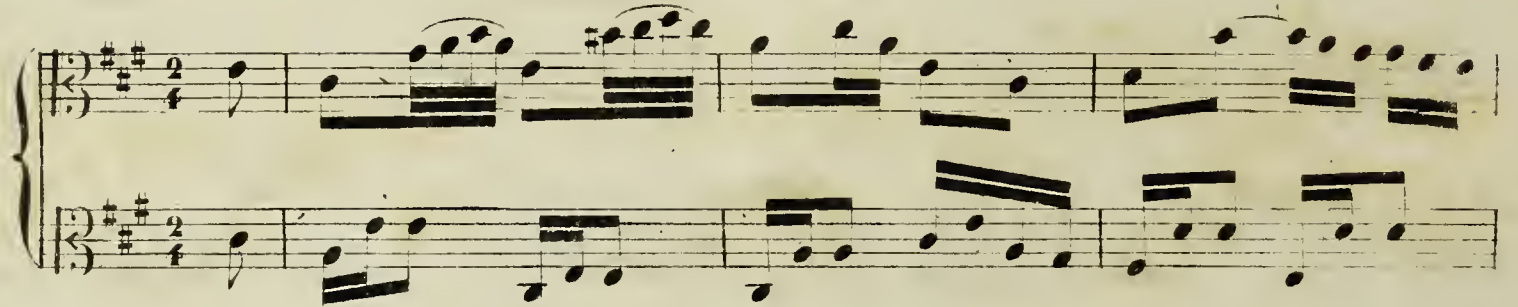
The first variation consists of 12 measures of music. The first four measures are marked with a '3' above the treble staff, indicating a triplet. The notation is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

2^e Var.

The second variation consists of 12 measures of music. The first four measures are marked with a '3' above the treble staff, indicating a triplet. The notation is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

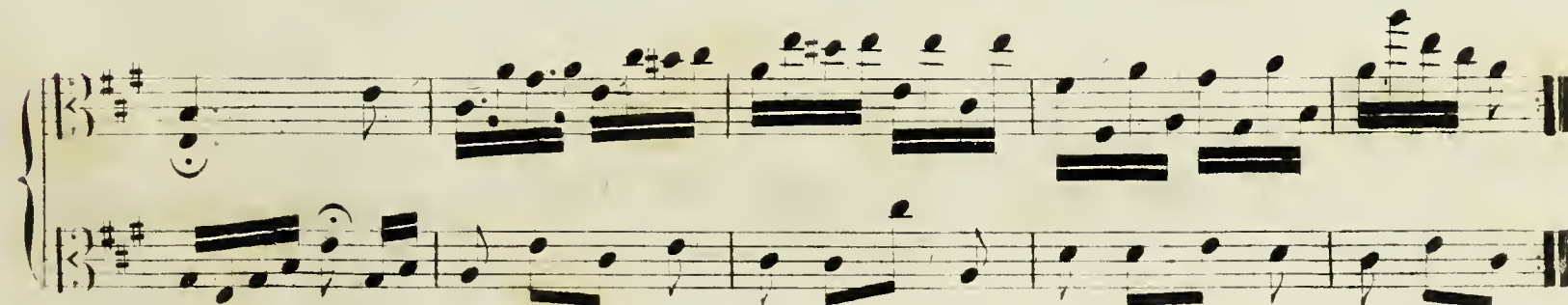
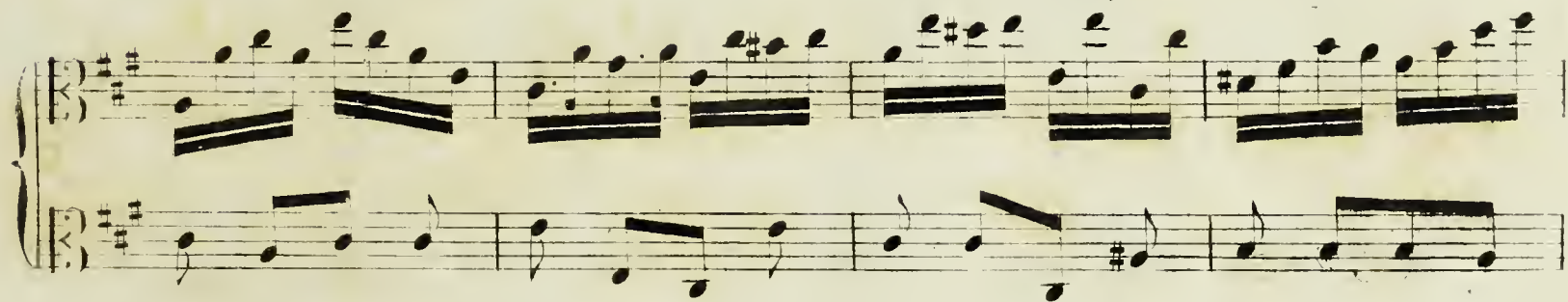
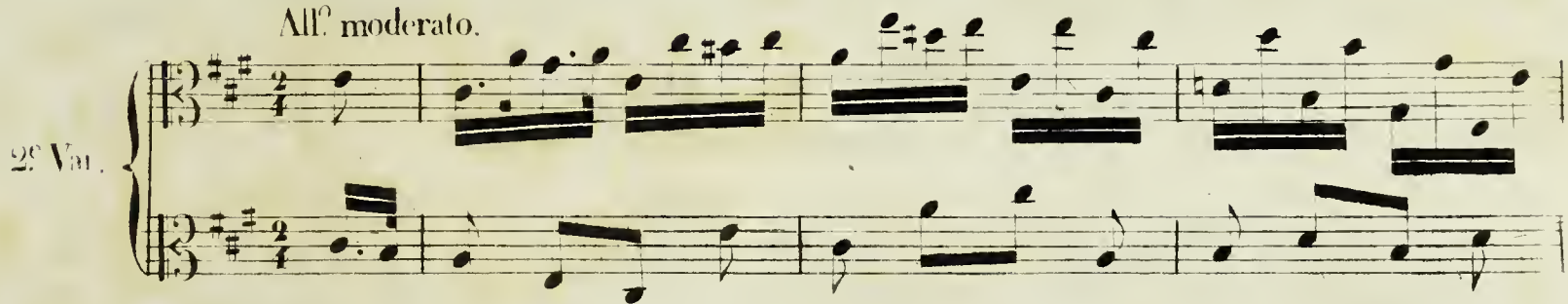


Andante.

2^e Thème.1^{re} Var.



All^o moderato.



5^e Var.

Segne

A musical score for a piano piece titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for two staves, both in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The upper staff features a melody with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes, creating a lively, flowing line. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

A handwritten musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), with a common time signature 'C'. It contains a melody with various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and the same key signature and time signature. It provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and there are repeat signs (double dots) in the middle of both staves. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in the left hand, using a grand staff with two staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The piano part features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The voice part is in the right hand, using a single staff with a treble clef. The lyrics are written below the voice staff. The score includes a key signature change from one sharp to two sharps (F# and C#) in the middle section. The piano part has several measures with a double bar line and a repeat sign, indicating a repeated section. The voice part has a long note in the middle section, corresponding to the lyrics "The Rose Tree".

4^e Var.

[illegible]

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a series of eighth-note chords, while the lower staff contains a single eighth-note line.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the eighth-note chord pattern, and the lower staff continues the single eighth-note line.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a series of eighth-note chords, and the lower staff contains a single eighth-note line.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a series of eighth-note chords, and the lower staff contains a single eighth-note line.

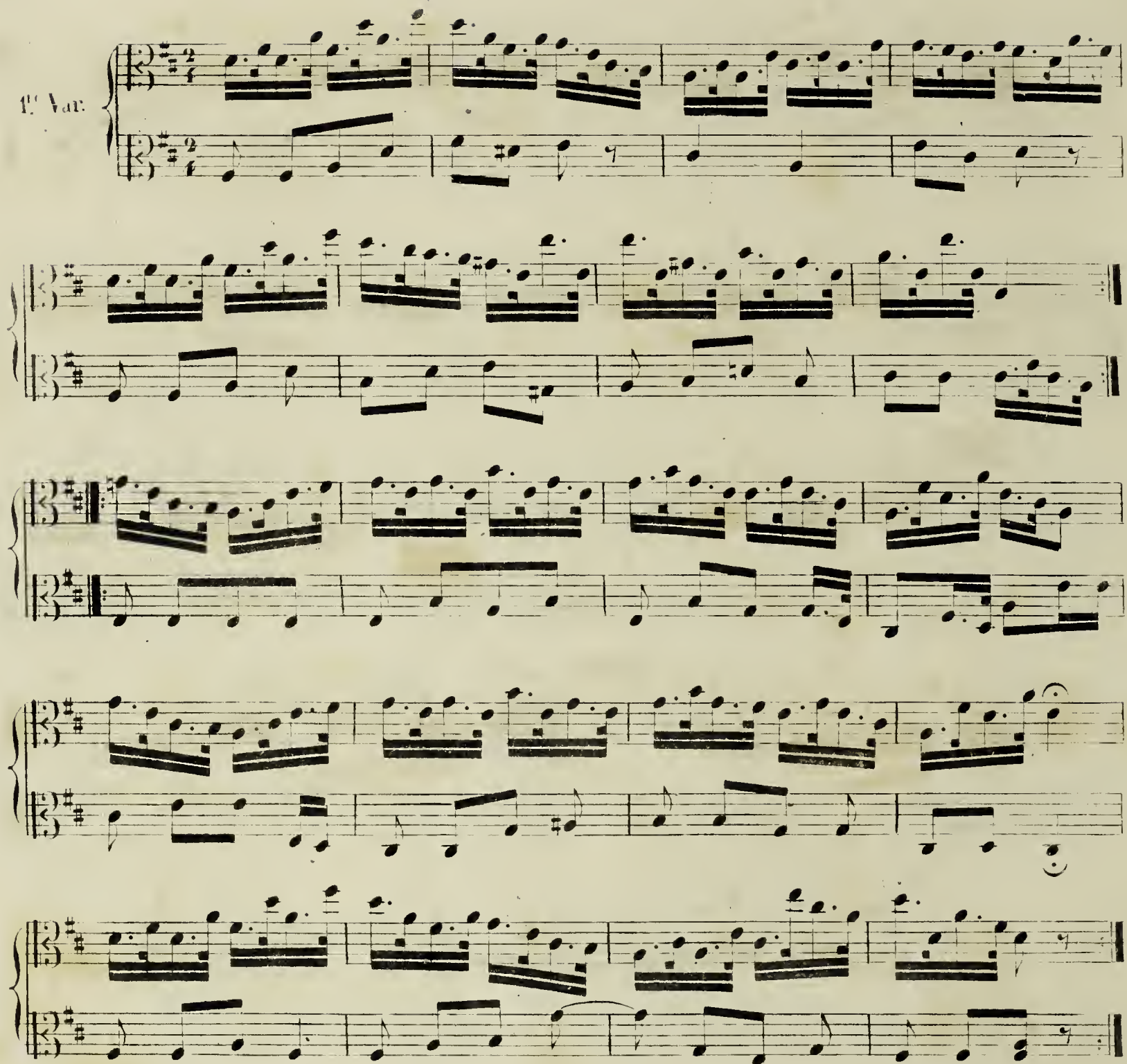
Allegretto.

3. Thème

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a series of eighth-note chords, and the lower staff contains a single eighth-note line.

The sixth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a series of eighth-note chords, and the lower staff contains a single eighth-note line.

The seventh system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a series of eighth-note chords, and the lower staff contains a single eighth-note line.

1^{re} Var.

The first variation consists of five systems of piano accompaniment. Each system has two staves: a treble staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature, and a bass staff. The music is characterized by rapid, flowing sixteenth-note passages in the treble and more rhythmic, eighth-note patterns in the bass. The first system is marked with a '1' in the treble staff. The second system ends with a double bar line. The third system continues the melodic flow. The fourth system also ends with a double bar line. The fifth system concludes the variation with a final cadence.

2^e Var.

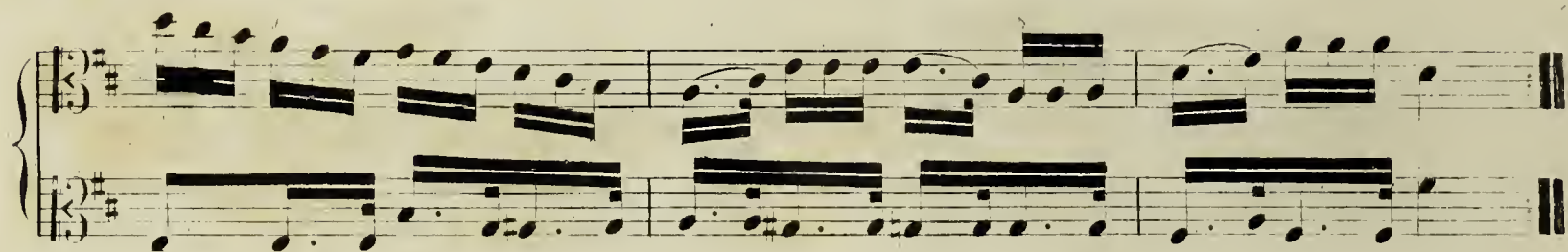
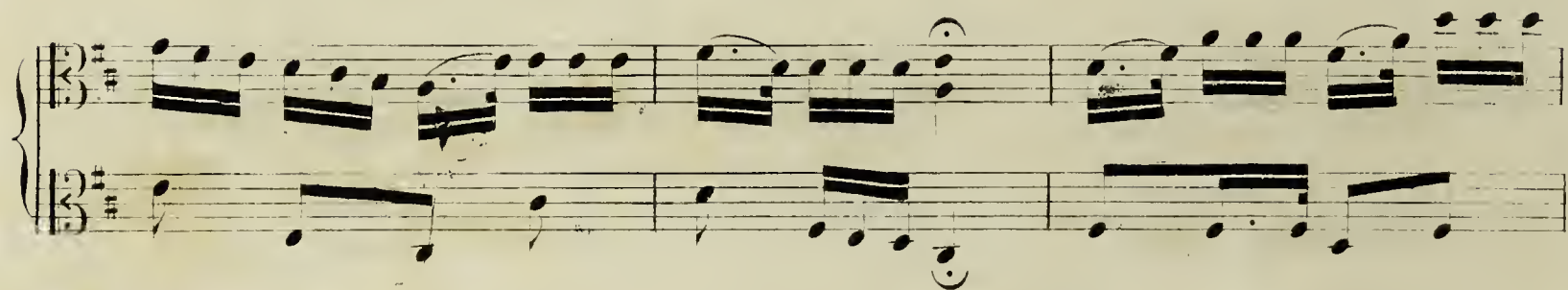
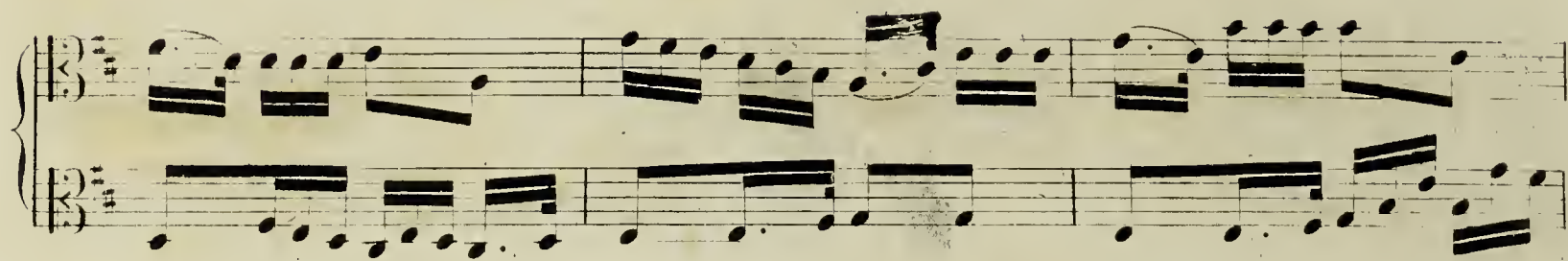
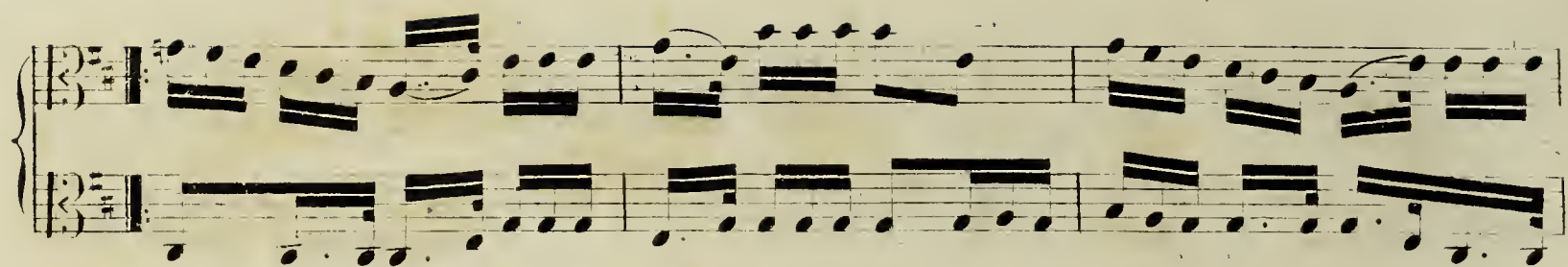
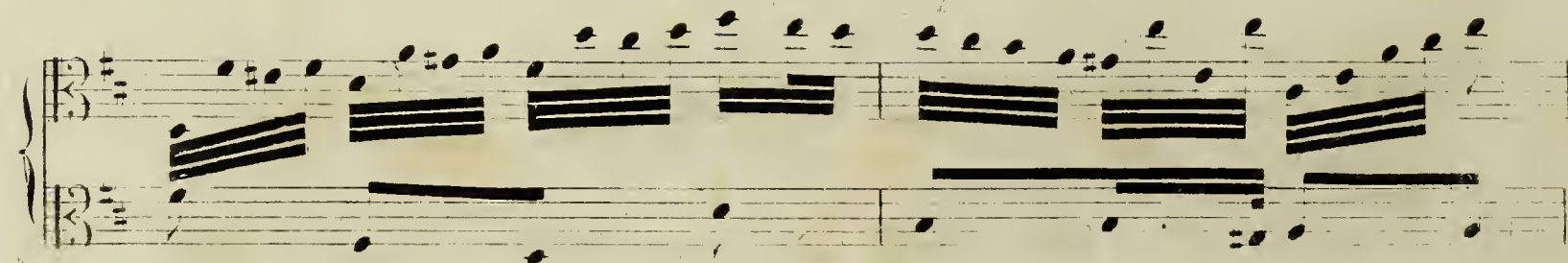
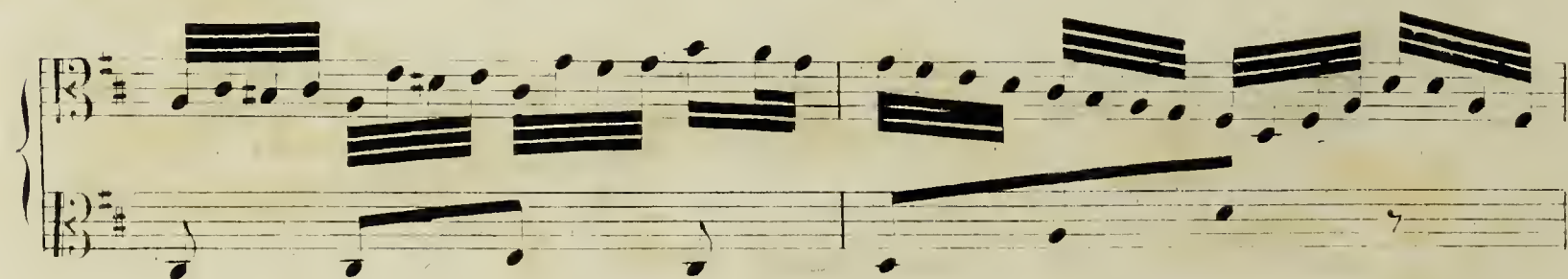
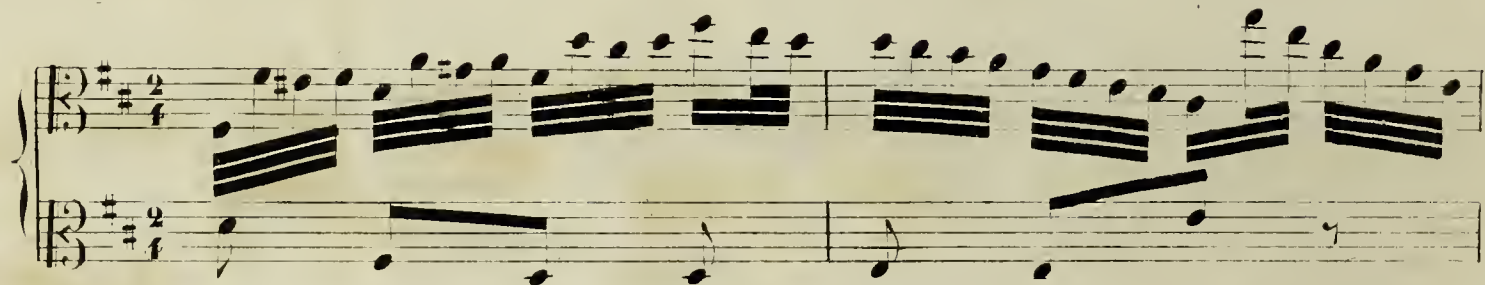
The second variation consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. Each system has two staves: a treble staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature, and a bass staff. The music features more complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs, often grouped with slurs. The first system is marked with a '2' in the treble staff. The second system concludes the variation with a final cadence.

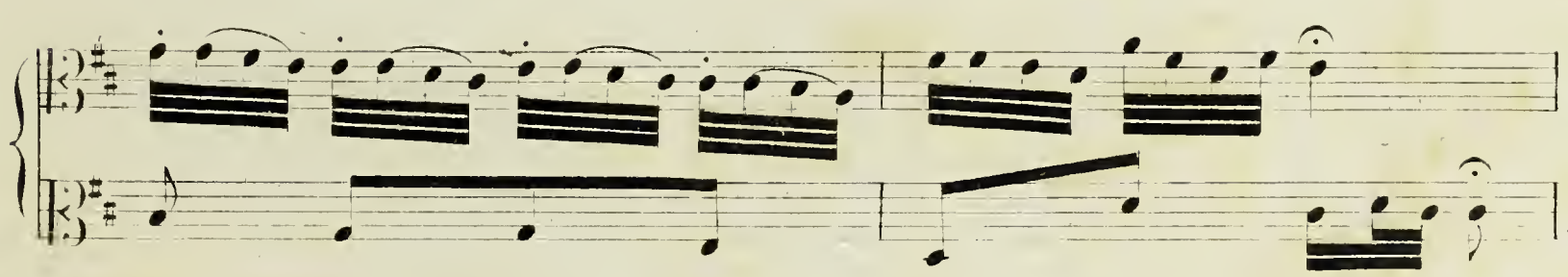
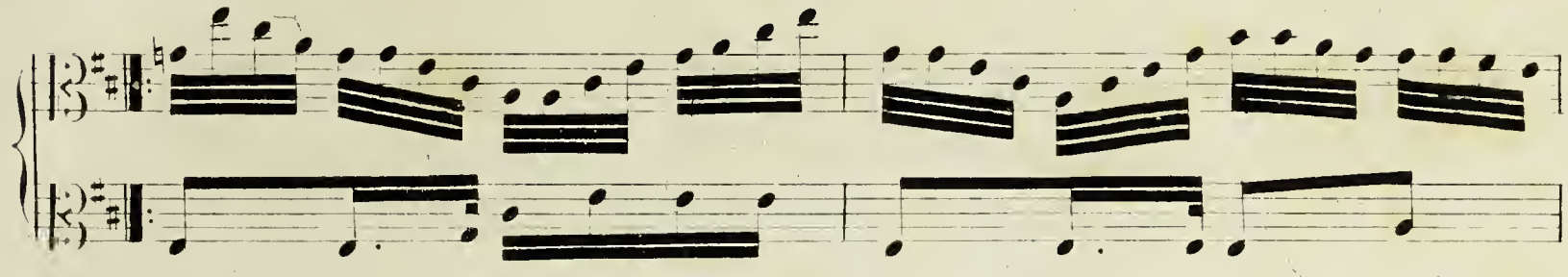
The first system of the piano score consists of four measures. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4.

Poco presto.

5^e Var

The second system of the piano score consists of four measures, labeled as the 5th variation. The tempo marking 'Poco presto.' is placed above the first measure. The musical notation continues with similar patterns to the first system, featuring intricate right-hand passages and supporting left-hand parts. The system concludes with a double bar line.

4^e Var.



17. 2. 42
in Paris

MOZART.

Marche Turque..... 4 »
 Ah! vous dirai-je, maman, 9^e thème. *varié* 6 »

NEUSTEDT (Ch.)

Op. 26. La Circassienne, N° 1, 2, 3, eh..... 6 »
 Op. 27. La Fiesta..... *caprice* 6 »
 Op. 34. Confiance..... 3^e *réverte* 6 »
 Op. 61. Plaisir d'amour, romance de MARTINI. 6 »
 Op. 62. Una furtiva Lagrima... *transcription* 6 »
 Op. 64. Vaga Luna, romance de BELLINI..... 6 »
 Op. 65. Robin des Bois... *transcription variée* 6 »
 Op. 91. Le Petit Poucet. *fantaisie transcription* 6 »
 Op. 118. Scherzetto agitato..... 6 »
 Op. 119. Élégie..... 5 »
 Deux mélodies de Gounod... N° 1. 5 »
 " " " N° 2. 5 »

O'KELLY (J.).

Op. 27. Valse des Nymphes..... 7 50

LES PETITS CLASSIQUES.

CROISEZ. Op. 170. N° 1. Dussek : Adieu simplifié 5 »
 " N° 2. Weber : Marche du concerto le Croisé..... 5 »
 " N° 3. Haydn : Fragments de la Symphonie à la Reine..... 5 »
 " N° 8. Beethoven : Romance en sol. 5 »
 " N° 9. Mozart : Menuet de la Symphonie en *mi bémol*..... 5 »
 BATTMANN. Op. 359. N° 4. Weber : Invitation à la Valse..... 5 »
 Op. 360. N° 5. Boccherini : Menuet du quintette 5 »
 Op. 363. N° 6. Chopin : op. 18. Valse célèbre. 5 »
 Op. 364. N° 7. Field : 5^e Nocturne simplifié... 4 50

QUIDANT (A.).

Op. 11. Vaise chromatique..... *fantasia* 6 »
 Op. 13. Le Premier pas (cantique)..... *étude* 6 »
 Op. 21. Grande étude-galop (Mazeppa)..... 6 »
 Op. 24. Les Mystères du cœur (N° 1. Souvenir). 5 »
 Op. 27. Caprice pastoral (N° 2 des Mystères). 7 50
 Op. 29. Étude-Valse..... 7 50
 Op. 30. Andante poétique (N° 3 des Mystères). 5 »
 Op. 31. Le Petit Navire..... *caprice* 7 50
 Op. 32. Les Etoiles filantes (N° 4 des Mystères). 7 50

QUIDANT (A.).

Op. 33. Le Roulis (N° 5 des Mystères du cœur). 6 »
 Op. 34. Marche de l'Univers..... *fantaisie* 5 »
 Op. 35. L'Horloge à musique et Ecoute bien. 5 »
 Op. 36. Londres..... *hymne des nations* 5 »
 Op. 41. La Châtaigne (fins de soirées N° 1). *valse* 7 50
 Op. 42. Grande Marche nationale (l'Avenir).... 6 »
 Op. 43. Il pleut, bergère..... *barcarolle* 7 50
 Op. 44. La Brune (fins de soirées N° 2). *mazurka* 6 »
 Op. 46. Souvenir de Chateaubriand... *fantaisie* 7 50
 Op. 47. Un mot à Chopin (N° 6 des Mystères du cœur)..... *mélodie nocturne* 6 »
 Op. 84. La Blonde (fins de soirées N° 3)... *valse* 7 50
 Op. 49. Concert au petit Trianon :
 N° 1. Menuet..... 6 »
 N° 2. Air de danse..... 5 »
 Op. 55. Parle-moi (valse rêvée)..... 7 50
 Op. 56. L'Accordeur et sa Valse..... 6 »

RAVINA (H.).

Op. 24. Barearolle..... 7 50

REDLER (G.).

Op. 51. Anna l'Andalouse (de MASINI) *rond. fac.* 4 50
 Op. 52. Un Bal au village (Id.) *pastorale facile* 4 50
 Op. 53. Mère et Fils... (Id.) *fantaisie facile* 4 50
 Op. 65. Rondo polacca..... *facile* 5 »
 Op. 68. N° 1. La Gondole..... *Id.* 4 50
 Op. 69. N° 2. Le Bosquet..... *Id.* 4 50
 Op. 70. N° 3. La Cascade..... *Id.* 4 50
 Op. 87. Le Basque..... *boléro facile* 4 50
 Op. 88. L'Andaloux..... *rondoletto facile* 4 50
 Op. 92. La Rue, collection de petits morceaux faciles, 6 livraisons, chacune..... 5 »
 Op. 104. Aïxa..... *fantaisie* 5 »
 Op. 122. La Zambinella (de P. HENRIOT) *fantaisie* 5 »
 Op. 123. Viv' le Roi (Id.)..... *fantaisie* 4 50
 Op. 124. Aimer (Id.)..... *Id.* 5 »
 Op. 140. Parisina..... *Id.* 5 »

ROSELLEN (H.).

Op. 34. La Rose de Péronne..... *fantaisie* 7 50
 Op. 50. I Capuletti..... *grande fantaisie* 7 50
 Op. 61. Deux divertis. sur la Péri, chac..... 7 50
 Op. 68. Othello..... *fantaisie* 7 50
 Op. 79. Deux fant. fac. N° 1. Je suis Lazzarone. 6 »
 N° 2. Ne pars point, mon fils!..... 6 »
 Op. 95. Il Furioso..... *fantaisie* 7 50
 Op. 106. La Marseillaise..... *Id.* 7 50

ROSELLEN (H.).

Op. 120. Les Porcherons..... *fantaisie* 9 »
 Op. 123. Deux fant. fac. N° 1. Matheline..... 6 »
 N° 2. La Reine des Prairies..... 6 »
 Op. 134. Le Carillonneur de Bruges. *fantaisie* 9 »
 Op. 146. Le Muletier de Tolède, 2 *pet. fant.* chac. 6 »
 Op. 152. Marche militaire..... 6 »

RUMMEL.

Les Brigands, bouquet de mélodies, 2 *suites*, chac. 7 50
 La Diva, *Id.* 2 *suites*, chac. 7 50

STREICH (H.).

Op. 5. Les Hirondelles (de F. DAVID) *fantaisie* 9 »
 Op. 6. Aimer (de P. HENRIOT)..... *Id.* 7 50

TALEXY (A.).

Op. 5. Rose-Marie (de F. MASINI)..... *variations* 6 »
 Op. 9. Paola..... *grande valse brillante* 6 »
 Op. 49. Bruits des Champs..... *valse* 6 »
 Op. 55. Les Amours du Diable..... *fantaisie* 7 50
 Op. 57. La Joute..... *rondo-polka* 6 »
 Op. 60. Nuit étoilée..... *réverie* 6 »
 Op. 61. Europe..... *grande valse* 6 »
 Op. 63. La Promenade sur l'eau..... *barcarolle* 6 »
 Op. 65. Le Coucher des oiseaux... *caprice-maz.* 6 »
 Op. 67. Les Papillottes de M. BENOIST *fantaisie* 7 50
 Op. 75. Les Troyatelles..... *Id.* 7 50
 Op. 79. Le Chien du Jardinier..... *Id.* 7 50
 Op. 84. La Maïa..... *caprice-mazurka* 6 »
 Op. 86. Bona Sera..... *berceuse* 6 »
 Op. 92. Prière à la Madone. *mélodie religieuse* 6 »
 Op. 93. Marche des Fifres amusement militaire. 7 50
 Op. 96. Aranjuez..... *boléro facile* 6 »
 Op. 97. Soirées de la Jeunesse, fanfare et *sty-*
 riennes faciles, en 2 livr..... *ch.* 6 »
 Op. 103. La Pagode..... *caprice* 7 50
 Op. 105. Hymne à Cérés..... *anxante* 7 50
 Op. 112. Mazurka triomphale..... 7 50
 Op. 115. Les Noces de Figaro. *fantaisie brillante* 7 50
 Chant d'adieu..... *mélodie* 6 »

THALBERG (S.).

Op. 9. La Straniera.... *fantaisie et variations* 7 50
 Op. 12. Norma..... *grande fantaisie* 9 »
 Op. 15. Don Juan..... *fantaisie et variations* 9 »

MUSIQUE DE PIANO A QUATRE MAINS

OUVERTURES

AUBER (D.-F.-E.). La Circassienne..... 10 »
 DAVID (F.). Herculaniun..... 9 »
 GOUNOD (Ch.). Le Médecin malgré lui, arrangé à 4 mains, par H. Ravina..... 10 »
 GRISAB (A.). Le Carillonneur de Bruges..... 10 »
 REBER (H.). Naïm..... 10 »
 — Le Père Gaillard..... 7 50
 THOMAS. Gille et Gilleotin..... 9 »

FANTAISIES

ALKAN. (N.). Marche religieuse d'Adam..... 6 »
 ANGOT (L.). Op. 30. Thème allemand, *varié*... 6 »
 BEETHOVEN. Op. 6. Sonatine..... *facile* 6 »
 BERNARD (P.). Op. 63. La Circassienne, en 3 *suites*, chacune..... 10 »
 — Op. 67. La Chatte merveilleuse, en 2 *suites*, chacune..... 10 »
 BURGMÜLLER (F.). Viv' l' Roi! de Basse..... 3 »
 — La Péri, pas des Almées..... 6 »
 — Op. 102. Le Carillonneur de Bruges, *fantaisie brillante* arrangée à 4 mains par P. Bernard..... 7 50
 — La Circassienne..... *valse brillante* 7 50
 — Herculaniun..... *d° d°* 7 50
 CROISEZ (A.). Le Carillonneur de Bruges. *fant.* 7 50
 — Op. 55. Le Carnaval de Venise..... 7 50
 — Op. 129. La Circassienne, *petite fantaisie* 6 »
 — Don Juan..... *d° d°* 6 »
 — Les Mois, n° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, chac. 5 »
 DELIBOIX (Ch.). Op. 63. La Fête du sacre, grand duo dramatique..... 10 »
 DUVERNOY (J.-B.). Op. 106. Frère Jacques.... 6 »
 — Op. 108. Elisire d'amore.... *duettino* 6 »
 — Op. 130. La Péri..... *fantaisie* 7 50
 Op. 145. Naples et Florence, 2 *fantaisies*, chac. 6 »
 — Op. 159. 2 petites fantaisies sur des motifs de Donizetti..... *chacune* 6 »
 — Op. 186. N° 1. Thème de Donizetti... 6 »
 — N° 2. Thème de Bellini..... 6 »
 GOUNOD (Ch.). Symphonie en ré, arrangée par G. Bizet..... 25 »

HUNTEN (F.). Op. 8. La Famille suisse, *variée*... 6 »
 — Op. 12. Variations militaires..... 6 »
 — Op. 17. Le Barbier de Séville, *cavatine* 7 50
 — Op. 129. Les Topazes..... 6 »
 — N° 1. Grande valse brillante. 6 »
 — N° 2. Trois Réveries mélancoliques 6 »

KETTERER. Op. 101. Gaétana..... *mazurka* 7 50

LACOMBE (L.). Op. 21. La Péri. Grand duo.... 12 »

LAMBERT (L.). Op. 30. Au Clair de la Lune, *varié* 6 »

LATOUR. O Dolee concento..... *duo* 6 »

LECARPENTIER (A.). Dix-huit mélodies en 3 *livres*, chacune..... 5 »
 — Op. 149. Airs et rondes popul., en 3 *suites*, chacune..... 6 »

LE CORDEILLER. Op. 36. Rêve de gloire, marche. 7 50

— La Marseillaise, transcrit..... 4 »

LEDUC (A.). Op. 102. 6 fantaisies faciles :

— N° 1. Raphaël..... 5 »
 — N° 2. Deux Marguerites..... 5 »
 — N° 3. Reine des fleurs..... 5 »
 — N° 4. Branche de buis..... 5 »
 — N° 5. Belle à nous rendre fous..... 5 »
 — N° 6. Guérir, c'est mourir..... 5 »

LEFEBURE-WELY. Op. 58. Les Porcherons, *fantaisie concertante*..... 9 »

— Op. 75. Le Père Gaillard. *fant. brillante* 9 »

— Op. 90. Le Muletier de Tolède. *fant. bril.* 10 »

— Op. 65. La Retraite militaire, *caprice* arrangé à 4 mains par Paul Bernard. 7 50

— Op. 161. La Retraite d'infanterie, *caprice de genre*..... 7 50

— Op. 185. Herculaniun..... *fantaisie* 9 »

— Op. 188. La Flûte enchantée. *fantaisie* 10 »

— Op. 189. Le Barbier de Séville. *fantaisie* 10 »

LEYBACH. Op. 70. Barbier de Séville. *fant. bril.* 10 »

— Op. 81. Don Juan. *fantaisie brillante* 9 »

— Op. 77. Flûte enchantée. *fant. brillante* 9 »

LOUIS (N.). Op. 104. Trois fantaisies brillantes :

— N° 1. Joins tes petites mains..... 6 »
 — N° 2. Fais qu'il ne m'aime pas..... 6 »
 — N° 3. Belle à nous rendre fous..... 6 »
 — Op. 112. Divertissement sur un air de ballet de F. Burgmüller dans Giselle. 7 50

NEULAND (W.). Op. 17. Six grandes valse..... 5 »

— Marguerite, de Schubert..... 6 »

— Le Roi des aulnes, de Schubert..... 6 »

— Sur le Lac, de Schubert..... 5 »

PRINTemps (J.-J.). Trois Marches militaires, *chacune*..... 4 50

QUIDANT (A.). Op. 21. Mazeppa, étude-galop arrangée à 4 mains par Paul Bernard. 7 50

RÉDLER (G.). Op. 39. 2 fantaisies sur la Norma :

— N° 1. Fantaisie élégante..... 6 »
 — N° 2. Fantaisie militaire..... 6 »
 — Op. 46. Deux airs espagnols..... 6 »
 — Op. 93. La Ruche, collection de petits morceaux faciles de Weber, Bellini, Donizetti, en 6 livres, chacun..... 5 »

ROSELLEN (H.). Op. 34. La Rose de Péronne, *fant.* 9 »

— Op. 68. Othello..... *grande fantaisie* 10 »

— Op. 123. Matheline, de P. Henriot, *fantaisie facile*..... 7 50

RUMMEL. Les Brigands..... *fantaisie* 6 »

THALBERG (S.). Op. 12. Norma *grande fantaisie et variations*..... 12 »

WACHS (F.). Les Petits Concertants, 6 duos très-faciles :

— N° 1. La Circassienne..... 5 »
 — N° 2. Les Amours du Diable..... 4 »
 — N° 3. La Circassienne..... *marche* 4 »
 — N° 4. Emma..... 4 »
 — N° 5. La Chatte merveilleuse..... 4 »
 — N° 6. Le Père Gaillard..... 4 »

VAUNTROT. Herculaniun, airs de ballet :

— N° 1. Marche..... 5 »

— N° 2. Pas des Muses..... 6 »

WEBER. Op. 65. Invitation à la valse..... 7 50

VILBAG (R. de). Les Amours du Diable..... 10 »

— Le Maître de chapelle..... 10 »

— Le Médecin malgré lui..... 10 »

DUO POUR DEUX PIANOS

A HUIT MAINS

LE CORDEILLER. Ouverture du Médecin malgré lui, de Ch. Gounod..... 12 »

DUOS POUR DEUX PIANOS

A QUATRE MAINS

BRISSON (F.). Op. 41. Hymne triomphal..... 12 »

LACOMBE (L.). Op. 6. Grand duo sur Robin des bois..... 12 »

THALBERG (S.). Op. 12. Grand duo sur la Norma. 12 »

MORCEAUX A SIX MAINS

CROISEZ. Rondeau-valse..... *facile* 7 50

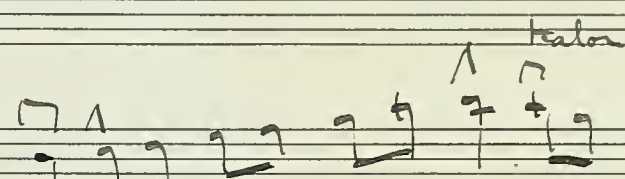
LE CORDEILLER. L'Archiduchesse..... *valse* 10 »

1^o les gammes - Do maj. Do min. et 0 en p a p !
(répète 1 fois la langue) et.

2^e lire par deux, par quatre, par huit.

3^e les intervalles - un long et deux et les deux en double cordes.

4^e la digramme en martèle (à la fin)

5^e la gamme à la fin et à l'air. 

6^e les
-

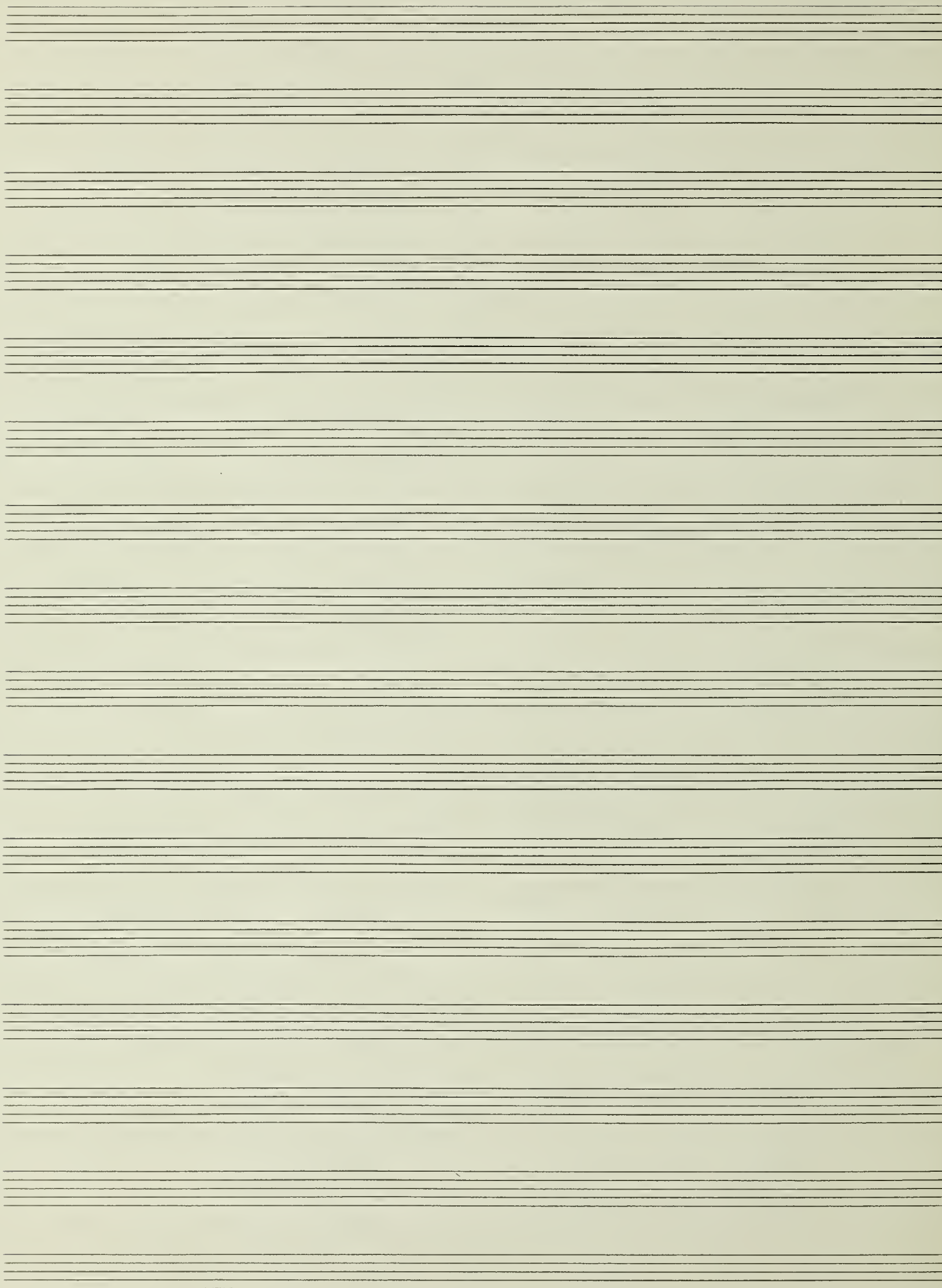
6^e  pointe

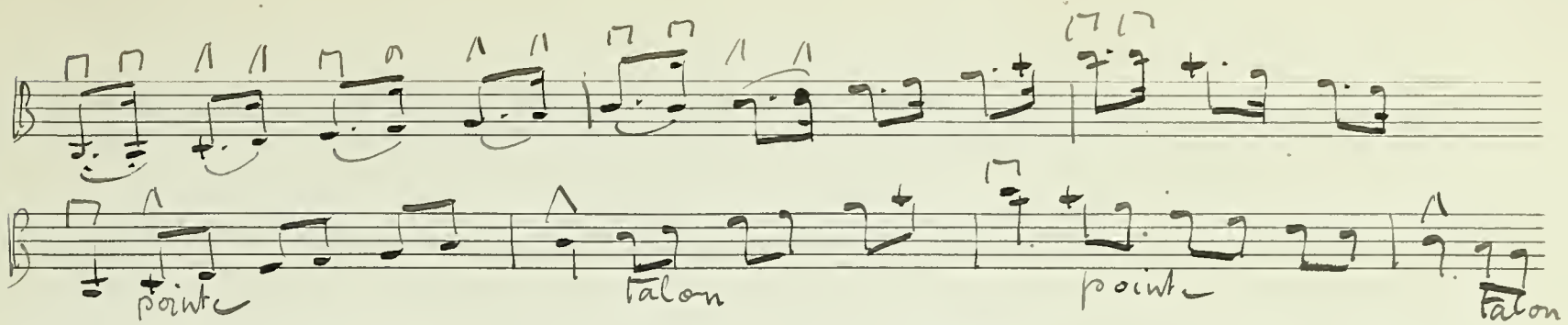
7^e  et la fin et la fin astérisque

8^e les gammes allongées du milieu à la fin

9^e la fin en martèle (à la fin)

10^e les gammes en croix et en forme ronde







Tout l'archet pour chaque note

1

Handwritten musical notation for exercise 1, measures 1-4. The notation is written on four staves (treble and bass clefs). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. The first measure has a bowing mark (a vertical line with a diagonal slash) above the first two notes. The second measure has a bowing mark above the first note. The third and fourth measures have bowing marks above the first and second notes respectively. The notes are quarter notes, and the key signature has one flat (B-flat).



2

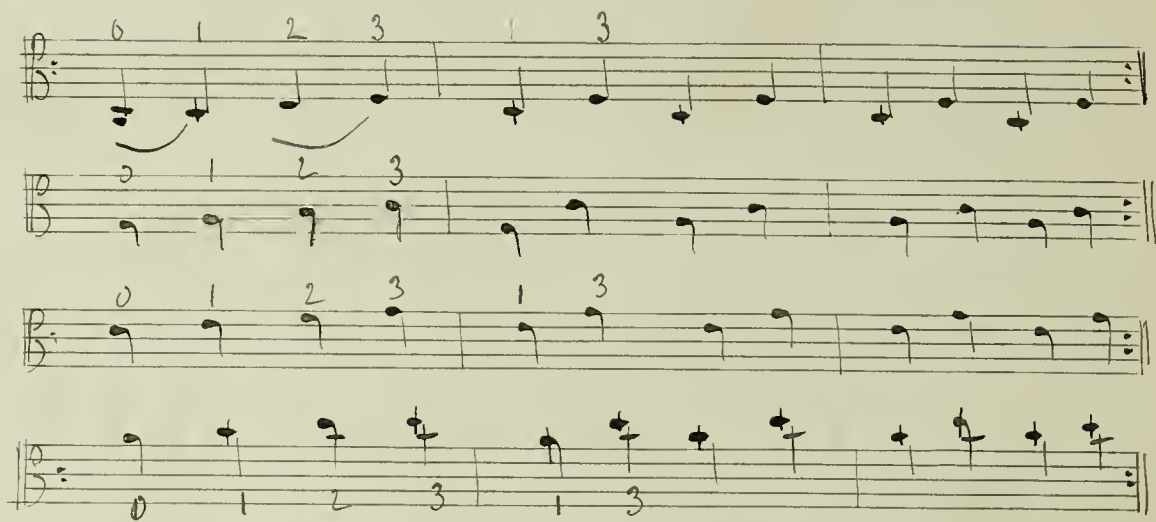
Handwritten musical notation for exercise 2, measures 1-4. The notation is written on four staves (treble and bass clefs). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-2 above the notes. The first measure has a bowing mark above the first two notes. The second measure has a bowing mark above the first note. The third and fourth measures have bowing marks above the first and second notes respectively. The notes are quarter notes, and the key signature has one flat (B-flat).



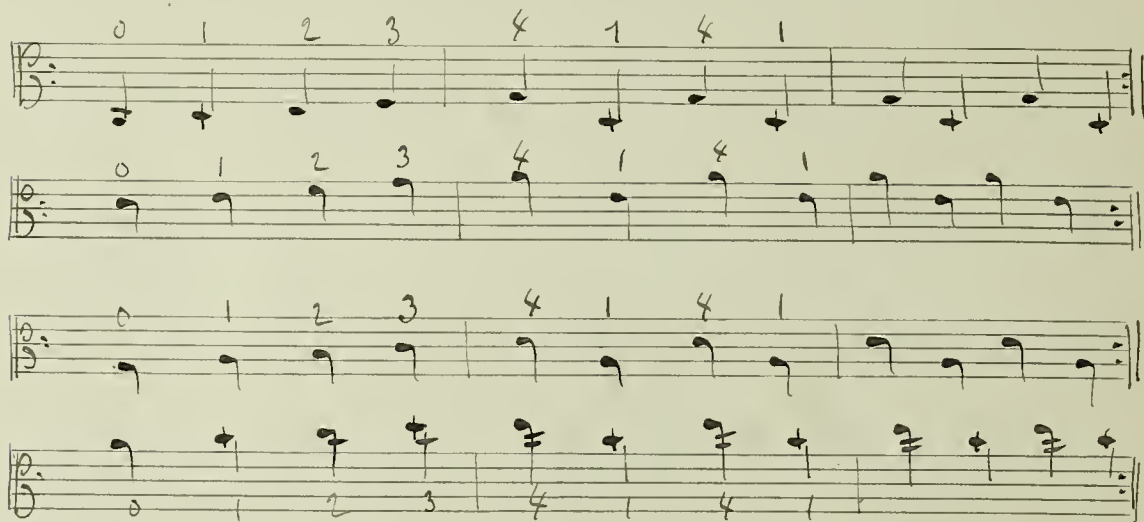
3

Handwritten musical notation for exercise 3, measures 1-4. The notation is written on four staves (treble and bass clefs). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-3 above the notes. The first measure has a bowing mark above the first two notes. The second measure has a bowing mark above the first note. The third and fourth measures have bowing marks above the first and second notes respectively. The notes are quarter notes, and the key signature has one flat (B-flat).

4



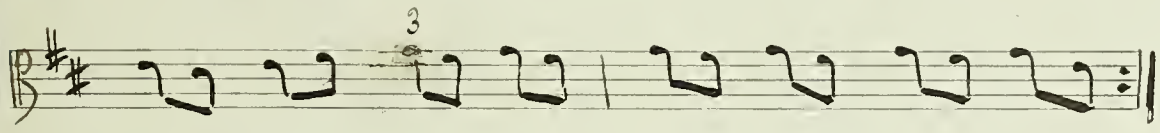
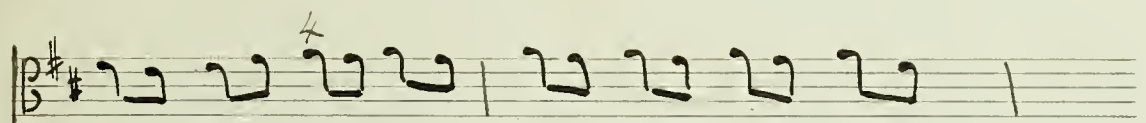
5



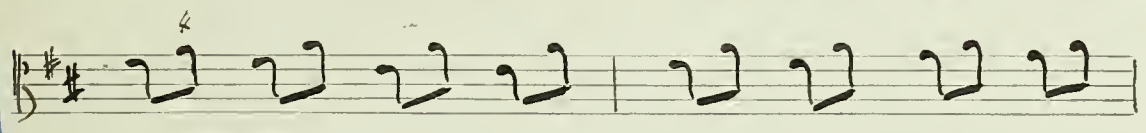
6



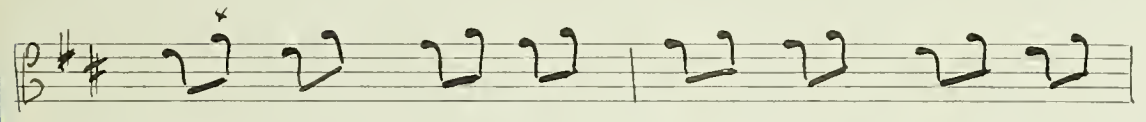
1



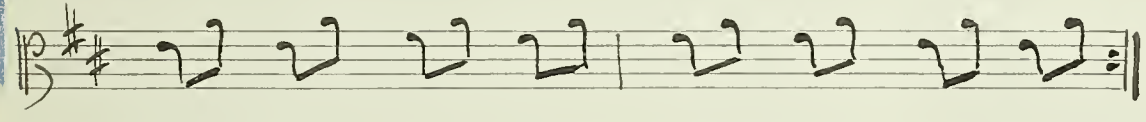
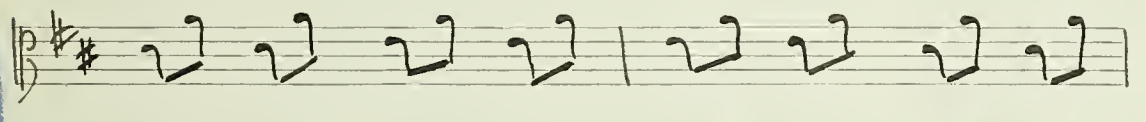
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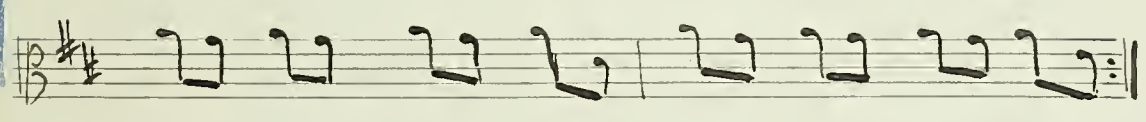
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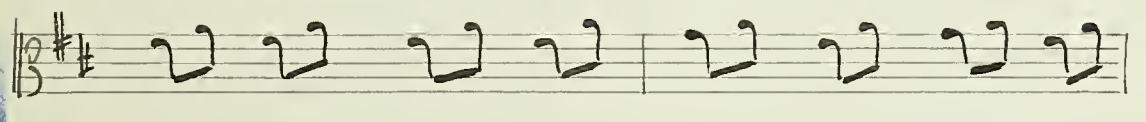
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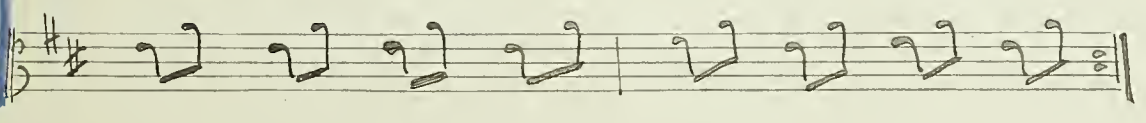
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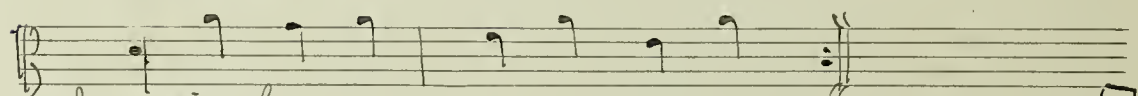
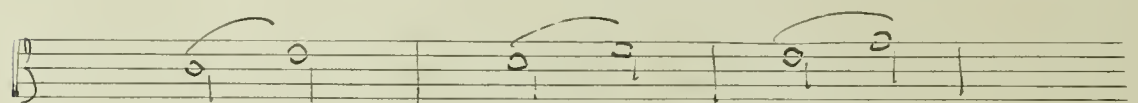
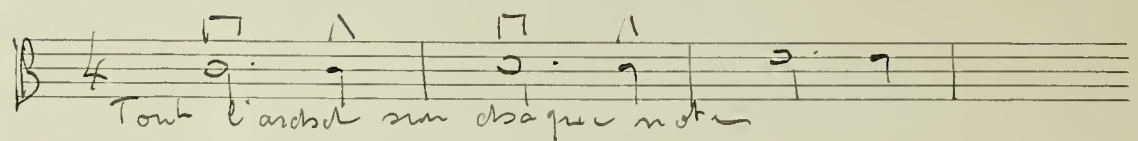
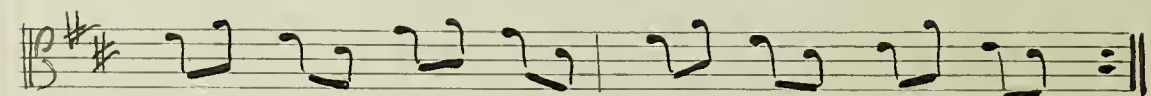
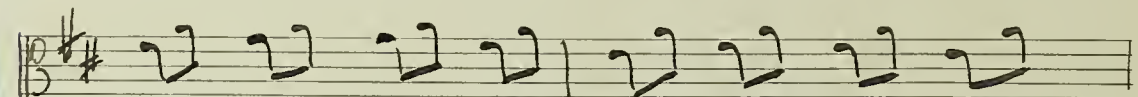
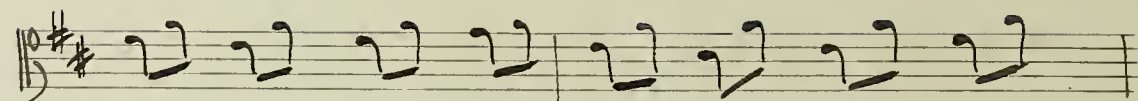


6



7





do	sol	si	la
do#	#	#	#
re	la	mi	si 1 ^e doigt
re#	#	fa	do
mi	si	#	# 2 ^e
fa	do	sol	si 3 ^e
#	#	#	#
sol	re	la	mi

Piacendo

