

50<sup>e</sup> MIN.

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# MÉTHODE PRATIQUE

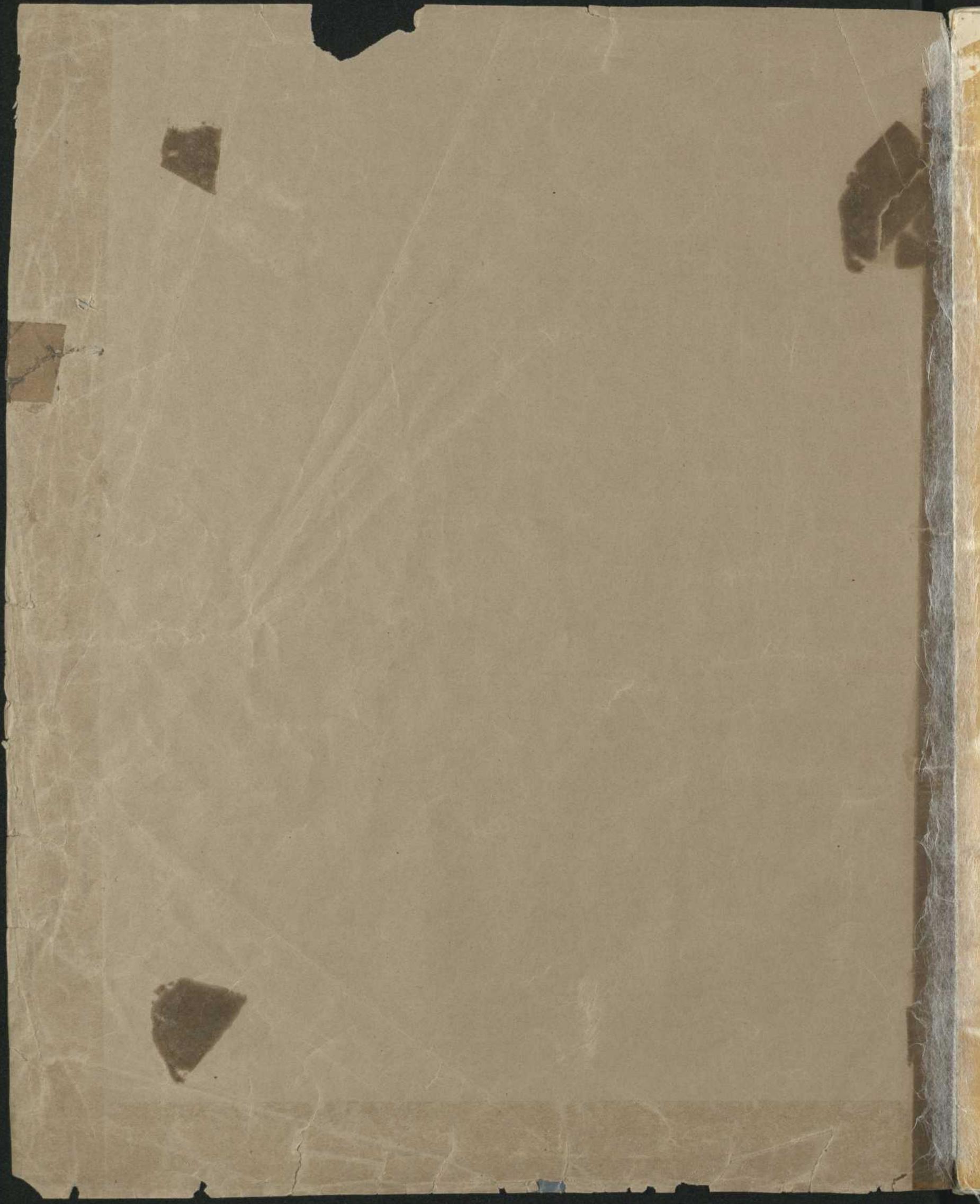
de

## PIANO

par

# G. LUDOVIC.

ED. ARCHAMBAULT  
PIANOS-ORGUES  
Musique  
312-314 STE.CATHERINE. EST.  
MONTRÉAL.



B.N.Q

36<sup>me</sup> Mille.

MÉTHODE PRATIQUE  
de  
PIANO  
par  
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OP. 25.

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Oscar Brandstetter, Leipzig.



# PREMIERS PRINCIPES DE LA MUSIQUE.

## PRIMEIROS PRINCIPIOS DE MUSICA.

Portée.

*Conhecimentos.*

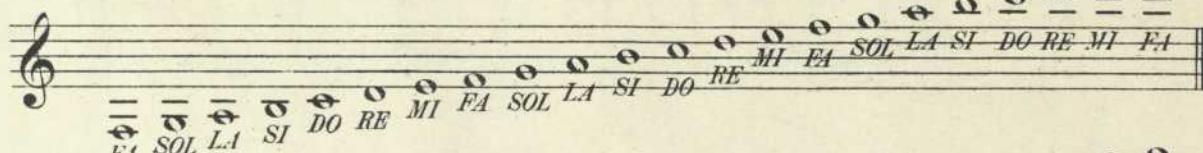
5 <sup>e</sup>	5 <sup>ta</sup>
4 <sup>e</sup>	4 <sup>ta</sup>
3 <sup>e</sup>	3 <sup>ga</sup>
2 <sup>e</sup>	2 <sup>da</sup>
1 <sup>re</sup> ligne	1 <sup>era</sup> linha



Positions des notes

à la Clé de SOL.

*Posição das notas na  
clave de SOL.*



Positions des notes  
à la Clé de FA.

*Posição das notas na  
clave de FA.*



Noms des valeurs  
des notes.

*Nomes dos valores das  
notas.*



### TABLEAU DE LA VALEUR COMPARATIVE DES NOTES.

Une Ronde vaut 2 Blanches.

*Uma semibreve vale  
duas minimas.*

Une Blanche vaut 2 Noires.

*Uma minima vale  
duas seminimas.*

Une Noire vaut 2 Croches.

*Uma seminima vale  
duas colcheas.*

Une Croche vaut

2 Doubles Croches.

*Uma colchea vale  
duas semicolcheas.*

Une Double Croche vaut  
2 Triples Croches.

*Uma semicolchea vale  
duas fusas.*

Une Triple Croche vaut

2 Quadruples Croches.

*Uma fusa vale  
duas semifusas.*

### TABOA DO VALOR COMPARATIVO DAS NOTAS.

Une Ronde vaut  
*Uma semibreve vale*

*2 Blanches,  
2 minimas*

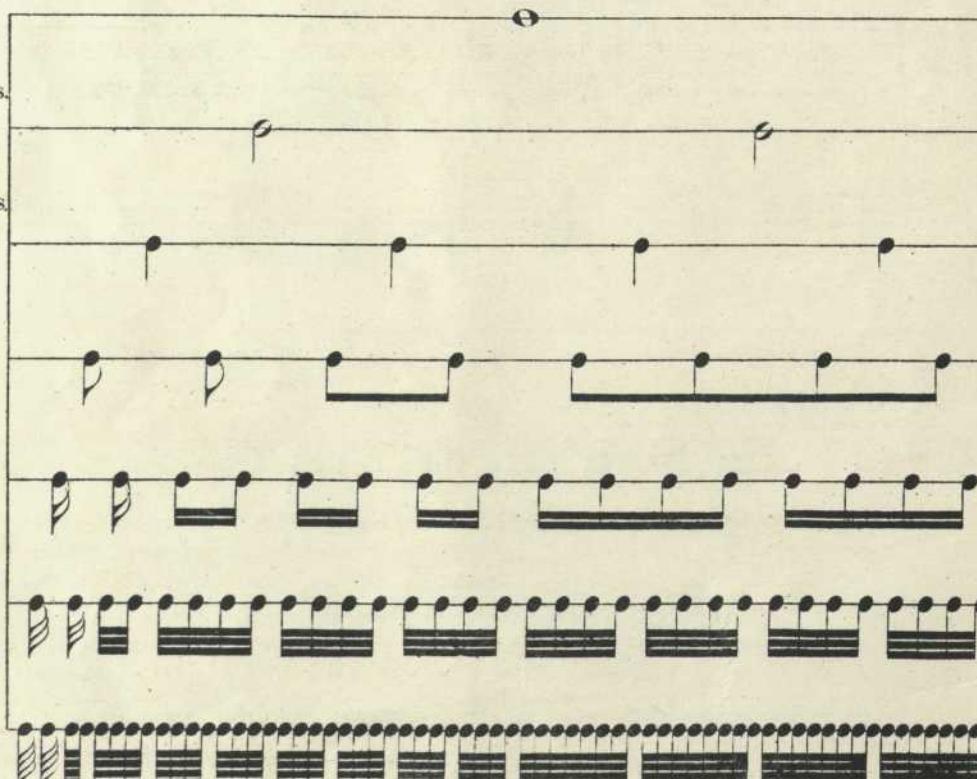
*ou 4 Noires,  
ou 4 seminimas*

*ou 8 Croches,  
ou 8 colcheas*

*ou 16 Doubles Croches,  
ou 16 semicolcheas*

*ou 32 Triples Croches,  
ou 32 fusas*

*ou 64 Quadruples Croches.  
ou 64 semifusas.*



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	Seconde. <i>Segunda.</i>	Tierce. <i>Terça.</i>	Quarte. <i>Quarta.</i>	Quinte. <i>Quinta.</i>	Sixte. <i>Sexta.</i>	Septième. <i>Septima.</i>	Octave. <i>Octava.</i>
Intervalle. <i>Intervallos.</i>							

	Pause. <i>Pausa.</i>	Demi-Pause. <i>Meia pausa.</i>	Soupir. <i>Suspiro.</i>	Demi-Soupir. <i>Meio suspiro.</i>	Quart de Soupir. <i>Quarto de suspiro.</i>	Demi Quart de Soupir. <i>Meio quarto de susp.</i>
Noms des silences. <i>Nomes das pausas.</i>						

	Ronde. <i>Semibreve.</i>	Blanche. <i>Minima.</i>	Noire. <i>Seminima.</i>	Croche. <i>Colchea.</i>	Double Croche. <i>Semicolchea.</i>	Triple Croche. <i>Fusa.</i>
Valeurs des différents silences. <i>Valores das diferentes pausas.</i>						

Notes suivies d'un point <i>Notas seguidas d'un ponto.</i>	Une Ronde pointée vaut 3 Blanches.	Uné Blanche pointée vaut 3 Noires.	Une Noire pointée vaut 3 Croches.	Une Croche pointée vaut 3 Doubles Croches.	Une Double Croche pointée vaut 3 Triples Croches.	Une Triple Croche pointée vaut 3 Quadruples Croch.
Valeurs des Notes suivies d'un point. <i>Valores das Notas seguidas d'un ponto.</i>	<i>Uma semibreve se- guida d'un ponto vale 3 minimas.</i>	<i>Uma minima se- guida d'un ponto vale 3 seminimas.</i>	<i>Uma seminima se- guida d'un ponto vale 3 colcheas.</i>	<i>Uma colchea segu- ida d'un ponto vale 3 semicolcheas.</i>	<i>Uma semicolchea seguida d'un pon- to vale 3 fusas.</i>	<i>Uma fusa seguda d'un ponto vale 3 semifusas.</i>

Sextelets et Triolets. <i>Sextas e terças.</i>						
Valeurs des Sextelets et Triolets. <i>Valores das Sextas e terças.</i>						

	Mesure à Quatre Temps. <i>Compasso a quatro tempos.</i>	Mesure à Trois Quatre. <i>Compasso a tres- quartos.</i>	Mesure à Trois-Huit. <i>Compasso a tres- octavas.</i>	Mesure à Deux-Quatre. <i>Compasso a dois- quartos.</i>	Mesure à Six-Huit. <i>Compasso a seis- octavas.</i>
Noms des mesures les plus usitées et manière de les marquer. <i>Nomes dos compas- sos mais usados e maneira de os marcar.</i>					
Valeurs dont chaque mesure se compose. <i>Valores de que se compõe cada compasso</i>					

## TERMES ITALIENS LES PLUS USITÉS.

INDIQUANT LES MOUVEMENTS. INDICANDO OS MOVIMENTOS.

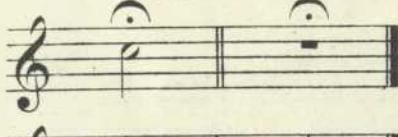
Largo	Largo.
Largo	Largo.
Lento	Lent.
Lento	Lent.
Larghetto	
<i>Menos rágido que largo</i>	Large, moins lent que Largo.
Adagio	
<i>Pausadamente</i>	Posément.
Sostenuto	
<i>Sustentado</i>	Soutenu.
Maestoso	
<i>Magestosamente</i>	Majestueusement.
Cantabile	
<i>Cantante</i>	Chantant.
Tempo di Minuetto	
<i>Tempo minuete</i>	Temps de menuet.
Tempo di Marcia	
<i>Tempo de marcha</i>	Temps de marche.
Andante	
<i>Andante</i>	Tranquille, sans trop de lenteur.
Andantino	
<i>Andantino</i>	Un peu moins lent que l'Andante.
Grazioso	
<i>Gracioso</i>	Gracieux.
Allegro	
<i>Allegro</i>	Gai, vif.
Allegretto	
<i>Alegre</i>	Joyeusement, pas trop vif.
Presto	
<i>Animado, presto</i>	Vif, animé.
Moderato	
<i>Moderado</i>	Modéré.

Point d'orgue.

Suspensão.

Renvoi.

Começar.



Barres

de Mesures.

Linhas

dos Compssos.

## Signes Accidentels.

Dièse ♯	Le Dièse hausse la note d'un demi-ton.
Bémol ♭	Le Bémol baisse la note d'un demi-ton.
Bécarre ♯	Le Pécarre remet la note dans son ton naturel.

## EXEMPLES.

Fa naturel. Fa dièse. Fa bécarre.  
Fa natural. Fa sostenido. Fa bequadro.

## EXPRESSÕES ITALIANAS AS MAIS USADAS.

INDIQUANT LES NUANCES, etc. INDICANDO AS NUANÇAS etc.

Pianissimo { ou **pp** Très-faiblement.Piano { **p** Faiblement.Dolce { **dol** Doux.Suave { **suave** Suave.Forte { **f** Fort.Fortissimo { **ff** Très-fort.Mezzo-forte { **mf** Demi-fort.Meio-forte { **meio-forte** Demi-fort.

Sforzando

Forçando subitamente { **sf** Forçant subitement.Crescendo { **cresc.** En augmentant peu à peu.Diminuendo { **dim.** En diminuant.Ritenuto { **rit.** En retenant.Relentando { **rall.** En ralentissant.A tempo { **tempo I.** Premier mouvement.Da Capo { **D.C.** Reprendre du commencement.Começar { **Começar** A octave.Octava { **8** A octave.Poco a poco { **poco a pouco** Peu à peu.Ad libitum { **ad lib.** A volonté.A vontade { **a vontade** A vontade.

Reprises.

Continuação.



## Sinaes Accidentaes.

Sustenido ♯ O sustenido sobe a nota d'um semiton.

Bemol ♭ O Bemol desce a nota d'um semiton.

Bequadro ♯ O Bequadro põe a nota no seu natural.

## EXEMPLES.

Si naturel. Si bémol. Si bécarre.  
Si natural. Si bemol. Si bequadro.

On emploie quelquefois le dièse et le bémol doubles.  
Le double dièse  $\sharp\sharp$  hausse la note d'un ton; le double  
bémol  $\flat\flat$  la baisse d'un ton.

Position des Dièses a la clé.

*Posição dos Sustenidos na clave.*

### MANIÈRE DE CONNAITRE LES NOTES SUR LE CLAVIER DU PIANO. *MANEIRA DE CONHECER AS NOTAS SOBRE O TECLADO DO PIANO.*

La note placée avant les deux touches noires s'appelle DO, toutes les notes placées de même sont des DO.

*A nota collocada antes de duas teclas pretas chama-se DO, todas as notas assim colocadas DO.*

La note placée entre les deux touches noires s'appelle RÉ.

*A nota collocada entre duas teclas pretas chama-se RÉ.*

La note placée après les deux touches noires s'appelle MI.

*A nota collocada depois duas teclas pretas chama-se MI.*

La note placée avant les trois touches noires s'appelle FA.

*A nota collocada antes de 3 teclas pretas chama-se FA.*

La note placée entre la 1<sup>e</sup> et la 2<sup>e</sup> des 3 touches noires s'appelle SOL.

*A nota collocada entre a 1<sup>ra</sup> e 2<sup>da</sup> das 3 teclas pretas chama-se SOL.*

La note placée entre la 2<sup>e</sup> et la 3<sup>e</sup> des 3 touches noires s'appelle LA.

*A nota collocada entre a 2<sup>da</sup> e 3<sup>ra</sup> das 3 teclas pretas chama-se LA.*

La note placée après les trois touches noires s'appelle SI.

*A nota collocada depois das 3 teclas pretas chama-se SI.*

Les notes surmontées du signe doivent être exécutées jusqu'à la fin de la chaîne une octave plus haut

Ex: Execution. Execução.

*As notas que são antecedidas do sinal devem ser executadas ao fim da continuação uma octava mais elevada*

Une ligne courbée sur plusieurs notes signifie qu'il faut jouer lié (legato)

*Uma linha curva sobre as notas quer dizer que se deve tocar unido (legato)*

Le contraire est le détaché (staccato) marqué par des petits traits . Il faut alors piquer les notes et les détacher. La liaison entre deux notes lie la seconde à la première et il ne faut pas répéter cette seconde note.

*O contrario é o separado (staccato) marcado por pequenos riscos. E preciso então pincar as notas e separá-las. A união entre duas notas une a 1<sup>ra</sup> á 2<sup>da</sup>, e não é preciso repetir esta segunda nota.*

## EXERCICES.

## EXERCICIOS.

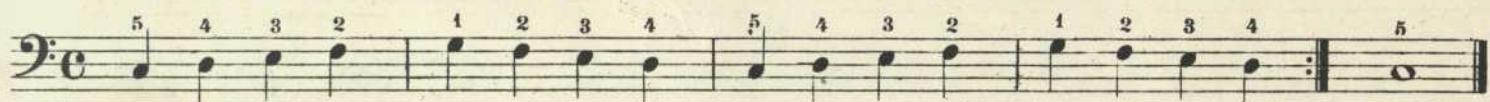
La main droite seule et très lentement. *A mão directa so e muito devagar.*

*Do Ré Mi Fa Sol Fa Mi Ré*



La main gauche seule. *A mão esquerda so.*

*Do Ré Mi Fa Sol Fa Mi Ré*



Les deux mains ensemble. *As duas mãos ao mesmo tempo.*



**1<sup>ère</sup> Récréation.**

**1<sup>era</sup> Recreacão.**

**Andante.** *Andante.*



**1<sup>ère</sup> Variation.** **1<sup>era</sup> Variaçao.**



2<sup>e</sup>me Variation. 2<sup>da</sup> Variaçao.Exercices.  
EXERCICIOS.

2<sup>ème</sup> Récréation.2<sup>da</sup> Recreacão.*Allegretto. Alegre.*

*dolce*

*RE*      *DO*

*RE*      *SI*      *DO*

## EXERCICES.

Il faut bien observer la mesure.

## EXERCICIOS.

*E preciso observar bem o compasso.*

Sheet music for Exercise 1, measures 1-5. Treble and bass staves in common time. The treble staff shows eighth-note patterns with fingerings: 1-2-3-4-5, 1, 1, 1, 1. The bass staff shows eighth-note patterns with fingerings: 5-4-3-2-1, 5, 5, 5, 5.

Sheet music for Exercise 1, measures 6-10. Treble and bass staves in common time. The treble staff shows eighth-note patterns with fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1. The bass staff shows eighth-note patterns with fingerings: 5, 5, 5, 5, 5.

Sheet music for Exercise 1, measures 11-15. Treble and bass staves in common time. The treble staff shows eighth-note patterns with fingerings: 5, 5, 5, 5, 5. The bass staff shows eighth-note patterns with fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.

## Exercice.

EXERCICIO.

Sheet music for Exercise 2, measures 1-5. Treble and bass staves in common time. The treble staff shows sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings: 1-3-2-4-3-5, 1-3-2-4-3-5, 1-3-2, 1-3-2. The bass staff shows sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings: 5-3-4-2-3-4, 5-3-4-2-3-4, 5-3-4, 5-3-4.

Sheet music for Exercise 2, measures 6-10. Treble and bass staves in common time. The treble staff shows sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings: 1-3-2, 1-3-2, 1-3-2, 1-3-2. The bass staff shows sixteenth-note patterns with fingerings: 5-3-4, 5-3-4, 5-3-4, 5-3-4.



3<sup>ème</sup> Récréation.

3<sup>ra</sup> Recreacão.

Mouvement de Marche. *Movimento de Marcha.*



## EXERCICES

pour rendre les doigts indépendants.

## EXERCICIOS

*para tornar os dedos livres.*Il faudra bien tenir les rondes sans les frapper. *E preciso sustentar as semibreves sem tocar.*

Sheet music for Exercise 1, featuring two staves of 88th note patterns. The top staff is in common time (C) and the bottom staff is in common time (C). The patterns involve sustained notes with sixteenth-note runs.

Sheet music for Exercise 2, featuring two staves of 88th note patterns. The top staff is in common time (C) and the bottom staff is in common time (C). The patterns involve sustained notes with sixteenth-note runs.

Sheet music for Exercise 3, featuring two staves of 88th note patterns. The top staff is in common time (C) and the bottom staff is in common time (C). The patterns involve sustained notes with sixteenth-note runs.

Sheet music for Exercise 4, featuring two staves of eighth-note patterns. The top staff is in common time (C) and the bottom staff is in common time (C). The patterns involve sustained notes with eighth-note runs.

Sheet music for Exercise 5, featuring two staves of eighth-note patterns. The top staff is in common time (C) and the bottom staff is in common time (C). The patterns involve sustained notes with eighth-note runs.

The image shows three staves of musical notation for piano, arranged vertically. Each staff begins with a measure containing a single note followed by a fermata. The first two staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the third staff is in 3/4 time (indicated by a '3'). The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, primarily in the treble clef, with some bass clef notes appearing in the lower octaves. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and measures 10 and 11 each begin with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

## EXERCICES en SOL MAJEUR.

Tous ces exercices doivent être très-liés. *Todos estos exercicios devem ser muito unidos.*

*EXERCICIOS  
em SOL MAIOR.*

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff (Treble) has a key signature of one sharp and consists of eight measures. The first four measures show eighth-note patterns with fingerings: 1-2-3-4, 1-2-3-4, 1-3-5-3, and 1-2-3-4. The next four measures show eighth-note patterns with fingerings: 2-3-4-5, 2-3-4-5, 2-3-4-5, and 1. The bottom staff (Bass) has a key signature of one sharp and consists of six measures. The first three measures show quarter notes with fingerings: 2, 5, and 2. The next three measures show quarter notes with fingerings: 2, 3, and 1.

A musical score page showing measures 5 through 10. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 5 starts with a dotted half note followed by an eighth-note pattern. Measure 6 begins with a dotted half note. Measure 7 starts with a dotted half note. Measure 8 starts with a dotted half note. Measure 9 starts with a dotted half note.



**4<sup>ème</sup> Récréation.**

**4<sup>ta</sup> Recreacão.**

**Mouvement de Valse. Movimento de Valsa.**



### Exercices en tierces.

*EXERCICIOS em terças.*

Legato.

Sheet music for piano, first exercise in Legato style. Treble and bass staves in common time. Fingerings: 3 4 5 4 over two measures; 3 2 1 2 over two measures; 3 4 5 4 over two measures.

Sheet music for piano, second exercise in Legato style. Treble and bass staves in common time. Fingerings: 3 4 5 3 over two measures; 3 4 5 3 over two measures; 3 4 5 3 over two measures; 3 4 5 3 over two measures.

Sheet music for piano, third exercise in Legato style. Treble and bass staves in common time. Fingerings: 3 4 5 4 3 over two measures; 3 4 5 4 3 over two measures; 3 4 5 4 3 over two measures; 3 4 5 4 3 over two measures.

Leçon à quatre mains.

Licão a quatro mãos.

**Andante.** *Andante.*

**SECONDO. SEGUNDO.**

The sheet music is divided into six measures. In each measure, the right hand (top staff) plays a series of eighth-note pairs with grace notes, while the left hand (bottom staff) provides harmonic support with sustained notes. The left hand's pattern changes slightly in each measure. Measure 1: Right hand eighth-note pairs (1,2), (3,4), (5,6); Left hand sustained notes. Measure 2: Right hand eighth-note pairs (1,2), (3,4), (5,6); Left hand sustained notes. Measure 3: Right hand eighth-note pairs (1,2), (3,4), (5,6); Left hand sustained notes. Measure 4: Right hand eighth-note pairs (1,2), (3,4), (5,6); Left hand sustained notes. Measure 5: Right hand eighth-note pairs (1,2), (3,4), (5,6); Left hand sustained notes. Measure 6: Right hand eighth-note pairs (1,2), (3,4), (5,6); Left hand sustained notes.

## Leçon à quatre mains.

## Lição a quatro mãos.

Andante. *Andante*PRIMO. *PRIMEIRO.*

8

8

8

8

8

8

8

EXERCICES  
en FA MAJEUR.

*EXERCICIOS*  
*em FA MAIOR.*

Sheet music for Exercise 1 in F major, measures 1-4. The music is in common time (C). The treble clef is G-clef, and the bass clef is F-clef. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: measure 1 (left hand) 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2; measure 2 (left hand) 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4. Measures 3-4 show chords: G major (G-B-D), C major (C-E-G), F major (F-A-C), and D major (D-F#-A).

Sheet music for Exercise 1 in F major, measures 5-8. The music continues in common time (C). The treble clef is G-clef, and the bass clef is F-clef. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: measure 5 (left hand) 4 3 5 3 5 4 2 3; measure 6 (left hand) 5 3 1 3 4 2 4 3. Measures 7-8 show chords: G major (G-B-D), C major (C-E-G), F major (F-A-C), and D major (D-F#-A).

Sheet music for Exercise 1 in F major, measures 9-12. The music continues in common time (C). The treble clef is G-clef, and the bass clef is F-clef. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: measure 9 (left hand) 4 3 5 3 5 4 2 5; measure 10 (left hand) 5 3 1 3 4 2 4 1. Measures 11-12 show chords: G major (G-B-D), C major (C-E-G), F major (F-A-C), and D major (D-F#-A).

Sheet music for Exercise 2 in F major, measures 1-4. The music is in common time (C). The treble clef is G-clef, and the bass clef is F-clef. Measures 1-2 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes. Measures 3-4 show sixteenth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes.

Sheet music for Exercise 2 in F major, measures 5-8. The music continues in common time (C). The treble clef is G-clef, and the bass clef is F-clef. Measures 5-6 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes. Measures 7-8 show sixteenth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes.

**5<sup>ème</sup> Récréation.**

BARCAROLLE.

Le point augmente la note de la moitié de sa valeur. *O ponto aumenta a nota de metade do seu valor.*

**Andante.** *Andante.*

The musical score is composed of five staves of music for piano, arranged in two systems. The first system starts with a treble clef and a bass clef, followed by a key signature of one sharp (F# major or G minor), and a time signature of 6/8. The second system begins with a treble clef and a bass clef, followed by a key signature of one sharp (F# major or G minor), and a time signature of 2/4. The music features various note heads with numerical markings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) indicating note values and dynamics (e.g., p). The score concludes with a 'crescendo' instruction.

**5<sup>ta</sup> Recreacão.**

BARCAROLLA.

6<sup>ème</sup> Récréation.

CARNAVAL DE VENISE.

6<sup>ta</sup> Recreacão.

CARNAVAL DE VENEZA.

*Allegretto. Allegre.*

The musical score is composed of five staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Bass) and piano. The key signature is G major, and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo is Allegretto. The vocal parts are in soprano and bass clef, respectively. The piano part is in bass clef. The music consists of five systems of music, each starting with a repeat sign and a bass note. The vocal parts sing eighth-note chords or single notes with grace notes. The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and sixteenth-note patterns.

EXERCICES  
en RÉ MAJEUR.

*EXERCICIOS*  
*em RE MAIOR.*



7<sup>ème</sup> Récréation.7<sup>ma</sup> Recreacão.*Moderato. Moderado.*

The music is in 3/8 time, key of G major (two sharps). The notation uses vertical grouping lines and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) above the notes. The piano bass part is present in the bottom staff.

8<sup>ème</sup> Récréation.

MENUET.

*Allegro. Allegro.*8<sup>va</sup> Recreacão.

MINUETE.

HAYDN.

The musical score for Haydn's 8th Recréation (Menuet) is presented in five staves. The top staff shows the Soprano and Bass parts, while the bottom staff shows the Piano part. The music is in common time throughout. Key changes occur frequently, indicated by changes in clef and key signature. The vocal parts feature lyrics in both French and Portuguese. Performance instructions such as '3' over notes and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte), 'p' (piano), and 's' (staccato) are included. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

## 9<sup>ème</sup> Récréation.

## AIR DE DANSE.

### **Allegro moderato.** *Allegro e Moderato.*

9<sup>na</sup> Recreacão.

MELODIA DE DANÇA.

GRETRY.

The image shows a musical score for piano, consisting of five staves of music. The top staff is in 2/4 time, G major, with a dynamic marking of *p*. The second staff is in 2/4 time, A major. The third staff is in 2/4 time, B major. The fourth staff is in 2/4 time, C major. The bottom staff is in 2/4 time, D major. The music includes various note heads with numerical subscripts (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and slurs, indicating specific fingerings or performance techniques. The score is written on a standard five-line staff system.

10<sup>ème</sup> Récréation.10<sup>ma</sup> Recreacão.**Andante.** *Andante.*

BEETHOVEN.



## Leçon à quatre mains.

MARCHE.

## Liçao a quatro mãos.

MARCHA

SECONDO. SEGUNDO.

**Allegro moderato.** *Allegro e Moderado.*

**Allegro moderato. *Allegro e Moderado.***

MUSIC STAFF 1 (Top): Bass clef, 2 sharps, common time. Measures 1-4 show chords in pairs. Measure 5: Chords in pairs.

MUSIC STAFF 2 (Bottom): Bass clef, 2 sharps, common time. Measures 1-4 show eighth notes. Measure 5: Eighth notes.

MUSIC STAFF 3 (Top): Bass clef, 2 sharps, common time. Measures 1-4 show chords in pairs. Measure 5: Chords in pairs.

MUSIC STAFF 4 (Bottom): Bass clef, 2 sharps, common time. Measures 1-4 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 5: Eighth notes.

MUSIC STAFF 5 (Top): Bass clef, 2 sharps, common time. Measures 1-4 show chords in pairs. Measure 5: Chords in pairs.

MUSIC STAFF 6 (Bottom): Bass clef, 2 sharps, common time. Measures 1-4 show eighth notes. Measure 5: Eighth notes.

## Leçon à quatre mains.

MARCHE.

PRIMO. PRIMEIRO.

**Allegro moderato.** *Allegro e Moderado,*

Lição a quatro mãos.

MARCHA.

The musical score consists of five systems of two staves each. The top staff (Primo) is in common time with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff (Primeiro) is also in common time with a key signature of one sharp. Measure 1: Top staff has a dynamic 'p'. Bottom staff has a bass line of eighth notes. Measure 2: Top staff has a bass line of eighth notes. Bottom staff has a bass line of eighth notes. Measure 3: Top staff has a bass line of eighth notes. Bottom staff has a bass line of eighth notes. Measure 4: Top staff has a bass line of eighth notes. Bottom staff has a bass line of eighth notes. Measure 5: Top staff has a bass line of eighth notes. Bottom staff has a bass line of eighth notes.

11<sup>ème</sup> Récréation.

MARCHE TURQUE.

*Allegro. Allegro.*11<sup>ma</sup> Recreacão.

MARCHA TURCA.

MOZART.

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for piano, arranged in two systems. The first system starts with a treble clef and a bass clef, both in 2/4 time. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The second system continues with the same clefs and time signature. The music is labeled 'Allegro. Allegro.' and includes dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'cresc.' (crescendo). Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as '3 2 1' and '4 3 2 1'. The piano part features a variety of chords and rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note and sixteenth-note figures. The bass line provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chordal patterns.

12<sup>ème</sup> Récréation.

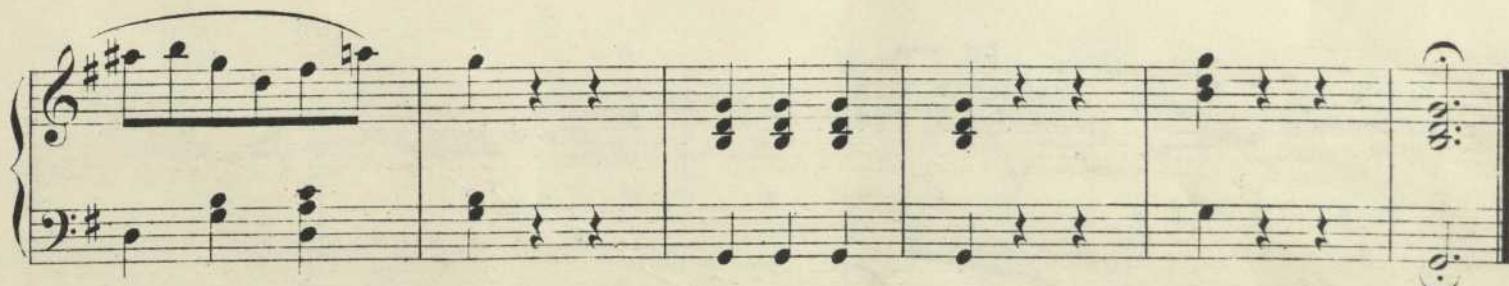
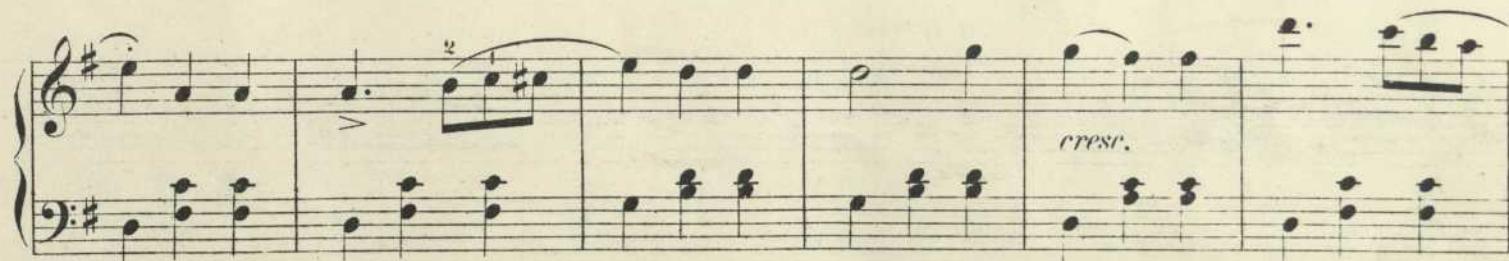
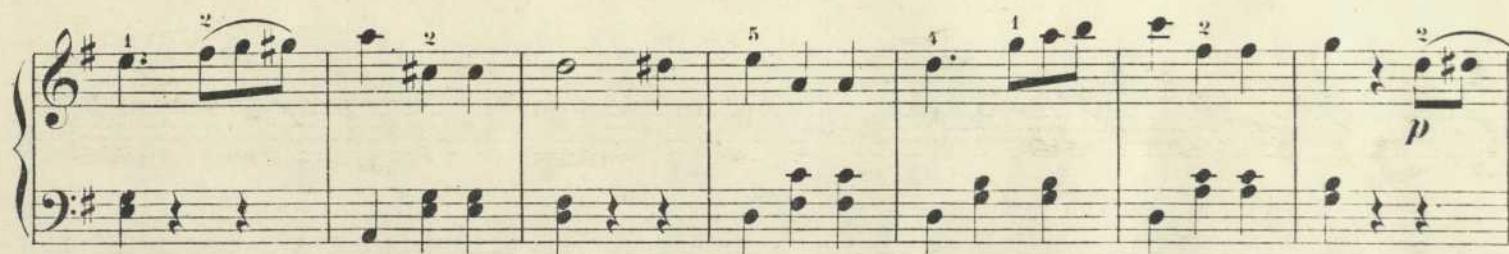
VALSE.

Con grazia. Com graça.

12<sup>ma</sup> Recreacão.

VALSA.

FR. SCHUBERT.



13<sup>ème</sup> Récréation.

ROMEO ET JULIETTE.

**Allegro moderato.**, *Allegro Moderado.*13<sup>ro</sup> Recreacão.

ROMEO E JULIA.

BELLINI.

*dolce*

*a tempo*

*rall.*

14<sup>ème</sup> Récréation.

ALLELUIA DU MESSIE.

*Allegro moderato. Allegro e moderado.*14<sup>to</sup> Recreacão.

ALLELUIA DO MESSIAS.

HAENDEL.

The musical score consists of five staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The piano part is on the left, with the right hand playing the treble clef line and the left hand playing the bass clef line. The vocal parts are on the right. The music is in common time, with various dynamics and articulations. The first four staves are in common time, while the fifth staff begins with a 4/4 time signature. The vocal parts enter at different times, with the Alto entering first and the Soprano joining later. The piano part provides harmonic support throughout. The score is written in a clear, legible hand, with some numbers above the notes indicating specific measures or counts.

15<sup>ème</sup> Récréation.

CELEBRE ROMANCE DE JOCONDE.

15<sup>to</sup> Recreacão.

CELEBRE ROMANCE DE JOCONDE.

Andantino.

NICOLO.

The sheet music contains six staves of musical notation. The first two staves are in common time (indicated by 'C'). The third staff begins with a quarter note followed by a half note, suggesting a change in time signature. The fourth staff starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. The fifth staff begins with a quarter note followed by a half note. The sixth staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note. The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth note patterns, with some notes having numerical or fraction-like markings above them. The Treble staff has a dynamic marking 'p' at the beginning. The Bass staff has a dynamic marking 'cresc.' in the middle section. The music is for two staves: Treble and Bass.

16<sup>e</sup>me Récréation.

AIR DE MATHILDE DE SABRAN.

16<sup>to</sup> Recreacão.

MELODIA DE MATHILDE DE SABRAN.

*Allegro. Allegro.*

ROSSINI.



17<sup>ème</sup> Récréation.

LE BOUFFE ET LE TAILLEUR.

17<sup>mo</sup> Recreacão

O BUFFO E O ALFALATE.

**Maestoso.** *Magestoso.*

GAVEAUX.

The musical score is composed of six staves of music. The top staff is for Soprano, the bottom staff is for Bass, and the middle four staves are for the Piano. The music is in common time. Various dynamics are indicated, such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *dim.* (diminuendo). Fingerings are also present above the notes. The piano part features harmonic chords and rhythmic patterns that support the vocal parts.

## Exercices.

EXERCICIOS.

Sempre legato.

The page contains six staves of musical notation for piano, arranged in two columns of three staves each. The notation consists of two staves per row: a treble clef staff above a bass clef staff. The first staff in each row is preceded by the instruction "Sempre legato.". The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are indicated above the notes. Dynamic markings like accents and slurs are also present.

A musical score for piano featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves consist of eight measures. The music is in common time. Fingerings are provided for each note in both staves.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The score consists of two measures of music. Measure 11 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 12 begins with a forte dynamic. The music is written in common time.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves use a common time signature. The music consists of two measures. In the first measure, the treble staff has six eighth notes with accidentals (one sharp, one double sharp, one sharp, one double sharp, one sharp, one double sharp) and the bass staff has six eighth notes with accidentals (one sharp, one double sharp, one sharp, one double sharp, one sharp, one double sharp). In the second measure, the treble staff has six eighth notes with accidentals (one sharp, one double sharp, one sharp, one double sharp, one sharp, one double sharp) and the bass staff has six eighth notes with accidentals (one sharp, one double sharp, one sharp, one double sharp, one sharp, one double sharp).

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Measure 11 starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 12 begins with a quarter note. Both measures feature dynamic markings such as 'f' (fortissimo) and 'p' (pianissimo). The score is on a five-line staff.

A musical score page showing two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves feature sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 11 consists of six groups of four sixteenth notes each, followed by a measure rest. Measure 12 begins with a single sixteenth note, followed by a group of four sixteenth notes, another measure rest, and concludes with a final group of four sixteenth notes.

The image shows five staves of musical notation for piano. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom three are in bass clef. The first staff consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns. The second staff has measure numbers 1, 3, and 5 above the notes. The third staff consists of six measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The fourth staff has measure numbers 1, 3, and 5 above the notes. The fifth staff consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns. Measure numbers 1, 3, and 5 are placed above the notes in the first and fourth staves.

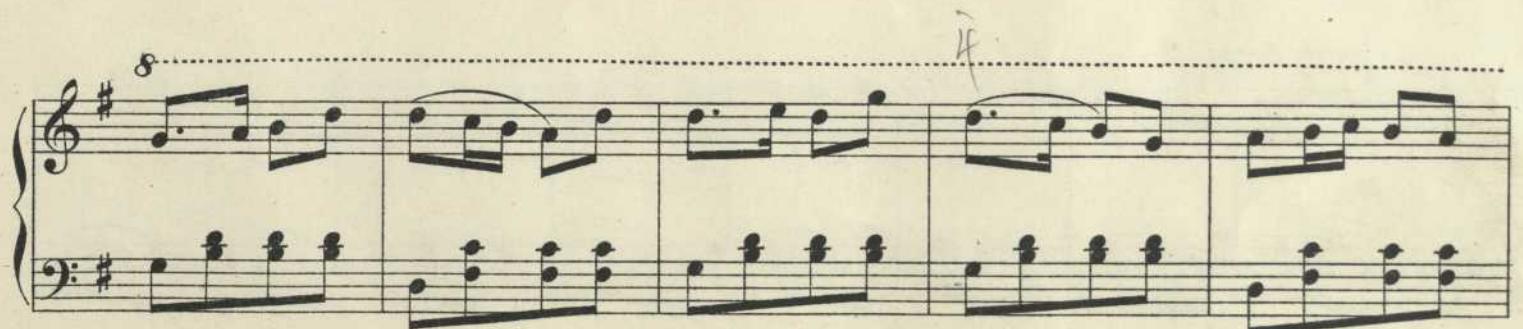
## Vive la Canadienne.

## AIR NATIONAL.

### **Allegro moderato.**

Sheet music for piano, four staves:

- Staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time. Dynamics: *f*, *p*. Measures 1-2.
- Staff 2: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time. Measures 1-2.
- Staff 3: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 3/4 time. Measure 1: *a tempo*, *f*.
- Staff 4: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 3/4 time. Measures 1-2.
- Staff 5: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time. Measures 1-2.
- Staff 6: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time. Measures 1-2.
- Staff 7: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time. Measures 1-2.
- Staff 8: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time. Measures 1-2.

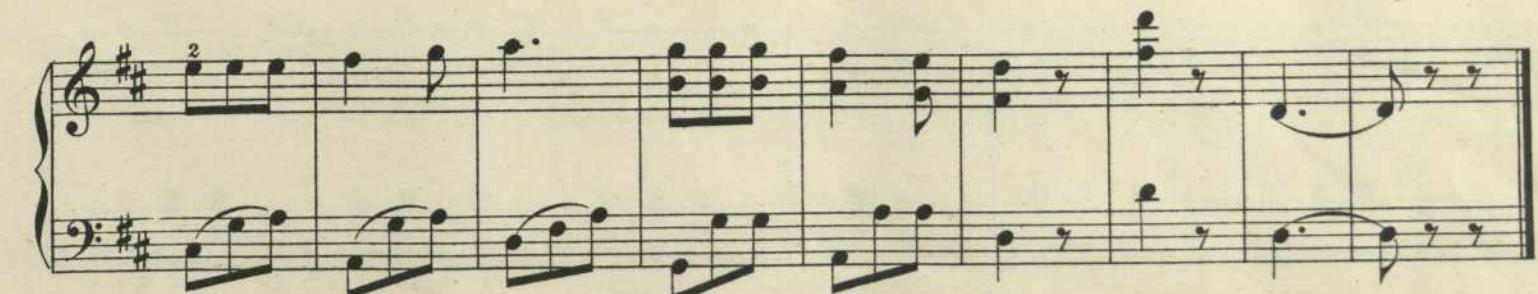


# Un Canadien errant.

AIR NATIONAL.

Andante.

The musical score consists of four staves of music for piano or harp. The first two staves are in common time (indicated by '8') and the last two are in 6/8 time. The key signature is A major (two sharps). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns with various dynamics like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The third staff begins with the instruction 'Con tristezza.'



## A LA CLAIRE FONTAINE.

chant national favori.

### Allegretto.

The image shows four staves of musical notation for piano, arranged vertically. The top staff is labeled "PIANO." and "Allegretto." The first staff consists of two systems of music. The first system starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature. It features a dynamic marking "f" and includes fingerings such as 1, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, and 1. The second system continues with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature, with a dynamic marking "f". The second staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature, with a dynamic marking "p". It includes fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 1, 3, and 1. The third staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature, with a dynamic marking "f". The fourth staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature.



Musical score for piano, two staves. Staff 1 (treble clef) has eighth-note chords. Staff 2 (bass clef) has eighth-note patterns. Measure 6: Treble: eighth-note chords. Bass: eighth-note pattern. Measure 7: Treble: eighth-note chords. Bass: eighth-note pattern. Measure 8: Treble: eighth-note chords. Bass: eighth-note pattern. Measure 9: Treble: eighth-note chords. Bass: eighth-note pattern. Measure 10: Treble: eighth-note chords. Bass: eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *p* (measures 6-7), *f ben marcato* (measures 8-10).

Musical score for piano, two staves. Staff 1 (treble clef) has eighth-note chords. Staff 2 (bass clef) has eighth-note patterns. Measure 11: Treble: eighth-note chords. Bass: eighth-note pattern. Measure 12: Treble: eighth-note chords. Bass: eighth-note pattern. Measure 13: Treble: eighth-note chords. Bass: eighth-note pattern. Measure 14: Treble: eighth-note chords. Bass: eighth-note pattern. Measure 15: Treble: eighth-note chords. Bass: eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *f* (measures 13-15).

Musical score for piano, two staves. Staff 1 (treble clef) has eighth-note patterns. Staff 2 (bass clef) has eighth-note chords. Measure 16: Treble: eighth-note pairs. Bass: eighth-note chords. Measure 17: Treble: eighth-note pairs. Bass: eighth-note chords. Measure 18: Treble: eighth-note pairs. Bass: eighth-note chords. Measure 19: Treble: eighth-note pairs. Bass: eighth-note chords. Measure 20: Treble: eighth-note pairs. Bass: eighth-note chords.

Musical score for piano, two staves. Staff 1 (treble clef) has eighth-note patterns. Staff 2 (bass clef) has eighth-note chords. Measure 21: Treble: eighth-note pairs. Bass: eighth-note chords. Measure 22: Treble: eighth-note pairs. Bass: eighth-note chords. Measure 23: Treble: eighth-note pairs. Bass: eighth-note chords. Measure 24: Treble: eighth-note pairs. Bass: eighth-note chords. Measure 25: Treble: eighth-note pairs. Bass: eighth-note chords. Dynamics: *rall.* (measures 21-22), *p* (measures 23-25).

## Home! Sweet home!

Air populaire Anglais.

Andante.

Streabbog, L. Chefs d'Oeuvre, 4<sup>e</sup> Coll. N° II.

The musical score consists of four staves of music for piano, arranged in two systems of two staves each. The top system starts with a dynamic marking 'p' (piano). The music is in common time (indicated by '2'). The melody is primarily in the upper staff, while the lower staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The bottom system continues the pattern, maintaining the same key signature and time signature. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The style is characteristic of a traditional English folk song arrangement for piano.

## Variation.

A musical score for piano, featuring five staves of music. The first four staves are in common time, while the fifth staff begins with a common time signature and ends with a 3/4 time signature. The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The first staff includes dynamic markings *dolce* and *p*. The bass line consists primarily of quarter notes and eighth notes. The overall style is a variation on a theme, indicated by the title at the top.

## Leçon à quatre mains.

## Lição a quatro mãos.

SECONDO. SEGUNDO.

**Mouvement de Valse.** *Movimento de Valsa.*

## Leçon à quatre mains.

## Lição a quatro mãos.

PRIMO. PRIMEIRO.

Mouvement de Valse. Movimento de Valsa.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for two hands. The top section, labeled 'PRIMO', contains five staves of music for the right hand, with measures numbered 1 through 5 above the notes. The bottom section, labeled 'SEGUNDO', contains three staves of music for the left hand. The music is in 3/4 time and features a mix of treble and bass clefs. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *cresc.* (crescendo). Measure numbers 1 through 5 are placed above the notes in the PRIMO section, and measure numbers 3 and 4 are placed below the notes in the SEGUNDO section.

## EXERCICES

en SIXTES et en OCTAVES.

Le poignet doit agir sans que le bras se lève ni se baisse. *O pulso deve operar sem que o braço se lerante nem baixe.*

## EXERCICIO

em SEXTAS e OCTAVAS.

## GAMME CHROMATIQUE.

## ESCALA CHROMATICA.



EXERCICES  
pour apprendre à passer le pouce.

EXERCICIOS  
para aprender a passar o dedo polegar.



*ben legato*  
En UT. Em UT.

ARPÈGES  
les plus usités.

ARPEJOS  
os mais usados.



En *LA.* *Em LA.*

En *FA.* *Em FA.*

## NOTES REPÉTÉES.

## NOTAS REPETIDAS.

## TRILLES.

## TRINADOS.

## EXERCICES

pour apprendre à croiser les mains.

## EXERCICIOS

para aprender a cruzar as mãos.

**Allegro.** *Allegro.*

Sheet music for 'Allegro' exercise in common time (C). The treble and bass staves show eighth-note patterns with hand crossing. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are indicated above the notes.

Sheet music for 'Allegro' exercise continuation in common time (C). The treble and bass staves show eighth-note patterns with hand crossing. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are indicated above the notes.

**Andante.** *Andante.*

Sheet music for 'Andante' exercise in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The treble and bass staves show sixteenth-note patterns with hand crossing. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are indicated above the notes.

Sheet music for 'Andante' exercise continuation in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The treble and bass staves show sixteenth-note patterns with hand crossing. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are indicated above the notes.

**Allegro moderato.** *Alegre e moderado.*

Sheet music for 'Allegro moderato' exercise in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The treble and bass staves show sixteenth-note patterns with hand crossing. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are indicated above the notes, and 'm.d.' (mezzo-dolce) dynamics are shown above the notes.

## GAMMES MAJEURES.

## *ESCALAS MAYORES.*

*DO* majeur. *DO maior.*

Lento.

(\*)

### **Lento.**

*SOL* majeur. *SOL* *maior.*

The image shows a page of sheet music for 'Dido's Lament' from Purcell's 'Dido and Aeneas'. The music is in common time and consists of two staves. The top staff is for the treble voice and the bottom staff is for the basso continuo. Measure 5 begins with a series of eighth-note chords. Measure 6 starts with a bassoon line. Measure 7 concludes with a final chord. The vocal line ends with a fermata over the final note.

*RE* majeur. *RE maior.*

### *LA majeur. LA maior.*

This image shows the right-hand piano part for measures 5 through 10. The music is in E major, 2/4 time, and consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 5 starts with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 6-7 show a continuation of this pattern with some variations. Measure 8 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 9 features a melodic line primarily composed of eighth notes. Measure 10 concludes the section with a final melodic phrase.

\* Les élèves qui ont la main assez grande peuvent faire les basses à l'octava de tous les passages en accords.

*Os discípulos que tem a mão bastante grande podem fazer as baches a octava de todas as passagens em acordos.*

*MI majeur. MI major.*

Musical score for MI major (G major). The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music features eighth-note patterns with fingerings such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 1-3. The piece concludes with a half note followed by a fermata over a G chord.

*SI majeur (ou DO b majeur.) SI major (ou DO b major.)*

Musical score for SI major (G major) or DO b major. The staves and key signature remain the same as the previous section. The music continues with eighth-note patterns and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-3-4, 1-3-5). The piece ends with a half note followed by a fermata over a G chord.

*FA majeur. FA major.*

Musical score for FA major. The staves and key signature remain the same. The music continues with eighth-note patterns and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-3-4, 1-3-5). The piece ends with a half note followed by a fermata over a G chord.

*SI b majeur. SI b major.*

Musical score for SI b major (F major). The staves and key signature remain the same. The music continues with eighth-note patterns and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-3-4, 1-3-5). The piece ends with a half note followed by a fermata over a G chord.

*MI b majeur. MI b major.*

Musical score for MI b major (E major). The staves and key signature remain the same. The music continues with eighth-note patterns and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-3-4, 1-3-5). The piece ends with a half note followed by a fermata over a G chord.

*LA b majeur. LA b maior.*

*RÉ b majeur (ou DO # majeur.)* *RE b maior (ou DO # maior.)*

*SOL b majeur (ou FA # majeur.)* *SOL b maior (ou FA # maior.)*

GAMMES MINEURES.

ESCALAS MENORES.

*LA mineur. LA menor.*

*MI mineur. MI menor.*

A musical score for piano in Si minor (three sharps). The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system starts with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by a series of eighth-note chords. The second system begins with a bass note followed by a treble note. Measure numbers 1 through 8 are indicated above the notes.

*DO # mineur. DO # menor.*

A musical score for piano, consisting of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one sharp, indicating G major. The music is written in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The notes are primarily eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as '3' over a note in the first measure and '2 3 1' over a group of notes in the second measure. Measure numbers 1 through 8 are visible above the staves. The score concludes with a final cadence.

The image shows a musical score for RE mineur (RE minor). The title "RÉ mineur. RE menor." is at the top left. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one sharp. The music is in common time. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: in the first measure, the first note has a '1' and the second has a '4'; the third note has a '1' and the fourth has a '4'; the fifth note has a '5'. In the second measure, the first note has a '1' and the second has a '4'; the third note has a '3' and the fourth has a '1'; the fifth note has a '1' and the sixth has a '4'; the seventh note has a '3'. In the third measure, the first note has a '1' and the second has a '4'; the third note has a '3' and the fourth has a '1'; the fifth note has a '1' and the sixth has a '4'. Measure numbers 1 through 5 are written above the notes. Measures 6 and 7 are indicated by a double bar line. The right side of the page shows the continuation of the music with a repeat sign and a bass clef.

*SOL mineur. SOL menor.*
*DO mineur. DO menor.*
*FA mineur. FA menor.*
*SI b mineur (ou LA # mineur.) SI b menor (ou LA # menor.)*
*MI b mineur (ou RE # mineur.) MI b menor (ou RE # menor.)*

GAMMES EN TIERCES DANS LES TONS LES PLUS USITÉS. ESCALAS EM TERÇAS, TONS MAIS USADOS.

*Em Ut maior.*

*En Ut maior.*

*Em Sol maior.*

*En Sol maior.*

*En Re' maior.*

*Re maior.*

*En La maior.*

*La maior.*

*Fa maior.*

*En Fa maior.*

*Si bemol maior.*

*En Si ♭ maior.*

*Mi bemol maior.*

*En Mi ♭ maior.*

## Six petites Etudes.

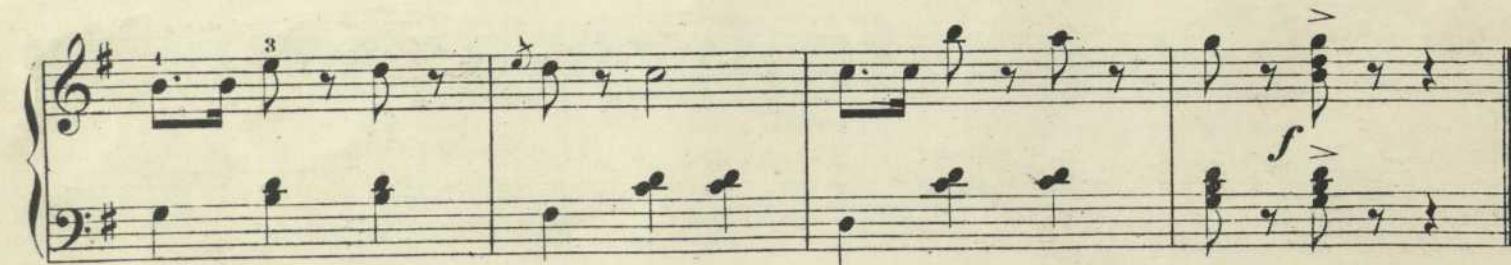
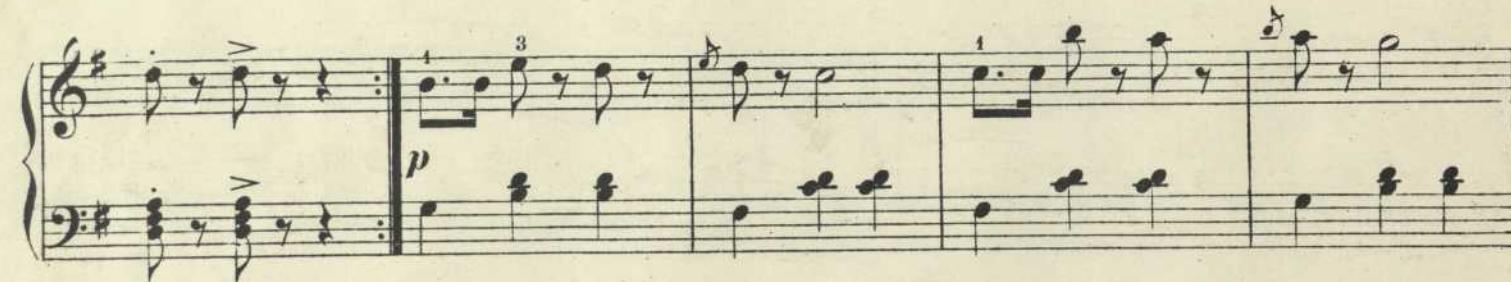
1<sup>ere</sup> ETUDE.**Allegro moderato.** *Allegro e Moderado.*

## Seis pequenos Estudos.

1<sup>ro</sup> ESTUDO.

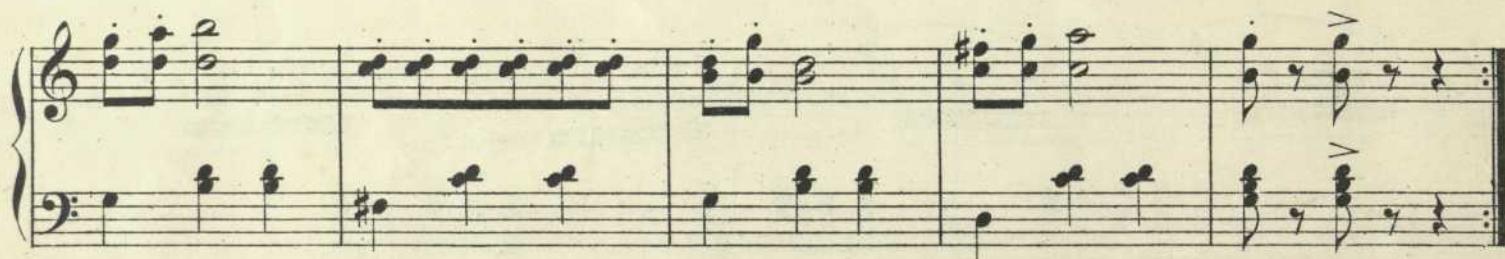
The musical score consists of six staves of piano music, arranged in two columns of three staves each. The top row shows measures 1 through 3, while the bottom row shows measures 4 through 6. The music is written in common time (indicated by '2/4' in the bass clef) and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note chords and eighth-note pairs. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic 'mf'. Measures 2 and 3 show eighth-note pairs in the treble clef staff. Measures 4 and 5 show sixteenth-note chords in the bass clef staff. Measure 6 concludes the piece with a final cadence.

2<sup>ème</sup> ETUDE.2<sup>do</sup> ESTUDO.*Allegro. Allegro.*

3<sup>ème</sup> ETUDE.*Allegro e Moderado. Mouimento de Mazurka.***Allegro moderato.** *Mouvement de Mazurka.*3<sup>ro</sup> ESTUDO.

4<sup>ème</sup> ETUDE.4<sup>to</sup> ESTUDO.*Andante. Andante.*

The music is composed for two hands on a four-hand piano. The right hand plays the upper voices, while the left hand plays the lower voices. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, such as eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note groups, often grouped by vertical bar lines. The dynamics range from pianissimo ('p') to fortissimo ('ff'). The tempo is marked as 'Andante' or 'Lento' in several sections.

5<sup>ème</sup> ETUDE.5<sup>to</sup> ESTUDO.*Allegretto. Allegro.*

6<sup>ème</sup> ETUDE.6<sup>to</sup> ESTUDO.*Allegro moderato. Allegro e Moderado.*

The musical score is divided into two main sections, each containing five staves of piano music. The first section, labeled '6<sup>ème</sup> ETUDE.' or '6<sup>to</sup> ESTUDO.', begins with a dynamic of *p* and a time signature of  $\frac{3}{4}$ . It features sixteenth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves. The second section, labeled 'Allegro moderato. Allegro e Moderado.', begins with a dynamic of *p* and a time signature of  $\frac{2}{4}$ , followed by  $\frac{3}{4}$ . The music includes various dynamics like *f*, *p*, and *ff*, and articulations such as accents and slurs.

