

Bogenstudien

Bowing Studies

Études d'archet

von

HENRI MARTEAU

Op. 14.

Aufführungsrecht vorbehalten.
Verlag und Eigentum für alle Länder

von
N. SIMROCK G.M.B.H.

BERLIN

LEIPZIG

LONDON, W.
Alfred Langnick & Co.
14, Berners Street.



PARIS
Max Eschig
48, Rue de Rome

Sole Agents for the United States of America:
T. B. HARMS COMPANY, NEW YORK
Copyright for the British Empire by Schott & Co. London.

Lith. Anst. v. C.G. Röder, G.m.b.H. Leipzig



SIMROCK VOLKSAUSGABE

Nr.	Klavier 2händig	Nr.	Klavier 2händig
132	Bach-Busoni, Chromat. Fantasie	370	Jung-Deutschland, Lieder, Choräle und Märsche, leicht (Laurischkus)
314	Bach-Buch (Kleinmichel-Blaß)	371	— Hierzu: Violinstimme
500	Beethoven, Op. 47. Kreutzer-Sonate	408	Kirchner, Op. 53. Neue Kinderszenen
(315)	Beethoven-Buch (Kleinmichel)	558/9	— Lieblinge der Jugend (Ruthardt). 2 Hefte . . . je
500	Beethoven, Op. 47. Kreutzer-Sonate. Neue Auflage von den alten Platten gedruckt	422	— Präludien a. Op. 65 (Blaß)
561	Beethoven-Bülow, 6 Menuette	345	Klassikerbuch f. d. Jugend (Kleinmichel)
254	Behr-Album, 5 Salonstücke	516	Lange, Jugendalbum, Op. 316 (Eccarius-Sieber)
375	Blaß, Im Hochland. 6 kleine Stücke nach skandinavischen Volksweisen	263	— Salonalbum I
81	Bohm, Klavier-Album. 10 beliebte Stücke	514	— II
406	Bortz, Op. 14. Lyrische Stücke. H. I	515	— III
476	— Op. 19. Lyrische Stücke. H. II	513	— Sonatinenalbum. Op. 146/7
477	— Op. 23. 4 kleine Stücke	369	Laurischkus, Op. 26. Notenbüchlein für musikal. ABC-Schützen, ganz leicht
478	— Op. 24. Stimmungsbilder	405	— Op. 27. Im Maien. 12 ganz leichte Stücklein für Anfänger
1	Brahms, Op. 1. Sonate I, C dur	452	— Op. 29. Tanzweisen. 8 leichte Stücke
2	— Op. 2. Sonate II, fis moll	133	Liszt, Mazurka
101	— Op. 4. Scherzo, es moll	20	— Polonaise I
3	— Op. 5. Sonate III, f moll	21	— Polonaise II
4	— Op. 9. Schumann-Variationen	184	— Rhapsodie I, Urausgabe
102	— Op. 10. Balladen	185	— Rhapsodie I, erleichtert
111	— Op. 21. 2 Variationen	186	— Rhapsodie II, Urausgabe
112	— Op. 24. Handel-Variationen	435	— Rhapsodie II, erleichtert (Bendel)
480	— Op. 40. Horn-Trio (Klengel)	187	— Rhapsodie II, erleichtert (Eccarius-Sieber)
141	— Op. 49 Nr. 4. Wiegenlied (Keller)	327	Lusterregende Hausmusik, leicht (Kleinmichel)
245	— Op. 52. Liebeslieder I (Kirchner)	328	Luther-Buch. Luthers sämtliche deutsche geistliche Lieder (Kleinmichel)
246	— Op. 65. Liebeslieder II (Kirchner)	259	Lyrisches Album (Brahms, Dvořák, Rubinstein Schütt u. A.)
5	— Op. 68. Sinfonie I, e moll (Keller)	299	Marlitt, Weihnachtsalbum, ganz leicht (mit Worten)
131	— Op. 73. Sinfonie II, D dur (Keller)	438	Mendelssohn, Lieder ohne Worte (Pauer) [Vollpreis ohne Verlegerszuschlag]
6/7	— Op. 76. Klavierstücke. 2 Hefte je	518	Meyerbeer, Ballettmusik (Kleinmichel)
483	— Op. 78. Violin-Sonate I (Klengel)	332	— Fackeltänze u. Märsche (Kleinmichel)
171	— Op. 79. 2 Rhapsodien (h u. g)	(333)	Mozart-Buch (Kleinmichel)
255	— Op. 80. Akadem. Festouvertüre (Keller)	264	National-Tänze (Brahms, Dvořák, Liszt, Rubinstein, Sarasate u. A.)
567	— Erleichtert (Eccarius-Sieber)	397	Niemann, Frobergiana. Auswahl aus Frobergers Suiten
271	— Op. 81. Tragische Ouverture (Keller)	472a/b	Nürnberg, Op. 228. Bilderbuch. 2 Hefte je
491	— Op. 88. Streichquintett I (Klengel)	295	Opern-Buch. 60 Stücke (Kleinmichel)
179	— Op. 90. Sinfonie III, F dur (Keller)	319/20	Pauer, Alte Meister-Tänze („Die lustigen alten Herren“). 2 Bde. je
198	— Op. 98. Sinfonie IV, e moll (Keller)	258	Pauer-Blaß, Alte Klaviermusik
484	— Op. 100. Violin-Sonate II (Klengel)	398/9	Poldini, Op. 59. Walzer-Frühling. 2 Hefte je
485	— Op. 103. Violin-Sonate III (Klengel)	22/3.562	Reinecke, Op. 127. Sonatinen. 3 Hefte je
492	— Op. 111. Streichquintett II (Klengel)	457/9	— Op. 77. Hausmusik. Neue Ausg. 3 Hefte je
172/3	— Op. 116. Fantasien. 2 Hefte je	335	Rossini-Buch (Kleinmichel)
174	— Op. 117. Intermezzi	94	Rubinstein, op. 70. Klavier-Konzert IV, d moll (Leschetizky)
176	— Op. 118. Klavierstücke	219	— Ballettmusik aus Feramors
176	— Op. 119. Klavierstücke	142	— Valse caprice. Urausgabe
409/11	— Gavotte von Gluck	256	— Valse caprice. Erleichtert
377/80	— Gesänge (Rob. Keller). 3 Bde. je	24	Rubinstein-Album (Schütt)
404	— Lieder (Max Reger) mit beigefügten Texten. 4 Hefte je	26.272	Salon-Album, Neues. Bd. I, II je
403	— Lieder. Konzertbearbeitung, mittelschwer (Laurischkus). Heft I	248	Sarasate, Op. 20. Zigeunerweisen
180/1	— 10 Lieder, leicht gesetzt (Laurischkus)	356	Sartorio, Jugendalbum. 3 Hefte in 1 Bd.
517	— 5 Studien. 2 Hefte je	568	Scarlatti-Tausig, 2 Sonaten
308a/b	— Sinfoniesätze (Reger)	367	Schmalstich, Op. 27. Karneval. 5 Stücke
9a/b	— Sämtliche Ungarische Tänze. Neue Ausgabe von Ed. Schütt. 2 Bde. je	344	Schubert-Buch (Kleinmichel)
402	— erleichtert (Keller). 2 Bde. je	521	Schubert-Tausig, Militärmarsch
471a/b	— 12 Volkslieder. Auswahl (Laurischkus)	123	Schütt, Op. 43. 3 Stücke
281	Brahms-Buch. 20 leichte Stücke aus Instrumental-Werken (Laurischkus). 2 Hefte. (Auch in Einzelnummern erschienen)	283	— Op. 45. Causeries-Bal
208	Cooper, Lose Blätter. 6 Stücke	27	— Op. 48. Carnaval mignon
440	Dohnányi, Op. 17. Humoresken	235	— Op. 59. Papillons d'amour
247	Dvořák, Op. 32. Klänge aus Mähren (Schütt)	28/9	— Op. 60. Pour tous les âges. H. I, II je
10/11	— Op. 45 Nr. 1. Rhapsodie I	273	— 2 Brahms-Paraphrasen
407	— Op. 54. Walzer. 2 Hefte je	292	Schütt-Album, 10 Stücke
199	— Daraus 6 Walzer, leicht (Aletter)	441	Schytte, Op. 54. Albumblätter
12/14	— Op. 59. Legenden (Keller)	347	— Op. 68. Moderne Etüden
262	— Op. 85. Poetische Stimmungsbilder. 3 Hefte. je	211/2	— Op. 79. Miniaturen. 2 Hefte je
194/5	— Op. 92. Karneval-Ouverture (Klengel)	293	Simrocks Hausmusik (Bohm, Eilenberg, Lange, Godard, Pressel, Strauß u. A.)
121/22	— Op. 101. Humoresken. 2 Hefte je	25a/f	Simrocks Salon-Album (Behr, Bohm, Lange, Lege u. A.). 6 Bde. je
217/18	— Slavische Tänze. H. I, II (Op. 46 III)	294	Simrocks Weihnachtsalbum. (Lieder, Choräle, 2- u. 4 hdg. Vorspielstücke) [Vollpreis ohne Verlegerszuschlag]
363/66	— H. III, IV (Op. 72 III) je	220	Smetana, Réves
508/9	— erleichtert (Másló). 4 Hefte je	30	Strauß, Joh. Op. 437. Kaiser-Walzer
555/57	— Auswahl (Aletter) in 2 Bdn. (sehr leicht) je	(336)	Stunden der Andacht. Fromme Weisen (Kleinmichel)
282	Dvořák-Buch, 21 auserlesene Stücke (A. Jiraneck). 3 Hefte je	337	Tobias, Op. 11. Im Frühling. 4 kleine Stücke
420	Eilenberg-Album. 6 Stücke	(340)	Volkslieder-Buch. 100 Lieder (Kleinmichel)
397	Friedenthal, Das flämische Volkslied. Abt. VI Tänze und Tanzlieder (siehe auch letzte Seite)	312a/b	Volksmusik (Kleinmichel):
209/10	Frobergiana. Auswahl aus Frobergers Suiten (W. Niemann)	311	— Italienisch (Confetti). 2 Hefte je
15/16	Fuchs, Op. 39. Sommermärchen. 2 Hefte je	313	— Russisch
8	— Op. 47. Jugendalbum. 2 Hefte je	309	— Spanisch (Cosas españolas)
113	Gluck-Brahms, Gavotte	341	— Ungarisch (Magyar hangok)
372	Godard-Album, 5 beliebte Stücke	473/4	Weihnachtsbuch für Klavier (Kleinmichel)
322	Gott mit uns! Vaterlandslieder, Choräle und Märsche		Zilcher, P., Op. 128. Goldene Ferienzeit. 2 Hefte je
433/4	Haydn-Buch (Kleinmichel). Neue Ausg.		
296	Heins-Album. 17 beliebte Stücke. 2 Bde. je		
143/4	Heller, Op. 134. Kleines Album. Neue Ausgabe (Eccarius-Sieber)		
427/30	— Op. 138. Notenbuch für Klein und Groß. 4 Hefte in 2 Bdn. je		
	— Ausg. in 4 Heften je		

J. NALBANDIAN
zugeeignet

Bogenstudien

Bowing Studies ♠ Etudes d'archet

mit Begleitung einer zweiten Violine

with accompaniment of a second
Violin



avec accompagnement d'un se-
cond violon

von

HENRI MARTEAU

Op. 14



Verlag und Eigentum für alle Länder von

N. SIMROCK G. m. b. H., BERLIN und LEIPZIG

London W., ALFRED LENGNICK & CO., 14, Berners Street. For Great Britain and British Colonies.

Sole Agents for the United States of America: HARMS INC., New-York, 62—64 West, 45th Street.

PARIS, MAX ESCHIG, 48 rue de Rome.

Copyright by N. Simrock G. m. b. H., Berlin. Copyright for the British Empire by Schott & Co., London.

Vorwort.

Der Zweck dieser Etüden ist, auf kürzeste Weise die hauptsächlichsten Arten der Bogenführung darzustellen.

Wenn sich die Technik der linken Hand seit hundert Jahren dank Paganini und besonders dank der Komponisten der romantischen und modernen Periode enorm entwickelt hat, so ist dies bei der rechten Hand nicht der Fall. Wäre es uns vergönnt, Corelli, Tartini, Viotti, Rode und Kreutzer zu hören, so würden wahrscheinlich unsere besten Geiger große Augen machen und sich von der Dekadenz des heutigen Geigenspiels überzeugen.

Man muß allerdings zugeben, daß unsere großen modernen Orchesterkomponisten, Richard Wagner allen voran, ohne es zu wollen, einen Teil der Schuld an dieser Tatsache tragen. Die Violine ist im modernen Orchester nicht mehr das führende Instrument. Der Gruppe der Holzbläser hat sich die des Blechs hinzugesellt, gar nicht zu reden von den Instrumenten, die je nach Bedarf neu erfunden werden. Es ist schon lange her, daß der bescheidene Konzertmeister, welcher eine Symphonie von Haydn oder Mozart bei Stellen, die es erforderten, von seinem Sitz aus dirigierte, dem Kapellmeister Platz gemacht hat.

Nach dem Ausspruch von Beethoven: „Was kümmert mich eine elende Geige, wenn der Geist über mich kommt!“ handeln in der Tat auch Wagner und die modernen Komponisten, indem sie unserem Instrument kaum erfüllbare Zumutungen stellen, insbesondere Passagen schreiben, deren klare Ausführung im gegebenen Zeitmaß ein Ding der Unmöglichkeit bedeutet. Trotzdem wären wir damit einverstanden, wenn uns als Endresultat immer ein Meisterwerk wie Tristan oder die Meistersinger gegeben würde. Es genügt, heutzutage einer Orchesterprobe beizuwohnen, um sich zu überzeugen, welche Anforderungen an unsere Geiger gestellt werden. Je weniger zahlreich sie vertreten sind, je mehr werden sie vom Dirigenten zum „Tonziehen“ angeregt. Kein Wunder, daß unsere Kollegen der Versuchung unterliegen, bei jeder Note den Strich zu wechseln.

In unseren Violinwerken mit Orchesterbegleitung sind die Komponisten ebenso anspruchsvoll.

Welcher meiner Kollegen hat nicht folgenden Fall miterlebt: Ein neues Werk wird mit größter Gewissenhaftigkeit studiert, jeder Bogenstrich ist mit Sorgfalt ausgewählt, jeder Fingersatz genau berechnet worden. Die einzige Probe findet statt, der Dirigent kennt die Partitur kaum, trotzdem darf, seiner Meinung nach, der Solist nicht besser Bescheid wissen. Bemerkungen von seiten der Solisten sind ihm unerwünscht, denn seine Autorität würde darunter leiden. Die Probe beginnt; sämtliche Instrumentalisten spielen stark, die Konfusion erreicht ihren Höhepunkt und das Spiel des Solisten wird gänzlich verdeckt. Anstatt letzteren zu bitten, das Werk am Klavier mit ihm durchzugehen, verspricht der Dirigent für den Abend eine glänzende Aufführung, da seiner Meinung nach ledig-

Preface.

The aim of these studies is to present as concisely as possible the principal kinds of bowing.

Whilst the technique of the left hand shows an enormous development in the last hundred years, thanks to Paganini and particularly to the composers of the romantic and modern period, there is not an equal evolution for the right hand.

If we could hear to-day Corelli, Tartini, Viotti, Rode and Kreutzer, our best violinists would probably be greatly surprised, and would soon be convinced of the decadence of to-day's violinists.

Now, we must add, that our great composers, Richard Wagner above all, involuntarily have caused part of this actual fact. The violin in the modern orchestra is no more the leading instrument. To the woods there has been added the group of brass, without mentioning the new instruments which are invented according to need. It is a long time since the discreet first violinist, who when it was necessary used to conduct parts of Haydn's or Mozart's symphonies from his seat, has made room for the conductor.

Beethoven having said once: "What do I care for a miserable violin, when inspiration comes!" Wagner and the modern composers demand of our instrument things which scarcely can be accomplished; especially they write passages which are impossible to be executed in the prescribed movement. Nevertheless we would agree, if the final result would always be a masterpiece like Tristan or the Mastersingers. It is sufficient at present to attend an orchestra rehearsal, to see what one expects of our violinists. The less numerous they are, the more the conductor advises them to "pull the notes". One cannot, therefore be surprised, if they are tempted to change the bowing at each note.

In our compositions for violin with accompaniment of the orchestra our composers are quite as full of pretensions.

Who of my colleagues has not experienced the following case: A new work has been studied with the highest conscientiousness, every bowing has been carefully chosen, each fingering exactly calculated, the only rehearsal takes place — the conductor scarcely knows the score, — nevertheless, in his opinion, the soloist must not know better. Remarks of the soloist do not please him, as he fears for his own authority. The rehearsal begins; all the members of the orchestra play forte, the confusion grows, covering finally entirely the soloists playing. The conductor, instead of asking the soloist to go through the composition at the piano, promises for the evening a splendid per-

Préface.

Réunir les principaux exercices d'archet en un espace aussi restreint que possible, tel est le but de ce recueil d'études.

Si la technique spéciale de la main gauche s'est beaucoup développée depuis cent ans, grâce à Paganini et surtout aux compositeurs de l'époque romantique et de l'époque moderne, on ne peut guère en dire autant de la technique de la main droite. Si par un phénomène prodigieux, il nous était permis de voir et d'entendre les Corelli, les Tartini, les Viotti, les Rode et les Kreutzer, j' imagine que les meilleurs d'entre nous ouvriraient de grands yeux et nous serions surpris de la décadence évidente de notre art du violon.

Sachons reconnaître que les grands symphonistes modernes, Richard Wagner en tête, sont involontairement la cause de cet état de chose. Le violon n'est plus dans l'orchestre moderne l'instrument conducteur. Au groupe des bois s'est ajouté celui des cuivres, sans compter ce qui vient se joindre chaque jour à la famille orchestrale moderne, et voilà déjà longtemps que le chef d'orchestre s'est substitué au modeste violon solo, qui, de sa place, conduisait la symphonie de Haydn ou de Mozart, aux endroits où le besoin s'en faisait sentir. Je constate ce fait que je ne saurais sérieusement critiquer.

Dans un moment d'humeur, Beethoven a dit: «Que me fait un misérable violon, lorsque l'inspiration me saisit...» Et en effet, Wagner et les modernes eussent-ils malmené encore plus notre instrument, eussent-ils écrit encore plus de traits dont toutes les notes ne sont pas jouables dans le mouvement donné, que nous serions pourtant d'accord, pourvu qu'il en résulte un chef-d'œuvre tel que «Tristan», ou les «Maîtres-chanteurs». Il suffit d'assister aujourd'hui à une répétition d'orchestre pour se rendre compte de ce qu'on exige de nos violonistes. Moins ils sont nombreux, plus le chef d'orchestre exige: du son, encore du son, toujours du son... D'où la tentation, pour nos collègues, de changer de coup-d'archet sur chaque note.

Dans nos œuvres spéciales, avec accompagnement d'orchestre, les compositeurs sont tout aussi exigeants. Qui de mes confrères n'a vécu l'aventure désormais classique: l'on étudie avec soin une œuvre nouvelle, chaque coup d'archet est calculé, chaque doigté choisi avec soin. La répétition, l'unique répétition arrive, le chef d'orchestre ne connaît guère la partition nouvelle, et il en est toujours ainsi quand il s'agit des œuvres jouées par le soliste. Cependant il n'aime pas que celui-ci, volontairement ou non, la connaisse mieux que lui, il n'admet guère d'observations, car son prestige en souffrirait. On commence, tout le monde joue fort, la confusion est extrême l'on entend rien du soliste qui est navré. Au lieu de le prier de repasser l'œuvre au piano avec lui, neuf fois sur dix, le chef d'orchestre satisfait, dit au soliste: «Ne vous inquiétez pas, la salle est vide et il en est toujours ainsi, mais tout ira bien ce soir, j'en réponds.» Le soir arrive, rien ne marche mieux, tout le monde joue fort... le soliste aussi. Adieu coups-



Mus. II. 120.294

lich der leere Saal das Durcheinandertönen verursacht. Bei der Aufführung gleiche Enttäuschung, alle Instrumentalisten spielen stark, der Solist ebenfalls. Wo bleiben dann die sorgfältig gewählten Bogenstriche und Fingersätze? Es gilt das Orchester zu übertönen und Ton zu ziehen. Das Quantitative hat wieder den Sieg über das Qualitative davongetragen!

Die Unzuverlässigkeit unserer Orchestergeiger zeigt sich besonders, wenn es heißt, Mozart in dem ihm gebührenden Stil wiederzugeben. Wie könnten sie es auch, nachdem sie täglich Schwierigkeiten ganz anderer Art zu überwinden haben? Denn das steht fest: Die moderne Musik verdirbt die Bogentechnik. Es erfordert enorme Arbeit, Geduld und Ausdauer, um die Bogentechnik auf der Höhe derjenigen der linken Hand zu halten. Andererseits werden die Schwierigkeiten einer modernen Komposition vermittels guter Bogentechnik mit größerer Leichtigkeit aus dem Wege geräumt.

Einige Pädagogen, denen man guten Willen nicht absprechen kann, haben Tausende von Etüden an die Öffentlichkeit gebracht, deren Trockenheit den schlechtesten Einfluß auf das musikalische Gefühl des Schülers haben muß.

Die größte Schwierigkeit für den rechten Arm wird immer der Saitenwechsel bleiben. Fast sämtliche Etüden dieser Sammlung bezwecken die Überwindung dieser Schwierigkeit. Die Geschmeidigkeit des Handgelenks und der auf dem Bogen ruhenden Finger ist ebenfalls eine derjenigen Eigenschaften, welche ich mich bemühe, beim Schüler auszubilden.

Im allgemeinen schicke ich jeder Etüde einige Vorstudien voraus. Ich hätte dieselben zahlreicher angeben können, doch ist dies Sache des Lehrers; denn der Schüler soll seine Zeit nicht unnötig mit Studien verbringen, die ihm schon geläufig sind. Die Vorstudien auf den leeren Saiten haben den Vorzug, die Aufmerksamkeit einzig und allein auf die Bewegungen des rechten Armes zu konzentrieren. Selbstverständlich behält während dieser Zeit die linke Hand eine korrekte Haltung. Die Etüden No. 12 und 13 mit zwei jetzt ungebräuchlichen Bogenstrichen entwickeln die Geschmeidigkeit des Handgelenks in so ausgezeichneter Weise, daß ich der Versuchung nicht widerstehen konnte, sie dieser Sammlung einzuverleiben, trotz ihres geringen praktischen Wertes, was die moderne Musik anbelangt.

Zum Schluß möchte ich jedem Schüler anraten, seine Zeit zu gleichen Teilen dem Studium der rechten und linken Hand zu widmen. In kurzer Zeit werden sich die Resultate einer solchen Zeiteinteilung bemerkbar machen.

BERLIN, August 1910.

formance, as in his opinion only the empty hall caused the confusion. But at the performance the same thing happens, and as all the members of the orchestra play strongly, the soloist plays strongly too. And what of the carefully chosen bowings and fingerings? One thing only matters: to play down the orchestra and to pull the tone. Once more the quantity conquers the quality!

The uncertainty of our orchestra violinists appears particularly when they have to play Mozart in his proper style. How could they, having daily to overcome difficulties of quite another kind? For there is one thing certain: the modern music spoils the technique of bowing. An enormous amount of work, patience and energy is wanted to keep the technique of bowing at the standard of the left hand. On the other side the difficulties of a modern composition can easily be reduced by a good technique of bowing.

Some teachers of an undeniable good will have published thousands of studies, but their dryness is bound to have the worst influence upon the pupil's musical feeling.

The greatest difficulty for the right hand will always be to shift from one string to the other. Nearly all the studies of this collection aim at the surmounting of that difficulty. The suppleness of the wrist and of the fingers, which hold the bow, is one of the qualities which I try to give to my pupils.

Generally each study is preceded by some exercises. I could have given some more, but I think this is the teacher's business; for the pupil must not lose his time with studies he has mastered already. The exercises on open strings have the quality of concentrating the attention upon the movements of the right arm only. Of course at the same time the left hand must be kept in a correct attitude. Studies No 12 and 13 with bowings not used nowadays develop the suppleness of the wrist in such excellent manner that I have not been able to resist the temptation of adding them to this collection, although they have but little practical value for modern music.

Finally I should like to advise every pupil to devote equal shares of his time to the studies of the right and of the left hand. The result of such distribution will be appreciated after a short time.

BERLIN, August 1910.

d'archet finement ciselés, doigtés artistement choisis, il s'agit de dominer. Du son, encore du son, toujours du son. Une fois de plus la qualité a dû baisser pavillon devant la quantité.

L'incapacité de nos violonistes d'orchestre se montre habituellement lorsqu'il s'agit de jouer Mozart avec le style qui lui est propre. Et comment le pourraient-ils après les difficultés, d'un ordre d'idées entièrement différent, qu'ils doivent journellement vaincre. Car la musique moderne gâte la technique d'archet, cela n'est pas douteux et il faut beaucoup de travail, de patience et de persévérance, pour amener celle-ci à la hauteur de celle de la main gauche. D'autre part, avec une bonne technique d'archet, il va sans dire, que l'on exécute les compositions modernes avec une maîtrise bien plus grande.

Sacrifiant la qualité à la quantité, quelques pédagogues dont je ne nie pas la bonne volonté, se sont mis à écrire des milliers d'exercices dont l'aridité doit avoir la plus fâcheuse influence sur le sentiment musical de l'élève.

La grande difficulté, spéciale à la main droite, restera toujours le changement de corde. Presque toutes les études de ce recueil sont destinées à vaincre cette difficulté. — L'assouplissement du poignet et des doigts, posés sur l'archet, est d'autre part une des qualités que je cherche toujours à développer chez l'élève.

D'une manière générale, chaque étude est précédée de quelques exercices préparatoires. J'aurais pu les multiplier, mais c'est là affaire du professeur ou de l'élève qui ne doit pas être induit à perdre son temps à l'étude de choses qu'il exécute facilement. Les exercices préparatoires sur les cordes à vide, ont l'avantage de laisser l'attention se concentrer uniquement sur le travail de la main droite. Pendant ce temps la main gauche gardera une position correcte.

Les études Nos 12 et 13, avec deux coups d'archet inusités, développent si bien la souplesse du poignet et leur exécution a tant d'attraits, que je n'ai pu résister au plaisir de les entendre bien exécutées, malgré leur peu de valeur pratique au point de vue de la musique moderne.

Pour terminer, qu'il me soit permis de conseiller aux élèves de partager fraternellement leur temps entre la main droite et la main gauche. Ils s'apercevront au bout de peu de temps des résultats d'une pareille division du travail. —

BERLIN, Août 1910.

Henri Marteau.

N^o 1.

Henri Marteau, Op. 14.

Lento. Vorstudien.

Preparatory exercises.

Exercices préparatoires.



Beim Studieren am Frosche und in der Mitte des Bogens, müssen Arm und Unterarm vollständig regungslos sein, nur das Handgelenk soll sich bewegen. Auch müssen die Finger geschmeidig und nicht wie Stöcke auf der Stange des Bogens liegen bleiben. An der Spitze beteiligt sich auch der Unterarm an der Bewegung des Handgelenkes.

While studying at the frog and in the middle of the bow, the arm and the forearm must be kept completely immovable. The wrist executing the movement alone and the fingers being kept flexible. They should under no circumstances be kept stiff on the wood of the bow. At the point, the forearm facilitates the motion of the wrist, that is, the wrist must not be used without the forearm.

En étudiant au talon et au milieu de l'archet, l'on aura soin de tenir le bras et l'avant-bras complètement immobiles. Le poignet seul doit exécuter le mouvement tandis que les doigts conservent leur souplesse. On évitera de les poser avec raideur sur la baguette de l'archet. A la pointe, l'avant-bras prend légèrement part au mouvement exécuté par le poignet.

Lento.



Diese Übungen wiederhole man zwanzig bis dreißig mal, erst am Frosch, dann in der Mitte, endlich an der Spitze des Bogens.

These exercises are to be repeated twenty or thirty times, first at the frog, second in the middle, and last at the point of the bow.

Répéter ces exercices vingt à trente fois, d'abord au talon, puis du milieu, enfin à la pointe de l'archet.

Das Tempo wird erst langsam genommen, dann allmählich schneller, nach Anweisung des Lehrers.

The Tempo is first to be taken slowly, then faster, as the teacher will indicate.

Le mouvement est d'abord très modéré, ensuite plus rapide, suivant les indications du professeur.

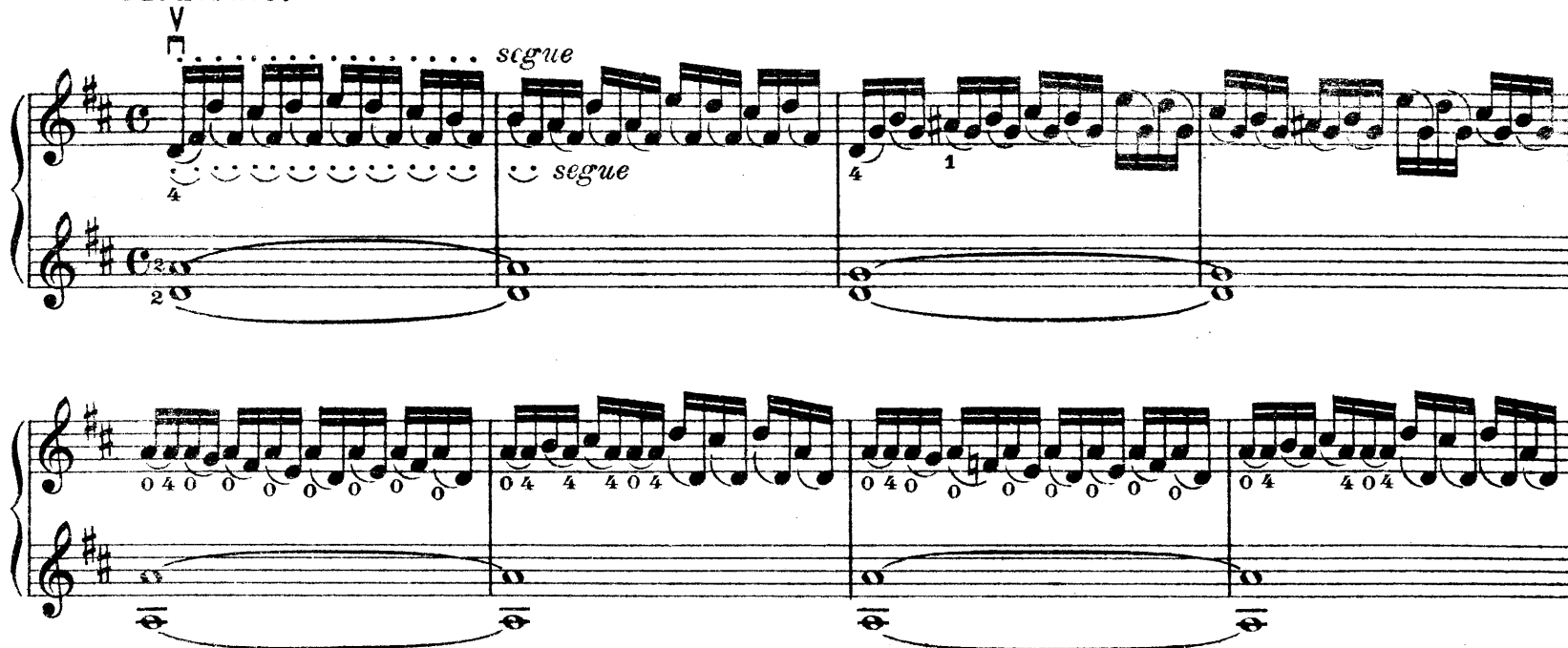
1. { Am Frosch.
at the frog.
Au talon.

2. { In der Mitte.
in the middle.
Du milieu.

3. { An der Spitze
at the point.
Dà la pointe.

Moderato.

1a



This page contains seven systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and fingerings, organized into systems of staves.

The first system shows a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. The second system continues the melodic development in the treble staff. The third system introduces a new melodic line in the treble staff. The fourth system features a more complex melodic line in the treble staff. The fifth system shows a melodic line in the treble staff with a supporting line in the bass staff. The sixth system continues the melodic development in the treble staff. The seventh system concludes the piece with a final melodic line in the treble staff and a supporting line in the bass staff.

Vorstudien. | Preparatory exercises. | Exercices préparatoires.

1^b

Moderato.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system has a treble staff with a 2/4 time signature and a bass staff with a 1/4 time signature. The second system has a treble staff with a 2/4 time signature and a bass staff with a 1/4 time signature. The third system has a treble staff with a 2/4 time signature and a bass staff with a 1/4 time signature. The fourth system has a treble staff with a 2/4 time signature and a bass staff with a 1/4 time signature. The fifth system has a treble staff with a 2/4 time signature and a bass staff with a 1/4 time signature. The sixth system has a treble staff with a 2/4 time signature and a bass staff with a 1/4 time signature. The seventh system has a treble staff with a 2/4 time signature and a bass staff with a 1/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

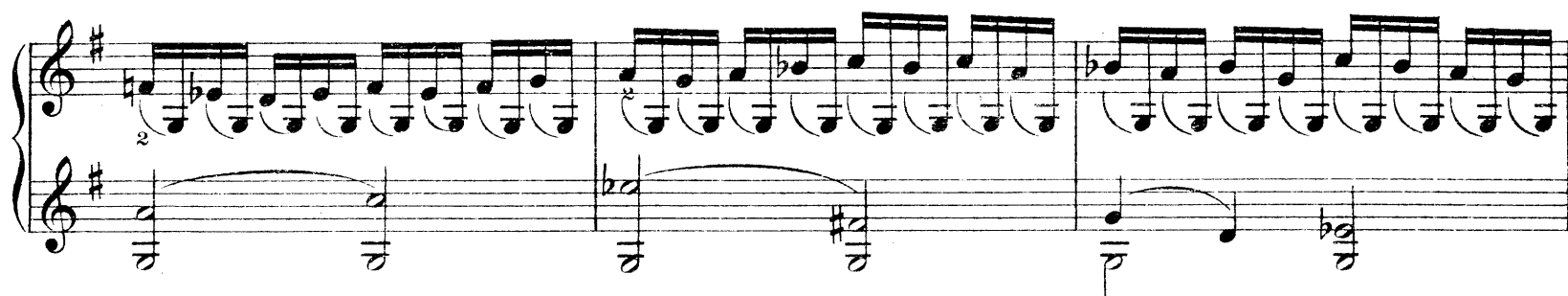
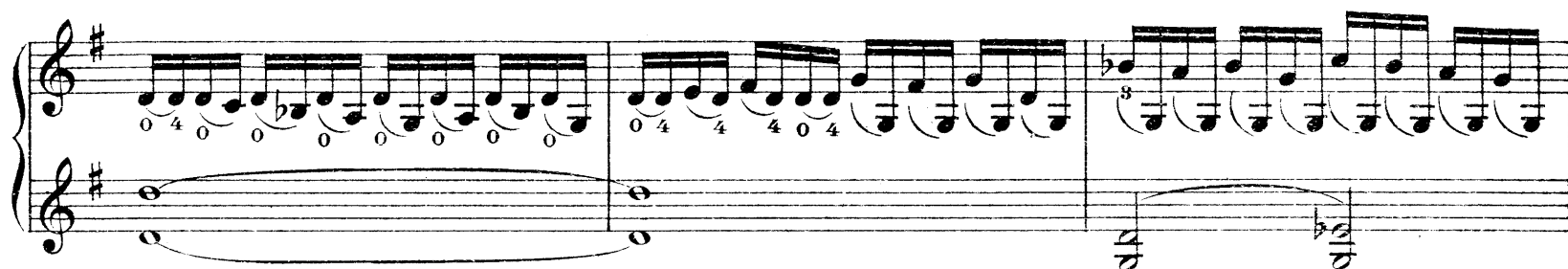
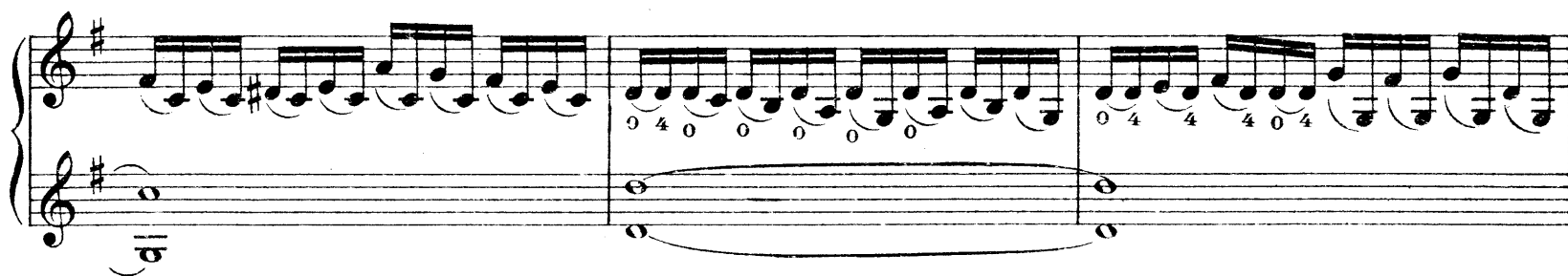
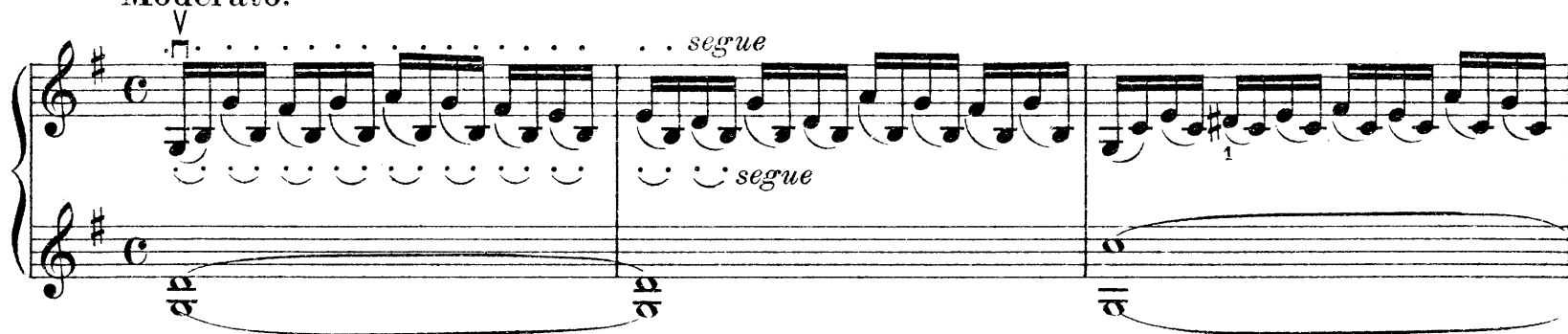
Vorstudien.

| Preparatory exercises.

| Exercices préparatoires.

1^c

Moderato.



This page contains seven systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff, both in the key of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

- System 1:** Treble staff has a series of eighth notes. Bass staff has a long note with a slur.
- System 2:** Treble staff has a series of eighth notes. Bass staff has a long note with a slur.
- System 3:** Treble staff has a series of eighth notes. Bass staff has a long note with a slur.
- System 4:** Treble staff has a series of eighth notes. Bass staff has a long note with a slur.
- System 5:** Treble staff has a series of eighth notes. Bass staff has a long note with a slur.
- System 6:** Treble staff has a series of eighth notes. Bass staff has a long note with a slur.
- System 7:** Treble staff has a series of eighth notes. Bass staff has a long note with a slur.

The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the note values.

N^o 2.

Verschiedene Arten zum Studium dieser Etude am Frosche, in der Mitte und an der Spitze.

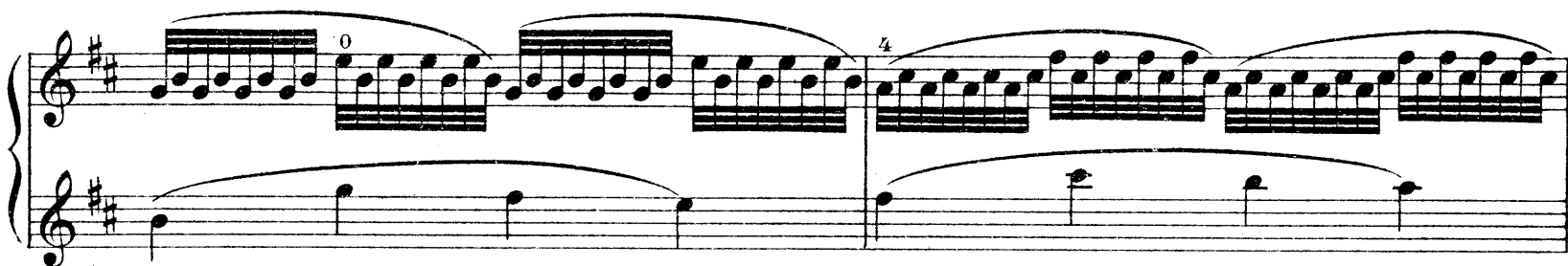
Different ways of studying this Etude, at the frog, in the middle and at the point.

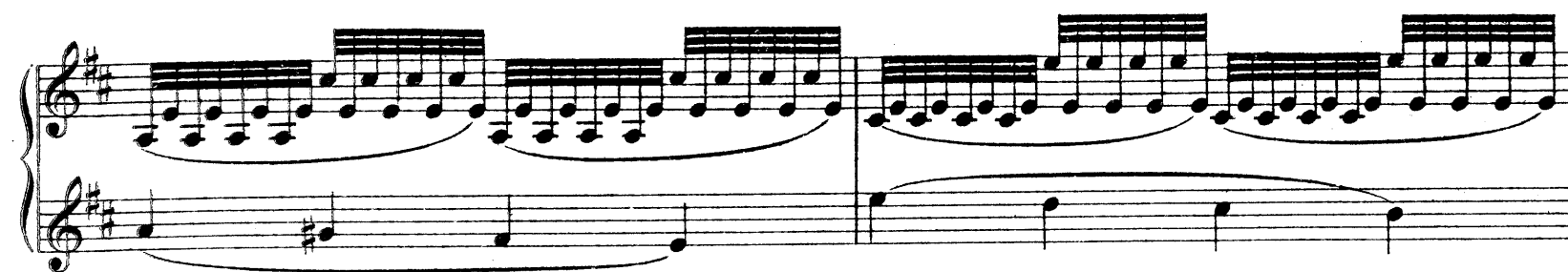
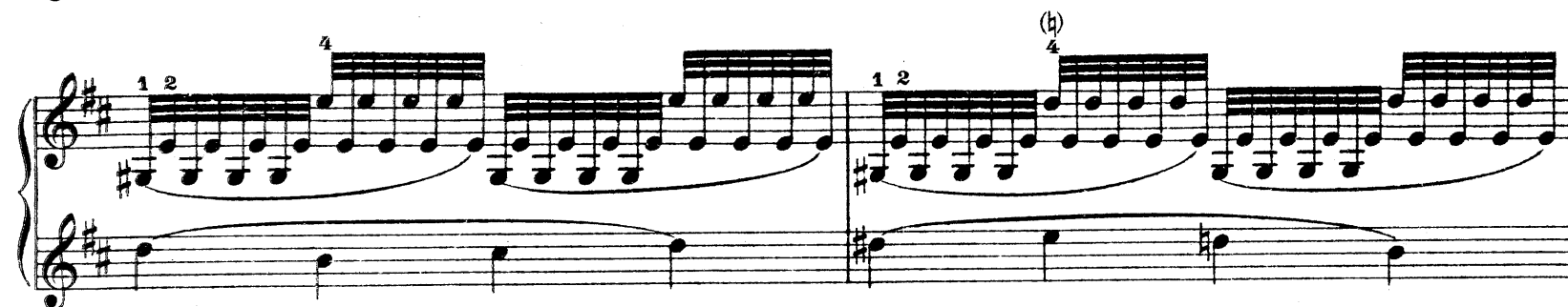
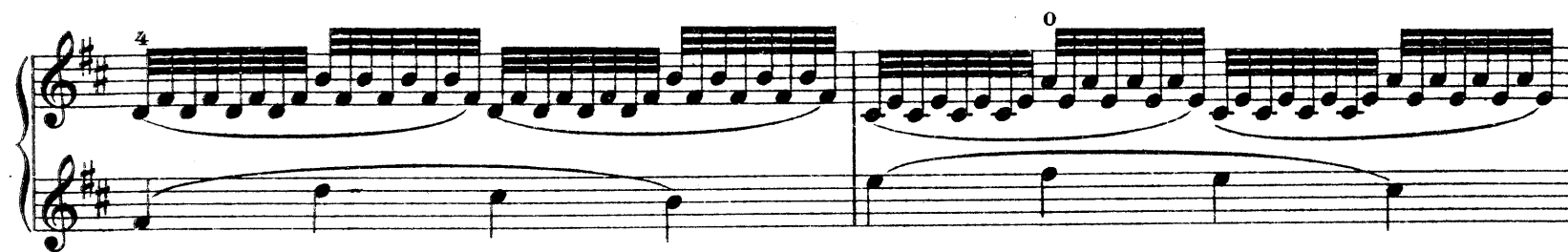
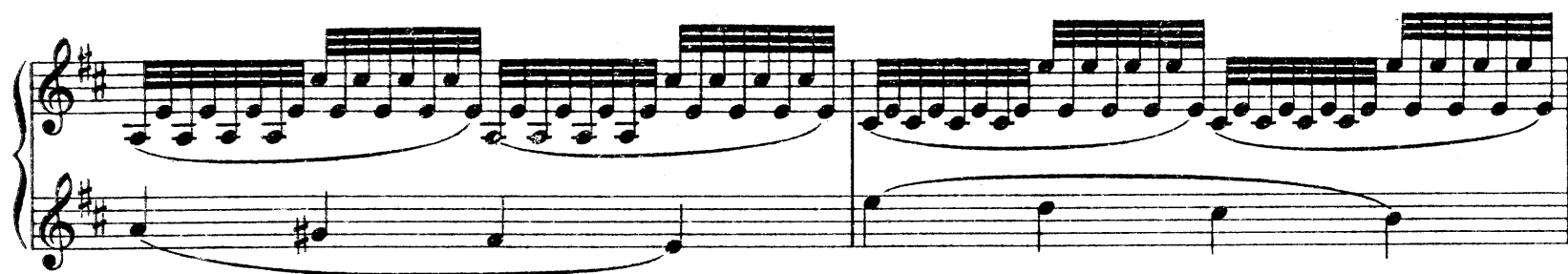
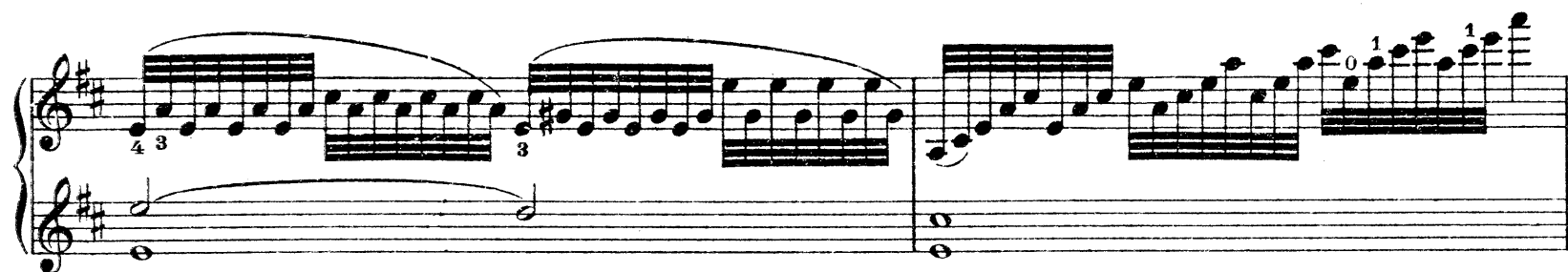
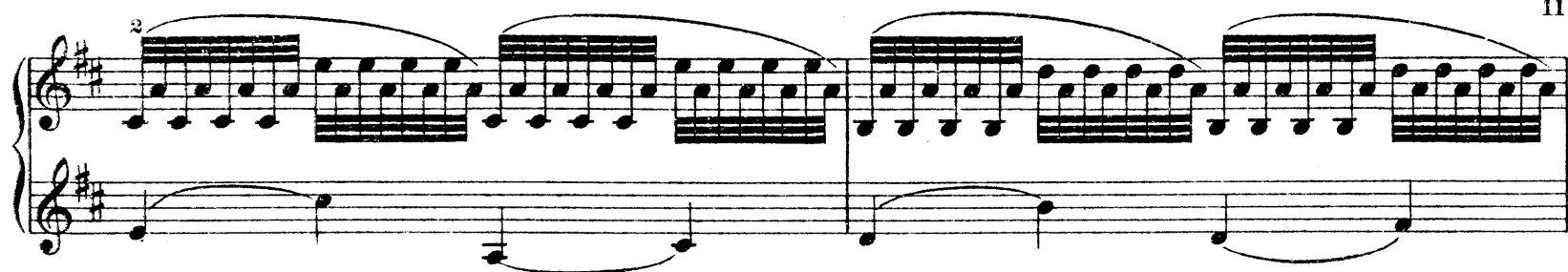
Différentes manières de travailler cette étude, au talon, au milieu et à la pointe.

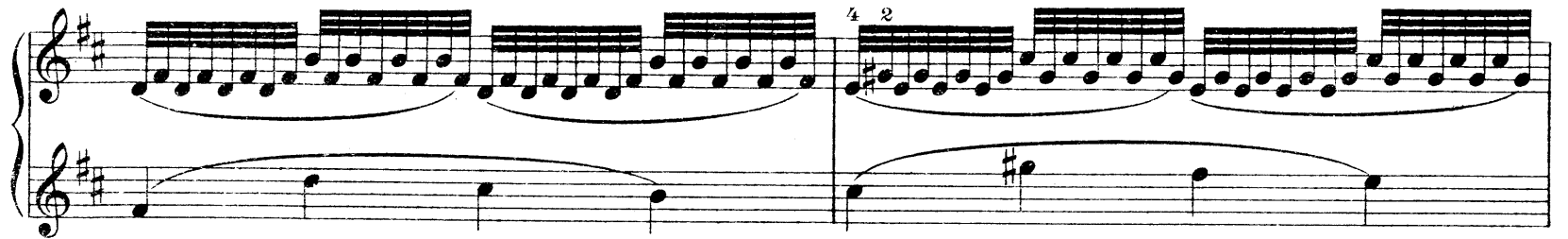
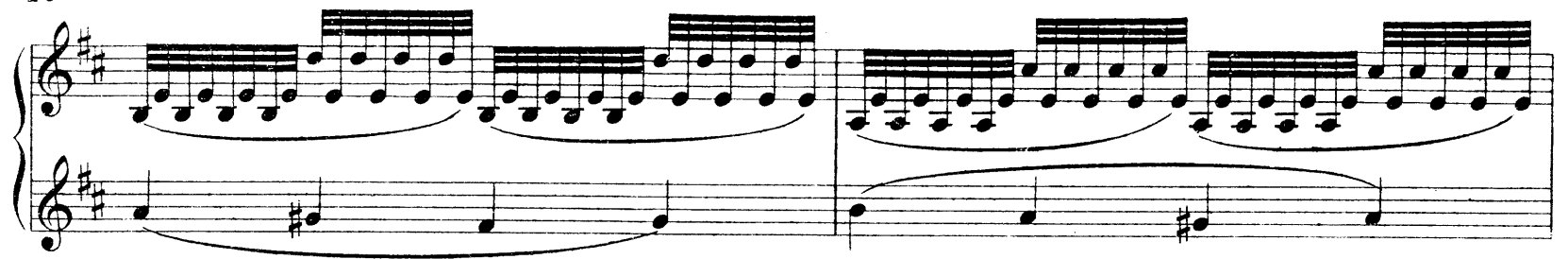


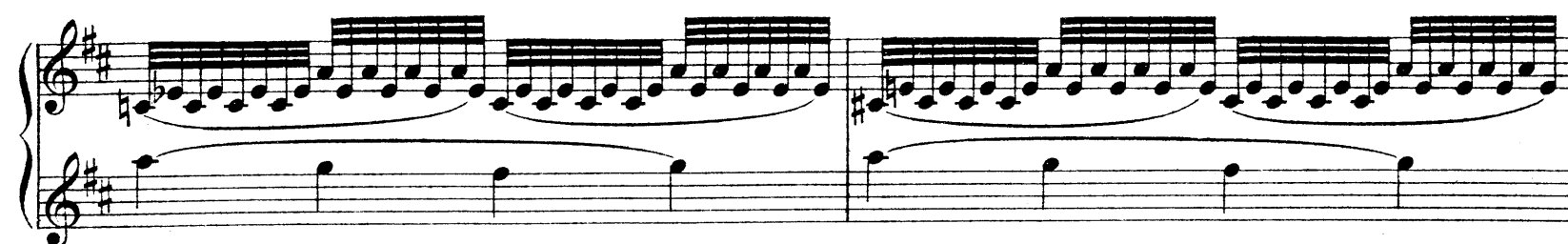
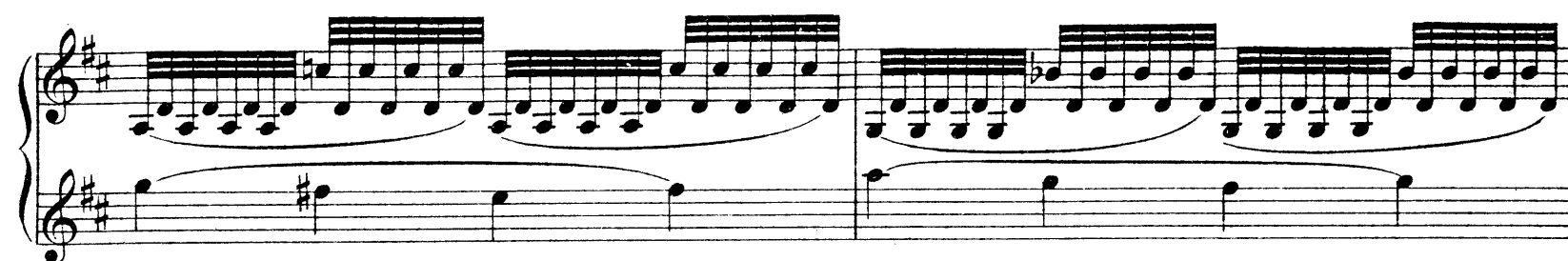
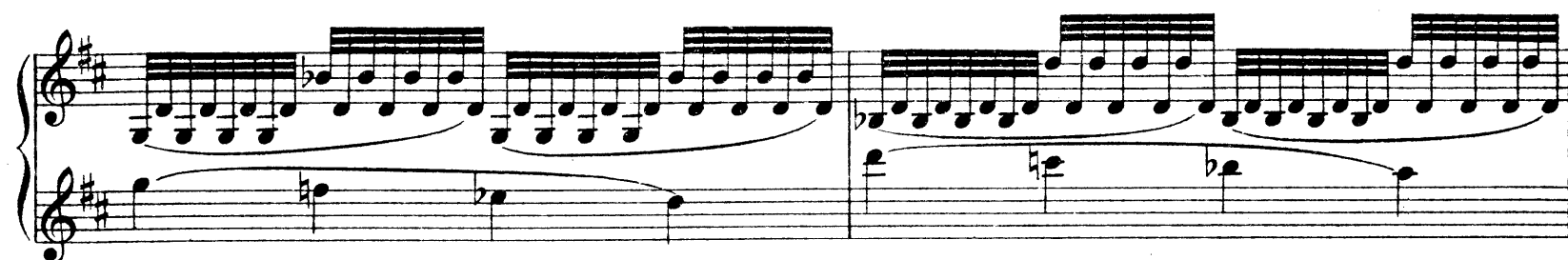
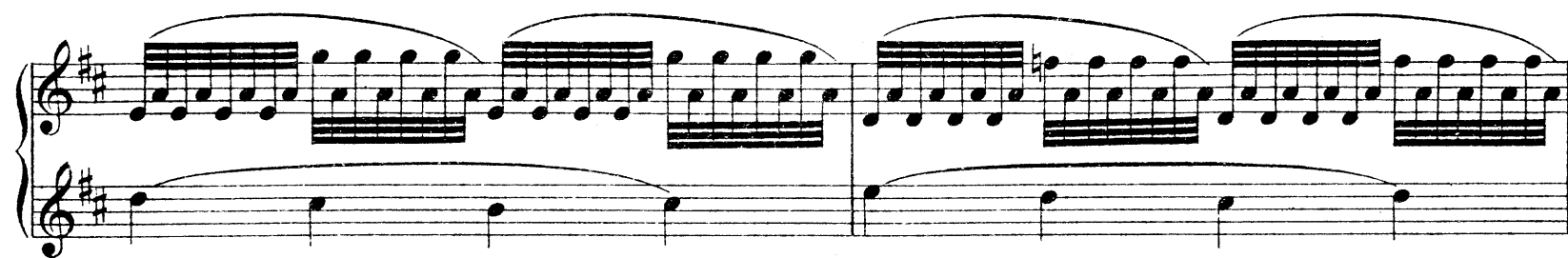
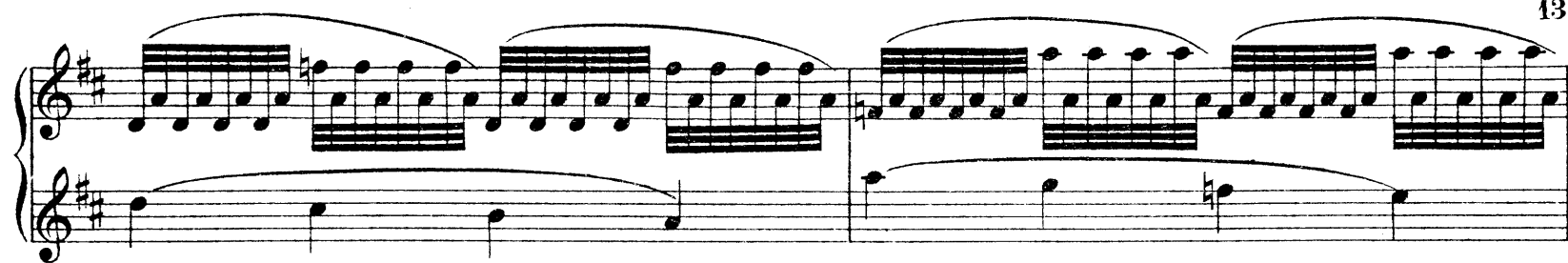
Den ganzen Bogen benützen. — *With whole bow.* — Employer toute la longueur de l'archet.

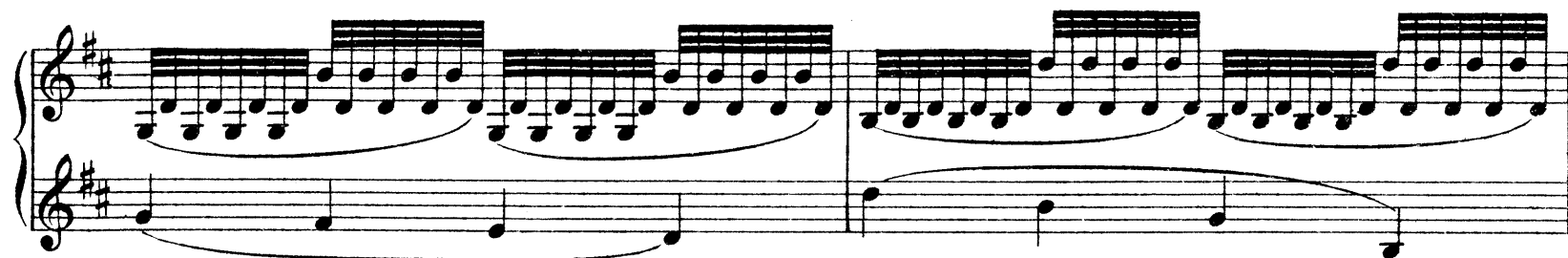
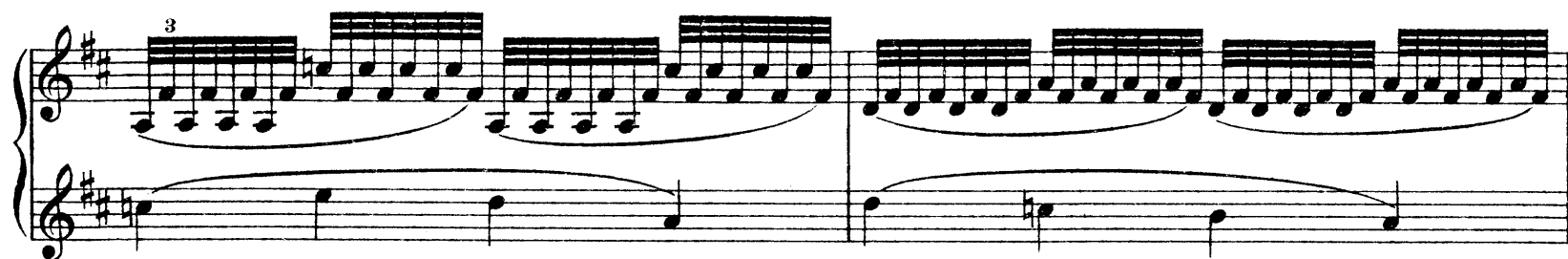
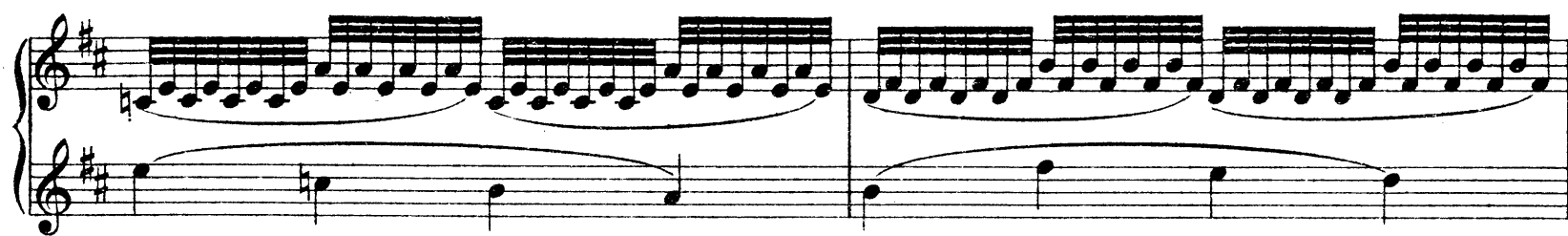
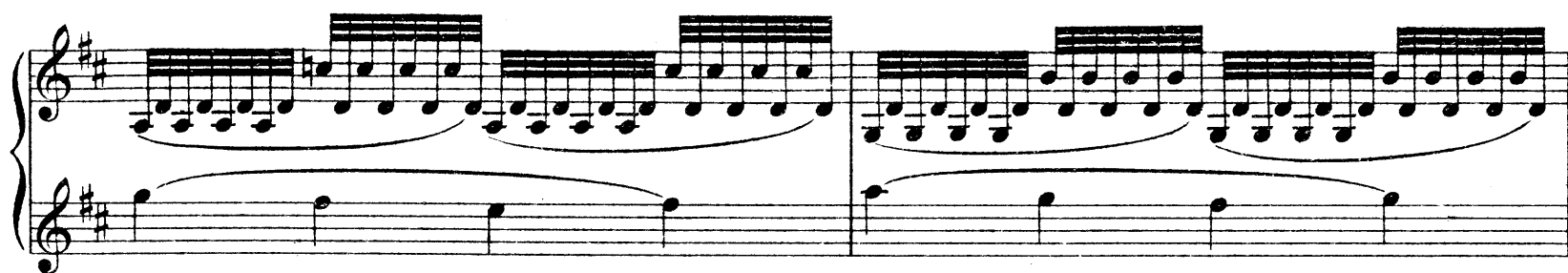
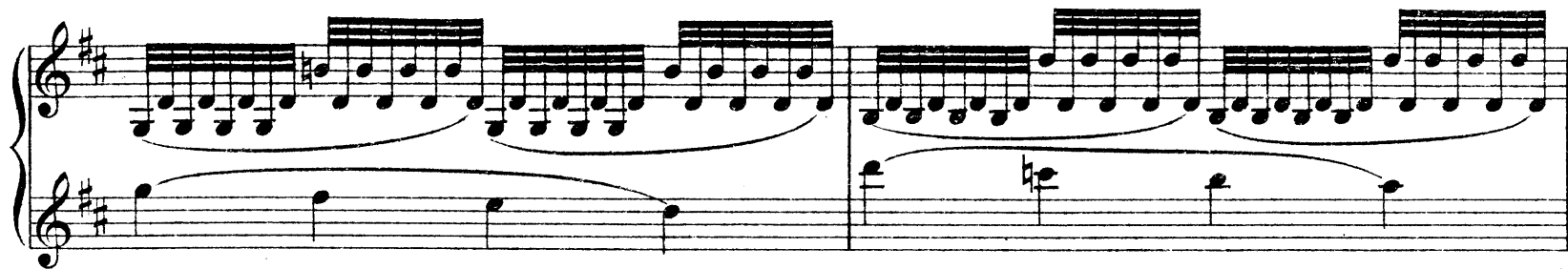
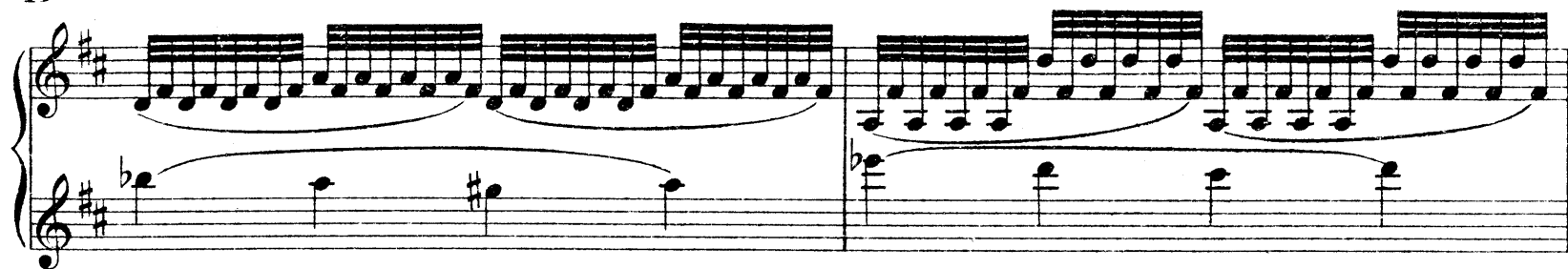
Lento.









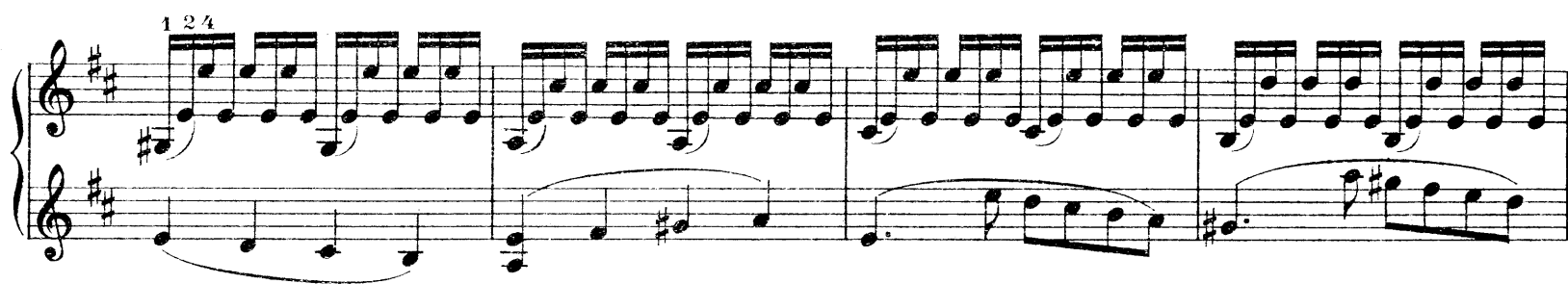
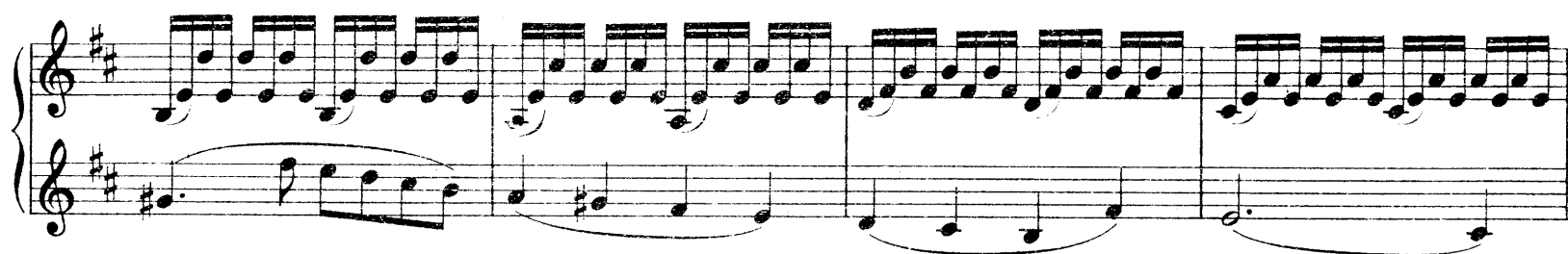


0

Nº 3.

Allegro.

1) 2) 3) 4) 5) 6) 7) 8) 9) 10) 11) 12) 13) 14) 15) 16)



A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with longer note values and rests. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four measures.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with longer note values and rests. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four measures.

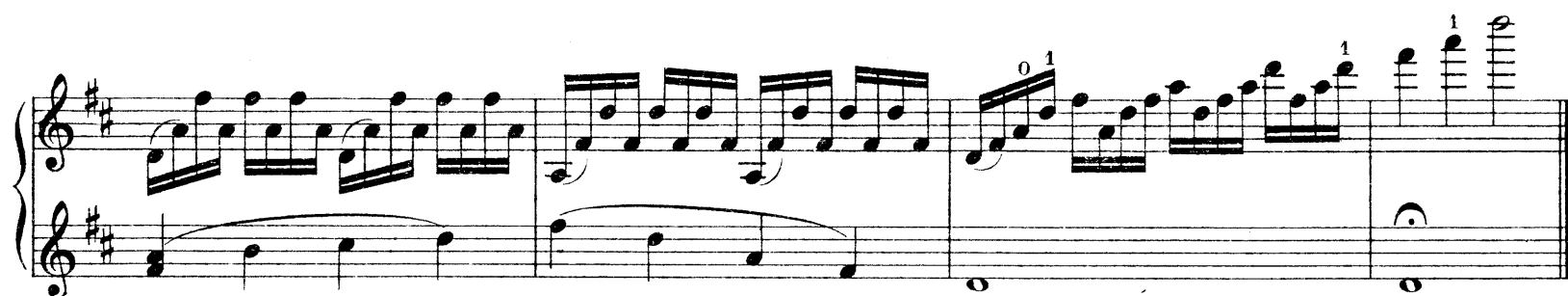
This musical score is for a piece from 'The Merry Widow' (Act II). It is written for a piano and voice. The key signature is D major (two sharps: F# and C#). The time signature is 2/4. The score consists of two staves. The upper staff is for the voice, and the lower staff is for the piano. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some passages marked with '1' indicating first endings. The piano part includes a prominent bass line with a large slur under the first two measures.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It 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 (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with a few notes and rests. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure starts with a treble clef and a sharp sign. The second measure has a sharp sign. The third measure has a sharp sign. The fourth measure has a sharp sign and ends with a double bar line.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with longer note values. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The score consists of four measures, each containing a full measure of music. The melody is a simple, catchy tune, and the accompaniment is a basic bass line.

[illegible]



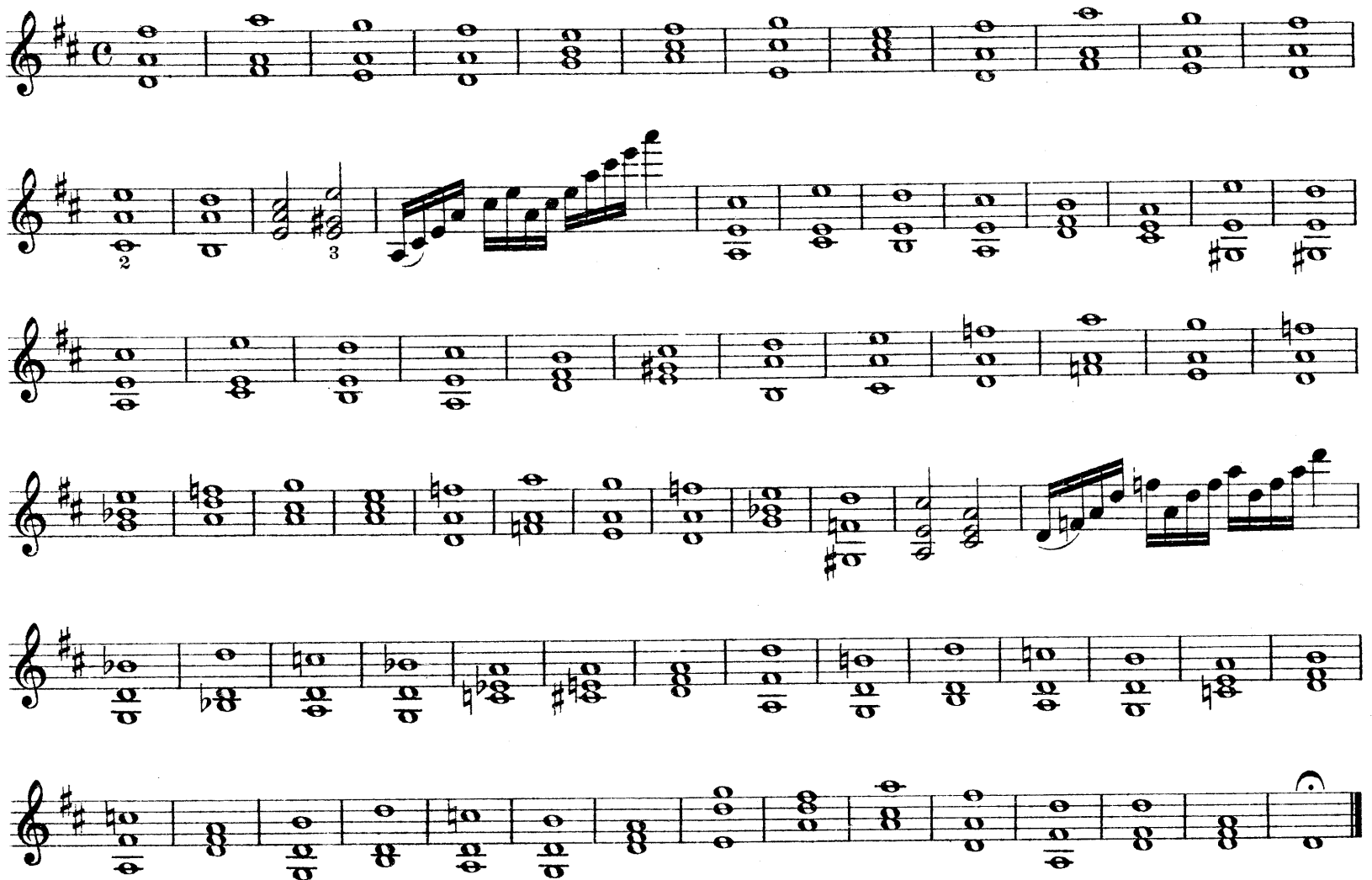
Verschiedene arpeggios
zur Ausführung von N^o 4.

Different arpeggios
for the execution of N^o 4.

Différents Arpèges
pour exécuter l'étude N^o 4.

Accorde
Accords
Accords





Mit dieser Etude beabsichtige ich dem Schüler Gelegenheit zu geben, die Korrektheit der Bewegungen des ganzen rechten Arms, wenn über die 4 Saiten gespielt wird, zu erreichen. Sehr wichtig ist, daß diese Bewegungen nicht ruckweise ausgeführt werden. Der Schüler vermeide diese Etude in schnellem Tempo zu spielen.

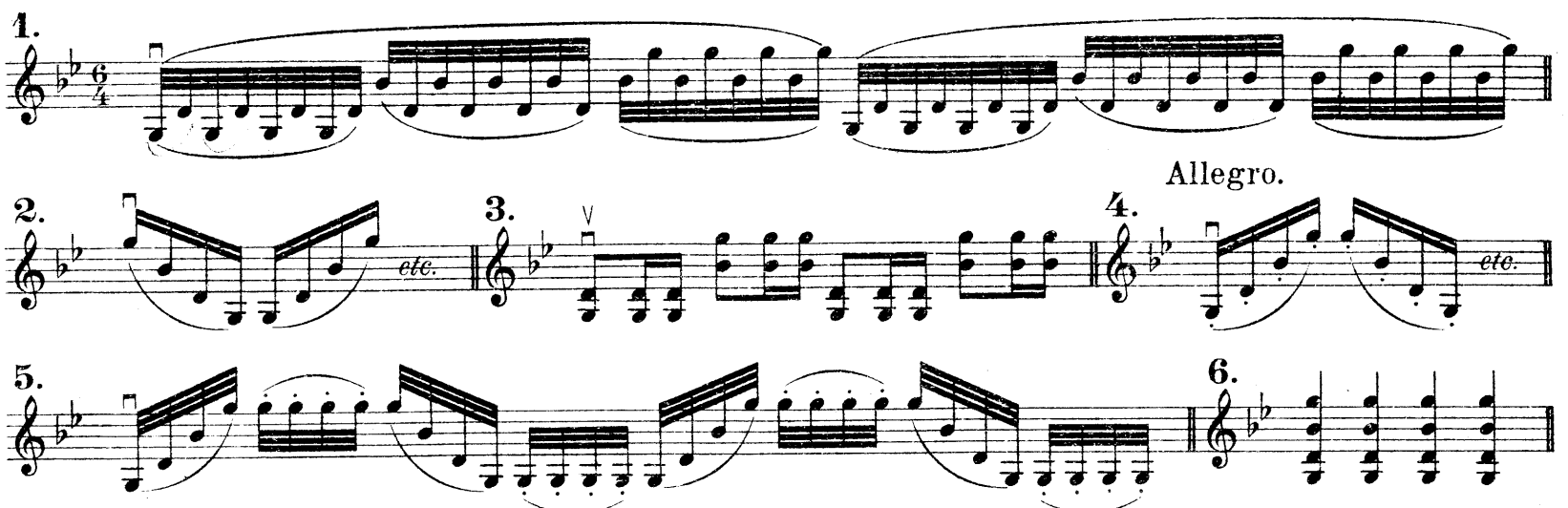
Verschiedene Stricharten
zum Studium von N° 5.

With this etude, my intention is to give the pupil opportunity to control the movements of the whole right arm, when passing over all 4 strings. The movement must be executed without any jumps and the pupil must therefore play this study in a moderate movement.

Different bowings
for the study of N° 5.

Le but de cette étude est d'obtenir la correction des mouvements du bras droit, lorsque l'on passe successivement d'une corde à l'autre. L'important est que ce mouvement se fasse sans saccades et l'élève doit surtout éviter de jouer l'étude dans un tempo rapide.

Différentes manières
d'exécuter l'étude N° 5.



Nº 5.

Adagio.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked "Adagio." The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, slurs, and ties. The first five systems show a consistent pattern of rapid sixteenth-note passages in the right hand and sustained chords or single notes in the left hand. The sixth system introduces more complex fingering, with first and second fingerings indicated above the notes in the right hand. The score concludes with a final sustained chord in the left hand.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, consisting of seven systems of staves. Each system typically has a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) for the first two systems and two sharps (F# and C#) for the remaining systems. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Verschiedene Stricharten
zum Studium von N^o 6.

Different bowings
for the study of N^o 6.

Différentes manières
d'exécuter l'Etude N^o 6.

1. Martellato. Spitze
Point
Pointe

2. *sf sf sf sf*

3. *sf sf sf sf*

4. *sf*

5. *sf*

6. *sf*

7. *sf*

8. *sf*

9. *sf*

10. *sf*

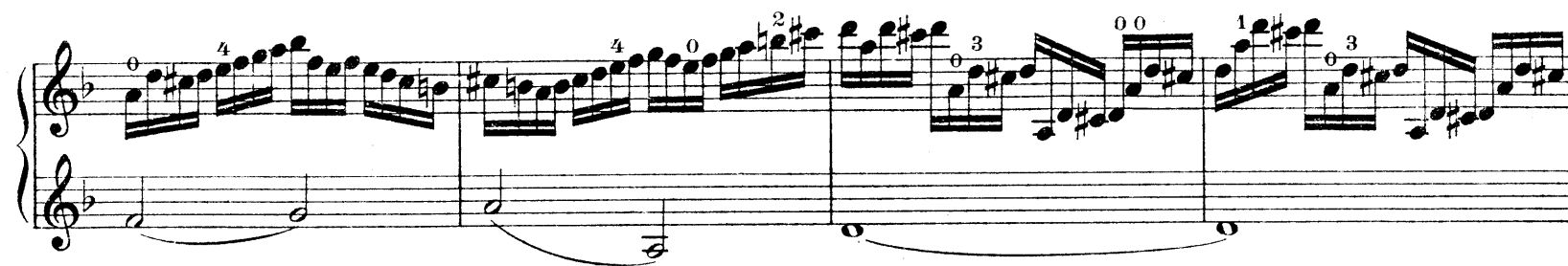
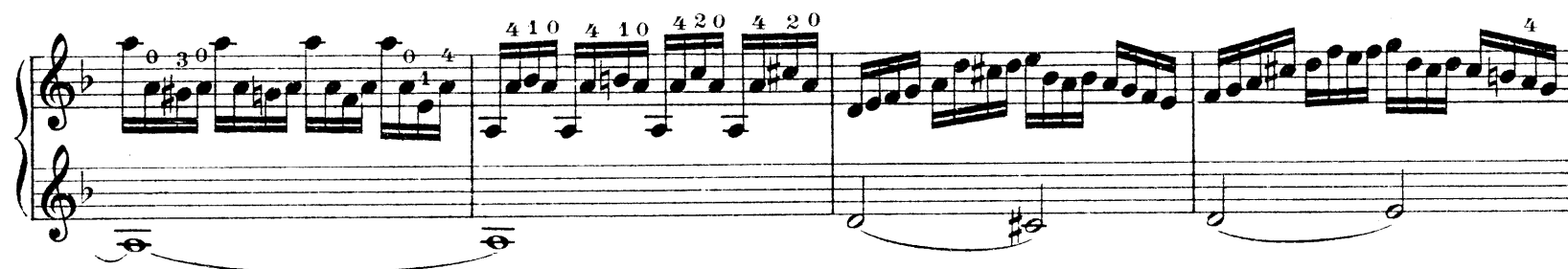
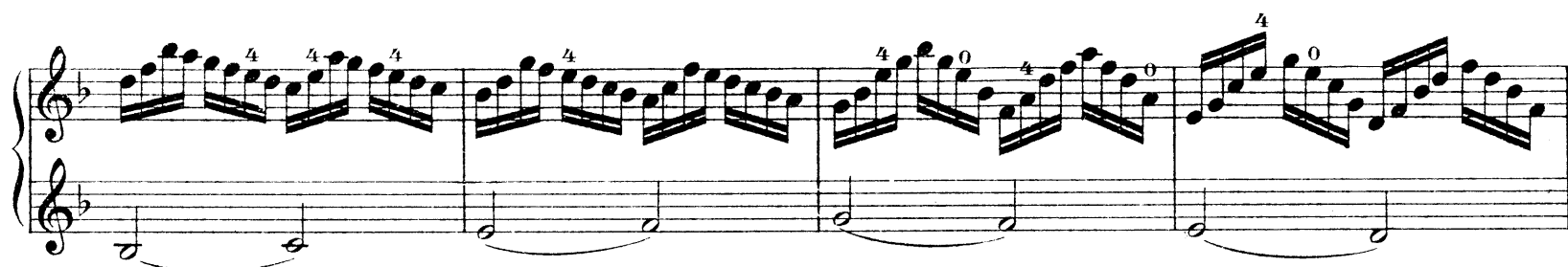
Den ganzen Bogen auf die Noten welche mit dem Zeichen + versehen sind.
The whole bow on the notes marked with +
Tout l'archet sur les notes marquées du signe +

Den ganzen Bogen auf den *sf* Noten.
The whole bow on the notes marked sf.
Tout l'archet sur les notes *sf*.

Den ganzen Bogen auf der ersten Note, welche weich und nicht betont klingen muß.
Employ the whole bow on the first note which must sound dolce and not accented.
Employer tout l'archet sur la première note, mais avec douceur et sans accentuation.

N^o 6.

Allegro.



Vorstudien
für das Spiccato.

Preparatory exercises
for the spiccato.

Exercices préparatoires
pour le Spiccato.

10 bis 20 mal zu wiederholen.
to be repeated 10 to 20 times.
répéter 10 à 20 fois.

Andante.

Verschiedene Arten
zum Studium dieser Etude.

Different ways
of studying this Etude.

Différentes manières
de travailler cette étude.

Um diesen Strich auszuführen, muß der Bogen stets zu seiner ersten Stellung zurückkommen. Hierzu werden die Pausen zwischen jeder Note benützt.
To execute this bowing, the bow must come back to its primitive place by using the rests between each note.
Pour exécuter ce coup d'archet il faut que l'archet revienne à sa place primitive pendant l'intervalle séparant chaque note.

Nº 7.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a complex sequence of chords and arpeggios, with fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 0 indicated above the staff. The left hand plays a simple bass line. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *mf*.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the arpeggiated pattern. The left hand has a steady bass line. Dynamics include *p*.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has fingerings 2, 2 above the staff. The left hand continues the bass line. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has fingerings 4, 1, 0, 4 above the staff. The left hand continues the bass line. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has fingerings 4, 4, 4 above the staff. The left hand continues the bass line. Dynamics include *f*, *dim.*, and *p*.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has fingerings 4, 2, 3, 2, 1, 0, 3, and a section marked III *restez*. The left hand continues the bass line. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *mf*.

Seventh system of musical notation. The right hand continues the arpeggiated pattern. The left hand continues the bass line. Dynamics include *p*.

N^o 8.

Moderato.

1. { Am Frosch.
At the frog.
Au talon.

2. { In der Mitte.
At the middle.
Du milieu.

3. { An der Spitze.
At the point.
A la pointe.

(Martellato.)

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes a variety of musical elements:

- System 1:** Features a complex melodic line in the right hand with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a more rhythmic bass line. Fingering numbers 4 and 3 are visible.
- System 2:** Continues the intricate melodic patterns. A trill (tr) is marked in the right hand. Fingering numbers 4, 3, and 0 are present.
- System 3:** Shows a continuation of the fast-moving melodic lines. Fingering numbers 2 and 2 are indicated.
- System 4:** The right hand features a series of rapid, slurred sixteenth-note passages. Fingering numbers 1, 4, 2, and 3 are shown.
- System 5:** Includes a trill (tr) in the right hand. Fingering numbers 0, 1, and 0 are visible.
- System 6:** The right hand has a complex melodic line with many beamed notes. Fingering numbers 0, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, and 2 are indicated.
- System 7:** The final system on the page, showing a continuation of the rapid melodic passages. Fingering numbers 0, 1, 1, 0, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, and 2 are visible.

The notation is dense and technically demanding, with frequent use of beaming, slurs, and trills.



This page contains seven systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. The first system shows a complex rhythmic pattern in the right hand and a simpler bass line in the left hand. The second system continues this pattern with some variations. The third system introduces a more melodic line in the right hand. The fourth system features a more active right hand with many sixteenth notes. The fifth system shows a change in the right hand's melody. The sixth system has a more complex right hand with many sixteenth notes and slurs. The seventh system continues the complex right hand melody. The bass line in the left hand is generally simpler, often consisting of single notes or pairs of notes.

Vorstudien
zu N^o 10.

Preparatory Exercises
for N^o 10.

Exercices préparant
l'étude N^o 10.

Auf allen 4 Saiten zu wiederholen.
To be repeated on the 4 strings.
A répéter sur les quatre cordes.

N^o 10.

**Allegro.
grazioso**

II

dim. *p*

rit.

II

cresc. *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

Frei nach Beethoven Op. 18 N^o 6.
 Inspired by Beethoven Op. 18 N^o 6.
 Inspiré par l'œuvre 18 N^o 6 de Beethoven.

Poco più mosso.

p sf *sf* *sf* *p sf* *sf*

p sf *sf* *sf* *p sf* *sf*

restez *p sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

sf *sf* *sf*

p sf *sf* *f*

Tempo Primo. *p grazioso*

mf

dim. *p*

Andante. *f risoluto*

Allegro. *f risoluto*

N^o 11.

Frei nach Schumanns D-moll Trio und A-dur Streichquartett.

Inspired by the trio in D minor and the quartett in A maj. by Schumann.

D'après le trio en ré min. et le quatuor à cordes en la maj. de Schumann.

Allegro con fuoco.

fp cresc.
An der Spitze des Bogens.
At the point of the bow.
A la pointe de l'archet.

fp cresc.

fp cresc. *poco* *a* *poco*

f *fp cresc.* *fp cresc.*

cresc. - - - *poco* - - - *a* - - - *poco*

f *p*

f *p*

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Features a melody in the right hand with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a bass line with sustained chords. Dynamics include *f* and *fp*.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development. Includes the instruction *fp cresc.* and a *sf* dynamic at the end.
- System 3:** Similar to the previous system, with *fp cresc.* markings.
- System 4:** Includes the instruction *fp cresc. - poco - a - poco*, indicating a gradual increase in volume.
- System 5:** Features a more complex melody with many beamed sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.
- System 6:** The final system on the page, ending with a series of chords marked *sf* (sforzando).

The notation is detailed, with many fingerings (numbers 1-4) and articulation marks (accents, slurs) throughout.

(♩ = ♩)

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time, B-flat major. It consists of seven systems of staves. The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often with accents. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *fp* (fortissimo) with *cresc.* (crescendo) markings. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated for various passages. The piece concludes with a final system featuring *fp* and *cresc.* markings.

12746

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first staff of the first system has a measure with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The second staff of the first system has a measure with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The first system also includes the dynamic markings *fp cresc.*, *poco*, *a*, and *poco*. The second system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first staff of the second system has a measure with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The second staff of the second system has a measure with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The second system also includes the dynamic markings *f* and *fp*. The third system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first staff of the third system has a measure with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The second staff of the third system has a measure with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The third system also includes the dynamic marking *fp*. The fourth system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first staff of the fourth system has a measure with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The second staff of the fourth system has a measure with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The fourth system also includes the dynamic marking *fp*. The fifth system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first staff of the fifth system has a measure with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The second staff of the fifth system has a measure with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The fifth system also includes the dynamic markings *fp cresc.* and *fp cresc.*. The sixth system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first staff of the sixth system has a measure with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The second staff of the sixth system has a measure with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The sixth system also includes the dynamic markings *fp* and *ff*. The seventh system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first staff of the seventh system has a measure with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The second staff of the seventh system has a measure with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The seventh system also includes the dynamic markings *sf* and *sf*.

Vorstudien
zu N^o 12.

Preparatory exercises
for N^o 12.

Exercices préparant
l'étude N^o 12.

Der Bogen muß die Saite nach jeder Note verlassen.

The bow must leave the string after each note.

L'archet doit quitter la corde après chaque note.

in der Mitte
in the middle
du milieu



20 bis 30 mal zu wiederholen.
to be repeated 20 to 30 times.
à répéter de 20 à 30 fois.

Man kann auch Sextentonleitern für diesen Strich verwenden.

Scales in sixths can be used for this bowing.

On peut se servir des gammes en sixtes pour ce coup d'archet.



N^o 12.

Ben moderato.





First system of musical notation. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The left hand has a simple bass line with a few notes. A slur connects the first two measures of the left hand. A fingering '4 3 3' is written above the third measure of the right hand.



Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the complex melodic line. The left hand has a simple bass line. A slur connects the first two measures of the left hand.



Third system of musical notation. The right hand continues the complex melodic line. The left hand has a simple bass line. A slur connects the first two measures of the left hand. The word *dim.* is written above the first measure of the right hand, and *p* is written above the second measure.



Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand continues the complex melodic line. The left hand has a simple bass line. A slur connects the first two measures of the left hand. The number '2' is written above the third measure of the right hand.



Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand continues the complex melodic line. The left hand has a simple bass line. A slur connects the first two measures of the left hand. The numbers '3', '2', and '1' are written above the third, fourth, and fifth measures of the right hand, respectively.



Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand continues the complex melodic line. The left hand has a simple bass line. A slur connects the first two measures of the left hand. The word *cresc* is written above the third measure of the right hand, and *poco* is written above the fourth measure.



Seventh system of musical notation. The right hand continues the complex melodic line. The left hand has a simple bass line. A slur connects the first two measures of the left hand. The word *a* is written above the first measure of the right hand, and *poco* is written above the second measure. The number '1' is written above the third measure, and 'II' is written above the fourth measure.

mf

rall. e dim. poco a poco

a tempo

mf

II
1

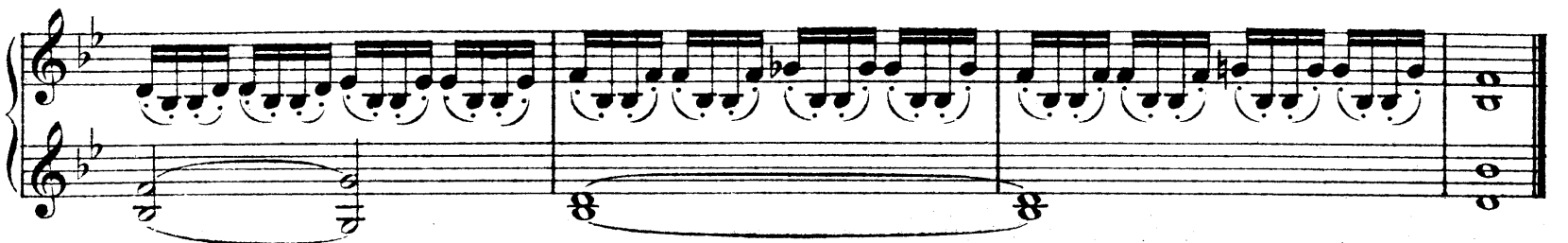
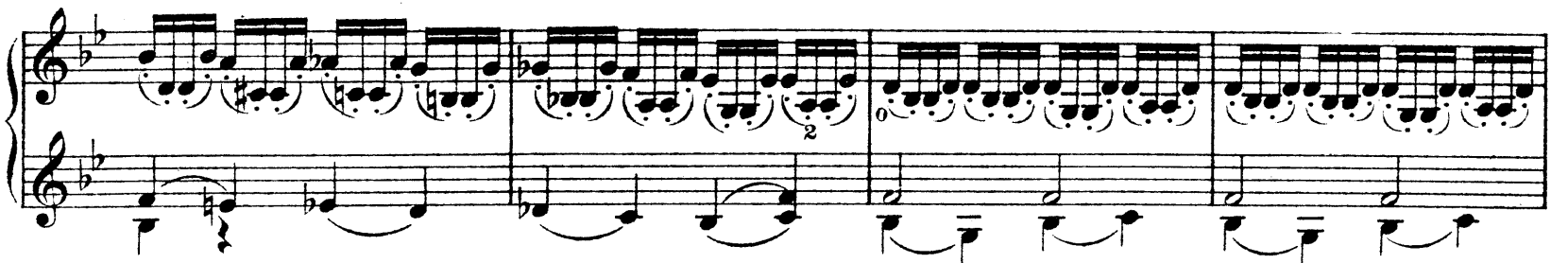
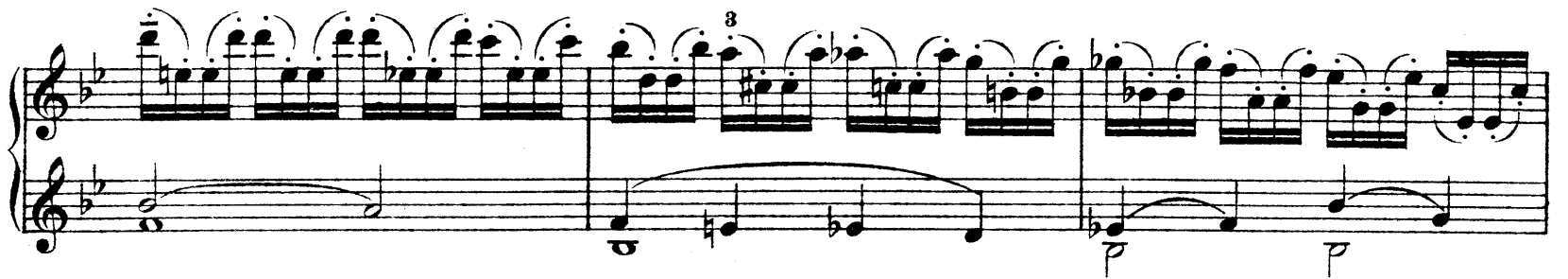
(4)

0 3

2

1 2

2 1



Vorstudien
zu N^o 13.

Preparatory Exercises
for N^o 13.

Exercices préparant
l'étude N^o 13.



Auf allen 4 Saiten zu wiederholen.
To be repeated on the 4 strings.
A répéter sur les 4 cordes.



Auf der d und a, dann auf der a und e
Saite zu wiederholen.
*To be repeated on the d and a, later on
the a and e strings.*
A répéter sur le ré et le la, puis sur le
la et le mi.

Man übe dann diesen Strich bei Be-
nutzung der einfachen, dann der Terzen
Tonleitern.

*Practice this bowing by using first
the diatonic scales, and then scales
in thirds.*

S'exercer ensuite avec les gammes
simples, puis les gammes en tierces.



N^o 13.

(Tremolo.)

Moderato.

Spitze. a b Frosch.
Point. Nut.
Pointe. Talon.

1 3 2 4

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation is highly technical, featuring dense sixteenth-note passages in the right hand and sustained, often arpeggiated, figures in the left hand. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes, and articulation marks like slurs and accents are used throughout. The systems are divided by a central bar line. The first system includes fingerings 1 3, 2 4, 1 3, 3 0, and 2 4. The second system has fingerings 1 3, 1 3, 1 2, 1 2, 1 3, and 0 2. The third system has a fingering of 1 3. The fourth system has a fingering of 1 3. The fifth system has a fingering of 1 3. The sixth system has a fingering of 1 3. The seventh system has a fingering of 1 3.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation is highly technical, featuring dense clusters of notes, often with slurs and accents. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below notes. Some systems include dynamic markings like 'a' (accendo) and 'f' (forte). The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass staff.

System 1: Treble staff has dense sixteenth-note clusters. Bass staff has a simple melody with slurs. Fingerings: 2, 4, 1, 3, 4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2.

System 2: Treble staff continues with dense clusters. Bass staff has a simple melody. Fingerings: 3, 1, 2, 4.

System 3: Treble staff has dense clusters. Bass staff has a simple melody. Fingerings: 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 4.

System 4: Treble staff has dense clusters. Bass staff has a simple melody. Fingerings: 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 4.

System 5: Treble staff has dense clusters. Bass staff has a simple melody. Fingerings: 2, 4, 1, 3, 4, 0, 3, 2.

System 6: Treble staff has dense clusters. Bass staff has a simple melody. Fingerings: 4, 2.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is highly technical, featuring dense sixteenth-note passages and complex fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4 and 2-4. Dynamics such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *dp* (diminuendo piano) are used throughout. The piece concludes with a final *dp* marking.

System 1: Treble staff has dense sixteenth-note runs with fingerings 2/4, 1/3, 1/2, and 1/2. Bass staff has a long melodic line.

System 2: Treble staff continues with sixteenth-note runs and fingerings 1/3, 2/4, 2/1, and 2/4. Bass staff has a long melodic line.

System 3: Treble staff continues with sixteenth-note runs. Bass staff has a long melodic line.

System 4: Treble staff continues with sixteenth-note runs and fingerings 1/3, 0/2, 1/3, 2/4, and 3/1. Bass staff has a long melodic line.

System 5: Treble staff continues with sixteenth-note runs and fingerings 2/1, 1/3, 1/3, 3/2, II 4/2, and III 2. Bass staff has a long melodic line.

System 6: Treble staff continues with sixteenth-note runs and fingerings 4/2, 3/2, and 3/1. Bass staff has a long melodic line.

System 7: Treble staff continues with sixteenth-note runs and fingerings 2/1, 3/1, and 2/1. Bass staff has a long melodic line.

N^o 14.Das 1^{te} mal mit Aufstrich anfangen.*First time, up-stroke.*Exécuter cette étude la 1^{ère} fois en commençant en „poussant“**Molto moderato.**

mf den ganzen Bogen benützen.
employ the whole bow.
(employer tout l'archet.)

cresc.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Features rapid sixteenth-note passages in the right hand. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *0* (piano). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4 and 0 (thumb).
- System 2:** Continues the rapid right-hand passages. Dynamics include *f* and *0*.
- System 3:** Includes a section marked *II III* in the right hand. Dynamics include *f* and *0*.
- System 4:** Features a section marked *p* (piano) in the right hand. Dynamics include *f* and *0*.
- System 5:** Includes a section marked *cresc.* (crescendo) in the right hand. Dynamics include *f* and *0*.
- System 6:** Includes a section marked *pp* (pianissimo) in the right hand. Dynamics include *f* and *0*.
- System 7:** Includes a section marked *cresc. poco a poco* (crescendo poco a poco) in the right hand. Dynamics include *f* and *0*.

The notation also includes various articulations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like *f*, *p*, *pp*, and *cresc.* throughout the piece.

III IV II III

poco *f*

dim. *poco* *a*

poco *p*

mf *pal*

12746

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with a few notes.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with intricate sixteenth-note passages, including triplets. The left hand has a few notes. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *f*.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a sixteenth-note pattern with triplets. The left hand has a few notes. Dynamics include *dim.*

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has a sixteenth-note pattern with triplets. The left hand has a few notes. Dynamics include *p*.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a sixteenth-note pattern with triplets. The left hand has a few notes.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has a sixteenth-note pattern with triplets. The left hand has a few notes.

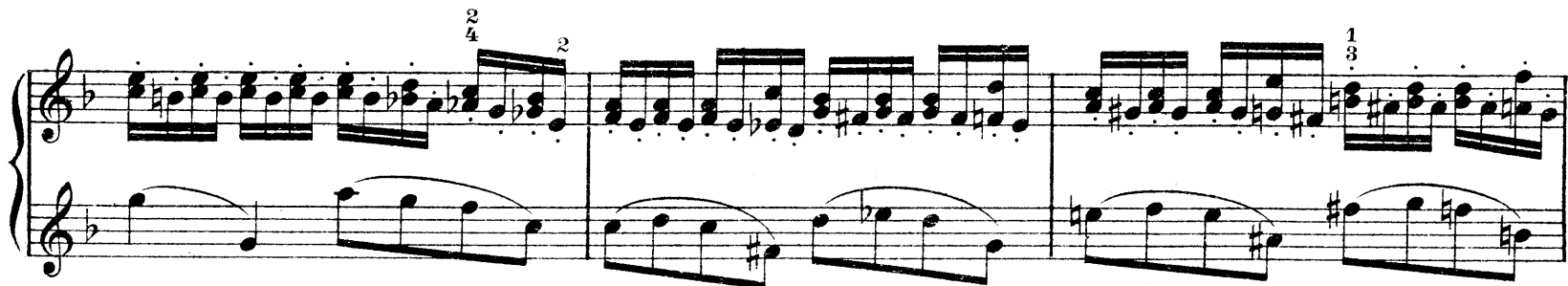
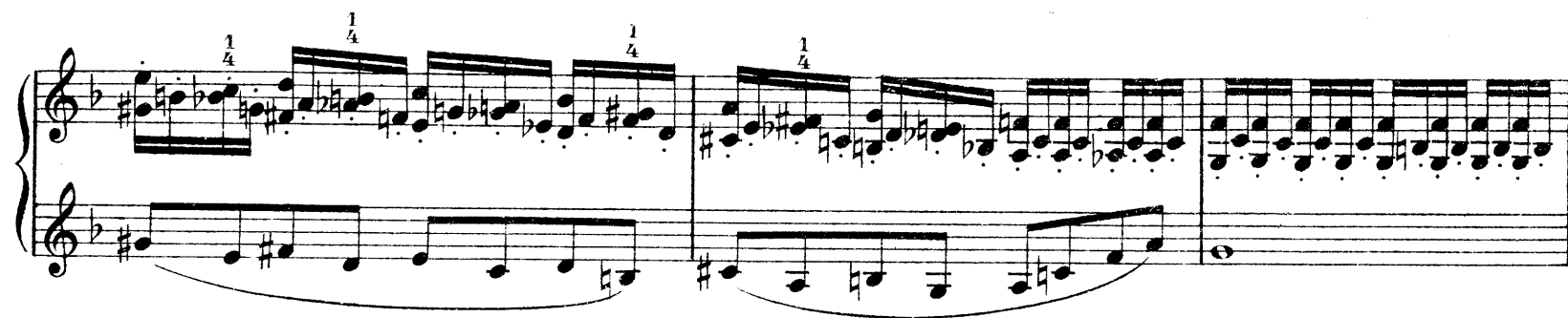
N^o 15.

Frei nach einem Motiv aus Joseph Laubers Violinconcert.

*Inspired by a motif from Joseph Laubers Concerto.*Inspiré par un motif tiré du C^{to} de Joseph Lauber.

Allegro moderato.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems. Each system contains a treble and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato.' The music is characterized by a mix of complex chordal textures and more fluid, arpeggiated passages. Fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4) and articulations (accents, slurs) are clearly marked. The piece ends with a final chord in the bass staff.



Den ganzen Bogen benützen.
Use the whole bow.
Employer tout l'archet.

N^o 16.

Allegro.

The musical score is written for Violin and Piano. It consists of six systems of music. The Violin part is in the upper staff of each system, and the Piano part is in the lower staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The score features a variety of musical techniques, including rapid sixteenth-note passages, triplets, and slurs. The dynamics range from *mf* (mezzo-forte) to *f* (forte). The tempo is marked *Allegro*. The score is numbered 12746 at the bottom.

Violin part: *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, triplets, and dynamic markings.

Piano part: The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, triplets, and dynamic markings.

This page contains seven systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. The key signature changes from C major to B-flat major in the fifth system. The piece concludes with a double bar line in the seventh system.

System 1: Treble clef, C major. First measure has a first ending bracket. Second measure has a first ending bracket. Third measure has a first ending bracket. Fourth measure has a first ending bracket.

System 2: Treble clef, C major. First measure has a first ending bracket. Second measure has a first ending bracket. Third measure has a first ending bracket. Fourth measure has a first ending bracket.

System 3: Treble clef, C major. First measure has a first ending bracket. Second measure has a first ending bracket. Third measure has a first ending bracket. Fourth measure has a first ending bracket.

System 4: Treble clef, C major. First measure has a first ending bracket. Second measure has a first ending bracket. Third measure has a first ending bracket. Fourth measure has a first ending bracket.

System 5: Treble clef, B-flat major. First measure has a first ending bracket. Second measure has a first ending bracket. Third measure has a first ending bracket. Fourth measure has a first ending bracket.

System 6: Treble clef, B-flat major. First measure has a first ending bracket. Second measure has a first ending bracket. Third measure has a first ending bracket. Fourth measure has a first ending bracket.

System 7: Treble clef, B-flat major. First measure has a first ending bracket. Second measure has a first ending bracket. Third measure has a first ending bracket. Fourth measure has a first ending bracket.

SIMROCK VOLKSAUSGABE

| Nr. | | | |
|-----------|---|---|----|
| | Unterrichtswerke für Klavier | | |
| 180/1 | Brahms , 5 Studien. 2 Hefte . . . je | 3 | — |
| 600 | — Dieselben in 1 Bde. Neue Ausgabe von Mayer-Mahr . . . je | — | — |
| 601/2 | — 51 Übungen. Neue Ausgabe von Mayer-Mahr. 2 Hefte . . . je | 6 | — |
| 519 | Eccarius-Sieber , Klavierschule, vollständig . . . je | 2 | 50 |
| 520 a/c | — in 3 Heften . . . je | 1 | 25 |
| 431 | Köhler , Op. 50. Die ersten Etüden . . . je | 2 | — |
| 200 | — Op. 79. Der erste Fortschritt . . . je | 2 | 50 |
| 18/9 | — Op. 112. Spezial-Etüden . . . je | 2 | — |
| 421 | — Op. 128. Neue Geläufigkeitsschule. 2 Hefte . . . je | 1 | 75 |
| 103 | — Op. 190. Allerleichteste Übungsstücke . . . je | 1 | 25 |
| 566 | — Op. 151. Die leichtesten Etüden . . . je | 3 | — |
| 547 | — Op. 152. Tägl. Pensum. Neue Ausgabe (F. E. Thiele) . . . je | 3 | — |
| 22/3. 562 | Pischna , Übungen (Door) . . . je | 4 | 50 |
| 548 | Reinecke , Op. 127. Sonatinen. 3 Hefte . . . je | 5 | — |
| 423 | Rubinstein-Villolung , Fingerübungen . . . je | 2 | 80 |
| 450 | Schmitt , Etüden (vollst.) . . . je | 2 | — |
| 347 | — Vorbereitende Übungen . . . je | 2 | 50 |
| 544/5 | Schytte , Op. 68. Moderne Etüden . . . je | — | — |
| | Tappert , Übungen für die linke Hand. Neue Ausgabe von P. Wittgenstein. 2 Hefte . . . je | 2 | 50 |

Klavier 4 händig

| | | | |
|--------|--|---|----|
| 189 | Brahms , Op. 8. Trio, H dur. II. Ausg. (Hermann) . . . je | 5 | — |
| 31 | — Op. 25. Klavierquartett I, g moll . . . je | 6 | — |
| 32 | — Op. 26. Klavierquartett II, A dur . . . je | 6 | — |
| 201 | — Op. 40. Horntrio, Es dur (Keller) . . . je | 5 | — |
| 124 | — Op. 51. Streichquartett I, c moll . . . je | 5 | — |
| 134 | — Op. 51. Streichquartett II, a moll . . . je | 5 | — |
| 213 | — Op. 52. Liebeslieder I . . . je | 3 | 50 |
| 482 | — Erleichtert (Eccarius-Sieber) . . . je | 4 | — |
| 221 | — Op. 56. Haydn-Variationen (Keller) . . . je | 3 | — |
| 33 | — Op. 60. Klavierquartett III, c moll (Keller) . . . je | 6 | — |
| 257 | — Op. 65. Liebeslieder II . . . je | 3 | 50 |
| 227 | — Op. 67. Streichquartett III, B dur . . . je | 5 | — |
| 104 | — Op. 80. Akademische Festouvertüre . . . je | 3 | 50 |
| 486 | — Erleichtert (Eccarius-Sieber) . . . je | 4 | 50 |
| 249 | — Op. 81. Tragische Ouvertüre . . . je | 4 | 50 |
| 487 | — Erleichtert (Eccarius-Sieber) . . . je | 7 | — |
| 236 | — Op. 83. Klavierkonzert B dur (Keller) . . . je | 5 | — |
| 265 | — Op. 87. Trio, C dur (Keller) . . . je | 4 | — |
| 274 | — Op. 115. Klarinetten-Quintett (Klengel) . . . je | 4 | 50 |
| 489 | — Op. 118. Klavierstücke (Laurischkus) . . . je | 4 | 50 |
| 490 | — Op. 119. Klavierstücke (Laurischkus) . . . je | 4 | 50 |
| 307a/b | — Ungarische Tänze. Neue Ausgabe von Schütt. 2 Bde. . . je | 4 | 50 |
| 250/1 | Dvořák , Op. 54. Walzer (Himmel), 2 Hefte . . . je | 2 | 50 |
| 216 | — Op. 59. Legenden . . . je | 5 | — |
| 145 | — Op. 90. Dumky-Trio . . . je | 5 | — |
| 284 | — Op. 92. Karneval, Ouvertüre (Nedbal) . . . je | 3 | — |
| 36 | — Op. 95. Sinfonie V (Neue Welt) . . . je | 6 | — |
| 15 | — Slavische Tänze H. I, II (op. 46 III) . . . je | 3 | 50 |
| 228 | — Slavische Tänze H. III, IV (op. 72 III) . . . je | 3 | 50 |
| 531/8 | — Slavische Tänze, leicht. 8 Hefte . . . je | 3 | — |
| 3718 | Fuchs , Op. 42. Wiener Walzer. 2 Hefte . . . je | 3 | 50 |
| 196/7 | Godard , Carnaval, 8 Stücke. 2 Bände . . . je | 3 | 50 |
| (316) | Klavierbuch , 4 händiges (Kleinmichel) . . . je | 2 | — |
| 105 | Liszt , Rhapsodie I . . . je | 2 | — |
| 114 | — Rhapsodie II . . . je | 1 | 25 |
| 503/4 | Reinecke , Op. 54. Leichte Stücke. 2 Hefte . . . je | 1 | 80 |
| 563/5 | — Op. 127 b. Sonatinen. 3 Hefte . . . je | 3 | — |
| 39 | Rubinstein , Balletmusik aus Feramors . . . je | 1 | — |
| 237 | Sarasate , Op. 20. Zigeunerweisen . . . je | 3 | — |
| 40 | Schütt , Op. 54 a. Walzermärchen . . . je | 3 | — |

2 Klaviere 4 händig

| | | | |
|----------|--|----|----|
| 499 | Brahms , Op. 5. Klavier-Sonate III (Klengel). Part.-Ausgabe . . . je | 6 | — |
| 481 | — Op. 40. Horn-Trio (Laurischkus). Part.-Ausg. . . je | 8 | — |
| 67 | — Op. 68. Sinfonie I, c moll (Klav. I u. II) . . . je | 10 | — |
| 488 | — Op. 81. Trag. Ouvertüre (Klengel). Part.-Ausg. . . je | 4 | — |
| 191 | — Op. 83. Klavierkonzert B dur. Part.-Ausgabe . . . je | 10 | — |
| 501/2 | — Op. 120 Nr. 1 und 2. Klarinetten-Sonaten (Laurischkus). Part.-Ausgabe . . . je | 4 | — |
| 148. 233 | — Ungarische Tänze (Keller). 2 Bände (Klavier I u. II) . . . je | 4 | 50 |

2 Klaviere 8 händig

| | | | |
|----|--|---|---|
| 68 | Brahms , Op. 73. Sinfonie II, D dur (Keller) . . . je | 9 | — |
|----|--|---|---|

Violine allein

| | | | |
|-------|---|---|----|
| 443 | Bach , 6 Sonaten und Partiten. Ausgabe von Adolf Busch, vollständig in 1 Bde. . . je | 6 | — |
| 444/9 | — einzeln . . . je | 1 | 50 |
| 467 | Dont-Flesch , Studien Heft I (Op. 37). Vorübungen . . . je | 2 | — |
| 468 | — Heft II (Op. 35). Etüden und Capricen . . . je | 2 | — |
| 469 | — Heft III (Op. 54 und 55). Studien und Capricen . . . je | 2 | 50 |
| 497/8 | Eichhorn , Tonleiter- u. Accord-Studien, 2 Hefte . . . je | 1 | 50 |
| 505/7 | Kayser-Barmas , Etüden (op. 20). 3 Hefte . . . je | 1 | 50 |

| Nr. | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|
|-----|--|--|--|

Violine und Klavier

| | | | |
|--------|---|---|----|
| 451 | Bach , Suite (David) . . . je | 2 | 50 |
| 523/7 | Beckmann , Violinspiel in Deutschland vor 1700. 12 alte Sonaten und 1 Suite. 5 Hefte. Heft I—IV je Heft V . . . je | 2 | — |
| 41 | Bohm , Albumblätter. Heft I (1—6) . . . je | 2 | 50 |
| 42 | — Albumblätter. Heft II (7—12) . . . je | 2 | 50 |
| 214 | — Dritte Suite. 6 Stücke . . . je | 3 | — |
| 266/7 | — Arabesken. 2 Hefte (1—6, 7—12) . . . je | 2 | 50 |
| 359 | — Violin-Album. 6 beliebte Stücke . . . je | 3 | — |
| 125 | Brahms , Op. 49 Nr. 4. Wiegenlied (Hermann) . . . je | 1 | — |
| 43 | — Op. 77. Violinkonzert, D dur . . . je | 6 | — |
| 44 | — Op. 78. Sonate I, G dur . . . je | 5 | — |
| 115 | — Op. 100. Sonate II, A dur . . . je | 5 | — |
| 192 | — Op. 103. Sonate III, d moll . . . je | 5 | — |
| 373 | — 6 Lieder (Wiegenlied, Minnelied, Vergebl. Ständchen, Feldeinsamkeit u. a.), leicht (Holle) . . . je | 2 | — |
| 202/3 | — Ungarische Tänze (Hermann). 2 Hefte . . . je | 2 | — |
| 45 | Bruch , Op. 42. Romanze, a moll . . . je | 2 | — |
| 46 | — Op. 44. Konzert II, d moll . . . je | 4 | 50 |
| 275 | — Op. 46. Schottische Fantasie . . . je | 5 | — |
| 204 | — Op. 47. Kol nidrei . . . je | 2 | — |
| 238/9 | Cooper , Da capo. 12 Stücke. 2 Hefte . . . je | 3 | — |
| 285/6 | — Prima vista. 12 Stücke. 2 Hefte . . . je | 2 | 50 |
| 47 | Dvořák , Op. 11. Romanze, f moll . . . je | 2 | — |
| 106 | — Op. 53. Violin-Konzert, a moll . . . je | 6 | — |
| 222 | — Op. 57. Sonate, F dur . . . je | 3 | 50 |
| 193 | — Op. 75. Romantische Stücke . . . je | 2 | — |
| 48 | — Op. 100. Sonatine . . . je | 3 | 50 |
| 226 | — Violin-Album. 6 Stücke . . . je | 2 | — |
| 240 | — Waldesruh, Adagio . . . je | 1 | — |
| 569/70 | Eichhorn , Op. 17. Jugend-Album. 2 Hefte . . . je | 2 | — |
| 49 | Goldmark , Op. 43. Suite II, Es dur . . . je | 6 | — |
| 437 | Händel , Konzert, g moll (David) . . . je | 2 | 50 |
| 50 | Joachim , Op. 12. Notturmo . . . je | 1 | 50 |
| 370/1 | Jung-Deutschland . Lieder, Choräle und Märsche (Laurischkus) . . . je | 1 | 50 |
| 455 | Liszt , Rhapsodie II. Konzert-Ausgabe A (Sitt) . . . je | 3 | — |
| 230 | — Erleichterte Ausgabe B . . . je | 2 | 50 |
| 456 | — Ausgabe C (c moll) . . . je | 2 | — |
| 51 | Meisterschule . Sammlung klassischer Violin-Sonaten (Moffat). I (1—4) . . . je | 4 | 50 |
| 52 | II (5—8) . . . je | 4 | 50 |
| 146 | III (9—12) . . . je | 4 | 50 |
| 241 | IV (13—16) . . . je | 4 | 50 |
| 268 | V (17—20) . . . je | 4 | 50 |
| 116 | Ondříček , Op. 10. Barcarole . . . je | 1 | 50 |
| 560 | Paganini-Friedmann , 4 Capricen (a. Op. 1) . . . je | 3 | — |
| 523 | Paganini-Wilhelmj , Konzert D . . . je | 1 | 50 |
| 571 | Rode , Op. 10. Andante und Variationen (David) . . . je | 2 | — |
| 53 | Sarasate , Op. 20. Zigeunerweisen . . . je | 2 | — |
| 54 | — Op. 21. Spanische Tänze. Heft I . . . je | 2 | — |
| 147 | — Op. 22. Spanische Tänze. Heft II . . . je | 2 | — |
| 231 | — Op. 23. Spanische Tänze. Heft III . . . je | 2 | — |
| 252 | — Op. 26. Spanische Tänze. Heft IV . . . je | 2 | — |
| 276/7 | — Span. Tänze, erl. (Moffat). 2 Hefte . . . je | 2 | — |
| 495/6 | Sarasate-Barmas , 10 Stücke (op. 20, 22, 23, 26/29, 34, 47). Auswahl u. Bezeichnung von I. Barmas. 2 Bde. . . je | 6 | — |
| 493 | Schumann-Barmas , Auswahl von 10 Klavierstücken, für Violine und Klavier . . . je | 4 | 50 |
| 55 | Schütt , Op. 44. Suite I . . . je | 6 | — |
| 287 | Seybold , Op. 96. Konzertino . . . je | 2 | 50 |
| 107 | Seybold-Album , 7 beliebte Stücke . . . je | 1 | 50 |
| 352 | Vorspiel-Buch . 30 Stücke berühmter Meister (Kleinmichel) . . . je | 4 | — |

Violoncell allein

| | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 542 | Duport-Becker , Exerzizien. Heft I . . . je | 4 | — |
| 543 | — Exerzizien. Heft II . . . je | 3 | — |

Violoncell und Klavier

| | | | |
|-----|--|---|----|
| 56 | Brahms , Op. 38. Sonate I, e moll . . . je | 3 | 50 |
| 135 | — Op. 99. Sonate II, F dur . . . je | 3 | 50 |
| 374 | — 6 Lieder, leicht (Wiegenlied, Minnelied, Vergebl. Ständchen, Feldeinsamkeit u. a.) (Salter) . . . je | 2 | — |
| 57 | Bruch , Op. 47. Kol nidrei . . . je | 2 | — |
| 58 | Dvořák , Op. 94. Rondo . . . je | 1 | 50 |
| 59 | Marcello , 2 Sonaten (Piatti) . . . je | 2 | — |
| 188 | Meisterschule (Sammlung klass. Cello-Sonaten) von Moffat I (1—4) . . . je | 5 | — |
| 242 | Pepper , Op. 3 Nr. 4. Papillon . . . je | 1 | — |
| 60 | — Op. 11. 2 Stücke (Widmung) . . . je | 2 | 50 |
| 117 | — Op. 14. Polonaise . . . je | 1 | 50 |
| 353 | Vorspiel-Buch . 30 Stücke berühmter Meister (Kleinmichel) . . . je | 3 | — |

Klarinette und Klavier

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|----|
| 479 | Brahms . 10 Stücke nach Liedern bearbeitet von M. Laurischkus . . . je | 4 | — |
| 494 | Laurischkus , Op. 30. 3 Stücke (Eleg. Walzer, Scherzo, Romanze) . . . je | 4 | 50 |

SIMROCK VOLKSAUSGABE

| Nr. | | Nr. | | Nr. | | Nr. | |
|---------------------------|---|------|--------------------------------|---|--|-----|---|
| Kammermusik | | | | Gesang und Klavier | | | |
| 61/2 | Bohm, Op. 330. 2 leichte Trios (Kl., V. u. C.) . . . je | 1 50 | 351 | Kinderlieder-Buch zum Singen, 1- und 2-stimmig (Kleinmichel) | 2 | — | — |
| 278/9 | — Op. 352. 2 leichte Trios . . . je | 1 50 | 550/2 | Koeßler, Kinderlieder (Texte von Fr. Güll) 3 Hefte je | 2 | — | — |
| 138.149 | — Hausmusik (2 Viol. u. Klavier). 2 Hefte . . . je | 4 | 177/8 | Liederkrantz. Sammlung neuer Lieder (d'Albert, Reger u. A.). Bd. I, II, h. u. t. . . je | 1 | 50 | — |
| 63 | Brahms, Op. 8. Trio, Hdur. Zweite Ausgabe . . . je | 6 | 206/7 | Lindblad, Schwedische Lieder, h. u. t. . . je | 3 | — | — |
| 108 | — Op. 18. Sextett I, Bdur . . . je | 6 | 303/4 | Luther-Buch. Luthers sämtliche deutsche geistliche Lieder (Kleinmichel) . . . je | 2 | — | — |
| 64 | — Op. 25. Klavierquartett I, g moll . . . je | 9 | 328 | Mauersberger, Löns-Lieder (30). 2 Hefte . . . je | 1 | 50 | — |
| 118 | — Op. 26. Klavierquartett II, Adur . . . je | 9 | 522a/b | Merckens, Die Brunnlein. 8 Lieder . . . je | 3 | — | — |
| 126 | — Op. 40. Horn-Trio, Esdur . . . je | 6 | 541 | — Di-Reide-Rallera. 5 Tanzlieder . . . je | 2 | — | — |
| 65/6 | — Op. 51. Streichquartett I u. II, (c u. a), Stim. je | 5 | 539 | Pressel, Liederalbum (An der Weser, Ich sah den Wald u. a.), h. u. t. . . je | 4 | — | — |
| 232 | — Op. 60. Klavierquartett III, c moll . . . je | 7 | 305/6 | Reimann, Das deutsche Lied. 4 Bde. . . je | 4 | — | — |
| 205 | — Op. 67. Streichquartett III, Bdur. Stim. . . je | 5 | 83/6 | — Das deutsche geistliche Lied. 6 Bde. . . je | 3 | — | — |
| 269 | — Op. 87. Trio, Cdur . . . je | 7 50 | 389/94 | — Internat. Volksliederbuch. 3 Bde. . . je | 4 | — | — |
| 182 | — Op. 115. Klar.-Quintett. Stimmen . . . je | 6 | 289/91 | — 14 alte deutsche Weihnachtsgesänge u. 4 Neujahrslieder . . . je | 2 | — | — |
| 270 | Dvořák, Op. 47. Bagatellen (2 Viol., Cello und Harm.) | 4 50 | 574 | Rubinstein, Op. 8. 6 Lieder, h. u. t. . . je | 2 | — | — |
| 223 | — Op. 43. Streich-Sextett, Adur. Stim. . . je | 5 | 87a/b | — Gesangkompensationen I, h. u. t. . . je | 2 | — | — |
| 119 | — Op. 51. Streichquartett, Esdur. Stim. . . je | 4 | 88a/b | — Gesangkompensationen II, h. u. t. . . je | 2 | — | — |
| 243 | — Op. 61. Streichquartett, Cdur. Stim. . . je | 5 | 139/40 | Schütt, Op. 57. Lieb' und Treu, h. u. t. . . je | 2 | 50 | — |
| 288 | — Op. 65. Trio f. Klav., V. u. C. . . je | 7 50 | 129/30 | Schweizerlieder-Buch (mit Text) . . . je | 1 | 50 | — |
| 244 | — Op. 77. Streichquintett, Gdur. Stim. . . je | 5 | 354 | Stange, Op. 33. 24 Kinderlieder . . . je | 3 | — | — |
| 69 | — Op. 81. Klavierquintett, Adur . . . je | 9 | 466 | Stange-Album. Hoch und tief . . . je | 1 | 50 | — |
| 183 | — Op. 90. Dumky-Trio (Kl., V. u. C.) . . . je | 6 | 425/6 | Volkslieder-Buch für eine Singstimme u. Klavier (Kleinmichel) | 4 | — | — |
| 70 | — Op. 96. Streichquartett, Fdur. Stim. . . je | 5 | 339 | Weihnachtslieder-Buch zum Singen (Kleinmichel) | 1 | 50 | — |
| 549 | Leclair, Sonate (David). Viol., Br. und Klavier . . . je | 2 | 355 | Duette mit Klavier | | | |
| 127/8 | Moffat, Die erste Lage (2 Viol. u. Kl.). Trios. 2 Bde. je | 2 | 89 | Bohm, 4 Duette (Still wie die Nacht, Übers Jahr u. a.) | 3 | — | — |
| 260a/b | — Op. 39. 6 Stücke für 3 Violin. u. Klav. 2 Bände je | 2 | 90 | Brahms, Op. 20. 3 Duette (Weg der Liebe u. a.) | 2 | 50 | — |
| 71/72 | Schütt, Walzer-Momente. 2 Trios für Klav., Violine und Cello, nach Lanner und Strauß, Nr. 1 u. 2 je | 1 50 | 91 | — Op. 61. 4 Duette (Die Schwestern, Boten der Liebe u. a.) | 2 | 50 | — |
| 109 | — Op. 54. Walzermärchen, Trio . . . je | 3 | 190 | — Op. 66. 5 Duette (Klänge I, II u. a.) | 2 | 50 | — |
| 137 | Smetana, Streichquartett. Stimmen . . . je | 3 | 224 | — Op. 75. Balladen und Romanzen . . . je | 4 | — | — |
| 587 | Spitzner, Hans, Op. 8. Trio. Edur (Fdur) . . . je | 6 | 92 | — Zigeunerlied (Viardot) . . . je | 2 | — | — |
| Orgel | | | | 298 | Dvořák, Op. 32. Klänge aus Mähren . . . je | 4 | — |
| (334) | Orgelbuch. 36 Stücke berühmter Meister (Kleinmichel) | 2 | 93 | — Op. 38. 4 Duette (Der Kranz u. a.) | 2 | — | — |
| 396 | Rinck, Orgelschule. Neue Ausgabe (Otto Dienel) . . . je | 3 50 | 95 | Friedenthal, Das fläm. Volkslied. Abt. III Zwiesengesänge | 3 | — | — |
| Harmonium | | | | 540 | Rubinstein, Duette Op. 48 u. 67. (Der Engel, Wanderers Nachtlied u. a.) | 4 | — |
| 360 | Brahms, 15 Lieder (Kämpf) . . . je | 3 | — | Lieder zur Laute | | | |
| 442 | — Volkslieder. Auswahl (Kämpf) . . . je | 3 | — | Bohm, „Schöne Liedle“ (Was i hab', Schwur, Zugschaun, Echo u. a.) (Wobersin) | 2 | — | — |
| Gitarre | | | | 357/8 | — Lieder zur Laute (Vorpahl) (Was i hab', Der Schwur, Still wie die Nacht, Übers Jahr u. a.) | 2 | — |
| 453 | Carulli, 24 Prälud. zur Bildung des Anschlags (Meier) | 2 50 | 572/3 | Brahms, 26 berühmte Lieder (Dahlke). 2 Hefte je | 2 | — | — |
| 454 | Diabelli, Op. 39. 30 sehr leichte Übungsstücke (Meier) | 2 | 460/5 | — Deutsche Volkslieder. Vollständige Ausgabe in 6 Heften (E. Dahlke) . . . je | 2 | — | — |
| 554 | — Op. 103. 7 Präludien (G. Meier) . . . je | 2 | 361/2 | — Auswahl (Schmid-Kayser). 2 Bde. . . je | 2 | — | — |
| 576 | Giuliani, Op. 83. 6 Präludien (Meier) . . . je | 2 | 368 | Frey, M., Op. 50. Schnick-schnack-Dudelsack! 6 kleine Kinderlieder mit leichter Lautenbegleitung | 1 | 50 | — |
| 553 | Sor, Ausgew. Gitarrewerke (G. Meier). Vorheft (sehr leicht) . . . je | 2 | 541 | Merckens, Die Brunnlein, die da fließen. 8 Lieder . . . je | 3 | — | — |
| 348 | Heft I (leicht) . . . je | 2 | 539 | — Di-Reide-Rallera. 5 Tanzlieder . . . je | 2 | — | — |
| 349 | Heft II (mittelschwer) . . . je | 2 | 577/79 | Reimann, Das deutsche Lied zur Laute (Dahlke). 74 Gesänge in 3 Heften | 2 | — | — |
| 439 | Heft III (schwer) . . . je | 2 | 575 | — 11 alte deutsche Weihnachtsgesänge (Dahlke) . . . je | 2 | — | — |
| Zither | | | | Gesangunterricht | | | |
| 530 | Bohm, Liederalbum. (10 Lieder: Was i hab', Still wie die Nacht u. a.) (Wobersin) . . . je | 2 | 395 | Kotzebue, Lehrbuch der Gesangkunst . . . je | 7 | 50 | — |
| Gesang und Klavier | | | | 432 | Marchesi, Op. 5. Kunst des Gesanges . . . je | 5 | — |
| 475 | Alte Weisen in neuem Satze (K. Salomon) . . . je | 2 | — | Klavierauszüge mit Text | | | |
| 73a/b | Bohm-Album I (Der Schwur, Waldteufel u. a.), h. u. t. . . je | 2 50 | 541 | Bizet, Djamilah, Oper . . . je | 2 | — | — |
| 74a/b | — II (Verbot. Weg, Im Grase taut's u. a.), h. u. t. . . je | 2 50 | 539 | Brahms, Op. 17. 4 Gesänge für Frauenchor mit Hörnern u. Harfe . . . je | 2 | — | — |
| 75a/b | — III (Übers Jahr, Die Antwort u. a.), h. u. t. . . je | 2 50 | 577/79 | — Op. 53. Alt-Rhapsodie . . . je | 2 | — | — |
| 510a/b | — IV (Was i hab', Der Rotdorn u. a.), h. u. t. . . je | 2 50 | 97 | — Op. 54. Schicksalslied . . . je | 3 | — | — |
| 511a/b | — V (Still wie die Nacht, An die Nacht u. a.), h. u. t. . . je | 2 50 | 401 | Bruch, Op. 45. Lied von der Glocke . . . je | 9 | — | — |
| 512a/b | — VI (Zugschaun Zu Gast u. a.), h. u. t. . . je | 2 50 | 98 | Dvořák, Op. 58. Stabat mater . . . je | 6 | — | — |
| 76a/b | Brahms, Op. 3. 6 Gesänge, h. u. t. . . je | 2 50 | 99 | Henschel, Op. 32. Serb. Liederspiel . . . je | 3 | 50 | — |
| 110a/b | — Op. 6. 6 Gesänge, h. u. t. . . je | 2 50 | 100 | Rubinstein, Der Dämon, Oper . . . je | 15 | — | — |
| 234a/b | — Op. 7. 6 Gesänge, h. u. t. . . je | 2 50 | Albert Friedenthal | | | | |
| 120a/b | — Op. 19. 5 Gedichte, h. u. t. . . je | 2 50 | Das flämische Volkslied | | | | |
| 136a/b | — Op. 46. 4 Gesänge, h. u. t. . . je | 2 50 | 412/5 | Abt. I. Balladen und Liebeslieder für eine mittlere Stimme mit Klavier. 4 Hefte . . . je | 2 | 50 | — |
| 225a/b | — Op. 47. 5 Lieder, h. u. t. . . je | 2 50 | 416 | Abt. II. Lieder für Baß oder Bariton mit Klavier . . . je | 3 | — | — |
| 253a/b | — Op. 48. Gesänge, h. u. t. . . je | 2 50 | 417 | Abt. III. Zwiesengesänge mit Klavier . . . je | 3 | — | — |
| 77a/b | — Op. 49. 5 Lieder, h. u. t. . . je | 2 50 | 418 | Abt. IV. Kinderlieder, Reigen- und Gesellschaftslieder mit Klavier . . . je | 2 | 50 | — |
| 78a/b | — Op. 84. Romanzen und Lieder, h. u. t. . . je | 2 50 | 419a/c | Abt. V. Chorlieder mit und ohne Klavier . . . je | 1 | 50 | — |
| 261a/b | — Op. 103. Zigeunerlieder, h. u. t. . . je | 2 50 | 420 | a) Frauenchor. Partitur . . . je | 2 | — | — |
| 79a/b | — Op. 105. 5 Lieder, h. u. t. . . je | 2 50 | 424 | b) Männerchor. Partitur . . . je | 2 | — | — |
| 381/8a/b | — Ausgewählte Lieder, 8 Bde., h. u. t. . . je | 2 50 | Albert Friedenthal | | | | |
| 297 | — Mädchenlieder (mittel) . . . je | 3 | Das flämische Volkslied | | | | |
| 150a/b | — Volkslieder, Band I, h. u. t. . . je | 3 50 | 412/5 | Abt. VI. Tänze und Tanzlieder für Klavier . . . je | 2 | 50 | — |
| 215a/b | — Volkslieder, Band II, h. u. t. . . je | 3 50 | 416 | Geleitheft, enthaltend Vorwort, Einleitung, Geschichte und Entwicklung flämischer Kultur usw. (Hierüber verlange man Sonder-Verzeichnis.) | 3 | — | — |
| 300a/b | — 12 Volkslieder (Auswahl), h. u. t. . . je | 3 | 417 | | | | |
| 546 | — 12 canti mit nur ital. Text von Sinigaglia . . . je | 3 | 418 | | | | |
| 80a/b | Dvořák, Op. 55. Zigeunermelodien, h. u. t. . . je | 2 | | | | | |
| 280a/b | — Op. 73. Im Volkston, h. u. t. . . je | 2 50 | | | | | |
| 436 | — Op. 83. Liebeslieder . . . je | 2 50 | | | | | |
| 470 | Ebel, Op. 20. Quickhorn-Lieder . . . je | 3 | | | | | |
| 368 | Frey, M., Op. 50. Schnick-schnack-Dudelsack! 6 kleine Kinderlieder mit Klavier oder Laute (leicht) . . . je | 1 50 | | | | | |
| 412/5 | Friedenthal, Das flämische Volkslied. Abt. I Ballad. u. Liebeslieder, mittel, 4 Hefte . . . je | 2 50 | | | | | |
| 416 | — Abt. II Lieder für Baß od. Bar. . . je | 3 | | | | | |
| 418 | — Abt. IV Kinderlied., Reigen- u. Gesellschaftslied. . . je | 2 50 | | | | | |
| 82a/b | Henschel, Op. 25. Werners Lied, a. Welschland, h. u. t. je | 2 | | | | | |
| 301/2 | Joachim, Amalie, Gesammelte Lieder („Joachim-Album“), 2 Bände . . . je | 4 | | | | | |

Für alle Preise gilt der übliche Teuerungszuschlag. / Eingeklammerte Nummern im Druck oder in neuen Ausgaben in Vorbereitung.

Neue Verzeichnisse unseres Hauptverlages:

No. 1. Neuerscheinungen in den Jahren 1914 bis 1919. / No. 2. Neuerscheinungen im Jahre 1920.

Auswahl der besten Werke, nach Klassen und Schwierigkeit geordnet (Auswahl-Verz. III)

N. SIMROCK G.m.b.H. / MUSIKVERLAG / BERLIN-LEIPZIG