

MADAME FREAKE
gewidmet.



CONCERT-DUO

für
Pianoforte und Violine

Ueher ungarische Volksmelodien
in Zigeuner Weise

von
Karolus Aggházy & Jenő Hubay

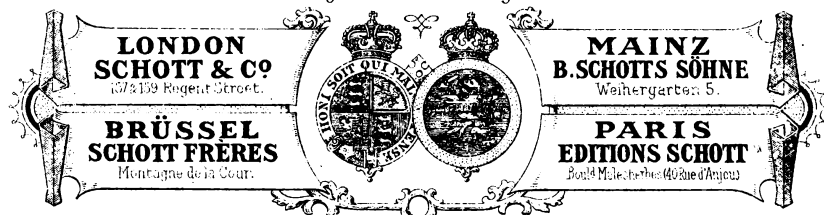
OP. 7.

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R. M. 2

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„PUSZTA-KLÄNGE“

(ECHOS DE LA PUSZTA.)

CONCERT-DUO

von AGGHÁZY-HUBAY.

Larghetto, tempo rubato.

VIOLON.

f largamente

Larghetto, tempo rubato.

PIANO.

Ped.

Ped.

Ped.

fz espress. du talon.

leggiere

vibrato quasicembalo

fz

p leggiere

m.g.

ff

m.d.

f

col. 8 8

fz espress.

fz

p

f du talon.

Ped.

m.g.

Ped.

Allegro moderato, tempo giusto.

f con energia e deciso

Allegro moderato, tempo giusto.

du talon.

Ped.

Ped.

Ped.

Ped.

Ped.

rapide

Ped.

Ped.

brillante.

spiccato

poco rit. pizz.

dim. e poco rit.

Ped.

Ped.

Allegretto.
pizz segue.

★)

Z.B.

Dieses Pizzicato wird folgendermassen hervorgebracht: Man pizzicire den ersten Accord mit dem 2^{ten} Finger der rechten Hand mit beibehaltenem Bogen; und setze dann den 4^{ten}, 3^{ten} und 2^{ten} Finger auf die G Saite und zupfe sie nacheinander, rasch und stark herunter. Z.B.
Wenn man dies nicht zaghaft, recht energisch machen wird, erzielt man eine Art Trommel-Effect, welches man Trommel-Pizzicato nennen könnte.

On exécute ce Pizzicato de la manière suivante. On pince le 1^{er} Accord avec le 2^{ème} doigt de la main droite, en gardant l'archet; puis on pose le 4^{ème}, 3^{ème} et 2^{ème} doigt sur la 4^{ème} corde, ensuite on les retire vite et avec force l'un après l'autre par dessus les quatre cordes.
Quand on exécute ce mouvement avec beaucoup d'énergie, on produit un effet de roulement de tambour, effet qu'on pourrait nommer le Pizzicato roulant.

The musical score is written for piano and includes the following elements:

- Staff 1 (Right):** Features a series of chords with fingerings: 1 4 3 2 2, 2 4 3 2 2, and 3 2 1 2 2. It includes a *pizz.* (pizzicato) instruction.
- Staff 2 (Left):** Contains a melodic line with fingerings 1 2 3 4 5 and 5. It includes a *Ped.* (pedal) instruction.
- Staff 3 (Right):** Includes a *arco.* (arco) instruction, a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking, and the instruction *du talon.* (du talon).
- Staff 4 (Left):** Features a melodic line with fingerings 1 5 and 5. It includes a *Ped.* instruction.
- Staff 5 (Right):** Includes a *f* (forte) dynamic marking and a *pizz.* instruction.
- Staff 6 (Left):** Includes an *espress.* (espressivo) instruction and a *Ped.* instruction.
- Staff 7 (Right):** Includes a *Vivace.* tempo marking and a *f cresc.* (forte crescendo) instruction.
- Staff 8 (Left):** Includes a *Ped.* instruction.
- Staff 9 (Right):** Includes a *Vivace.* tempo marking.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

System 1: The first system features a treble staff with dynamics *fz*, *mf*, and *fz*, and a bass staff with *fp* and *fz*. The music includes eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.

System 2: The second system continues with the treble staff having *fz* and *p* dynamics, and the bass staff having *fz* and *p* dynamics. It includes slurs and a *Ped.* (Pedal) marking.

System 3: The third system shows the treble staff with *pp* dynamics and the bass staff with *pp* dynamics. The music features sixteenth-note patterns and slurs.

System 4: The fourth system has the treble staff with *p* dynamics and the bass staff with *sempre p* and *sempre leggiero e vibrato* dynamics. It includes slurs, a *Ped.* marking, and triplet markings (3).

System 5: The fifth system continues with the treble staff having *p* dynamics and the bass staff having *sempre p* and *sempre leggiero e vibrato* dynamics. It includes slurs, a *Ped.* marking, and triplet markings (3).

System 6: The sixth system shows the treble staff with *p* dynamics and the bass staff with *sempre p* and *sempre leggiero e vibrato* dynamics. It includes slurs, a *Ped.* marking, and triplet markings (3).

sulla 4^a Corda.

rit. *ff*

f marc. sec.

Ped.

ten. ten. ten. ten. ten. tr tr

pp

f con energia.

f

p

f

Ped.

Ped.

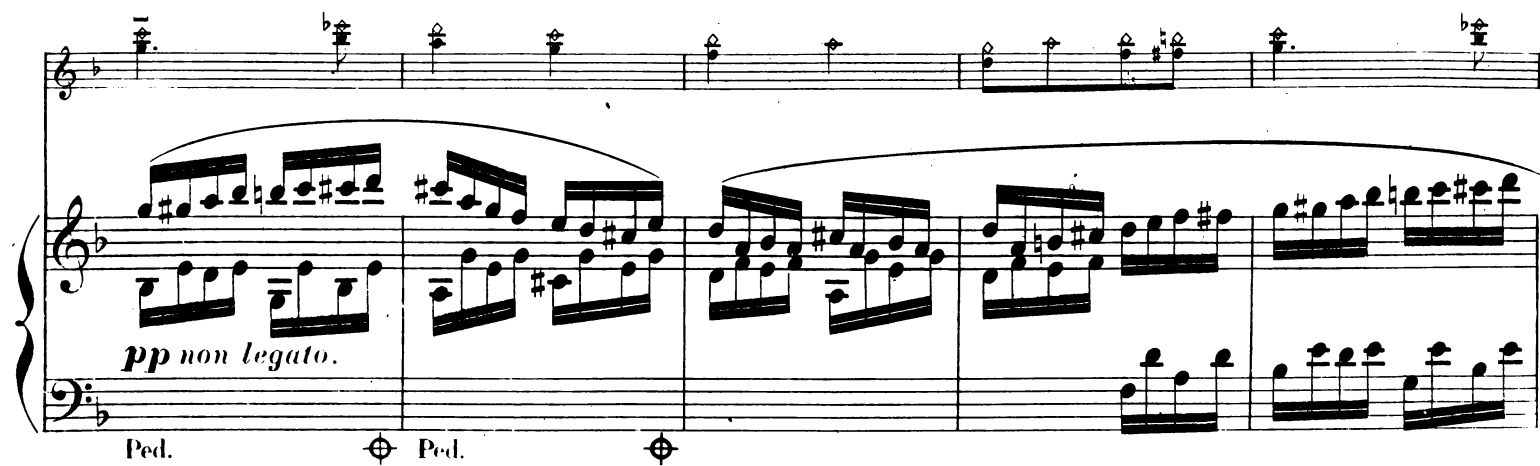
Ped.

mf

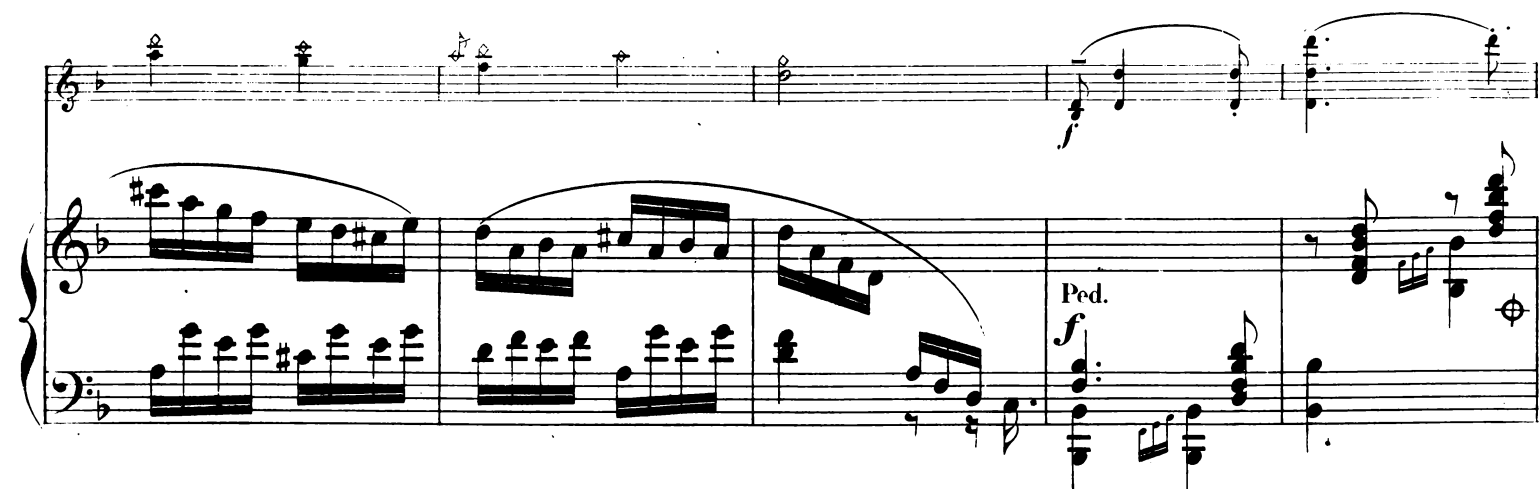
non legato.

Ped.

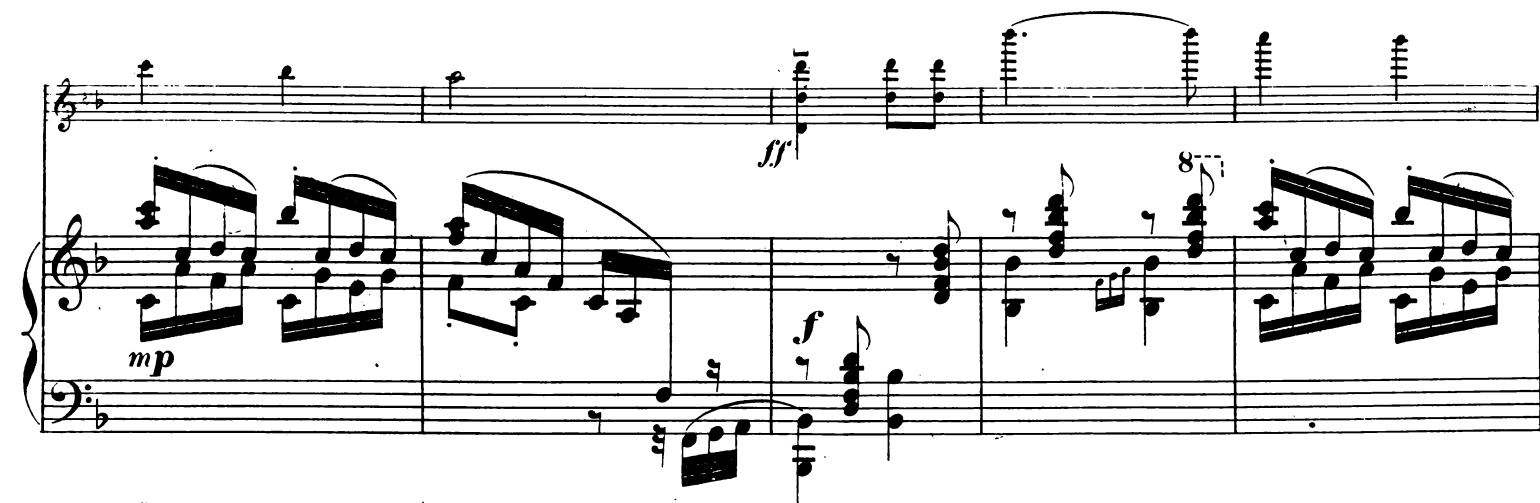
Ped.



First system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line. The bottom two staves are a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat). The bottom staff begins with the dynamic marking *pp non legato.* and includes a pedal point marked "Ped." with a cross symbol.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom two staves continue the grand staff. A new section begins with a forte dynamic *f* and a pedal point marked "Ped." with a cross symbol.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom two staves continue the grand staff. A new section begins with a mezzo-forte dynamic *mp* and a forte dynamic *ff*. An 8-measure rest is indicated in the top staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff begins with a ritardando marking *rit.* and a tempo change to *atempo.* The bottom two staves begin with a ritardando marking *rit. forzando.* and a piano dynamic *pp*. The system concludes with a final melodic phrase in the top staff.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff contains a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with the instruction *crescendo al fine.* The lower staff begins with *crescendo al fine.* and includes a *Ped.* (pedal) marking. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff includes the instruction *accel.* (accelerando). The lower staff includes *accel.* and multiple *Ped.* markings. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff includes the instruction *ff risoluto.* (fortissimo risoluto). The lower staff includes *f* (forte) markings and *Ped.* markings. The system concludes with a repeat sign and a final *Ped.* marking.

MORCEAUX

Élémentaires et Progressifs

pour

VIOLON ET PIANO

par

J. DANBÉ

Op. 17. **Berceuse** (*assez difficile*) (*Amour maternel*) 2 —
 Op. 28. **Réverie** (*assez difficile*) 2 —

1^{re} Série. 6 petits Morceaux. Op. 20 (très facile).

No. 1. Barcarolle mignonne	1 50
2. Mélodie et Cabalette	1 50
3. Petite Gavotte	1 50
4. Petite Valse lente	1 50
5. Romance	1 50
6. Nocturne	1 50

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No. 1. Cantabile et Allegro	1 50
2. Menuet	1 50
3. Adagio et Rondo	1 50
4. Petite Valse	2 —
5. Caprice	1 50
6. Petite Barcarolle	1 50

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No. 1. Romance et Tyrolienne	2 —
2. Yankee doodle	2 —
3. Valse du Duc de Reichstadt	2 —
4. Canzonetta	2 —
5. Obéron	2 —
6. Andante et Air de Ballet	2 —

4^{me} Série. 6 Fantaisies brillantes. Op. 22 (moyenne force).

No. 1. La dernière Rose	2 25
2. Invitation à la Valse	2 25
3. Carnaval de Venise	2 25
4. Mazurka de Salon	2 25
5. Le Chant du Bivouac	2 —
6. Cantabile et Boléro	2 25

5^{me} Série. 5 Morceaux de Concert.

No. 1. 2 ^{me} Valse de Concert <i>en Ré</i>	2 50	No. 4. Rondo de Concerto (<i>Style ancien</i>)	2 50
2. Boléro-Réverie	2 50	5. Polonaise brillante	2 50
3. 1 ^{er} Solo de Concerto (<i>Style ancien</i>)	2 —		

VINGT TRANSCRIPTIONS FACILES & PROGRESSIVES.

No. 1. Les Moutons. <i>Martini (1706—1784)</i>	1 75
2. La Romanesca. <i>Air célèbre du XVI^{me} siècle</i>	1 75
3. Plaisir d'Amour. <i>Martini (1706—1784)</i>	1 50
4. Menuet du Bourgeois gentilhomme. <i>Lully (1633—1687)</i>	1 25
5. Pas des Esclaves d'Iphigénie en Aulide. <i>Gluck (1714—1787)</i>	1 50
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7. Air d'Eglise. <i>Stradella (1645—1670)</i>	1 50
8. Choeur des deux Avars. Sarabande de l'Epreuve villageoise. <i>Grétry (1741—1813)</i>	1 75
9. Valse du désir. <i>Beethoven (1770—1827)</i>	1 50
10. Tambourin. <i>Rameau (1683—1764)</i>	1 50
11. Romance de Chérubin des Noces de Figaro. <i>Mozart (1756—1792)</i>	1 50
12. Andante d'une célèbre Sonate. <i>Leclair (1697—1764)</i>	1 50
13. Prière de Moïse. <i>Rossini (1792—1868)</i>	1 50
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16. Sérénade du Quatuor. <i>Haydn (1732—1809)</i>	1 50
17. Bourrée des Amours de Rogonde. <i>Mouret (1682—1738)</i>	1 50
18. Chanson de Printemps. <i>Mendelssohn (1809—1847)</i>	1 50
19. Andante tranquillo du Songe d'une Nuit d'été. <i>Mendelssohn (1809—1847)</i>	1 50
20. Marche Turque. <i>Mozart (1756—1792)</i>	2 —

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