

RACCOLTA DI ESERCIZI

*Per il Canto all'uso del Vocalizzo**con Discorso Preliminare
del Signor*

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zum Selbeggiren*

nebst

einer

Vorerinnerung

von

Crescentini.

— LEIPZIG —

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*bei C. F. Peters.**(Bureau de Musique.)*

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Discorso Preliminare dell'Autore.

Al discepolo intelligente, e studioso dedico questi *Esercizj vocali di Canto*. Avendo io avuto in pensiero di farli per lui, il mio scopo è di avezzare la sua voce a prendere tutte le modificazioni possibili, onde superare certe difficoltà, che li diversi caratteri di canto presentano; d'imprimerli alcuni modi o abbellimenti non tanto usati; di determinarlo ad esprimere bene le frasi, cioè a non interromperle con una, o più respirazione; e di abituare i suoi polmoni a sostenere il più che può la detta respirazione.

Ragionando non al principiante, ma siccome ho detto, all'intelligente discepolo, cioè a colui, che, supponendolo di già iniziato ne' primi precetti del canto, sapia, di qual'importanza sia per ben cantare il possedere la teoria musicale, la giustezza dell'intonazione ecc. ristringerommi solamente a raccomandarli per l'esecuzione di questi miei *Esercizj* una stretta osservanza a nulla omettere di tutto quel, che in essi troverà scritto; di legare una nota con l'altra; di portare la voce, senza però troppo strascinarla; di respirare soltanto, se possibile fia, ove trovansi le pause, e di entrare nello spirito de' diversi caratteri di canto.

Gli *Esercizj* ch'io li presento sono stati da me immaginati per l'uso del Voocalizzo, cosa la più necessaria per perfezionarsi nel canto dopo lo studio ch'egli avrà fatto de' solfeggi o sia nomenclatura delle note. E quantunque questo genere appaja difficile, onde dare tutta l'espressione convenevole alla melodia senza il soccorso della parola; nulla dimeno il discepolo potrà trovarne in quantità sufficiente tutte le volte che osserverà esattamente l'Accento, il Colorito e la Flessibilità, qualità necessarie non solo al cantante, ma a qualunque esecutore di musica, essendo esse le sole che formano, e producono la vera, e giusta espressione.

1. L'Accento nel canto è il rinforzo, che fa la voce su di una nota in preferenza d'un'altra. E come nel parlare l'accento è più risentito, più vibrato nelle passioni forti, che nelle dolci e deboli, così nel canto l'attacco o sia emissione della voce, il Trillo, il Gruppetto dev'essere più scolpito e più granito negli allegri, che negli adagj, più nelle passioni forti, che nelle soavi.

2. Il Colorito è quel conformare la voce al sentimento dominante della composizione, e delle frasi particolari. Non si sgrida, nè si minaccia con la stessa modificazione o tuono di voce, con cui si priega, e si lusinga. Per tanto il cantante dovrà far sortire la sua voce più squillante, e più chiara nelle composizioni nobili, allegre, e maestose, e più velata e piana negli adagj, e nè pezzi di sentimento religioso, e amoroso.

Vor Erinnerung.

Verständigen, von Lust und Liebe beseelten Schülern sind diese Singübungen geweiht. Demnach ist mein Zweck, ihrer Stimme die möglichste Biegsamkeit für die schwierigsten Gesangsgattungen zu gewinnen, ihnen einige nicht verbrauchte und nicht alltägliche Gesangsweisen und Verzierungen beizubringen, sie an gehörige Eintheilung des Athems beim Vortrag der Phrasen, und so an richtigen Ausdruck zu gewöhnen.

Da ich nicht zu Anfängern, sondern verständigen, d.h. solchen Schülern spreche, die, mit den ersten Regeln der Singkunst vertraut, Theorie der Musik, richtige Intonation u.s.w. zu achten wissen: so empfehle ich bei diesen Uebungen nur genaue Beobachtung alles Vorgeschiedenen, gehörige Bindung aller Noten, gutes Tragen der Stimme, ohne zu schleppen, Athemnehmen, wo möglich nur bei Pausen, und Eindringen in den Geist der verschiedenen Gesangsgattungen.

Die vorliegenden Uebungen sind zum Vocalisiren^{*)} bestimmt, einer zur Gesangsvervollkommenung höchstnöthigen Uebung, sobald man nur die Noten kennen gelernt hat. Wiewohl es nun schwer scheinen mag, einer Melodie ohne alle Worte den gehörigen Ausdruck zu geben, so wird der Schüler ihn doch sicher finden, wofern er genau auf Accent, Colorit und Biegsamkeit achtet; Eigenschaften, die nicht bloss dem Sänger, sondern jedem, der Musik vorträgt, unerlässlich sind, da nur durch sie wahrer und richtiger Ausdruck möglich wird.

1. Accent heisst im Gesang das nachdrücklichere Verweilen der Stimme auf einer Note. Und, wie schon im Sprechen bei starken Leidenschaften der Accent schärfer und geschwungener ist, als bei sanften und schwachen, so muss auch im Gesang der Anhall der Stimme, der Triller, der Vorschlag im Allegro schärfer und körniger seyn, als im Adagio, in starken Leidenschaften mehr, als in sanften.

2. Colorit ist Angemessenheit der Stimme an das herrschende Gefühl des Stücks und der einzelnen Phrasen. Man schilt und droht nicht, wie man bittet und schmeichelt. Die Stimme muss heller tönen und klärer in edlem, munterm, prächtigem Gesang, gedämpfter und leiser in sanftem, religiösem, schwärmerisch liebendem.

*) Vocalisiren heisst: alle Noten ohne Worte, bloss mit dem Selbstlauter A singen.

3. La *Flessibilità* è quella *Elasticità*, *morbidezza*, e *ondeggiamento*, che la voce deve avere, onde possa senza il menomo urto *rinforzare*, o *diminuire* l'intensità de' suoni non solo nelle frasi particolari, ma anche in tutto il periodo musicale. Per meglio intendere ciò che ha rapporto all' *Accento*, ed alla *flessibilità*, veggasi il paragrafo 9 e 10, con gli esempi suoi relativi.

4. Per giungere a conseguire tutte le qualità sù indicate non solo è d'uopo di lungo assiduo studio, affinchè l'organo della voce si adatti alle diverse modificazioni, e tinte richieste, ma si anche è necessario, che il cantante sia fornito dalla natura tanto di doni fisici, che morali.

La musica fa conoscere il cuore, e lo spirito di chi la professa. Quindi, perchè un cantante sia in istato di eseguire con perfezione un pezzo, religioso, amoroso, allegro, agitato ecc. è d'uopo, ch'egli abbia un cuore sensibile, suscettibile, mente penetrativa, giustezza di ragionamento, senza le quali cose, oltre l'incapacità, in cui troverassi di dare l'accento, il colorito convenevole a' diversi caratteri di musica, incorrerà nel pericolo di fare de' contro sensi insopportabili in tutte le arti, e particolarmente in quella del canto.

5. Il canto deve essere un'imitazione del discorso. Questo è capace di risvegliare in noi le più forti passioni secondo i fatti, che ci espone, ed il modo energico, con cui è pronunciato. Adunque, se il cantante saprà rendere con energia i diversi caratteri di musica, che eseguirà, se entrerà bene nello spirito di essi, e se osserverà tutte le regole, e precetti prescritti relativamente all'espressione, e alla giustezza della voce, produrrà anche col semplice vocalizzo quell'effetto, che il compositore ragionato e sensibile ha avuto in pensiero d'inspirare, e che le produzioni musicali sono in istato di produrre.

6. Sommo poi sarà il vantaggio, che il cantante ritrarrà nell'osservanza di queste regole, allorchè avrà l'aiuto della parola. Avendo questa li medesimi precetti ad osservare, unita ch'ella sia all'accento, e alla flessibilità della voce, non potrà a meno l'esatta esecuzione dell'una e dell'altra non produrre quelle sensazioni sconosciute fra noi, ma tanto da gli antichi Greci vantate, e ottenute.

7. Dissi, che per giugnere al grado di perfezione, è d'uopo di molto studio, e di molti doni della natura: ma rare volte questa n'è prodiga in quella quantità, che richiedesi, onde pervenire a tal grado ne' caratteri diversi di canto. In tal caso conviene, che il cantante studj se stesso, esamini le proprie forze, e si limiti a quel genere o carattere, che le medesime gli permettono, cercando però sempre che quello, cui sarà per adottare, sia formato di buoni principj conducendolo al buon stile, penetrandosi, che l'oggetto primiero, ed il più importante del canto si è d'inspirare della soavità, e di toccare il cuore.

8. Quantunque sia indubitato, che in musica le difficoltà, ed i gran passaggi allontanino da questo scopo, non è però men vero, che un buon cantante ha bisogno più o meno di saperli eseguire, tanto per togliere la monotonia, che per rilevare vie più i diversi caratteri della musica, e della poesia; giacchè una *Volatina*, un *Gruppetto*, un *Trillo* fatto a proposito, accresce *flessibilità*, *Colorito*, e *Accento* sì all'una che all'altra.

3. Biegsamkeit ist die Spannkraft, Weichheit, das Wogen der Stimme, mittelst des-
sen, ohne die mindeste Gewaltthätigkeit, in einzelnen Phrasen, wie in einem ganzen Ge-
danken der Ton angeschwellt oder abgeschwächt werden kann. Zu besserm Verständniss
hierüber und über den Accent dienet der 9. und 10. §. mit seinen Beispielen.

4. Alle hier angegebenen Eigenschaften erfordern nicht allein langes, anhaltendes
Studium, damit die Stimme sich an alle Beugungen und Tongebungen des Vortrags ge-
wöhne, sondern auch physische und sittliche Gaben.

Musik verräth Geist und Herz ihrer Bekenner. Um also ein religiöses, liebevolles,
munteres, bewegtes etc. Stück gehörig vorzutragen, ist ein gefühlvolles, reizbares Herz,
ein durchdringender Geist, und ein richtiger Verstand nöthig. Ohne sie wird nicht allein der
gehörige Accent und das schickliche Colorit verfehlt, sondern sogar das, wie in allen Kün-
sten, so besonders im Gesang, unerträgliche Widersinnige zum Vorschein kommen.

5. Gesang soll Nachahmung des Gesprächs seyn. Das Gespräch weckt in uns durch die vor-
getragene Sache, und den kräftigen Vortrag selbst die stärksten Leidenschaften. Kann
also der Sänger den Character jedes Stücks kräftig darstellen, in seinen Geist eindrin-
gen, beobachtet er alle Regeln des Ausdrucks und der Stimmangemessenheit; so wird
er auch durch das blosse Vocalisiren die Wirkung hervorbringen, welche der vernünftige
und gefühlvolle Tonsetzer bezweckte, und die von musikalischen Hervorbringungen zu
erwarten steht.

6. Kommt zu diesen beobachteten Regeln nun noch das Wort, oder der Text, so hat der
Sänger vollends gewonnen. Hier gelten dieselben Regeln des Accents und der Biegsamkeit,
und mit genauer Beobachtung beider müssen jene uns so unbekannten, aber
von den alten Griechen so gerühmten Empfindungen geweckt werden.

7. Ich sagte, die Vollkommenheit erfodere langes Studium, und viele Naturgaben.
Aber nur selten ist die Natur so verschwenderisch hierin, als nöthig wäre, um in al-
len Gesangsgattungen trefflich zu seyn. Hier also muss der Sänger sich selbst prü-
fen, seine Kräfte erforschen und sich auf diejenigen Gattungen beschränken, welche
ihm vorzutragen vergönnt ist, diese aber nach guten Grundsätzen, in edlem Styl aus-
bilden, überzeugt, dass der erste und wesentlichste Zweck des Gesanges sey, an-
muthige Gefühle zu wecken und das Herz zu rühren.

8. So unbestreitbar es nun ist, dass Schwierigkeiten und grosse Laufer diesen
Zweck verfehlen, so wahr ist es doch andererseits, dass sie dem Sänger mehr oder
weniger zu Gebote stehen müssen, theils um Eintönigkeit zu vermeiden, theils um
die Gattungen der Musik und Dichtkunst charakteristischer hervor zu heben. Denn ein
flüchtiger Laufer, ein Vorschlag, ein Triller an gehörigem Ort giebt beiden Biegsam-
keit, Colorit und Accent.

9. Il cantante troverà l'espressione anche nel semplice vocalizzo tutte le volte, che rinforzerà la sua voce ne' passaggj, che ascendono, e che la diminuirà in quelli, che discendono; che darà forza più o meno alle appoggiature o a quelle note, che ne prendono il luogo; e che in quelle parti, ove posa la voce, per poco o molto che sia, acquisti nel mezzo maggior forza di quella che dee avere in principio e in fine. Vedasi l'esempio 1, et 2.

10. Oltre le regole, ch'io ho esposto nel paragrafo precedente relativamente all'espressione, inculco al cantante, allorchè troverà le parole sotto di quella musica, che dovrà eseguire, di osservare rigorosamente quanto in questo sono per dirli, essendo della maggior importanza, ed è, di sempre rinforzare, e marcare a preferenza delle altre note, tutte quelle, che si trovano situate sopra la vocale, o sillaba accentuata della parola. Esempio 3, 4, 5, 6.

Il discepolo, che osserverà esattamente tali regole, non solo troverà e farà risortire tutta l'espressione convenevole de' diversi tuoni di voce, ma anche pronuncierà, ed accentuerà la parola con enfasi e giustezza tale, che per la forza tanto dell'una, che dell'altra, malgrado che dalla natura non abbia ottenuto il più bell'organo, produrrà molto maggior effetto di colui, che, con tutta la bellezza della voce, per mancanza di ragionamento, è costretto di rimanere nella mediocrità.

11. Procuri di evitare più che può il far sentire la respirazione, ch'egli prende. È falso il principio di quelli, che pretendono, che non possasi cantare con espressione, senza far sentire il respiro. Non avvi che pochi caratteri di musica che, uniformandosi a parole o poesie di estrema gioia, e tristezza, permettano in alcuni momenti la respirazione stretta, pesante, e stentata. Ne' diversi altri caratteri devesi cercare, ch'ella non sia intesa, acciò non si tolga di quella soavità, e dolcezza, che il canto richiede, dovendosi persuadere il cantante, che tutte le volte, che l'esecuzione di un pezzo qualunque appaja costare al medesimo della pena, colui, che ascolta, sentirà più pena, che piacere.

12. Cercherà di esercitarsi sempre nelle buone composizioni, nelle quali, se li venisse in pensiero di fare un qualche abbellimento, dovrà procurare, che sia di buon gusto. Il buon gusto nel canto non è altro, che l'espressione della parola, e quelle inflessioni convenevoli, come è stato detto nel paragrafo 8.

Gli Esercizj, che gli presento, sono di qualche difficoltà; ma dissi l'oggetto, che m'indusse a farli di tal natura. In mezzo però alla loro difficoltà troveranno sì assai sovente delle frasi cantabili, e melodiche, delle intenzioni diverse, e delle variazioni in tal quantità, onde il studioso possa riempire in gran parte la sua mente, e tirarne all'occasione tutto il partito.

Da voi adunque, discepolo studioso e intelligente, n'attendo l'esecuzione secondo le mie intenzioni; cosa che non sarà impossibile ottenere, osservando i precetti descrittivi, e travagliando su li medemi atti, per rendervi un buon cantante.

9. Auch beim blossen Vocalisiren wird der Sänger den Ausdruck nicht verfehlen, wenn er in aufsteigenden Laufern die Stimme (crescendo) steigen, in abwärtsgehenden abnehmen (diminuendo) lässt, wenn er den Vorschlägen, oder den Noten, welche ihre Stelle vertreten, mehr oder weniger Kraft giebt, und wo die Stimme länger oder kürzer verweilt, in der Mitte mehr Kraft verwendet, als am Anfang oder Ende. S. das 1. u. 2. Beispiel.

10. Ausser den so eben gegebenen Regeln über Ausdruck, schärfe ich dem Sänger noch ein, was von der grössten Wichtigkeit ist, wenn er Worte unter dem vorzutragenden Singstück findet, alle Noten, welche auf Selbstlauter oder betonte Sylben fallen, stärker anzugeben und vorzugsweise heraus zu heben. Beispiel 3. 4. 5. 6.

Wer diese Regeln genau beobachtet, wird nicht nur den schicklichen Ausdruck aller Töne der Stimme finden und wiedergeben, sondern auch den Text so bedeutsam und richtig aussprechen und betonen, dass er durch beides, wenn ihm die Natur auch nicht das schönste Organ verliehen, doch weit mehr Effect machen wird, als der, welcher bei einer schönen Stimme, aus Mangel an Verständigkeit, im Mittelmässigen bleiben muss.

11. Das Athemnehmen lasse man so wenig, als möglich, hören. Es ist ein ganz falscher Grundsatz, dass man nicht mit Ausdruck singen könne, ohne vernehmliches Athemholen. Nur wenig Gattungen, die einem höchst freudigen, oder traurigen Text sich anpassen, gestatten zuweilen ein kurzes, schweres, mühsames Athmen. Ausserdem muss man es unvernehmlich machen, um dem Gesange nicht die erforderliche Anmuth und Süssigkeit zu rauben. Denn, scheint der Vortrag dem Sänger schon Mühe zu kosten, so wird auch der Zuhörer mehr Pein, als Lust fühlen.

12. Man übe sich immer an guten Compositionen, und will man eine Verzierung anbringen, so sey sie nur geschmackvoll. Geschmackvoll aber ist nur richtiger Ausdruck des Textes und die im 8. §. angegebene Beugung der Stimme.

Die vorliegenden Uebungen sind etwas schwer; aber meinen Zweck habe ich angegeben. Dennoch werden sich unter den Schwierigkeiten oft sehr gesangreiche und melodische Stellen, mancherlei Gedanken und Abwechselungen finden, welche der Lernende sich einprägen und gelegentlich benutzen kann.

Von euch also, einsichtsvolle und gesanglustige Schüler, erwarte ich meiner Absicht gemässe Ausführung, was bei Beobachtung der angegebenen Regeln und sorgfältiger Bemühung euch zu guten Sängern bilden wird.

ESEMPIO 1º

Canto dimostrativo relativo alla
Flessibilità o sia grado più e meno di
forza cui ogni nota dee acquistare e
al rinforzo delle Appoggiature.

BEISPIEL 1.

Zur Biegsamkeit d.i. der mehrern
oder mindern Stärke, welche jede Note
erhalten muss, und zur Verstärkung des
Vorschlags gehörig.

Maestoso
Espressivo.

ESEMPIO 2º

Canto simile all' antecedente con
diversa ortografia musicale prendendo
le note il luogo delle Appoggiature
osservando queste di Rinforzare.

BEISPIEL 2.

Aehnliche Stelle nur mit anderer
Orthographie, indem Noten die Stelle
der zu verstärkenden Vorschläge ver-
treten.

Maestoso
Espressivo.

ESEMPIO 3.

Canto dimostrativo relativo al Rin-
forzo, che deve dare la voce ad ogni nota
e Appoggiatura cui trovasi al disopra
della vocale o sillaba accentuata d'ogni pa-
rola.

Maestoso.

BEISPIEL 3.

Zur Verstärkung der Stimme bei
jeder Note zu jedem Vorschlag, wor-
auf ein Selbstlauter, oder eine beton-
te Sylbe fällt.

ESEMPIO 4.

Canto all'istesso oggetto del terzo.

Larghetto.

BEISPIEL 4.

Zu demselben Zweck.

ESEMPIO 5.

Canto all'istesso oggetto del terzo.

Andantino.

BEISPIEL 5.

Zu demselben Zweck.

ESEMPIO 6.

Canto all'istesso oggetto del terzo.

Allegro.

BEISPIEL 6.

Zu demselben Zweck.

Sempre legato e portando la voce.

Nº 1.
Largo
sostenuto.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several triplet markings and a trill in the third system. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The score includes dynamic markings: 'f' (forte) in the fifth system and 'cres' (crescendo) in the fourth and fifth systems. The piece ends with 'smorz.' (diminuendo) and the instruction 'Segue subito.' (Follows immediately).

No. II.
Andante
maestoso.

This musical score is for a piece titled "No. II. Andante maestoso." It is written for piano and bass. The tempo and mood are indicated as "Andante maestoso." The instruction "Sempre legato." is written above the first staff. The score consists of eight systems, each with a piano (treble) and bass (bass) staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The music features complex fingering, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The first system includes a large diamond-shaped articulation mark. The sixth system includes a "cres" (crescendo) marking. The page number "918" is printed at the bottom center.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-2. The right hand features a complex melodic line with triplets and slurs. The left hand provides a steady bass accompaniment with eighth notes.

Second system of musical notation, measures 3-4. Measure 3 includes a 'cres' (crescendo) marking. Measure 4 features a 'tr' (trill) marking. The right hand continues with intricate fingerings and slurs.

Third system of musical notation, measures 5-6. The right hand shows a series of slurs and ties, while the left hand maintains a consistent rhythmic pattern.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 7-8. Measure 7 includes a 'f' (forte) dynamic marking. The right hand has a melodic flourish with a slur.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 9-10. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a more active bass line with eighth notes.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 11-12. The right hand features a melodic phrase with a slur, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment.

Seventh system of musical notation, measures 13-14. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur, and the left hand continues with a consistent bass line.

Eighth system of musical notation, measures 15-16. The right hand features a melodic phrase with a slur, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment.

5

Sempre legato.

No. III.
Largo
espressivo

This page of musical notation consists of eight systems, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous trills (marked 'tr'), triplets (marked '3'), and various fingerings (indicated by numbers 1-5). The melodic lines are often slurred and include many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bass lines provide a harmonic foundation with sustained notes and moving lines. The page is numbered 918 at the bottom center.

No. IV.
Allegro
maestoso

The musical score consists of eight systems, each with a piano (p) and violin (v) staff. The piano part is written in C major, and the violin part is in D major. The tempo is Allegro maestoso. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a key signature change to D major. The second system features a crescendo (cres) marking. The third system includes a forte (f) marking. The fourth system has a mezzo-forte (mf) marking. The fifth system has a piano (p) marking. The sixth system has a mezzo-forte (mf) marking. The seventh system has a piano (p) marking. The eighth system has a mezzo-forte (mf) marking. The score is numbered 918 at the bottom.

This page contains a handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of seven systems of staves. Each system typically has a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and fingerings (numbers 1-5). Some systems include dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *tr* (trill). The handwriting is in ink on aged paper. The first system has a measure with a '3' above it. The second system has a measure with a '3' above it. The third system has a measure with a '3' above it. The fourth system has a measure with a '3' above it. The fifth system has a measure with a '3' above it. The sixth system has a measure with a '3' above it. The seventh system has a measure with a '3' above it.

This page contains a handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of eight systems of staves. Each system typically has a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass staff. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often with slurs and accents. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 and sometimes 6-8. Dynamic markings like *tr* (trill) and *acc* (accent) are present. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The page number 918 is at the bottom.

918

A handwritten musical score on seven systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Trills are marked with 'tr'. The score is written in a historical style, possibly 18th or 19th century.

System 1: Treble clef has a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass clef has a similar rhythmic pattern with some accidentals.

System 2: Treble clef continues with eighth notes. Bass clef has a more melodic line with some accidentals.

System 3: Treble clef has a series of eighth notes. Bass clef has a more melodic line with some accidentals.

System 4: Treble clef has a series of eighth notes. Bass clef has a more melodic line with some accidentals.

System 5: Treble clef has a series of eighth notes. Bass clef has a more melodic line with some accidentals.

System 6: Treble clef has a series of eighth notes. Bass clef has a more melodic line with some accidentals.

System 7: Treble clef has a series of eighth notes. Bass clef has a more melodic line with some accidentals.

Sempre legato.

No. V.

Adagio.

The musical score is written for piano (left hand) and violin (right hand). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked "Adagio". The score consists of eight systems of music. The piano part features a variety of textures, including arpeggiated chords, sustained notes, and moving lines. The violin part is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, trills, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 on the right hand and 1-6 on the left hand. Trills are marked with "tr". The score concludes with a double bar line.

Sempre legato.

13

Nº VI.
Allegro
maestoso.

The musical score is written for piano and violin. It consists of seven systems of staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The music is marked 'Sempre legato.' and includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and fingerings. The score is numbered 13 in the top right corner.

Handwritten musical score for piano, page 14. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of eight systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and ornaments. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *cres* (crescendo) and *f* (forte). Trills are marked with *tr*. The score is densely written with many notes and ornaments, particularly in the right hand. The page number 14 is in the top left corner, and 918 is at the bottom center.

918

Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of eight systems of grand staves. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features complex fingerings, trills, and various musical ornaments. The page number 918 is at the bottom.

Larghetto.

918

Sempre legato.

No. VIII.
Allegro
Vivace

No. VIII.
Allegro
Vivace.

Sempre legato.

tr

Tasto solo

Tasto solo

This page of musical notation, numbered 18, contains eight systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000). The notation includes complex fingerings, trills, and dynamic markings like 'cres' and 'f'. The page number 18 is at the top left, and the page number 918 is at the bottom center.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-2. The right hand plays a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a few notes. Fingering numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 are visible.

Tasto solo

Second system of musical notation, measures 3-4. The right hand continues the melody. The left hand has a more active line. Fingering numbers 4, 3, 3, 3, 6, 3, 3, 3 are visible.

Tasto solo

Third system of musical notation, measures 5-6. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a line with some chords. Fingering numbers 6, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 are visible.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 7-8. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a line with some chords. Fingering numbers 3, 5, 3, 3, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 are visible.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 9-10. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a line with some chords. Fingering numbers 5, 6, 7, 7, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 are visible. A *cres* marking is present.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 11-12. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a line with some chords. Fingering numbers 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 are visible.

Seventh system of musical notation, measures 13-14. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a line with some chords. Fingering numbers 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 are visible. A *cres* marking is present.

Eighth system of musical notation, measures 15-16. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand has a line with some chords. Fingering numbers 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3 are visible. A *tr* marking is present.

f

N^o IX.

Adagio

Religioso.

No IX.
Adagio
Religioso.

tr

tr

tr

tr

cres *f* *p*

Sempre legato.

N^o. X.
Quasi
Presto.

Quasi

Presto

No. X.
Quasi
Presto.

Sempre legato.

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled 'No. X. Quasi Presto.' The tempo is marked 'Quasi Presto.' and the instruction 'Sempre legato.' is written above the first system. The score consists of three systems, each with a piano (p) part on the left and a violin part on the right. The piano part is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The violin part is written in G major and 3/4 time. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and fingerings. The first system has a piano part with a slur over the first two measures and a violin part with a slur over the first two measures. The second system has a piano part with a slur over the first two measures and a violin part with a slur over the first two measures. The third system has a piano part with a slur over the first two measures and a violin part with a slur over the first two measures.

Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of eight systems of staves. The notation includes notes, rests, and various performance markings such as accents, slurs, and dynamic markings like *cres* (crescendo) and *tr* (trill). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The score is written in a single system with two staves per system, likely representing the right and left hands. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation is in a cursive, handwritten style typical of 19th-century musical manuscripts.

22

7 5 5 6 6 6 7 4 6 3 4 5 1 6 4 6 6

6 4 5 3 6 3 6 6 4 5 3 6 4

6 6 3 6 4 5 3 5 6 5 3 6 5 6 7

3 5 6 5 8 5 3 3 6 7 3 6 4 4

cres 6 6 5 3 6 5 3 6 7 5 5 3 5 3 6

cres 7 5 5 3 3 4 6 6 8 10 10 6 6 5 6 4 3 2

cres 6 3 6 8 10 3 6 6 3 6 3 3 6 7 3

Sempre legato.

No. XI.
Adagio
espressivo.

10 9 8 7 3 7 6 8 7 6 4 6

5 4 3 3 8 5 4 5 6 4 6

Four systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Sempre legato.

Nº XII.

Allº. maesto.
so espress.

Musical notation for the beginning of piece No. XII. It starts with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a common time signature (C). The first system shows the initial notes and fingerings for both hands.

Second system of musical notation for piece No. XII. It continues the melody and accompaniment with various musical symbols and fingerings.

Third system of musical notation for piece No. XII. It features more complex musical notation, including slurs and dynamic markings.

Fourth system of musical notation for piece No. XII. It concludes the piece with final notes and fingerings.

24

Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of eight systems of grand staves. The music is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. It features complex piano techniques including trills, triplets, and rapid sixteenth-note passages. Dynamics range from forte (*f*) to piano (*p*). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The page number 918 is at the bottom.

A handwritten musical score on eight systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). The music is written in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *tr* (trills). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The score is densely written with many slurs and ties. The page number 918 is printed at the bottom center.

918

This page contains nine systems of musical notation, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The piece features a variety of textures, including rapid sixteenth-note passages and slower, more melodic lines. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *tr* (trill). The notation is handwritten and shows signs of age, with some ink bleed-through and slight wear on the paper.

Sempre legato.

27

Nº XIII.
Larghetto
espressivo.

Tasto solo

cres

cres

Tasto solo

Tasto solo

T. solo

T. solo

T. solo

T. solo



Sempre legato.



Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of eight systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures (one flat), and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (*f*, *p*). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The score is densely written with many slurs and accents. The page number 29 is visible in the top right corner. The bottom of the page shows the page number 918.

29

f p f p f p

f *p*

918

Handwritten musical score for piano, page 30. The score consists of nine systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The score is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic at the beginning and includes a crescendo (*cres*) marking. The piece concludes with a final double bar line and the number 918.

918

Sempre legato.

Nº XV.
Andante
sostenuto
espress.

The musical score is written for piano and violin. It begins with the tempo and expression markings: "Andante sostenuto espress.". The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into seven systems, each with a piano staff and a violin staff. The music is characterized by flowing, legato lines with many slurs and ties. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *p*, *f*, and *fp*. The score ends with the number 918.

Handwritten musical score for piano, featuring ten systems of music. The notation includes treble and bass staves, dynamic markings (f, p, fp, cresc., smorz.), and various fingerings and articulations. The piece concludes with a final measure marked 'f'.

Handwritten musical score for piano, featuring ten systems of music. The notation includes treble and bass staves, dynamic markings (f, p, fp, cresc., smorz.), and various fingerings and articulations. The piece concludes with a final measure marked 'f'.

Sempre legato.

53

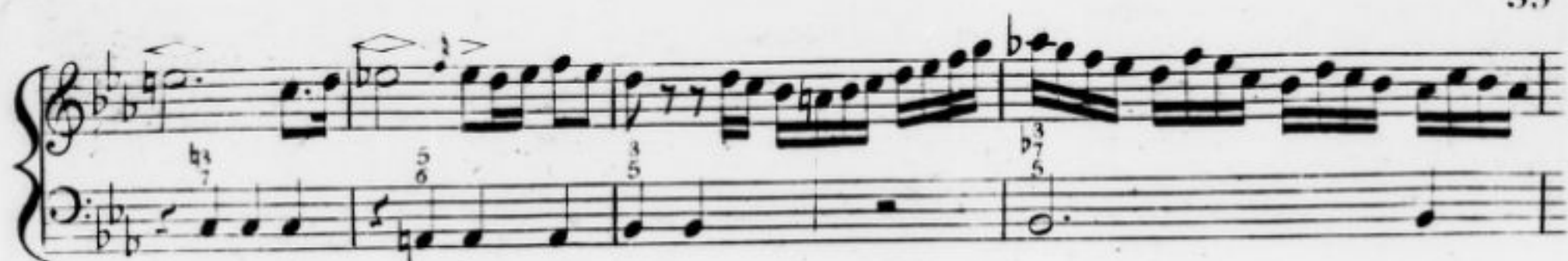
Nº XVI.

Maestoso
espressivo.

The musical score is written for piano and violin. It begins with the instruction "Sempre legato." and the tempo/mood marking "Maestoso espressivo." The key signature has two flats (B-flat major), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into eight systems, each with a piano staff and a violin staff. The piano part features a steady, flowing accompaniment with frequent slurs and ties. The violin part has more melodic and technically demanding passages, also marked with slurs and ties. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f). The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

This page contains ten systems of musical notation, each consisting of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The page number 918 is located at the bottom center.

918



Sempre legato.



First system of piano music. The right hand features a melodic line with trills (tr) and slurs, while the left hand provides a dense, chromatic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *p*, *cres*, *f*, and *smorz.* Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

Sempre legato.

No. XVIII.
Allegro
agitato
espressivo.

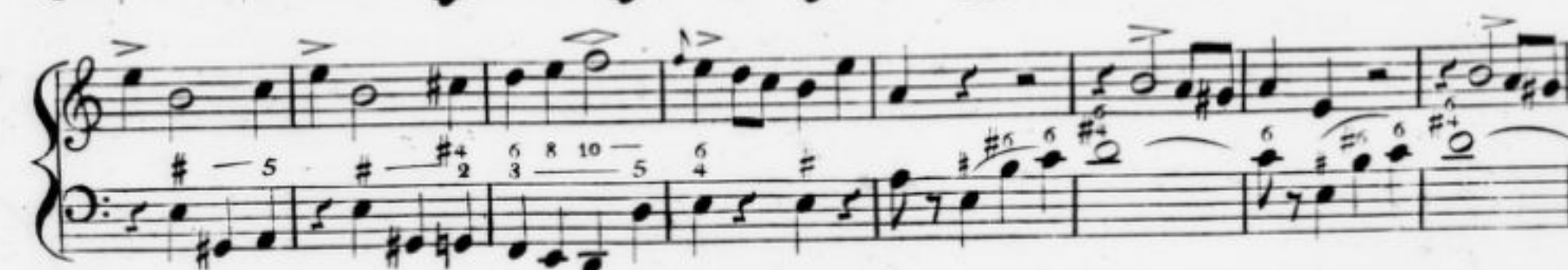
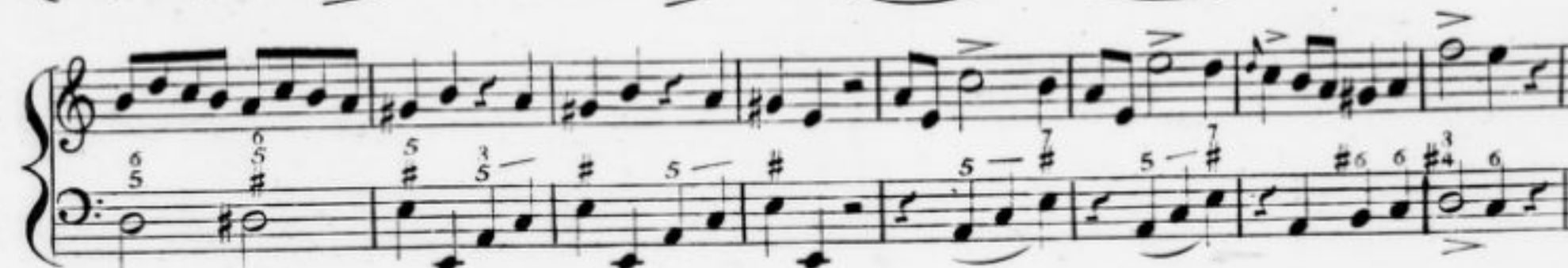
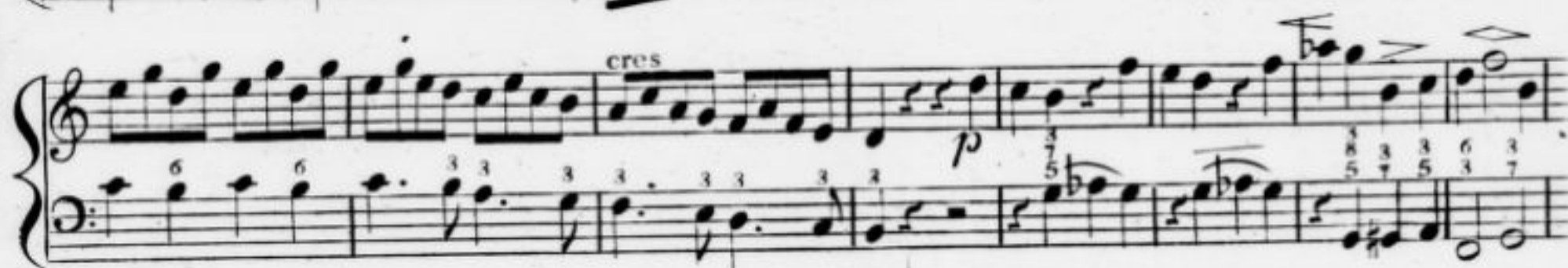
Second system of piano music. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and trills. The left hand maintains the chromatic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *f*.

Third system of piano music. The right hand features a series of slurs and trills. The left hand continues the chromatic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *f*.

Fourth system of piano music. The right hand continues the melodic development. The left hand features a series of slurs and trills. Dynamic markings include *p*, *cres*, and *f*.

Fifth system of piano music. The right hand continues the melodic development. The left hand features a series of slurs and trills. Dynamic markings include *p*, *cres*, and *f*.

Sixth system of piano music. The right hand continues the melodic development. The left hand features a series of slurs and trills. Dynamic markings include *p*, *cres*, and *f*.





No. XIX.

Larghetto
espressivo.

Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of eight systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures (one flat), and various musical symbols such as trills (tr), slurs, and dynamic markings (f, p). The score is densely written with notes and rests, and includes numerous fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The page number 918 is visible at the bottom center.

918

sempre legato.

N^o. XX.

Quasi

Presto.

This musical score is for a piece titled "N. XX. Quasi Presto." It is written for piano and features a variety of musical notations including treble and bass staves, clefs, and a key signature of two flats. The tempo is marked "Quasi Presto." and the articulation is "sempre legato." The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *ff* (fortissimo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The piece consists of eight systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs, indicating a complex and technically demanding piece.

Handwritten musical score on page 41, featuring eight systems of piano and organ music. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The score concludes with the word "FINE." and a final dynamic marking "f".

System 1: Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents. Bass staff has a supporting line with slurs. Dynamics: *f*.

System 2: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a supporting line. Dynamics: *p*.

System 3: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a supporting line. Dynamics: *f*.

System 4: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a supporting line. Dynamics: *f*.

System 5: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a supporting line. Dynamics: *f*.

System 6: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a supporting line. Dynamics: *f*.

System 7: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a supporting line. Dynamics: *f*.

System 8: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a supporting line. Dynamics: *f*. The word "FINE." is written at the end of the system.