



SONATEN
UND
KLAVIER-STÜCKE

SONATES ET MORCEAUX
DE PIANO.

SONATES AND PIANO
PIECES.

VON

J. N. HUMMEL.

REVIDIERT UND
MIT FINGERSATZ VERSEHEN

VON

C. DE BÉRIOT.

„UNIVERSAL-EDITION“
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WIEN — LEIPZIG

Vorwort.

Viele junge Clavierspieler sehen in dem Gebrauche des Pedals nur ein Mittel, um das Spiel zu verstärken oder abzuschwächen, während die Erfahrung lehrt, dass erst dessen richtige Anwendung dem Spiele Reiz und Poesie verleiht. Ich halte es daher für zweckmässig, zur Belehrung der Schüler in diesem Vorworte mit wenigen Worten die Erwägungen anzudeuten, auf welche die Pedalbezeichnungen des vorliegenden Werkes gegründet sind.

Das linke Pedal (Verschiebung) kann das Spiel abschwächen oder dessen Klangfarbe verändern, je nachdem, ob die Hämmer sich den Saiten nähern, ob sich eine Filzplatte einschiebt oder die Hämmer sich parallel zur Claviatur verschieben. Durch diesen Unterschied wird der Gebrauch des linken Pedals oft dem Belieben des Einzelnen anheimgestellt, während dies beim rechten (grossen) Pedal nicht der Fall ist. Mit letzterem will ich mich eingehender beschäftigen.

Das rechte Pedal kann, je nach den einzelnen Fällen, harmonischen oder melodischen Zwecken dienen. Es ist ein harmonisches Mittel, wenn man eine dem Aushalten der Töne in der Orchestermusik ähnliche Wirkung erzielen will, wiesiedortdenBlasinstrumenten und manchmal dem Quartett übertragen wird. Auf dem Clavier, das ein Orchester im Kleinen ist, erreicht man diesen Effect durch das Hinzunehmen des rechten Pedals, allein dasselbe muss bei den Accordwechseln, besonders häufig übrigens bei den Fortissimi, erneuert oder aufgehoben werden. Die tiefen Noten, welche die Finger nicht zu halten im Stande sind,

Préface.

Beaucoup de jeunes pianistes ne voient dans l'usage de la pédale qu'un moyen de force ou de douceur, tandis que l'expérience démontre que c'est le bon emploi de cet organe qui communique au jeu le charme et la poésie. J'ai donc cru bien faire, pour l'édification des élèves, d'indiquer succinctement dans cette préface les considérations sur lesquelles sont basées les indications de pédale du présent volume.

La petite pédale peut adoucir le jeu ou en modifier le timbre selon que les marteaux se rapprochent des cordes, qu'un feutre s'interpose ou que les marteaux se déplacent parallèlement au clavier. Cette distinction rend l'emploi de la petite pédale souvent facultatif tandis qu'il n'en va pas de même pour la grande pédale; c'est de celle-ci que je m'occupe plus particulièrement.

La grande pédale peut être envisagée (selon les cas) comme un moyen harmonique ou mélodique. Il est harmonique lorsqu'on veut obtenir un effet semblable aux tenues orchestrales confiées aux instruments à vent et parfois au quatuor. Sur le piano (orchestre en miniature), on obtient cet effet par l'adjonction de la grande pédale, mais il est nécessaire d'en renouveler ou d'en suspendre la mise aux changements d'harmonie, fréquemment sur les temps forts par parenthèse. Les notes profondes que

Preface.

Many young piano players consider the pedals only a means for making their playing louder or softer. But experience shows that it is the use of the pedals which lends poetry and grace to one's playing. Consequently I consider it advisable to explain to the pupil in a few words the principles on which the signs for the use of the pedals have been applied in this work.

The left, or soft pedal can either soften the tone, or give it another colour according to whether in the instrument in use it brings the hammers nearer to the strings, whether a piece of felt is introduced between the hammers and the strings, or whether the hammers are shifted parallel to the keyboard. In consequence of this difference the use of this pedal is often left to the discretion of the player. With the right, or loud pedal that is not the case. Concerning it I will enter more into detail.

In some cases the right pedal can be used for harmonic purposes, in others for melodic ones. It is a harmonic means when it is desired to produce an effects like that of holding notes in orchestral music, as is there sometimes done by the wind instruments and sometimes by the quartet. On the piano, which is a miniature orchestra, this effect is obtained by putting down the right pedal; when the chords change, but particularly in fortissimo passages, it must be let go and then put down again, or not, according to circumstances. Bass notes, which the player cannot hold because his hand must move up the keyboard, can

können durch das Pedal verlängert werden; bisweilen bei kurzen Noten angewendet, muss es schnell genommen und ausgelassen werden.

Die Clavicymbeln besaßen keine Pedale; daher weisen die Musikstücke der Meister aus der den Fortepianos vorangehenden Epoche keinerlei diesbezügliche Angaben auf. Das Aushalten des Tones geschah durch die Finger, und die Notenschrift deutet darauf hin.

Der melodische Gebrauch des Pedals soll die Härte des Spieles in den Endnoten beseitigen, ohne dass hierbei die Phrasierung ausseracht gelassen werden dürfte.

Ich kann diesen Punkt nicht stark genug betonen; die Sänger werden dieser Vorschrift gerecht, indem sie sich ausgehaltener Töne bedienen.

Hier ein Beispiel dafür:



Je nachdem, ob ein melodischer oder rhythmischer Effect erzielt werden soll, hat man mehr oder weniger Pedal zu nehmen oder aber ganz davon abzusehen.

Wenn die Hand in einem sehr gebundenen Tonsatz ihre Lage verändert, so kann das Pedal auch die sich daraus ergebende Uncorrectheit ausgleichen.

Beispiele: (Nr. 1 ohne Verschiebung, Nr. 2 mit Verschiebung.)



(Hier wechselt die linke Hand.)

les doigts ne peuvent soutenir, pourront être prolongées par la pédale; celle-ci employée parfois sur les notes brèves, devra être mise et enlevée avec rapidité. Les anciens clavecins ne possédaient point de pédales, aussi la musique des maîtres de l'époque qui a précédé les Fortés, est-elle dépourvue de toute indication; la tenue du son s'obtenait par les doigts et l'écriture musicale en porte la trace. L'emploi mélodique de la pédale a pour résultat de faire disparaître la sécheresse du jeu dans les notes terminales, tout en respectant la ponctuation.

Je ne saurais trop insister sur ce point; les chanteurs mettent en pratique ce précepte au moyen des sons filés. En voici un exemple:



Selon l'effet à obtenir (mélodique ou rythmique) on mettra plus ou moins de pédale, ou bien même on s'en abstiendra.

Lorsque la main se déplace dans une phrase très liée, la pédale peut également corriger le défaut qui en résulte. Exemples (No. 1 sans déplacement, No. 2 avec déplacement.)



(Ici la main gauche change de registre.)

be prolonged by means of the pedal; at times in the case of short notes it must be let go and then quickly put down again.

The old pianos had no pedals, and so the works of the composers of those times preceding to the Fortepianos have no indications for the use of the pedal. The fingers held down the keys the full value of the notes exactly as indicated in the printed music.

The melodic use of the pedal is intended to soften down the hardness of the outer tones without, however, disregarding the phrasing.

I cannot sufficiently insist on this point. Singers follow this rule by using long held notes.

Here is an example:



Here the pedal must be used more or less according to whether it is desired to produce a melodic or a harmonic effect.

When the hand changes its position in very legato movements the pedal can prevent incorrectness, which otherwise would arise.

Example: (Nr. 1 without the soft pedal, Nr. 2 with it.)



(Here the left hand shifts.)

Bei dicht aneinander gereihten Accorden ist es oft nöthig, das Pedal zu nehmen, und zwar nicht bei den Accorden selbst, sondern unmittelbar nach ihrem Anschlag. Auf diese Weise ist das falsche Nachklingen nicht zu befürchten. Zugleich sei erwähnt, dass der gewöhnlichste Fehler nicht sowohl in der zu häufigen Anwendung des Pedals als vielmehr darin besteht, dass es nicht oft genug aufgehoben wird.

Drei Klippen sind zu vermeiden: Die Verworrenheit, die Härte und die Eintönigkeit des Spiels.

Zum Schlusse rathe ich den Schülern, sich an Selbstbeurtheilung zu gewöhnen, indem sie das Pedal auf verschiedene Arten anwenden und diese untereinander vergleichen; oft werden sie dabei mehrere gute oder wenigstens annehmbare finden*), wogegen es ihnen schwerer fallen dürfte, sich vor den schlechten zu bewahren. Sie werden bald bemerken, dass der Gebrauch des Pedals zuweilen, je nach dem Instrumente, das man spielt, abgeändert werden kann; sie werden auch lernen, dass es hiefür keine absolut feststehenden Gesetze gibt, und dass man sich am besten von dem Bestreben leiten lässt, den Geschmack mit den Regeln in völlige Uebereinstimmung zu bringen.

C. de Beriot,

Professor am Pariser
Conservatorium.

*) Das Gefühl für Orchestermusik trägt ausserordentlich zum verständigen Gebrauche des rechten Pedals bei. Das Aushalten der Accorde bleibt bisweilen dem Gutdünken des Einzelnen überlassen; ebenso verhält es sich mit dem Hinzunehmen des Pedals, welches die Gruppe der Blasinstrumente in ihrer Rolle als harmonische Stütze vertritt.

Dans les harmonies serrées il est souvent nécessaire de mettre la pédale, non pas sur les accords mêmes, mais immédiatement après leur attaque; on n'a pas à craindre ainsi les fausses vibrations. Il est bon de remarquer que le défaut le plus commun est moins de mettre trop de pédale que de ne pas l'enlever assez souvent.

Enfin, il faut éviter trois écueils: la confusion, la sécheresse et la monotonie.

Pour conclure, je conseille aux élèves de s'exercer à devenir leurs propres juges en employant la pédale de diverses manières et les comparant entr'elles; souvent ils pourront en trouver plusieurs bonnes ou tout au moins admissibles), mais il leur sera moins facile peut-être de se garder des mauvaises; ils verront que l'emploi de la pédale peut-être parfois modifié en raison de l'instrument que l'on joue; ils apprendront aussi qu'il n'y a rien d'absolu et que la meilleure façon de se guider est d'établir un bon accord entre le goût et les préceptes.*

C. de Beriot,

professeur au Conservatoire
de Paris.

*) Le sentiment de l'orchestre fait admirablement bien comprendre l'emploi judicieux de la grande pédale. Les tenues de l'harmonie sont parfois facultatives, il en est de même de l'adjonction de la grande pédale représentant le groupe des instruments à vent dans leur rôle de soutien harmonique.

When several chords follow immediately one after the other, it is often necessary to use the pedal, but not till just after the chord has been struck. If it be put down after the chord has been struck, there is no fear of running the sound of the chords one into the other. The commonest mistake is not the too frequent use of the pedal, but the omission to let it go at the right place.

There are three dangers specially to be avoided: indistinctness, hardness, monotony.

In conclusion I would advise the learner to accustom himself to rely on his own judgement. Let him use the pedal in different ways, and compare with each other the effects produced. Often he will find several more or less good ones*), but all possible; he will, however, find it more difficult to avoid the really bad. He will soon discover that the pedal must be used differently according to the instrument he is playing on; he will also learn that there are no fixed laws in this matter, and that the best thing is to try and bring his taste into harmony with the rules.

C. de Beriot,

Professor at the Paris
Conservatoire.

*) The taste for orchestral music greatly assist the intelligent use of the pedal. Sometimes the holding out of the notes is left to the player's discretion; just so is it with the employment of the pedal, which in its capacity as a harmonic support plays the same part as do the wind instruments in the orchestra.

SONATE.

Op. 81.

Der Erbgrossherzogin Maria von Weimar gewidmet.

Allegro. (M. M. ♩ = 152.)

J. N. Hummel.
(1778-1837.)

ten. ten.

ff *sf* *p* *passionato*

lento *a tempo* *pp* *rinf.* *p* *mf*

slarg. *a tempo* *p* *ff* *sf*

lento *stretto* *sostenuto* *a tempo* *pp* *sf* *p* *cresc.* *sf* *f* *sf* *sf*

p calando *a tempo* *cresc.* *p*

cresc. *p* *cresc.*

U. E. 92.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each containing a treble and bass staff. The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, dynamics, and fingerings.

System 1: The first system begins with a treble staff featuring a melodic line with fingerings 2, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 1/2. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with fingerings 1, 3, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 1. Dynamics include *p*, *f*, and *p*. There are also markings for *leg.* and **.*

System 2: The second system continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *sf*. Fingerings 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1 are visible in the bass staff.

System 3: The third system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* and *cresc.*. Fingerings 3, 3, 3, 4 are visible in the bass staff.

System 4: The fourth system begins with a treble staff featuring a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *cresc.*. Fingerings 2, 1, 3, 2, 2 are visible in the bass staff.

System 5: The fifth system continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *cresc.*. Fingerings 2, 1, 3, 2, 2 are visible in the bass staff.

System 6: The sixth system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* and *cresc.*. Fingerings 2, 4, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4, 4 are visible in the bass staff.

The page concludes with the marking *legato assai* and the page number *U. E. 92.*

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo). The second system continues with similar complexity, marked *ff* (fortissimo) and *p*. It includes fingerings (1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3) and a *Red.* (Reduction) marking. The third system shows a *cresc.* marking and a *f* (forte) dynamic. The fourth system features a *slarg.* (slargando) marking and dynamics ranging from *sf* (sforzando) to *ff*. The fifth system is divided into three parts: *p dolce tranquillo*, *pp una corda*, and *ff con fuoco 3 corde*. The sixth system includes a *calando* (ritardando) marking and ends with *pp*.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, slurs, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The piece concludes with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic.

a tempo

p *cre - scen - do* *p* *f*

p *cresc.* *f* *p* *cresc.*

f *ff* *sf*

f *sf* *p* *crescendo*

p *ritard. pp* *sf* *p* *dolce*

U. E. 92.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece, likely in A major or A minor (three sharps). The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical elements:

- System 1:** Features a *cresc.* (crescendo) followed by a *ritard.* (ritardando) and a *p espressivo* (piano, expressive) section. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *sf* (sforzando). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. Pedal marks (Ped. *) are present.
- System 2:** Starts with *leggero* (light) and transitions to *f con brio* (forte, with spirit). It includes complex fingering and a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic.
- System 3:** Features a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic and a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic. It includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) and a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic.
- System 4:** Includes a *p* (piano) dynamic, a *cresc.* (crescendo), and a *f* (forte) dynamic. It features a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic and a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. Pedal marks (Ped. *) are present.
- System 5:** Starts with a *p* (piano) dynamic and a *m.s.* (mezzo sostenuto) marking. It includes a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic, a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic, and a *fff* (fortississimo) dynamic. A *ten.* (tension) marking is present.
- System 6:** Continues the *fff* (fortississimo) dynamic and includes a *ten.* (tension) marking. It features a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic and a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. Pedal marks (Ped. *) are present.

The page concludes with the text "U. E. 92." at the bottom center.

U. E. 92.

This page of a musical score, numbered "U. E. 92.", contains piano and vocal parts. The piano accompaniment is written on two staves (treble and bass clef) and features a variety of musical techniques including arpeggiated chords, triplets, and complex rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *ff*, *p*, *sf*, *pp*, and *con energia* are used throughout. Performance instructions like *simili*, *legato assai*, *più lento*, and *a tempo* are also present. The vocal part, indicated by a vocal clef, includes lyrics such as "scen - do" and "cre -". The score is marked with asterisks (*) at several points, likely indicating repeat signs or specific performance cues.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps). It consists of seven systems of staves, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation is highly detailed, featuring complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various dynamic markings such as *pp*, *sf*, *p*, *cresc.*, *fz*, *ff*, and *ppp*. Tempo changes are indicated by markings like *lento*, *stretto in tempo*, *in tempo*, and *stretto*. The piece includes numerous fingerings and articulations, such as slurs, accents, and specific finger numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The notation is written in a style typical of early 20th-century musical manuscripts, with a focus on technical precision and expressive dynamics. The page concludes with a small asterisk and the text "U. E. 92."

lento *stretto in tempo*

pp *sf* *p* *cresc.* *sf* *p* *fz*

p *f* *p* *sf* *p* *cresc.*

in tempo *cresc.* *fz* *f* *sf* *sf* *ff* *p* *pp*

cresc. *p* *cresc.*

p *cresc.* *p*

sf *p* *sf* *p*

sf *p*

sf *p*

sf *p*

* U. E. 92.

This page contains seven systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols, dynamics, and performance instructions.

System 1: Treble staff begins with *mp* and a triplet of eighth notes. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *f*. Fingering numbers (1-5) are present above the treble staff.

System 2: Treble staff begins with *p* and a triplet of eighth notes. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, and *p*.

System 3: Treble staff begins with *pp legato assai* and a triplet of eighth notes. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *p* and *cresc.*.

System 4: Treble staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *f*. Fingering numbers (1-5) are present above the treble staff.

System 5: Treble staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *ff*. Fingering numbers (1-5) are present above the treble staff.

System 6: Treble staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, and *ff*. Fingering numbers (1-5) are present above the treble staff.

System 7: Treble staff begins with a triplet of eighth notes. Bass staff has a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include *sf*, *ff*, and *sf*. Fingering numbers (1-5) are present above the treble staff.

Performance instructions include *Red.* (Reduction) and *simili* (similar).

p dolce tranquillo

pp

p

ff con fuoco

sf

f

calando

pp

a tempo

cre - scen - do

f

p

Teo.

f

p

cresc.

f

ff

Teo.

Teo.

Teo.

Teo.

Teo.

U. E. 92.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Largo con molt' espressione. (♩ = 72)

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo and expression are indicated as "Largo con molt' espressione." with a metronome marking of 72 quarter notes per minute. The score includes various dynamics such as *ff*, *p dolente*, *sf*, *cresc.*, *p*, *pp*, *mf*, *ppp*, *poco allarg.*, *a tempo*, and *pp*. Performance instructions include *ten.*, *tr.*, *m.d.*, and *largamente*. The score also features numerous fingerings, slurs, and articulation marks. The bottom of the page includes the publisher's mark "U. E. 92." and a final asterisk.

[illegible]

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

- System 1:** Features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *pp* (pianissimo). There are also markings for *tr* (trill) and *Tea* (likely a typo for *tr* or *trill*).
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and supporting lines. Dynamics include *sf* and *p* (piano). There are also markings for *Tea* and *sf*.
- System 3:** Features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. Dynamics include *Tea* and *sf*.
- System 4:** Continues the melodic and supporting lines. Dynamics include *sf*, *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). There are also markings for *Tea* and *ff*.
- System 5:** Features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *simile*. There are also markings for *10* and *10*.
- System 6:** Continues the melodic and supporting lines. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). There are also markings for *veloce* (fast) and *pp*.
- System 7:** Features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a supporting line. Dynamics include *poco slargando* (slightly slowing down) and *ritard.* (ritardando).

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols, dynamics, and performance instructions.

System 1: Treble staff begins with a trill (*tr*) and a crescendo (*cresc.*). The bass staff starts with a forte (*sf*) and piano (*p*) dynamic. The system concludes with a trill (*tr*) and a tempo marking of *a tempo*.

System 2: Features a forte (*sf*) and piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff includes a fortissimo (*ff*) and piano (*p*) dynamic. The system ends with a piano (*p*) and crescendo (*cresc.*) marking.

System 3: Includes a fortissimo (*ff*) and piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff features a fortissimo (*ff*) and piano (*p*) dynamic. The system concludes with a fortissimo (*sf*) and piano (*p*) dynamic.

System 4: Features a fortissimo (*ff*) and piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff includes a fortissimo (*ff*) and piano (*p*) dynamic. The system ends with a fortissimo (*ff*) and piano (*p*) dynamic.

System 5: Includes a fortissimo (*ff*) and piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff features a fortissimo (*ff*) and piano (*p*) dynamic. The system concludes with a fortissimo (*ff*) and piano (*p*) dynamic.

System 6: Features a fortissimo (*ff*) and piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff includes a fortissimo (*ff*) and piano (*p*) dynamic. The system ends with a fortissimo (*ff*) and piano (*p*) dynamic.

The page is marked with "U. E. 92." at the bottom center.

This page of a musical score, likely for a piano and violin, contains several systems of music. The notation is dense, featuring many triplets, sixteenth notes, and slurs. Dynamics such as *sf* (sforzando), *cresc.* (crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *pp* (pianissimo) are used throughout. Articulations like *tr* (trill) and *leg.* (legato) are also present. The score includes various musical symbols such as *trm* (trill), *slarg.* (slargando), and *morendo*. The page number 92 is visible at the bottom center.

Vivace. (♩ = 152)

U. F. 92.

This page of musical notation contains seven systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes a variety of musical elements:

- System 1:** Features a melodic line in the treble with eighth-note patterns and a bass line with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *simili* (similar).
- System 2:** Continues the melodic development with *sf* (sforzando) accents and *p* dynamics.
- System 3:** Includes *simili* and *cresc.* (crescendo) markings, showing a gradual increase in volume.
- System 4:** Features a more active bass line with *f* (forte) and *sf* dynamics.
- System 5:** Shows a transition with *pp* (pianissimo) dynamics and *simili* markings.
- System 6:** Includes *sf poco a poco sf* (sforzando poco a poco sforzando) and *sf cresc. sf* markings, indicating a significant volume increase.
- System 7:** Concludes with *f* and *p* dynamics, featuring complex rhythmic patterns.

Throughout the piece, there are numerous fingering numbers (1-5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs, and asterisks) to guide the performer.

This page of a musical score for piano contains six systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures of two sharps (F# and C#), and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Dynamics and performance instructions are written throughout the score, including *pp*, *calando*, *legato*, *p*, *ff*, *cresc.*, *con forza*, *dim.*, *energico*, *largamente*, *f con bravura*, *martellato*, and *ff*. The score is marked with measure numbers 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, 8

[illegible]

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely in the key of D major (two sharps). It consists of eight systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation is highly detailed, featuring complex fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 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, 83

27

The page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes treble and bass staves with various notes, rests, and ornaments. Dynamic markings include *ff*, *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *sf*, and *con sordano*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. There are also markings for breath or phrasing such as *Red.* and *simili*.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for the right and left hands on grand staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece features a variety of musical elements, including triplets, sixteenth-note runs, and dynamic markings such as *Red.*, *f*, *pp*, *cresc.*, *decresc.*, and *ff*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5, and articulations like slurs and accents are used throughout. The notation is dense and technically demanding, with many slurs and complex rhythmic patterns.

System 1: Features a triplet in the right hand and a *Red.* marking in the left hand. Dynamics include *f* and *pp*.

System 2: Continues the triplet pattern in the right hand. Dynamics include *f* and *pp*.

System 3: Includes a *cresc.* marking and a *f* dynamic. The right hand has a triplet.

System 4: Features a *decresc.* marking and a *pp* dynamic. The right hand has a triplet.

System 5: Includes a *cresc.* marking and a *pp* dynamic. The right hand has a triplet.

System 6: Features a *f* and *ff* dynamic. The right hand has a triplet.

[illegible]

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece, likely in E major or C# minor (three sharps). The notation includes various musical symbols, dynamics, and fingerings.

- System 1:** Features a *legato p* marking in the bass staff. The treble staff has a *legato* marking and a *p* dynamic. The system concludes with a *ff* *con forza* marking.
- System 2:** Includes a *decresc.* (decrescendo) marking in the bass staff and a *p* dynamic at the end.
- System 3:** Features a *pp* (pianissimo) marking in the bass staff and a *ff energico* (fortissimo energico) marking in the treble staff.
- System 4:** Includes a *sf* (sforzando) marking in the bass staff and a *ff* (fortissimo) marking in the treble staff.
- System 5:** Features a *ff* (fortissimo) marking in the bass staff.
- System 6:** Includes a *sf* (sforzando) marking in the bass staff and a *ff* (fortissimo) marking in the treble staff.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The page concludes with a *ff* (fortissimo) marking in the bass staff.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each containing a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various musical elements such as dynamics, articulation, and fingerings.

- System 1:** Treble staff has a dotted line with fingerings 3, 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 8, 8. Bass staff has dynamics *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*. Pedal marks are present.
- System 2:** Treble staff has dynamics *pp* and *cresc.*. Bass staff has dynamics *p* and *cresc.*. Pedal marks are present.
- System 3:** Treble staff has dynamics *f* and *sf*. Bass staff has dynamics *f* and *sf*. Pedal marks are present.
- System 4:** Treble staff has dynamics *f*, *sf*, and *ff*. Bass staff has dynamics *f*, *sf*, and *ff*. Pedal marks are present.
- System 5:** Treble staff has dynamics *p*. Bass staff has dynamics *p*. Pedal marks are present.
- System 6:** Treble staff has dynamics *f*, *p*, and *pp*. Bass staff has dynamics *f*, *p*, and *pp*. The tempo marking *calando* is present. Pedal marks are present.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps). It consists of seven systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous fingerings (numbers 1-5), slurs, and dynamic markings.

System 1: Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 4, 5, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 5, 5, 3, 1. Bass clef has a supporting line with fingerings 5, 5. Dynamics include *p legato* and *cresc.* leading to *f*.

System 2: Treble clef continues the melodic line with fingerings 5, 4, 4, 1, 2, 2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 3, 1, 5, 5, 3. Bass clef has fingerings 1, 2, 1, 5. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *f*.

System 3: Treble clef features a series of slurs and fingerings 4, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 2, 2, 4, 4, 1, 1, 4, 4, 1, 1, 5, 5, 2, 2, 4. Bass clef has a simple harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff con forza*.

System 4: Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings 5, 5, 1, 2, 5, 5, 2, 1, 5, 5, 2, 1, 5. Bass clef has a complex accompaniment with many slurs and fingerings. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

System 5: Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 4, 2, 4. Bass clef has a complex accompaniment with many slurs and fingerings. Dynamics include *f* and *ff*.

System 6: Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings 4, 3, 1, 2, 1. Bass clef has a complex accompaniment with many slurs and fingerings. Dynamics include *ff*.

System 7: Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings 8, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 1, 2. Bass clef has a complex accompaniment with many slurs and fingerings. Dynamics include *f* and *p*.

The notation includes various articulations such as slurs, ties, and accents. There are also some markings that look like "Red" or "Rea" with asterisks, possibly indicating specific performance techniques or editions. The page is numbered 32 in the top left corner.

8 4 4 3 4 3 3 1 2 5 1 4 4 3 4 3 3 1 2 5 1 4 4 3 4 3 1 4 5 33

f *p* *f* *p* *f*

simili

ff *sf* *marcato*

ff *marcato* *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.* *ff*

ff

sf *ff*

U. E. 92.