



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“
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
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* *p*

lento *stretto* *sostenuto* *a tempo*

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

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

cresc. *p* *cresc.*

U. E. 92.

6

p

sf

p

sf

p

pp

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

legato assai

pp

cresc.

U. E. 92.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

System 1: The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a piano marking (*p*). The bass line is mostly rests.

System 2: The second system continues the melodic line in the treble, with a fortissimo marking (*ff*) and a piano marking (*p*). The bass line has some notes and rests, with a *Red.* marking.

System 3: The third system shows a continuation of the melodic line, with a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a fortissimo marking (*f*). The bass line has some notes and rests.

System 4: The fourth system features a series of chords and notes, with a fortissimo marking (*ff*) and a *slarg.* marking. The bass line has some notes and rests.

System 5: The fifth system begins with a piano marking (*p*) and a *dolce tranquillo* instruction. It features a series of notes and rests, with a *pp una corda* marking.

System 6: The sixth system continues the melodic line, with a piano marking (*p*) and a *calando* instruction. It features a series of notes and rests, with a *pp* marking.

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

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 D major (two 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 *f* (forte). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. A *Red. ** (Reduction) mark is present.
- System 2:** Starts with *leggero* (light) and transitions to *f con brio* (forte, with spirit). It includes complex fingering and a *Red. ** mark.
- System 3:** Features a *ff* (fortissimo) section with intricate fingering and a *Red. ** mark.
- System 4:** Includes a *p* (piano) section, a *cresc.* (crescendo), and a *f* (forte) section. Dynamics range from *p* to *ff*. A *Red. ** mark is present.
- System 5:** Starts with a *m.s.* (musical sketch) and a *p* (piano) section, followed by a *fff* (fortississimo) section. Dynamics include *p*, *sf* (sforzando), *f*, and *fff*. A *ten.* (tension) mark is present. A *Red. ** mark is present.
- System 6:** Continues the *fff* section with a *ten.* (tension) mark. A *Red. ** mark is present.

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

tutto legato

pp

p

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

ff

ff

cresc.

ff

p

ff

cre - scen - do

f

U. E. 92.

cresc.

simili

ff

legato assai

pp

scen - do

ff con energia

più lento

a tempo

pp

passionato

U. E. 92.

* U. E. 92.

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 *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 starts 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 starts 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 *ff* and 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 6: Treble staff starts with *cresc.* and 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.

Additional markings include *Red.* (Reduction) and *simili* (simile) in the fourth system, and *sf* (sforzando) and *ff* (fortissimo) in the sixth system.

p dolce tranquillo

pp

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 includes the following elements:

- Tempo and Expression:** *Largo con molt' espressione.* (♩ = 72)
- First System:**
 - Right hand: *ten.* (tension), *ff* (fortissimo), *p dolente* (piano, dolorous).
 - Left hand: *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano).
- Second System:**
 - Right hand: *sf* (sforzando), *cresc.* (crescendo).
 - Left hand: *p* (piano).
- Third System:**
 - Right hand: *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando).
 - Left hand: *p* (piano).
- Fourth System:**
 - Right hand: *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando).
 - Left hand: *p* (piano), *ppp* (pianississimo).
- Fifth System:**
 - Right hand: *m.d.* (moderato), *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), *cresc.* (crescendo).
 - Left hand: *largamente cresc.* (very slowly, crescendo), *poco allarg.* (a little slower).
- Sixth System:**
 - Right hand: *a tempo* (return to tempo), *pp* (pianissimo).
 - Left hand: *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando).

The score also includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems of staves. The first system includes dynamics such as *sf* (sforzando), *tr* (trill), and *pp* (pianissimo). The second system features *sf*, *p* (piano), and *sf* again. The third system includes *sf*, *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). The fourth system has *sf*, *f*, and *ff*. The fifth system includes *cresc.* (crescendo), *simile*, and *10* (fingerings). The sixth system features *veloce* (fast) and *pp*. The seventh system includes *poco slargando* (slightly slowing down) and *ritard.* (ritardando).

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The piece is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature.

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: Features a trill (tr) and a crescendo (cresc.) leading to a fortissimo (ff) section. The tempo is marked *a tempo*. Dynamics include *sf*, *p*, and *poco allarg.* (poco allargando).

System 2: Continues the musical development with dynamics *sf*, *p*, and *pp*. It includes a *p cresc.* (piano crescendo) section.

System 3: Marked *ff* and *energico* (energetic). It features a trill (tr) and a crescendo (cresc.).

System 4: Includes a fortissimo (ff) section and a *calando* (ritardando) section. Dynamics range from *sf* to *pp*.

System 5: Features a fortissimo (ff) section and a *con fuoco* (with fire) section. Dynamics include *pp*, *sf*, and *cresc.*

System 6: Continues the piece with dynamics *sf*, *p*, and *pp*. It includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) section.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, trills, and dynamic markings. The page is numbered 20 in the top left corner.

[illegible]

Vivace. ($\bullet = 152$)

U. E. 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 4/4 time signature. The notation includes a variety of musical elements:

- System 1:** Features a complex melodic line in the treble with triplets and slurs, and a bass line with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *simili* (similar).
- System 2:** Continues the melodic development with slurs and ties. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *p*.
- System 3:** Shows a more active bass line with triplets and slurs. Dynamics include *sf* and *cresc.* (crescendo).
- System 4:** Features a strong melodic presence in the treble with slurs and ties. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *sf*, and *cresc.*
- System 5:** The treble part has a more rhythmic, triplet-based melody. Dynamics include *p* and *pp* (pianissimo).
- System 6:** The bass line becomes more prominent with slurs and ties. Dynamics include *sf poco a poco sf*, *sf cresc. sf*, and *ff* (fortissimo).
- System 7:** The final system shows a continuation of the melodic and harmonic themes. Dynamics include *sf* and *p*.

Throughout the piece, there are numerous performance markings such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The notation is dense and detailed, typical of a classical piano score.

This page of a musical score is written for a piano in the key of D major (two sharps). It consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The music is characterized by complex fingerings, often indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes, and various dynamic markings and performance instructions.

- System 1:** Begins with a treble staff containing a melodic line with triplets and a bass staff with a sustained accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *calando* (diminuendo). A *legato* instruction is present.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and accompanimental lines. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *legato*, *cresc.* (crescendo), *ff* (fortissimo), and *ff con forza* (fortissimo with force).
- System 3:** Features a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking in the treble staff and *mf* (mezzo-forte) in the bass staff. The system concludes with *ff* and *energico* (energetic).
- System 4:** Marked *largamente* (broadly), this system uses *sf* (sforzando) for accents and ends with *f con bravura* (forte with bravura).
- System 5:** Continues the *largamente* section, featuring a *martellato* (hammered) texture in the treble staff and a *cresc.* marking.
- System 6:** The final system on the page, featuring *ff* dynamics and *sf* (sforzando) accents, concluding with a *Rea ** marking.

This page contains seven systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation includes various dynamics, articulation, and performance instructions.

System 1: Features eighth-note patterns in both hands. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) and *f* (forte).

System 2: Continues the eighth-note patterns. Dynamics include *sf* and *f*.

System 3: Includes a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. Features a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and asterisks indicating specific notes.

System 4: Starts with a *p* (piano) dynamic. Includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking and a *p* dynamic.

System 5: Features a *cresc.* marking and a *f* dynamic.

System 6: Includes a *decresc.* (decrescendo) marking and a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic.

System 7: Includes a *rit.* marking, a *a tempo* instruction, a *f* dynamic, a *prall.* (prallato) marking, and a *con fuoco* (with fire) instruction.

The page concludes with the publisher's mark "U. E. 92."

This page contains seven systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) per system. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The piece features a variety of dynamic markings and performance instructions.

System 1: Starts with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with triplets and slurs. The left hand has a bass line with triplets and slurs. There are *ff* markings in both hands.

System 2: Continues the melodic and harmonic development. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings. There are *f* (forte) and *sf* (sforzando) markings.

System 3: Features a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings. There are *mf* markings in both hands.

System 4: Includes a *decresc.* (decrescendo) marking. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings. There are *pp* (pianissimo) and *ppp* (pianississimo) markings.

System 5: Starts with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings. There are *p* and *cresc.* (crescendo) markings.

System 6: Features a *ff impetuoso* (fortissimo impetuoso) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings. There are *ff* markings in both hands.

System 7: Continues the piece with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings. There are *p* and *cresc.* markings.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely in the key of D major (two sharps: F# and C#). The notation is presented in a system of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The piece is characterized by complex fingerings, dynamic markings, and articulation marks.

Dynamic Markings: The piece features a variety of dynamics, including *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), and *con s* (con sordina).

Articulation and Fingerings: The notation includes numerous articulation marks, such as 'x' and '*', and detailed fingerings for both hands. The piece is marked with 'Red' and '*' symbols, possibly indicating specific performance techniques or editions.

Tempo and Style: The tempo is indicated as 'moderato' at the top right. The style is characterized by rapid, flowing passages and complex harmonic structures.

Page Number: The page number '27' is located in the top right corner.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Features complex fingerings (e.g., 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1) and dynamics *p*, *f*, and *f*. There are slurs and accents throughout.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development with dynamics *p* and *pp*.
- System 3:** Includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking and dynamics *f*, *p*, and *sf*.
- System 4:** Features a *decresc.* (decrescendo) marking and dynamics *f*, *p*, and *pp*. There are slurs and accents.
- System 5:** Includes a *cresc.* marking and dynamics *p* and *pp*. There are slurs and accents.
- System 6:** Ends with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic and complex fingerings.

The notation is highly detailed, with many slurs, accents, and specific fingerings indicated for both hands.

This page of musical notation is a single system from a larger score, likely for a piano. It consists of eight staves, with the first two staves of each system typically representing the right and left hands of the piano. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo/mood is marked 'tranquillo' at the end of the system. The page number '29' is in the top right corner.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), *decresc.* (decrescendo), and *pp* (pianissimo). The tempo/mood is marked *tranquillo*. The page number is 29.

U. F. 92.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various dynamics (p, f, pp, sf, ff, cresc.), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingerings. The music features complex passages with slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

System 1: Treble staff has a series of slurs and fingerings (3, 4, 2, 5, 4, 5, 8). Bass staff has dynamics *p* and *f*, and a *ped.* marking with an asterisk.

System 2: Treble staff has dynamics *pp* and *cresc.*. Bass staff has a *ped.* marking with an asterisk.

System 3: Treble staff has a *f* dynamic. Bass staff has a *sf* dynamic and a *ped.* marking with an asterisk.

System 4: Treble staff has a *ff* dynamic. Bass staff has a *ped.* marking with an asterisk.

System 5: Treble staff has a *p* dynamic. Bass staff has a *ped.* marking with an asterisk.

System 6: Treble staff has dynamics *f*, *p*, *calando*, and *pp*. Bass staff has a *ped.* marking with an asterisk.

U. F. 92.

This musical score page, numbered 33, is written for piano and features a complex, multi-staff arrangement. The music is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic patterns, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *ff* (fortissimo). Performance markings include *simili*, *marcato*, and *cresc.* (crescendo). The score is divided into systems, with some measures marked with a circled '8' and others with a circled '33'. The bottom of the page includes the publisher's information: "U. F. 92."