

60 Études de Concert Concert-Studien

(Ecole transcendante)

POUR

VIOLON

PAR

FÜR

VIOLINE

VON

CH. DE BERIOT

OP. 123.

DOIGTÉES ET ÉDITÉES PAR
HANS WESSELY.

2 CAHIERS * CHAQUE NET.

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HANS WESSELY.

IN 2 HEFTEN JEDES NET.

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2 60 ÉTUDES DE PRÉCISION.

Observez une grande égalité dans la valeur des notes et accentuez légèrement la basse et la partie supérieure.

Moderato.

Etude

1

* Ne levez pas le doigt.

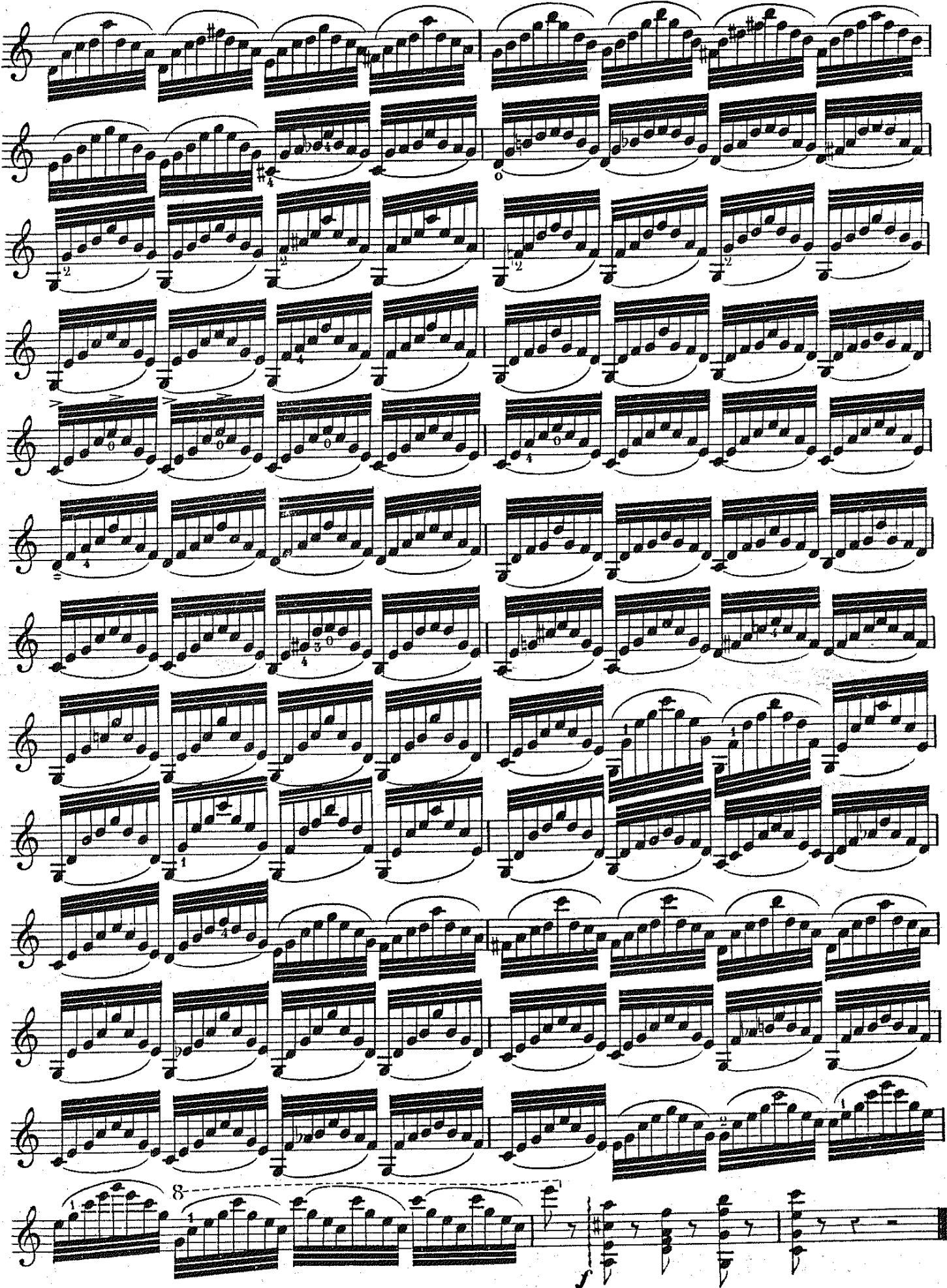
60 ETUDEN FÜR DIE PRÄCISIÖN

Man beobachte die grösste Gleichmässigkeit in dem Werthe der Noten und gebe der tiefsten und der höchsten Note eine leichte Betonung.

segue

18800

* Den Finger liegen lassen.



Caractère de la fugue rythme sévère, à étudier lentement pour conserver de la pureté dans les accords et de la clarté dans toutes les notes de l'harmonie.

Variété d'accent par le coup d'archet depuis les notes brèves marquées . . . jusqu'aux accords plus larges marqués - - -

Fugenartig, strenger Rhythmus, langsam zu üben, um die Reinheit in den Accorden und die Klarheit in allen Noten der Harmonie zu erhalten.

Verschiedene Betonung durch die Strichart von den kurzen Noten mit . . . bezeichnet, bis zu den breiteren Accorden, bezeichnet - - -

Etude All^{to} moderato.

2

The sheet music for Etude 2 is composed of ten staves of musical notation for piano. The tempo is indicated as All^{to} moderato. The dynamics include *f* and *p*. Performance instructions like 'V' and '1 0 1 1' are present. The music features various rhythmic patterns and harmonic progressions.

Sheet music for cello, page 5, containing ten staves of musical notation. The music is primarily in common time. Various dynamics are used, including crescendo (cres.), decrescendo (decres.), piano (p), forte (f), and sforzando (sf). Performance instructions include 'dolce.' and 'pizz.'. Measure numbers are indicated above some staves. The notation includes sixteenth-note patterns and both standard and bass clef staves.

6 Coup d'archet continu et serré aux deux tiers de la baguette, marquant avec clarté la partie chantante

Gedrängter Bogenstrich, auf zwei Drittheile des Bogens beschränkt; die singende Stimme klar hervortretend.

Etude

Allegro. (M. \approx 120.)

3

POSSEZ.

restez

The image shows a page of sheet music for a solo instrument, likely a woodwind or brass. The title "Etude 3" is at the top left. The music is arranged in six staves. The first staff begins with a dynamic "p" and a tempo marking "pousser". The second staff starts with a dynamic "f". The third staff starts with a dynamic "p". The fourth staff starts with a dynamic "f". The fifth staff starts with a dynamic "cres-", followed by "cen-", and ends with a dynamic "do". The sixth staff starts with a dynamic "p". The music consists of various note patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, with some grace notes and slurs. The key signature changes throughout the piece, indicated by sharps and flats.

Doux et harmonieux; nuances variées.

Sanft und harmonisch; abwechselnde Nüancirung.

7

Etude

4

Andante quasi Allargato (M. = 80.)

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation. The first staff begins with a dynamic of $p\overline{d}$. The second staff starts with a dynamic of p . The third staff starts with a dynamic of p . The fourth staff starts with a dynamic of p . The fifth staff starts with a dynamic of p . The sixth staff starts with a dynamic of p . The seventh staff starts with a dynamic of p . The eighth staff starts with a dynamic of p . The ninth staff starts with a dynamic of p . The tenth staff starts with a dynamic of f .

Textual annotations include "Andante quasi Allargato (M. = 80.)" at the top, "p" dynamics throughout, "Ponticello." with a dynamic of "pp" in the middle section, and "eres;" with Roman numerals III and IV at the bottom.

8 A. Fermeté et largeur.

Etude.

Largo maestoso (M.M. 66=)

四

1

A. Bestimmt und breit.

1

pizz.

B. *Coup d'archet continu appuyé avec rigueur sans séparer les notes.*

B. Mit anhaltendem und kräftig aufdrückendem Bogenstrich, ohne die Noten zu trennen.

Allegro (M.M. 88 = $\frac{1}{8}$)

du talor

• 1992

三

4

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

cresc.

8

10 *Brillamment et évitez autant que possible de faire entendre le changement de position*

Brillanter Vortrag, während man soviel als möglich zu vermeiden sucht, den Positions-Wechsel hören zu lassen.

Allegro moderato (M. M. 88)

Etude.

6

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

P

188 10

L'archet à la corde, lié et soutenu; ampleur de son graduée jusqu'à la fin.

Den Bogen sorgfältig an der Saite gehalten, gebunden und gut getragen; die Breite des Tons muss bis zum Ende sich immer steigern.

Moderato (100=)

Etude.

7

ff

*Coup d'archet rebondissant au 1^{er} tiers de la baguette;
mouvement de force modérés.*

Springender Bogen auf dem ersten Drittheile seiner 43
Länge; mässige Bewegung und Stärke.

Moderato (M.M. 88 = $\frac{d}{8}$)

Etude.

8

14

Caractère grave; observez une gradation dans l'intensité du son jusqu'à la fin.

Andante
Etude. *sosten.*

9

Vom ernsten Character; man beobachte eine Steigerung der Tonstärke bis ans Ende.

A page of musical notation for two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff also uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of ten measures. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic of $\text{f} \text{ f}$. Measures 2 and 3 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 features sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 5 and 6 continue with sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 7 begins with a dynamic of ff . Measures 8 and 9 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 10 concludes with a dynamic of f .

Coup d'archet continu et varié détendue selon les nuances indiquées.

Der Bogenstrich muss gehalten sein und die Länge des selben je nach den angezeigten Nuancen wechseln.

Allegro moderato (M.M. 108 = $\frac{2}{4}$)

Etude.

10

p restez

f

p

f restez

p

f

restez

IV

restez

4

17

IV & III.

f *p*

IV

IV

8

8

18 A. Chant soutenu et accompagnement bien marqué,
pour simuler deux violons.

A. Der Gesang muss getragen und die begleitende
Stimme gut markiert werden, gerade als ob auf zwei Vi-
olinens gespielt würde.

Etude
11. Adagio.



B. L'archet bien à la corde dans les Notes liées, pour
contraster avec le staccato léger, qui termine la me-
sure.

B. Der Bogen muss bei den gebundenen Noten sorg-
fältig auf den Saiten liegen bleiben zum Gegensatz mit
dem leichten Staccato am Ende des Tactes.

Moderato quasi Allegro. 96=



A page of sheet music for violin and piano, numbered 19. The music is arranged in ten staves. The top two staves are for the violin, followed by a staff for the piano, then eight more staves for the violin. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and beams. Measure numbers 1 through 10 are placed above the staves. The piano staff contains the instruction "restez." in the middle of the page. The violin staves show complex弓形 (yin-yang) bowing patterns. The final measure on the last staff ends with a fermata over the eighth note.

20 Rhythme très large, afin d'avoir le temps de bien mesurer la gamme et d'en articuler les Notes avec clarté.

Mit breit gehaltenem Rhÿthmus, damit man Zeit hat, die Tonleitern gut im Tact zu spielen und die einzelnen Noten deutlich hören zu lassen.

Largo maestoso. 88=

Etude 12.

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for a single melodic line. The key signature changes frequently, including major and minor keys with various sharps and flats. The tempo is marked as Largo maestoso with a tempo of 88. The music features continuous eighth-note patterns, sixteenth-note patterns, and occasional quarter notes. Measure numbers are indicated above the staves at various points. The first staff begins with a treble clef and common time. The second staff begins with a bass clef and common time. The third staff begins with a treble clef and common time. The fourth staff begins with a bass clef and common time. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef and common time. The sixth staff begins with a bass clef and common time. The seventh staff begins with a treble clef and common time. The eighth staff begins with a bass clef and common time. The ninth staff begins with a treble clef and common time. The tenth staff begins with a bass clef and common time.

A page of musical notation for a string quartet, featuring ten staves of dense, rhythmic patterns. The notation is highly detailed, with many small notes and rests. The staves are arranged vertically, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. Measure numbers are present at the beginning of several staves. The page is numbered 21 in the top right corner.

22 Accords marqués avec force, unissons coulés avec douceur. Staccato vigoureux.

Die Accorde müssen kräftig markirt werden, die Einklänge sanft fortrollen, das Staccato muss bestimmt und deutlich sein.

Moderato quasi Allegro. (M 104 = ♩)

Etude
13.

23

24

25

26

27

28

29

30

31

32

33

*Mouvement très modéré, largement accentué au
4^{er} tiers de la baguette en détachant l'archet à cha-
que note.*

Sehr mäßige Bewegung, breite Betonung mit dem
ersten Drittheile des Bogens, in dem man denselben bei
jeder Note aufhebt.

Allegretto moderato. *segue.*

Etude

14.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Egalité.

Mit grösster Gleichmässigkeit.

*Allegro.***Etude
15.**

Musical score for a solo instrument, likely flute or piccolo, consisting of ten staves of music. The music is in common time, G major (indicated by a 'G' and a sharp sign). Measure numbers 1 through 10 are placed above the staves. The notation includes various slurs and grace notes.

28 Coup d'archet serré et accentué, le brise rive et brillant.

Gedrungener und betonter Bogenstrich, die Vorschläge lebhaft und brillant ausgeführt.

Allegro. (M 100 = $\text{♩}=\frac{1}{8}$)

Etude
16.

29

segue.

30 Cette étude comporte trois effets qu'il est indispensable de faire entendre distinctement: les accords fermes et brefs, la Basse bien marquée et la partie intermédiaire douce et égale.

Diese Etüde enthält drei verschiedene Effekte welche unausbleiblich recht deutlich hervorgehoben werden müssen; die Accorde müssen fest und kurz angegeben werden, der Bass muss markirt und die Mittelstimme weich und gleichmässig lauten.

Andante. (M 104 = $\frac{3}{4}$)

Etude
17.

The sheet music for Etude 17 is composed of 12 staves of musical notation. The key signature is G minor (one flat). The time signature is $\frac{3}{4}$. The tempo is Andante (M 104). The music begins with a bass line marked 'ba' and 'segue'. Subsequent staves feature various slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings such as '>' and '1' over notes. The key signature changes to F major (one sharp) and then back to G minor. The notation is dense with musical symbols, including many eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

A page of musical notation for a solo instrument, likely flute or oboe, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and slurs. Measure numbers 2, 3, 4, and 5 are visible above the staves. The key signature changes frequently, indicated by sharp and flat symbols. The tempo is marked "18800." at the bottom.

*Mesure retenue, l'archet rebondissant vers le mi.
lieu, marquant légèrement la 1^{re} note de chaque triole.*

Der Takt gut eingehalten, springender Bogen in der
Mitte der Stange, die erste Note einer jeder Triole
leicht markirt.

Allegro moderato. (M 92 = $\frac{2}{8}$)

Etude
18.

33

The sheet music contains ten staves of six-string guitar tablature. The tuning is G major (D-G-B-E-A-D). Fingerings are indicated by numbers above the strings. The music includes a section with a bass line and a section with a treble line. The tablature shows complex chords and arpeggiated patterns.

*Caractère et mouvement de marche lente; mesure
severe.*

Character und Bewegung eines langsamen Marsches.
strenger Takt.

Moderato.

Etude
19.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

cres.

f sot.

segne.

dolce.

rall.

18800.

*Animation et energie.**Lebhaft und energisch.***Etude 20.** *Allegro. (M 80 = σ)*

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

restez

$\frac{2}{\text{beat}}$

Sheet music for violin and piano, page 37, measures 8-12. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the violin, and the bottom staff is for the piano. The key signature is one sharp, and the time signature is common time (indicated by '8'). The music features sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs. The violin part includes dynamic markings like 'restez.' and 'forte' (f). The piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. Measure 8 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 9 begins with a dynamic 'restez.' Measure 10 continues the sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 11 starts with another dynamic 'restez.' Measure 12 concludes the section.

Marquez la première note du sextelet et soutenez la note pointée pendant toute sa valeur.

Die erste Note der Sextole muss markiert und das punktierte Viertel nach seinem ganzen Werthe ausgehalten werden.

**Etude
21**

Moderato (M.M. 68 = $\frac{d}{.}$)

dolce

ten.

f

III

restez

La plus grande égalité de doigts; évitez de faire entendre les changements de coups d'archet, ainsi que le passage d'une corde à l'autre.

Man beobachte die grösste Gleichmässigkeit der Finger, und vermeide sorgfältig, den Wechsel des Bogenstrichs sowie den Übergang von einer Saite auf die andere hören zu lassen.

Allegro (M. M. 138 = ♩)

Etude
22

8
8
8
8
8
8
8
8
8
8
ff marcato

Attaquez les accords avec vivacité, pour que la partie chantante ne soit pas interrompue.

Man gebe die Accorde rasch an, damit die singende Stimme keine Unterbrechung erleide.

Andante con moto (M. M. 69 = ♩)

Etude
23



a tempo



dimi - - - - *nuen* - - - - *do* - - - - *poco rallentando*
poco piu mosso

1919

44

Accentuez la partie supérieure et la basse avec clarté.

Die unterste und die höchste Note müssen deutlich hervorgehoben werden.

Allegro moderato (M. M. 116 = $\frac{1}{8}$)

Etude

24

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The key signature changes from staff to staff, starting at G major (no sharps or flats) and moving through various modes and keys including A major, B minor, C major, D major, E major, F# major, G major, A major, B minor, and C major. The time signature is consistently 2/4 throughout the piece. The tempo is Allegro moderato, indicated by the instruction "Allegro moderato (M. M. 116 = $\frac{1}{8}$)". The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Within each measure, eighth notes are grouped into pairs by horizontal bar lines. The first measure starts with a G note. Subsequent measures feature various patterns of eighth notes, often with grace notes or slurs. Fingerings are indicated above some notes: '1' over the first note of the first staff, '3' over the first note of the second staff, '1' over the first note of the third staff, '4' over the first note of the fourth staff, '3' over the first note of the fifth staff, '1' over the first note of the sixth staff, '2' over the first note of the seventh staff, '1' over the first note of the eighth staff, '2' over the first note of the ninth staff, and '1' over the first note of the tenth staff. The music is set on five-line staves with a treble clef. The overall style is technical and focused on developing finger dexterity and rhythmic precision.

A page of musical notation for a solo instrument, likely flute or oboe, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having horizontal dashes through them. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines. The key signature changes frequently, indicated by sharp (#) and flat (b) symbols. Measure numbers are present above some staves.

A. Caractère de marche funèbre, mesure lente et se-
vère.

**Etude
25**

Moderato (M.M. 69 = ♩)

A. Im Character eines Trauermarsches, der Takt lang-
sam und streng eingehalten.

B. Coup d'archet rebondissant vers le milieu de la
baguette.

B. Springender Bogen ungefähr in der Mitte der Stän-
ge.

Allegro (M. M. 112 = ♩)

Musical score for a string instrument, likely cello or double bass, consisting of ten staves of music. The score is in common time and includes measure numbers 1 through 10. The notation uses standard musical symbols such as note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes grouped by vertical lines. A section of the score is enclosed in a dotted line, and another section is enclosed in a dashed line.

48 La difficulté de cette étude consiste à faire entendre le moins possible les changements de position et à conserver une parfaite justesse d'intonation dans les notes élevées.

Die Schwierigkeit dieser Etüde besteht darin, den Wechsel der Position so wenig als möglich hören zu lassen und in den höheren Lagen die vollkommenste Reinheit der Intonation zu bewahren.

Moderato (M. M. 92 = ♩)

**Etude
26**

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for violin or cello. The key signature is two flats. The time signature is 2/4. The tempo is indicated as Moderato (M. M. 92 = ♩). The music features continuous eighth-note patterns with slurs and bowings. There are several 'restez' markings, which are slurs over groups of notes. The notes are primarily eighth notes, with some sixteenth notes and quarter notes. The positions change frequently, as indicated by the numberings above the notes (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

The image displays ten staves of musical notation for piano, arranged vertically. The music is written in common time and includes a variety of key signatures (G major, E minor, A major, D minor, B-flat major, F-sharp major, C major, G major, E minor, and A major). Each staff features a unique set of musical patterns, including eighth-note and sixteenth-note chords, grace notes, and slurs. Numerous dynamic markings such as forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sf) are placed above the staves. Articulation marks like dots and dashes are also present. Several performance instructions are included: 'restez' appears twice, '1' and '2' are used as labels, and 'w' indicates a wavy motion. The notation is highly detailed, reflecting a complex piece of classical or romantic piano music.

Mesure animée. Accentuez vivement les deux notes détachées.

Lebhafter Tact; man betone die beiden abgestossenen Noten mit Bestimmtheit.

Allegro con fuoco (M. M. 116 = $\text{♩} = 116$)

Etude
27

sz sz sz segue

III 3

cresc.

8

v

Musical score for strings, page 51, featuring ten staves of dense, rhythmic patterns. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, *cres.*, *cen.*, *dolce*, *ff*, and *issoso*. Performance instructions include *calando* and *pizz*.

A Marquez avec légèreté vers le talon, en levant un peu l'archet après chaque accord.

B La première note basse courte et articulée du talon, et la moitié de l'archet pour le reste.

A. Man betone mit Leichtigkeit und in der Nähe des Frosches, indem man den Bogen nach jedem Accorde ein wenig aufhebt.

B. Die erste, tiefe Note kurz und mit dem Frosch betont die übrigen Noten werden in der Mitte des Bogens gespielt.

Etude
28

Allegro (M. M. 100 = ♩)

Sheet music for a solo instrument, likely cello or bass, featuring ten staves of musical notation. The music includes various bowing techniques indicated by 'V' and 'L' above the staff, dynamic markings like 'du talon', and performance instructions like 'A'. The key signature changes between G major and A major throughout the piece.

54

Mesure vive et legère. Grande égalité dans les valeurs des notes.

Der Tact muss leicht und lebhaft genommen werden.
Große Gleichheit in dem Werthe der Noten ist erforderlich.

**Etude
29**

Allegro (M. M. 120 = ♩)

Musical score for a solo instrument (likely flute or oboe) in common time. The score is divided into ten measures, numbered I through X above the staves. The key signature changes from one sharp to two sharps. The music consists of eighth-note patterns with various performance markings such as grace notes, slurs, and dynamic marks. Measure I starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures II and III show more complex patterns with grace notes and slurs. Measures IV through X continue the eighth-note patterns with increasing complexity and performance markings.

Caractère de marche. Rhythme précis et retenu.

Im Character eines Marsches; der Rhythmus muss genau eingehalten werden.

**Etude
50**

Maestoso tempo di marcia (M.M. 84 = $\frac{1}{8}$)

ten.

ten.

ten.

MINORE

espress.

p *pressez*

A page of musical notation for a string quartet, featuring six staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, dynamic markings like 'cresc.' and 'segue', and performance instructions such as 'pp' (pianissimo) and 'f' (fortissimo). The page is numbered 57 at the top right.

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for cello. The notation includes various dynamics such as accents, slurs, and grace notes. Several markings are present: "segue" at the beginning of the first staff; "4 2 0" above the second staff; "sur 3 cordes" and "on 3 strings" above the fifth staff; and a measure ending with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the sixth staff.

Avec largeur et noblesse; son calme et soutenu, éviter toute affectation dans le port de voix. Faire sentir le moins possible le passage des sons naturels aux sons harmoniques.

Mit Breite und Noblesse; der Ton ruhig und getragen; man vermeide jede Affectation im *Portamento*. Der Übergang von den natürlichen zu den Flageolet Tönen muss so wenig als möglich bemerkbar sein.

Etude 31

Cantabile.(M.M. 80 =

IV

Etude 51 **Cantabile.** (M.M. 80 = δ) IV.

segue

Sheet music for Etude 51, Cantabile section, M.M. 80 = δ , 4 measures. The music consists of ten staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, a sharp sign, and a common time signature. Measures 2 through 4 start with a bass clef and a common time signature. Measure 5 starts with a treble clef and a common time signature. Measures 6 through 10 start with a bass clef and a common time signature. The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines. Measure 10 ends with a bass clef, a sharp sign, and a common time signature. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines and separated by horizontal bar lines. The first measure is labeled 'segue' above the staff. The tempo is indicated as M.M. 80 = δ .

60 Avec grâce et élégance; la note longue soutenue avec une expression variée, soit par l'archet, soit par la vibration du doigt.

Mit Grazie und Eleganz; die lange Note muss getragen sein mit abwechselndem Ausdruck, bald durch den Druck des Bogens, bald durch Vibrieren des Fingers.

(M.M. 96 = ♩)

Etude 32

segue

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

III 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

62 A *Avec agitation et anxiété.*

B *Sentiment tendre, passionné, intensité de son, mesure retenue.*

S'appliquer à faire contraster le mode mineur avec le mode majeur par l'opposition des notes sombres et des notes claires.

A Mit einer Art von ängstlicher Aufregung.

B Zarter, leidenschaftlicher Gefühlausdruck; intensiver Ton, getragenes Zeitmaass.

Man bemühe sich den Gegensatz der Moll- und Dur-Tonart durch den dunklen und hellen Töne hervortreten zu lassen.

Allegro animato. (M.M. 88 = d)

Etude / 33

A V

B

poco rallentando.

canto espressivo.

ten

cres - cen - do.

molto espress.

A tempo I.

poco rallentando.
 B
 canto espress:
 cresc.
 molto espress:
 dolce.
 cresc.
 animato.
 energico.
 molto espress:

64 Caractère religieux, sons soutenus, imitant l'orgue.

Religiöser Character; die Töne müssen getragen sein und die Orgel nachahmen.

Moderato.(M.M. 92 = ♩)

A canto sostenuto,

Etude

34

Mineur.

B *dolce.*

arco pizz. arco

arco pizz. arco

122

Maieur.

areo pizz. areo pizz. areo

arco pizz. arco pizz. arco

HOME SIGHT WORDS PIZZ-RECO

areo pizz. arco pizz. arco

arco pizz. arco pizz. arco

arco pizz. arco pizz. arco

arco pizz. arco pizz. arco

areo pizz. areo pizz. areo

arco pizz. arco pizz. arco

arco pizz. arco pizz. arco

卷之三

arco pizz. arco pizz. arco

~~arcos pizza arcos pizza arcos~~

arco pizz. arco pizz. arco
1880.

66 *Avec fougue et passion. Variété de coloris, liberté d'archet.*

Mit Feuer und Leidenschaft; Abwechslung im Colorit; freier Bogenstrich.

Etude

35

Allegro moderato. (84 = $\frac{1}{8}$)

du talon

mf

18800.

68 *Forme elegante et gracieuse. Port de voix doux et moelleux.*

Mit elegantem und anmuthigen Vortrag; das Portament zart und weich ausgeführt.

**Etude
36**

Moderato. (M.M. 52 = $\frac{1}{8}$)

dolce.

The sheet music contains ten staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The key signature is two sharps (G major). The time signature is indicated as $\frac{1}{8}$ (eighth note equals one beat) with a metronome marking of 52. The tempo is labeled "Moderato." The dynamic instruction "dolce." is placed above the first staff. The music consists of sixteenth-note exercises. The first staff begins with a grace note followed by a sixteenth note. Subsequent staves feature various sixteenth-note patterns with grace notes, slurs, and dynamic markings like "restez." The notation includes both common and compound time signatures throughout the piece.

69

Sheet music for string instruments, page 69, featuring ten staves of musical notation with various performance instructions:

- Staff 1: Measures 1-5, dynamic *p*.
- Staff 2: Measures 6-10, dynamic *f*.
- Staff 3: Measures 11-15, dynamic *p*.
- Staff 4: Measures 16-20, dynamic *p*.
- Staff 5: Measures 21-25, dynamic *p*.
- Staff 6: Measures 26-30, dynamic *p*, tempo *a tempo*.
- Staff 7: Measures 31-35, dynamic *p*.
- Staff 8: Measures 36-40, dynamic *cresc.*
- Staff 9: Measures 41-45, dynamic *cen.* (cento), *do.* (dolce), *espress.* (espresso), dynamic *tr.* (trill).
- Staff 10: Measures 46-50, dynamic *dolce.*
- Staff 11: Measures 51-55, dynamic *poco riten.*
- Staff 12: Measures 56-60, dynamic *pizz.*

70 *Caractere ferme, résolu, hardi. Accords articulés avec rigueur, sans rudesse; staccato brillant. Mesure bien rythmée.*

Der Character dieser Etude ist fest, entschlossen, kühn; die Accorde müssen kräftig, aber ohne Rauheit angegeben werden; das Staccato soll brillant ausgeführt, der Takt streng im Rhythmus gehalten sein.

Allegretto. (M.M. 104 = $\frac{1}{8}$)

Etude

37



72 *Caractère de danse anglaise, avec gaité et Rhythme bien marqué.*

Im Character einer Anglaise; munter und der Rhÿthmus gut markirt.

Allegretto. (M.M. 112 = ♩)

Etude
58

segue

calme.

tr.

f

1880.

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

87

88

dimm.

IV

74 Avec animation. Nuances variées, progression de force dans tous les passages montant, et un peu d'insistance sur les notes d'expression les plus élevées.

Mit lebhafter Bewegung. Abwechslung mit den Schattirungen, zunehmende Stärke in allen aufwärtsgehenden Passagen und ein kleines Verweilen auf den höchsten Ausdrucksnoten.

Allegro agitato. (M.M. 112—)

Etude
59

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The key signature changes frequently, starting with one flat and ending with two sharps. The time signature is mostly common time (indicated by 'C'). The music is dynamic and expressive, featuring various articulations like slurs, grace notes, and accents. Measure numbers are present at the beginning of some staves. The final measure is marked with a large '1' below the staff.

1
3

2 restez.

3

2 segue.

3

9

morendo.

188th.

76 *Caractere élégant, grande variété d'archet, tantôt soutenu moelleusement sur la corde, tantôt rebondissant avec hardiesse.*

Mit elegantem Character; grosse Abwechslung im Bogenstrich, indem man den Bogen bald mit Weichheit auf den Saiten liegen, bald voll Kühnheit springen lässt.

Allegretto. (M. 120 = $\frac{1}{8}$)

Etude
40

77

m.g.

pizz.

f p

s p s f p s s

tr.

du talon.

staccato ricochet.

dolce.

dimin: e poco riten.

18800.

78 *Tempo rubato; abandon de la fantaisie dans la valeur des notes, coup d'archet moelleux et allongé avec élasticité, laissant un léger intervalle entre chaque note.*

Tempo rubato; fantasiemässige Behandlung der Notenwerthe; der Bogenstrich muss weich und mit Geschmeidigkeit gezogen sein, indem man zugleich zwischen jeder Note leicht absetzt.

Etude 41 Andante (M. M. 92 = ♩) du talon

segue

animato

cresc.

piu animato

cresc.

restez

10

Cette étude comporte deux effets. Savoir: Une cloche continue avec une force égale et persistante, et un chant en accords, se détachant avec clarté de la partie supérieure.

Diese Etude enthält zweierlei Effecte, nämlich einen mit gleicher Stärke beharrlich mitgehenden Glockenton, und einen Gesang in Accorden, der mit Klarheit hervortreten muss. 79

Moderato

Etude
42

Moderato

f

segue

segue

dimin

rall.

80 Avec désinvolture et hardiesse, opposition de coups d'archets, le sextolet fortement soutenu, et les trois notes suivantes fortement détachées du talon.

Mit Entschlossenheit und Keckheit; gegensätziger Bogenstrich, indem die Sextolen kräftig getragen und die drei folgenden Noten eben so kräftig am Frosch abgestossen werden.

Allegretto moderato (M.M. 52 = ♩)

Etude
45

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

riten. *calando* a tempo

cresc.

Chant élégant et hardi, archet ferme, moelleux et élastique.

Gesang elegant und kühn; der Bogen fest, markig und elastisch.

Moderato quasi Adagio

Etude

44

Coup d'archet vers les trois quarts de la baguette serré, la note longue accentuée fortement comme par surprise.

Allegro moderato (M.M. 84 =)
con espress.

Der Strich gegen das dritte Vierttheil des Bogens ge- 83
drängt; die lange Note stark betont, plötzlich einfallend.

Etude

45

K. H. Schmid

84

Avec force, énergie et passion; archet vigoureux à la corde.

Kräftig, energisch und leidenschaftlich; der Bogen mit Kraft auf der Saite liegend.

Agitato (M. M. 152 = d)

Etude

46

2

3

4

Coup d'archet soutenu et moelleux. Nuances tendres et affectueuses.

Weicher und getragener Bogenstrich; zarte und ausdrucksvolle Nuancen.

Moderato (M.M. 96 = ♩)

Etude

47

Moderato (M.M. 96 = ♩)

p dot.

dolce

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

poco riten.

a tempo

riten.

88 *Coup d'archet soutenu et continu, caractère triste à faire ressortir par les notes sombres et les notes sensibles.*

Getragenr und anhalter Bogentrich; der Charakter des Traurigen muss durch die dunkeln Töne und durch die Leittöne hervorgehoben werden.

Allegro (M. M. 4/2 = d)

Etude
48

Allegro (M. M. 4/2 = d)

Etude
48

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

cres. - - - cen. - - do s di - mi -
nu - en - - do dolce

A page of musical notation for a string quartet, featuring ten staves of dense sixteenth-note patterns. The music is in common time, key signature of two flats, and includes dynamic markings like *dolce* and *s. espress.*

The notation uses standard musical symbols such as quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure numbers are present above the staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, while the subsequent staves use bass clefs. The music consists of continuous sixteenth-note patterns, with some measures featuring grace notes or slurs.

Measure 1: Treble clef, 2 flats, common time. Measures 2-10: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 11: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 12: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 13: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 14: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 15: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 16: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 17: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 18: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 19: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 20: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 21: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 22: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 23: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 24: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 25: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 26: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 27: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 28: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 29: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 30: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 31: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 32: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 33: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 34: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 35: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 36: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 37: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 38: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 39: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 40: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 41: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 42: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 43: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 44: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 45: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 46: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 47: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 48: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 49: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 50: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 51: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 52: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 53: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 54: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 55: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 56: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 57: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 58: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 59: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 60: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 61: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 62: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 63: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 64: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 65: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 66: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 67: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 68: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 69: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 70: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 71: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time.Measure 72: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 73: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 74: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 75: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 76: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 77: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 78: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 79: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 80: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 81: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 82: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 83: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 84: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 85: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 86: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 87: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 88: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 89: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 90: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 91: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 92: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 93: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 94: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 95: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 96: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 97: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 98: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 99: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time. Measure 100: Bass clef, 2 flats, common time.

90 L'Andante avec une expression simple et douce. L'Allegretto léger, accord bien marqué.

Das Andante mit einfaches, sanftem Ausdruck; das Allegretto leicht, die Accorde gut markirt.

Andantino (M.M. 84 = $\frac{3}{4}$)

Etude
49

Andantino (M.M. 84 = $\frac{3}{4}$)

1a 2a

dim.

du talon

1b 2a

3 1 4

3 3

0 0

3 1 4

3 1 4

dim.

dol. rall.

Allegretto (M.M. 58 = ♩)

91

A page of sheet music for a solo instrument, likely flute or oboe. The title "Allegretto (M.M. 58 = d.)" is at the top. The music consists of ten staves of five-line staff notation. The key signature is two sharps. The tempo is indicated as 58 measures per minute, equivalent to 'd' (dotted half note). The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines, with some measure numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and a final measure number 8.

Etude
50

Moderato

dol.

The sheet music consists of 12 staves of musical notation for a single melodic line. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The time signature starts at 2/4. The tempo is indicated as 'Moderato' with a 'dol.' (dolcissimo) dynamic. The first staff begins with eighth-note pairs. Subsequent staves feature various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note groups and eighth-note pairs. Expressive markings include 'segue' (at measure 10), 'restez' (at measure 6), and '1' over a note in measure 11. The music concludes with a final dynamic marking '1' over a note.

Accentuer avec viracité et allégresse.

Man betone mit Lebhaftigkeit und Leichtigkeit.

93

**Etude
51**

Allegretto moderato. (M. 69 = $\frac{1}{8}$)

94 L'arpege rifletto pour laisser au chant l'importance et l'expression.

Das Harpeggio muss lebhaft und leicht ausgeführt werden, um dem Gesange seine Bedeutung und seinen Ausdruck zu bewahren.

Adagio ma non troppo. (M. 66 = $\frac{1}{8}$)

Etude

52

95

avec douceur.

restez.

96 Grande opposition entre l'expression triste du mode mineur et l'exaltation de la joie du mode majeur.

Grosser Gegensatz zwischen dem Ausdruck der Trauer in der Molltonart und dem freudigen Jubel in der Durtonart.

Adagio non troppo. (400 = $\frac{1}{8}$)

**Etude
53**

La gamme chromatique très moelleuse et égale très piano pour qu'elle se détache du reste. Les accords en coups d'archet allongés et soutenus vers la touche.

Die chromatische Tonleiter muss sehr weich und gleichmäßig und piano gespielt werden damit sie sich vom Übrigen gut abhebt; die Accorde sind mit gedehntem und gegen das Griffbrett hin gehaltenem Bogenstrich auszuführen.

Moderato. (M. M. 100 = $\frac{1}{8}$)

**Etude
54**

The image shows a page of musical notation for a solo instrument, possibly flute or oboe. It consists of ten staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is in common time. Various dynamics and performance instructions are included: 'riten.' (ritenante), 'dim.' (diminuendo), 'dolce.' (dolcissimo), 'a tempo.' (return to tempo after a dynamic change), and fingerings such as '1 2 3 4' and '1 2 3'. The score is numbered 97 at the top right. The notation uses standard musical symbols like quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, with slurs and beams connecting them. Fingerings are indicated by numbers above or below the notes, and dynamic markings like 'f' (fortissimo) and 'p' (pianissimo) are also present.

98 *Caractère noble, fier, élégant. Ampleur de son, mesure large et sévère.*

Der Character dieser Etude ist edel, stolz, elegant und erfordert einen vollen Ton, breites und strenges Zeitmass.

Lento maestoso. (M. 100 =)

Etude
55

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for a single melodic line. The key signature changes frequently, including sections with one sharp, one flat, and no sharps or flats. The tempo is marked as Lento maestoso (M. 100). Various dynamics are used, such as *fieramente.*, *restez.*, *p*, and *V*. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, particularly in the lower positions. The music is divided into sections labeled II and III by brackets.

1

v

3 4

1

1

8

v

8 segue

segue

1

1

1

1

5 segue

sur 3 cordes

segue

sur 3 cordes

bass

bass

18800.

100 Avec enjouement; archet court et accentué selon l'indication de la 1^e mesure.

Mit munterer Laune; kurzer und betonter Bogenstrich, wie er im ersten Takte angedeutet ist.

Etude
56

Moderato. (M. 92 = $\frac{8}{8}$)

poussez

mf

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

18800.

102 Expression de profonde tristesse.

Mit dem Ausdruck tiefer Traurigkeit.

Adagio. (M. = 50)

Violon.

Etude

57

PIANO.

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for the Violin (Violon) and the bottom staff is for the Piano. The music is in common time, key signature is one sharp (F major), and the tempo is Adagio (M. = 50). The score begins with a dynamic of **p**. The Violin part features melodic lines with grace notes and slurs. The Piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The overall mood is somber and expressive, as indicated by the title and dynamics.

cres.

IV.

105

expres: f

f

dolce. *morendo.*

tremolo.

p

pp

f

tremolo.

p

dimin.

pp

18800.bis.

106 Chant soutenu avec grâce et élégance.

Der Gesang soll mit Grazie und Eleganz getragen werden.

Adagio.

Violon.

Etude

58

PIANO.

A musical score for Violin and Piano, labeled "Etude 58". The score consists of ten staves of music. The top staff is for the Violin, and the bottom staff is for the Piano. The piano staff includes a bass clef and a bass staff. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The tempo is marked "Adagio". The score features various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth note patterns, grace notes, and dynamic markings like "pp" (pianissimo) and "f" (fortissimo). Measure numbers IV, III, and IV are visible on the piano staff. The score concludes with a page number "18800." at the bottom center.

animato. cresc.

rall.

107

108

109

restez.

18800.

Violon.

Etude

59

PIANO.

Cantabile. (M 60 = ♩)

pp

rester

sostenuto.

sempre dolce.

IV

A page from a musical score for two pianos, page 109. The score consists of ten staves of music. The top staff has a Roman numeral 'II' above it. The first five staves are in common time, while the last five are in 3/4 time. The key signature changes frequently, indicated by various sharps and flats. The notation includes many grace notes, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'pp' (pianissimo) and 'dolcissimo'. The piano parts are written in standard musical notation with treble and bass clefs.

SICILIENNE.

THÈME

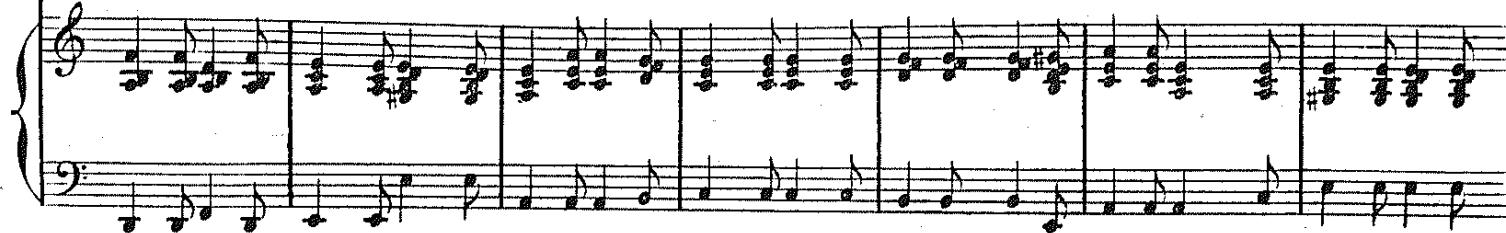
Andantino. (M $\frac{6}{8}$ = 96)

Violon

Etude

60

PIANO.



T. VAR:

120

100

2nd VAR:

3rd VAR:

113

4th VAR:

18800.

segne

10

II

Andante.

The musical score consists of five staves of music for piano, arranged vertically. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and six measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The second staff starts with a treble clef and a common time signature, followed by two measures of eighth-note chords. The third staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature, featuring sixteenth-note patterns. The fourth staff starts with a treble clef and a common time signature, with eighth-note chords. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature, with sixteenth-note patterns. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and the music concludes with a final measure on each staff.

Musical score for two staves (Treble and Bass) across nine measures. The score consists of two systems of four measures each, followed by a concluding measure.

- Measure 1:** Treble staff: Two eighth notes with a slur. Bass staff: Two eighth notes with a slur.
- Measure 2:** Treble staff: Eighth note, grace note, eighth note, grace note. Bass staff: Eighth note, grace note, eighth note, grace note.
- Measure 3:** Treble staff: Eighth note, grace note, eighth note, grace note. Bass staff: Eighth note, grace note, eighth note, grace note.
- Measure 4:** Treble staff: Eighth note, grace note, eighth note, grace note. Bass staff: Eighth note, grace note, eighth note, grace note.
- Measure 5:** Treble staff: Sixteenth note, grace note, sixteenth note, grace note, sixteenth note, grace note. Bass staff: Sixteenth note, grace note, sixteenth note, grace note, sixteenth note, grace note.
- Measure 6:** Treble staff: Sixteenth note, grace note, sixteenth note, grace note, sixteenth note, grace note. Bass staff: Sixteenth note, grace note, sixteenth note, grace note, sixteenth note, grace note.
- Measure 7:** Treble staff: Sixteenth note, grace note, sixteenth note, grace note, sixteenth note, grace note. Bass staff: Sixteenth note, grace note, sixteenth note, grace note, sixteenth note, grace note.
- Measure 8:** Treble staff: Sixteenth note, grace note, sixteenth note, grace note, sixteenth note, grace note. Bass staff: Sixteenth note, grace note, sixteenth note, grace note, sixteenth note, grace note.
- Measure 9:** Treble staff: Eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note. Bass staff: Eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note.