
Grand Trio
pour
Piano, Violon
et Violoncelle
Op. 43

Composé et Dédié à
Frédéric Kalkbrenner

par
Henri Bertini jeune
1798–1876

Piano

Grand Trio Op : 43

Henri Bertini jeune (1798–1876)

Allegro.

8^a

pp

ff

5

pp

pp

8^a

10

ff

p esp.

fz

14

ff

p

18

fz

p

23

ff *p*

28

ff *p*

33

ff *p* *cres.*

38

ff

42

ff *fz* *ff*

45

Red. fz

48

51

fz fz pp

54

fz ritenuto.

60

piu lento.

64

68

72

77

a Tempo.

81

85

Risoluto.

89

92

95

98

101

8^a

cres.

fz

104

8^a

fz

106

ben marcato il Basso.

109

cres.

8^a

111

8^a

f

ff

Bd.

114 ^{8^a} *ff* *ff* *fz*

117 *pp* *ff*

121 *pp*

126 *p*

134 *poco rall.* *ff* *a Tempo con energia*

139

8^a

ff

144

p

ff

8^a

149

p

154

ff legato.

158

f

161

Measures 161-163 of the Grand Trio Op. 43 by Henri Bertini. The right hand features a rapid, ascending and descending chromatic scale in eighth notes, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 162.

164

Measures 164-166. The right hand continues with a chromatic scale, marked with accents (>) on the notes. The left hand features a series of chords and single notes, with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 165.

167

Measures 167-169. The right hand continues with a chromatic scale, marked with accents (>) on the notes. The left hand features a series of chords and single notes, with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 168.

170

Measures 170-172. The right hand continues with a chromatic scale, marked with accents (>) on the notes. The left hand features a series of chords and single notes, with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 171. A forte (*fz*) dynamic is indicated in measure 172.

173

Measures 173-175. The right hand continues with a chromatic scale, marked with accents (>) on the notes. The left hand features a series of chords and single notes, with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 174. A forte (*fz*) dynamic is indicated in measure 173.

176

179

8^a

4 2

ff

ten. *3ed.* *fz*

182

8^a

ff

ten. *fz*

185

8^a

188

8^a

8^a

191

pp

194

dim.

196

pp

199

cres.

204

f

pp

piu lento.

210

pp

213

216

219

223

227 *ritenuto.*

f *esp: legato.*

230 *a tempo.*

233

236

239 *risoluto.*

242 *8^a*

ff risoluto.

*Red. fz **

245 *8^a*

*Red. fz **

248 *8^a*

esp:

250 *pp*

253 *8^a*

cres.

256 8^a

259 ff

261 8^a

264 ff 8^a

266 8^a

Red.

268

8^a

ff energia

* *Red.*

*

fz

271

p

ff

fz

275

p

ff

279

8^a

282

8^a

ff fz Fuoco.

ff

Red.

Andante.

Measures 1-4 of the musical score. The piece is in C major, 3/4 time, and marked Andante. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff (bass clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note F#3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3. The dynamic *pp* (pianissimo) is indicated in the first staff.

Measures 5-8 of the musical score. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff (bass clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note F#3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3. The dynamic *pp* (pianissimo) is indicated in the first staff.

Measures 9-14 of the musical score. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff (bass clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note F#3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3. The dynamic *pp* (pianissimo) is indicated in the first staff.

Measures 15-18 of the musical score. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff (bass clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note F#3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3. The dynamic *p* (piano) is indicated in the first staff.

Measures 19-22 of the musical score. The first staff (treble clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff (bass clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note F#3, a quarter note G3, and a half note A3. The dynamic *pp* (pianissimo) is indicated in the first staff.

23

ff *p esp:* *pp*

27

pp 3 3

35

pp

40

pp

44

pp

48

p

52

8^a

56

8^a

8^a - -

8^a

60

8^a

8^a - -

tr

ff rall.

pp

a tempo.

64

68

72

77

81

85

89

93

98

102

106

a tempo.

110

tr
ff rall.
pp

114

pp

118

pp

122

pp

126

ppp
rall.

130

ppp *rall.*

Red.

Menuet. Allegro Vivace.

ff

7

p

14

p

19

ff

24

ff *ff*

32

ff

39

ff

47

pp

55

ff *pp*

63 *8^a*

p *ff*

70

p

77

cres. *dim.* *p*

85

ff *cres.*

93 *8^a* *fin.*

ff

Trio.

99 *legato.*

fz *p* *pp*

106

fz *p* *p*

114

fz *p* *p*

122

fz *fz* *p* *p* *fz*

131

fz *p* *fz* *p*

Rondo. Allegro.

pp

9

ff

rall.

16

a Tempo.

p

fz

23

tr

8^a tr

ff

30

f

ff

The musical score is for a Rondo in Allegro tempo, Op. 43 by Henri Bertini. It is written for a Grand Trio in A major, 2/4 time. The score consists of five systems of music, each with a piano (p) and a forte (f) part. The first system (measures 1-8) features a piano introduction with a forte accompaniment. The second system (measures 9-15) includes a piano solo with a forte accompaniment. The third system (measures 16-22) features a piano solo with a forte accompaniment. The fourth system (measures 23-29) includes a piano solo with a forte accompaniment. The fifth system (measures 30-36) features a piano solo with a forte accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (pp, ff, p, fz), articulation (tr, 8^a tr), and tempo markings (a Tempo., rall.).

38

pp

47

mf 8^a tr

54

8^a ff fz

60

pp

67

74

ff risoluto. *pp* *ff* *pp*

81

ff *p* *ff* *pp*

89

p esp: leggiero. *8^a tr.* 5

94

tr *p* *ff* *p risoluto. cres.* *8^a*

99

8^a *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff*

Red.

104

p

*

8^a

110

f

p

8^a

115

f

p

8^a

121

p

delicato.

8^a tr

127

cres.

8^a

132 *8^a*

f *ff*

137 *8^a*

ff

142 *8^a*

ff

147 *8^a*

ff *Ped.*

153 *8^a*

ff

poco piu lento.

158

pp

167

p

173

p

179

p

185

p *rall.* *ff* *Ped.*

192 8^a -----

p

198 8^a *tr* a tempo.

ritenuto.

p

204 8^a

ff

esp.

210 8^a

ff

215

220 *8^a* *ff*

225 *8^a*

230 *pp* *ff*

234 *pp* *ff*

239

243 8^a

248 8^a

254 8^a

260 8^a

266 8^a

271 8^a

276 8^a

cres. *f* *p*

281 *p*

286 *fff*

291 8^a *poco rall.* *tr*

296

dim.

poco piu lento.

300

pp

308

p

8^a

314

8^a

tr

319

326

p *rall.*

a Tempo.

333

ff *ff* *p*

339

8^a *ritenuto.*

a Tempo.

344

p *tr*

a Tempo.

351

8^a *f* *ff*

a Tempo.

356

Measures 356-360. The system features a grand staff with two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music consists of dense chords and arpeggiated figures. A first ending bracket labeled '8a' spans measures 358 and 359.

361

Measures 361-365. The system features a grand staff with two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music consists of dense chords and arpeggiated figures.

366

Measures 366-370. The system features a grand staff with two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music consists of dense chords and arpeggiated figures. A first ending bracket labeled '8a' spans measures 368 and 369.

371

Measures 371-375. The system features a grand staff with two staves. The upper staff is in bass clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music consists of dense chords and arpeggiated figures. A first ending bracket labeled 'ff' spans measures 373 and 374.

377

Measures 377-381. The system features a grand staff with two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music consists of dense chords and arpeggiated figures.

383

8^{va} 3 3 3 tr 2 1 3 1 3

p

388

pp *ff*

Red.

394

8^{va} *ff*

Red. *

399

8^{va} *ff*

Red. *

405

8^{va} *ff* *p*

Red. *

410

8^{va}

cres.

415

8^{va}

420

8^{va}

f

425

8^{va}

ff

tr

tr

tr

tr

432

pp

440

447 ^{8^a}

452 ^{8^a} $\lrcorner$ *ff*

457 ^{8^a} *ff*

462 ^{8^a} $\lrcorner$ *ff*

Henri Jérôme Bertini was born in London on October 28, 1798, but his family returned to Paris six months later. He received his early musical education from his father and his brother, a pupil of Clementi. He was considered a child prodigy and at the age of 12 his father took him on a tour of England, Holland, Flanders, and Germany where he was enthusiastically received. After studies in composition in England and Scotland he was appointed professor of music in Brussels but returned to Paris in 1821. It is known that Bertini gave a concert with Franz Liszt in the Salons Pape on April 20, 1828. The program included a transcription by Bertini of Beethoven's Symphony No. 7 in A major for eight hands (the other pianists were Sowinsky and Schunke.) He was also admired as a chamber music performer, giving concerts with his friends Fontaine (violin) and Franchomme (cello). He remained active in and around Paris until around 1848 when he retired from the musical scene. In 1859 he moved to Meylan (near Grenoble) where he died on September 30, 1876.

Bertini concertized widely but was not as celebrated a virtuoso as either Kalkbrenner or Henri Herz. One of his contemporaries (Marmontel) described his playing as having Clementi's evenness and clarity in rapid passages as well as the quality of sound, the manner of phrasing, and the ability to make the instrument sing characteristic of the school of Hummel and Moscheles. Thomas Tapper, in the preface of his edition of the *Études* Op.100 published by Ditson, says:

He was in his time a shining example of the most admirable qualities of an artist. Living in an age of garish virtuosity, and hailed as a brilliant executant himself, he maintained nevertheless the most rigorous standards of musicianship in his playing, in his compositions, and in the music which he appeared before the public to interpret. This is the more remarkable when one considers that his manhood was reached during the luxuriant period of French romanticism and that the extravagances of the literary outburst were reflected in the musical movements of the time. Virtuosity was subjected to sore temptations and many succumbed. Bertini stood for the sounder qualities of the artist and gradually acquired an extended and remunerative *prestige*. His life was singularly devoid of incident and official distinction, but the legacy of pedagogic works which he has left to us and his honorable activity give it every right to be called a success.

Bertini was celebrated as a teacher. Antoine Marmontel, who devoted the second chapter of his work on celebrated pianists to Bertini, writes

He was unsurpassed as a teacher, giving his lessons with scrupulous care and the keenest interest in his pupils' progress. After he had given up teaching, a number of his pupils continued with me, and I recognized the soundness of the principles drawn from his instruction.

It is above all in the special class of studies and caprices, that Bertini's immense popularity is founded. It is here that he occupied a unique position and opened the path over which the next generation of composers was to rush after him. In each of his numerous collections of studies, embracing every degree of difficulty, he has insistently given to every piece, easy or difficult, brief or extended, a character of salient melody. The technical problem to be overcome presents itself as a song; even where the study is devoted to the problem of velocity the general contour falls into a melodic curve, and this is the first and transcendent cause of the universal success of these pieces, which are, furthermore, natural in respect to rhythm and carefully thought out harmonically.

Robert Schumann, in a review of a piano trio in the *Gesammelte Schriften*, comments that Bertini writes easily flowing harmony but that the movements are too long. He continues: "With the best will in the world, we find it difficult to be angry with Bertini, yet he drives us to distraction with his perfumed Parisian phrases; all his music is as smooth as silk and satin."¹ German sentimentality has never appreciated French elegance.

Bertini is best remembered today for his piano method *Le Rudiment du pianiste*, and his 20 books of approximately 500 studies.

For more information on the life of Bertini, see *Henri Bertini pianiste virtuose, compositeur de musique* (Grenoble, 1999) by Pascal Beyls (<http://perso.wanadoo.fr/pascal.beyls/bertini/bertini.html>).

¹ from Cobbett's Cyclopedic Survey of Chamber Music, Second Edition, Volume 1, page 124.