

Vollständige Klarinett-Schule

von dem ersten Anfang
bis zur höchsten Ausbildung des Virtuosen
in 2 Teilen oder 6 Abteilungen
verfasst von

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Revidierte und durch Orchester-Studien der neueren
Opern und Orchester-Werke erweiterte Ausgabe von

Prof. Oskar Schubert

Erster Teil (Op. 63)

Abteilg. 2. Anfang der praktischen Schule mit angefügten leichteren
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KLARINETT-SCHULE

von

CARL BAERMANN

ERSTER TEIL, Op.63.

Zweite Abteilung:

Anfang der praktischen Schule
mit angefügten leichteren Orchester-Studien.
(Seite 39 — 133)

Klarinett-Stimme.

Pianoforte-Begleitung zur 2^{ten} Abteilung in gesondertem Band (Edition Nr. 502/d)

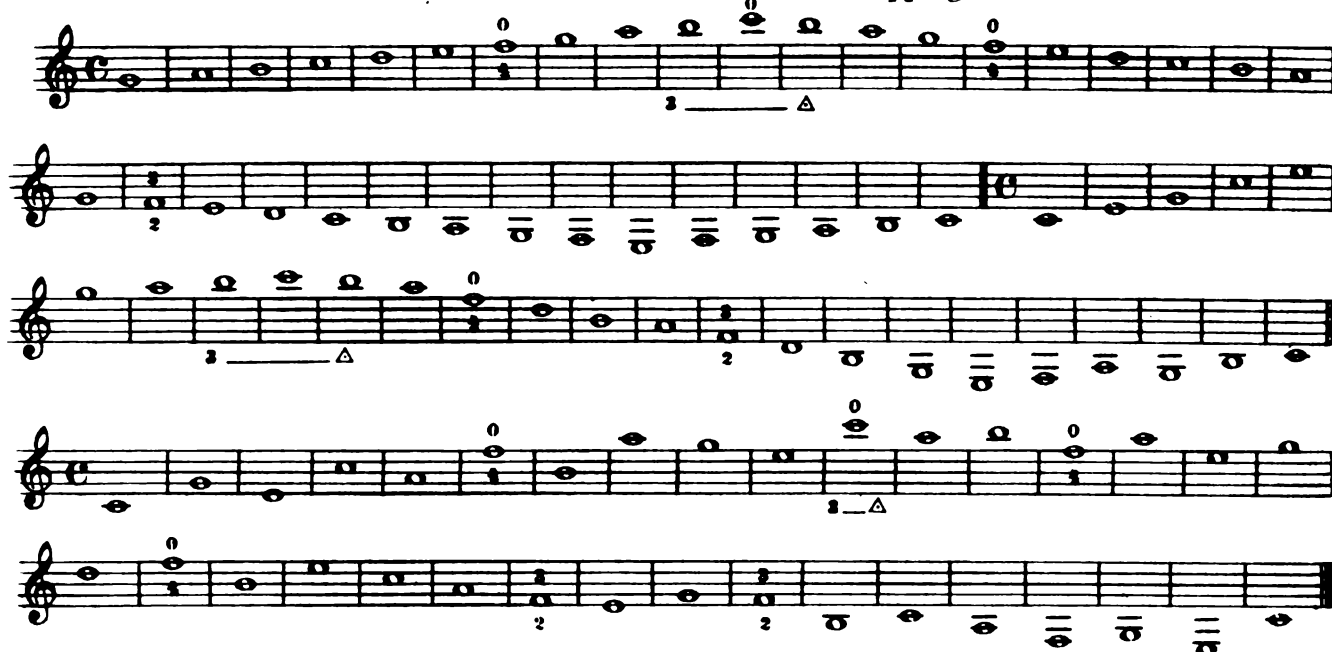


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Klarinette in B.

CLARINETTE EN Si $\flat$. CLARINET IN B $\flat$.

N^o 1. Griff-Studien.* *Etudes de toucher.* Studies in stopping.**



N^o 2. Klappen-Töne. Sons à clef. Keyed Notes.



* L'élève devra étudier avec soin le § V de la partie théorique de cette Méthode, ainsi que chaque désignation de la note, et rechercher les autres signes qui s'y trouvent. Dans les premiers temps, l'élève devra répéter chaque jour la succession des Notes des Exercices N^o 1 et 2, afin d'imprimer définitivement dans sa mémoire leur doigt, ainsi que les signes. Les notes ayant deux signes de doigts différents devront être exercées des deux manières.

* Der Schüler muss genau den § V des theoretischen Teils dieser Schule studieren und jede Bezeichnung der Note und die übrigen Zeichen in demselben nachschlagen. Die versetzten Noten-Beispiele von N^o 1 und 2 muss der Schüler die erste Zeit täglich wiederholen, damit er die Griffe und die Bedeutung der Zeichen recht bestimmt seinem Gedächtnis einprägt. Diejenigen Noten, bei welchen sich zweierlei Griffbezeichnungen finden, müssen auf beide Arten studiert werden.

* The pupil should carefully study § V, (the theoretical part of this School) and look up the name of every note and the meaning of every sign.

Examples exercise 1 and 2 introducing transposed notes (accidentals), must be practised every day at first, in order that the pupil may firmly impress the fingerings and meaning of the signs upon his memory. Notes with two different fingerings are to be practised both ways.

ANDRÉ 8854

N^o 3.

Dans l'exercice N^o 3, l'élève devra surtout faire attention à ce qu'on n'entende pas de sons intermédiaires entre les notes liées, faute qui se produit facilement, surtout en saisissant la clef de Sib, que l'on prend avec le pouce de la main gauche; comme par exemple, aux mesures 7 et 8, 9 et 10 de cet exercice. Aussi faut-il à partir d'ici, et dans tous les exercices qui suivront, jouer en se conformant strictement aux lignes et signes de doigter, et en ne respirant à nouveau qu'au signe indiqué. (♩)

Bei dem Beispiel N^o 3 muss der Schüler besonders darauf achten, dass zwischen den gebundenen Noten keine Zwischentöne zu hören sind, welcher Fehler sich besonders gerne bei dem Greifen der H-B-Klappe einschleicht, welche mit dem linken Daumen genommen wird, wie z.B. im 7. und 8., 9. und 10. Takte dieses Beispiels. Auch müssen von hier an alle nun folgenden Beispiele genau mit den Strich- und Griffbezeichnungen gespielt und der Atem nur bei dem angegebenen (♩) frisch geholt werden.

In N^o 3 the pupil must take special care that no intermediate tones be heard between the slurred notes. This fault is apt to creep in especially when using the B-B^b key, which is taken with the left thumb, as for instance in the bars 7 and 8, 9 and 10. Henceforth, too, all exercises must be played strictly according to the various signs, and breath must be taken only at the sign (♩).

N^o 4. C dur. Ut majeur. C major.

Tous les sons doivent être exercés dans le rythme le plus rigoureux.

In allen Tonarten und streng im Takt zu üben.

To be practised in every key, in strict time.

binden. legato.



stossen. staccato.



gebrochene Akkorde. Accord brisé. Broken chords.





Dans toutes les gammes il faut d'abord commencer chaque son piano, le continuer crescendo jusqu'à forte, et revenir en diminuendo jusqu'à piano en soutenant le son aussi longtemps que possible, afin de fortifier la respiration et l'embouchement. Quand on jouera les gammes plus vite, il faudra les exercer legato, puis staccato. Les accords brisés ont trois genres de roulés différents ce qui de même devra être observé exactement.

Bei allen Tonleitern muss der Ton piano angesetzt, bis zum forte anschwellen und wieder zum piano zurückgeführt werden und der Ton überhaupt so lange als möglich ausgehalten werden, damit der Atem und der Ansatz gestärkt wird. Wenn die Tonleitern schneller gespielt werden, muss man dieselben mit der Bindung und mit dem Stoss (staccato) studieren; die gebrochenen Akkorde haben dreierlei Strich-Arten, was ebenfalls genau beobachtet werden muss.

In every scale begin the tone piano, swell it to forte, and decrease it again to piano. Sustain the tone as long as possible, in order to strengthen both the breathing and the embouchure. When playing the scales more quickly, study them both legato and staccato. Broken chords are to be practised in the three different ways indicated above.

Nº 5. Moderato.



Le mélange suivant de petits exercices techniques est de la plus haute importance; l'élève devra les exercer journellement, et exactement, tels qu'ils sont écrits. Il répétera chaque mesure séparément jusqu'à ce que les doigts soient fatigués. Ceci est d'autant plus indispensable que ces exercices ont pour but de fortifier les doigts faibles, et de les rendre indépendants. Les sons que l'on peut prendre de différentes manières, devront être pris conformément aux signes indiqués.

Die folgenden kleinen, eingestreuten, aber höchst notwendigen, technischen Figuren muss der Schüler täglich üben, und zwar wie angegeben: jeden Takt repetieren, bis die Finger ermüden. Es ist dies um so nötiger, als diese Übungen die schwächeren Finger stärken und unabhängig machen. Auch müssen die Töne, welche man auf verschiedene Arten nehmen kann, genau nach den Bezeichnungen gegriffen werden.

The following very useful technical exercises must be practised every day, each bar to be repeated until the fingers are tired. This is the more necessary, as these exercises strengthen the weaker fingers, and make them independent. Be careful also to practise the notes which have two fingerings strictly as indicated.

Nº 6. Chaque exercice 20 fois.

Jede Uebung 20 mal.

Each exercise 20 times.





NB. Les exercices devront naturellement être exercés au début très-lentement, et être continués autant qu'il le faudra jusqu'à parfaite exécution, nets et sans chocs, dans un mouvement d'allégo rapide; ce que l'on devra faire aussi pour les exercices suivants; de même il ne faudra pas négliger de faire attention au signe ★—Δ qui indique le repos des doigts sur les clefs, parce que cela facilite énormément l'exécution.

Afin que l'embouchement ne fatigue pas trop l'élève, il pourra aussi jouer ces exercices partiellement, „à la muette”, c'est à dire, sans souffler, en tant que les exercices n'auront pour but que d'exercer uniquement les doigts. Mais quand l'embouchement et les doigts sont d'égale importance, ce qui est le cas pour les exercices sur les sons aigus, on devra les étudier au moins aussi souvent en donnant les sons, qu'à „la muette”.

NB. Vorstehende wie auch alle nachfolgenden Uebungen müssen selbstverständlich anfangs sehr langsam und so lange ununterbrochen geübt werden, bis dieselben rein und ohne Anstoss im schnellen Allegro-Tempo gehen, ebenso darf das Zeichen ★—Δ, welches das Fingerliegenlassen bezeichnet, nicht übersehen werden, da dies die Spielart unendlich erleichtert.

Damit der Ansatz (*Embouchure*) den Schüler nicht zu sehr ermüdet, kann er auch diese Uebungen teilweise ohne zu blasen, d.h. stumm, üben, insoweit die Uebungen sich mehr auf Fingerübung allein beziehen; sind aber „Ansatz” und Finger gleich wichtig, was bei den Uebungen für die höheren Töne der Fall ist, so müssen dieselben wenigstens ebenso oft „laut” als „stumm” studiert werden.

NB. Above and following exercises must, of course, be practised very slowly at first, then gradually faster until the pupil can play them in tune and without mistakes in a quick allegro. Carefully observe the sign ★—Δ, indicating that the fingers are to remain on the keys; this greatly facilitates the playing.

Lest the embouchure should fatigue the pupil, he may practise these exercises part of the time „dumb”, i.e. without sounding the notes in exercises intended only for finger-practice; but when embouchure and finger-practice are equally important, as in the exercises for the higher tones, the exercises should be practised as often „loud” as silent.

N^o 7. *Moderato.*

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

N^o 8. *Allegro molto moderato.*

Mit hartem Stosse. Attaquer vigoureusement. Detached.

mf *p* *pp* *mf* *f* *p* *cresc.* *sempre cresc.* *f*

N^o 9. *Moderato.*

Mit gebundenem Stosse. Attaquer délicatement. Slurred (or bound).

p *f* *p* *f*

Cet exercice devra être étudié, d'abord dans un mouvement Andante, et ensuite de plus en plus vite, jusqu'à l'exécution parfaite dans le mouvement Allegro.

Dieses Beispiel muss zuerst Andante und dann immer schneller geübt werden, bis es gut als Allegro geht.

This exercise is to be taken at first Andante and then gradually quicker, until the pupil can play it well in Allegro time.

N^o 10. Allegro moderato.

The musical score for exercise N° 10, Allegro moderato, is written on nine staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece begins with a piano (p) dynamic and a half note rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. It includes a crescendo (cresc.) leading to a fortissimo (fz) section, a ritardando (ritard.) leading to a piano (p) section, and a tempo change (a tempo). The piece concludes with a piano (pp) section and a final cadence.

Cet exercice devra être joué rigoureusement en mesure avec un son large, de façon que ce morceau ait une sonorité imposante.

Dieses Stück muss im strengsten Takt und mit breitem Ton gespielt werden, damit es wuchtig klinge.

This piece must be played in very strict time and with a broad tone, so as to sound ponderous.

Nº 11. Allegro. ★ — Δ

sempre f

legato

p

f

Nº 12 devra être étudié comme le Nº 10 d'abord lentement, puis plus vite progressivement jusqu'au Tempo Allegro — le staccato entremêlé, à jouer du commencement à la fin avec vigueur, et avec la sonorité la plus nourrie.

Nº 12 muss ebenso, wie Nº 10, zuerst langsam und dann bis zum Allegro studiert werden — gemischter Stoss durchgehend mit Kraft und vollstem Ton zu spielen.

Nº 12 must also, like Nº 10, be studied at first slowly, then quicker, up to Allegro. — Mixed staccato; to be played with power and a full tone throughout.

Nº 12.

The musical score consists of eight staves of music. Each staff contains various musical notations including slurs, dots, and breathing marks (stars and triangles). The first staff has a slur over the first four measures and a dot under the fifth. The second staff has a slur over the first four measures and a dot under the fifth. The third staff has a slur over the first four measures and a dot under the fifth. The fourth staff has a slur over the first four measures and a dot under the fifth. The fifth staff has a slur over the first four measures and a dot under the fifth. The sixth staff has a slur over the first four measures and a dot under the fifth. The seventh staff has a slur over the first four measures and a dot under the fifth. The eighth staff has a slur over the first four measures and a dot under the fifth.

Dans l'exercice N° 12, l'élève devra minutieusement faire attention aux signes de coulés, parce que ces signes changent continuellement. Dans ce morceau on n'a pas indiqué de signes de respiration, parce que plus le morceau sera joué vite, plus il faudra changer souvent ces signes. On devra observer surtout que la respiration soit prise très-vite.

Bei dem Beispiel N° 12 muss der Schüler genau auf die Strich-Bezeichnung acht haben, da dieselbe sich stets ändert; auch ist bei diesem Stück das Zeichen zum frischen Atemholen nicht angegeben, weil sich dasselbe immer nach dem Tempo richtet, in dem das Stück gespielt wird, Hauptsache ist, dass der Atem sehr schnell geschöpft wird.

In exercise N° 12 the pupil must carefully observe the slurs and dots, as they continually change. The signs for breathing are not indicated here, as they naturally depend upon the speed at which the piece is played. The chief thing is to take in breath as quickly as possible.

Il est très-important que l'élève s'exerce dans les deux gammes mineures; la gamme mineure mélodique dans laquelle la 6^{ème} et la 7^{ème} note sont haussées en montant, et ramenées à leur état primitif en descendant; et la gamme mineure harmonique ou en montant et en descendant, seule la 7^{ème} note est haussée.

Es ist sehr wichtig, dass der Schüler beide Moll-Tonleitern übe, die melodische, in der der 6. und 7. Ton aufwärts erhöht und abwärts wiederaufgelöst wird und die harmonische, in welcher auf- und abwärts nur der 7. Ton erhöht wird.

It is of the utmost importance that the pupil practise both kinds of minor scales: the melodic, in which the 6th and 7th degrees are raised in ascending progression, and resolved in descending, and the harmonic in which only the 7th degree is raised ascending and descending, producing the augmented second.

N^o 13. A moll. La mineur. A minor.



binden. legato.



slossen. staccato.



A partir du N^o 14 tous les morceaux de la 1^{re} partie ont un accompagnement de piano.

Von N^o 14 angefangen sind sämtliche Stücke des 1. Teils mit Klavier-Begleitung.

All the pieces in Part I from N^o 14 have a piano-accompaniment

Romanze.

ROMANCE.

N^o 14. Andante con moto.

Mit innigem Gefühl. Avec un profond sentiment. With tender feeling.

Rigoureusement en mesure, Sons pleins et amples.

Im strengen Takt und mit vollem, breitem Ton.

In strict time and with a full, broad tone.

N^o 15. Andante con moto.

Musical notation for a piano piece, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics (f, p, mf, pp, cresc., diminuendo, poco ritard.), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingerings (numbers 1-5). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a "poco ritard." marking.

Nº 16. G dur. Sol majeur. G major.

melod.

binden. legato.

slossen. staccato.
mit 3 Stricharten.

avec trois genres de coulés différents. with 3 different ways of slurring.

Suite de petits exercices de doigter.

*Weitere Folge von kleinen Finger-
Uebungen.*

Short Finger-Exercises continued.

Nº 17.

Chaque exercice 20 fois.

Jede Uebung 20 mal.

Each exercise 20 times.

A partir du 36^{ème} de ces exercices de doigter, l'ut dièse devra être pris avec le doigter habituel 5.

Von der 36^{ten} dieser Finger-Übungen anfangen, soll das $c\sharp$ mit dem gewöhnlichen Griff 5 genommen werden.

From No 36 of the above finger-exercises that $c\sharp$ is to be taken with the usual fingering 5.

№ 18. *Molto moderato.*

Mit ruhigem Gefühl. Avec un sentiment de calme. With calm expression.

Musical score for "L'Espresso" by Giuseppe Verdi, Op. 40, No. 1. The score is in G major, 2/4 time, and consists of 16 measures. It features a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The tempo is marked "Allegretto" and the mood is "con dolore". The score includes various dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *sfz* (sforzando), and *cresc.* (crescendo), as well as articulation marks like accents and slurs. The piece concludes with a *ritard.* (ritardando) and a final double bar line.

№ 19. *Allegro moderato.*

In strengem Takt. Strictement en mesure. In strict time.

ff *fz* *sempre ff* *fz*
sempre f
f *f* *f* **B**
f *ff* *pp* *sempre pp e legato*
p ★ — △ ★ — △
C *p* ★ — △ ★ — △ *poco cresc.* *fp*
p ★ — △ *pp* ★ — △ *p* *poco a poco più cresc.*
fp *più cresc.* *fz* ★ — △ *p* **D**
sempre più f *p*
cresc. f *ff* *fz* *fz* *ff*
sempre ff *ff*

Nº 20. E moll. Mi mineur. F minor.

The musical score is written on a single staff in E minor (one sharp, F#). It begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The first two staves contain whole and half notes, with some notes marked with a '5' indicating a fifth. The third staff is marked *binden. legato.* and features a long, flowing melodic line with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is marked *stossen. staccato.* and contains a series of short, detached notes. The fifth staff continues the staccato pattern with some notes marked with a star and a triangle. The sixth staff features a series of eighth notes with slurs. The seventh staff continues the eighth-note pattern with slurs. The eighth staff features a series of sixteenth notes with slurs. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Elegie.

ELÉGIE. ELEGY.

№ 21. Synkopen. Syncopes. Syncopated Notes.

Largo. Mit tiefem Ernst und sehr langsam. Avec une profonde gravité et très-lent.
With fervor, and very slowly.

p con dolore e legato.

cresc. *dim.* *dim.*

morendo *pp* *f* *sempre f*

sempre f

cresc. *cresc.* *dim.* *p*

cresc. *p* *dim.* *pp* *pp*

p *pp* *cresc.*

p *pp* *fp* *p* *pp* *ppp*

No 22. *Allegro con moto.**Mit Energie und Kraft. Avec énergie et puissance. With energy and power.*

sempre f

A

B

5

Allegro molto vivace, quasi Presto.

Musical score for "L'Espresso" by Franz Liszt, Op. 28, No. 15. The score is in G major and 2/4 time. It consists of 16 measures. The notation includes various dynamics (p, f, fz, pp, sf, cresc., dim., ritard., a tempo, morendo, sempre f), articulation (accents, slurs, trills), and performance instructions (ritard., a tempo, Tempo I.). The score is divided into sections labeled C, D, E, and F. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4.

NB. A partir du N° 23 le signe de repos du doigt sur une clef (★—△) n'apparaîtra plus que rarement, et, pour ainsi dire, seulement pour rafraîchir la mémoire de l'élève, parce qu'il aura pu se pénétrer suffisamment de sa signification dans les morceaux précédents.

Je rappellerai encore une fois à ce

sujet, que l'on doit jouer l'ut  *autant que possible avec les trois doigts de la main droite, ce qu'indique le signe (3—△).*

(Voyez l'explication de ce son et de ce signe au commencement, au § 5.)

NB. Von N° 23 angefangen, wird das Zeichen (★—△) zum Fingerliegenlassen nur mehr sehr selten gesetzt werden, dem Schüler gleichsam nur zur Erinnerung, da er dessen Bedeutung aus den vorhergehenden Stücken genugsam kennen gelernt hat.

Nochmals erinnere ich daran,  *so viel als möglich, mit den drei Fingern der rechten Hand, welches das Zeichen (3—△) bedeutet, zu spielen.*

(Siehe die Erklärung dieses Tones und Zeichens vorn im § 5.)

NB. From N° 23, the sign (★—△) to leave the finger on a key, will appear but rarely, only as it were, to remind the pupil, who is supposed by this time to have become sufficiently acquainted with its meaning.

I again remind the pupil to play  *as much as possible with the three fingers of the right hand, as indicated by the sign (3—△).*

(See the explanation of this tone and sign in § 5.)

N° 23. F dur. Fa majeur. F major.



N^o 24. *Adagio.*

Mit Ausdruck und gehaltenem Ton. Avec expression et un son soutenu.

With expression and sustained tone.

The musical score consists of nine staves of music, primarily in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked *Adagio*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 0, 4, 3, 2). Dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *sfz* (sforzando) and *pp* (pianissimo). Performance instructions include *cresc.* (crescendo), *più cresc.* (more crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), *rall.* (rallentando), and *morendo* (fading). Specific sections are labeled with letters A, B, C, and D. The score concludes with a final cadence marked with a double bar line.

Variationen.

VARIATIONS.

VARIATIONS.

N^o 25. *Andante maestoso.*

Andante. Thema.

Var. 1. legato

Var. 2.

NB. La petite barre (-) au-dessus d'une note, indique que la note au-dessus de laquelle elle se trouve doit être un peu soutenue.

NB. Der kleine Strich (-) über oder unter der Note bedeutet: Die so bezeichnete Note etwas anhalten!

NB. The sign (-) above or below a note indicates that the note should be somewhat sustained.

D

★ Δ

Δ

p

d

E 11

Var. 3.

sempre f

f

f

ff

3

N^o 26. D moll. Ré mineur. D minor.

Nº 26. D moll. Ré mineur. D minor.

binden. legnto.

binden. legnto.



***stossen.* staccato.**

The first staff of music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The melody starts on G4, moves to A4, then B4, and continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. There are fingerings '2' and '0' indicated above the notes. A slur covers the first four measures. Below the staff, there is a star symbol and a triangle symbol.

The musical score for No. 27, Andante, is written for a single melodic line. It begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and features a variety of fingerings (0-3) and slurs throughout. The piece includes several sections: a first section (A) marked with a forte (f) dynamic, a second section (B) marked with a crescendo (cresc.), and a third section (C) marked with a decrescendo (dim.). The score concludes with a final flourish. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

† Cette étude, quand elle est jouée dans le mouvement Allegro vivace, est très - profitable, même pour les élèves plus avancés, lorsqu'elle est étudiée avec beaucoup de soin. Dans les endroits où l'on trouve indiqués deux doigts différents, il faudra aussi les exercer des deux manières. NB. Le doigt du dessus est préférable comme exercice des doigts.

† Diese Etüde, wenn sie im Allegro vivace gespielt wird, ist sehr nützlich, selbst für weiter vorgerückte Schüler, wenn dieselbe sorgfältig studiert wird. Stellen mit zwei verschiedenen Griff-Bezeichnungen müssen auf beide Arten studiert werden. NB. Die „oben“ stehende Bezeichnung ist als Finger - Übung vorzuziehen.

† This study, when played Allegro vivace, is of great advantage even to advanced pupils, provided it be studied carefully. Passages with two fingerings are to be studied with both fingerings. NB. The upper fingering is preferable as finger-exercise.

C

p grazioso con espressione

D

cresc.

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc.

E

cresc.

dim.

p

This page of musical notation is for a piece in 2/4 time, featuring a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and consists of nine staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano), 'cresc.' (crescendo), and 'ff' (fortissimo). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Zigeunerweise.

AIR TSIGANE.

IN GYPSY STYLE.

(Alla Zingara.)

Etude über punktierte Noten. Etude des notes pointées. Study on dotted notes.

№ 28. *Allegretto molto moderato.*

No. 28. Allegretto molto moderato.

A

B

Maggiore. En majeur.

C

D Minore. En mineur.

sempre f
 Trio.
con espressione
cresc.
p
f
dim.
p *dim.* *cresc.* *rall.* *p* *a tempo*
p *cresc.* *dim.* *p* ★
rallentando *a tempo* *dim.*
 1 G 4

Minore. En mineur.

Continuation des petits exercices.

Weitere Folge von kleinen Uebungen.

Short Exercises continued.

№ 29.

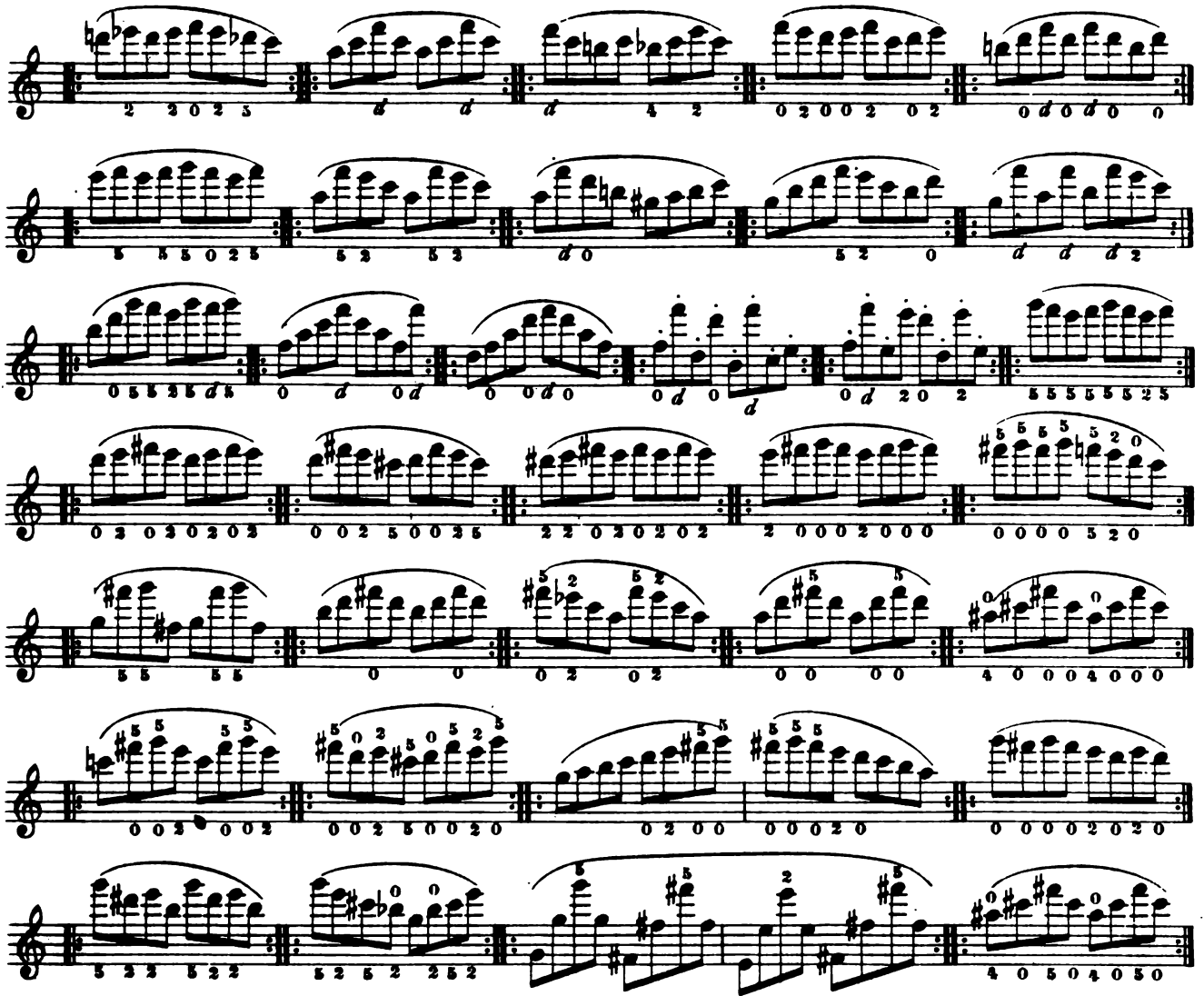
Chaque exercice 20 fois.

Jede Uebung 20 mal.

Each exercise 20 times.

This page of musical notation for guitar consists of ten staves. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff containing five measures of music. The music is primarily in the key of D major, with some chromatic alterations. The notation includes various chords, scales, and fingerings, with some measures marked with stars and triangles. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is written in a single system, with each staff containing five measures of music. The music is primarily in the key of D major, with some chromatic alterations. The notation includes various chords, scales, and fingerings, with some measures marked with stars and triangles. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is written in a single system, with each staff containing five measures of music. The music is primarily in the key of D major, with some chromatic alterations. The notation includes various chords, scales, and fingerings, with some measures marked with stars and triangles. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar. The notation is written in a style typical of classical guitar repertoire, featuring treble clefs, key signatures with one flat (B-flat), and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The music is written in a style typical of classical guitar repertoire, with a focus on melodic lines and harmonic accompaniment. The notation includes many accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and fingerings (numbers 1-4). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.



Il est à peine nécessaire de dire que ces petits exercices ne doivent pas être étudiés précipitamment, mais on pourra peut-être ajouter chaque jour une ligne nouvelle à celle étudiée la veille. Quelque aride et fatigante que puisse être cette étude, l'élève ne devra pas s'en laisser détourner, parce que c'est le véritable et unique moyen de parvenir à une technique solide et perfectionnée, sans laquelle aucun grand but ne saurait être atteint, et parce que ce n'est qu'avec la technique la plus parfaite que l'artiste peut se développer librement et suivre son inspiration. La persévérance aide à franchir les montagnes les plus escarpées et le succès récompense chaque effort.

Es braucht wohl nicht erwähnt zu werden, dass man diese kleinen Uebungen nicht gleich Hals über Kopf einstudieren soll, sondern täglich vielleicht eine neue Zeile zu den früher studierten hinzufügen. So trocken und ermüdend dieses Studium auch sein mag, der Schüler lasse sich durch nichts davon abhalten, da dies der wahre, der einzige Weg zu einer solid ausgebildeten Technik ist, ohne welche kein grosses Ziel zu erreichen ist, da nur bei möglichst vollendeter Technik der Künstler sich ungehindert entfalten und seiner Fantasie folgen kann. Ausdauer führt über die steilsten Berge, und der Erfolg belohnt jede Mühe.

It is hardly necessary to say, that the pupil should not practise these little exercises all at once, but should add perhaps one line a day to those already studied. This study, however dry and fatiguing, should be resolutely carried through, in spite of every thing, if the pupil seriously wishes to obtain a finished technique, without which nothing of any account can be accomplished, nor can the artist follow the inspirations of his own fancy. Perseverance will overcome every difficulty, and success will finally crown every effort!

Nº 30. B dur. Si bémol majeur. B $\flat$ major.

binden. legato.

slossen. staccato.

Nº 31. *Andante molto cantabile.*

p

Musical score for a piano piece, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The piece is divided into sections labeled B, C, and D. The dynamics range from piano (*p*) to fortissimo (*f*). The tempo is marked *con moto*. The notation includes many slurs and ties, indicating a continuous melodic line. There are also some specific markings like *cresc.* and *dim.*.

Musical score for a piano piece, measures 1-24. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamics include *p*, *f*, *pp*, and *cresc.*/*dim.* markings. Chord symbols *E*, *F*, and *G* are present. A *Tempo I.* marking appears at measure 17.

Nº 32. Andante con moto, quasi „Allegro moderato“

Musical score for N° 32, measures 1-12. The tempo is *Andante con moto, quasi „Allegro moderato“*. The score is in G major and 3/4 time. It features a more melodic and flowing style than the previous piece, with dynamics ranging from *p* to *f*. Chord symbols *A* and *G* are present. The piece ends with a *ritard.* marking.

Thema.
Moderato.

sfz p p f legato

B₄ f p mf f

cresc. f

Var. 1. Dolce con espressione.

★

D

fz cresc. dim. e rall.

a tempo

cresc. f

E 11

Var. 2. Scherzando.

p

F

p

cresc. 3 Δ

p

G 11

Var. 3. *Brillante.*

tr

f con fuoco

sempre f

f

sempre f

tr

con espressione

dim. perdendosi

pp

morendo

pp

pp

ppp

Nº 33. G moll. Sol mineur. G minor.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in G minor (three flats). The notation includes various musical symbols and markings:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef, G minor key signature, common time signature. The melody begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note F4, and continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Staff 2:** Continuation of the melody from the first staff.
- Staff 3:** Continuation of the melody, ending with a double bar line.
- Staff 4:** Marked *binden. legato.* (bind, legato). It features a series of sixteenth notes with a slur over them. Fingering numbers 0, 2, 4, and 3 are indicated.
- Staff 5:** Marked *slossen. staccato.* (release, staccato). It features a series of sixteenth notes with a slur over them. Fingering numbers 4, 2, 4, and 4 are indicated.
- Staff 6:** Continuation of the staccato passage from the previous staff.
- Staff 7:** Continuation of the staccato passage, featuring a star symbol and a triangle symbol.
- Staff 8:** Continuation of the staccato passage, featuring a star symbol and a triangle symbol.
- Staff 9:** Continuation of the staccato passage, featuring a star symbol and a triangle symbol.
- Staff 10:** Continuation of the staccato passage, featuring a star symbol and a triangle symbol.

Nº 34. *Adagio.*

First system of musical notation for 'Nº 34. Adagio.' The score consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. It features a melody with various dynamics including *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *pp* (pianissimo). The second staff continues the melody with *pp*, *cresc.*, and *a tempo* markings. The third staff includes *f* (forte), *pp*, and *rall.* (rallentando). The fourth staff starts with *con moto* (with motion), *p*, *cresc.*, and *pp*. The fifth staff includes *cresc.*, *ff* (fortissimo), *dim.* (diminuendo), *p*, *pp*, *accelerando*, and *cresc.*. Section markers 'A' and 'B' are placed above the staves.

Agitato, quasi „Presto alla breve.”

Second system of musical notation for 'Nº 34. Adagio.' The score consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It features a melody with various dynamics including *fz* (forzando). The second staff includes *f*, *rall.*, *a tempo*, *fz*, and *p*. The third staff includes *espressivo* and *cresc.*. The fourth staff includes *cresc.*, *p*, and *cresc.*. The fifth staff includes *f*, *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f*, *p*, *rall.*, and *p*. Section markers 'C' and 'D' are placed above the staves.

a tempo

sfz *f* *sfz* *f* *sfz* *sfz* *ff*

sempre più cresc.

E

Nº 35. Allegro moderato, alla Polacca.

mf *p* *più p* *pp* *f* *ff* *mf*

molto cresc.

A **B**

11

Musical notation for a piano piece, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The piece is divided into sections labeled C, D, E, and F. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like *p*, *f*, *cresc.*, and *dim.* There are also some fingerings indicated by numbers 0, 2, 3, 4.

Section C: *f*, *cresc.*
 Section D: *dolce*, *p*, *sempre*, *p*, *con espressione*, *cresc.*
 Section E: *cresc.*, *cresc.*, *f*, *dim.*, *p*, *f cresc.*
 Section F: *cresc.*, *f*, *cresc.*, *p*

This musical score for 'L'Espresso' by Franz Liszt is written for piano and consists of ten staves. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece is characterized by its rapid, flowing sixteenth-note passages and dynamic contrasts.

- Staff 1:** Begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It features a series of sixteenth-note runs with fingerings (0, 4, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2) and a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic line with a *p* (piano) dynamic, followed by a *fz* (forzando) accent and a *G* natural sign.
- Staff 3:** Shows a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a *fz* dynamic, with multiple sixteenth-note groups.
- Staff 4:** Features a *p* dynamic, followed by another crescendo and *fz* dynamic, with a *H* natural sign.
- Staff 5:** Includes a *fz* dynamic, a trill (*tr*) over a sixteenth note, and a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. The staff number '24' is indicated at the end.
- Staff 6:** Starts with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic and a *I* (first ending) bracket, followed by a *p* dynamic and a *K* (key change) sign.
- Staff 7:** Continues with a *p* dynamic, followed by a *fz* dynamic and a *tr* over a sixteenth note.
- Staff 8:** Features a *fz* dynamic, a *p* dynamic, and a *piu p* (pianissimo) dynamic.
- Staff 9:** Ends with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic, a *fz* dynamic, and a *rall.* (rallentando) marking.

Maggiore. L

con espressione

cresc. *p*

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

dim. *p* *cresc.* *fz rall.*

a tempo *cresc.* *p* *M* *ritard.*

p

fz *p*

p *fz* *fz*

N

fz *fz* *fz*

0 *p* *cresc.* *f* *tr* *tr* *ff*

Minore.

2
ff
P
ff
ff
4

Nº 36. D dur. Ré majeur. D major.

binden. legato.

slossen. staccato.

★—△ ★—△ ★—△

0 5 5 0 0

Nº 37. *Adagio.*

p *con espressione* *p* *p* *p* *con espressione*
cresc. *p* *p*
p *p* *p*
B *p* *cresc. dim.* *p* *cresc.* *cresc.*
fz fz *p* *con moto* *p*
C
fz

Musical score for a single melodic line, likely for a violin or flute, in D major (two sharps). The score consists of ten staves of music, featuring various dynamics and articulations.

Staff 1: Starts with a half note D (labeled **D**). Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*.

Staff 2: Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*, *cresc.*.

Staff 3: Dynamics: *cresc.*, *f*, *f*, *p*.

Staff 4: Dynamics: *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*.

Staff 5: Dynamics: *f*, *f*, *F* (labeled **F**), *dim.*.

Staff 6: Dynamics: *p*, *dim.*. Ends with a star symbol (*).

Staff 7: Dynamics: *p*, *p*, *pp*, *morendo*.

Staff 8: Dynamics: *p*, *Tempo I.*.

Staff 9: Dynamics: *cresc.*, *cresc.*, *cresc.*, *f*.

Staff 10: Dynamics: *fz*, *fz*, *p*, *p*, *p*, *dim. morendo*, *ppp*, *ppp*.

N° 38.

TYROLIENNE.

TYROLIENNE.

Tempo di Valse.

N° 1.

3
p
★—△
★—△
★—△
p
1. 2. A
fz p fz
p più fz 0 5 più fz 0 5
dim. p ★—△ p ★—△ ★—
p sempre dim. e rallentando a tempo p
★—△ fz
p fz p
f 16

N° 2.

4 p ★—△ fz p
p ★—△ fz p ★—△

Musical score for "No. 8" in G major, Op. 10, No. 8 by Frédéric Chopin. The score is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of 12 measures. The notation includes various dynamics (f, sf, p, più p, dolce, dim.), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (rall., a tempo, cresc.). The piece ends with a repeat sign and a final measure marked with a 9.

No 4.

f *sempre f*

fz *fz* *fz* *fz* *sempre f* *fz*

ff *ff* *ff*

dim. *p* *pp* *pp*

poco a poco rallentando *a tempo*

pp *pp* *pp* *pp f*

No 5.

p

p

M *fz* *p* *fz* *p*

più fz *più fz*

dim. *N* *p* *p* *p* *sempre p*

a tempo
dim. e rallentando *p*

fz *p* *fz*

cresc. *cresc.* *f* *ff*

ff *sempre ff*

2 Coda. *p* *sempre p*

p *morendo*

pp *ppp* *ppp* *ppp* *ppp*

№ 39. H moll. Si mineur. B minor.

binden. legato.

stossen. staccato.

Nº 40. *Andante.*

p legato

ritenuto

A

f a tempo

p

cresc

cresc.

p

p

cresc.

p

B

rall.

p

p

ritard.

pp

L'istesso tempo.

pp

p

cresc.

Musical score for a single melodic line in G major, featuring various dynamics and articulations across ten staves.

Staff 1: *p* *cresc.* *cresc.* *3* *Δ*

Staff 2: *più f* *molto cresc. f* *p* *cresc.*

Staff 3: *f* *f* *dim. p* *dim.*

Staff 4: *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *σ.*

Staff 5: *Tempo I.* *p*

Staff 6: *fz* *p* *p* *cresc.*

Staff 7: *cresc.* *p* *cresc.* *p* *rall.*

Staff 8: *p legato e tranquillo*

Staff 9: *p* *2* *p* *dim.*

Staff 10: *F* *p* *dim.*

Staff 11: *★ morendo* *pp* *Δ* *ritard. ppp* *1*

Tarantella.

TARENTELLE.

TARENTELLE.

N° 41. *Allegro vivace, quasi Presto.*

p *f* *cresc.* *f*

A *fz* *fz*

B *f* *fz* *fz* *cresc.* *f*

p *2 les Mal più f*

C *fz* *fz*

più f e senza repetizione

D *f* *fz* *fz* *fz* *fz*

E *fz* *fz* *f*

p

ff *sempre ff* *p*

cresc.

fz *p*

cresc. *cresc.*

N^o 42. Es dur. Mi bémol majeur. E $\flat$ major.

2

2

binden. legato.

stossen. staccato.

3 0 2 0 4 2 4 4 3 0 2 3 2 2 2

0 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 3 0 2 0 0

2 3 0 3 3 3 4 3 3 2 3 2 2 2

0 3 4 3 4 0 0 0 0 4 2 0 0

0 2 4 2 6 6 6 6 0 6 0 6 2 0 2 0

Nº 43. *Adagio.*

cantabile

3 *p* *sf* *p.* *cresc.*

A *p* *4* *3* *cresc.* *p*

2 *3* *cresc.* *sfz* *p* *rall.*

B a tempo *p* *sf* *cresc.* *3* *p*

3 *molto cresc.* *dim.* *5-2* *e* *0* *rall.* *p* *poco ritard.*

Allegro con moto. *C* *legato* *p*

★ *Δ* *★* *Δ* *★* *Δ* *cresc.* *p*

cresc. *p*

★ *Δ* *cresc.* *p*

cresc. *p* *cresc.*

pp *sempre pp* *0* *p*

D *★* *Δ* *cresc.* *cresc.*

cresc.
p
p
più f
f
f
dim.
dim.
p
pp
p
pp
morendo
pp
ppp
Adagio.
1
3
p
fp
p
cresc.
p
cresc. molto
5-2 0
dim. e rall.
p poco ritard.
pp

Variations sentimentales.

Nº 44. Andante. *Cadensa.* *Cadence.* **Thema. Andante.**

mf *p* *ritard.* *p.* *cresc.* *A* *a tempo* *p* *cresc.* *fz* *rall.* *p* *cresc.*

Var. 1. *p* *con espressione* *cresc.* *cresc.* *fz* *p* *cresc.* *B* *a tempo* *p dim. e rall.* *cresc.* *f*

Var. 2. *p* *grazioso*

più f
cresc.
p
cresc.
f
Var. 3.
scherzando
leggero
cresc.
p
f
rall.
p
a tempo
f
f
f

Nº 45. C moll. Ut mineur. C minor.

The musical score for No. 45, C minor, consists of nine staves. The first two staves are in a slow tempo, featuring a series of chords and single notes. The third staff introduces a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff continues with a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth staff features a triplet of eighth notes. The sixth staff features a triplet of eighth notes. The seventh staff features a triplet of eighth notes. The eighth staff features a triplet of eighth notes. The ninth staff features a triplet of eighth notes.

Nº 46. Adagio.

The musical score for No. 46, Adagio, consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and includes the instruction *con dolore e con grand' espressione*. The second staff includes the instruction *cresc.* (crescendo) and *dim.* (diminuendo). The third staff begins with a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) and includes the instruction *con espress.* (con espressione).

cresc. *p* *cresc.* *pp*
p con dolcezza *cresc.* *f* *pp* *dim.* *p*
cresc. *cresc.* *f* *p*
dim. *pp* *p con dolcezza* *pp* *pp*

Rondo.

No. 47. Allegro vivace.

p
fz *fz* *cresc.* *fz* *fz* *fz* *p*
grazioso
cresc. *p* *p*
p

Maggiore.

First system of the 'Maggiore' section, measures 1-13. The music is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a 'con espress.' (con expression) marking. The melody features various rhythmic values including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *ff*. There are also markings for *molto cresc.* and *con espress.*. The system ends with a *ritard.* (ritardando) marking and a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Second system of the 'Maggiore' section, measures 14-27. This system includes measure numbers 14, 1, 2, and H. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *ff*. Performance instructions include *rit.* (ritardando), *a tempo*, and *Scherzando e grazioso*. The system concludes with a *3-Δ* marking.

Third system of the 'Maggiore' section, measures 28-41. The music features intricate rhythmic figures. Dynamic markings include *fz* (forzando), *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. The system ends with a *fz* marking.

Fourth system of the 'Maggiore' section, measures 42-55. This system includes measure numbers 3, 4, and K. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. The system ends with a *cresc.* marking.

Fifth system of the 'Maggiore' section, measures 56-69. This system includes measure numbers 2, 0, 2, and L. The music concludes with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic and a *ritard.* (ritardando) marking.

a tempo

p

f

ff

11

M

f

mf

f

mf

f

p

cresc.

cresc.

f

tr

p

f

ff

più mosso

ff sempre con tutta forza

1

P

ff

3

1

ff

№ 48. A dur. *La majeur. A major.*

№ 49. *Andante.*

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp). It consists of ten staves of music. The tempo is marked *Andante*. The score includes various dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *fz* (forzando), *cresc.* (crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), *rall.* (rallentando), and *ppp* (pianississimo). There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. The score is divided into sections labeled A, B, C, and D. Section A starts on the second staff. Section B starts on the fourth staff. Section C starts on the seventh staff. Section D starts on the ninth staff. The piece concludes with a final *ppp* marking on the tenth staff.

Nº 50. *Allegro grazioso.*

p grazioso

A

p

fz

fz

p

B

cresc.

fz

fz

a tempo

dim. e ritardando

p

C

dim.

dim.

dim.

pp

ff

Cantabile.

D

p con espressione

sf

fz

cresc.

p

fz

fz

molto p

p

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

fz

f

p

21

Musical score for a piano piece, featuring 12 staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various dynamics (p, pp, ff, cresc., dim., rall., ritard.), articulations (accents, slurs), and fingerings. The piece concludes with a "Moderato" section and a final cadence.

Dynamics and markings include: *p*, *pp*, *ff*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, *rall.*, *ritard.*, *Moderato.*, *più f*, *1*, *2*, *3*, *4*, *5*, *6*, *7*, *8*, *9*, *10*, *11*, *12*, *13*, *14*, *15*, *16*, *17*, *18*, *19*, *20*, *21*, *22*, *23*, *24*, *25*, *26*, *27*, *28*, *29*, *30*, *31*, *32*, *33*, *34*, *35*, *36*, *37*, *38*, *39*, *40*, *41*, *42*, *43*, *44*, *45*, *46*, *47*, *48*, *49*, *50*, *51*, *52*, *53*, *54*, *55*, *56*, *57*, *58*, *59*, *60*, *61*, *62*, *63*, *64*, *65*, *66*, *67*, *68*, *69*, *70*, *71*, *72*, *73*, *74*, *75*, *76*, *77*, *78*, *79*, *80*, *81*, *82*, *83*, *84*, *85*, *86*, *87*, *88*, *89*, *90*, *91*, *92*, *93*, *94*, *95*, *96*, *97*, *98*, *99*, *100*.

N° 51. *Dernière suite de petits exercices sur des doigts très-rarement employés.*

Letzte Folge von kleineren Uebungen über seltener gebrauchte Griffe.

Last series of short exercises, on fingerings rarely used.

Uebung für den  Griff durch den Hebel der Es-Klappe mit dem 5^{ten} Finger der linken Hand.

Exercice sur le doigt de  au moyen de la clef de mi bémol et exécuté par le 5^{ème} doigt de la main gauche.

Exercise on the  fingering by means of the Eb key with the 5th finger of the left hand



Uebung für den Fingerwechsel auf der As-  Klappe (5-2).

Exercice pour le changement de doigt sur la clef du la bémol (5-2).

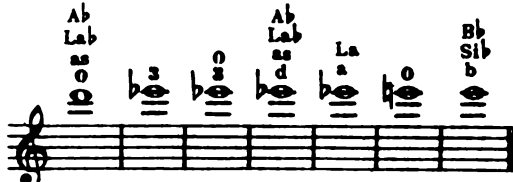
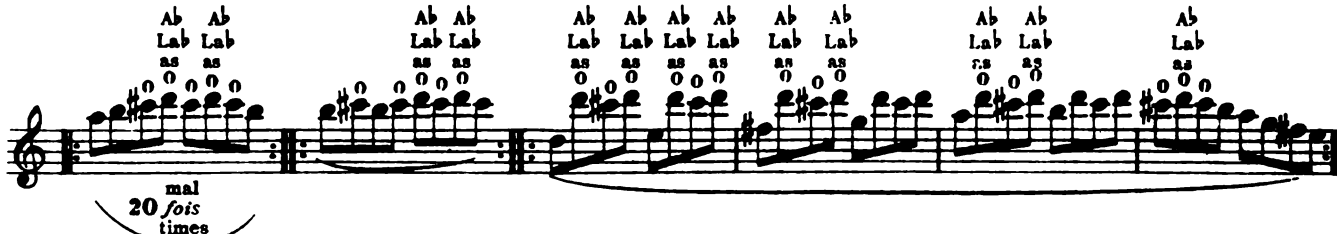
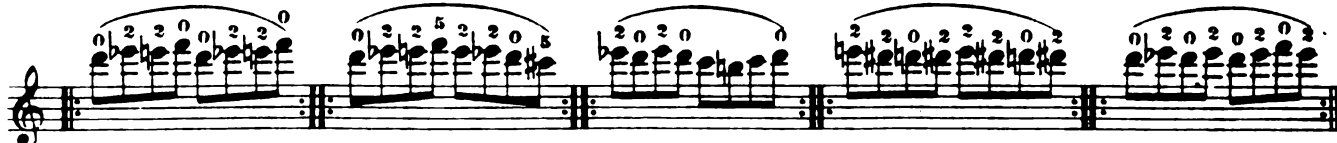
Exercise for the change of finger on the Ab  key (5-2).



Uebungen für folgend bezeichnete Griffe:

Exercices pour des doigts faits de la manière suivante:

Exercises on fingerings marked thus:


3. Finger der l.H.	2. Finger der r.H.	5.F.l.H.	5.F.l.H.	3.R.r.H.	2.R.r.H.	5.F.l.H.	5.F.l.H.
3 ^e doigt de la m.g.	2 ^e doigt de la m.d.	5 ^e d.m.g.	5 ^e d.m.g.	2 ^d d.m.d.	2 ^d d.m.d.	5 ^e d.m.g.	5 ^e d.m.g.
5. finger of the l.h.	2. finger of the r.h.	5.f.l.h.	5.f.l.h.	3.f.l.h.	2.f.l.h.	5.f.l.h.	5.f.l.h.

l.H. = linke Hand, *main gauche*, left hand.

r.H. = rechte Hand, *main droite*, right hand.

Ici se terminent les petits exercices, ceux de plus grande étendue suivront dans la deuxième partie. L'élève devra lire attentivement ce qui a été dit au § 5, en particulier sur chacun des doigts donnés, parce que autrement, leur emploi dans la pratique resterait toujours obscur pour lui. En même temps se termine ici la première partie, à part les gammes qui manquaient encore et qui suivent ici.

Des morceaux de musique dans ces tons difficiles seraient prématurés. Ils sont prévus pour la deuxième partie, dans la mesure où ils pourront être exécutés sur la clarinette.

Hiermit schliessen die kleineren Uebungen; im 2^{ten} Teil folgen die grösseren. Der Schüler lese genau nach, was in § 5 über jeden einzelnen, bezeichneten Griff gesagt wurde, da ihm sonst die praktische Anwendung stets unklar bleiben wird. Zugleich schliesst hier auch der erste Teil und folgen nur noch die fehlenden Tonleitern.

Musikstücke für diese schwierigeren Tonarten würden verfrüht sein und sind im 2^{ten} Teil vorgesehen, soweit dieselben für die Clarinette auch ausführbar sind.

The shorter exercises end here, the longer ones follow in Part the Second. The pupil should, however, carefully read what is said in § 5 about each of the various fingerings, otherwise the practical application will never be clear to him. This is also the end of Part I, with the scales not before given.

Pieces in these more difficult keys would be out of place here, they are reserved for the second part, as far as they are possible on the Clarinet.

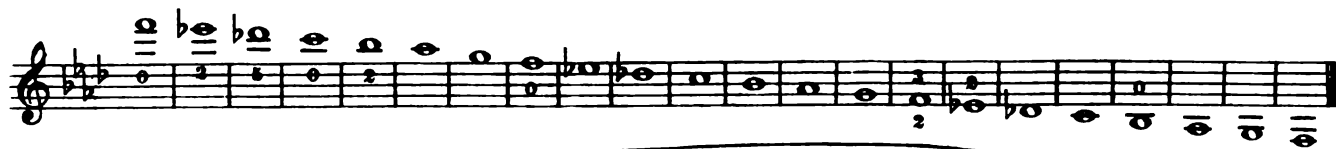
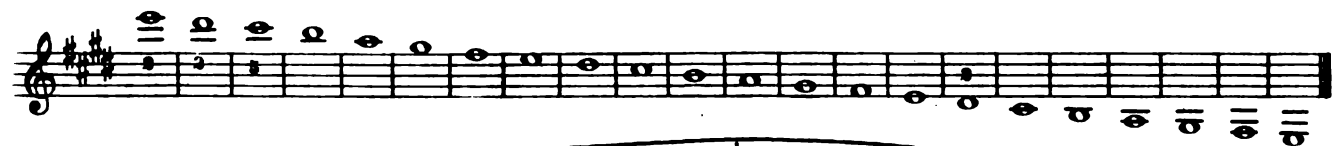
Nº 52. Fis moll. Fa dièse mineur. F# minor.

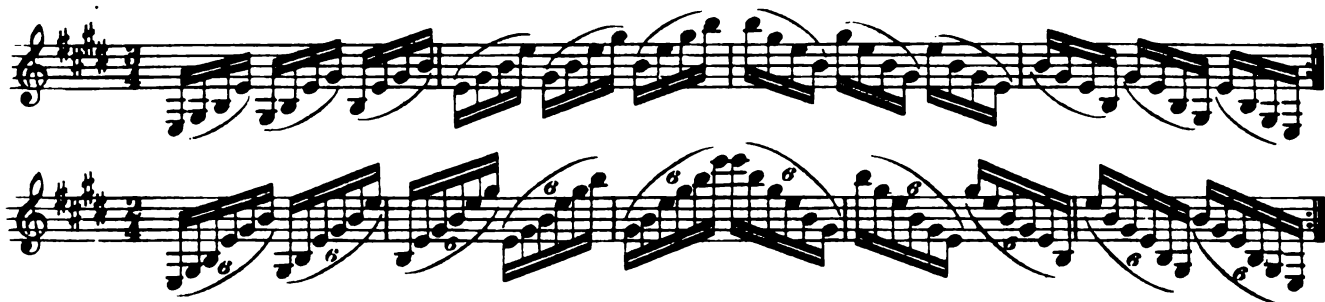
*binden. legato.**stossen. staccato.*

The first section of the musical score consists of two staves. The first staff is marked *binden. legato.* and the second *stossen. staccato.* Both staves contain intricate fingerings and slurs, indicating a highly technical and expressive piece. The notation includes various accidentals and dynamic markings, suggesting a complex harmonic and melodic structure.

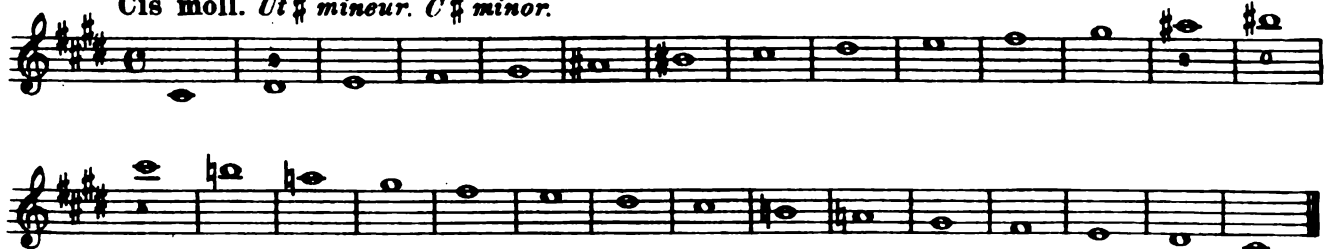
As dur. Lab majeur. Ab major.

The second section of the musical score consists of two staves. The first staff is marked *As dur. Lab majeur. Ab major.* Both staves contain intricate fingerings and slurs, indicating a highly technical and expressive piece. The notation includes various accidentals and dynamic markings, suggesting a complex harmonic and melodic structure.

F. moll. *Fa mineur. F minor.*E dur. *Mi majeur. E major.*



Cis moll. Ut # mineur. C # minor.



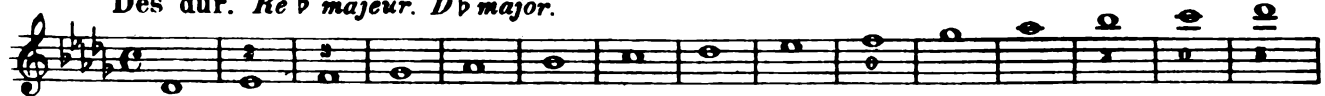
binden. legato.

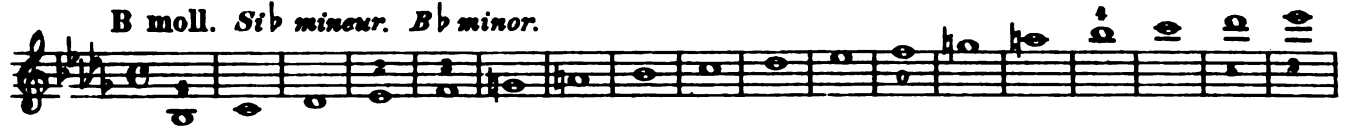


stossen. staccato.



Des dur. Ré ♭ majeur. D ♭ major.



binden. legato.*stossen. staccato.***B moll. Si $\flat$ mineur. B $\flat$ minor.***binden. legato.**stossen. staccato.*

H dur. Si majeur. B major.

*binden. legato.**slossen. staccato.*

Gis moll. Sol# mineur. G# minor.

*binden. legato.**slossen. staccato.*

Ges dur. Sol $\flat$ majeur. G $\flat$ major.

Des dur. Sol v majeur. G v majeur.

binden. legato.



stossen, staccato.

stossen. staccato.



The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef. It begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often beamed in groups of four. There are several slurs indicating phrasing. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Es moll. *Mi* ♭ mineur. *E* ♭ minor.

Es moll. *Mi* $\flat$ *mineur.* *E* $\flat$ *minor.*

binden. legato.



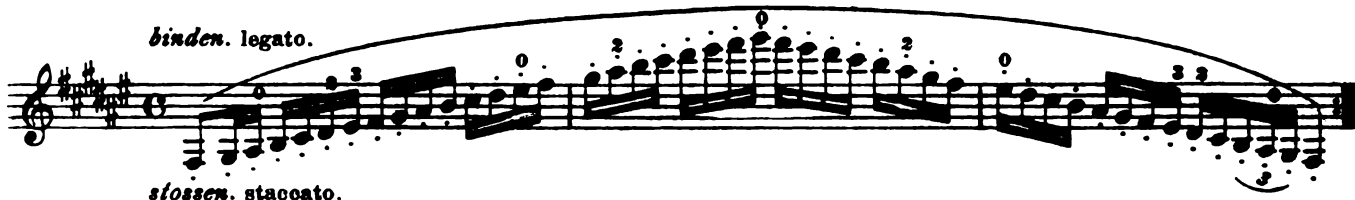
stossen. staccato.



Fis dur. *Fa* $\sharp$ majeur. *F* $\sharp$ major.



binden. legato.



stossen. staccato.



Dis moll. Ré $\sharp$ mineur. D $\sharp$ minor.

binden. legato.

stossen. staccato.

The musical score consists of ten staves. The first seven staves are in 3/4 time and feature complex rhythmic patterns, including many triplets and sixteenth notes. The eighth staff is in 2/4 time and features a more melodic line with slurs. The ninth and tenth staves are in 2/4 time and feature long, sweeping melodic lines with slurs and natural signs. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures (one sharp and one flat), time signatures (3/4 and 2/4), and complex rhythmic patterns including triplets, sixteenth notes, and slurs. Fingering numbers (1-5) and natural signs are used throughout.

The image displays a page of musical notation for guitar, consisting of ten staves. Each staff contains two measures of music, separated by a double bar line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures (sharps and flats), and fingerings (numbers 1-5). The music is written in a style that suggests a specific genre, possibly flamenco or a similar traditional style, given the use of natural harmonics (indicated by '0') and the complex, flowing melodic lines. The staves are arranged vertically, and the music is written in a continuous, flowing manner across the page.

Ouverture „Lodoiska” Luigi Cherubini.

Moderato in A. La.

Ouverture „Anacreon” Luigi Cherubini.

*Largo assai in A. La.**Allegro.*

Ouverture „Abenceragen” Luigi Cherubini.

Largo in A. La.

Ouverture „Egmont” L. van Beethoven.

Largo in B. Sib. Bb.*Entre Act in B. Sib. Bb.**Andante agitato. sotto voce molto legato ed espressivo*

pp *dim.* *cresc.* *p espress.*

p espress. *poco cresc. espressivo*

cresc.

f *dim.* *mezza voce*

Fidelio L. van Beethoven.

Allegro in A. La.

p

Andante con moto in B. Sib. Bb.

cresc. *f* *p*

1 *2* *3* *1* *cresc.* *3* *3* *1*

p *p* *p*

Allegro ma non troppo in B. Sib. Bb.

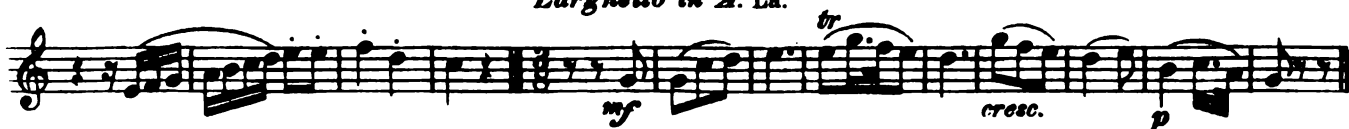
pp *cresc.*

p *p*

Sinfonie N° 1. L. van Beethoven.

Allegro molto vivace in C. Ut.

Sinfonie N° 2. L. van Beethoven.

Larghetto in A. La.

Sinfonie N° 3. L. van Beethoven.

Allegro con brio in B. Si b. Bb.*Poco Andante in B. Si b. Bb.*

Preziosa C.M.v.Weber.

Allegro in B. Sib. Bb.



Freischütz C.M.v.Weber.

Vivace in B. Sib. Bb.



in B. Sib. Bb.

Moderato.



Adagio in B. Sib. Bb.

Beherrscher der Geister

Dominateur des Esprits

C.M.v. Weber.

Presto in B. Sib. Bb.

Ruler of the spirits



Sinfonie N° 2. C dur *Ut majeur* Robert Schumann.
C major

Adagio espressivo in B. Sib. Bb.

p *pp* *mf* *p* *pp* *sf* *p* *espressivo* *p* *sf* *mf* *cresc.* *p* *Allegro molto vivace.*

Sinfonie A moll *La mineur* F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy.
A minor

Allegro un poco agitato in A. La.

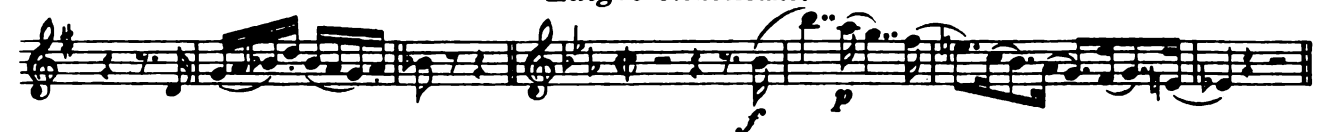
pp *sempre pp* *sempre pp*



Vivace non troppo in B. Sib. Bb.



Allegro vivacissimo.



Unvollendete Sinfonie *Sinfonie non achevée* F. Schubert.
Unfinished Symphony

Andante con moto in A. La.



Ouverture „Hebriden“ F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy.
in A. La.



Der fliegende Holländer *Le vaisseau fantôme* Richard Wagner.
The flying Dutchman
Allegro moderato in A. La.



Vivace, ma non troppo presto in B. Sib. Bb. ♩ = 72.



Più lento in A. La. ♩ = 100.



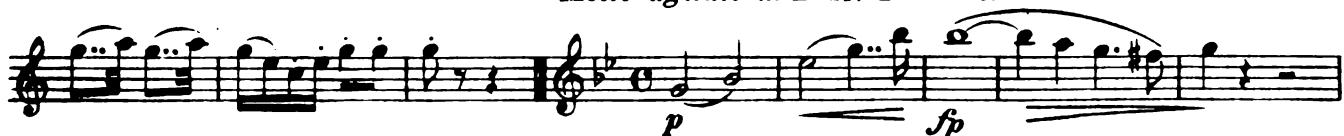
Allegro moderato in A. La.

Allegro appassionato in B. Sib. Bb. ♩ = 76.

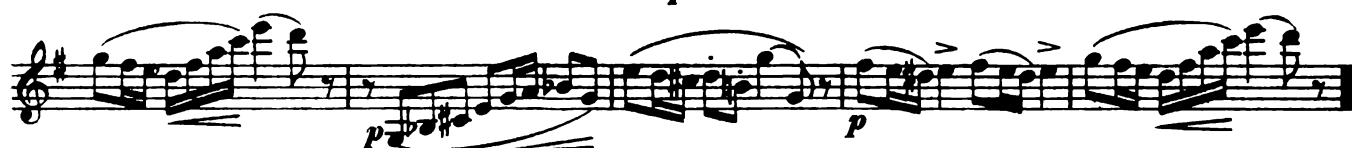
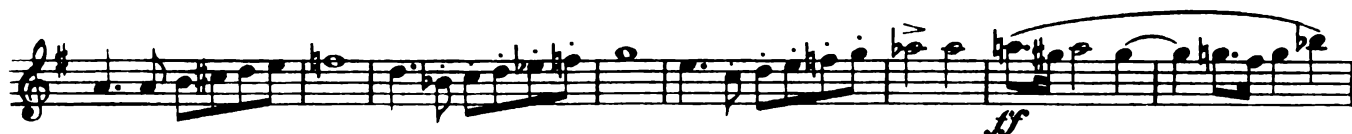


Allegro in B. Sib. Bb. ♩ = 76.



Allegro in B. Sib. Bb. ♩ = 76.*Moderato in A. La. ♩ = 80.**Animato in A. La. ♩ = 58.**Allegro molto in A. La. ♩ = 88.**Animato, ma non troppo allegro in C. Ut. ♩ = 80.**Molto agitato in B. Sib. Bb. ♩ = 84.*

Tannhäuser. Richard Wagner.

Andante maestoso in A La ♩ = 80.*Allegro in A La* ♩ = 80.*Allegro in A La* ♩ = 80.

In späteren Jahren änderte Wagner
den letzten Takt wie folgt:

Plus tard Wagner changea la dernière
mesure de la manière suivante:
In later years Wagner altered the
last bar as follows:



Allegro molto in C Ut ♩ = 132.



Allegro in B Si b Bb ♩ = 116.

Allegro in B Si b Bb ♩ = 78.



Moderato in B Si b Bb ♩ = 84.

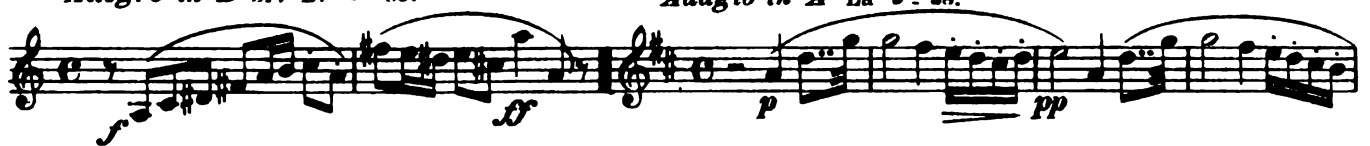


Allegro moderato in B Si b Bb ♩ = 60.

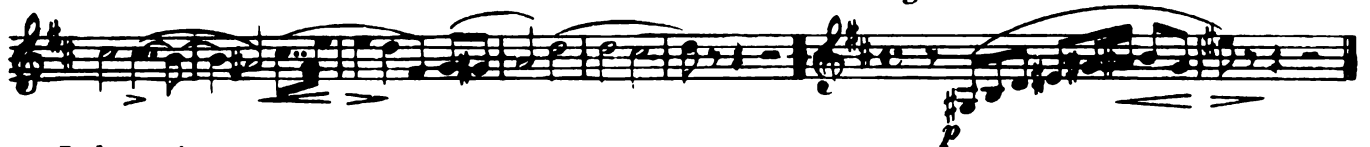


Allegro in B Si b Bb ♩ = 80.

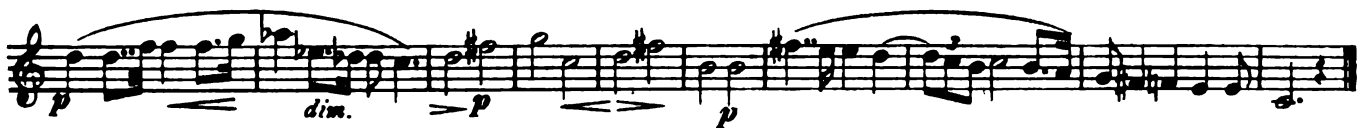
Adagio in A La ♩ = 58.



Allegro in B Si b Bb ♩ = 80.



Lohengrin. Richard Wagner.
Adagio in A La.



Mässig in B. Modéré en Si b.
With moderation in Bb.



Sehr lebhaft in B. Très vivement en Si b.
With great animation in Bb.



Sehr lebhaft in B. Très vivement en Si $\flat$.
With great animation in B $\flat$.

First section of the musical score, marked *Sehr lebhaft in B*. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and features rapid, ascending and descending eighth-note passages. The second staff continues with a *mf* dynamic, showing more melodic development. The third staff starts with a *fp* dynamic, marked with a first ending bracket (1) and a second ending bracket (2), leading to a repeat sign.

Mässig langsam in A. Assez lentement en La.
Moderately slow in A.

Second section of the musical score, marked *Mässig langsam in A*. It consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a slow, descending melodic line. The second staff continues with a *p* dynamic, showing a continuation of the melodic movement.

Mässig langsam in A. Assez lentement en La.
Moderately slow in A.

Third section of the musical score, also marked *Mässig langsam in A*. It consists of one staff of music. The melody is slow and features a series of descending eighth notes, ending with a half note.

Langsam in B. Lentement en Si $\flat$.
Slow in B $\flat$.

Fourth section of the musical score, marked *Langsam in B*. It consists of one staff of music. The tempo is slow, and the dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *p* (piano). The melody is characterized by wide intervals and a slow, steady descent.

Fifth section of the musical score, marked *Langsam in B*. It consists of one staff of music. The tempo remains slow, and the dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *mf* (mezzo-forte). The melody continues with a slow, descending line.

Sixth section of the musical score, marked *Langsam in B*. It consists of one staff of music. The tempo is slow, and the dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *mf* (mezzo-forte). The melody continues with a slow, descending line.

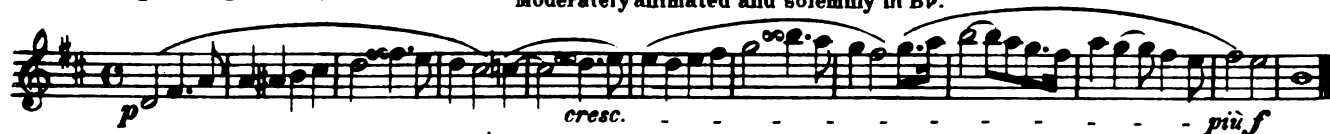
Langsam und feierlich in B. Lentement et solennellement en Si $\flat$.
Slow and solemnly in B $\flat$.

Seventh section of the musical score, marked *Langsam und feierlich in B*. It consists of one staff of music. The tempo is slow and the mood is solemn. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *mf* (mezzo-forte). The melody is characterized by wide intervals and a slow, steady descent.

Eighth section of the musical score, marked *Langsam und feierlich in B*. It consists of one staff of music. The tempo is slow and the mood is solemn. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *mf* (mezzo-forte). The melody is characterized by wide intervals and a slow, steady descent.

Ninth section of the musical score, marked *Langsam und feierlich in B*. It consists of one staff of music. The tempo is slow and the mood is solemn. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *mf* (mezzo-forte). The melody is characterized by wide intervals and a slow, steady descent.

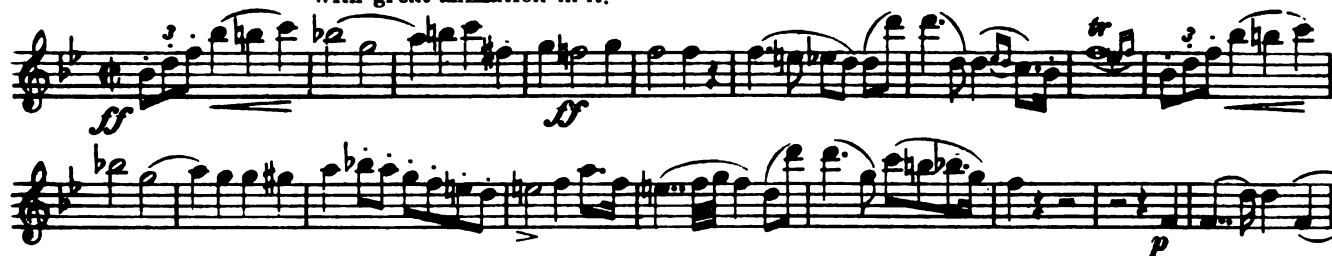
Mässig bewegt und feierlich in B. Modérément agité et solennellement en $S\flat$.
Moderately animated and solemnly in $B\flat$.



Feierlich in B. Solennellement en $S\flat$.
With solemnity in $B\flat$.



Sehr lebhaft in A. Très vivement en La.
With great animation in A.



sehr ausdrucksoll. Avec beaucoup d'expression.
With great expression.



a tempo



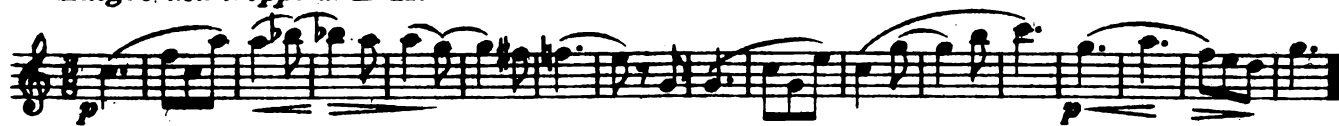
Sehr ruhig in A. Très tranquillement en La. *Langsam in A.* Lentement en La.
Very calm in A. Slow in A.



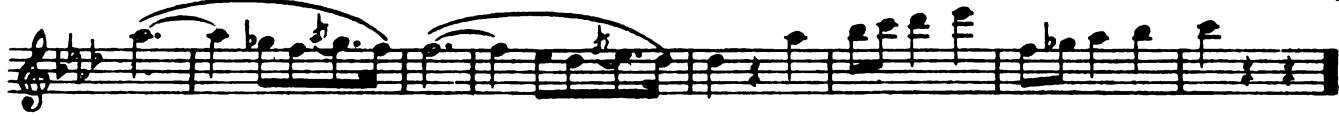
Langsam in A. Lentement en La.
Slow in A.



Sinfonie fantastique Hector Berlioz.

Allegro non troppo in A La.*Adagio in B Si $\flat$ B $\flat$.**Allegro in Es Mi $\flat$ E $\flat$.*

*) TASSO. Symphonische Dichtung N $^{\circ}$ 2. Lamento e Trionfo. Franz Liszt
Lento in B Si $\flat$ B $\flat$.

Meno Adagio.*Allegretto con grazia in A La.*

Festklänge. Symphonische Dichtung N° 7 Franz Liszt.*

Andante sostenuto in A La.



Allegro non troppo in C Ut.

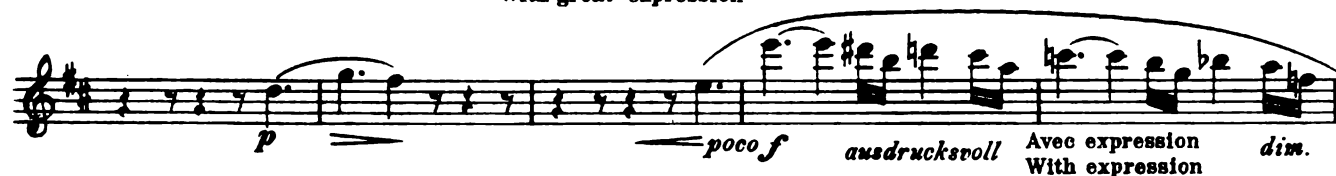


„Tiefeland“ Oper Eugen d'Albert.**

Andante in B. Si^b B^b.



*Mässig in B. Modéré en Si^b.
With moderation B^b.*



* Mit Genehmigung der Originalverleger Breitkopf & Härtel in Leipzig.

** Mit Genehmigung des Originalverlegers Ed. Bote & G. Bock in Berlin.

Ruhig in B. Tranquille en Si $\flat$.
Calm in B $\flat$.

Mässig in B. Modéré en Si $\flat$.
With moderation in B $\flat$.



Belebt in A. Vivement en La.
With animation in A.



Mässig bewegt. Modérément agité
Moderately animated



I. Akt. *Mässig in B.* Modéré en Si $\flat$.
With moderation in B $\flat$.



Bewegt in B. Agité en Si $\flat$.
With emotion in B $\flat$.



Bewegt in B. Agité en Si $\flat$.
With emotion in B $\flat$.



Mässig in B. Modéré en Si $\flat$.
With moderation in B $\flat$.



Langsam in B. Lentement en Si $\flat$.
Slow in B $\flat$.



Mässig. Modéré.
With moderation.



Annatig bewegt in B. Gracieusement agité en Sib.
II. Akt Gracefully animated in Bb.

Sehr ruhig in B. Très tranquillement en Sib.
Very calmly in Bb.

p dolce

dim.

p

rit. a tempo accel.

rit.

a tempo

rit.

poco f

dim. p

a tempo

smorz.

*Traviata. G. Verdi. **

Andante in B. Sib Bb

p

pp

pp

pp

ppp

Gazza ladra. Die diebische Elster. J. Rossini.

Allegro in A La

p

„Semiramis” J. Rossini.

Allegro sotto voce in A La.

p