

ARTHUR SEYBOLD.

OPUS 182. ✓

Neue Violin- Etuden-Schule

Eine Auswahl
der wertvollsten und
berühmtesten Etüden
in progressiver Reihen-
folge in 12 Heften

von ✓

Nouvelle école d'études pour le Violon

Une collection des meilleu-
res et plus célèbres études
pour le Violon arrangées
progressivement en 12 cahiers
de

New-Violin- Study-School

A selection of the
most valuable and ce-
lebrated studies for the
Violin, arranged pro-
gressively in 12 parts

by

BACH, DE BÉRIOT, BRUNI, CAMPAGNOLI, CORELLI, DAVID,
DONT, FIORILLO, GAVINIES, FR. A. HOFFMANN, V. D. HOYA,
KREUTZER, LECLAIR, LOCATELLE, LOLLI, MAYSEDER, MAZAS,
MEERTS, MOZART, PAGANINI, RODE, ROVELLI, SCHOEN,
SEYBOLD, SPOHR, WICHTEL UND WOHLFAHRT etc.

HEFT VI. ✓

CAHIER VI.

PART VI.

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Seybold's neue Violin-Etuden-Schule.

Eine Auswahl der wertvollsten und berühmtesten Etuden von: Alday, Bach, Fr. Benda, de Bériot, Bruni, Campagnoli, Corelli, David, Dont, Fiorillo, Gaviniés, Hérold, Fr. A. Hoffmann, v. d. Hoya, Kreutzer, Leclair, Locatelli, Lolli, Maurer, Mayseder, Mazas, Meerts, Mestrino, L. Mozart, Paganini, Pichl, Rode, Rovelli, Saint-Lubin, Schloming, Schoen, Seybold, Spohr, Wichtl und Wohlfahrt, in progressiver Reihenfolge, vom ersten Anfang bis zur höchsten Vollendung.

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- „ **XII.** Künstleretuden.

Seybold Nouvelle École d'Études pour le Violon.

Une collection des meilleures et plus célèbres études pour le violon, de: Alday, Bach, Fr. Benda, de Bériot, Bruni, Campagnoli, Corelli, David, Dont, Fiorillo, Gaviniés, Hérold, Fr. A. Hoffmann, v. d. Hoya, Kreutzer, Leclair, Locatelli, Lolli, Maurer, Mayseder, Mazas, Meerts, Mestrino, L. Mozart, Paganini, Pichl, Rode, Rovelli, Saint-Lubin, Schloming, Schoen, Seybold, Spohr, Wichtl et Wohlfahrt, arrangées progressivement des premiers débuts jusqu'à la perfection.

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Seybold's new Violin-Study-School.

A selection of the most valuable and celebrated studies for the violin by: Alday, Bach, Fr. Benda, de Bériot, Bruni, Campagnoli, Corelli, David, Dont, Fiorillo, Gaviniés, Hérold, Fr. A. Hoffmann, v. d. Hoya, Kreutzer, Leclair, Locatelli, Lolli, Maurer, Mayseder, Mazas, Meerts, Mestrino, L. Mozart, Paganini, Pichl, Rode, Rovelli, Saint-Lubin, Schloming, Schoen, Seybold, Spohr, Wichtl and Wohlfahrt, arranged progressively from the first beginning up to the perfection.

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Vorwort.

Hiermit übergebe ich meine neue Etüden-Schule der Öffentlichkeit in der Hoffnung, durch diese *streng progressivgeordnete* Auslese der besten Etüden dem angehenden wie dem fortgeschrittenen Violin-Schüler eine Hilfe zu bieten. Von der Ansicht ausgehend, daß die ersten Studien die Grundlage für alles spätere Können bilden müssen, habe ich gerade diesen einen besonders breiten Raum in der Sammlung angewiesen, um den Schüler erst nach Errichtung eines soliden Fundamentes langsam weiter hinauf bis zu den schwindelnden Höhen der Virtuosität zu geleiten.

Bei der Auswahl wurde Wert darauf gelegt, daß neben der sehr großen Zahl berühmter (und berühmtester) Etüden älterer und neuerer Meister auch eine Anzahl weniger bekannter aufgenommen wurden, die nach meiner Ansicht eine wertvolle Bereicherung der Literatur bedeuten, und ich fühle mich verpflichtet, Herrn Prof. Dr. Altmann, Oberbibliothekar der Musikabteilung der Königl. Berliner Bibliothek für seine bereitwillige Überlassung wertvoller und seltener Werke an dieser Stelle meinen verbindlichsten Dank auszusprechen.

Es ist ein langer und mühevoller Weg, den der angehende Schüler vom Anfangsstadium bis zur Vollendung zurückzulegen hat. Sollte ihm hierbei meine Etüden-Schule eine angenehme Begleitung und zugleich Unterstützung sein, so wären die Wünsche, die mich beim Abfassen der Sammlung beseelten, voll erreicht.

Hamburg-Wentorf,
Februar 1915.

Arthur Seybold.

Zeichen und Abkürzungen.

▮	Abstrich.
∨	Aufstrich.
⌒	halber Ton, Finger dicht zusammen.
G.B.	Ganzer Bogen.
H.B.	Halber Bogen.
O.B.	Oberer Bogen.
U.B.	Unterer Bogen.
M.	Mitte.
Sp.	Spitze.
Fr.	Frosch.
1 —	ersten
2 —	zweiten
3 —	dritten
4 —	vierten
I.	oder sul E-auf der E Saite.
II.	" " A= " " A "
III.	" " D= " " D "
IV.	" " G= " " G "
restez=	in der Lage bleiben.

Avant-Propos.

En rendant ma nouvelle École d'Études à la publicité, j'ai l'espoir que cette collection des meilleures études, ordonnées en une suite rigoureusement progressive offre une bonne assistance tant aux commençants comme aux élèves déjà plus avancés.

Dans l'opinion que les premières études particulièrement doivent former la base pour tout pouvoir postérieur, j'ai réservé à celles-ci un espace très ample, pour accompagner l'élève aux sommets vertigineux de la virtuosité après avoir formé une base solide.

En faisant mon choix j'ai eu soin d'introduire à part d'un grand nombre d'études célèbres (et plus célèbres) des maîtres anciens et modernes, une quantité d'autres moins connues, ce qui à mon avis signifie un enrichissement précieux de la littérature pour le violon.

C'est à Mr. le Prof. Dr. Altmann, chef du département de musique de la bibliothèque royale de Berlin, que je dois remercier sincèrement vue que grâce à son amabilité j'ai eu à ma disposition des œuvres valables et rares.

Le chemin à parcourir par l'élève violoniste pour arriver à la perfection est long et pénible. Si sur ce chemin l'on trouve mon École d'Études un compagnon agréable et utile, les désirs qui m'animaient en rédigeant cette collection seraient tout à fait accomplis.

Hambourg-Wentorf.

Arthur Seybold.

Février 1915.

Signes et abréviations.

▮	Tirez!
∨	Poussez!
⌒	Demi-ton, les doigts étroitement rassemblés.
G.B.	Toute la longueur de l'archet.
H.B.	La moitié de l'archet.
O.B.	Haut de l'archet.
U.B.	Bas de l'archet.
M.	Milieu de l'archet.
Sp.	A la pointe.
Fr.	Au talon.
1 —	
2 —	
3 —	
4 —	
I.	ou sul E = sur la corde MI
II.	ou sul A = " " " LA
III.	ou sul D = " " " RE
IV.	ou sul G = " " " SOL
restez=	rester à la même position.

Preface.

Delivering my new „Study School“ to the publicity I hope to give a good assistance by this strictly progressively arranged selection of the best studies, to the beginner as well as to the advanced player.

Considering that the first studies are the base for all later work, I have reserved a large space for these, in order to form a solid base first, and then accompany the pupil to the giddy heights of the virtuosity.

Selecting the studies, great care has been taken for introducing besides the numerous celebrated (and most celebrated) studies of old and new masters a number of others less known, but representing non the less a valuable enrichment of the violin literature.

It is my duty to render my best thanks to Mr. Prof. Dr. Altmann, chief-librarian of the department of music at the royal library of Berlin. By his kind allowance very valuable and rare works were at my disposition.

It is a long and painful path that the violinist has to go from the beginning up to the perfection, and if this „Study School“ is to him a pleasant companion and a good help, the wishes I had, when I arranged the collection, would be perfectly accomplished.

Hamburg-Wentorf.
February 1915.

Arthur Seybold.

Signs and abbreviations.

▮	Down bow.
∨	Up bow.
⌒	Half tone. Fingers close together.
G.B.	Whole bow.
H.B.	Half bow.
O.B.	Upper bow.
U.B.	Lower bow.
M.	Middle of the bow.
Sp.	At the point.
Fr.	At the nut.
1 —	
2 —	
3 —	
4 —	
I.	or sul E = on the E string.
II.	" " A= " " A "
III.	" " D= " " D "
IV.	" " G= " " G "
restez=	remain in the same position.

Biographische Daten.

Bach, Johann Sebastian, einer der größten Meister aller Zeiten, geb. 21. März 1685 zu Eisenach, gest. 28. Juli 1750 in Leipzig.

Benda, Franz, geb. den 25. November 1709 zu Altbenatek in Böhmen, gest. am 7. März 1786 in Potsdam, war erst Chorknabe in Prag und Dresden, dann herumziehender Musikant, später hervorragender Geiger und seit 1771 königl. preussischer Konzertmeister.

Bériot, Charles Auguste de, ausgezeichnete Violinvirtuose Lehrer und Komponist, Schüler von Tiby (Löwen) und Baillot (Paris), geb. 20. Februar 1802 zu Löwen, gest. 8. April 1870 zu Brüssel.

David, Ferdinand. Schüler von Spohr in Kassel, hervorragender Violinvirtuos und Lehrer, bedeutender Komponist für Violinliteratur, (Konzerte, Etuden, Solostücke, Violinschule; dann Bearbeitungen: Konzertstudien, Hohe Schule etc.), geb. den 19. Januar 1810 zu Hamburg, gest. 18. Juli 1873 auf der Reise zu Klosters in der Schweiz.

Dont, Jacob, vorzüglicher Violinpädagoge und Komponist, Schüler Joseph Böhm, geboren 2. März 1815 zu Wien, gestorben 17. November 1888 daselbst.

Fiorillo, Federigo, geboren 1753 zu Braunschweig, vorzüglicher Geiger und Komponist, Todesdaten unbekannt.

Hoffmann, Franz Alexander, hervorragender Geiger und vorzüglicher Lehrer, Schüler des Prager Konservatoriums, Orchesterdirektor und Solist am Theater in Gratz etc., geb. 26. Februar 1808 zu Neustadt in Böhmen, gest. 1870 in Graz.

Kreutzer, Rudolf, geb. am 16. November 1766 zu Versailles als Sohn eines deutschen Geigers, war Schüler seines Vaters und von Anton Stamitz, bedeutender Violinvirtuos und Komponist, starb am 6. Januar 1831 in Genf.

Maurer, Louis Wilhelm, ausgezeichnete Violinvirtuose und Komponist (Konzert für 4 Soloviolen und Orchester) geb. 8. August 1789 zu Potsdam, gest. 25. Oktober 1878 in St. Petersburg; trat schon mit 13 Jahren als Solist auf.

Mayseder, Joseph, bedeutender Violinvirtuose und Komponist, geb. 26. Oktober 1789 zu Wien, gest. 21. November 1863 daselbst.

Mazas, Jacques Féréol. Violinvirtuos und bedeutender Komponist für Violinliteratur, Schüler von Baillot am Pariser Konservatorium, geb. 23. September 1782 zu Béziers, gest. 1849.

Wichtl, Georg, tüchtiger Geiger, Komponist und Kapellmeister, geb. den 2. Februar 1805 zu Trostberg in Bayern, gest. 3. Juni 1877 in Breslau; W. studierte in München.

Wohlfahrt, Franz, geb. den 7. März 1833 zu Frauenpriesnitz, gest. den 14. Febr. 1884 in Gohlis bei Leipzig.

Notices biographiques.

Bach, Johann Sebastian. *Un des maîtres plus célèbres de tous les temps. Né le 21. mars 1685 à Eisenach, mort le 28 juillet 1750 à Leipzig.*

Benda, Franz. *Né le 25 novembre 1709 à Altbenatek en Bohême. Mort le 7 mars 1786 à Potsdam. Il commençait enfant de chœur à Prague et Dresde, continuait musicien voyageant et devenu violoniste éminent, avec le titre de maître de concert royal de Prusse depuis 1771.*

Bériot, Charles Auguste de. *Virtuose de violon distingué, professeur et compositeur. Elève de Tiby (Louvain) et de Baillot (Paris). Né le 20 février 1802 à Louvain, mort le 8 avril 1870 à Bruxelles.*

David, Ferdinand. *Elève de Spohr à Cassel. Virtuose de violon et professeur distingué. Compositeur important pour la littérature de violon. (Concerts, études, morceaux pour violon seul, méthode de violon, arrangements, études de concerts, haute-école etc.) Né le 19 janvier 1810 à Hambourg, mort le 18 juillet 1873 en voyage à Klosters en Suisse.*

Dont, Jacob. *Pédagogue de violon et compositeur excellent. Elève de Joseph Böhm. Né le 2 mars 1815 à Vienne, mort le 17 novembre 1888 à Vienne aussi.*

Fiorillo, Federigo. *Né le 1753 à Brunswick. Violoniste et compositeur excellent. Date de mort n'est pas connue.*

Hoffmann, Franz Alexander. *Violoniste éminent et professeur distingué. Elève du conservatoire de Prague. Chef d'orchestre et soliste au théâtre de Graz etc. Né le 26 février 1808 à Neustadt en Bohême. Mort 1870 à Graz.*

Kreutzer, Rudolf. *Né le 16 novembre 1766 à Versailles, comme fils d'un violoniste allemand. Elève de son père et d'Anton Stamitz. Virtuose de violon et compositeur distingué. Mort le 6 janvier 1831 à Genève.*

Maurer, Louis Wilhelm. *Virtuose de violon et compositeur excellent. (Concert pour 4 violons et orchestre. Né le 8 août 1789 à Potsdam, mort le 25 octobre 1878 à St. Petersburg. Soliste déjà à l'âge de 13 ans.*

Mayseder, Joseph. *Virtuose de violon et compositeur distingué. Né le 26 octobre 1789 à Vienne, mort le 21 novembre 1863 à la même ville.*

Mazas, Jacques Féréol. *Virtuose de violon et compositeur excellent pour la littérature de violon. Elève de Baillot au conservatoire de Paris. Né le 23 septembre 1782 à Béziers, mort en 1849.*

Wichtl, Georg. *Violoniste excellent, compositeur et chef d'orchestre. Né le 2 février 1805 à Trostberg en Bavière, mort le 3 juin 1877 à Breslau. A étudié à Munich.*

Wohlfahrt, Franz. *Né le 7 mars 1833 à Frauenpriesnitz, mort le 14 février 1884 à Gohlis près Leipzig.*

Biographical Notes.

Bach, Johann Sebastian, one of the greatest masters of all times. Born March 21, 1685 at Eisenach. Died July 28, 1750 at Leipzig.

Benda, Franz. Born Nov. 25, 1709 at Altbenatek, Bohemia. Died March 7, 1786 at Potsdam. He began chorister at Prague and Dresden, was then travelling musician, and later prominent violinist. Since 1771 Royal Prussian concert-master.

Bériot, Charles Auguste de. Excellent violin virtuoso, teacher and composer. Pupil of Tiby, (Löwen) and Baillot (Paris). Born Febr. 20, 1802 at Löwen (Louvain). Died April 8, 1870 at Brussels.

David, Ferdinand. Pupil of Spohr at Kassel. Prominent violin virtuoso, important composer for violin literature (concerts, studies, solo-pieces, violin school, arrangements, concert-studies, high school etc.) Born Jan. 19, 1810 at Hamburg, Died Juli 18, 1873 on a trip to Klosters, Switzerland.

Dont, Jacob. Excellent violin pedagogue and composer. Pupil of Joseph Böhm. Born March 2, 1815 at Vienna. Died Nov. 17, 1888 at the same place.

Fiorillo, Federigo. Born 1753 at Brunswick. Excellent violinist and composer. Date of death unknown.

Hoffmann, Franz Alexander. Prominent violinist and excellent teacher. Pupil of the Prague Conservatory, orchestra director of the theatre at Graz etc. Born Febr. 26, 1808 at Neustadt (Bohemia). Died 1870 at Graz.

Kreutzer, Rudolf. Born Nov. 16, 1766 at Versailles, as son of a German violinist. Pupil of his father and of Anton Stamitz. Eminent violin virtuoso and composer. Died Jan. 6, 1831 at Geneva.

Maurer, Louis Wilhelm. Excellent violin virtuoso and composer (concert for 4 solo violins and orchestra). Born Aug. 8, 1789 at Potsdam. Died Oct. 25, 1878 at St. Petersburg. Acting as soloist already 13 years old.

Mayseder, Joseph. Prominent violin virtuoso and composer. Born October 26, 1789 at Vienna. Died November 1863 at the same place.

Mazas, Jacques Féréol. Violin virtuoso and prominent composer for violin literature. Pupil of Baillot at the Paris conservatory. Born Sept. 23, 1782 at Béziers. Died 1849.

Wichtl, Georg. Excellent violinist, composer and director. Born Febr. 2, 1805 at Trostberg, Bavaria. Died June 3, 1877 at Breslau. Studied at Munich.

Wohlfahrt, Franz. Born March 7, 1833 at Frauenpriesnitz. Died Febr. 14, 1884 at Gohlis near Leipzig.

1.

Rudolf Kreutzer.

Zuerst breite Striche in der Mitte,
dann kurze, feste Striche an der Spitze,
hierauf in der Mitte mit Springbogen.

*D'abord coups larges au milieu, puis
coups courts et fermes à la pointe, puis
à archet sautant au milieu de l'archet.*

First broad Strokes with middle of bow,
then short firm strokes at the point and
finally springing with middle of bow.

Allegro moderato.

Stricharten.

| *Coups d'archet différents.*

| Various bowings.

2.

Allegro moderato.

Rudolf Kreutzer.

Musical score for exercise 2, featuring eight staves of music. The notation includes various fingerings (0, 4, 1, 2) and articulations (accents, slurs) across the staves. The music is written in a single melodic line on a treble clef staff.

3.

Allegro moderato.

Rudolf Kreutzer.

Musical score for exercise 3, featuring four staves of music. The notation includes various fingerings (0, 4, 1, 2) and articulations (accents, slurs) across the staves. The music is written in a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The first staff begins with a star symbol and the word "leggiero".

*) Ausführung:
Exécution:
Execution:

Musical notation for the execution instruction, showing a single staff with a treble clef and a series of notes. The notation includes various fingerings (0, 4, 1, 2) and articulations (accents, slurs) across the staff.

an der Spitze
à la pointe
at the point



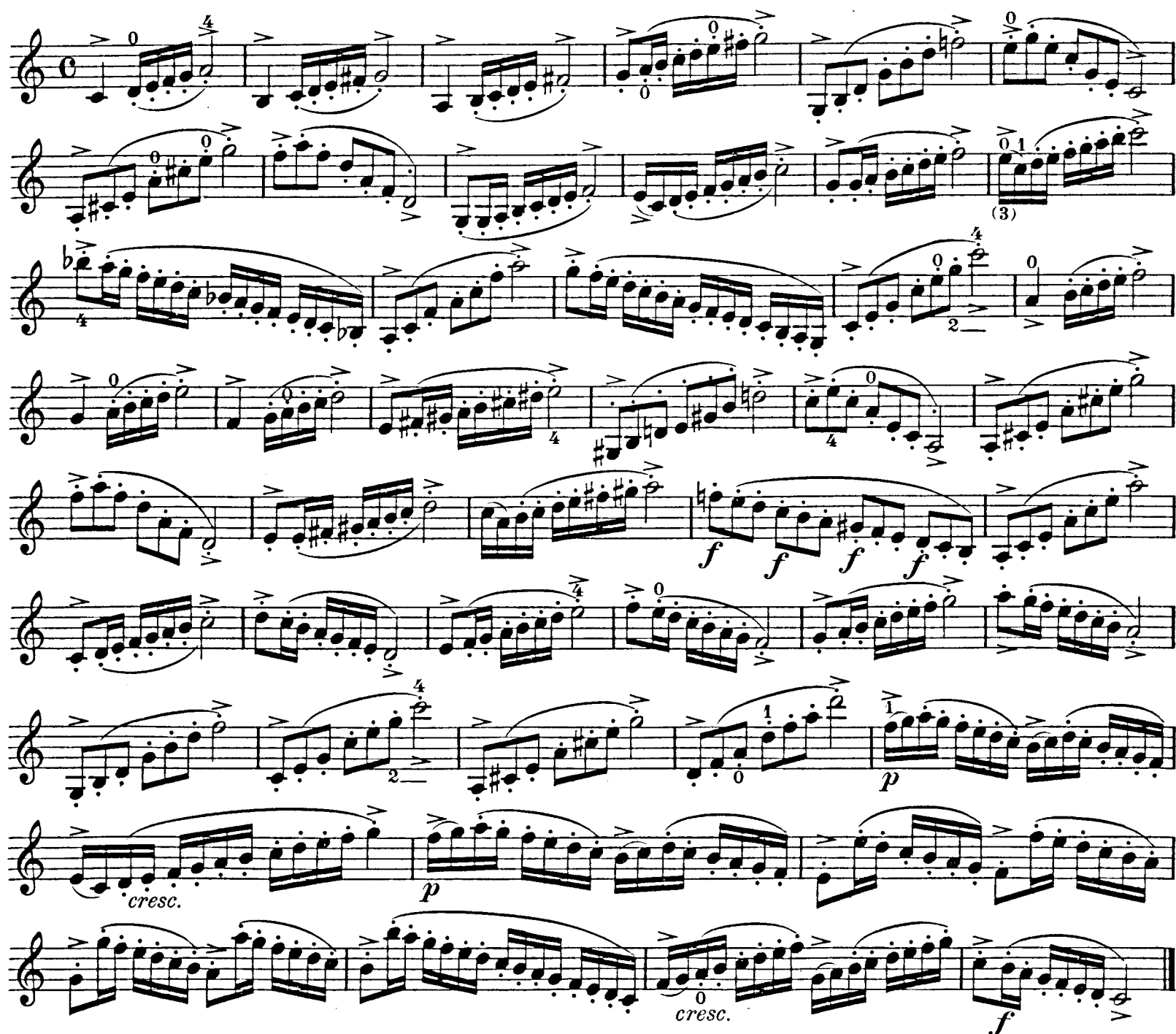
4.

Rudolf Kreutzer.

Staccato kurz und spitz mit dem Handgelenk stoßen; erst langsam dann schneller zu üben.

Le staccato court et aigu, poussé avec le poignet. Exercer d'abord lentement, puis plus vite.

Staccato short and sharp with the wrist; first slowly, then quicker.



5.

Franz Wohlfahrt.

Allegro.

6.

Franz Alexander Hoffmann.

Den Bogen gut mit dem Handgelenk
führen.*Guider l'archet avec le poignet.*

Bow with flexible wrist.

Moderato.

The musical score is written for a violin in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of 11 staves of music. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The first staff begins with the instruction 'tranquillo'. The music features a variety of bowing techniques, including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 0 (for natural). The exercise includes several measures with triplets and sixteenth-note patterns. The final measure of the piece ends with a double bar line.

Zuerst sehr langsam und ruhig,
Finger fest aufsetzen und liegen
lassen.

Nur Lage wechseln, wenn neuer Finger-
satz dies fordert.

*D'abord lentement et avec tranquillité.
Poser les doigts fermement sur les cordes
en les laissant reposer sur celles-ci.*

Changer la position seulement si le doig-
té le demande.

Slow and calm bowing first. Put the
fingers down firmly, leaving them
on the strings whenever possible.

Position to be changed only, if required by
the fingering given.

Andante con moto.

G.B.

* Mit Genehmigung des Original-Verlegers
Herrn F. E. C. Leuckart, Leipzig.
Aus: Jacob Dont, Op. 37. 24 Vorübungen.

4 3 4 H.B. 0 3

4 3 4 0

G.B.

p

f 0 2

3 4 4

1 2

3 1

dimin.

0 2 *morendo* *p*

8.

Jacques Féréol Mazas.

Die erste Note mit Kraft abgestoßen. | *La première note détachée avec force.* | The first note detached, with strength.
 An der Spitze des Bogens. | *A la pointe de l'archet.* | At the point.

Allegro moderato.

The musical score is written for a single violin in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of ten staves of music. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato'. The score begins with a forte (*fz*) dynamic and a 'segue' marking. The music is characterized by a series of eighth-note patterns, often beamed in groups of four, with various dynamics and articulations. The score includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4), bowings (up and down bows), and a final forte (*fz*) dynamic at the end of the piece.

This page of musical notation is for a guitar piece, likely a study or a short composition, written in B-flat major (one flat). It consists of ten staves of music. The notation is primarily for the right hand, with some left-hand indications (fret numbers) shown below the notes. The piece features a variety of musical elements:

- Key Signature:** B-flat major (one flat).
- Time Signature:** Not explicitly shown, but the notation suggests a common time (C) or 4/4 time.
- Notes and Rhythms:** The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. Slurs are used to indicate phrasing over multiple notes.
- Fret Numbers:** Numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 are placed below the notes to indicate the fret position on the guitar neck.
- Dynamic Markings:**
 - f* (forte) appears in measures 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.
 - ff* (fortissimo) appears in measures 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.
- Structure:** The piece is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. It concludes with a double bar line and a final *f* marking.

9.

J. Mayseder.

Vivace.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 2/4 time. It begins with a *Vivace* tempo marking. The first staff contains a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a series of eighth notes, and then a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff features a trill (tr) and a *simile* marking. The third staff has a trill (tr) and a *p* (piano) dynamic. The fourth staff shows a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The fifth staff includes a *f* (forte) dynamic and a *sf* (sforzando) marking. The sixth staff has a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The seventh staff features a trill (tr) and a *poco rall.* (poco rallentando) marking. The eighth staff has a *a tempo* marking. The ninth staff includes a trill (tr) and a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The tenth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence.

This page of musical notation is for a guitar piece, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various techniques such as trills (tr), tremolos (tr), and dynamic markings (f, cresc., ff, mf, p, dim., più cresc.). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The staves are numbered 1 through 10, and the music is organized into measures with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4 and 0 (natural).

Staff 1: Trills and tremolos, dynamic markings *f* and *cresc.*

Staff 2: Trills and tremolos, dynamic markings *f* and *cresc.*

Staff 3: Trills and tremolos, dynamic markings *f* and *cresc.*

Staff 4: Trills and tremolos, dynamic markings *f* and *cresc.*

Staff 5: Trills and tremolos, dynamic markings *f* and *cresc.*

Staff 6: Trills and tremolos, dynamic markings *f* and *cresc.*

Staff 7: Trills and tremolos, dynamic markings *f* and *cresc.*

Staff 8: Trills and tremolos, dynamic markings *f* and *cresc.*

Staff 9: Trills and tremolos, dynamic markings *f* and *cresc.*

Staff 10: Trills and tremolos, dynamic markings *f* and *cresc.*

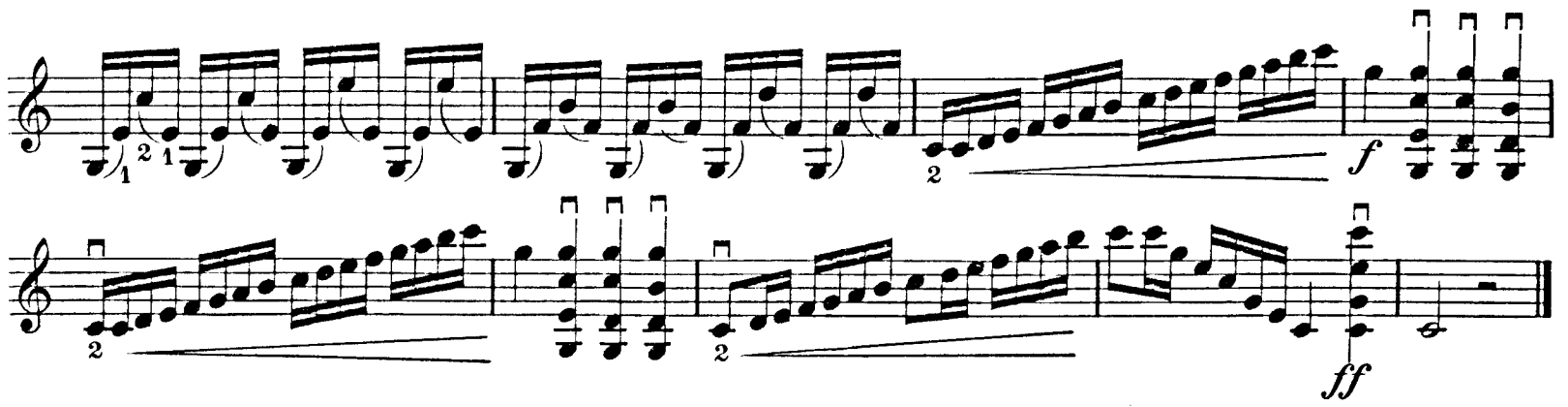
Die Arpeggien hübsch mit losem
Handgelenk.

*Les arpèges gracieusement avec le
poignet souple.*

Arpeggios to be played gracefully
with loose wrist.

Moderato.

The musical score is written for guitar in standard notation. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Moderato.' and the first staff is marked 'O.B.' and 'mf'. The music is composed of a series of arpeggiated chords, often beamed together in groups of four or sixteenth notes. Fingering numbers (0-4) are indicated below many of the notes. A 'V' (trill) is marked on the 7th staff. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the 12th staff.



11.

J. F. Mazas.

Gehämmertes Abstoßen.

Martelé.

Hammered Detached Playing.

Mit der Spitze des Bogens und ohne aufzuheben über die Saiten gehen.

Traverser les cordes sans lever l'archet.

With the point and passing over the strings without raising the bow.

Allegro non troppo.



12.

R. Kreutzer.

Ausführung wie N^o 9.| *Exécution comme le N^o 9.*| To be played same way as N^o 9.

Allegro assai.

f

poco allargando

An der Spitze $\frac{1}{5}$ Bogenlänge mit
losem Handgelenk.

*A la pointe avec un cinquième de la
longueur de l'archet et avec le poig-
net flexible.*

At the point, with one fifth length
of the bow and with loose wrist.

Allegro.

The musical score is written for a single violin. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a common time signature (C). The first measure starts with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' The score consists of 13 measures, each spanning one staff. The notation includes various bowing techniques indicated by numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and slurs. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The final measure ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Moderato.
mf tranquillo

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Moderato.' and the initial dynamic is 'mf tranquillo'. The piece features a variety of musical techniques, including triplets, sixteenth-note runs, and slurs. Dynamics range from 'mf' (mezzo-forte) to 'p' (piano), with markings for 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'dimin.' (diminuendo), and 'f' (forte). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

J. F. Mazas.

March.

Allegro maestoso.

This page of musical notation is for a guitar piece, likely a solo, in the key of D major (two sharps). It consists of twelve staves of music. The notation is characterized by frequent use of slurs, ties, and various fingerings (1-4) to indicate complex passages. Dynamics such as *f* (forte), *fz* (forzando), *dolce* (softly), *dimin.* (diminuendo), and *con espress.* (con espressione) are used to guide the performer's expression. The piece begins with a series of rapid sixteenth-note runs, followed by more melodic and rhythmic variations. The final staff concludes with a strong *f* (forte) dynamic.

Leichtigkeit des Handgelenks.

Souplesse du poignet.

Flexibility of the wrist.

Mit wenig Bogen an der Spitze.

A la pointe avec peu d'archet.

At the point with little bow.

Allegretto.

17.

J. F. Mazas.

Dieselbe Etude in Triolen.

La même étude en triolets.

The same exercise in triplets.

Leicht, mit losem Handgelenk.

Légèrement avec le poignet souple.

Light and easy with loose wrist.

Musical score for a piece in D major (two sharps). The notation is written on 14 staves. The music features continuous sixteenth-note patterns, often with rests and fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4. Dynamic markings include *fz* (forzando), *p* (piano), *poco cresc.* (poco crescendo), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The piece concludes with a final cadence marked by a double bar line and a fermata.

Mit Leichtigkeit, halbe Bogenlänge
und die Viertelnote gekürzt.

*Avec souplesse; moitié de la lon-
gueur de l'archet. La noire rac-
courcie.*

With ease; half length of the bow.
Quarter notes shortened.

Allegretto.

mf *leggiero*

The musical score is written for a violin in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff is marked 'Allegretto' and 'mf leggiero'. The music features a variety of bowing techniques, including slurs, triplets, and sixteenth-note patterns. The final staff is marked 'M. saltato'.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various guitar-specific elements:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over a group of notes. Fingering numbers 3 and 4 are present.
- Staff 2:** Features a 'V' symbol above a note. Fingering numbers 1, 3, 2, 1, 1, 4, 4, 4 are indicated.
- Staff 3:** Continues the melodic line with fingering numbers 1, 3, 2, 1, 1, 0.
- Staff 4:** Shows a sequence of eighth notes with a slur. Fingering numbers 2, 2, 2 are present.
- Staff 5:** Includes a slur over a group of notes. Fingering numbers 4, 4, 0, 4 are indicated.
- Staff 6:** Features a slur over a group of notes. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 0, 4 are present.
- Staff 7:** Includes a 'V' symbol above a note. Fingering numbers 2, 1, 4, 2 are indicated.
- Staff 8:** Shows a sequence of eighth notes with a slur. Fingering numbers 2, 4, 4, 4, 0 are present.
- Staff 9:** Ends with a 'V' symbol above a note. Fingering numbers 4, 0 are indicated.

Das Staccato kurz und spitz.

| *Le staccato court et aigu.*

| The staccato short and sharp.

Maestoso.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Maestoso'. The piece is characterized by rapid, staccato passages, often grouped in triplets or fourths. Dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *ff* (fortissimo). There are several trills and tenuto marks. The piece concludes with a crescendo and a final fortissimo chord.

Fr. Wohlfahrt

Bei den Octaven mit den ersten und vierten Finger gleichzeitig gleiten.

Jouant les octaves il faut glisser avec le premier et le quatrième doigt en même temps.

Playing octaves the 1st and 4th
finger must slide simultaneously.

Allegro.

O. B.

A page of musical notation for guitar, featuring 12 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The piece is in 3/4 time and begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The notation is written for a single melodic line, likely the guitar, with some staves showing double stops or chords. The piece concludes with a final chord marked with a forte (f) dynamic.

21.

Ferdinand David.

Allegro moderato.

The musical score is written for a single instrument, likely a violin, and consists of ten staves. The tempo is marked "Allegro moderato." The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Staff 1: *pp* *leggiero*, *cresc.*
- Staff 2: *f*
- Staff 3: *pp*, *cresc.*
- Staff 4: *ff*
- Staff 5: *p*, *cresc.*, *f*
- Staff 6: *p*, *cresc.*, *f*
- Staff 7: *cresc.*, *restez*, *f*
- Staff 8: *pp*, *f*
- Staff 9: *pp*, *cresc.*
- Staff 10: *fp*, *restez*, *f*, *p*
- Staff 11: *f*, *cresc.*, *ff*

The score is heavily annotated with fingerings (numbers 1-4 and 0) and slurs, indicating specific performance techniques. The overall structure is a continuous melodic line with varying dynamics and articulations.

Musical score for guitar, featuring 12 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures (one sharp), time signatures (4/4), and dynamic markings (*pp*, *f*, *cresc.*, *sf*, *ff*). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and is heavily accented with fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4). The score is written in a single system, with each staff representing a different voice or part of the guitar.

Mit der oberen Hälfte des Bogens,
erste Note kurz abreißen.

Moitié supérieure de l'archet.
La première note détachée très courte.

With upper half of bow.
First note very sharp and short.

Allegretto moderato.

The musical score is written for a single violin in 6/8 time. It begins with a *mf* dynamic and a *segue* marking. The first staff contains a series of eighth notes with slurs. The second staff has a *mf* dynamic and a *dim.* marking. The third staff has a *f* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The fourth staff has a *mf* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The fifth staff has a *f* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The sixth staff has a *mf* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The seventh staff has a *mf* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The eighth staff has a *mf* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The ninth staff has a *mf* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The tenth staff has a *mf* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The eleventh staff has a *mf* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. The twelfth staff has a *mf* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking.

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

23.

Vivo.

J. Dont*

f *p* *cresc.* *f* *dimin. e ritard.* *p*

* Mit Genehmigung des Original-Verlegers
Herrn F. E. C. Leuckart, Leipzig.
Aus: Jacob Dont, Op. 87. 24 Vorübungen.

In der Mitte zuerst festes Staccato,
dann schneller mit Springbogen.

*D'abord staccato ferme au milieu de
l'archet, puis plus vite à archet sautant.*

Firm staccato first, then quicker
with springing middle of bow.

Allegro.

The musical score is written for a single violin. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat major), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' The dynamics range from mezzo-forte (mf) to piano (p) and forte (f). The score includes various bowing techniques such as staccato, spring bow (archet sautant), and trills. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the 11th staff.

1

dim. *p*

cresc.

f

decresc.

ten.

cresc.

f

25.

J. S. Bach.

Giga.

This musical score is for a Giga by J.S. Bach, BWV 1079. It is written for a single melodic line in B-flat major (one flat) and 12/8 time. The piece is marked 'Giga.' and begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation consists of ten staves. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 12/8 time signature. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several trills and grace notes throughout. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below notes. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) at the beginning and *p* (piano) in the sixth staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

f

restez.

p

f

Ganze Bogenlänge, den Bogen leicht
und glatt über die Saiten führen.

*Toute la longueur de l'archet. Pas-
ser l'archet sur les cordes avec sou-
plesse et légèreté.*

Whole length of bow, passing over
the strings lightly and smoothly.

Allegretto.

flegato

trm

trm

trm

p cresc. - - - f

*) Ausführung des kleinen Trillers.
Execution du petit trille.
Execution of the little shake,



This page of musical notation is for a piano solo, likely from a 19th-century Romantic repertoire. It consists of 12 staves of music. The first 11 staves are for the piano, featuring intricate, continuous arpeggiated patterns in the right hand and more rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is marked with various dynamics, including *ff* (fortissimo) and *fz* (forzando). The 12th staff introduces a vocal line with the lyrics "cre - scen - do". The piano accompaniment continues with similar arpeggiated textures, some marked with *trm* (trills). The notation includes many accidentals, slurs, and fingerings, indicating a technically demanding piece.

Octaven mit dem ersten und vierten Finger gleichzeitig rutschen wie bei N^o 20.

Jouant les octaves il faut glisser avec le premier et le quatrième doigt en même temps, comme au numéro 20.

Playing octaves the 1st and 4th finger must slide simultaneously, same way as in N^o 20.

Allegro.

Sp. 4
leggiere

allargando *cresc.* *fz*

A. J. B. 4742

Franz Benda.

Die erste Note im Abstrich fest
und kurz.*La première note ferme et courte
en tirant l'archet.*The first note sharp and short with
down stroke.

Allegro.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G minor (three flats) and 3/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and an accent on the first note. The tempo is marked *Allegro*. The score includes several dynamic changes: *f* (forte) at measures 2, 4, 10, 12, 18, 20, 26, 32, 34, 36, 40, and 46; *p* (piano) at measures 6, 8, 14, 16, 22, 24, 28, 30, 38, 42, and 44; and *cresc.* (crescendo) at measures 1, 11, and 21. The piece is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often grouped in fours or eights. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below notes. Slurs are used to group phrases. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots at measure 47.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece in G-flat major (three flats). It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The piece is in 4/4 time and includes fingerings and articulation marks.

Musical score for a single melodic line in B-flat major, consisting of 12 staves. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. It features various musical notations including slurs, ties, triplets, and dynamic changes such as forte (*f*), piano (*p*), and fortissimo (*ff*). The score concludes with a ritardando (*rit.*) marking and a final fortissimo (*fz*) chord.

29.

J. S. Bach.

Fest und energisch.

Fermement et énergiquement.

Firmly and energetically.

Presto.

The musical score for Minuet No. 29, BWV 999, by J.S. Bach, is presented in a single system. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Presto.' The score begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The melody is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and slurs. Fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) are indicated throughout the piece. The dynamics vary, including piano (p) and fortissimo (ff). The piece concludes with a repeat sign and a final cadence.

Musical score for guitar, page 43. The score consists of 12 staves of music in B-flat major. The notation includes various techniques such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like *p*, *mf*, *ff*, and *cresc.*. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

Key features of the notation include:

- Staff 1: Triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over a quarter note and an eighth note.
- Staff 2: Triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over a quarter note and an eighth note, and a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 3: Triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over a quarter note and an eighth note, and a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 4: Triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over a quarter note and an eighth note, and a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 5: Triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over a quarter note and an eighth note, and a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 6: Triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over a quarter note and an eighth note, and a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 7: Triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over a quarter note and an eighth note, and a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 8: Triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over a quarter note and an eighth note, and a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 9: Triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over a quarter note and an eighth note, and a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 10: Triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over a quarter note and an eighth note, and a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 11: Triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over a quarter note and an eighth note, and a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 12: Triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over a quarter note and an eighth note, and a triplet of eighth notes.

30.

Fr. Benda.

Allegro.

Allegro.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is indicated as "Allegro." above the first staff. The dynamics include fortissimo (*ff*), forte (*f*), mezzo-forte (*mf*), piano (*p*), and pianissimo (*pp*). The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks such as accents and slurs. There are also some unusual markings like "Fr." and "cresc.". The piece concludes with a double bar line.

31.

Allegro non troppo.

J. Dont.*

f *restez.*
dimin.
p *f* *p*
f *dimin.*
p *f* *p*
f *p* *f*
dimin. *p* *f*
p *f* *p*

* Mit Genehmigung des Original-Verlegers
 Herrn F. E. C. Leuckart, Leipzig.
 Aus: Jacob Dont, Op. 37. 24 Vorübungen.