



Nº 5477.

Gründesatzparmassum

Violin Studies.

E. MEIM.

Book VII.

MT 265
H 392

Gradus ad Parnassum.

Heft VIII.

Book VII.

Cahier VIII.

VIII. bis XII. Lage.

Etüden nach ihren musikalisch-technischen Zwecken geordnet, unabhängig von den Lagen. A. Triller und Pralltriller-Etüden.

8th to 12th Positions.

Studies arranged according to their musico-technical object, independent of Position. A. Studies on the Shake and Passing Shake.

8^{ème} à 12^{ème} position.

Études ordonnées d'après leur but musical-technique indépendamment des positions. A. Études de Trilles et de Mordantes ou Martellements.

VIII. bis XII. Lage.

Die höchsten Lagen kommen in der Regel nur vorübergehend und meistens nur auf den beiden höchsten Saiten A und E vor, da die tieferen Saiten in dieser hohen Lage klanglos sind, die natürlichen Flageolett-Töne ausgenommen. Die G Saite wird ausnahmsweise zur Ergänzung besonderer Effekte in der Cantilene namentlich, bis zu den höchsten Lagen gespielt.

Folgende technische Studie N^o 121 führt von der ersten bis zur achten Lage. Sie soll die Hand an alle Stellungen in diesen Lagen gewöhnen. Die Läufe sind egal und rein zu spielen und ist auf möglichst gleichmässige Tonschönheit zu achten. Die Uebung dient als tägliche Studie. Sie soll durchweg *p*, *mf*, und *f*; Moderato, Allegro, und Presto geübt werden mit den beiden in den ersten Takten angegebenen Bogenstrichen. Man benütze die Etüde ferner um alle Dur Tonleitern theoretisch und praktisch zu wiederholen.

8th to 12th Positions.

The highest Positions occur, as a rule, only passingly, and for the most part only on the two highest strings, A and E, as the lower strings do not sound well in these high positions except in natural harmonics. As an exception, the G string is played up to the highest Positions for the production of special effects, particularly in Cantilena.

The following technical Study, N^o 121, goes from the 1st to the 8th Position. It is to habituate the hand to every attitude in these Positions. The runs are to be played with equality and purity of tone, and care is to be taken to have an extremely uniform good tone.

The Exercise serves as a daily study. It should be practised throughout *p*, *mf*, and *f*; Moderato, Allegro and Presto, with both the bowings given in the first bars. The Study is further to be made use of for recapitulating, theoretically and practically, all the major keys.

8^{ème} à 12^{ème} position.

Les plus hautes positions ne viennent généralement qu'en passant et surtout seulement sur les deux plus hautes cordes, le LA et le MI parce que les cordes plus basses ne rendent aucun son brillant dans ces positions hautes, excepté les tons harmoniques naturels. On jouera exceptionnellement sur la corde du SOL jusqu'à la plus haute position pour produire des effets spéciaux, particulièrement dans la Cantilène.

L'Étude technique suivante, N^o 121, conduit de la 1^{ère} à la 8^{ème} position. Elle doit habituer la main à toutes les attitudes que réclament ces positions. Les roulades doivent être jouées égales et pures, et il faut faire attention à la plus grande régularité possible dans la beauté du son. Cette Étude doit servir d'exercice quotidien. Elle doit être travaillée d'un bout à l'autre en *p*, *mf*, et *f*, moderato, allegro et presto, avec les deux coups d'archet indiqués dans la première mesure. Qu'on profite de cette Étude pour reprendre théoriquement et pratiquement toutes les gammes majeures.

Allegro. E. Heim.

121. *G.B.* *mf* 1

1 1 1 1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

1

IV.

1

1

This image displays ten staves of musical notation, each containing a single melodic line. The notation is written in treble clef and features a variety of key signatures, including major, minor, and augmented/diminished scales. The music is characterized by complex rhythmic patterns, often involving sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and is frequently marked with a '1' below the staff, indicating a first ending or a specific fingering. The staves are arranged vertically, and the notation is consistent across all staves, suggesting a single melodic line being transcribed in different key signatures or as variations of a single theme. The final staff concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

R. Kreutzer.

Allegro moderato.

122. The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins with a common time signature (C) and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato'. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff starts with a forte dynamic marking 'ff' and a fingering of 1. The second staff has a first ending bracket marked '8' and a second ending marked 'II.'. The third staff has a first ending bracket marked '8' and a second ending marked '4'. The fourth staff has a first ending bracket marked '8' and a second ending marked '4'. The fifth staff has a first ending bracket marked '8' and a second ending marked '4'. The sixth staff has a first ending bracket marked '8' and a second ending marked '4'. The seventh staff has a first ending bracket marked '8' and a second ending marked '4'. The eighth staff has a first ending bracket marked '8' and a second ending marked '4'. The ninth staff has a first ending bracket marked '8' and a second ending marked '4'. The tenth staff has a first ending bracket marked '8' and a second ending marked '4'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and slurs. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are placed above the notes. The key signature changes to one flat (B-flat) in the seventh staff.

Allegro assai.

F. Fiorillo.

123. *Sp.* *p*

mf *p* *mf* *pp a tre corde*

poco a poco cresc.

più cresc. *mf* *f*

ff

Allegretto

p

cresc.

mf

dim.

p

mf

pp

poco a poco cresc.

più cresc.

f

ff

IV. *a tre corde*

II.

Presto.

Ant. Rolla.

124.

M. *p*

cresc. *mf* *p* *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.* *f* *dim.* *cresc.* *f* *diminuendo* *mf*

11177

Musical score for a piano piece, featuring ten staves of music. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation includes various dynamics, articulations, and performance instructions.

Dynamics and performance markings include: *ff*, *f*, *dim.*, *a tempo*, *rall.*, *p*, *mf*, *diminuendo*, *cresc. molto*, *dim.*, *mf*, *cresc.*, and *f*.

The score includes several measures with fingerings (1, 2, 3) and accents (>). The piece concludes with a final cadence marked with a double bar line.

125. *Adagio.*

mf *quasi cadenza*

p *dim.*

pp *cresc.* *mf*

p accel. e cresc. *f*

p

pp *pp* *p cresc.*

mf *f*

mf *f*

Tempo giusto

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked *Tempo giusto*. The score includes various dynamics such as *mf*, *cresc.*, *rit.*, *f*, *quasi cadenza*, *p*, *pp*, and *ritard.*. It also features numerous technical markings including slurs, accents, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Diese meistens nebensächlich behandelte, oft sogar übergangene Etüde von Kreutzer empfehlen wir dem eingehendsten Studium. Sie ist sehr schön und giebt uns Gelegenheit dem Schüler den freien Vortrag cadenzartiger Passagen zu zeigen. Auch die sorgfältigste Einteilung und Ausnützung des langen Bogens dürfte von besonderem Vorteil für die Tonbildung sein.

We recommend for very careful study this Etude by Kreutzer, treated for the most part as of secondary importance, indeed often passed over. It is a very fine one and gives us an opportunity of showing the pupil the free rendering of cadenza passages. The very careful division and employment of the long stroke are also of special advantage for tone formation.

Nous recommandons de travailler avec la plus grande exactitude cette Etude de Kreutzer, la plupart du temps regardée comme accessoire et même souvent négligée. Elle est très belle et nous donne l'occasion de montrer à l'élève l'exécution libre des passages cadencés. La distribution et l'emploi les plus attentifs des longs coups d'archet sont également très avantageuses pour la formation du son.

ROMANZA.
Andante grazioso.

F. Mazas.

126. *p espressivo*

p dolce

cresc.

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

f *tr.* *dim.* *p dolce*

f *cresc.*

p *cresc.*

f *rit.* *p* *pp*

dolce IV.

3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1

II.
espressivo

p dolce

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

cresc. *f* *dim.*

p *pp*

dim. *pp*

sempre p *dimin.*

ritardando molto *ppp* *pizz.* *pppp*

127. Allegro. G. B. *f*

f *cresc.* *decresc.* *p*

I. II. III. IV.

Allegretto martellato.

A musical score for a piece titled "Allegretto martellato." The score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a time signature of 12/16. The tempo and articulation are indicated by the title. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *Sp. mf* and a finger number 2. The music is characterized by rapid, repeated eighth-note patterns, often grouped in fours or threes. Dynamics vary throughout, including *mf*, *f*, *fz*, *p*, and *cresc.*. There are several slurs and accents. The score includes repeat signs with first and second endings. The final staff ends with a double bar line.

This page of musical notation, numbered 17, contains ten staves of music in G major (one sharp). The piece is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and dynamic contrasts. The notation includes various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *pp* (pianissimo), as well as *cresc.* (crescendo). Articulation is marked with accents and a trill (*tr*). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and triplet figures. The final staff concludes with a double bar line.

Hohe Noten, welche selbständig ohne vorhergegangene, einsetzen, wie in Beispiel 128 und 129, machen oft den Schülern Schwierigkeiten. Leicht wird die Sache durch folgende Vorübung.



Dieser Oktavvorschlag jedesmal auf dem betreffenden Tone, ist so lange zu üben, bis der obere Ton sicher getroffen wird. Nachher ist der Vorschlag nur stumm, also nur mit der linken Hand auszuführen und erst mit dem Bogen zu beginnen, wenn der betreffende, also der obere Ton sitzt.

High notes which are placed by themselves, without others preceding as in Examples 128 and 129, are often difficult to the pupil. The matter becomes easy by means of the following preparatory exercise.



This octave appoggiatura is to be practised over and over again on the respective notes until the upper note is struck with certainty. Afterwards the appoggiatura is only played inaudibly, that is, with the left hand only, the bow not to begin till the note in question, i. e., the upper note, is placed.

Les notes élevées, insérées isolément sans notes précédentes comme dans les exemples 128 et 129, offrent souvent une grande difficulté pour l'élève. La chose devient facile par l'Étude préliminaire suivante.



Exercer ces sauts d'octaves commençant chaque fois en petites notes un octave plus bas, jusqu'à ce qu'on rencontre la note supérieure exacte. Ensuite l'exécution de la petite note n'est que muette, c'est à dire à exécuter seulement avec la main gauche, et il ne faut commencer avec l'archet que lorsqu'on a trouvé le son en question, c'est à dire, le son supérieur.

Adagio.

129. *f*

F. Fiorillo.

f *mf* *dim.*

III. *f* *dim.*

IV. *p*

V. *f* *dim.*

II. *f* *dim.*

dim.

Musical score for a single melodic line, likely for a violin or flute. The notation is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The score consists of eight staves of music.

The first staff begins with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The second staff has a *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking. The third staff has a *più f* (più forte) marking. The fourth staff has a *f* (forte) marking. The fifth staff has a *mf* marking and a *dim.* marking. The sixth staff has a *p* (piano) marking. The seventh staff has a *p* marking and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The eighth staff has a *f* marking, a *dim.* marking, and a *p* marking.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, ties, trills (*tr*), and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

11177

Musical score for a piano piece, featuring ten staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various dynamic markings, articulations, and technical instructions.

Dynamics and markings include: *f* (forte), *fz* (forzando), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *con forza*, *fp* (fortissimo piano), *II.* (second ending), and *IV.* (fourth ending).

Technical markings include: *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*.

The score concludes with the instruction *con forza* and a final *fz* marking.

A. Etüden für Triller und Pralltriller.

Man soll keine Gelegenheit versäumen, um dem Schüler klar zu machen, dass der Triller, diese brillante Verzierung nur dann brillant klingt, wenn derselbe rund, „trocken“ und rein gespielt wird. Betreffend Reinheit gilt folgende Regel. Der Trillersschlag wird je nach der betreffenden Tonart als Ganzton, grosse Secunde, oder als Halbton, kleine Secunde ausgeführt. Ist der Trillersschlag als Ganzton auszuführen, so spielt man den Nachschlag als Halbton und umgekehrt. Ausnahmen von dieser Regel sollten vom Componisten angegeben sein. Man studire den Triller in einem bestimmten Rhythmus, wie in folgenden Beispiele (131) durch Ausschreiben des Trillers angegeben ist. Dadurch wird der Gefahr des zu schnellen kramphhaften Trillerns, welches eher wie das Blöcken eines Schafes klingt, daher der Name „Bockstriller“ vorgebeugt.

A. Studies on Shakes and Passing Shakes.

No opportunity should be lost of making clear to the pupil that that brilliant embellishment, the Shake, only sounds brilliant when it is played full, „dry“ and clear. With regard to clearness, the following rule applies. The auxiliary note is played as whole tone (major 2nd) or semitone (minor 2nd) in accordance with the key. If the auxiliary note is played as a whole tone, then the turn following is played as a semitone, and *vice versa*. Exceptions to this rule ought to be indicated by composers.

The shake is to be studied in a definite rhythm, as is indicated by the notation of the shake in the following example (131). By this means is obviated the danger of a too quick, spasmodic shake which sounds like the bleating of a sheep; hence the the German name „Bockstriller“ goat shake.

A. Études des Trilles et de Mordantes ou Martellements.

On ne doit négliger aucune occasion d'expliquer clairement à l'élève que le Trille, cet ornement brillant, n'est brillamment rendu que quand il est joué rondement, „sèchement“ et purement. Cette pureté exige la règle suivante: Le coup du Trille sera conduit, d'après la gamme indiquée, comme ton entier, grande seconde, ou demi-ton, petite seconde. Si le coup du Trille est à exécuter comme ton entier, on jouera la fin du trille comme demi-ton, et réciproquement. Les exceptions à cette règle devraient être indiquées par les compositeurs.

Qu'on étudie le trille dans un rythme précis, comme on le propose dans l'exemple suivant (131) par la notation détaillée du trille. C'est ainsi qu'on évite le danger d'un trille trop rapide qui donne la crampe, et sonne plutôt comme le bêlement d'un mouton, d'où le nom allemand „Bockstriller.“

Moderato assai.

J. B. Cramer.

131. *mf* *p dolce*

cresc.

dim.

cresc.

f *p* *mf*

cresc.

dim. *f* *dim.*

This page of musical notation, numbered 23, contains ten staves of music in G major (one sharp). The notation is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and slurred groups of notes, often with accents. The dynamics and articulation are as follows:

- Staff 1: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *dim.* (diminuendo).
- Staff 2: *p* (piano).
- Staff 3: *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Staff 4: *p* (piano).
- Staff 5: *dim.* (diminuendo).
- Staff 6: *p* (piano).
- Staff 7: *cresc.* (crescendo).
- Staff 8: *cresc.* (crescendo).
- Staff 9: *cresc.* (crescendo).
- Staff 10: *cresc.* (crescendo).

The notation includes various fingerings (1-4) and accents (>) throughout the piece.



Allegro non troppo.

R. Kreutzer.

132. *Sp. f*

Diese treffliche Trilleretüde ist erst in ganz langsamem Tempo zu üben und nach und nach zu beschleunigen, wobei jedoch die Deutlichkeit des kurzen Trillers nicht beeinträchtigt werden darf. Von grossem Nutzen ist es, diese Etüde in halben Noten, also in vierfacher rhythmischer Vergrösserung, im Andante-Tempo zu spielen z. B.

Andante.



Dem vierten Finger, welchem es besonders schwer fällt, lange Triller namentlich, gut auszuführen, ist besondere Sorgfalt beim Studium zu widmen.

This excellent Shake Study is to be practised at first in quite slow tempo and gradually to be taken faster, in doing which, however, the clearness of the short shakes ought not to be encroached on. It is of great utility to play this Study in minims, i. e., in quadruple rhythmical augmentation, in Andante, e. g.

Andante.



Special care is to be devoted in practising to the 4th finger, which always has a difficulty in playing shakes, in especial long ones, well.

Cette excellente Etude de trilles est à exercer d'abord dans une mesure tout à fait lente, puis de plus en plus accélérée, ce qui toutefois ne doit porter aucun préjudice à la netteté du trille bref. Il sera très utile de jouer cette Etude en demi-notes, c'est à dire en augmentation rythmique quadruple, en Andante tempo. Exemple:-

Andante.



Un soin tout special est à apporter dans cet exercice au 4^{ème} doigt, pour lequel il sera surtout difficile de bien exécuter les longs trilles.

Andante sciolto.

133. Musical score for a single melodic line in 2/4 time. The piece is marked "Andante sciolto." and begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The notation includes numerous trills (tr), slurs, and various dynamic markings such as *p*, *cresc.*, *pp*, *f*, *mf*, and *allargando*. The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with some measures containing multiple notes and trills. The piece concludes with a final *f* dynamic marking.

F. Mazas.

Allegro moderato.

[illegible]

This page contains eight staves of musical notation in a single melodic line. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various trills (tr), slurs, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3.

Staff 1: Starts with a trill on the first note, followed by a slur over two notes. Dynamic: *p*.
 Staff 2: Continues the melodic line with a trill. Dynamic: *mf*.
 Staff 3: Features a trill and a slur. Dynamic: *p*.
 Staff 4: Includes a trill and a slur. Dynamic: *mf*.
 Staff 5: Contains a trill and a slur. Dynamic: *mf*.
 Staff 6: Shows a trill and a slur. Dynamic: *f*, *mf*, and *dim.*.
 Staff 7: Includes a trill and a slur. Dynamic: *p*.
 Staff 8: Ends with a trill and a slur. Dynamic: *f*.



Moderato.

R. Kreutzer.

135. *mf*

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for a piano solo. The music is characterized by rapid, flowing passages with many slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The subsequent staves continue the melodic and harmonic development, with some staves featuring multiple measures of rapid sixteenth-note runs. The notation is dense and complex, typical of advanced piano repertoire. The page number 29 is visible in the top right corner.

PRELUDIO.

A.B. Bruni.



[illegible]

*Allegro D.C.
al Fine.*

Moderato.

R. Kreutzer.

137. 

The musical score is written for violin in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a tempo marking of *Moderato*. The piece is numbered 137. The notation includes numerous trills (*tr*), triplets (indicated by a '3' over a bracket), and sixteenth-note runs. The dynamics vary throughout, including *fz* (forzando), *f*, *p* (piano), and *p dolce*. The score is divided into sections, with the third section labeled 'III.' in the third measure. The piece concludes with a final flourish.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar. The notation includes various fret numbers (0-4), trills (tr), and dynamic markings (p, cresc., p⁰, ff, dimin., mf, f). The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature.

The first staff begins with a trill on the first fret of the first string, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The second staff features a trill on the first fret of the first string, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The third staff begins with a trill on the first fret of the first string, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The fourth staff features a trill on the first fret of the first string, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The fifth staff begins with a trill on the first fret of the first string, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The sixth staff features a trill on the first fret of the first string, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The seventh staff begins with a trill on the first fret of the first string, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The eighth staff features a trill on the first fret of the first string, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The ninth staff begins with a trill on the first fret of the first string, followed by a series of sixteenth notes. The tenth staff features a trill on the first fret of the first string, followed by a series of sixteenth notes.

Cantabile.

P. Rode.

138.

Measures 138-147 of the Cantabile section. The music is in 3/4 time, marked *p* (piano). It features a series of sixteenth-note runs and trills. Measure 138 starts with a piano *p* dynamic. Measures 139-140 show a trill. Measures 141-142 continue the sixteenth-note runs. Measures 143-144 show a trill. Measures 145-146 show a sixteenth-note run. Measure 147 ends with a trill. The section concludes with a *f* (forte) dynamic and a *tr* (trill) in measure 148.

Measures 149-158 of the Moderato section. The music is in 3/4 time, marked *f martellato* (forte, staccato). It features a series of sixteenth-note runs and trills. Measure 149 starts with a *f* (forte) dynamic. Measures 150-151 show a trill. Measures 152-153 show a sixteenth-note run. Measures 154-155 show a trill. Measures 156-157 show a sixteenth-note run. Measure 158 ends with a trill. The section concludes with a *decresc.* (decrescendo) dynamic in measure 159.

0 *cresc.* 0 0 2 II. 2 2 0 1 2 1 *tr* 0 1 0 1 0 3 3

tr 3 3 4 4 1 *tr* 4 2 2 *f* *tr* 3 0 4

tr 4 3 1 *tr* 1 1 1 *mf* *tr* 2 1 1 *tr* 1 1

tr 1 *tr* *decresc.* 2 *p* *cresc.* *segue* 3

f *p* *tr* *tr* *tr* 1 2 3 4 1 *p cresc.*

f *tr* *tr* *tr* 4 3 1 *p cresc.*

tr 1 1 1 *f* *tr* *tr* *tr* *p*

f *tr* *tr* *tr* 1 *tr* *tr*

tr 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

tr 0 1 *tr* 0 1 *tr* 0 1 *tr* 2 *tr* *tr*

tr 0 1 4 1 *tr* 2 *tr* 2 *tr* 2

Allegro moderato.

A. Rolla.

139.

[illegible]

This page contains ten staves of musical notation in B-flat major. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef, key signature of two flats. It begins with a first finger (1) trill on G4, followed by a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4.
- Staff 2:** Treble clef, key signature of two flats. It begins with a first finger (1) trill on G4, followed by eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. A *cresc.* marking appears below the staff.
- Staff 3:** Treble clef, key signature of two flats. It begins with a first finger (1) trill on G4, followed by eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4.
- Staff 4:** Treble clef, key signature of two flats. It begins with a first finger (1) trill on G4, followed by eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. A *f* marking appears below the staff.
- Staff 5:** Treble clef, key signature of two flats. It begins with a first finger (1) trill on G4, followed by eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. A *mf* marking appears below the staff.
- Staff 6:** Treble clef, key signature of two flats. It begins with a first finger (1) trill on G4, followed by eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. A *mf* marking appears below the staff.
- Staff 7:** Treble clef, key signature of two flats. It begins with a first finger (1) trill on G4, followed by eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. A *mf* marking appears below the staff.
- Staff 8:** Treble clef, key signature of two flats. It begins with a first finger (1) trill on G4, followed by eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. A *p* marking appears below the staff.
- Staff 9:** Treble clef, key signature of two flats. It begins with a first finger (1) trill on G4, followed by eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. A *cresc.* marking appears below the staff.
- Staff 10:** Treble clef, key signature of two flats. It begins with a first finger (1) trill on G4, followed by eighth notes: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. A *ff* marking appears below the staff.

Allegro moderato.

F. Mazas.

140.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 2/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato.' and the composer is 'F. Mazas.' The score is numbered '140.' at the beginning. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs, eighth-note patterns, and trills (marked 'tr'). There are also triplets (marked '3') and dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte), 'p dolce' (piano dolce), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), and 'sfz' (sforzando). The score is divided into sections, with 'III.' appearing above a staff. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and accents, indicating a technically demanding piece.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, trills (tr), triplets (3), and dynamic markings (cresc., f, p dolce, mf, sfz, p, f). The music is written in a single melodic line on a grand staff.

E. HEIM, "GRADUS AD PARNASSUM."

Supplement, Book VII.

*Supplément, Cahier VII.**VIII. bis XII. Lage.*8th to 12th Positions.*8^{ième} à 12^{ième} position.*

Allegretto vivace.

J. Dont.

Scherzoso

61. *f*

p

f

p

f

p

f

p

f

musical notation on eight staves, featuring various techniques and dynamics:

- Staff 1: Includes slurs and accents.
- Staff 2: Includes a triplet (3) and the marking *dimin.*
- Staff 3: Includes the marking *p* and *riten.*
- Staff 4: Includes the marking *in tempo* and *f*.
- Staff 5: Includes fingerings (0, 1, 3, 4) and a triplet (3).
- Staff 6: Includes fingerings (2, 0, 2) and the marking *p*.
- Staff 7: Includes the marking *f*.
- Staff 8: Includes fingerings (3, 1), the marking *p*, and *f pizz.*

Moderato.

François Schubert.

62. *mf*

p

8

4 2 1 3 4 2 4 3 4 3 1 4 4 3 1 4 3 1 1 4 3 1 1

Musical score for guitar, featuring ten staves of music in E major (indicated by two sharps). The notation includes various fret numbers (0-4) and fingerings (1-4). The piece is marked with dynamics: *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *ff* (fortissimo).

The first staff begins with a *f* dynamic. The second staff transitions to *p*. The third staff is marked *mf*. The fourth staff continues with *mf*. The fifth staff is marked *cresc.*. The sixth staff is marked *f*. The seventh staff is marked *cresc.*. The eighth staff is marked *ff*. The ninth staff is marked *ff*. The tenth staff is marked *ff*.

The piece concludes with a final chord in E major, indicated by the notes E4, G#4, B4, and E5.

Allegretto con eleganza.

D. Alard.

63. *p dolce*

f

cresc.

p

cresc.

tr

II.

cresc.

p

f

dim.

f

dim.

a tempo

poco rall.

p

f

II.

III.

II.

II.

II.

III.

cresc.

dim.

f

IV.

Allegretto.

con espressione

Ferd. David.

64. *p* *un poco marcato la melodia*

cresc.

fp

p

pp con grazia

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

fp

smorzando *pp*

cresc.

f con grazia dim.

0 2

espress.

perdendosi

pp calando

Diese sehr gräziöse Etüde giebt Gelegenheit dem Schüler das „Rubatospiel“ zu zeigen. Rubato von „rubare,“ rauben. Zeit rauben. Um die Melodie, welche durch die nach oben gestrichenen Noten bezeichnet ist hervorzuheben, spielt man jene Noten nicht nur um ein Weniges stärker, sondern hält dieselben eine Spur länger. Diese Zeit wird dann den anderen nicht verlängerten Noten eben weggenommen, geraubt. Das Rubato darf indessen nicht zu einer Manier werden und ist mit äusserster Sorgfalt und Grazie anzuwenden.

This very graceful Study affords an opportunity of showing the pupil the *rubato* style. „Rubato” comes from “rubare,” to rob, - to rob the time. In order to bring out the melody which is indicated by the notes having their tails turned up, those notes are played not only a little louder, but held a shade longer. This time is then taken, “robbed,” from the other, not prolonged notes. At the same time, the *rubato* should not be allowed to become a mannerism, and is to be employed with the greatest carefulness and grace.

Cette Étude, très gracieuse, donne l'occasion de montrer à l'élève le “Rubato.” Rubato de “rubare,” voler, voler le temps. Pour rehausser la mélodie qui est indiquée par les notes dont les barres sont remontantes, on joue non seulement un peu plus fortes, mais encore un peu plus allongées. Ce temps sera alors plutôt volé, qu'enlevé aux autres notes. Le Rubato ne doit cependant pas devenir une manie et doit être employé avec extrêmement de soin et de grâce.

0 1 2 2 2 4 2 *dimin.*

a tempo
grazioso
pp
espressivo
grazioso
espressivo
un poco rit.

segue
cresc.
mf
pp
cresc.
f
ritard.
a tempo
fz
cresc.
fz
fz
fz

ff *fz* *fz* *fz* *fz* *fz* *fz* *fz* *fz*

II. *rit.*

a tempo *f* *fz*

fz *fz* *fz* *fz*

fz *fz* *fz* *fz*

fz *fz* *fz* *fz*

fz *fz* *fz* *fz*

ff *fz* *fz* *fz*

IV. *a tempo* *pp* *dolce e tranquillo*

un poco ritard.

This page of musical notation contains ten staves of music. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pp*, *mf*, *f*, *ff*, *cresc.*, *ritard.*, *a tempo*, and *molto appassionato*. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final *ff* marking.

Allegro.

J.B.Cramer.

66. *mf*

The musical score for exercise 66 consists of 12 staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' and the dynamic is 'mf'. The exercise is composed of continuous trills and mordents. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line. The first staff contains 12 measures, with the first measure marked 'mf'. The subsequent staves continue the pattern of trills and mordents, with some measures featuring fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and accents. The exercise concludes with a final cadence in the 12th staff.

11177A

Allegro moderato.

H.E. Kayser.

67. *H.B.*

f *cresc.* *mf* *cresc.* *mf* *simile*

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves of music in a single melodic line, written in a minor key (indicated by two flats in the key signature). The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo), *decresc.* (decrescendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *fz* (forzando), and *p* (piano). Articulations like accents and staccato marks are present. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3. The piece concludes with a final chord marked with a fermata and a common time signature 'C'.

1

cresc.

decresc.

cresc.

mf

mf

cresc.

fz

p

Andante.

H.E. Kayser.

68.

The musical score for exercise 68 is written in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). It consists of nine staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "Andante." and the dynamics start with a piano (*p*) marking. The first staff contains several trills (tr) and slurs. The second staff continues with trills and slurs, and includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The third staff features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and trills. The fourth staff includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking and trills. The fifth staff features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and trills. The sixth staff is marked "marcato assai" and features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The seventh staff includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking. The eighth staff includes a decrescendo (*decresc.*) marking and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The ninth staff includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking, a decrescendo (*decresc.*) marking, and a final crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The score is numbered 68 in the top left corner.





Moderato.

R. Kreutzer.



This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, written in D major (two sharps). The notation includes various trills (tr), triplets, and fingerings (1-4). The music is written in a single system across ten staves.

Staff 1: Trills on D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C#5, D5. Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.

Staff 2: Trills on E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C#5, D5, E5. Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.

Staff 3: Trills on F#4, G4, A4, B4, C#5, D5, E5, F#5. Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.

Staff 4: Trills on G4, A4, B4, C#5, D5, E5, F#5, G5. Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.

Staff 5: Trills on A4, B4, C#5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5. Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.

Staff 6: Trills on B4, C#5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5. Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.

Staff 7: Trills on C#5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C#6. Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.

Staff 8: Trills on D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C#6, D6. Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.

Staff 9: Trills on E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C#6, D6, E6. Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.

Staff 10: Trills on F#5, G5, A5, B5, C#6, D6, E6, F#6. Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.



Moderato.

R. Kreutzer.

70.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a guitar piece. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various trills (tr), triplets (3), and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The piece is marked 'II.' and ends with a double bar line. A small asterisked section is at the bottom.