

Janvier 1824

Alexandrine Louise Truffaut
m^{re} a Taron

DEUX RECUEILS

de Morceaux progressifs

et de différens caractères

TELS QUE

Préludes, Airs connus avec des variations, Sonates, Andantes, Rondeaux,
Marches, Fantaisies et Divertissemens

Composés par

XAVIER DESARGUS

pour former la seconde partie de son traité général
sur l'art de jouer de la Harpe.

Une partie de Violon est placée au dessus des principaux morceaux de Harpe, afin d'habituer
les Elèves à jouer avec accompagnement, et pour donner aux Maîtres la facilité de
les suivre en les accompagnant.

N.^o Le premier Recueil est précédé d'une suite de petites leçons élémentaires pour servir d'étude préparatoire.

Chaque Recueil y compris la partie de Violon gravée séparément se vend 9^f.

A PARIS, Chez L'AUTEUR, rue du Port Mahon, N.^o 5, près celle de la Michaudière.

et aux Magasins de Musique.

de { CARLI, Boulevard Montmartre, N.^o 14.
L'AFFILLÉ, rue Vivienne, N.^o 6.
BRULOY GERDRET, rue de l'Université, N.^o 42.

Propriété de l'Auteur.

Déposé à la Direction.

SECONDE PARTIE
DU TRAITÉ GÉNÉRAL
SUR L'ART DE JOUER DE LA HARPE
PAR XAVIER DÉSARGUS.

Elle est composée de deux Recueils
qui se vendent chacun 9.^f (y compris l'accompagnement de violon séparé)

AVERTISSEMENT.

Les élèves qui auront travaillé les principaux exercices contenus dans les quinze premières leçons de la première partie de cet ouvrage, pourront de suite passer à l'étude de la seconde partie, en commençant par les leçons élémentaires qui précèdent le premier recueil, mais en même tems ils doivent travailler tous les jours les différens préludes relatifs au maniement des pédales, les différentes gammes, les cadences, les sons harmoniques, les sons étouffés et généralement tous les exemples dont les dernières leçons sont composées, et qu'il est indispensable de savoir pour acquérir un vrai talent sur la harpe.

Les premières leçons contenues dans la seconde partie leur apprendront à doigter des phrases de chant, et les exercices de la première donneront aux doigts l'agilité nécessaire pour exécuter toutes sortes de traits

Il faut s'habituer à bien observer le mouvement indiqué au commencement de chaque morceau.

Pour faire connaître l'expression qui convient à chaque mesure, ainsi que les différens caractères qui sont propres à tous les mouvemens, on trouvera ci-après l'explication des termes italiens employés ordinairement pour l'indiquer.

DES MOUVEMENS ET DE LEUR EXPRESSION .

Termes Italiens . Significations .

LARGO Le plus lent des mouvemens .

LARGHETTO Un peu moins lent que Largo .

ADAGIO Moins lent que Larghetto . Mouvement tendre et pathétique .

GRAVE Gravement, ce qui indique plus de sévérité .

LAMENTABLE Mouvement de tristesse .

ANDANTE Moins lent que L'adagio, d'une expression moins sévère .

AFFETTUOSO Mouvement moyen entre L'andante et L'adagio .

AMOROSO Tendrement . Mouvement lent et doux .

CANTABILE Mouvement qui exige beaucoup de goût et de sensibilité .

ANDANTINO Un degré de lenteur de plus que l'Andante .

MODERATO Mouvement moyen entre le gai et le lent .

GRAZIOSO Gracieusement, avec sensibilité .

ALLEGRO { Gai. Son expression varie suivant les modifications que lui donnent
les différens mots dont il est par fois accompagné, tels que Fieramente,
Fièrement: Maestoso, Majestueux: Brillante, Brillant: Agitato, Agité: Mode-
rato, Modéré: ces sortes de modifications s'ajoutent aussi à d'autres
mouvemens, et les changent selon leurs qualités .

ALLEGRETTO Moins vite qu'Allegro, son expression doit avoir plus de grace .

VIVACE Vif, animé plus de feu que l'Allegro .

PRESTO Plus encore que le Vivace .

PRESTISSIMO C'est le dernier degré de vitesse .

ASSAI { Ce mot signifie qu'il faut ajouter quelque chose de plus vif ou de
plus lent au mouvement ou il est employé, tel que Allegro assai, ou
ou Largo assai .

COMMODO { Mouvement que l'on juge le plus convenable à la phrase ou au
morceau qu'on exécute .

CON BRIO Ajoute encore de la force et de la vivacité .

CON MOTO Ajoute plus de chaleur et d'agitation .

CON { EXPRESSIONNE { S'ajoutent à une phrase ou à un morceau tout entier, pour y donner
EXPRESSIVO { un caractère particulier d'expression .

SOSTENUTO Pour soutenir le même mouvement jusqu'à la fin .

MESTO Triste et faible .

MEZZA VOCE A demi voix, à moitié fort .

SCHERZANDO Exige une manière badine et légère .

TEMPO DI MARCIA Indique un mouvement de marche .

TEMPO DI MINUETTO . . . Mouvement de menuet, trois tems bien égaux .

NON TROPPO F ALLEGRO P.... Pas trop fort, pas trop vite, pas trop doux.

MOLTO DI MOLTO ALLEGRO F... Signifie beaucoup, c'est-à-dire très vite, très fort.

UN POCO F ALLEGRO Un peu fort, un peu vite.

LEGATO Notes ou passages liés.

SEMPRE Toujours.

SEGUE Suivez.

Il est essentiel en même tems de s'attacher à bien connaître et à observer tous les signes qui servent à donner des nuances à la musique.

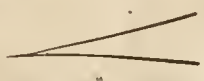
Ces signes sont un P, c'est-à-dire qu'il faut adoucir son jeu; deux PP, qu'il faut jouer encore plus doux; et trois PPP, le plus doux possible.

Le mot *DOLCE* à la même signification que le mot *PIANO*.

Un poco F, qu'il faut jouer un peu fort; un mezzo F, à moitié fort; un F, tout-à-fait fort; deux FF, le plus fort possible.

Les lettres RF signifient qu'il faut subitement enfler le son.

Le mot *RITARDENDO* Qu'il faut diminuer le mouvement pour jouer un peu plus lent.

Le mot *CRESCENDO* { Annonce qu'il faut jouer en augmentant depuis le plus doux
jusqu'au plus fort:
Il se marque souvent ainsi. 

Les mots { *SMORZANDO* { Signifient qu'il faut laisser mourir le son peu à peu, depuis
ou
DIMINUENDO { le plus fort jusqu'au plus doux:
On le marque souvent ainsi. 

STACCATO Signifie à la harpe qu'il faut pincer les cordes près de la table.

AFFOGATO Qu'il faut étouffer les sons.

C'est par l'observation de tous ces différens signes, qu'on pourra aussi apprendre peu à peu à faire usage de la pédale, de la soupape, et à l'employer à propos, soit en l'agitant pour lourer et onduler les sons, soit en l'ouvrant subitement et en l'accrochant si l'on veut, pour donner plus de force et de vigueur à la phrase musicale, selon le caractère qui lui convient.

Quand aux signes de convention, tels que les renvois et autres qu'on rencontre ordinairement dans la musique, ils seront tous expliqués dans les leçons suivantes, à mesure qu'on en trouvera l'occasion, afin que les élèves puissent s'y habituer peu à peu en les pratiquant.

NOTA. Tous les morceaux de musique contenus dans cette seconde partie, porteront le nom de leur auteur.



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PREMIER RECUEIL

DE LA SECONDE PARTIE

DU TRAITÉ GÉNÉRAL SUR L'ART DE JOUER DE LA HARPE.

Par XAVIER DÉSARGUS.

Prix: 9^f

Prélude
en Mi b Maj.

On donne ordinairement aux préludes un mouvement modéré à la volonté du joueur.

N^o 1.
THÈMA
composé et varié
par X. DÉS.

Les mots italiens et les deux signes % indiquent qu'il faut reprendre le morceau à l'endroit où se trouvent les mêmes signes jusqu'au mot FIN.

- A. Le cercle qui réunit deux chiffres, indique qu'il faut placer autant de doigts ensemble qu'il y a de chiffres sous le cercle, afin d'exécuter la phrase musicale d'après les règles du doigté, telles qu'elles sont expliquées dans la 7.^{me} leçon de la 1.^{re} partie de cet ouvrage, page 21, la 8.^{me} leçon page 22, la 9.^{me} et la 10.^{me}
- B. Les deux points placés au dessous du cercle, indiquent qu'il faut glisser le ponce du Fa au Mi en descendant. Voir la 11.^{me} leçon de la 1.^{re} partie, page 32 sur la manière de couler le ponce d'une corde à l'autre en descendant, on les autres doigts d'une corde à l'autre en montant.
- C. Le ♩ indique qu'il faut mettre le pied seulement sur la pédale pour la lâcher à la mesure suivante, si le même signe n'existe plus. Voyez la 18.^{me} leçon de la 1.^{re} partie concernant l'usage des pédales, page 60.

1^{re} Var.

A

FIN

Ritard.

Dacapo al fine.

2^e Var.

Dacapo al fine.

Doigté d'exception

3^e Var.

B

FIN.

A Quoique les octaves se fassent ordinairement du 4.^{me} doigt et du ponce selon les règles générales, il est souvent nécessaire de les faire du 3.^{me} doigt, telles qu'elles sont indiquées ci dessus, afin de ne pas déranger la main dans une succession de notes qui exigent un doigté régulier. Voir la page 49.^{me} de la 1.^{re} partie où se trouvent tous les exemples sur le doigté d'exception.

B Une ou plusieurs barres telles que  sont des abréviations qu'on emploie pour indiquer qu'il faut répéter les memes notes, pour remplir le reste de la mesure, soit simples doubles, ou triples croches.

7
1 *Dacapo al Fine* %

FF

4^{me} Var. %

cres.

FIN. %

F P

Dacapo al fine %

mf

5^{me} Var. %

FF

FIN. %

3 3

Dacapo al fine %

2 3 4

6^{me} Var.

FIN.

Passez la gauche par dessus la droite.

Dacapo.

Prélude

en Ut Min.

Air du droit du seigneur.

N^o 2.

Andante extrait de Mozard.

N^o 3.

A. Les deux points placés à côtés des deux barres indiquent qu'il faut recommencer ce qu'on vient de jouer.

B. Les points placés au dessus de la basse indiquent qu'il faut faire du pouce seulement toutes les notes pointées.

C. Ce signe > indique qu'il faut pincer plus fort la note sur laquelle il est placé, et adoucir les suivantes.

Air Italien sul margine d'un Rio.

N^o 4.

Grazioso.

Dolce legato.

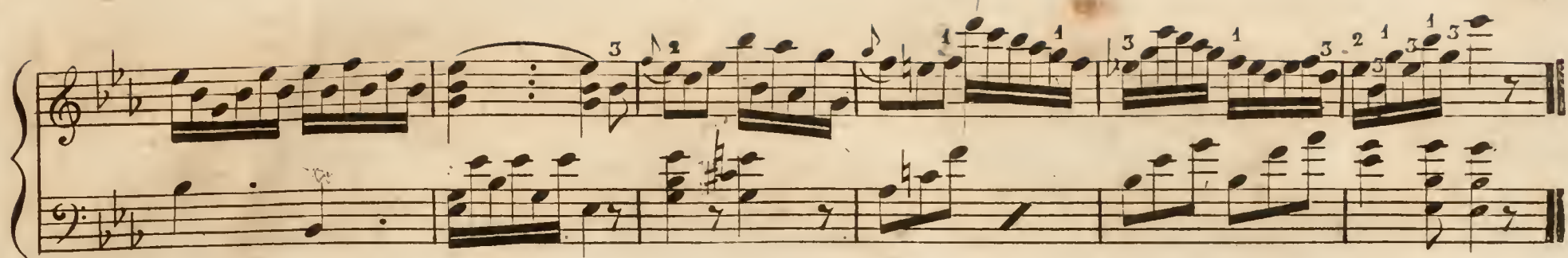
Air petits oiseaux de Rigel.

N^o 5.

Grazioso.

mf *ff*

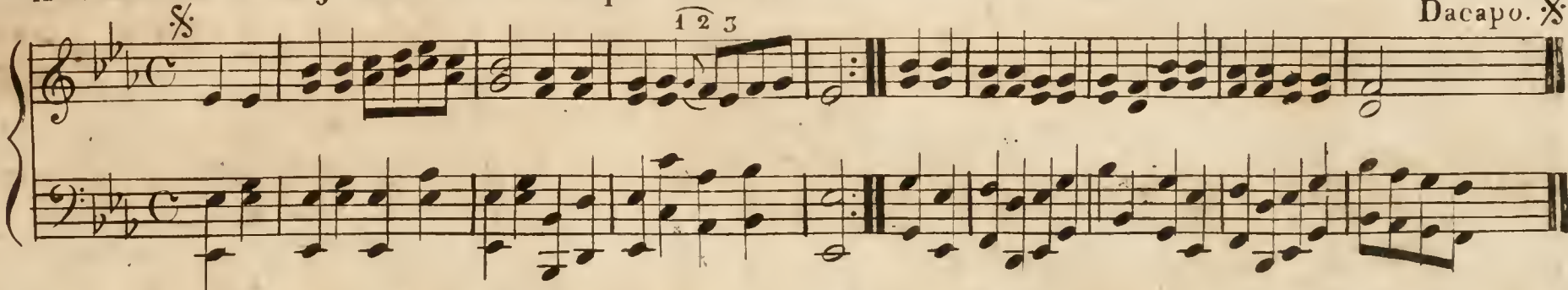
A. Deux notes qui portent le même nom, n'en forment qu'une seule quand elles ont une liaison qui les réunit, alors on pince seulement la première des deux notes un peu fort pour faire sentir la valeur des deux, c'est la même chose pour deux accords qui sont liés. Voir les exemples des liaisons et des syncopes première P.^{ie} page 107 et 108.



Air ah! vous dirai-je maman. Varié par X. DÉS.

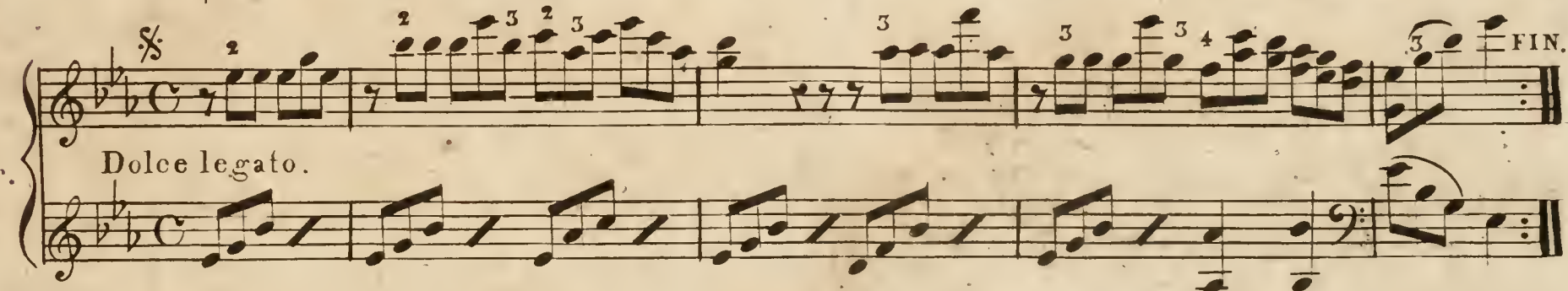
Dacapo. §

N° 6.

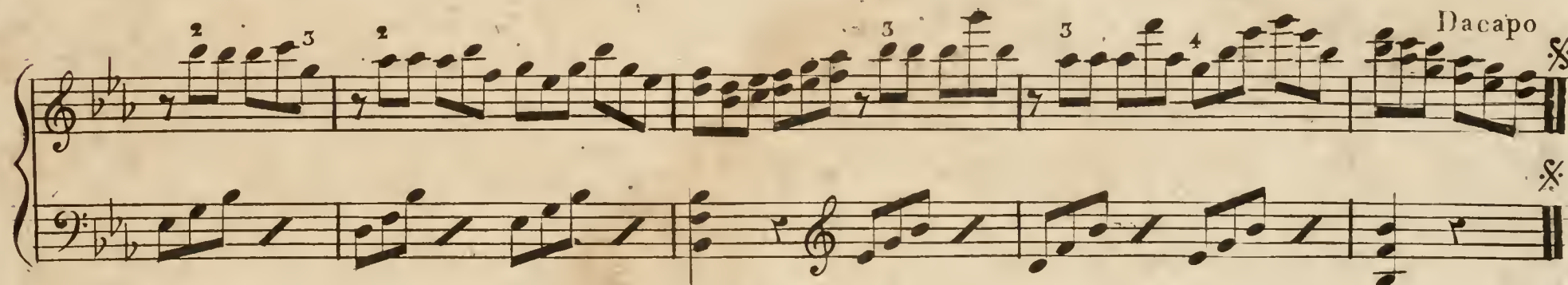


1^{re} Var.

Dolce legato.

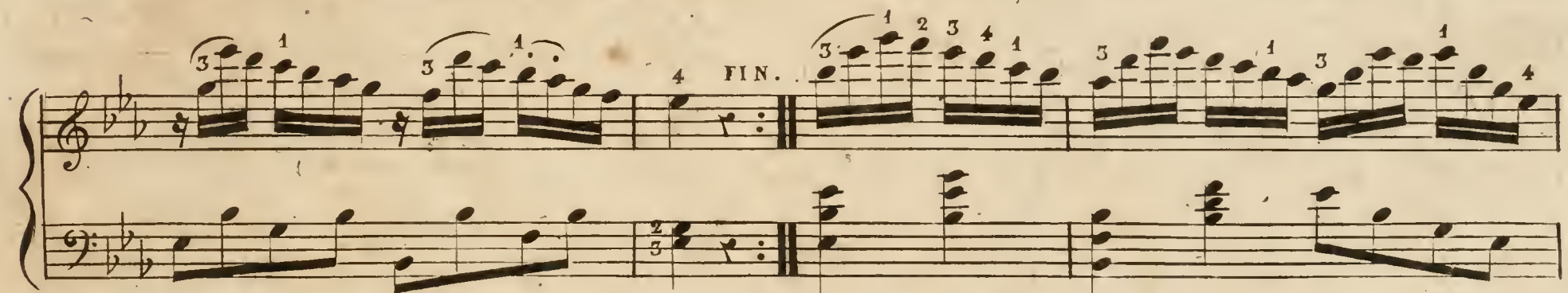
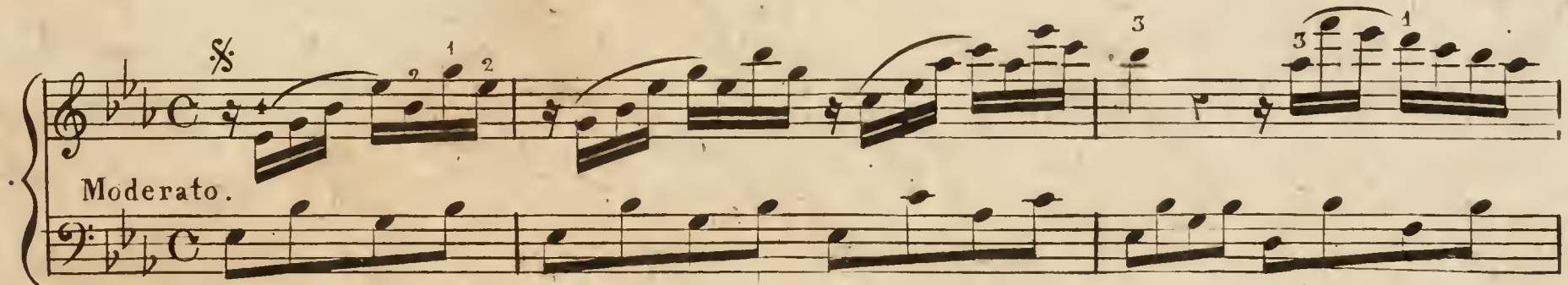


Dacapo

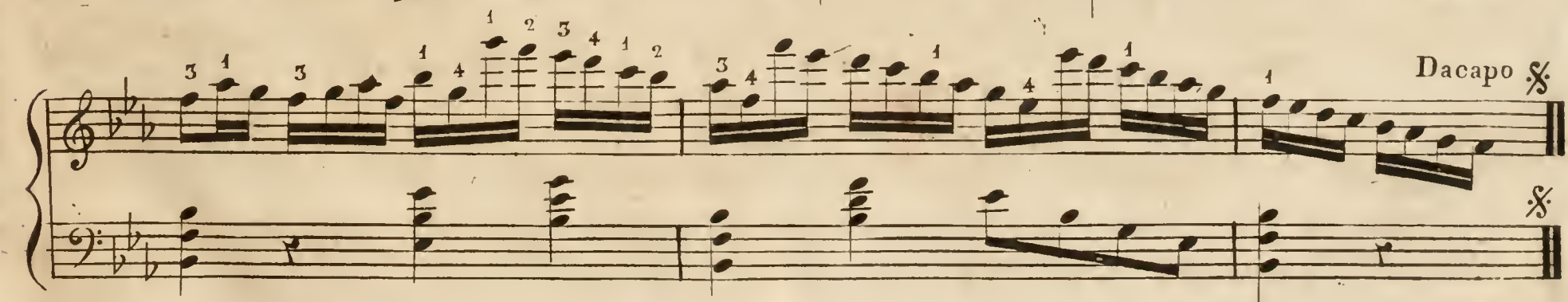


2^e Var.

Moderato.

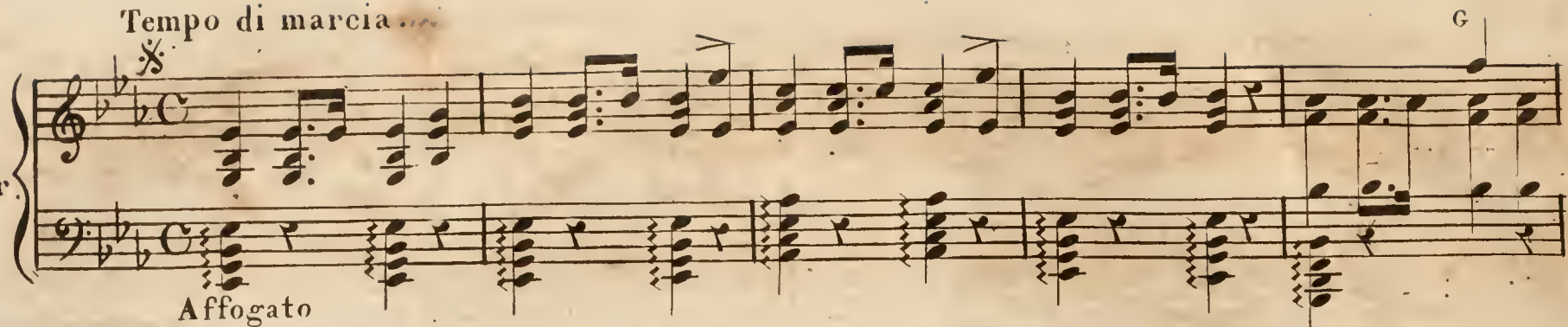


Dacapo §



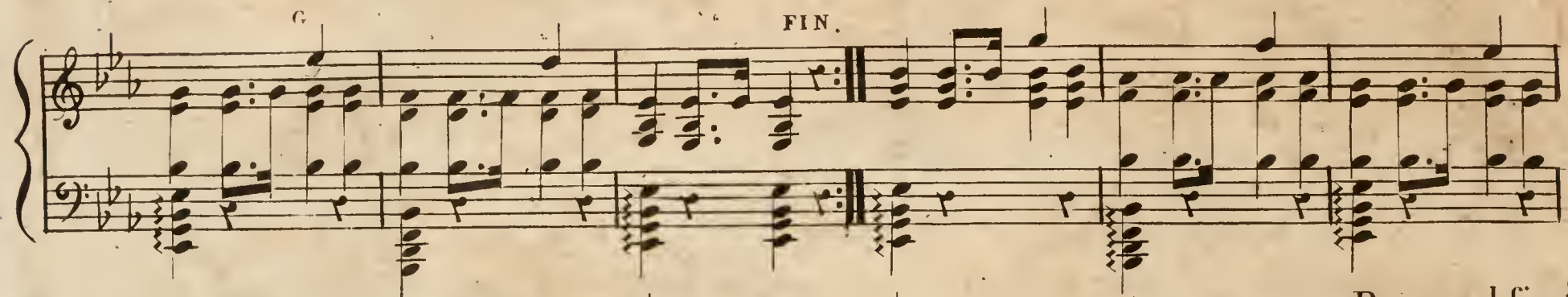
4^{re} R.

Tempo di marcia.

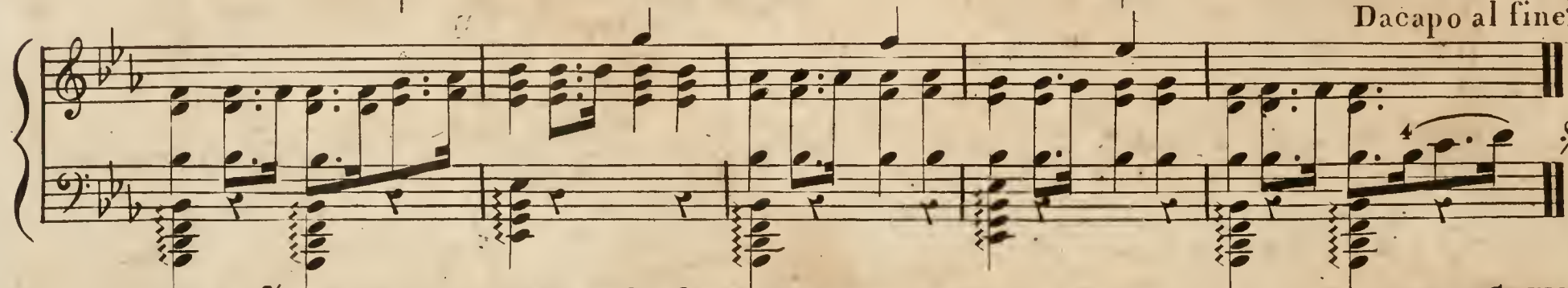
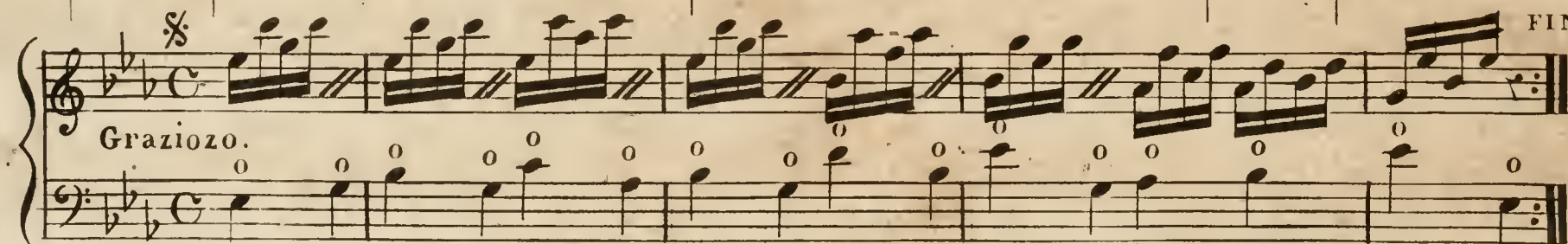
3^{me} Var.

Affogato

Le mot affogato indique qu'il faut étouffer tous les accords qui sont accompagnés d'une barre. Voir la manière d'étouffer une ou plusieurs notes 1^{re} partie 24^{me} leçon page 100. 101. 102. 103.



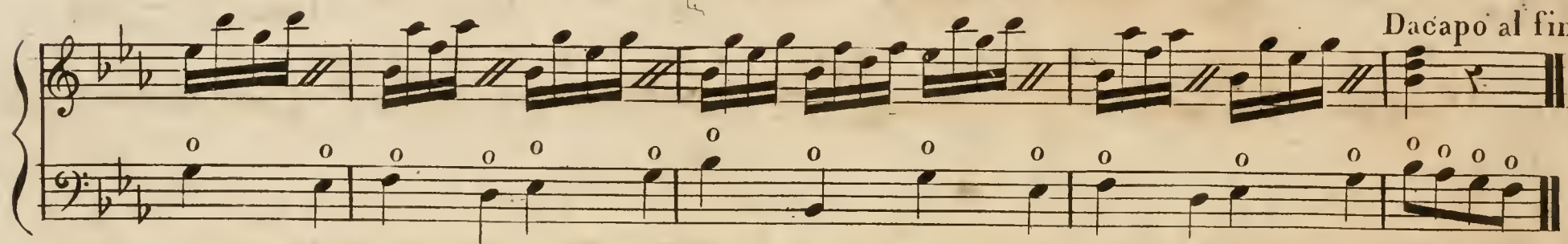
Dacapo al fine%

4^{me} Var.

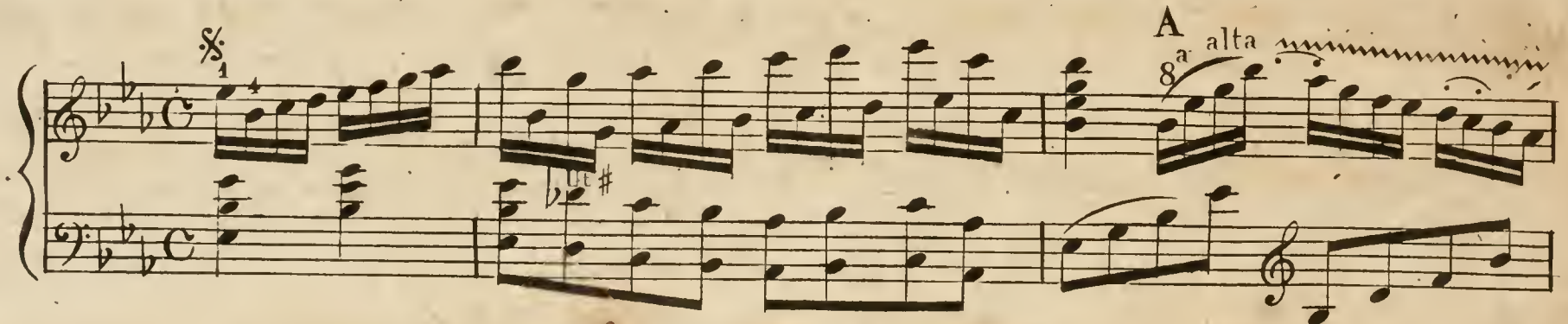
Grazioso.

FIN.

Toutes les notes marquées d'un o se font en sons harmoniques c'est ordinairement le signe qu'on emploie pour les indiquer. Voir la manière de les faire 1^{re} partie 23^{me} leçon page 95.



Dacapo al fine

5^{me} Var.A 8^a alta

A. Le signe 8^a alta placé au dessus d'une suite de notes, indique qu'il faut jouer une octave au dessus tout le passage sur lequel il s'étend, jusqu'à ce qu'on rencontre le mot loco qui annonce qu'il faut jouer les notes telles qu'elles sont écrites.

1^{re} R.

8^a Alta. *Loco*

FIN

Dacapo al fine.

N^o 7. Walse de la Reine de Prusse.

F

FIN.

Dolce legato.

FF

P

Sous har-

- moniques.

1^{re} R.

Dacapo al fine.

Théma varié par X. LÉS.

N^o 8.

Andante

I^{re} Var.

Moderato

2^{me} Var.

Grazioso

Dolce legato

1^{re} R.

Allegretto

3.^{me} Var.

Staccato

FIN

Moderato

4.^{me} Var.8^a alta

Grazioso.

5.^{me} Var.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including triplets. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff features a series of chords. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Allegro.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The treble staff has a dynamic marking of **FF** (fortissimo). The music consists of rapid sixteenth-note passages in the treble and block chords in the bass.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Continuation of the rapid sixteenth-note passages in the treble and block chords in the bass.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The treble staff includes a dynamic marking of **Dr** (diminuendo) and a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. Continuation of the rapid sixteenth-note passages in the treble and block chords in the bass.

Seventh system of musical notation, measures 25-28. The treble staff has a dynamic marking of **Loco**. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

4^{er} l.

Rondeau de Mozart.

17

N^o. 9.

This musical score is for a piece titled 'Rondeau de Mozart', numbered 9. It is written for piano in 6/8 time and consists of 17 measures. The notation is arranged in four systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score includes various dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *ff* (fortissimo), and *P* (piano). There are also numerous fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The piece features a variety of musical textures, including chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. The first system starts with a *p* dynamic and includes a *mf* marking. The second system features a *ff* dynamic. The third system includes a *p* dynamic. The fourth system includes *p*, *ff*, and *p* dynamics. The piece concludes with a final chord in the fourth system.

First system of a piano score, measures 1-8. The music is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The right hand features a series of ascending eighth-note runs, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A fortissimo (FF) dynamic marking is present in measure 3.

FF

Prélude.
en Si b Maj

Second system of a piano score, measures 9-12. The music is in B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The right hand plays a series of eighth-note chords, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Third system of a piano score, measures 13-16. The music is in B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The right hand plays a series of eighth-note chords, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Fourth system of a piano score, measures 17-20. The music is in B-flat major (two flats) and common time (C). The right hand plays a series of eighth-note chords, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line.

N^o. 40.
AIR:
des mystères
d'Isis.

Grasioso. dolce legato.

19

mF. F.

mF.

F.

FF.

8 alta. loco

mF mF FF

VIOLON.

HARPE.

This musical score is for a Violon (Violin) and Harpe (Harp) duo. It is a sonata arrangement by X. Dés based on a piece by Krumpholtz. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The Violon part is on a single staff, while the Harpe part is on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The score consists of six systems of music. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a *mF* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The second system includes a *P* (piano) dynamic in the Harpe part. The third system features a key signature change to F major (two flats) and includes a *mF* dynamic. The fourth system returns to G major and includes a *Cres* (crescendo) marking. The fifth system continues in G major with a *mF* dynamic. The sixth system concludes the piece with a *F* (forte) dynamic. Various musical notations are present, including slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The text "1. R." is written at the bottom of the page.

1. R.

tr

tr

FF

FF

P.

1.^{er} R¹ ...

Handwritten musical score on page 22, featuring piano and vocal staves. The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The lyrics are written in Italian, with some words appearing in both the piano and vocal parts.

Lyrics:

- Piano:** *p* (piano), *Dol.* (dolce), *F* (forte), *A. Mi.* (A. Mi.), *D. Mi.* (D. Mi.), *mF* (mezzo-forte), *D. La.* (D. La.), *S. alta* (S. alta)
- Vocal:** *D. Mi.* (D. Mi.), *D. Mi.* (D. Mi.), *D. La.* (D. La.)

The score is written in a single system, with the piano part on the left and the vocal part on the right. The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef), and the vocal part consists of a single staff (treble clef). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

First system of musical notation. The piano part features a wavy line indicating a tremolo, with the instruction *loco.* above it. The vocal part includes the syllable *A.La.* and a dynamic marking *F*.

Second system of musical notation. The piano part includes the instruction *8. alta* above a wavy line, followed by *loco.* The vocal part concludes with a trill marked *tr*.

Third system of musical notation. The piano part features the instruction *8. alta* above a wavy line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The piano part includes the instruction *loco* above a wavy line, and the vocal part features a trill marked *tr* and a dynamic marking *FF*. The piano part also has a dynamic marking *mf*.

Fifth system of musical notation, showing the final measures of the piece.

N^o 12.

ANDANTE D'HAYDN varié par X. DÉS: avec accompagnement de Violon.

VIOLON.

Moderato.

HARPE.

mf

p

Dol:
Un peu plus vite.1^{re} Var:

mf

Cres

Cres

F

P

F

2^{me} Var:

Allegretto

Staccato

C'est à dire qu'il faut pincer les cordes près de la table 1^{er} R.

9^a alta Loco p

8^a alta loco F

3.^{me} Var Tempo di marcia. PP la 1.^r fois tres forte jusqu'au FF a la 2.^{me} fois. Affogato

F P FF

Moderato. *mF*

4.^{me} Var.

FF

F

FF

V.^{no} tacet. *Grazioso*

5.^{me} Var.

Sempre. oP

Sons harmoniques

8^a *loco.*

4.^{cr} R.¹

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The right hand features a rapid triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by eighth-note patterns. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, including a triplet in measure 7. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Measures 9-10 are marked **6^{me} Var.** and **FF**. The right hand has a triplet in measure 9. Measures 11-12 show a change in the right hand's texture with sixteenth-note runs.

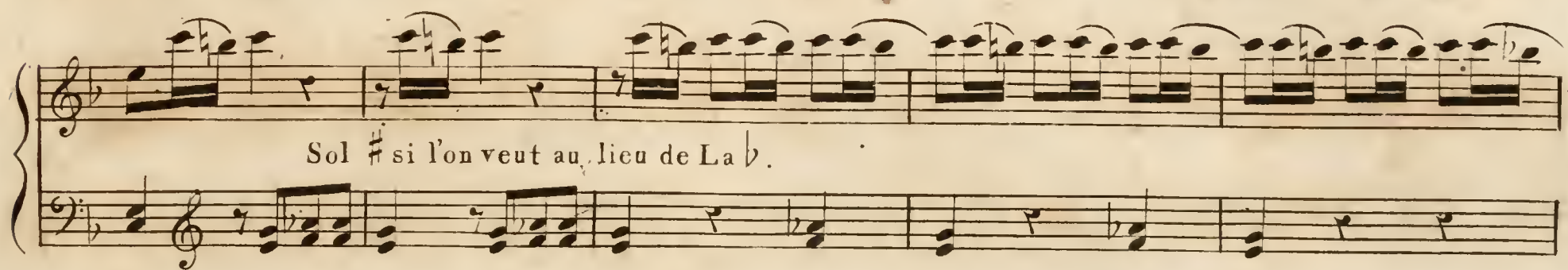
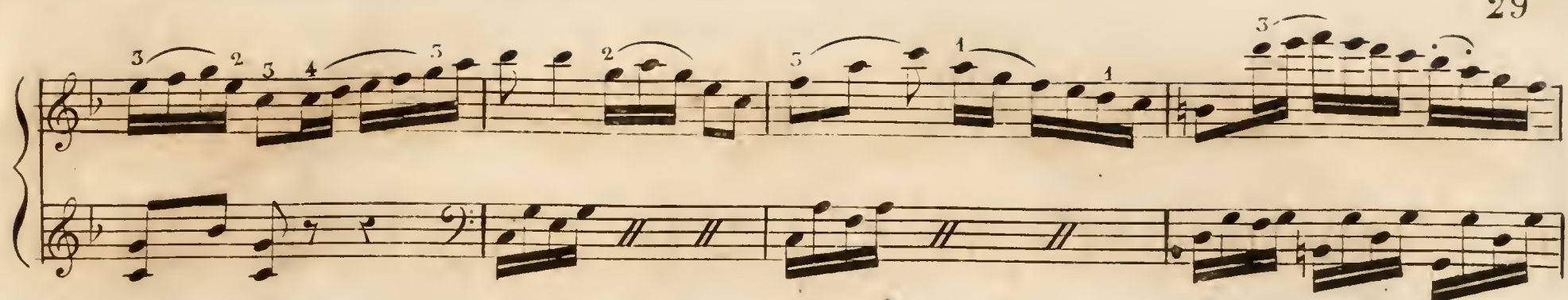
Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Measures 13-14 continue the sixteenth-note runs in the right hand. Measure 15 is marked **8^a** and features a wavy line indicating a trill or tremolo. The system ends with a repeat sign in measure 16.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Measures 17-18 are marked **8. alta** and **loco**, with fingerings 2, 3, 2, 3 indicated. Measure 19 is marked **FF**. The right hand has a triplet in measure 17.

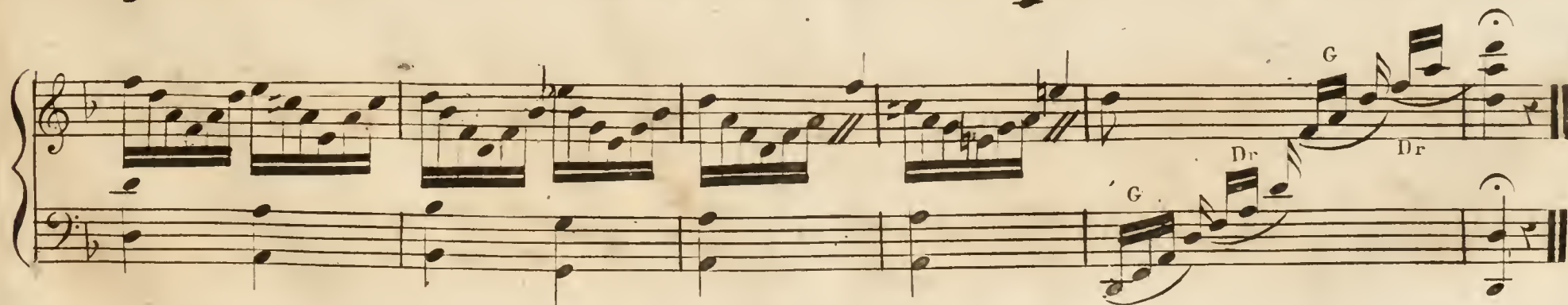
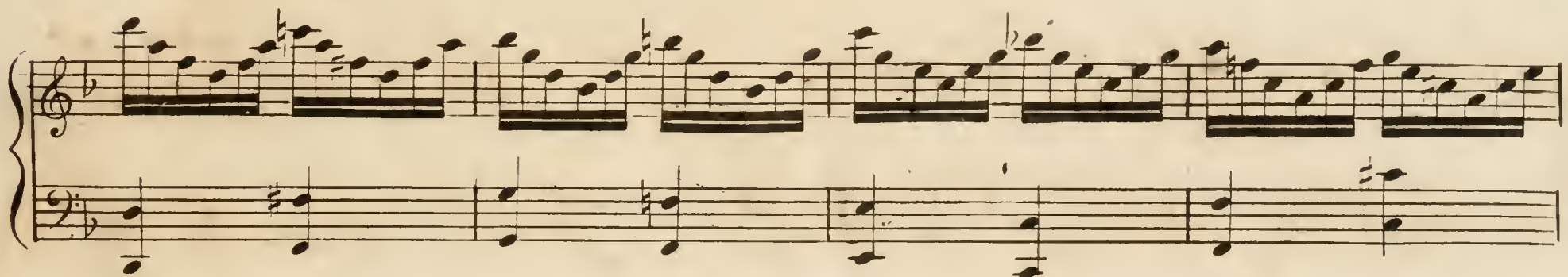
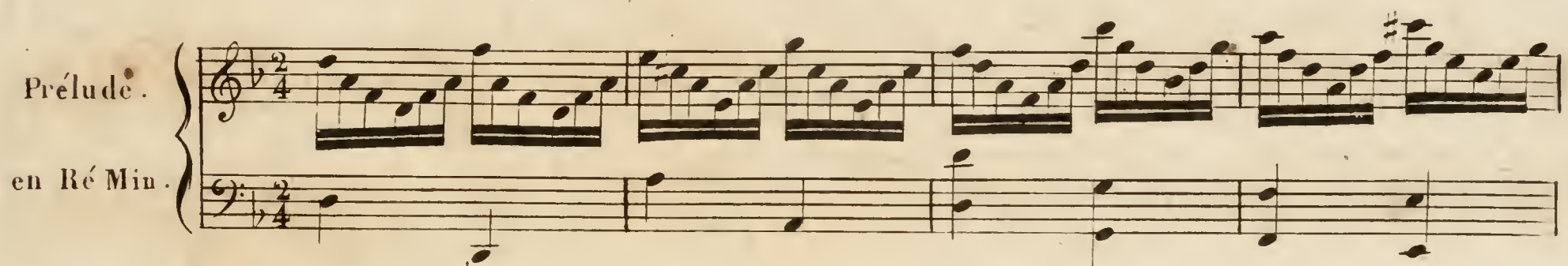
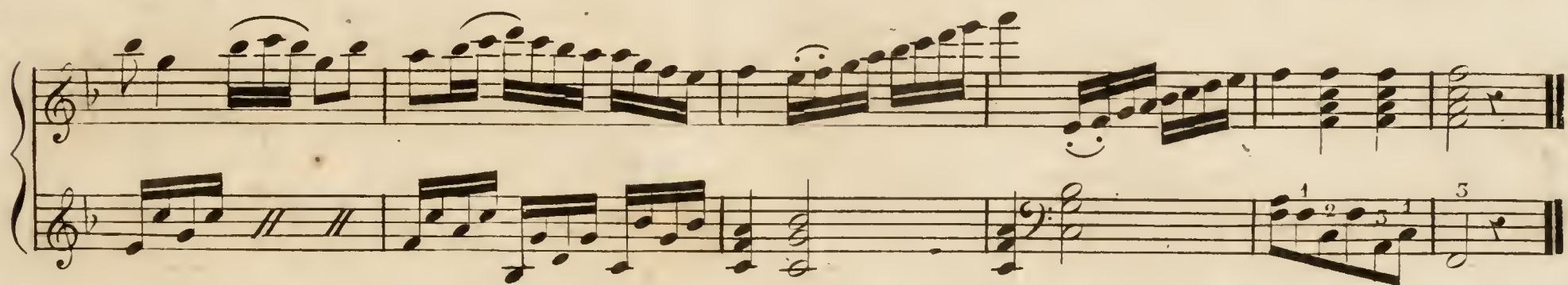
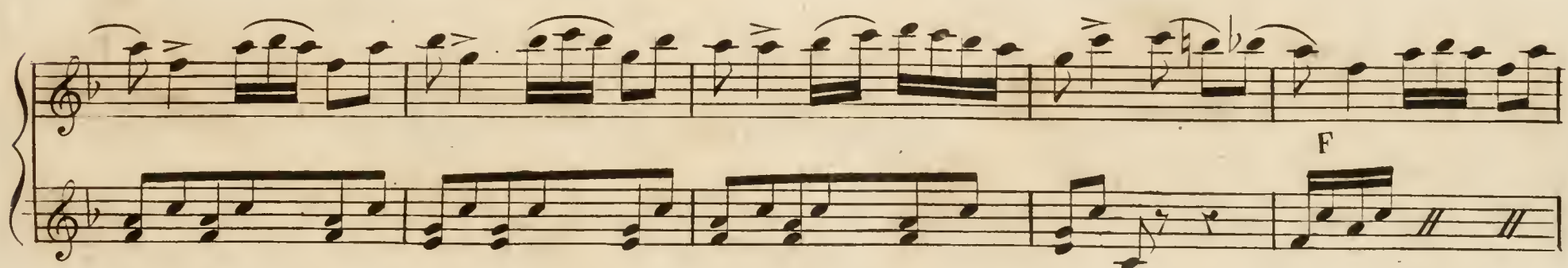
Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. Measures 21-22 are marked **FF**. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note runs. The system ends with a repeat sign in measure 24.

Prélude.
en Fa Maj.

Polonaise de Viotti.
N° 13.



Sol # si l'on veut au lieu de La b.



N^o. 14 .

Grazioso.

3 2 3 2 1 1

3 2 5 2 4 2

A Ut.

Le pied sur le Fa
Ralentissez... et sur le Si.

Lachez les Pédales.
Tempo 4^o.

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

Air de Danse.

N^o 15.

Dolce legato.

D.C.

1^{er}. R.

Prélude

en Ut Maj.

The Prélude is written in C major and common time. It consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth notes, and then a series of eighth notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the treble staff.

Andante d'Haydn.

N^o. 16.

Dolce.

sF

F

The Andante is written in C major and common time. It consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a series of sixteenth notes, and then a series of eighth notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The piece concludes with a final chord in the treble staff.

1^{re} R.

53

FF

P

Dolce.

F

P

F

P

Mineur.

P

P

F

FF

Majeur

Remettez les pedales.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The right hand features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 4. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *sF* (measures 1-2), *P* (measure 3), and *F* (measure 4).

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The right hand continues the melodic development. The left hand has a more active role with eighth-note patterns. Dynamic markings include *Dolce.* (measures 5-6) and *F* (measure 8).

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The right hand includes a triplet of eighth notes in measure 10. The left hand has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 11. Dynamic markings include *Dolce.* (measures 9-10), *P* (measure 10), *Ritardando con espressione.* (measures 11-12), and *zmorzando.* (measure 12).

Prélude
en La Min.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The right hand has a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a simple harmonic accompaniment. The key signature changes to one flat (B-flat).

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The right hand continues the sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a simple harmonic accompaniment.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. The right hand continues the sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a simple harmonic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *Dr* (measures 21-22) and *G* (measures 23-24).

Seventh system of musical notation, measures 25-28. The right hand continues the sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a simple harmonic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *Dr* (measures 25-26) and *G* (measures 27-28).

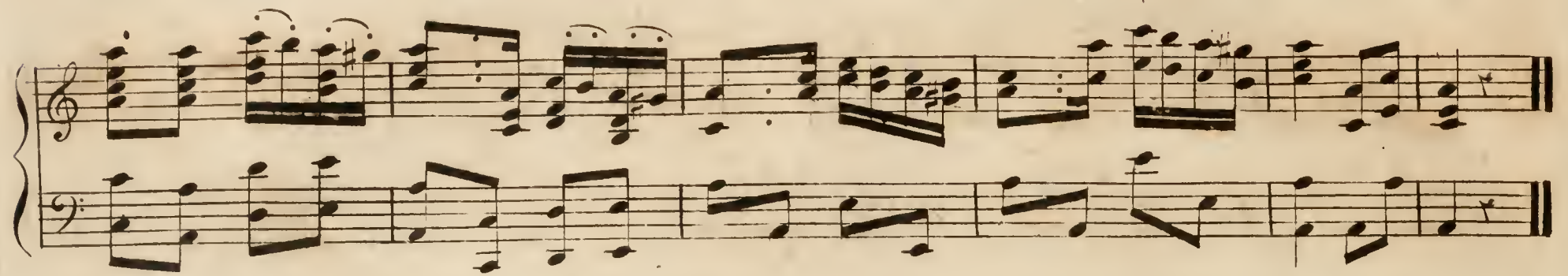
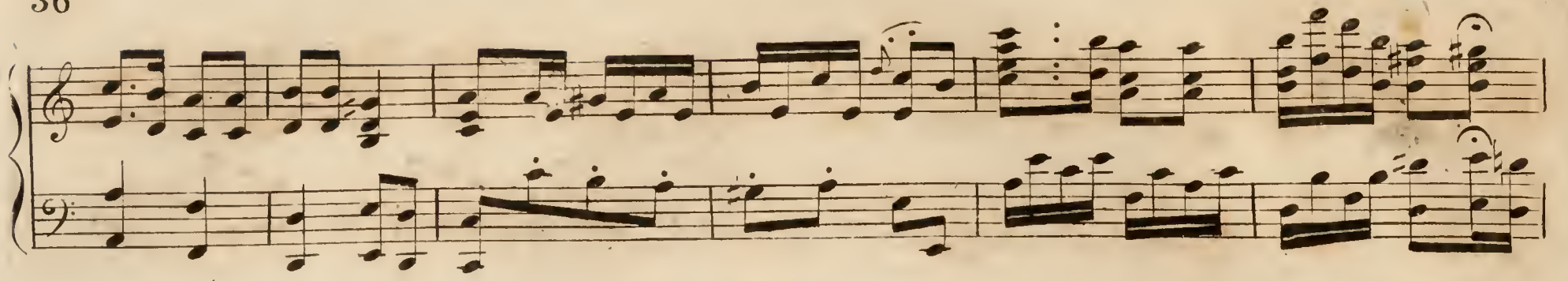
Three systems of musical notation for piano. The first two systems show a treble staff with rapid sixteenth-note runs and a bass staff with sustained chords. The third system includes dynamic markings 'Dr' and 'G' above the treble staff and 'G' below the bass staff.

Andante de Krumpholtz.

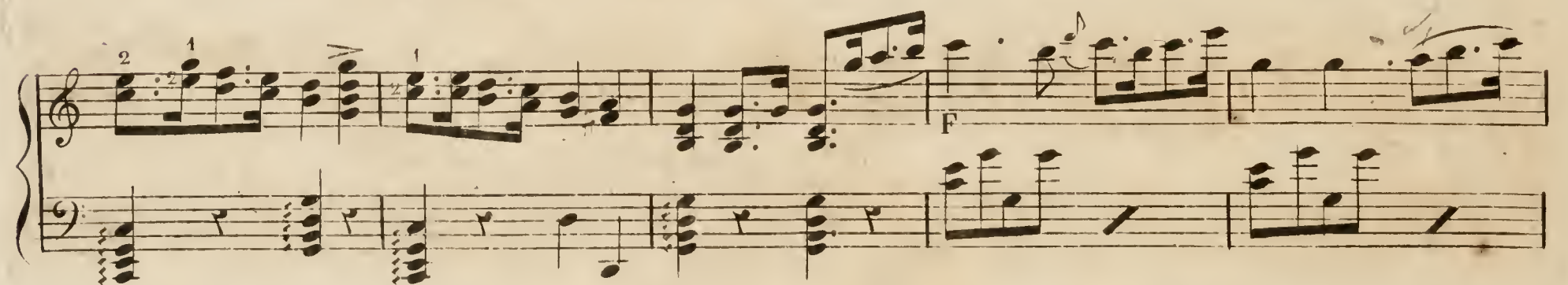
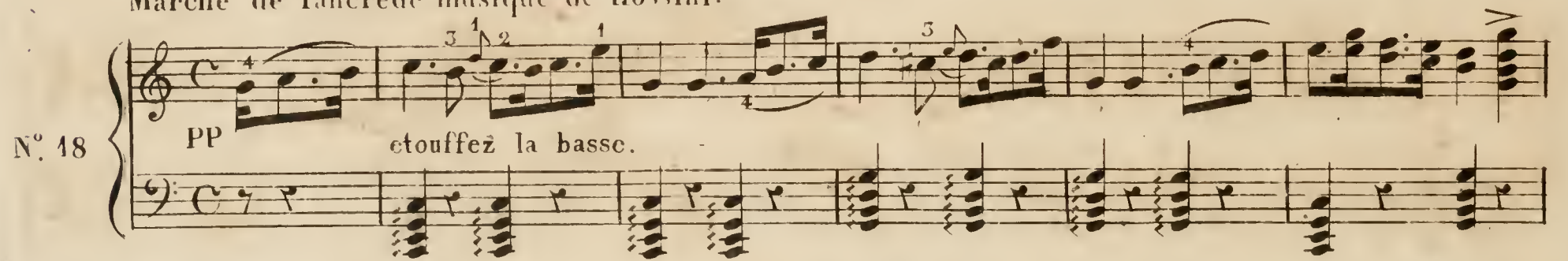
Nº 47

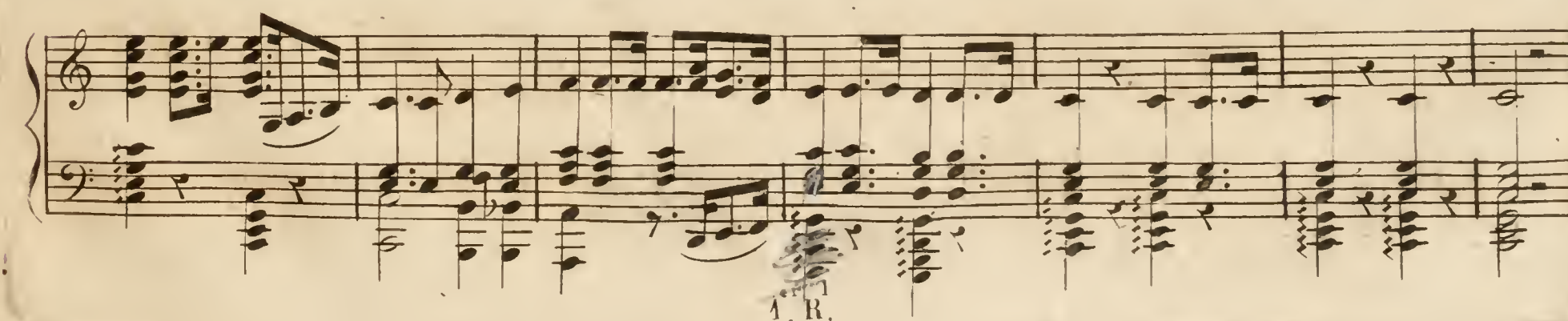
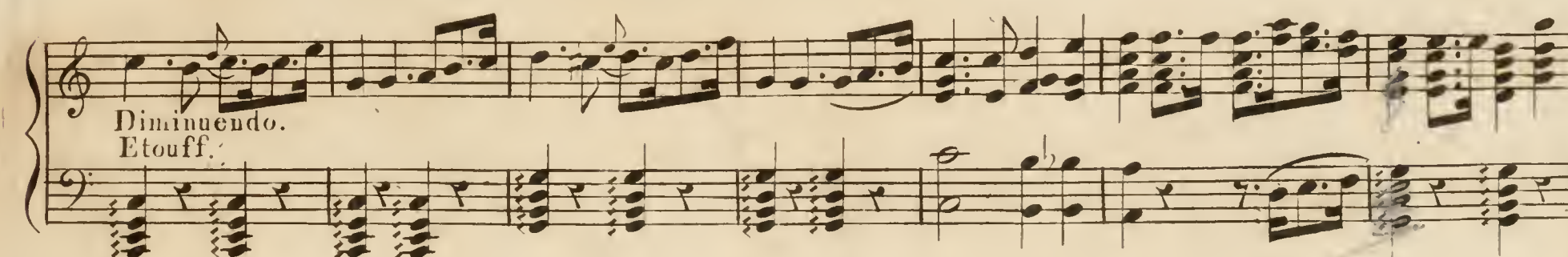
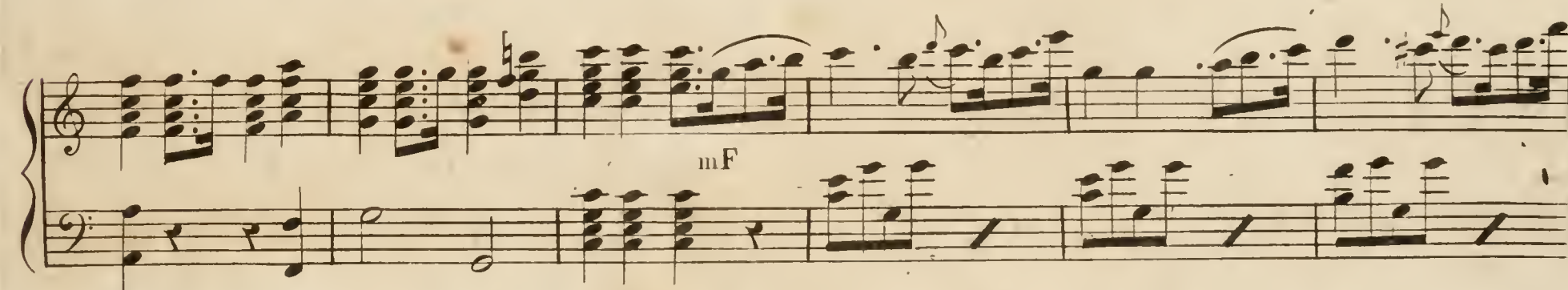
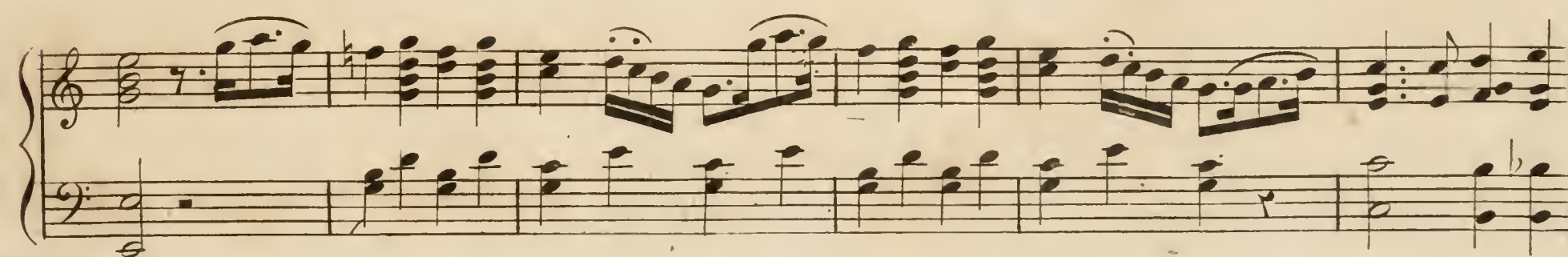
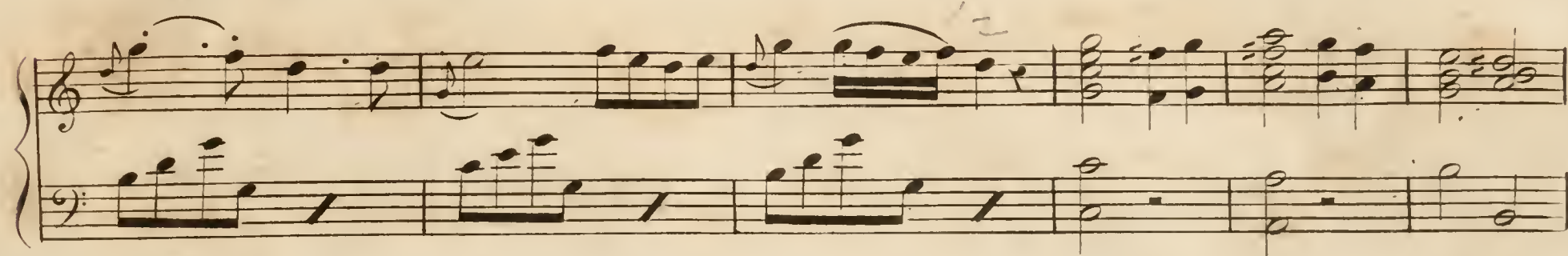
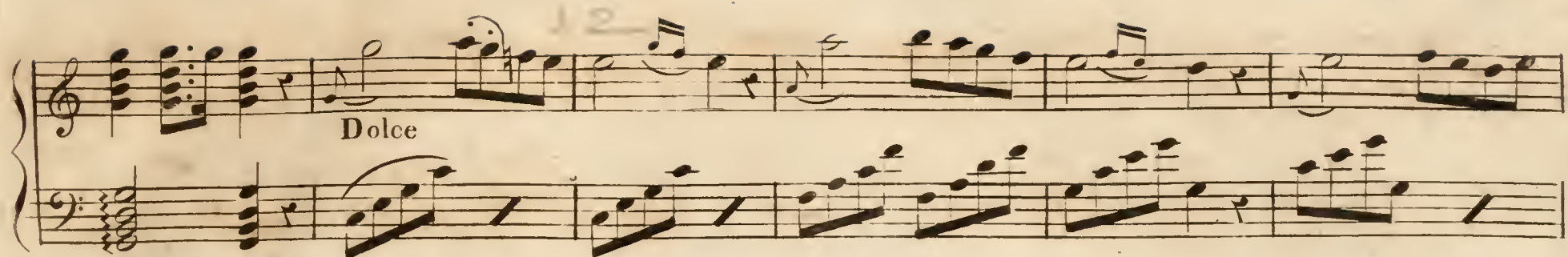
Con exp. A. Sol.

Four systems of musical notation for piano. The first system is in 2/4 time and includes the tempo and dynamics markings. The subsequent systems show complex textures with rapid sixteenth-note runs in both hands, including dynamic markings 'F', 'sF', 'P', and 'g'.



Marche de Tancrede musique de Rossini.





Rondeau arrangé d'après Krumpholtz avec accep^t de Violon par X. DES.

Pizzicato

VIOLON

Allegretto

HARPE

P

Col arco

FF

Pizzicato

mF

4^{re} R.

Col arco

FF

mF

1 4 5 4

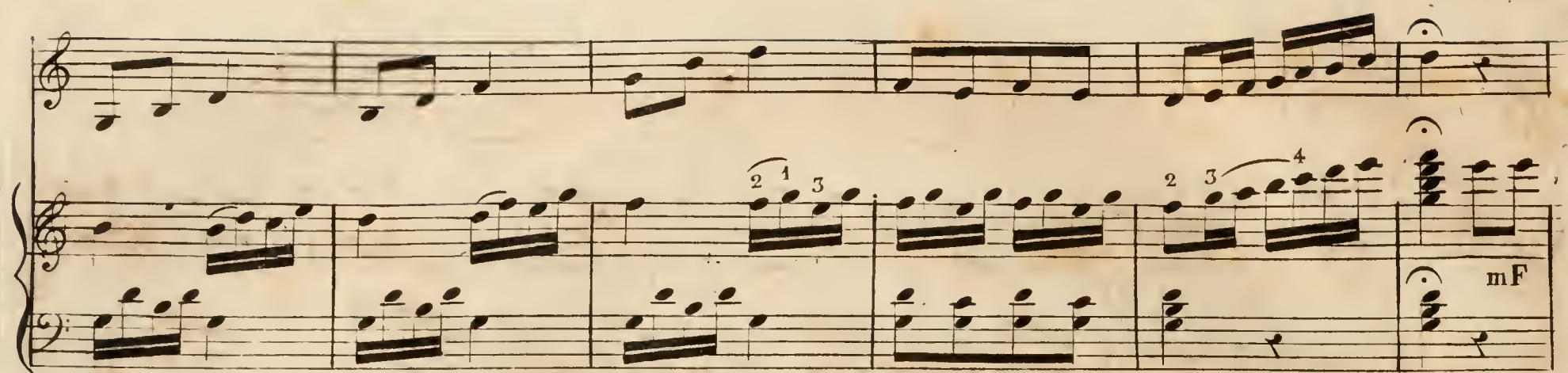
F

FF

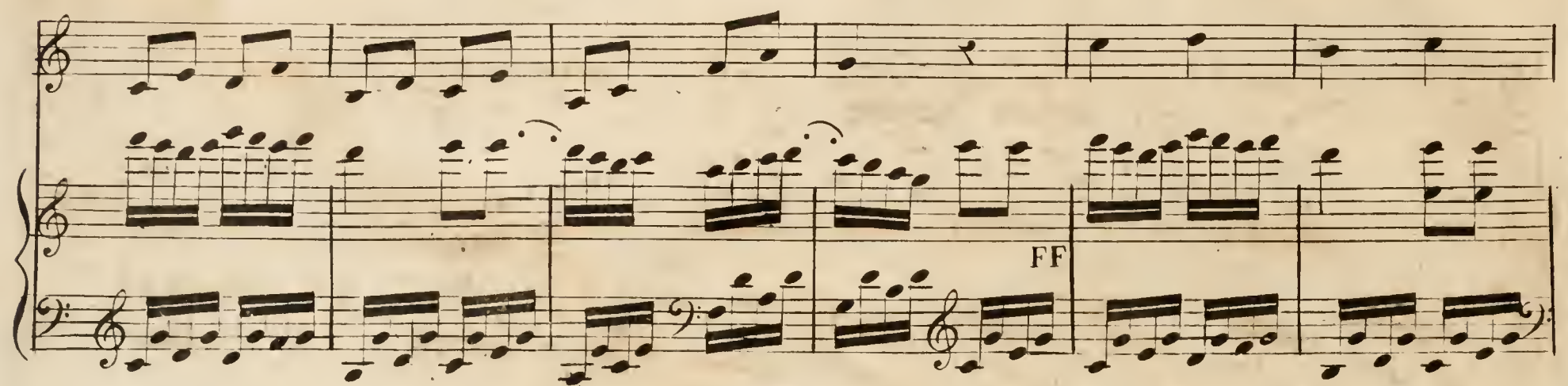
P

mF

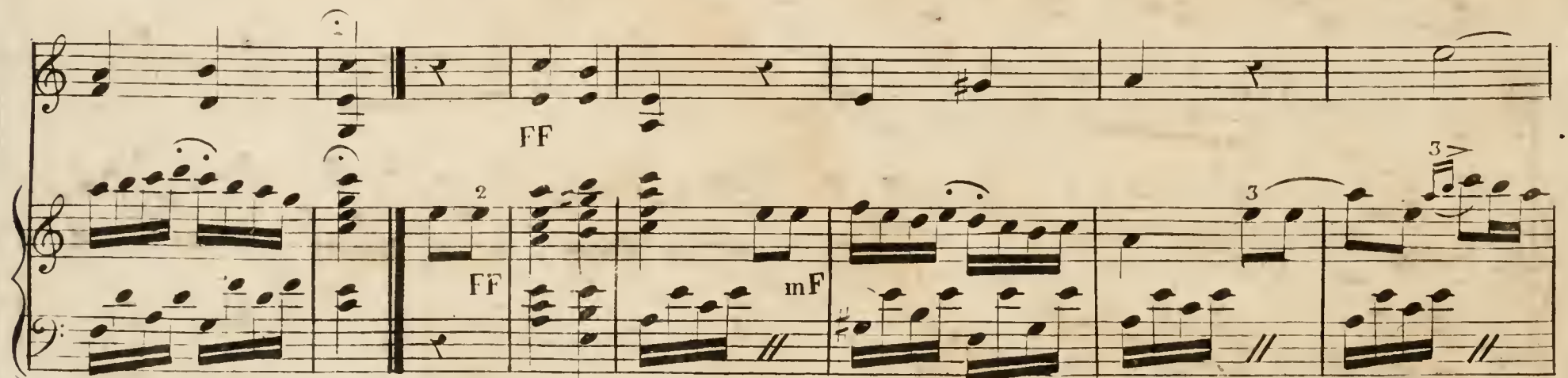
1. R. 1



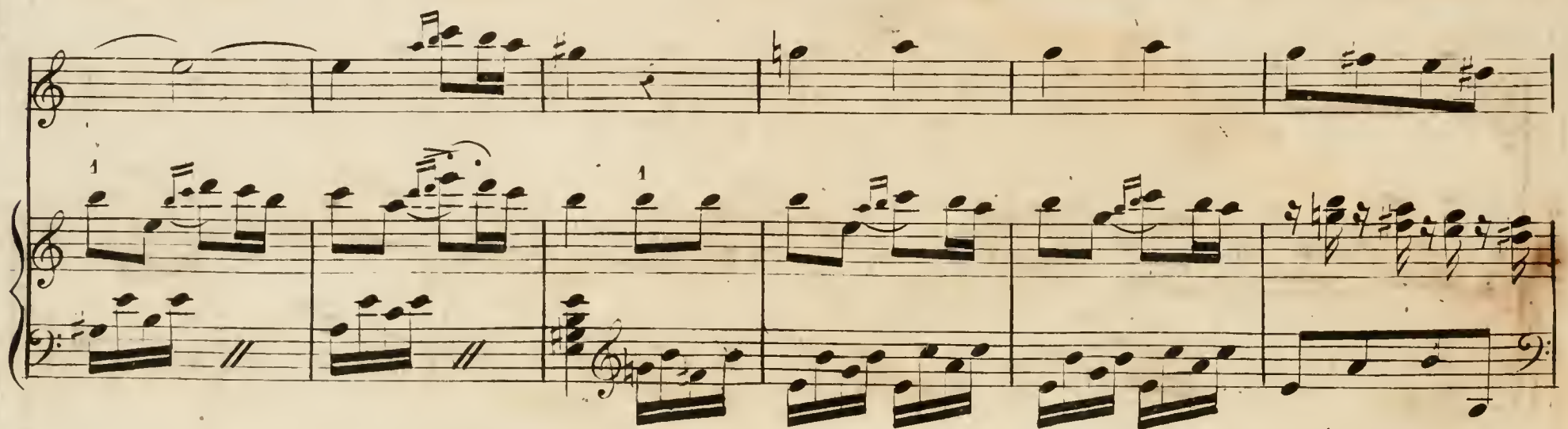
First system of musical notation. It consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The grand staff features a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes. Fingerings 2, 1, 3 and 2, 3, 4 are indicated above the right hand. A dynamic marking of *mF* is present at the end of the system.



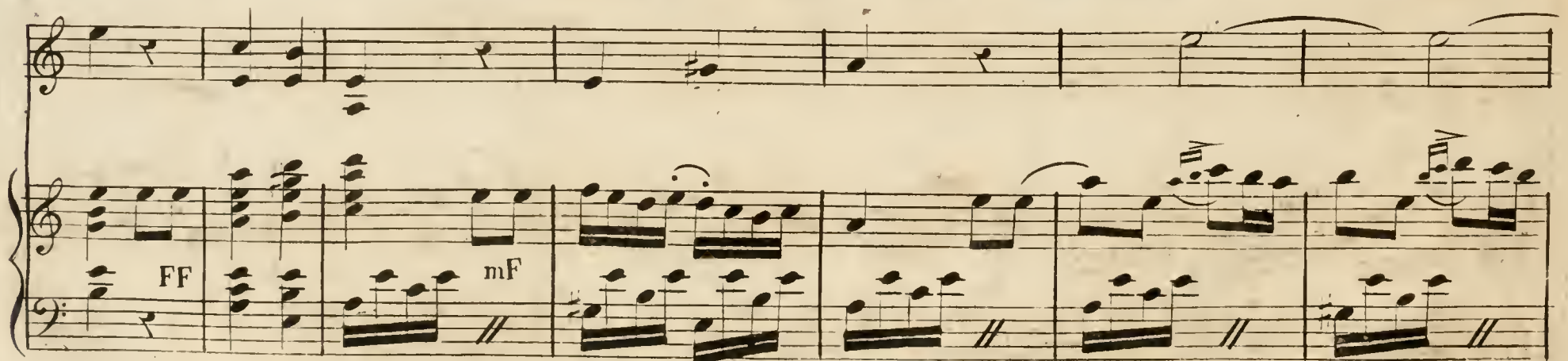
Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melody. The grand staff accompaniment is dense with sixteenth-note patterns. A dynamic marking of *FF* is located in the middle of the system.



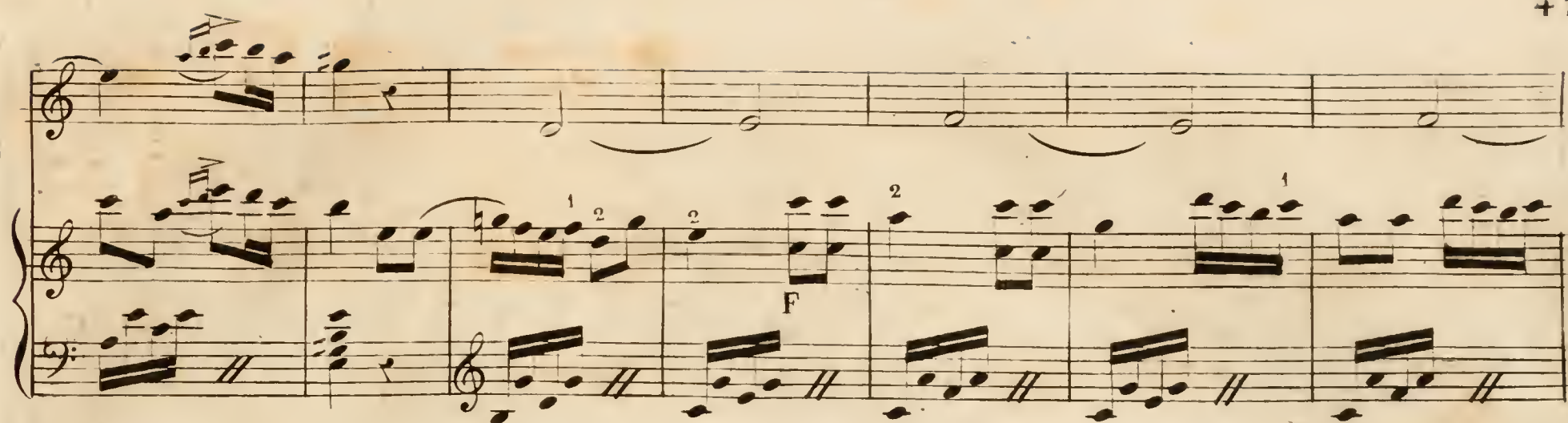
Third system of musical notation. This system includes a repeat sign in the treble staff. The grand staff accompaniment features various dynamics: *FF* and *mF*. There are also repeat signs in the bass staff.



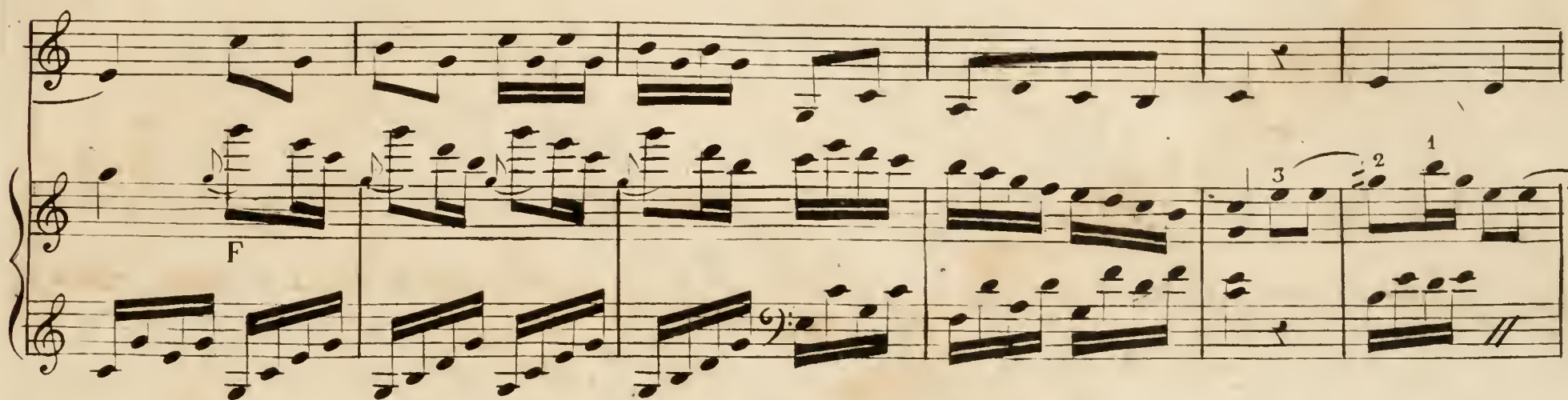
Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a melodic line with some rests. The grand staff accompaniment continues with sixteenth-note figures. A first ending bracket labeled '1' is shown in the right hand.



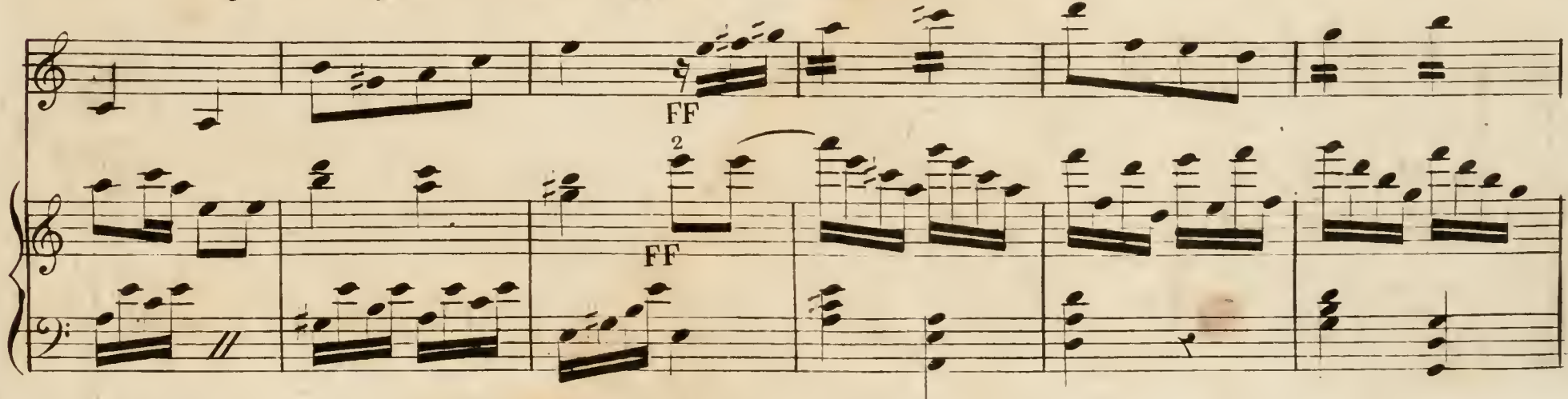
Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with a melodic line. The grand staff accompaniment includes dynamic markings of *FF* and *mF*. Repeat signs are present in the bass staff.



First system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line. The bottom system consists of two staves: the upper staff has a treble clef and contains a series of chords and eighth notes, with fingerings 1, 2, 2, 2, 1 indicated above it; the lower staff has a bass clef and contains a series of chords, with a forte (F) dynamic marking.



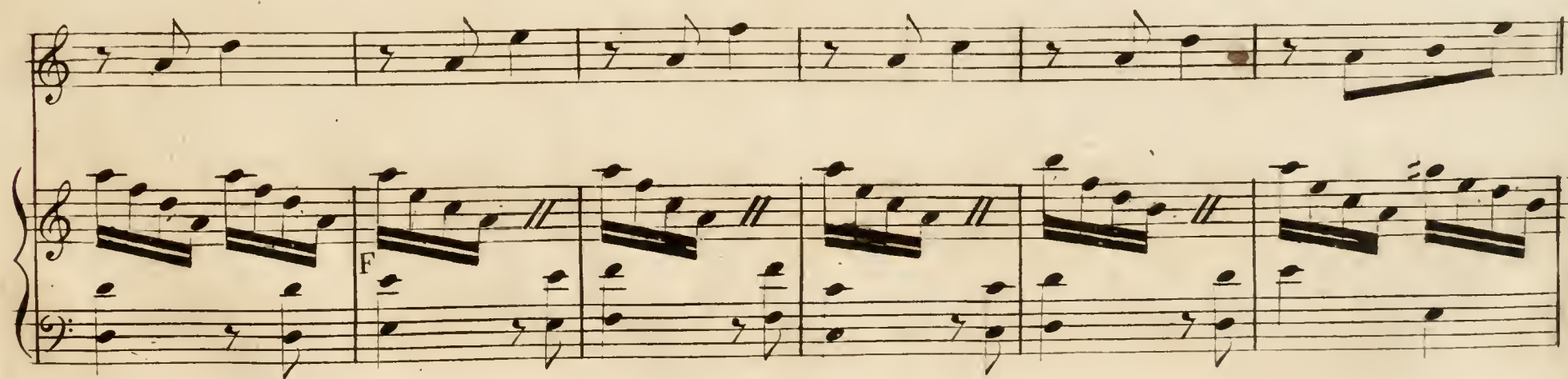
Second system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line. The bottom system consists of two staves: the upper staff has a treble clef and contains a series of chords and eighth notes, with fingerings 3, 2, 1 indicated above it; the lower staff has a bass clef and contains a series of chords, with a forte (F) dynamic marking.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line. The bottom system consists of two staves: the upper staff has a treble clef and contains a series of chords and eighth notes, with fingerings 2, 2 indicated above it; the lower staff has a bass clef and contains a series of chords, with a fortissimo (FF) dynamic marking.



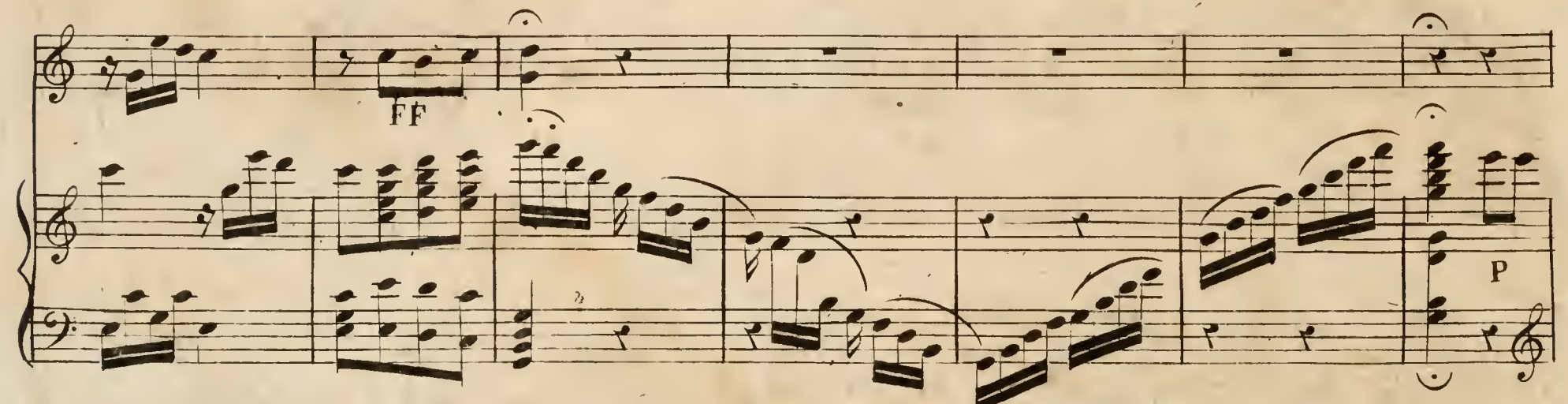
Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line. The bottom system consists of two staves: the upper staff has a treble clef and contains a series of chords and eighth notes, with fingerings 3, 2, 3, 2, 2 indicated above it; the lower staff has a bass clef and contains a series of chords, with a piano (p) dynamic marking.



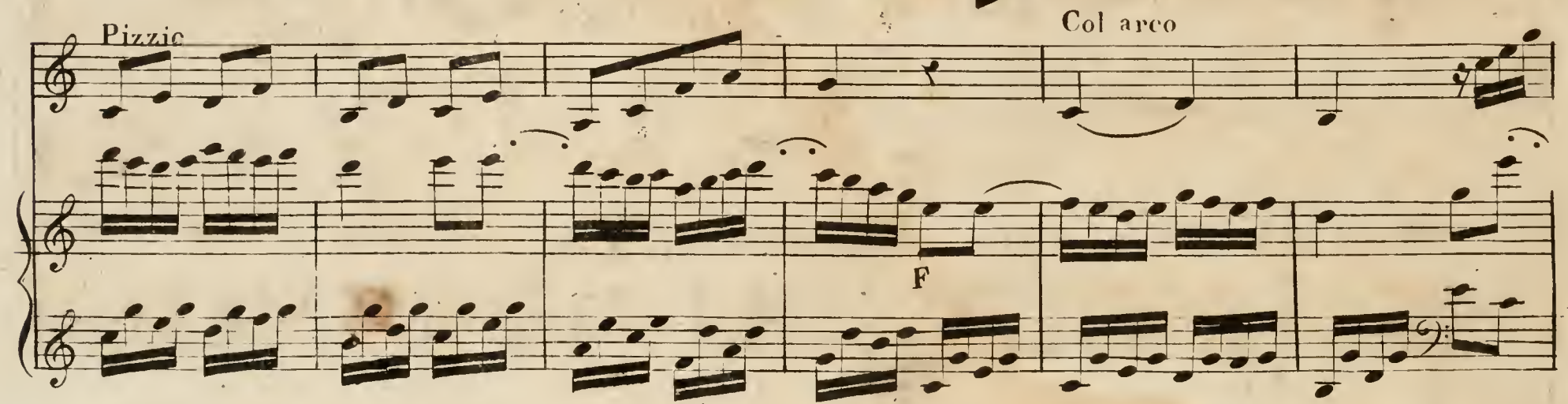
Fifth system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line. The bottom system consists of two staves: the upper staff has a treble clef and contains a series of chords and eighth notes, with a forte (F) dynamic marking; the lower staff has a bass clef and contains a series of chords.



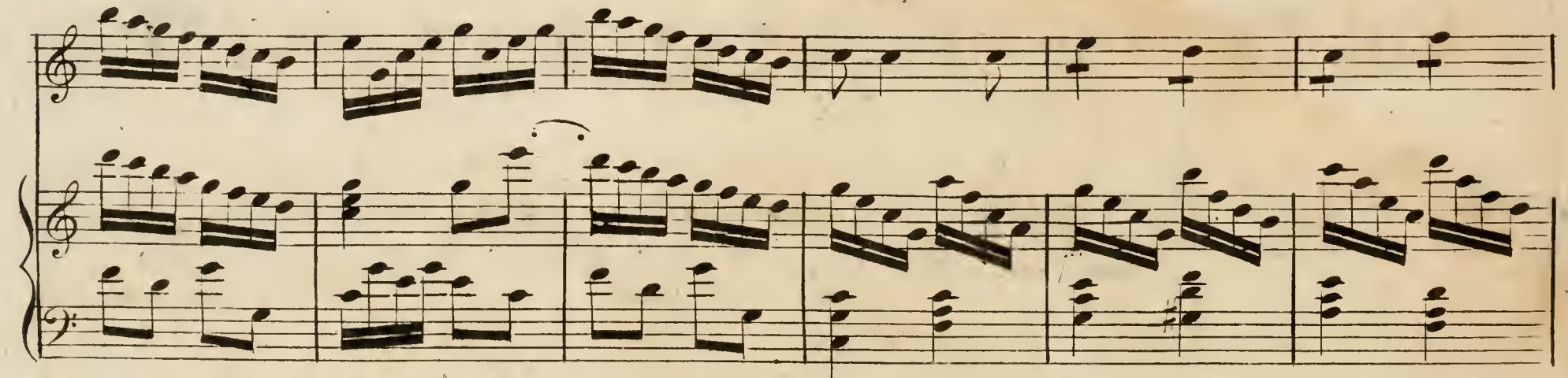
First system of musical notation. It consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass staves). The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes. The grand staff contains a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings 'FF' and 'mf' are present.



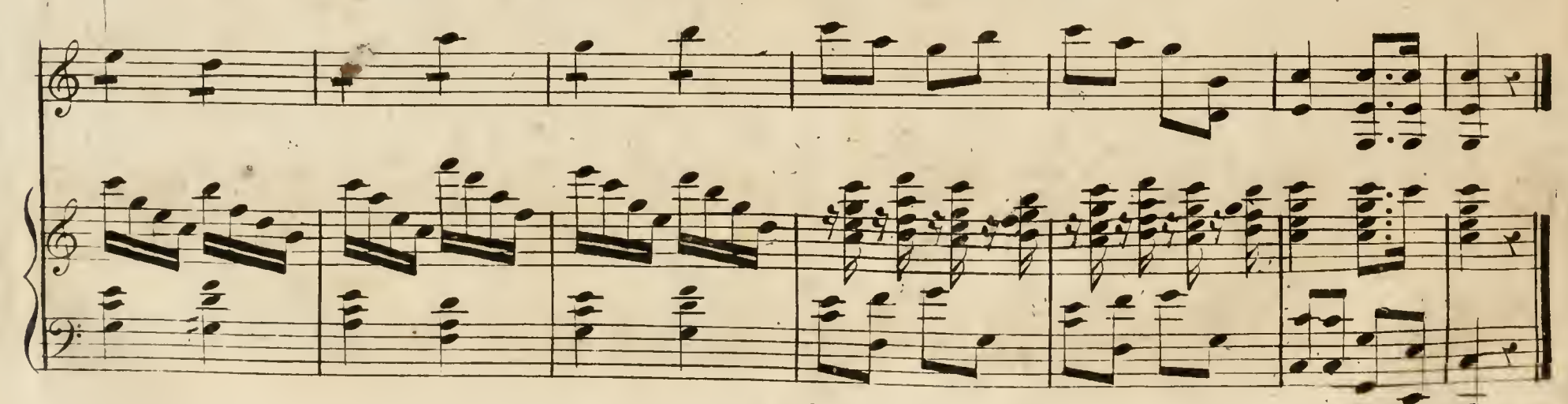
Second system of musical notation. It consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff. The treble staff has some rests. The grand staff continues the accompaniment. Dynamic markings 'FF' and 'P' are present.



Third system of musical notation. It consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff. The treble staff is marked 'Pizzic' and contains eighth notes. The grand staff continues the accompaniment. Dynamic markings 'F' and 'Col arco' are present.



Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff. The treble staff contains eighth notes. The grand staff continues the accompaniment.



Fifth system of musical notation. It consists of a single treble staff and a grand staff. The treble staff contains eighth notes. The grand staff continues the accompaniment.

Prélude

n Sol Min

A. Fa.

Air des Folies d'Espagne varié en forme d'étude par X. DES.

N^o 20

Théma.

F A. Fa. D. Fa.

D. Fa.

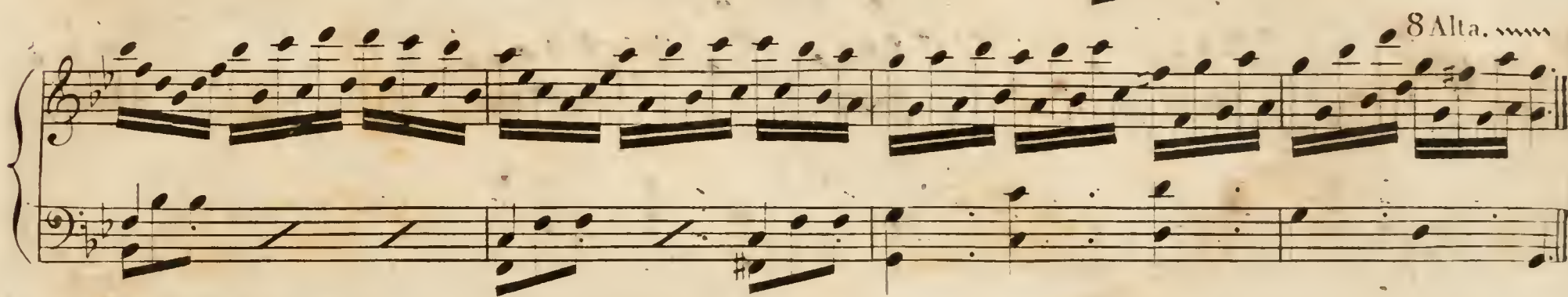
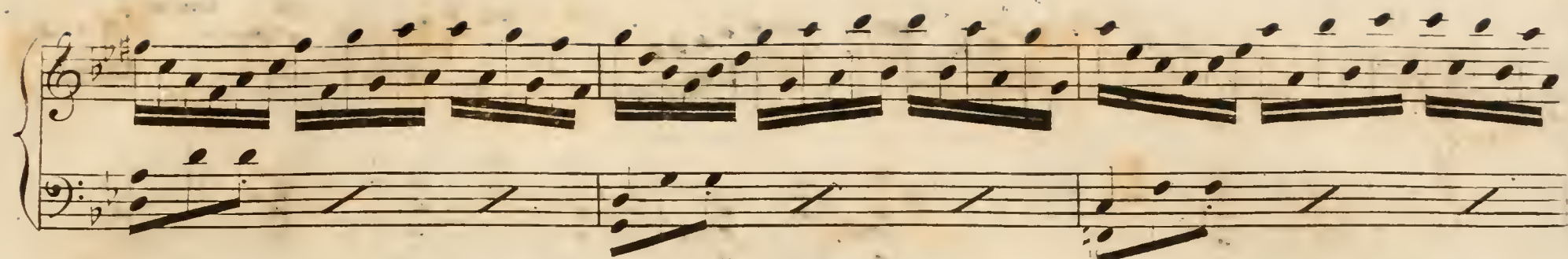
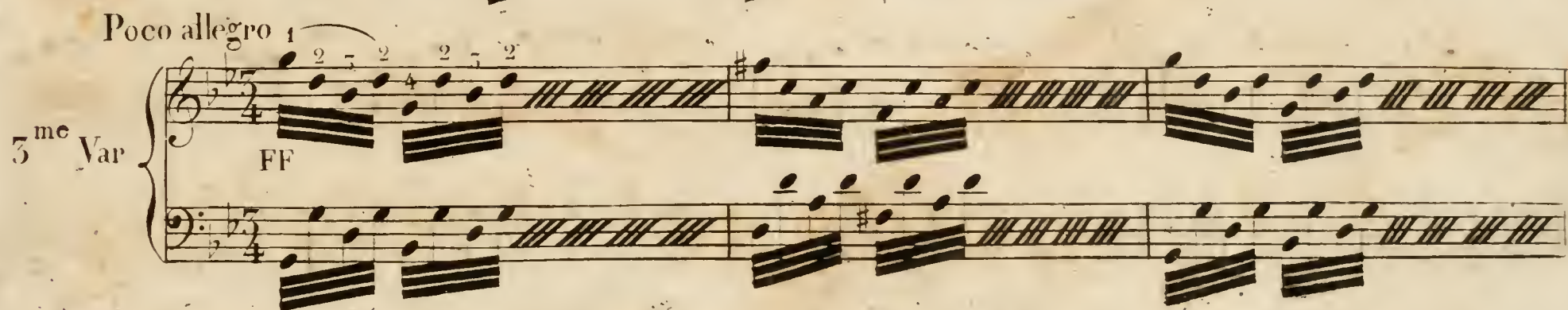
1^{re}. Var:

The first variation consists of 16 measures, organized into four systems of two staves each. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a complex, flowing melody in the right hand, often with triplets and slurs, and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are indicated above various notes throughout the piece.

Grazioso.

2^{me}. Var:

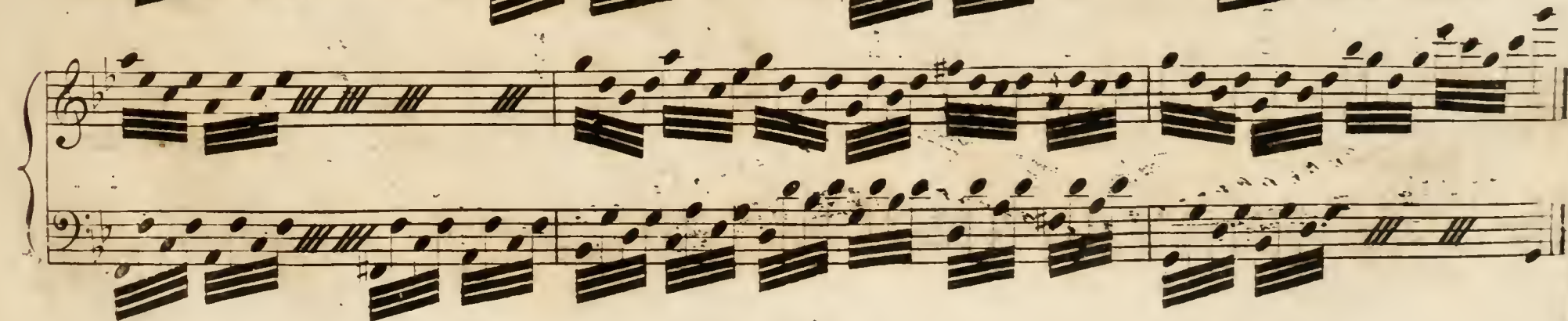
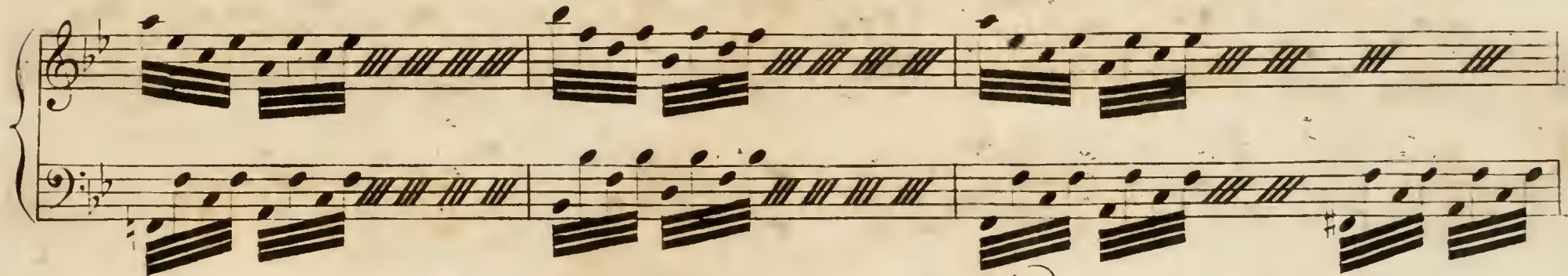
The second variation consists of 16 measures, organized into four systems of two staves each. The key signature remains two flats, but the time signature changes to 9/8. The melody in the right hand is characterized by a steady eighth-note pattern, while the left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The tempo marking 'Grazioso.' is placed above the first measure of this section.

8 Alta. 

Poco allegro 1

3^{me} Var

FF



Poco lento. *tr*

4 Var:
exercice
de Cadences

A fa.

galtaloco.

5 Var:

4^{te} P

This is a handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of six systems of staves. Each system typically has a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom, connected by a brace. The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. There are also some slurs and accents. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

8Alta.

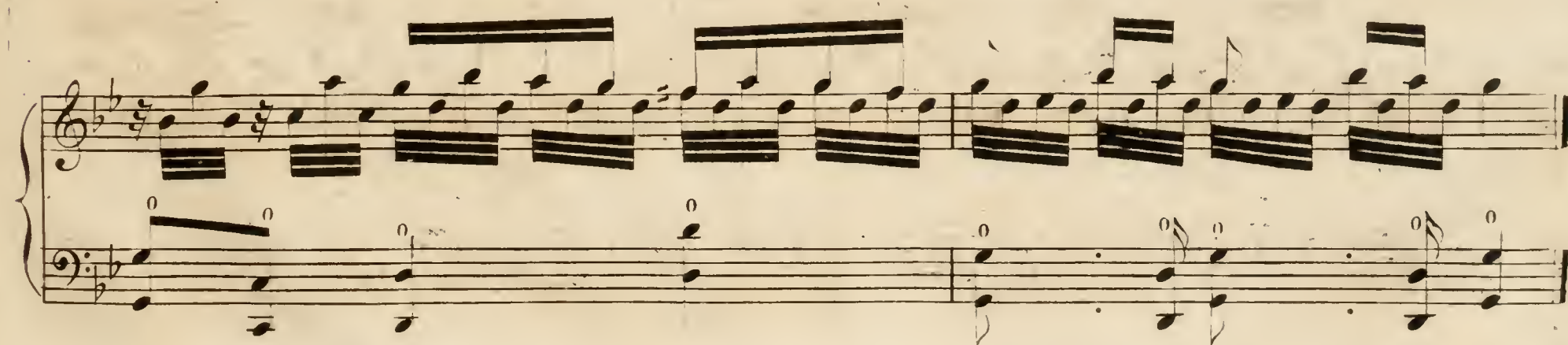
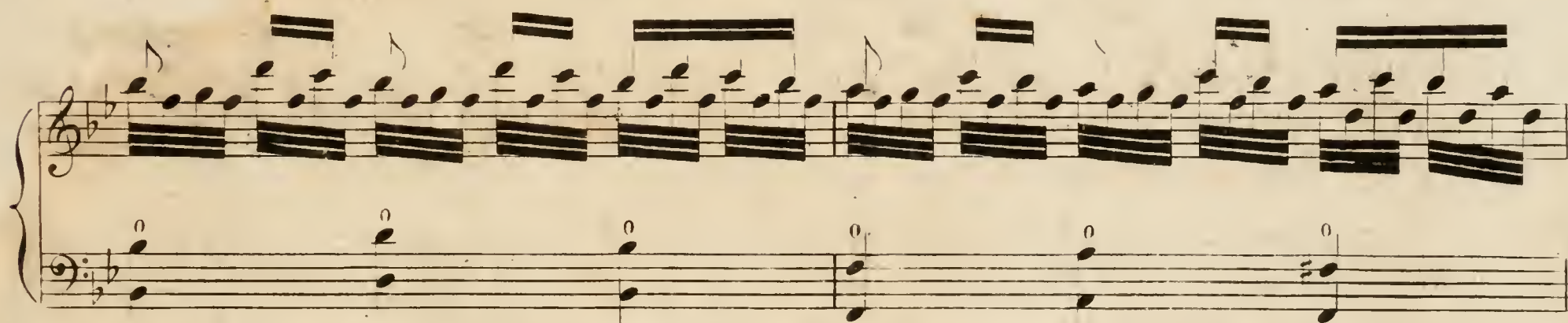
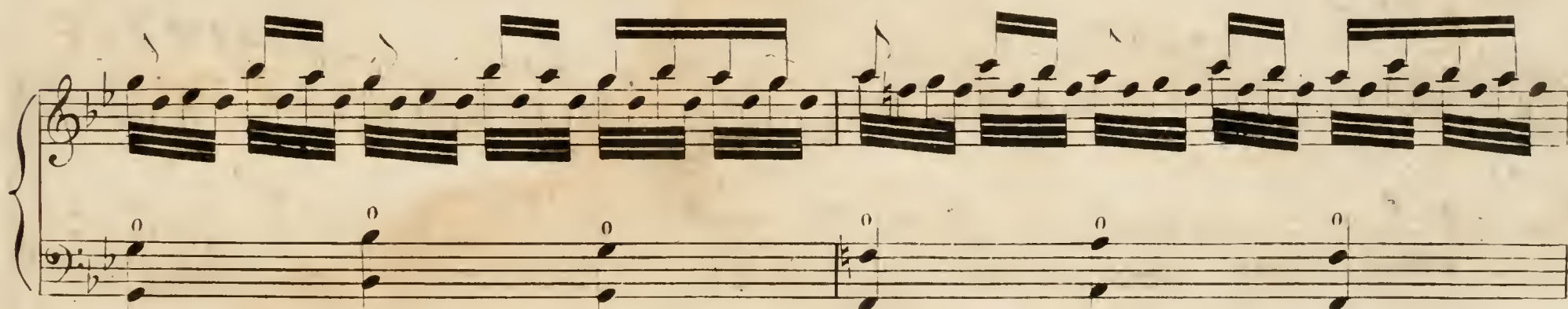
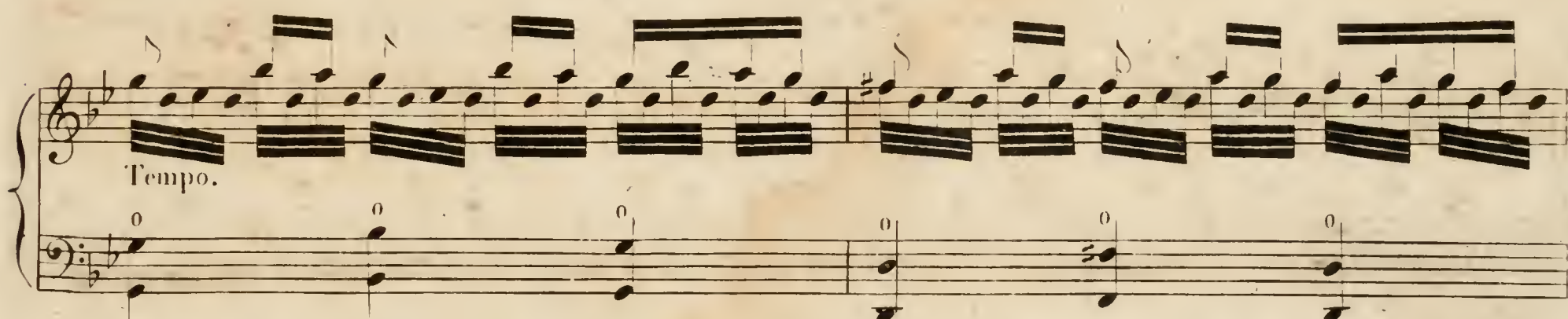
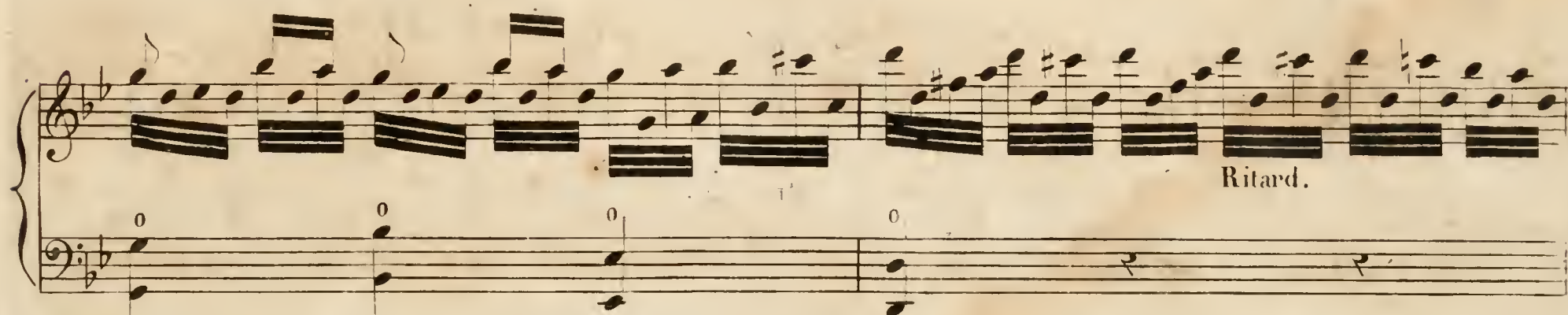
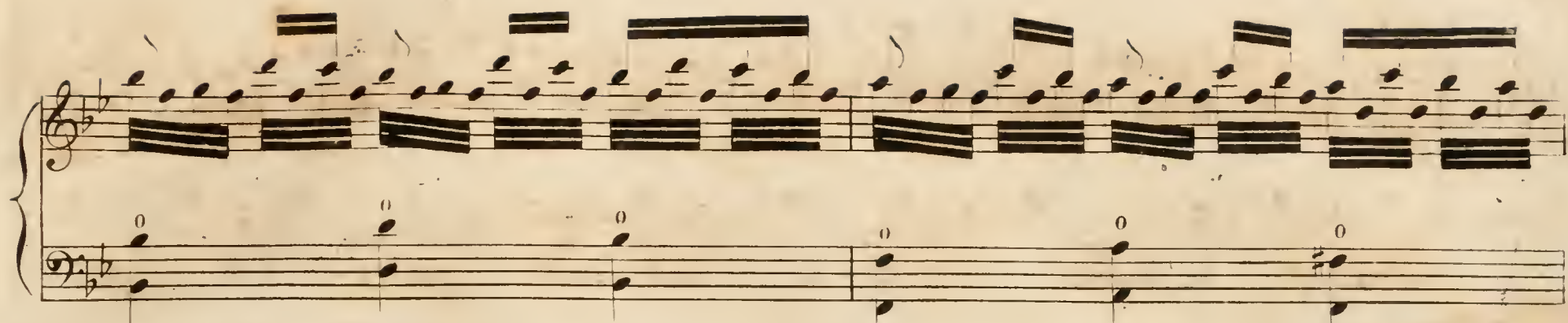
Allegretto.

6^{me} Var.

8Alta. Loco.

Handwritten musical score for "The Bird Song" (Op. 10, No. 1) by Robert Schumann. The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass clef, in G major and 4/4 time. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth notes, often beamed together, and is accompanied by a simple bass line. The piece is marked "Allegretto" and "Moderato".

7^{me} Var: *Grazioso.*  sons harmoniques du pouce de la main gauche et sons naturels du 4^{me} doigt.



Allegro.

8^{me} Var.

FF

8^a Alta

Loco

8^a Alta

Loco

8^a Alta

Loco

8^a Alta

Loco

Ritard

FF

Tempo 1^o.

8^a Alta

Loco

8^a Alta

Loco

4

4

4

1

N^o 24
 VALSE variée
 par X. DÉS.

Moderato.

P la 1^{re} fois F la 2^{me} fois

FIN

P

Cres.

DC

Grazioso.

1^{re} Var.

mF.

8 alta

FIN

8 alta.

Loco.

F.

DC

Poco All^{to}

2^{me} Var.

8 alta

P.

FIN

F.

Loco.

FF

Ritar.

DC.

Amabile.

3^{me} Var.

3^{me} Var. Musical notation for the third variation, Amabile. The piece is in 3/8 time, marked *Amabile.* and *pp*. It features a treble and bass staff with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

FIN.

Musical notation for the first system of the third variation, Amabile. It includes a treble and bass staff with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Musical notation for the second system of the third variation, Amabile. It includes a treble and bass staff with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Scherzando.

4^{me} Var.

4^{me} Var. Musical notation for the fourth variation, Scherzando. The piece is in 3/8 time, marked *Scherzando.* and *8 alta.*. It features a treble and bass staff with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Loco.

DC

Musical notation for the first system of the fourth variation, Scherzando. It includes a treble and bass staff with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Mouvement de Polonaise.

5^{me} Var.

5^{me} Var. Musical notation for the fifth variation, Mouvement de Polonaise. The piece is in 3/8 time, marked *Mouvement de Polonaise.* and *mF*. It features a treble and bass staff with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

DC.

Musical notation for the first system of the fifth variation, Mouvement de Polonaise. It includes a treble and bass staff with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Musical notation for the second system of the fifth variation, Mouvement de Polonaise. It includes a treble and bass staff with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

6.^{me} Var.

All^o 8 alta

Loco

FF

8 alta

FF

Loco

P

cres

FF

FF

Loco

8 alta

mF

FF

mF

FF

FF

