



Exercices de Virtuosité

tirés des œuvres
de

CH. V. ALKAN Aîné

pour

PIANO

par

José Vianna da Motta

Prix net: 6 fr.

PARIS,
COSTALLAT & C^{ie} Editeurs de Musique
60, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin 60.

PRÉFACE.

La collection d'exercices que nous présentons ici a un double but: d'abord, premièrement celui d'utiliser pour le développement de la technique le fond si riche que contiennent les œuvres d'Alkan, ensuite celui de servir de préparation à l'étude de ses œuvres. Ces exercices, basés de cette manière sur des passages existant déjà dans les œuvres d'art, ont une valeur supérieure à ceux pour lesquels on dit abstraits par lesquels on forme tout d'abord la technique. On ne peut mettre en doute la nécessité de ceux-ci pour la création d'un organisme technique, il est à regretter que l'autre forme d'étude soit encore si négligée en comparaison avec celle des exercices abstraits. Certainement tous les virtuoses savent que la manière la plus sûre de travailler une œuvre, un auteur, de développer la technique en somme, c'est d'en extraire les passages de difficulté technique et de les travailler séparément. Mais, à notre avis, le professeur devrait inciter les élèves à ce genre d'étude beaucoup plus qu'on ne le fait généralement. L'exercice abstrait acquiert le caractère d'un problème, aussitôt qu'il sort des éléments les plus fondamentaux de la technique. Le problème peut être très utile, et cependant cela n'épargne pas une nouvelle étude quand on rencontre les difficultés dans les œuvres vivantes. Qu'on attaque donc immédiatement celles-ci, même avant d'étudier les œuvres en entier, même indépendamment de l'exécution de ces œuvres, car ces passages ont par eux-mêmes aussi une valeur réelle.

Cette collection ne s'adresse donc pas seulement à ceux qui veulent étudier les œuvres d'Alkan, mais à tous les pianistes qui voudront profiter de la richesse et jouir de la fantaisie épuisable d'une technique tout à fait pianistique et personnelle.

Nous ne nous sommes pas bornés à en extraire les passages, mais nous les avons pour la plupart transformés en de vrais exercices, soit en les développant, soit en formant des inversions d'une main sur l'autre en les préparant pour être transposés. Donc ceci n'est pas un pot-pourri des «plus beaux passages», ces changements étant nécessaires pour bien exploiter toute cette mine.

Nous espérons que cette collection méritera l'intérêt de ceux qui connaissent déjà l'œuvre du maître, et nous espérons réveiller chez ceux qui ne la connaissent pas encore, le désir de l'étudier.

Pour ceux qui chercheraient des collections semblables nous recommandons celle de Buonamici sur les œuvres de Beethoven et les excellentes collections pour le trille, les doubles notes et les

VORWORT.

Die Übungssammlung, die wir hiermit vorlegen, verfolgt einen doppelten Zweck: erstens, den reichen Stoff, den Alkan's Werke enthalten, zur Entwicklung der Technik auszunutzen, dann als Vorbereitung zum Studium dieser Werke zu dienen.

Übungen, die in dieser Weise aus Passagen gebildet sind, die den Kunstwerken vorkommen, haben höheren Wert als die s. z. abstrakten, wodurch man sich allererst die Technik bildet.

Ohne die Notwendigkeit dieser letzteren für die Erschaffung eines technischen Organismus in Zweifel zu ziehen, ist es doch zu bedauern, daß die andere Art des Studiums noch immer so vernachlässigt wird im Vergleich zu den abstrakten Übungen.

Die Virtuosen wissen ja freilich, daß die sicherste Art, ein Werk eines Autors zu studieren, die Technik überhaupt auszubauen, die ist, die technisch schwierigen Stellen auszuheben und separat zu üben.

Aber nach unserer Meinung sollte schon der Lehrer die Schüler zu dieser Art des Studiums viel mehr anhalten, als es im allgemeinen geschieht. Sobald die abstrakte Übung über die elementaren Grundformen hinausgeht, wird sie zum Problem, das selbst nützlich sein mag, und doch nicht ein neues Studium erspart, wenn man die Schwierigkeiten in den lebendigen Werken antrifft. Man greife also diese sofort an, selbst bevor man das ganze Werk studiert, selbst unabhängig davon, ob man die Werke spielt, denn diese Stellen haben auch für sich selbständigen Wert.

Diese Sammlung richtet sich also nicht nur an diejenigen, die Alkan's Werke studieren wollen, sondern an alle Pianisten, die den Reichtum und die unerschöpfliche Phantasie einer höchst pianistischen und persönlichen Technik ausnutzen und genießen wollen.

Wir haben uns nicht darauf beschränkt, die Passagen auszuheben, sondern haben sie zumeist in wirkliche Übungen verwandelt durch Fortbildung, Umkehrung einer Hand für die andere, Einnahme der Richtung zur Transposition in andere Tonarten. Da dies kein Potpourri der „schönsten Stellen“ ist, waren diese Änderungen notwendig, um das Bergwerk gut auszunutzen.

Wir erwarten für diese Sammlung das Interesse derjenigen, die diesen Meister schon kennen und hoffen bei denjenigen, die ihn noch nicht kennen, dadurch den Wunsch zu erwecken, seine Werke zu studieren.

Für diejenigen, die ähnliche Sammlungen suchen sollten, empfehlen wir diejenige über Werke Beethovens, die Buonamici gemacht, und die vorzüglichen Sammlungen von Triller, Doppelgriff

octaves (tirées de tous les auteurs) par I. Philipp. Dans les „Exercices journaliers“ de Philipp on trouve également des exemples tirés de la littérature du piano.

J. Vianna da Motta. Octobre 1907.

Les œuvres d'Alkan qui ont fourni la matière pour ces exercices sont les suivantes:

und Oktavenpassagen (aus allen Autoren) von I. Philipp. Philipps „Täglichen Studien“ findet man ebenfalls Beispiele der Klavierliteratur.

J. Vianna da Motta. Oktober 1907.

Die Werke Alkans, die den Stoff für die folgenden Studien geliefert haben, sind:

Variations à la vielle sur un air de l'Elisire d'amore.

op. 10. Premier Concerto di camera.

—— Second Concerto di camera.

op. 12. Trois Etudes de bravoure.

op. 13. Trois Andantes romantiques.

op. 15. Trois Morceaux dans le genre pathétique.

op. 17. Le Preux, étude de concert.

op. 27. Le Chemin de fer, étude.

*op. 27. Marche triomphale.

*op. 31. Vingt-cinq Préludes.

*op. 33. Sonate.

*op. 34. Scherzo focoso.

*op. 35. Douze Études dans tous les tons majeurs.

op. 39. Douze Études dans tous les tons mineurs.

op. 50. No. 1. Capriccio alla soldatesca.

op. 61. Sonatine.

op. 63. Esquisses, 48 motifs.

op. 74. Les Mois.

op. 76. Trois grandes Études: I. pour la main gauche seule. — II. pour la main droite seule. — III. pour les mains réunies en mouvement semblable et perpétuel.

op. 54. Benedictus

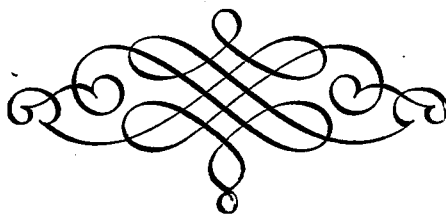
op. 64. Prières

op. 66. Préludes

} pour Pédalier, transcrits pour Piano par V. da Motta.

*Les œuvres marquées de * ont paru chez Joubert. Toutes les autres chez Costallat, Paris.*

*Die mit * bezeichneten Werke erschienen bei Joubert. Alle anderen bei Costallat, Paris.*



Exercices de Virtuosité.

1

Gammes. Tonleitern.

Tirés des œuvres
de Ch. V. Alkan aîné
par Vianna da Motta.

Prestissimamente. (♩=160) Op. 39: Comme le vent.

1.

p

ff

p

ff

sol maj.
G-dur.

Dans tous les tons.
In allen Tonarten.

sol maj.
G-dur.

Dans tous les tons.
In allen Tonarten.

2

Idem.

[illegible]

Idem.

Idem.



2 3 1

2 1 2

Finale (see Appendix)

D. t. l. t. (dans tous les tons)
I. a. T. (in allen Tonarten)

Allegretto. (♩ = 126) Op. 39: Le Festin d'Esope.

Allegretto. (♩ = 126) Op. 39: Le Festin d'Esope.

3.

1. a. 1. (in allen Tonarten)

Inversion de la 1^{ère} mesure:
Umkehrung des ersten Taktes:

Scherzo-Menuetto. (♩ = 84) Op. 61: Sonatine.

4. *p* (aussi avec le doigté normal)
(auch mit dem normalen Fingersatz)

Transposer en ut#, ut♭, mi♭, mi♯, fa# mineur.
Zu transponieren nach cis, c, es, e, fis moll.

Inversion:
Umkehrung:

Dernières mesures:
Letzte Takte:

5.

Idem.

Travailler à la sixte, à la tierce et par mouvement contraire.
In Entfernung einer Sexte, einer Terz und in Gegenbewegung zu üben.

7.

Prolongez à deux et trois octaves.
Commencez de chaque degré.
*Über zwei und drei Oktaven zu verlängern.
Von jeder Stufe aus.*

9. *dolcissimo* *pp* *Red.* ** Red.* ** Red. sempre sim.*

*) Aussi en tenant toutes les notes:
Auch mit gehaltenen Noten:

Andante. Op. 15: Aime-moi.

10.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat), 2/4 time. Bass clef, key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat), 2/4 time. The right hand (RH) plays a melody with slurs and accents. The left hand (LH) plays a simple accompaniment. A piano (p) dynamic marking is present.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat), 2/4 time. Bass clef, key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat), 2/4 time. The right hand (RH) plays a melody with slurs and accents. The left hand (LH) plays a simple accompaniment. A first finger (1) marking is present.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat), 2/4 time. Bass clef, key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat), 2/4 time. The right hand (RH) plays a melody with slurs and accents. The left hand (LH) plays a simple accompaniment.

Prolongez les passages de la m. d. à deux octaves plus haut.
 Man verlängere die Passagen der r.H. bis zwei Oktaven höher.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp, G-sharp), 2/4 time. Bass clef, key signature of three sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp, G-sharp), 2/4 time. The right hand (RH) plays a melody with slurs and accents. The left hand (LH) plays a simple accompaniment. A piano (p) dynamic marking is present. Fingerings 4 and 1 are indicated.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp, G-sharp), 2/4 time. Bass clef, key signature of three sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp, G-sharp), 2/4 time. The right hand (RH) plays a melody with slurs and accents. The left hand (LH) plays a simple accompaniment. A first finger (1) marking is present.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key signature of three sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp, G-sharp), 2/4 time. Bass clef, key signature of three sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp, G-sharp), 2/4 time. The right hand (RH) plays a melody with slurs and accents. The left hand (LH) plays a simple accompaniment.

Prolonger la m.g. à une octave plus bas.
 Man verlängere die l.H. bis eine Oktave tiefer.

Adagio. 2^e Concerto da camera.

11.

pp
marcato
pp

Allegro assai. (♩ = 160) Op. 39: Concerto.

12.

f
marcato

Transposer dans d'autres tons.
Nach andern Tonarten zu transponieren.

Doubles notes.

Doppelgriffe.

(♩ = 84) Op. 35: Trio canonico.

13.

p

(2do)

D. t. l. t.
I. a. T.

Tempo giusto. (♩ = 92) Op. 61: Sonatine.

14.

p cresc.

f p cresc.

etc.

Assez vite. Op. 33: Sonate.

15.

Idem. 8.....

16. *continuez fortsetzen* D. t. l. t. I. a. T.

Idem. Moderato.

17. *très doux et très lié*

continuez fortsetzen (Joubert.)

Allegro. Op. 39: Ouverture.

18. *cresc. poco a poco*

cresc. poco a poco

Allegro assai. Op. 39: Concerto.

19.

p

etc.

Transposer.
Transponieren.

Allegretto. (♩ = 100) Op. 39: Concerto.

20.

p delicatamente e legato

etc.

Allegro vivace. (♩ = 120) Op. 34: Scherzo focoso.

21.

ff

etc.

Carrément.

Carrément.

22. *fff*

etc.

[illegible]

Allegro assai. (♩ = 160) Op. 39: Concerto.

24. *f*  D. t. l. t.
I. a. T.

Aussi en descendant seulement et en montant seulement.
Auch nur aufsteigend, und nur absteigend.

Allegretto. (♩=100) Op. 39: Concerto. Auch nur aufsteigend, und nur absteigend.

25. *p* *cresc. poco a poco*

Transposez dans d'autres tons.
Nach andern Tonarten transponieren.

C. et Cie 1387.

Andante. Op. 76 II: Etude pour la main droite seule.

26.

sempre ff

Exercise 26 consists of two systems of piano staves. The first system has a treble staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a bass staff. Both staves feature complex chordal textures with sixteenth-note patterns and various accidentals. The second system continues this pattern, maintaining the same key signature and complexity.

27.

Idem.

D. t. l. t.
I. a. T.

Exercise 27 is a single system of piano staves. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp and includes a dotted line with an '8' above it, indicating a repeat or continuation. The bass staff is empty.

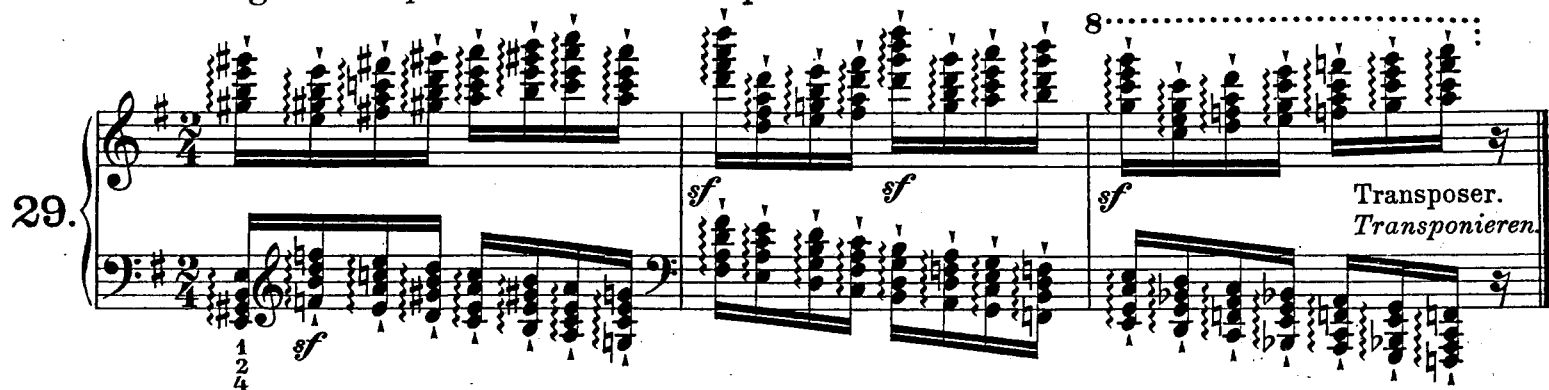
28.

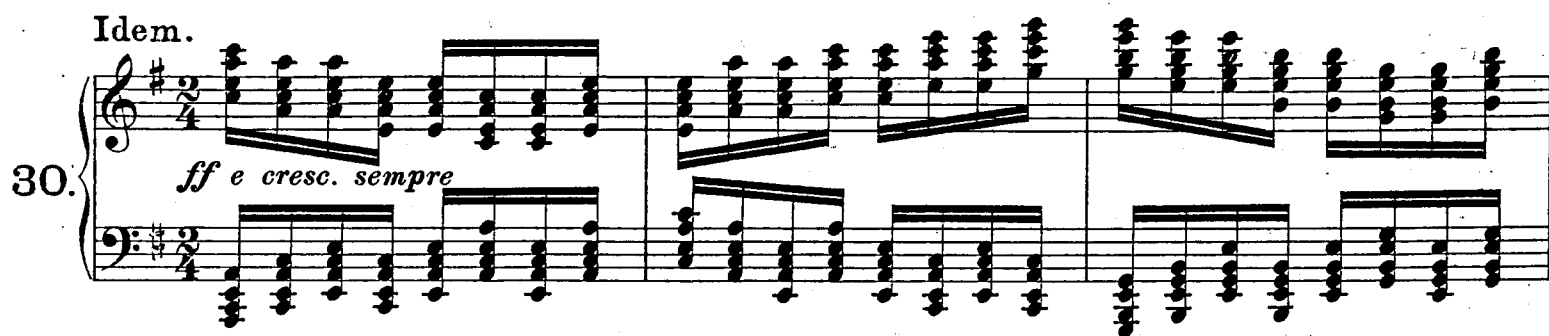
Idem.

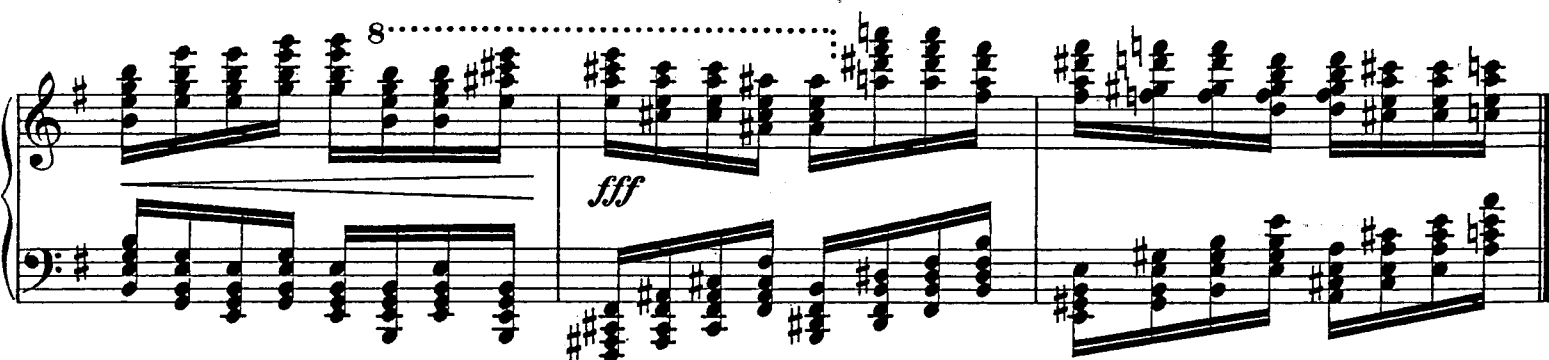
*stringendo cresc.**f**cresc.*

Exercise 28 consists of two systems of piano staves. The first system has a treble staff with a key signature of one sharp and a bass staff. Both staves feature complex chordal textures with sixteenth-note patterns and various accidentals. The second system continues this pattern, maintaining the same key signature and complexity.

Allegretto. Op. 39: Le Festin d'Esopé.

29. 

Idem. 



Andante. Op. 13: 3 Andantes romantiques.

In somma p assai.

31. 



Sauts. Sprünge.

Allegro assai. (♩ = 160) Op. 39: Concerto.

32. *ff* *D.t.l.t.*
I.a.T.

Andante con moto. Op. 13: 3 Andantes romantiques.

33. *pp* *pp* *pp* *fff* *Duramente* *fff*

Allegro vivace. (♩ = 120) Op. 34: Scherzo focoso.

34. *m.g. p*

cresc. poco a poco

m.d. f

Andante. Op. 13: 3 Andantes romantiques.

35.

Dans tous les tons majeurs et mineurs.
In allen Dur- und Molltonarten.

Andante. Op. 15: Aime-moi!

36.

Op. 17: Le Preux. Carrément.

37.

First system of music for Op. 17: Le Preux. Carrément. Measures 37-40. The score is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note melody, while the left hand provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *rf* (ritardando forte).

Second system of music for Op. 17: Le Preux. Carrément. Measures 41-44. The musical texture continues with the eighth-note melody in the right hand and accompaniment in the left hand.

Scherzo-Minuetto. (♩. = 84) Op. 61: Sonatine.

38.

First system of music for Op. 61: Sonatine. Measures 38-41. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The right hand has a melody of eighth notes, and the left hand has a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic is *p* (piano).

D. t. l. t.
I. a. T.

Second system of music for Op. 61: Sonatine. Measures 42-45. The musical texture continues with the eighth-note melody in the right hand and accompaniment in the left hand.

Third system of music for Op. 61: Sonatine. Measures 46-49. The musical texture continues with the eighth-note melody in the right hand and accompaniment in the left hand.

continuez
fortsetzen

Aussi:
Auch:

Small musical notation for 'Aussi: Auch:' showing a short eighth-note melody in the right hand.

Idem.

Tempo giusto. ($\text{♩} = 92$)

39. *p*

D. t. l. t.
I. a. T.

Assez vite. Op. 63: 48 Motifs. II. Livre.

40. *p leggiero*

D. t. l. t.
I. a. T.

Allegro moderato. Op. 35: L'incendie au village voisin.

41. *f*

Op. 35: Amor-Mors.

42. *p* bien chanté et animant peu à peu

ten. ten.

ff

Transposez en d'autres tons.
Nach andern Tonarten transponieren.

Risoluto. (♩ = 58) Op. 39: En rythme molossique.

43. *p*

Allegro assai. (♩ = 160) Op. 39: Concerto.

8.....

44

ff

8.....

Idem.

p

45.

Continuez en si maj.
et ainsi de suite.

Fortsetzen in *H* dur
und so weiter.

Variante.

Op. 76, III: Etude pour les deux mains réunies.

46. *)

47. Idem. *ff*

*) On peut étudier ce passage aussi sans changer les doigts, toujours le 2^e au milieu.
 Man kann diese Passage auch ohne Fingerwechsel spielen, immer mit dem 2. in der Mitte.

Octaves. Oktaven.

Allegro. (♩ = 120) Op. 50 N° 1: Capriccio a la soldatesca.

48. *p* *ff*

Assez vite. Op. 33: Sonata.

49. *ff* *ff*

Allegro vivace. Scherzo focoso.

8.....

50.

fff Larghissimamente

8..... 8..... 8.....

8.... 8....

Allegramente. ($\text{♩} = 84$) Op.61: Sonatine.

51.

*p*continuez
fortsetzenTempo giusto. ($\text{♩} = 92$)

Idem.

52.

*f*continuez
fortsetzenAllegro moderato. ($\text{♩} = 120$) Op.10: Concerto.

8.....

53.

*p*Allegro. ($\text{♩} = 116$)

Idem.

54.

p legg.

Très largement. (♩ = 132) Op. 27: Marche triomphale.

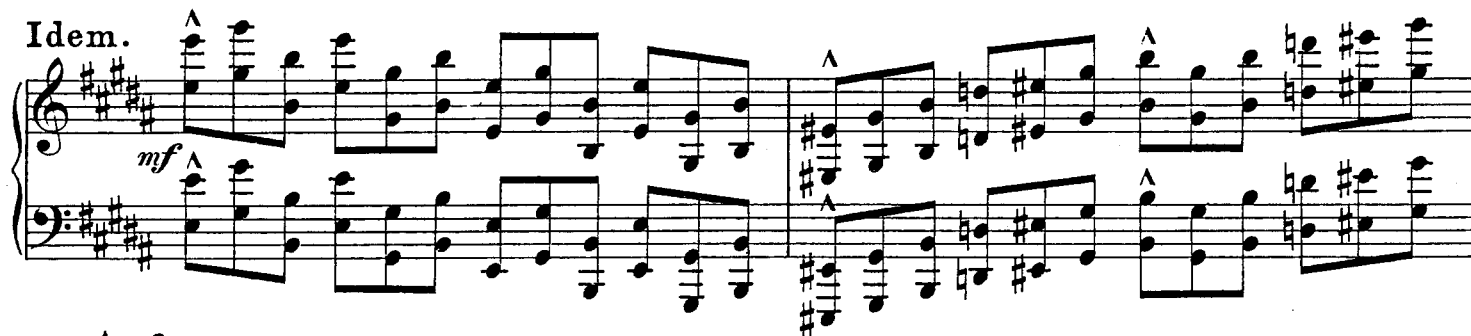
D. t. l. t.
I. a. T.

55.

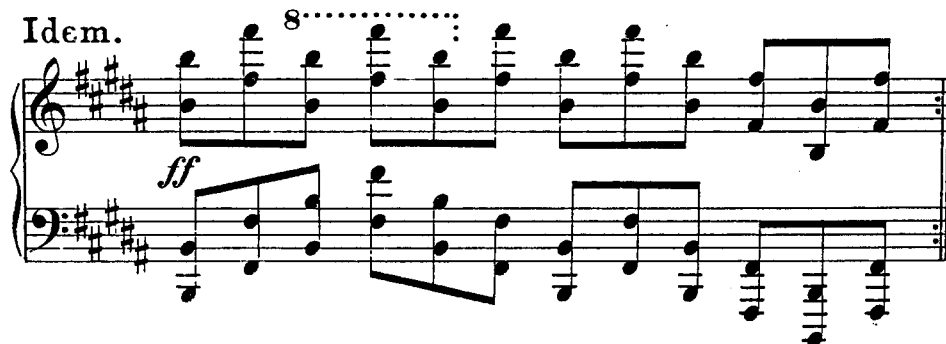


56.

Idem.



Idem.



Presto. Op. 35: Etudes en tons majeurs. N° 2.

58. *ff* *continuez fortsetzen*

Andantino. ($\text{♩} = 63$) Op. 35, N° 3.

59. *f*

Idem. N° 5.

Allegro barbaro. ($\text{♩} = 100$)

60. *ff* *D. t. l. t. I. a. T.*

61. *p*

Idem. N° 6.

Allegramente. (♩ = 84)

62.

62. *f*

Andante. (♩ = 88) Op. 35 N° 6.

(Joubert.)

63.

63. *p*

8.....

8.....

(Joubert.)

Idem.

64. *pp e fosco*

Risoluto. (♩ = 58) Op. 39: En rythme molossique. (Joubert.)

65. *f*

Allegro moderato. (♩ = 108) Op. 39: Sinfonia.

66. *f appassionatamente*

continuez fortsetzen

67. Idem. *mf* *cresc.*

D. t. l. t. I. a. T.

68. *p* *cresc. molto*

D. t. l. t. I. a. T.

Allegro. (♩ = 112) Op. 39: Ouverture.

69. *ff*

8...:

Idem. 8

70. *ff*

Allegretto. (♩=126) Op. 39: Le Festin d'Esope.

71. *f*

Idem. Lamentevole.

72. *rf p* *rf p* *rf p* *rf p*

rf p *rf p* *rf p* *rf p*

Op. 17: Le Preux. Carrément.

73. *pp sourdement*

continuez
fortsetzen

Idem.

*) du bras

74.

ff

*) Nous donnons ce magnifique passage en entier, mais on devra le travailler par fragments, bien entendu. La remarque «du bras» est intéressante. [sante.]
 Wir geben diese prächtige Stelle ganz, aber sie ist natürlich bruchstückweise zu studieren. Die Bemerkung „vom Arm“ ist interessant.
 C. et Cie 1387.

Notes répétées.

Tonwiederholungen.

Adagio. (♩ = 50) Op. 10: Concerto.

75. *pp*

Andante. Op. 13: 3 Andantes romantiques.

76. *pp delicatamente*

Modéré. Variations à la vielle.

77. *p doux*

8



Idem.

Mouvement de Valse.



Andante. Op. 15: Aime-moi!

D. t. l. t.
I. a. T.

Librement, mais sans secousses. Op. 31: Préludes. N° 7.



(Joubert.)

Allegretto. (♩ = 100) Op. 39: Concerto.

81.

f *Transposez. Transponieren.* *p*

Maestoso. (♩ = 100) Op. 39: Ouverture.

82.

Allegro assai con brio. (♩ = 60) Op. 39: Concerto.

83.

* Tout ce passage est aussi à travailler de cette manière:
Diese ganze Passage ist auch in folgender Art zu studieren:

Idem.

84.

p Cantabile.

Dans un bon mouvement. Op. 17: Le Preux.

Les deux mains bien liées entre elles.

85.

p et bien chanté
Ped.*rf**p*

rf *rf*

rf

Trilles. Triller.

Les mois. N° 2.

86.

p

Allegro moderato. 2^{ème} Concerto.

87.

f

Op.13: Andantes romantiques.

88. *pp*
con due Ped.

Allegro. (♩ = 120) Op.50: Capriccio à la soldatesca.

89. *ff*

Prestissimamente. (♩ = 160) Op.39: Comme le vent.

90. *p*

continuez
fortsetzen

etc.

Allegro assai. (♩ = 160) Op. 39: Concerto.

91.

f

mf

cresc.

f

8...

Transposez.
In andern Tonarten.

Idem.

92. *ff*

Allegretto. (♩ = 100) Op. 39: Concerto.

93. *mf*

cresc.

Idem.

94. *p*

Tremolos.

Andante con moto. Op. 15: Le vent.

95.

p

Idem.

96.

p

continuez
fortsetzen

Presto. ($\text{♩} = 108$) Op. 35 N° 4.

97. *p scintillante* *sf*

mf *sf* *continuez fortsetzen*

mf *rf* *continuez fortsetzen*

rf *rf* *D. t. l. t.* *I. a. T.* *f*

continuez et transposez fortsetzen und transponieren (Joubert.)

Op. 76. I.
m. g. seule
l. H. allein

98. *p*

Divers. Verschiedenes.

Lento appassionato. Op. 35 N° 8.

legato assai

99.

*) Dans l'original:
Im Original:

Posément. (♩ = 96) Op. 35 N° 11.

La partie du milieu ressortant constamment.

100.

p doux et bien soutenu

Tempo di minuetto. (♩ = 66) Op. 39: Sinfonie.

(Joubert.)

101.

p e sostenuto

Andante. Op. 13: Andantes romantiques.

8.....

102.

p *cresc.*

Ped.

Scherzo-Menuetto. (♩ = 84) Op. 61: Sonatine.

103.

p

D.t.l.t.
I.a.T.

Allegro vivace. (♩ = 152) Op. 63: 48 Motifs. N° 10.

104.

p *p*

Prestissimo. Op. 63 N° 25.

105. *rf* *cresc. sempre* *rf* *rf* *rf* *rf* *continuez fortsetzen*

Allegro. Op. 63 N° 2.

106. *p*

p *dim.*

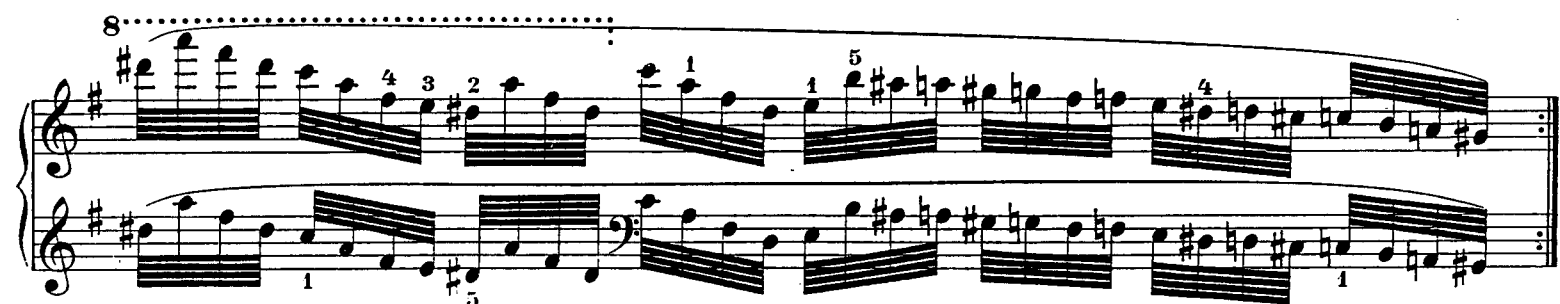
pp e dim. sempre *p* *f*

Allegretto. (♩ = 100) Op. 39: Concerto.

107. *f*



Allegretto. (♩ = 126) Op. 39: Le Festin d'Esopé.



Les passages qui suivent sont tirés des œuvres pour Pédalier.
 Die folgenden Passagen sind den Werken für Pedalflügel entnommen.

Poco Adagio. Op. 64: Prières (transcription par J. V. da Motta).

109.

m.d.
r.H.
m.g.
l.H.

pp

p molto espressivo e legato

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely a study or a short composition. It consists of seven systems of staves, each containing three staves (treble, middle, and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation is characterized by dense, rapid sixteenth-note passages in the outer staves, while the middle staves often contain longer, more sustained notes or rests. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) at the beginning of the first system, *p* (piano) in the fourth system, and *p dolce* (piano dolce) in the sixth system. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are placed above various notes to indicate fingerings. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the seventh system.

C. et Cie 1387.

Maestoso.

Idem.

110.

8 3 2 4

pp 1

cantabile (ma dolce)

8

8

8

8

8

8.....

8.....

8.....

111. *Con moto.*
ff

Idem.

Allegro energico. Op. 54: Benedictus (transcription par J. V. da Motta).

112.

This block contains the musical notation for measures 112 and 113. Measure 112 is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a 2/2 time signature. It features a complex piano accompaniment with multiple voices in both staves, including chords and moving lines. Measure 113 continues the piano part with similar textures, including some triplet markings. The system concludes with a section marked *allargando* (ritardando), where the tempo is to be slowed down, featuring sustained chords and a final *fff* (fortississimo) dynamic marking.

113.

Idem.

This block contains the musical notation for measure 113, labeled 'Idem.' (the same). It is marked with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and a 9/8 time signature. The piano part consists of a steady, rhythmic accompaniment with chords and moving lines in both staves.



114. Idem. *f* 8..... 8.....

Op. 66: Préludes (transcription par J. V. da Motta).

115. 8.....

ben misurato
sempre ff

8.....

Exercice de précision à 4 mains.

Secondo.

Andantino.

116. Idem. *ppp staccatissimo, sarcastico*



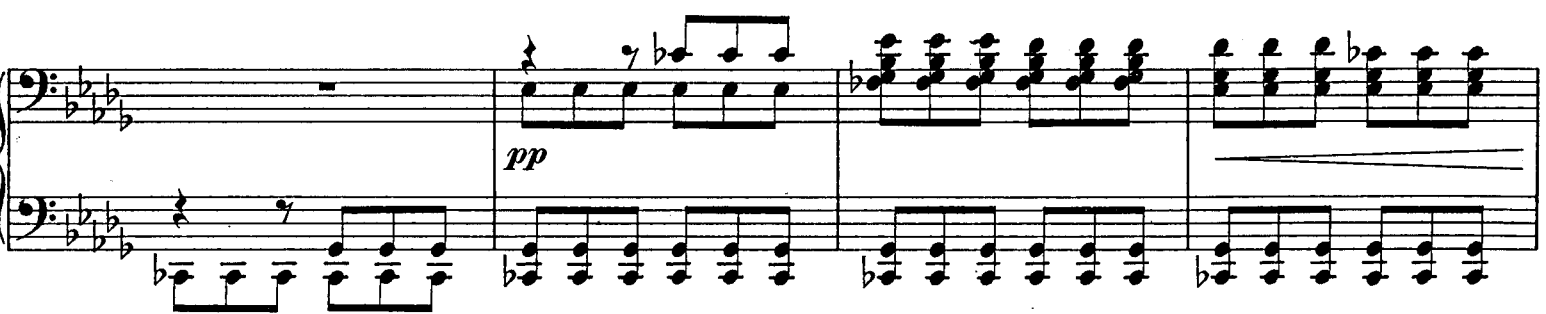
117. Idem. Adagio. *dolce e sostenutissimo pp*



poco cresc.



pp



poco rf



Vierhändige Präcisionsübung.

Primo.

Andantino.

116. *staccatissimo, sarcastico*

ppp

Adagio.

117. *dolce e sosten. pp*

pp

*poco cresc.**poco rf*

Exercice en mouvement semblable
et perpétuel pour les deux mains
d'après l'Etude:

«Le chemin de fer».

Perpetuum mobile für beide Hände
nach der Etüde:

„Die Eisenbahn“.

Vivacissimamente. (♩ = 112)

118.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Vivacissimamente' with a quarter note equal to 112 beats per minute. The first staff of the first system has a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking. The score is written for both hands, with the right hand on the upper staff and the left hand on the lower staff. The music features rapid sixteenth-note passages and repeated rhythmic patterns. The second system continues the piece, with a 'p' dynamic marking in the middle. The third system also continues the piece. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The score is numbered 118 in the left margin.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of two staves, typically a treble and a bass clef. The notation is complex, featuring many accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and a variety of note values and rests. The key signature changes throughout the piece, with systems 1, 2, and 3 in B-flat major (two flats), system 4 in B-flat major (two flats), system 5 in B-flat major (two flats), and system 6 in B-flat major (two flats). The rhythm is primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are some fingerings indicated, such as '5' and '4' above notes in system 4. The overall style is that of a late 19th-century piano exercise or study.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece, consisting of six systems of staves. Each system typically includes a treble staff and a bass staff, with some systems having a grand staff (treble and bass clef on a single staff). The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and fingerings. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present in the first system. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The page number 56 is visible in the top left corner.

dim.

4 4

5 2 5 2 2 2

2 3 5 1 2 4 5 1 2 3 5 1 2 3 5 1

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each containing two staves (treble and bass clef). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system includes fingerings (2 3 5 1, 2 3 5 1 2 3 5 1) above the right-hand staff. The second system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The fifth system includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed notes and rests.

Musical score for piano, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score includes technical exercises such as scales, arpeggios, and chords. The notation includes dynamic markings like *dim.*, *sempre p*, and *f *)*, as well as articulation like *p staccato sempre*. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are provided for many of the notes.

*) Travaillez ce passage dans tous les tons majeurs et mineurs.
 Man studiere diese Passage in allen Dur- und Molltonarten.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The first system features a complex melodic line in the treble with many sharps and naturals, while the bass line is more rhythmic. The subsequent systems show a more consistent rhythmic pattern with eighth notes in both hands. The final system on the page shows a continuation of the melodic and rhythmic themes established in the previous systems.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

System 1: Treble and bass staves with continuous eighth-note patterns.

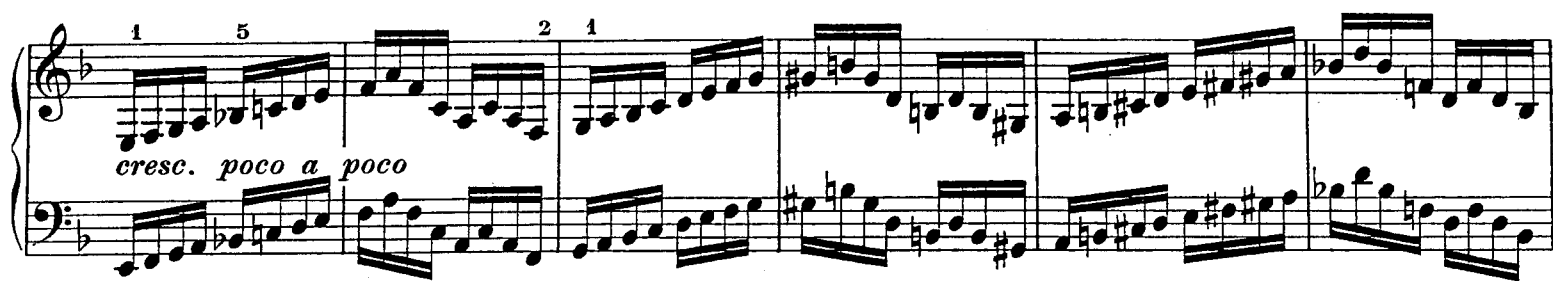
System 2: Treble and bass staves with continuous eighth-note patterns.

System 3: Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a *dim.* marking. Fingering numbers 2, 1, and 2 are indicated above the treble staff.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a *p* marking. The bass staff has a *sempre p* marking.

System 5: Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a *sempre p* marking. Fingering number 5 is indicated above the treble staff.

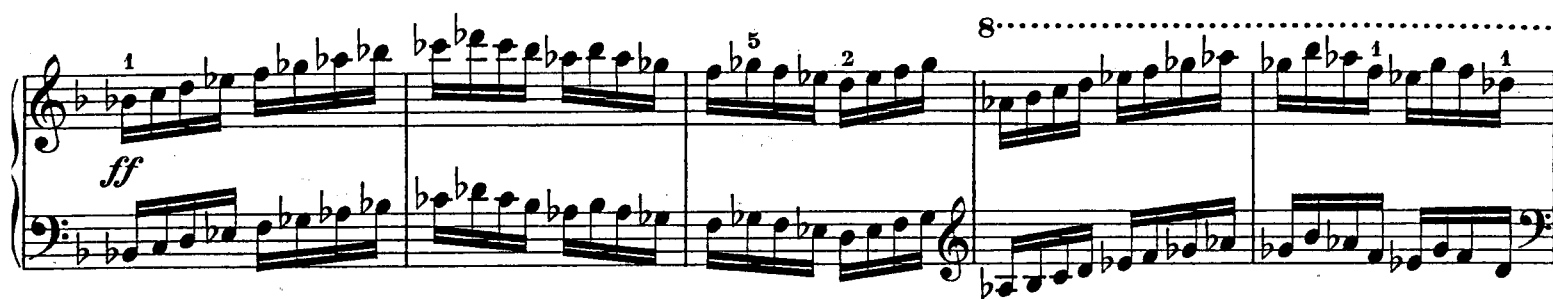
System 6: Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a *sempre p* marking. Fingering number 5 is indicated above the treble staff.



First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The music is written in a continuous, flowing style. Above the first measure of the treble staff, the numbers 1 and 5 are written. Above the second measure of the treble staff, the numbers 2 and 1 are written. The instruction *cresc. poco a poco* is written below the first measure of the bass staff.



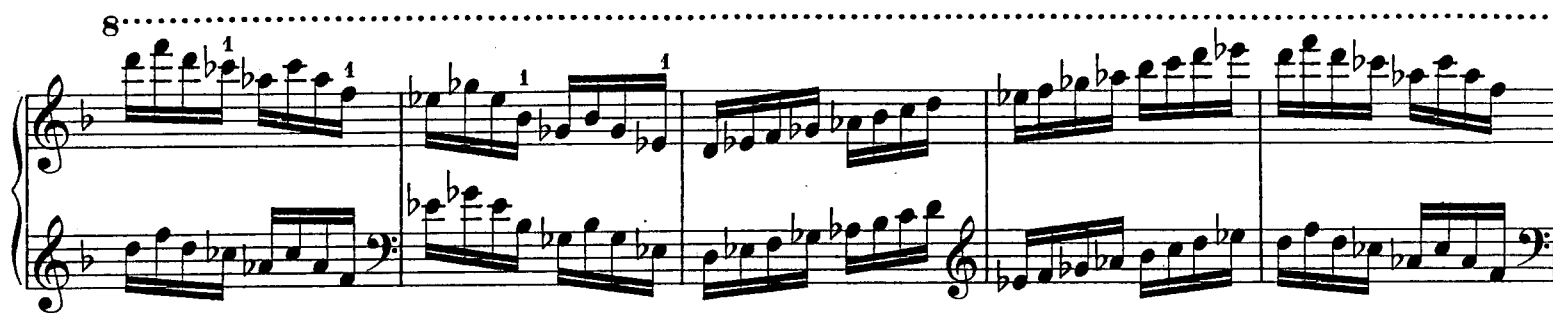
Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The music is written in a continuous, flowing style.



Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The music is written in a continuous, flowing style. Above the first measure of the treble staff, the number 1 is written. Above the second measure of the treble staff, the number 5 is written. Above the third measure of the treble staff, the number 2 is written. Above the fourth measure of the treble staff, the number 8 is written. The instruction *ff* is written below the first measure of the bass staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The music is written in a continuous, flowing style. Above the first measure of the treble staff, the number 1 is written. Above the second measure of the treble staff, the number 1 is written. Above the third measure of the treble staff, the number 2 is written. Above the fourth measure of the treble staff, the number 8 is written.



Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The music is written in a continuous, flowing style. Above the first measure of the treble staff, the number 1 is written. Above the second measure of the treble staff, the number 1 is written. Above the third measure of the treble staff, the number 1 is written. Above the fourth measure of the treble staff, the number 8 is written.



Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The bass staff has a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The music is written in a continuous, flowing style. Above the first measure of the treble staff, the number 1 is written. Above the second measure of the treble staff, the number 1 is written. Above the third measure of the treble staff, the number 1 is written. Above the fourth measure of the treble staff, the number 8 is written.

8.....

1 5

sf

8.....

sf

8.....

8.....

sempre ff

8.....

p

*) Les 8 mesures suivantes dans tous les tons.
Die folgenden 8 Takte in allen Tonarten.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff. The second system has a bass staff with fingerings (2, 4, 5, 1, 2, 4, 5, 1) and a treble staff. The third system has a treble and bass staff. The fourth system has a treble and bass staff with fingerings (1, 2). The fifth system has a bass staff with the marking *smorz.* and a treble staff. The sixth system has a bass staff with the marking *Red.* and a treble staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a fermata.