

CATHARINUS ELLING

JUVENILIA

FRA UNGDOMSTIDEN

FEM KLAVERSTYKKER

Duettino
Romance
Valse mignonne
Chant du matin
Jole de vivre

Duettino
Romance
Valse mignonne
Morgensang
Livsmød

Duettino
Romance
Valse mignonne
Morgenlied
Lebensmut



2,00

Eneforhandling:

NORSK MUSIKFORLAG A/S. — OSLO

544171 m

Duettino.

CATHARINUS ELLING.

Con moto ma non troppo.

PIANO.

Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of six systems of two staves each. The music is in a key with three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Dynamic markings and performance instructions include:

- p* (piano)
- mp* (mezzo-piano)
- marc.* (marcato)
- rinf* (rinfornato)
- p* (piano)

Technical markings include:

- Figured bass: 2 1 2 3
- Figured bass: 4 5

Deichmann's Edition

Romance.

CATHARINUS ELLING.

Allegro moderato.

PIANO

p ³

mf

f

simile

mp *ma cresc.*

12

p

rinf *f e con passione*

1 2

rit.

Udchmanska bibliotek

a tempo m.d.
p

8

8

p

8

simile

p

pp

rit.

pp
più rit.

Valse mignonne.

CATHARINUS ELLING.

Un poco lento.

PIANO. *p*

The first system of musical notation for 'Valse mignonne' is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a piano accompaniment with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The tempo is marked 'Un poco lento.' and the dynamics are 'PIANO.' and 'p'.

poco rit.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It includes a 'poco rit.' (poco ritardando) marking. The notation shows a continuation of the piano accompaniment with some melodic development in the right hand.

a tempo

p dolcissimo

cresc. e

The third system of musical notation features a 'p dolcissimo' (piano, very soft) marking and an 'a tempo' (return to tempo) marking. It includes a 'cresc. e' (crescendo) marking. The notation shows a continuation of the piano accompaniment with some melodic development in the right hand.

poco string.

f

calando

The fourth system of musical notation includes a 'poco string.' (poco stringendo) marking, a 'f' (forte) marking, and a 'calando' (ritardando) marking. The notation shows a continuation of the piano accompaniment with some melodic development in the right hand.

ten. a tempo

p

1.

2.

poco rit.

The fifth system of musical notation includes a 'ten. a tempo' (tenuendo, a tempo) marking, a 'p' (piano) marking, and a 'poco rit.' (poco ritardando) marking. It also features first and second endings, marked '1.' and '2.'. The notation shows a continuation of the piano accompaniment with some melodic development in the right hand.

mf

poco rit.

45

4

5

The sixth system of musical notation includes a 'mf' (mezzo-forte) marking and a 'poco rit.' (poco ritardando) marking. It also features measure numbers 45, 4, and 5. The notation shows a continuation of the piano accompaniment with some melodic development in the right hand.

a tempo
rinf.
poco rit.

a tempo
p teneramente

p dolceissimo
ten.
a tempo
poco rit.
p

pp e poco rit.

Chant du matin. Morgensang. Morgenlied.

CATHARINUS ELLING.

Con moto ma non troppo.

PIANO. *mp*



p

rinf.

mp

p *poco rit.* *p* *pp*

Joie de vivre.

Livsmod.

Lebensmut.

CATHARINUS ELLING.

Molto allegro e poco scherzando.

PIANO.

p

f *p*

poco rit. *f* *rinf* *ff* *a tempo pp* *p*

poco rit. *a tempo*

poco rit. *a tempo* *p*

ben staccato *pp e leggerissimo* *p molto* *pp* *molto*

The musical score consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** Starts with the word *simile*. The first staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. The second staff has a bass line with chords and eighth notes.
- System 2:** The first staff continues the melodic line. The second staff has a bass line with chords. Dynamics include *molto*, *f*, *p*, and *mf*.
- System 3:** The first staff has a melodic line. The second staff has a bass line with chords. Dynamics include *pp* and *leggiere*.
- System 4:** The first staff has a melodic line. The second staff has a bass line with chords. Dynamics include *f*, *ff*, and *p*.
- System 5:** The first staff has a melodic line. The second staff has a bass line with chords. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *p*.
- System 6:** The first staff has a melodic line. The second staff has a bass line with chords. Dynamics include *f*, *rinf*, *ff*, *poco rit.*, *a tempo*, and *p*. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.