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ČEŠTÍ KLASIKOVÉ

Чешские классики • The Czech classics

Les classiques tchèques

FR. BENDA - JIŘÍ BENDA - JAN BENDA - J. VAŇHAL
JOS. MYSLIVEČEK - J. H. VORÍŠEK
J. L. DUSÍK

VIOLINO E PIANO

(J. & B. Štědroňové)



MUSICA ANTIQUA BOHEMICA

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ČEŠTÍ KLASIKOVÉ PŘEDCHŮDCI SMETANOVI

ЧЕШСКИЕ КЛАСИКИ • THE CZECH CLASSICS
LES CLASSIQUES TCHÈQUES

FRANTIŠEK BENDA, JIŘÍ BENDA, JAN BENDA, JAN VAŇHAL, JOSEF MYSLIVEČEK,
JAN HUGO (VÁCLAV) VOŘÍŠEK A JAN LADISLAV DUSÍK

VIOLINO E PIANO

STÁTNÍ NAKLADATELSTVÍ
KRÁSNE LITERATURY, HUDBY A UMĚNÍ

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ČEŠTÍ KLASIKOVÉ PŘEDCHŮDCI SMETANOVÍ

(Jan a Bohumír Štědroňové)

Pod tímto názvem vydáváme tiskem výběr skladeb pro housle a klavír od českých mistrů z údobí hudebního klasicismu a počátku romantismu, kteří žili v osmnáctém a v první polovině devatenáctého století v emigraci v zahraničí, kde šířili českou hudebnost v prostředí vyspělé evropské hudební kultury. Je to nový výběr houslových skladeb z doby předsmetanovské, který názorně ukazuje, jaké skladby tohoto druhu vytvořili čeští skladatelé v době před uměleckým vystoupením Smetanovým a Dvořákovým.

Mezi prvními skladbami tohoto souboru přinášíme ukázky z tvorby tří slavných příslušníků bohatě rozvětvené hudebnické rodiny Bendů, pocházející ze Starých Benátek v Čechách.

FRANTIŠEK BENDA (1709—86) byl z této vynikající hudebnické rodiny nejstarší. Jan (1715—52) a Jiří (1722—95) se s ním setkali v královské kapele Fridricha II. v Berlíně. František pečoval o své sourozence i o své rodiče, kteří se přestěhovali v důsledku politického a protireformačního útlaku z Čech do Berlína. Byl koncertním mistrem královské kapely, významným skladatelem a reprodukcčním umělcem. Z jeho asi 80 sonát pro housle a klavír byly dosud vydány v Německu pouze tři skladby (A dur, a moll, F dur s polonézou) a dvě capriccia (Simrock, Breitkopf a Härtel, Peters). Přinášíme ukázku z jeho sonáty A dur, která vyšla u Simrocka v Berlíně. Je to poslední, třetí část sonáty, pravidelně stavěná podle formového schematu a-b-a, prozrazující svěží českou nápevnou notu a zárodek sonátové klasické formy. Nahrána na desku Ultraphon č. 50, Musicae Bohemicae Anthologia (Jan a Boh. Štědroň).

JIRÍ BENDA odešel z Berlína do durinské Goty, kde se stal kapelníkem vévodské kapely. Má evropský význam jako tvůrce scénického melodramu. V Německu byl v poslední době vydán jeho cembalový koncert G dur s průvodem smyčcového orchestru (Nagels Musik-Archiv, č. 144, Hannover 1939, vyd. Myra Bethan) a u nás klavírní koncert g moll (Musica antiqua bohemica, č. 10, red. Jan Racek. Praha 1950, Orbis). Z jeho houslových skladeb je známo pouze Andante grazioso, které vyšlo v České hudbě (1931). V přehledné trojdílné formě (a-b-a) poutá jasnou a půvabnou hudební mluvou klasického rázu.

JAN BENDA zemřel v 37 letech a zanechal poměrně málo skladeb. Jediný vydaný jeho houslový koncert (péči Samuela Dushkina u Schotta v Mohuči 1932) svědčí však o jeho velkém mistrovství. Grave je druhá část z jeho koncertu. Vyne se v široké, mohutně vzepjaté a pathetické lince. Celý koncert navazuje na Bachův houslový koncert E dur, ale vyniká klasickou formou i výrazem. Grave bylo nahráno pro violu a klavír na desce Ultraphon (sólista Karel Moravec a klavírista Jar. Zich), č. G 12933.

JAN VAŇHAL (1739—1813) z proslulé hudebníko-harfenické obce Nechanic u Hradce Králové, patří k početné vídeňské emigraci našich hudebníků. Učil se doma u kantora Erbana a ve Vídni u Schlegera. Hrál ve Vídni v kvartetu s Haydnem a Mozartem. V jeho četné tvorbě symfonické, komorní, chrámové a instruktivní najdeme skladby nestejné hodnoty. Významná však byla jeho činnost hudebně pedagogická. Vytvořil klavírní variace na českou lidovou píseň. Byl první z našich hudebních emigrantů, který použil v této podobě české lidové písně. Ruští skladatelé té doby (Dubňanskij, Trutovskij) dávno pěstovali podobné klavírní variace na témata ruských lidových písní. Z jeho sonáty pro klavír a housle, op. 43 (vyd. Schott v Mohuči) uvádíme závěrečné Rondo, lehce nadýchnuté, mozartovsky hravé, v skladebné technice celkem jednoduché.

JOSEF MYSLIVEČEK (1737—81), pražský rodák, měl z našich emigrantů v Itálii nejslavnější jméno. Byl přítelem Mozartovým a působil na jeho melodické myšlení. Citoval ve svých některých skladbách české lidové písně. Universální edice vydala v uznání jeho symfonické tvorby symfonii C dur (Viedeň 1940), dr. Jan Branberger v Albu českého Bel canta úryvky z jeho opery Ezio (Praha 1949, Orbis). Zařadili jsme jeho půvabný menuet podle edice Jaroslava Čeledy v České hudbě XXXI, 1928.

JAN HUGO (VÁCLAV) VOŘÍŠEK (1791—1825) z Vamberka, razil ve svých skladbách romantický výraz a romantickou harmonii. Byl žákem pražského Václava J. Tomáška a nalezl ve Vídni uznání teprve koncem svého života, kdy byl jmenován dvorním varhaníkem. Stykal se s Beethovenem a s předními učiteli a umělci ve Vídni. Věnoval některé své skladby i svým příznivcům v Brně a v Olomouci. Z jeho písní byla v Čechách velmi oblíbená Nevinnost na český text Václava Hanky. Jeho kantáta na smrt francouzského generála Moreaua, který bojoval proti Napoleonovi na ruské straně, svědčí o Voříškově demokratickém a pokrokovém smýšlení. Andante sostenuto je vybráno z jeho sonáty pro klavír a housle, která byla vydána ve Vídni u Pietra Mechettiho jako op. 5 a věnována olomouckému arcibiskupovi Rudolfovi. Je svědectvím citové hloubky a melodické podmanivosti geniálního českého skladatele, který zemřel ve 34 letech.

JAN LADISLAV DUSÍK (1760—1812) patří do téhož okruhu romantické hudby jako Voříšek. Byla to neklidná a romanticky založená povaha. Koncetoval na klavír téměř po celé Evropě a navštívil též Rusko. Z jeho rozsáhlé tvorby klavírní a komorní, v níž dává často svým skladbám určitý programní název, vybrali jsme sonatinu, č. 3, která vyšla v jeho op. 20 u Breitkopfa a Härtla v Lipsku. Uvedli jsme její poslední část, která je příkladem Dusíkovy melodické bohatosti a jistoty v opracování sonátové formy.

Téměř všichni ti čeští umělci vyšli z proletářské třídy drobných českých lidí (na př. otec bratří Bendových byl tkadlec). V zahraničí šířili proslulou českou lidovou kantorskou hudebnost (Dusík a Voříšek pocházeli z učitelské rodiny). Odešli z vlasti do ciziny z důvodů uměleckých, sociálních, náboženských i národnostních, pod tlakem nepříznivých hospodářských a politických poměrů u nás. Všemi těmito skladbami hodláme obohatit repertoár našich houslistů, který postrádá větší výběr houslové skladby starých českých mistrů.

ПРАМЕНИ А ЛИТЕРАТУРА:

З предсметановské tvorby pro housle a klavír bylo u nás dosud vydáno málo skladeb. Jan Mařák připravil pro edici *Classique et Moderne* výběr desíti skladeb pro housle a klavír pod názvem *Čeští klasikové* (vyd. Mojmír Urbánek jako VII. svazek zmíněné edice, Praha 1919). Jsou zde zastoupeni tito skladatelé: Jan Dismas Zelenka, František Tůma, Jan Stamic, Jan Vaňhal, Leopold Koželuh, Jan N. Vítěšek a Václav Jan Tomášek. Tato záslužná edice měla však nedostatky v tom, že některé skladby (Koželuh, Tomášek) byly úpravami původně klavírních skladeb. — První, vědecky přesnou edici houslových skladeb našich mistrů předsmetanovské doby zahájila Česká akademie věd a umění péčí Vladimíra Helferta. Vydala Rondo, op. 8 pro housle a klavír od Jana H. Voříška (Praha 1933, Hudební matice). Kromě toho vyšly porůznu, jmenovitě v edici *Česká hudba v Kutné Hoře*, tyto větší skladby: houslový koncert Es dur Františka Bendy (úprava Jar. Čeledy, Nové Benátky 1927, Kisch-Trojan), Josefa Myslivečka houslový koncert C dur (Česká hudba 1929), F dur (v revizi Karla Moora a Lad. Lásky, Praha 1948), Jana Vaňhala sonáta G dur (úprava Jana Buška, v edici *Česká hudba*, roč. XXXV, 1931) a téhož sonáta pro klavír, klarinet nebo housle v edici *Staré české skladby* (red. Boh. Štědroň, Brno 1948, Rovnost, čís. 1).

Literaturu o všech zde uvedených skladatelích uvádí Jan Racek v knize *Česká hudba od nejstarších dob do počátku XIX. století* (Praha-Brno 1949) a sovětský badatel Igor Belza v rozsáhlé práci *Очерки развития чешской музыкальной классики* (Moskva 1951, Muzgiz). K Vaňhalovi doplňují důležitý článek Marie Tarantové: Jan Vaňhal — český Diabelli v *Hudebním věstníku*, roč. XXXII, str. 129–31. K Voříškovi viz mé pojednání o J. H. Voříškovi v *Bertramce*, roč. III, čís. 6, Praha 1. XI. 1951.

Bohumír Štědroň

ЧЕШСКИЕ КЛАССИКИ ПРЕДШЕСТВЕННИКИ СМЕТАНЫ

(Ян и Богумир Щедროньовы)

Под таким названием мы выпускаем в свет ряд подобранных нами сочинений для скрипки и фортепиано чешских мастеров из периода музыкального классицизма и начатков романтизма, которые жили в XVIII столетии и в первой половине XIX-го эмигрантами за границей, где являлись распространителями чешской музыки в атмосфере зрелой европейской культуры. Это — новый подбор скрипичных пьес (из эпохи, предшествующей Сметане), дающий нам наглядное представление о характере пьес подобного рода, сочинявшихся до выступления Сметаны и Дворжака.

Первое место в данном собрании пьес занимают образцы музыкального творчества трех членов богато разветвленного рода Бендов из Старых Бенаток в Чехии. Старейшим в этой выдающейся музыкальностью семье был

ФРАНТИШЕК БЕНДА (1709–1786); его братья Ян (1715–1752) и Юрий (1722–1795) встретились с ним в королевской капелле Фридриха II. в Берлине. Франтишек принимал живое участие в судьбе своих родных и соотечественников, которые вынуждены были покинуть Чехию и переехали в Берлин под давлением политического и противореформационного гнета. Франтишек был концертмейстером королевской капеллы, как выдающийся композитор и виртуоз. Из его, примерно, восьмидесяти сонат для скрипки и фортепиано до сих пор были изданы в Германии только три сочинения (сонаты A-dur, a-moll, F-dur с полонезом), да еще два каприччио (Симрок, Брейткопф и Гертель, Петерс). Мы приводим еще и иные образцы его творчества. Это — последняя, третья часть сонаты (изданной у Симрока в Берлине), которая построена соответственно формальной схеме а-б-а; в ней живо проявляется чешский характер певучего мелоса и в то же время зарождение сонатной классической формы.

ЮРИЙ БЕНДА переехал из Берлина в Тюрингенскую Готу и стал дирижером герцогской капеллы. Музыка его имеет общеевропейское значение, как создателя сценической мелодрамы. В Германии не так давно был издан его концерт G-dur для чембало с аккомпаниментом струнного оркестра (Nagels Music-Archiv, № 144, Hannover 1939, изд. Myra Bethan). У нас же был издан его фортепианный концерт G moll (*Musika antiqua bohémica*, № 10, под ред. Яна Рацека — Прага 1950, Orbis). Из его скрипичных сочинений пользуется известностью лишь *Andante grazioso*, которое появилось в свет в „Чешской музыке“ (1931). Автор, пользуясь трехчастной формой а-б-а, очаровывает слушателей ясной и привлекательной музыкой классического стиля. Ян Бенда умер тридцати семи лет и писал сравнительно мало. Однако, его единственный, изданный (стараниями Самуэля Душкина у Шотта в Майнце, 1932) скрипичный концерт свидетельствует о большом мастерстве. Другая часть его концерта — *Grave*. Она проведена при приподнятом, патетическом настроении с широким и мощным размахом. В целом напоминает баховский скрипичный концерт E-dur, что не мешает ему выделяться классической формой и выразительностью. *Grave* было записано (для фортепиано и виолы на пластинках [Ультрафона] в исполнении пианиста Я. Зиха и игравшего на виоле Карла Моравца), № G 12933.

ЯН ВАНЬХАЛ (1739 – 1813), родом из общины Неханицы у Градца Кралове, славившейся обилием музыкантов-арфистов, входил в состав многочисленной группы венских эмигрантов — наших музыкантов. Учился он дома у учителя Эрбана, а в Вене у Шлегера. Выступал в Вене участником квартета вместе с Гайдном и Моцартом. В его многочисленных сочинениях (симфонических, камерных, церковных и инструктивных, т. е. имеющих чисто педагогическое значение) встречаются вещи весьма неровные по своему значению; во всяком случае большую роль играли его педагогические музыкальные произведения. Сочинил фортепианные вариации на чешскую народную песню. Среди наших музыкантов в эмиграции он был первым, который воспользовался в этой форме народную песню. Русские компо-

зиторы того времени (Дубянский, Трутовский) уже давно в фортепианных сочинениях пользовались вариациями на темы русских народных песен. Из его сонаты для фортепиано и скрипки ор. 43 (изд. Mott в Майнце) мы приводим заключительное Rondo, написанное в легкой игривой форме à la Моцарт, с технической же стороны очень просто.

ИОЗЕФ МЫСЛИВЕЧЕК (1737–1781) – уроженец Праги, славнейший среди чешских эмигрантов в Италии, был приятелем Моцарта и оказал некоторое влияние на его музыкальное мышление. В некоторых своих сочинениях он приводит темы чешских народных песен. „Универсальное издательство“ выпустило в свет, в знак высокой оценки симфонических сочинений Мысливечка, его симфонию C-dur (Вена 1940), а д-р Ян Брамбергер, в Альбоме чешского Bel canto, отрывки из его оперы „Эцио“ (Прага, 1949, Orbis). Мы приводим его очаровательный Менует, пользуясь изданием Ярослава Челеды в журнале „Чешская музыка“, 1928.

ЯН ГУГО ВОРЖИШЕК (1791–1825) – родом из г. Вамберка. В его творениях сочетается романтическая экспрессия с романтической гармонией. Он был учеником пражского Вацлава И. Томашка, и только в конце своей жизни, в Вене, нашел достойное признание своих музыкальных заслуг, получив звание придворного органиста. В Вене Воржишек общался с Бетховеном и наиболее выдающимися учеными и артистами. Некоторые свои сочинения он посвятил своим почитателям в Брно и Оломоуце; его песня „Невинность“, на чешский текст Вацлава Ганки, была очень популярна в Чехии, и кантата на смерть французского генерала Моро, который боролся против Наполеона на стороне русских, свидетельствует о демократическом и прогрессивном образе мыслей Воржишка. Andante sostenuto взято нами из его сонаты для скрипки и фортепиано. Эта соната была издана в Вене у Пиетро Мехетти, как ор. 5, и была посвящена оломоуцкому архиепископу Рудольфу. Она свидетельствует о способности чувствовать с проникновенной глубиной и о пленительном мелосе этого гениального чешского композитора умершего всего на тридцать четвертом году жизни.

ЯН ЛАДИСЛАВ ДУСИК (1760–1812) входит в ту же группу музыкантов романтического склада, как и Воржишек. Это был человек бурной натуры с романтическими причудами. Он объехал почти всю Европу, концертируя ч качестве пианиста; был и в России. Из его многочисленных сочинений, фортепианных и камерных, в которых он часто дает своим пьесам определенное программное название, мы выбрали сонатину № 3, которая вышла в его двадцатом опусе у Брейткопфа и Гертля в Лейпциге. Мы привели последнюю часть сонатины, которая может служить образчиком богатства мелоса в музыке Дусика и четкости в разработке сонатной формы.

Почти все музыканты, о которых у нас здесь шла речь, принадлежали к пролетарскому классу, к классу малых чешских людей. Напр., отец братьев Бендовых был ткачем. На чужбине они пропагандировали прославленную музыкальность чешских народных учителей. Дусик и Воржишек – оба из учительских семей; покинули родину по мотивам социальным, художественным, религиозным и национальным и под давлением неблагоприятно сложившихся обстоятельств политических и экономических. Сочинениями этих мастеров мы намерены обогатить репертуар наших скрипачей, в котором чувствуется большой недостаток скрипичных пьес наших старых мастеров.

THE CZECH CLASSICS SMETANA'S FORERUNNERS

(Jan and Bohumír Štědroň)

Under this title we publish a selection of compositions for violin and piano by Czech masters of the era of musical classicism and the beginnings of romanticism, who lived in the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century as emigrants abroad, where they were spreading Czech musicality in the midst of the mature European musical culture. It is a new selection of compositions for violin from the pre-Smetanian period, and it shows clearly what compositions of this kind Czech composers created in the era preceding the appearance of Smetana and Dvořák in musical art.

Among the first compositions of this collection we present specimens taken from the work of three famous members of the richly ramified musical family of the Bendas from Staré Benátky in Bohemia.

FRANTIŠEK BENDA (1709–86) was the eldest of this outstanding musical family. Jan (1715–52) and Jiří (1722–95) joined him in the Royal Orchestra of Frederic II in Berlin. František took care of his brothers and parents, who had moved from Bohemia to Berlin, due to the political and Counter-Reformation oppression. He was a conductor of the royal orchestra, and a remarkable composer and artist-performer. Of his approximately 80 sonatas for violin and piano only three compositions have been published in Germany so far (A major, A minor, F major with polonaise), and two capriccios (Simrock, Breitkopf and Härtel, Peters). We bring forward a specimen from his Sonata A major, which was published by Simrock's in Berlin. It is the last, third part of the sonata regularly built in a form scheme a-b-a, revealing a fresh Czech tune and the classical form of the sonata in embryo.

JIRÍ BENDA left Berlin for Gota in Thuringia, where he became a conductor of the ducal orchestra. As

the creator of the scenic melodrama, he reached a European significance. In Germany his harpsichord concerto G major with accompaniment of the string-orchestra has recently been published (Nagels Musik-Archiv, No 144, Hannover 1939, ed. Myra Bethan), and in our country his piano concerto G minor (*Musica antiqua bohémica*, No 10, ed. Jan Racek. Prague 1950, Orbis). From his violin compositions only *Andante grazioso*, which was published in *Česká Hudba* (Czech Music, 1931), is known. In its clear tripartite form (a-b-a) it captivates us with its bright and delightful music of the classical genre.

JAN BENDA died at the age of 37, leaving relatively few compositions. The only one edited violin concerto of his (care of Samuel *Dushkin* by Schott's at Mainz 1932) proves, however, his great mastery. "Grave" is the second part of his concerto. It runs in a wide, powerful, proud and pathetic line. The whole concerto takes for starting point Bach's violin concerto E major; its form and expression are classical. "Grave" was registered for viola and piano on the Ultraphone record (soloist: Karel Moravec, and pianist: Jar. Zich), No G 12933.

JAN VAŇHAL (1739—1813) from the famous harpers' and musicians' community Nechanice near Hradec Králové, belongs to our many musicians who emigrated to Vienna. He studied at home with the teacher Erban and in Vienna with Schleger. In Vienna he played in a quartet with Haydn and Mozart. In his numerous symphonies, chamber and church music pieces and instructive works, we find compositions of an unequal value. His activity, however, of a musical pedagogue was important. He created piano variations on Czech folk-song. He was the first of our musical emigrants to make use in this form of Czech folk-song. The Russian composers of that time (Dubňansky, Trutovsky) had long cultivated similar piano variations on the themes of Russian folk-songs. From his Sonata for piano and violin, opus 43 (issued by Schott's at Mainz), we present the final Rondo, light and delicate, playful in Mozart's manner, and as to the technique of composition altogether simple.

JOSEF MYSLIVEČEK (1737—81) from Prague, of all our emigrants in Italy won the greatest fame. He was a friend of Mozart's, and he influenced his melodic thought. In some of his compositions, he made use of Czech folk-songs. As a tribute to his symphonic work, the Universal Edition published his symphony C major (Vienna 1940), and Dr Jan Branberger in the Album of Czech Bel Canto — fragments from his opera *Ezio* (Prague 1949, Orbis). We have inserted his delightful Menuet, on the basis of Jaroslav Čeleda's edition in *Česká Hudba* (Czech Music) XXXI, 1928.

JÁN HUGO (VÁCLAV) VOŘÍŠEK (1791—1825) from Vamberk, in his compositions made the way smooth for romantic expression and romantic harmony. He was a pupil of Václav J. Tomášek of Prague, and met with success in Vienna at last towards the end of his life, when he was appointed court organist. He kept in contact with Beethoven and with prominent scholars and artists in Vienna. He dedicated some of his compositions also to his patrons at Brno and Olomouc. Of his songs "Nevinnost" (The Innocence), composed on words by Václav *Hanka*, was very popular in Bohemia. His Cantata on the death of the French general Moreau who had fought against Napoleon on the Russian side, proves Voříšek's democratic and progressive mind. *Andante sostenuto* has been chosen from his Sonata for piano and violin, which was published in Vienna by Pietro Mechetti's as opus 5 and dedicated to the Olomouc Archbishop Rudolf. It displays the depth of feeling and of melodious fascination of the genial Czech composer who died aged 34.

JAN LADISLAV DUSÍK (1760—1812) belongs to the same sphere of romantic music as Voříšek. He was of a restless and romantic disposition. He gave piano concerts almost throughout Europe, and he visited Russia too. From his extensive piano and chamber-music works, in which many a composition bears a programme title, we have selected the Sonatina No 3, which was published in his opus 20 by Breitkopf and Härtel's at Leipzig. We have given its last part which is an example of Dusík's rich melodiousness and of his assurance in handling the sonata form.

Almost all these Czech artists came from the proletarian class of the common Czech people (for instance the father of the brothers Benda was a weaver). Abroad they spread the famous popular musicality of Czech teachers (Dusík and Voříšek descended from a family of teachers), they left their country and went abroad for reasons artistic, social, religious and national, under the pressure of unfavourable economic and politic conditions of life in our country. With all these compositions we intend to enrich the repertory of our violinist, which has lacked so far a larger selection of the violin compositions of old Czech masters.

LES CLASSIQUES TCHÈQUES LES PRÉDÉCESSEURS DE SMETANA

(Jan et Bohumír Štědroň)

Nous publions sous ce titre le choix de compositions pour violon et piano des maîtres tchèques de l'époque du classicisme musical et des débuts du romantisme, qui ont vécu au dix-huitième et dans la première moitié du dix-neuvième siècle comme des émigrés qui propageaient la musique tchèque dans le milieu de la culture musicale européenne raffinée. C'est un choix nouveau des compositions de violon de la période pré-smétanienne; elles nous montrent quel était le genre des compositions des auteurs tchèques de l'époque qui avait précédé l'apparition de Smetana et de Dvořák.

Parmi les premières compositions de ce recueil nous donnons des spécimens de travaux des trois membres célèbres de la famille à ramifications si nombreuses des musiciens Benda, originaires de Staré Benátky en Bohême.

FRANTIŠEK BENDA (1709—1786) est le membre le plus âgé de cette famille des musiciens remarquables. Jan (1715—1752) et Jiří (1722—1795) sont venus le rejoindre dans l'orchestre royal de Frédéric II à Berlin. František a pris à sa charge ses frères et ses parents qui avaient émigré de la Bohême à Berlin comme des victimes de l'oppression politique et religieuse. Il était maître de chapelle royale, compositeur et artiste exécutant très distingué. De ses 80 sonates environ pour violon et piano on n'a publié en Allemagne jusqu'à présent que trois compositions (La majeur, la mineur, fa majeur avec polonaise) et deux caprices (Simrock, Breitskopf et Härtel, Peters). Nous présentons un fragment de sa sonate en la majeur qui parut chez Simrock à Berlin. C'est la dernière, la troisième partie de la sonate, construite régulièrement dans la forme a-b-a, traduisant la note mélodique tchèque et contenant en germe la forme classique de sonate.

JIRÍ BENDA quitte Berlin pour aller à Göttinge en Thuringe, où il devient chef d'orchestre ducal. Comme créateur du mélodrame scénique, il atteint une signification européenne. En Allemagne, on a publié dernièrement son Concerto en sol majeur pour clavecin avec accompagnement d'orchestre à cordes (Nagels Musik-Archiv, No 144, Hannover 1939, éd. Myra Bethan), et en Tchécoslovaquie, son Concerto de piano en sol mineur (Musica antiqua bohemica, No 10, réd. Jan Ráček). De ses compositions pour violon on ne connaît qu'Andante grazioso qui parut dans la „Musique Tchèque“ (Česká hudba, 1931). Avec sa forme tripartite (a-b-a), il attire l'attention par la musique claire et gracieuse, de caractère classique.

JAN BENDA mourut à l'âge de 37 ans, et ne laissa que très peu de compositions. Cependant, son unique concerto de violon, publié par les soins de Samuel Dushkin chez Schott à Mayence, en 1932, témoigne de sa grande maîtrise. „Grave“ est la deuxième partie de son concerto. Sa ligne est large, puissante et pathétique. Le concerto prend pour point de départ le concerto de violon en mi majeur de Bach; sa forme et son expression sont classiques. „Grave“ a été enregistré pour la viole et le piano sur le disque Ultraphone (violiste Karel Moravec et pianiste Jar. Zich) No G 12933.

JAN VAŇHAL (1739—1813) de la fameuse famille des musiciens harpistes de la commune de Nechanice près Hradec Králové, appartient au nombre de musiciens tchèques émigrés à Vienne. Il prenait des leçons chez le maître d'école Erban, et à Vienne, chez Schlegel. A Vienne, il jouait dans le quatuor avec Haydn et Mozart. Dans ses nombreuses oeuvres symphoniques, dans sa musique de chambre, d'église et dans sa musique instructive nous trouvons des compositions de valeur inégale. Mais son activité musicale pédagogique était importante. Il a créé des variations de piano sur les chansons populaires tchèques. C'était le premier musicien tchèque émigré qui se soit servi sous cette forme de la chanson populaire tchèque. Les compositeurs russes de l'époque (Dubňanský, Trutovskij) avaient cultivé déjà depuis longtemps cette sorte de variations de piano sur les sujets de chansons populaires russes. De sa sonate pour piano et violon, oeuvre 43 (éd. Schott à Mayence), nous publions le Rondo final, légèrement ébauché, épris de jeu à la façon de Mozart, et somme toute très simple au point de vue de la technique.

JAN MYSLIVEČEK (1737—1781), originaire de Prague, s'est fait le nom le plus célèbre parmi tous les musiciens tchèques émigrés en Italie. Ami de Mozart, il a influencé son penser mélodique. Dans quelques-unes de ses compositions, il reproduit des chansons populaires tchèques. L'édition universelle a publié, en reconnaissance de la valeur de son oeuvre symphonique, sa symphonie en ut majeur (Vienne 1940), et le docteur Jan Branberger, dans son Album du bel canto tchèque, les fragments de son opéra Ezio (Prague 1949, Orbis). Nous avons inséré dans ce recueil, en nous basant sur l'édition de Jaroslav Čeleda dans la „Musique tchèque“ (1928), son charmant Menuet.

JAN HUGO VOŘÍŠEK (1791—1825) de Vamberk a frayé dans ses oeuvres le chemin de l'expression et de l'harmonie romantiques. Disciple de Václav J. Tomášek de Prague, il ne fut apprécié que vers la fin de sa vie, à Vienne, lorsqu'il fut nommé organiste de la cour. Il avait des relations d'amitié avec Beethoven et avec les principaux savants et artistes à Vienne. Il a dédié aussi certaines pièces à ses protecteurs à Brno et à Olomouc. Une des plus populaires chansons de Voříšek en Bohême était l'Innocence, avec les paroles tchèques de Václav Hanka. Sa cantate sur la mort du général français Moreau qui s'était battu contre Napoléon aux côtés des Russes témoigne des sentiments démocratiques et des idées avancées de Voříšek. „Andante sostenuto“ a été choisi de sa sonate pour piano et violon qui a été publiée à Vienne chez Pierre Mechetti comme oeuvre No 5 et dédiée à l'archevêque d'Olomouc Rudolf. Cette oeuvre témoigne des sentiments profonds et de la fascination mélodique du compositeur de génie tchèque, mort à l'âge de 34 ans.

JAN LADISLAV DUŠÍK (1760—1812) appartient à la même sphère de la musique romantique que Voříšek. C'était un tempérament inquiet et romantique. Il a joué du piano presque à travers toute l'Europe, et il a visité aussi la Russie. Du riche ensemble de ses compositions de piano et de sa musique de chambre, où nombreuses pièces portent souvent des titres de programme, nous avons choisi la sonatine No 3 qui a paru dans l'oeuvre 20, publiée par Breitkopf et Härtel à Leipzig. Nous présentons sa dernière partie qui peut servir d'exemple de la richesse mélodique et de la sûreté de Dušek dans le maniement de la forme de sonate.

A peu près tous ces artistes tchèques ont été d'humble origine prolétarienne (le père des frères Benda était, en effet, tisserand). Ils ont propagé à l'étranger la fameuse musique populaire des maîtres d'école tchèques (Dušek et Voříšek étaient sortis d'une famille des instituteurs). Il ont quitté le pays pour des raisons artistiques, sociales, religieuses, à la suite des querelles ethniques entre nationalités et sous la pression des circonstances économiques et politiques défavorables. En publiant ces oeuvres d'anciens maîtres tchèques nous voulons enrichir le répertoire de nos violonistes qui en étaient privés jusqu'à présent.

I. PRESTO

(SONATA LA MAGGIORE)

FRANTIŠEK BENDA
(1709–1786)

Presto ma non troppo

VIOLINO

PIANO

The musical score is for a Violino and Piano duo. The Violino part begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The Piano part enters with a forte (*f*) dynamic, featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The score includes fingerings for the Piano part: 5, 2, 1, 2, 4, 5, 3. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *cresc.*. There are two first endings marked with circled numbers 1 and 2.

③ *p*

④ *mf*

⑤

cresc. *f*

⑥ *f*

musical score for piano and voice, measures 1-9. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The score is written for voice (treble clef) and piano (grand staff). Dynamics include *mf*, *cresc.*, *f*, *p*, *p*, and *rit.*. Measure numbers 7, 8, and 9 are circled. Measure 7 includes a circled '5 3' and a circled '7'. Measure 8 includes a circled '8'. Measure 9 includes a circled '9'. The piano part features various chords, arpeggios, and triplets. The voice part includes melodic lines with slurs and ties. The score ends with a fermata over the final note of measure 9.

Musical score for piano and voice, measures 10-12. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef), and the voice part is a single staff (treble clef).

Measure 10: The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes in the bass clef, with chords in the treble clef. The voice part has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *P* (piano) and *x* (accents).

Measure 11: The piano part continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The voice part has a melodic line. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *x*.

Measure 12: The piano part features a more complex rhythmic pattern with triplets. The voice part has a melodic line. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *rit.* (ritardando), and *sf* (sforzando).

The score concludes with a final measure featuring a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic and a *rit.* marking.

2. ANDANTE GRAZIOSO

JIRÍ BENDA
(1722–1795)

Andante grazioso

The musical score is written for piano and violin. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Andante grazioso'. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into four systems. The first system features a melody in the violin part and a supporting bass line in the piano. The second system includes a 'ritard.' (ritardando) instruction. The third system marks the beginning of a new section with 'p a tempo' (piano, at tempo). The fourth system continues the melodic and harmonic development. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *xP* (pianissimo). The score also includes various articulation marks and rests.

Musical score for piano, measures 1-16. The score is written for a single instrument with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Measures 1-4: The first system contains measures 1-4. Measure 1 starts with a piano (*P*) dynamic. Measure 2 has an *x* marking. Measure 3 has a *ritard.* marking. Measure 4 has a *5 1* fingering.

Measures 5-8: The second system contains measures 5-8. Measure 5 has a *mf* dynamic. Measure 6 has a *mf* dynamic. Measure 7 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 8 has an *x* marking.

Measures 9-12: The third system contains measures 9-12. Measure 9 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 10 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 11 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 12 has an *x* marking.

Measures 13-16: The fourth system contains measures 13-16. Measure 13 has a *mf* dynamic. Measure 14 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 15 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 16 has an *x* marking.

Measures 17-20: The fifth system contains measures 17-20. Measure 17 has a *mf* dynamic. Measure 18 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 19 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 20 has an *x* marking.

Measures 21-24: The sixth system contains measures 21-24. Measure 21 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 22 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 23 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 24 has an *x* marking.

Measures 25-28: The seventh system contains measures 25-28. Measure 25 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 26 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 27 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 28 has an *x* marking.

Measures 29-32: The eighth system contains measures 29-32. Measure 29 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 30 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 31 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 32 has an *x* marking.

Measures 33-36: The ninth system contains measures 33-36. Measure 33 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 34 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 35 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 36 has an *x* marking.

Measures 37-40: The tenth system contains measures 37-40. Measure 37 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 38 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 39 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 40 has an *x* marking.

Measures 41-44: The eleventh system contains measures 41-44. Measure 41 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 42 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 43 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 44 has an *x* marking.

Measures 45-48: The twelfth system contains measures 45-48. Measure 45 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 46 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 47 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 48 has an *x* marking.

Measures 49-52: The thirteenth system contains measures 49-52. Measure 49 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 50 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 51 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 52 has an *x* marking.

Measures 53-56: The fourteenth system contains measures 53-56. Measure 53 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 54 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 55 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 56 has an *x* marking.

Measures 57-60: The fifteenth system contains measures 57-60. Measure 57 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 58 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 59 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 60 has an *x* marking.

Measures 61-64: The sixteenth system contains measures 61-64. Measure 61 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 62 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 63 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 64 has an *x* marking.

Measures 65-68: The seventeenth system contains measures 65-68. Measure 65 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 66 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 67 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 68 has an *x* marking.

Measures 69-72: The eighteenth system contains measures 69-72. Measure 69 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 70 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 71 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 72 has an *x* marking.

Measures 73-76: The nineteenth system contains measures 73-76. Measure 73 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 74 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 75 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 76 has an *x* marking.

Measures 77-80: The twentieth system contains measures 77-80. Measure 77 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 78 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 79 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 80 has an *x* marking.

Measures 81-84: The twenty-first system contains measures 81-84. Measure 81 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 82 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 83 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 84 has an *x* marking.

Measures 85-88: The twenty-second system contains measures 85-88. Measure 85 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 86 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 87 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 88 has an *x* marking.

Measures 89-92: The twenty-third system contains measures 89-92. Measure 89 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 90 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 91 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 92 has an *x* marking.

Measures 93-96: The twenty-fourth system contains measures 93-96. Measure 93 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 94 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 95 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 96 has an *x* marking.

Measures 97-100: The twenty-fifth system contains measures 97-100. Measure 97 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 98 has a *p* dynamic. Measure 99 has a *P* dynamic. Measure 100 has an *x* marking.

⑤

mf *mf*

P *xP* *xP* *xP* *x* *P* *x*

P *x* *P* *xP* *x* *P* *x*

ritard. *ritard.*

⑥

p a tempo *p a tempo*

P *xP* *x* *P* *xP* *x* *P* *x*

P *xP* *xP* *xP* *x* *P* *x*

ritard. *ritard.*

3. GRAVE

(CONCERTO SOL MAGGIORE)

JAN BENDA
(1715–1752)

Grave

pp

pp

P $\times$ *P* $\times$ *P* $\times$ *P* $\times$ *P* $\times$ *P* $\times$

mf *p* *mf*

mf *p* *mf*

f *pp*

f *pp*

P $\times$ *P* $\times$ *P* $\times$ *P* $\times$ *sim.*

mf *mf* *p*

mf *p*

First system of the musical score. It consists of a treble and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a melodic line with slurs. The bass staff also begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment. Both staves include markings for *dim.* (diminuendo) and *rall.* (rallentando). The system concludes with a series of piano (*P*) notes marked with 'x' symbols: *P x P x P x P P x*.

Second system of the musical score, marked with a circled '4' and the tempo instruction *a tempo*. The treble staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, while the bass staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes the marking *simile*. The system ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic in the treble and a piano (*P*) dynamic in the bass, with 'x' symbols: *P x P x*.

Third system of the musical score, marked with a circled '5'. Both the treble and bass staves begin with a piano (*p*) dynamic and include *dim.* (diminuendo) markings. The system concludes with a piano (*P*) dynamic in the bass, marked with 'x' symbols: *P x*.

Fourth system of the musical score, marked with a circled '6'. The treble staff starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic, and then a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The bass staff starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The system ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the bass.

Fifth system of the musical score, marked with the tempo instruction *Largo*. The treble staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The bass staff also begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a *rit.* marking. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the treble and a piano (*P*) dynamic in the bass, with 'x' symbols: *P x P x P x P x P x P x P x*.

4. RONDO

(SONATA SOL MAGGIORE)

JAN KŘTITEL VAŇHAL
(1739–1813)

Allegretto

The musical score is written for piano and violin. The piano part is in the right hand of the grand staff, and the violin part is in the upper staff. The piano part features a repeating eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The violin part has a melodic line with various ornaments and dynamics. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *p*, and *f*, and articulation marks like 'x' and 'P'. There are also first and second endings marked with circled numbers 1 and 2.

This musical score page contains five systems of music, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

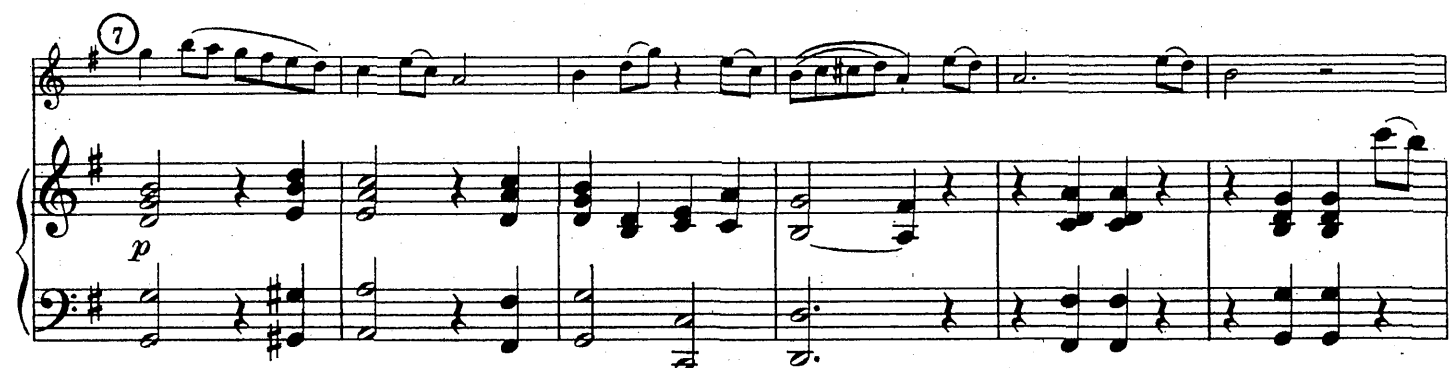
- System 1:** The vocal line begins with a circled measure number 3. It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both hands, with a forte (*f*) dynamic. There are 'x' marks under the piano part in the third and fifth measures.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development. The piano part includes a section marked *fz* (forzando).
- System 3:** The vocal line starts with a circled measure number 4. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and mezzo-forte (*mf*). The piano accompaniment features a section marked *cresc.* (crescendo) and *simile*. There are 'x' marks under the piano part in the second and third measures.
- System 4:** Continues the musical progression with various melodic and harmonic textures.
- System 5:** The vocal line begins with a circled measure number 5. Dynamics include piano (*p*). The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines.



First system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a circled number 6. The piano accompaniment features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *fz* and *mf*. There are also markings *P* and *x* below the bass line.



Second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a melody. The piano accompaniment features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *mf*.



Third system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a circled number 7. The piano accompaniment features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *p*.



Fourth system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line starts with a circled number 8. The piano accompaniment features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *f*.



Fifth system of the musical score. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line continues with a melody. The piano accompaniment features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *p*.

9

p dolce

f

p legato

P x

10

simile

dolce

f

p

P x *P* x *P* x *P* x *P*

11

f

f

P x *P* x

p

1 4 1 3

System 1: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a circled measure number 12. Dynamics include *p* and *mf*. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4 are indicated. A *cresc.* marking is present. A small 'x' is at the end of the system.

System 2: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has fingerings 3, 2, 4, 3. Bass staff has *P* and *x* markings.

System 3: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has *p* and *f* dynamics. Bass staff has *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *f* dynamics and *P*, *x*, *P*, *x* markings.

System 4: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a circled measure number 13. Treble staff has *p* and *f* dynamics. Bass staff has *f* dynamic.

System 5: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has *p dolce* dynamic. Bass staff has *p legato* and *dolce* dynamics. *P*, *x*, and *simile* markings are present.

14

dolce

f

p legato

f

p

cresc.

mf

P x P x P x

First system of the musical score. It consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first measure of the single staff has a circled number 17. Dynamics include *fz* and *f*. A four-measure phrase in the grand staff is marked with a '4' and a slur. Below the grand staff, the notation *P x P x* is written.

Second system of the musical score, continuing the grand staff from the first system. It features various melodic and harmonic patterns. The notation *P x* appears at the end of the system.

Third system of the musical score. It begins with a circled number 18. The single staff has a *mf* dynamic. The grand staff includes a *fz* dynamic and a phrase marked with a '2' and a slur. Below the grand staff, the notation *P x P x* is written.

Fourth system of the musical score. It begins with a circled number 19. The single staff has a *mf* dynamic. The grand staff includes a *p* dynamic and a phrase marked with a '1 3' and a slur. Below the grand staff, the notation *p* and *mf* are written.

Fifth system of the musical score. The single staff has a *mf* dynamic. The grand staff includes a *p* dynamic and a phrase marked with a '1 3' and a slur. Below the grand staff, the notation *p* and *f* are written.

First system of the musical score. It consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The grand staff features a melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line. The system concludes with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking.

Second system of the musical score, starting at measure 20. The first staff continues the melodic line with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The grand staff provides harmonic support, with the bass line featuring a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The system ends with another fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic.

Third system of the musical score, starting at measure 21. The first staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The grand staff includes fingerings (1, 4, 3, 1) and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Fourth system of the musical score. The first staff has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The grand staff includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the bass line and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The system ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

Fifth system of the musical score. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and ends with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The grand staff also starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and concludes with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The system features a melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line.

22

P *x* *P* *x* *P* *x* *P* *x*

p *cresc.*

mf *tr* *mf* *tr*

23

f *ff* *f* *ff*

ff *P* *x*

First system of music. Treble clef staff has a circled '4' above a trill. Dynamics include *pp* and *mf*. Bass clef staff has a *p* dynamic and a *P x* marking below.

Second system of music. Treble clef staff features trills. Bass clef staff contains triplets marked with '3' and a *P x* marking below.

Third system of music. Treble clef staff has a circled '5' above a *pp* dynamic. Bass clef staff includes the instruction *sempre p dolce* and a *P x* marking below.

Fourth system of music. Treble clef staff has an *mf* dynamic. Bass clef staff includes the instruction *più cresc.* and a *P x* marking below.

6 *come prima*

7 *p*

p *come prima* *segue* *p*

P *x*

sottovoce

P *x* *P* *x* *P* *x*

8 *tr*

p

9 *tr* *pp*

pp *pp* *mf*

tr *f* *tr* *rit.* *ppp*

cresc. *f* *rit. e dim.* *ppp*

6. ANDANTE SOSTENUTO

(SONATA SOL MINORE)

JAN HUGO (VÁCLAV) VOŘÍŠEK
(1791–1825)

Andante sostenuto (♩ = 60)

The musical score is written for piano and consists of 12 measures. The key signature is G minor (one sharp, F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante sostenuto' with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The score is divided into four systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic and a steady bass line. The second system includes a first ending bracket (1) and a piano (p) dynamic. The third system includes a second ending bracket (2) and a piano (p) dynamic. The fourth system includes a trill (tr.) and a piano (p) dynamic. The score also includes various musical notations such as accents, slurs, and fingerings. There are also some performance instructions like 'tr.' and 'x'.

③

p

pp

II. P *xP* *xP* *xP* *x*

④

p *p* *pp* *p* *x*

p *x* *3* *p* *x* *4*

tr *pp* *tr* *pp* *pp* *pp* *P* *x*

System 1: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a fermata and a *fz* marking. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with chords. Dynamics include *P*, *x*, *P*, *x*, *sfz*, *P*, *x*, *P*, *x*, and *P*. A *4/2* time signature change is indicated at the end of the system.

System 2: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a fermata and a *fz* marking. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with chords. Dynamics include *fz*, *fz*, *fz*, and *cresc.*. A circled number 6 is above the treble staff.

System 3: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a fermata and a *fp* marking. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with chords. Dynamics include *fp*, *fp*, *fp*, *sf*, *p*, *p*, *p*, and *p*.

System 4: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a fermata and a *sf* marking. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with chords. Dynamics include *sf*, *pp*, *P*, *x*, *P*, *x*, *xP*, *xP*, *xP*, *xP*, *x*, *pp*, *P*, and *x*.

7. ALLEGRO

(SONATINA op. 20, No 3)

JAN LADISLAV DUSÍK
(1760–1812)

Allegro quasi presto

p *sf* *sf* *sf* *mf*

m.s. sempre legato
P *x* *P sim.*

mf

p *pp* *f* *f*

sf *sf* *mf*

3

mf *cresc.*

f *p* *p subito*

4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2

4

cresc. *f* *p*

1 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 5 31 52

cresc. *f* *p*

5 8 4 5 3 2 1 5 3 2 1 5 8 5 2

1 2 3 1 4 2 1 21 2 3 52 3 4 2

f

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

5

p *cresc.* *f*

p *cresc.*

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

3 2

⑥

p *sf* *sf* *p* *sf*

⑦

f *sf* *f legato tutto*

⑧

dim. *p* *f* *sf*

dim. *p* *f* *sf*

sf *sf* *f dim.* *p* *pp*

⑨

p *sf* *sf*

p *sf* *sf* *mf*

Handwritten musical score for piano, measures 10-12. The score is written for a grand piano (treble and bass clefs) and includes dynamic markings and fingering.

Measure 10: Treble clef has a whole note chord (F4, A4, C5) with a circled measure number 10 above it. Bass clef has a whole note chord (F3, A3, C4). Dynamics: *cresc.* (piano), *f* (forte), *p subito* (piano subito).

Measure 11: Treble clef has a whole note chord (F4, A4, C5) with a circled measure number 11 above it. Bass clef has a whole note chord (F3, A3, C4). Dynamics: *f* (forte), *p* (piano).

Measure 12: Treble clef has a whole note chord (F4, A4, C5) with a circled measure number 12 above it. Bass clef has a whole note chord (F3, A3, C4). Dynamics: *f* (forte), *p* (piano).

Measure 13: Treble clef has a whole note chord (F4, A4, C5) with a circled measure number 13 above it. Bass clef has a whole note chord (F3, A3, C4). Dynamics: *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte).

1. BENDA František, PRESTO - - - - -	8
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M U S I C A A N T I Q U A B O H E M I C A X I

Řídí prof. dr Jan Racek

ČEŠTÍ KLASIKOVÉ PŘEDCHŮDCI SMETANOVI

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VIOLINO

STÁTNÍ NAKLADATELSTVÍ

KRÁSNÉ LITERATURY, HUDBY A UMĚNÍ · PRAHA

I. PRESTO

(SONATA LA MAGGIORE)

~ 54599-53

FRANTIŠEK BENDA
(1709–1786)

Presto ma non troppo

f

p

cresc.

p

mf

cresc.

f

mf

Musical score for a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). The score consists of nine staves of music. It includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, *p*, *mf*, *ff*, *rit.*, and *sf*. Measure numbers 7 through 12 are circled. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

2. ANDANTE GRAZIOSO

JIRÍ BENDA
(1722—1795)

Andante grazioso

mf A D *ritard.* *a tempo* A D *2 ritard.* *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *p* *mf* A *ritard.* *pp* A D *ritard.*

3. GRAVE

(CONCERTO SOL MAGGIORE)

JAN BENDA
(1715–1752)

Grave

p *mf* *p* *mf* *f* *pp* *mf* *f* *dim.* *rall.* *a tempo* *p* *f* *f* *p* *mf* *Largo* *f* *tr* *p*

3 2 1 2 2 0 4

2 1 2 1 2 2 3 1

1 3 1 2 2 2 2 2

3 2 1 2 2 0 4

3 2 1 3 1 2 4

2 2 1 2 2 1 0 4 3 3

3 1 1 1 3 3 2 0 3 4 3 3 1

5 3 1 1 1 4

2 2 2 3 1 2

6 2 1 2 2 3 1 0 0

1 3 2 1 1 2 2 3 1 4 4 3 1 0 0

4. RONDO

(SONATA SOL MAGGIORE)

JAN KŘTITEL VAŇHAL
(1739–1813)

Allegretto

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The score consists of ten staves. The first staff starts with a 7-measure rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a half note B4. The second staff continues with a half note C5, a quarter note B4, and a half note A4. The third staff has a half note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a half note E4. The fourth staff has a half note D4, a quarter note C4, and a half note B3. The fifth staff has a half note A3, a quarter note G3, and a half note F#3. The sixth staff has a half note E3, a quarter note D3, and a half note C3. The seventh staff has a half note B2, a quarter note A2, and a half note G2. The eighth staff has a half note F#2, a quarter note E2, and a half note D2. The ninth staff has a half note C2, a quarter note B1, and a half note A1. The tenth staff has a half note G1, a quarter note F#1, and a half note E1. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to A major (two sharps).

Musical score for a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major (F# C# G# D). The score consists of 17 measures, each with a circled measure number. It includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings. Performance markings include *p dolce*, *dolce*, *f*, *mf*, *p*, and *fz*. Technical markings include *V* (breath mark), *tr* (trill), and *E* (accidental).

Measure 9: *p dolce*, 3/4 time signature, *V* above measure 10.

Measure 10: *dolce*, 3/4 time signature, *V* above measure 11.

Measure 11: *f*, 3/4 time signature, *V* above measure 12.

Measure 12: *mf*, 3/4 time signature, *V* above measure 13.

Measure 13: *p*, 3/4 time signature, *V* above measure 14.

Measure 14: *p dolce*, 3/4 time signature, *V* above measure 15.

Measure 15: *dolce*, 3/4 time signature, *V* above measure 16.

Measure 16: *p*, 3/4 time signature, *V* above measure 17.

Measure 17: *mf*, 3/4 time signature, *V* above measure 18.

Measure 18: *fz*, 3/4 time signature, *V* above measure 19.

Measure 19: *f*, 3/4 time signature, *V* above measure 20.

Measure 20: *fz*, 3/4 time signature, *V* above measure 21.

18 3 *mf* *f* *p* *ff*

19 3

20 4

21 3

22 4

23 1

5. MINUETTO

JOSEF MYSLIVEČEK
(1737–1781)

Allegretto

1 2 3 4

mf galante e bonariamente *p*

Musical score for a piece in A major (three sharps). The score consists of ten staves, alternating between vocal and piano parts. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the notation.

The score includes various musical ornaments and dynamics:

- Staff 1:** Vocal part with trills (*tr*) and fingerings (2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2). Dynamics include *p*.
- Staff 2:** Piano part with fingerings (2, 3, 2) and a trill (*tr*). Dynamics include *sotto voce*.
- Staff 3:** Vocal part with fingerings (3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2) and a trill (*tr*).
- Staff 4:** Piano part with fingerings (4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2) and a trill (*tr*). Dynamics include *pp*.
- Staff 5:** Vocal part with trills (*tr*) and fingerings (3, 5). Dynamics include *pp*.
- Staff 6:** Piano part with fingerings (6, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2) and a trill (*tr*). Dynamics include *mf*. The word "Klavír" is written above the staff.
- Staff 7:** Vocal part with fingerings (7, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2) and a trill (*tr*). Dynamics include *p*.
- Staff 8:** Piano part with fingerings (3, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3) and a trill (*tr*). Dynamics include *sotto voce*.
- Staff 9:** Vocal part with fingerings (8, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2) and a trill (*tr*). Dynamics include *pp*.
- Staff 10:** Piano part with fingerings (9, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2) and a trill (*tr*). Dynamics include *f* and *ppp*.

6. ANDANTE SOSTENUTO

(SONATA SOL MINORE)

JAN HUGO (VÁCLAV) VOŘÍŠEK
(1791–1825)

Andante sostenuto (♩ = 60)

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G minor (one sharp, F#). The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is Andante sostenuto, with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The score consists of 10 staves. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music features various dynamics including piano (p), pianissimo (pp), fortissimo (f), and fortississimo (sf). There are several measures with trills (tr), slurs, and fingerings (1-4). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

7. ALLEGRO

(SONATINA op. 20, No 3)

JAN LADISLAV DUSÍK
(1760—1812)

Allegro quasi presto

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major, 3/8 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The tempo is marked 'Allegro quasi presto'. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *sf* (sforzando). The score includes various articulation marks such as slurs, accents, and slurs with 'cresc.' (crescendo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

6 8 7 3 1 3 3

f

dim. *p* *f* *ff*

3 1 2 2 3

ff

9 4 2 2 2 10

p *sf* *sf*

10 2 1

p

V 1 11 3 3

f *p*

2 3 1 3 3

f

2 12

p

V *pp* *cresc.* *f*