

I. E II. A III. D IV. G	} <i>Strings</i> <i>Saite</i>	Cordes un	mi I.	□ Herunterstrich	□ <i>Down-bow</i>	□ tirer	
			la II.	∨ Hinaufstrich	∨ <i>Up-bow</i>	∨ pousser	
			ré III.	G. B. Ganzer Bogen	<i>w. b. Whole bow</i>	t. a. Employer l'archet en toute sa longueur	
			sol IV.	H. B. Halber Bogen	<i>h. b. Half bow</i>	m. Moitié	
			} <i>des Bogens.</i>	O. H. Obere Hälfte	<i>u. h. Upper half</i>	} <i>of the bow.</i>	m. s. Moitié supérieure
				U. H. Untere Hälfte	<i>l. h. Lower half</i>		m. i. Moitié inférieure
				O. D. Oberes Drittel	<i>u. th. Upper third</i>		t. s. Tiers supérieur
				O. z. D. Obere zwei Dritteile	<i>u. 2th. Upper two-thirds</i>		2 t. s. Deux tiers supérieures
				Sp. Spitze	<i>t. Tip (point)</i>		p. A la pointe
				M. Mitte	<i>m. Middle</i>		a. m. Au milieu
Fr. Frosch	<i>n. Nut</i>	t. Au talon					
M-Sp. Mitte bis Spitze	<i>m. t. Middle to tip</i>	m. a. p. Dès le milieu à la pointe					

VI.

Hans Sitt Op. 92. VI.

Der geworfene (Spiccato) Bogenstrich.

Der geworfene Bogenstrich ist die erste von den springenden Stricharten; derselbe wird etwas unterhalb der Mitte des Bogens mit dem Arm ausgeführt, indem man den Bogen nach jedem Strich von der Saite abhebt und dann wieder zurückfallen lässt. Unter den springenden Stricharten ist er die Einzige, welche im langsamen Zeitmass Verwendung finden kann.

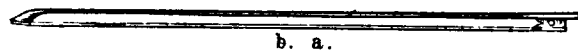
Spiccato (The thrown stroke).

Spiccato or thrown stroke, is the first of the spring-bow styles: it is played somewhat below the middle of the bow and with the arm, the bow being raised from and falling back upon the string, after every stroke. It is the only one among the styles known as spring-bow which is used in slow time.

Spiccato.

Le spiccato est le premier d'entre les coups d'archet, dits coups sautillants. Il s'exécute avec la partie un peu au dessous du milieu de l'archet et avec le bras, l'archet quittant et retombant sur la corde après chaque note. Le spiccato est le seul entre les coups sautillants qu'on puisse employer en jouant lentement.

36.



Andante.
a) M. (m. | a. m.)

Moderato.

This page contains 12 staves of musical notation for guitar. The notation is written in a single system. The music features various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The notation is complex, with many accidentals and fingerings indicated by numbers 0, 4, and 3. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Musical notation for guitar, featuring 13 staves of music. The notation includes various guitar-specific symbols such as natural harmonics (0), fret numbers (1-8), and fingering (1-4). It also includes dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte), and a tempo instruction *(molto moderato)*. The music is divided into sections by repeat signs and bar lines.

37.
Etude.

Moderato.

mf

3193

38.
Etude.

7

Moderato.

The musical score for Etude No. 38, Moderato, is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The piece begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The notation includes a variety of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are numerous slurs indicating phrasing. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0-4 above the notes. Dynamic markings include *mf*, *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The piece concludes with a final *f* dynamic marking.

VII.

Der kleine hüpfende (Sautillé) Bogenstrich.

Der kleine hüpfende Bogenstrich, welcher nur im raschen Zeitmass Anwendung findet, wird nur mit dem Handgelenk und in der Mitte des Bogens ausgeführt; die Bogenhaltung muss hier eine leichte und lockere sein, um bei der schnellen kleinen Bewegung des Handgelenks dem Bogen die nötige Freiheit zum Sprung zu geben. Gewöhnlich wird diese Strichart im piano angewandt, soll jedoch dieselbe an Kraft zunehmen, so muss dem entsprechend die Bewegung des Handgelenks auch grösser werden, und ebenso kann man dem erforderlichen Zeitmass entsprechen, indem die Strichart im raschen Zeitmass etwas mehr oberhalb, im umgekehrten Falle aber mehr unterhalb der Mitte des Bogens ausgeführt wird.

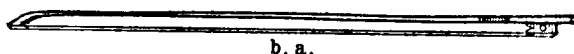
The short skipping-bow (sautillé).

The short skipping-bow, a stroke used only in quick time, is executed entirely with the wrist and in the middle of the bow. The bowing must be light and souple, so that the elasticity of the bow be put to full use, enabling it to skip, in spite of the quick, short motion of the wrist. This style of bowing is generally used in soft passages; if more tone is required, the movement of the wrist must be increased accordingly. In accelerated time, play more with the part above, in slower time, with the part below, the middle of the bow.

Sautillé.

Ce coup d'archet, employé seulement en jouant des pièces en mesure rapide s'exécute seulement du poignet et au milieu de l'archet qu'il faut tenir légèrement et souplement, pour qu'il retienne toute son élasticité, qu'il lui faut pour sautiller, vu les mouvements vifs et petits que le poignet doit exécuter. D'ordinaire le sautillé est employé en jouant doucement; pour produire plus de son, il faut augmenter les mouvements du poignet, s'il s'agit d'accélérer la mesure il faut employer la partie un peu au dessus du milieu de l'archet, celle un peu au dessous, pour la ralentir.

39.



Moderato.
1. M. (m. | a. m.)

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

a) Allegro.

The musical score for section a) is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The first staff has a 'p' marking. The second staff has a '0 0' marking. The third staff has a '1' marking. The fourth staff has a '1.' marking. The fifth staff has a '2.' marking. The sixth staff has a '1 3' marking. The seventh staff has a '4' marking. The eighth staff has a '(3)' marking. The ninth staff has a '3.' marking. The tenth staff has a '4.' marking. The eleventh staff has a '5.' marking. The twelfth staff has a '6.' marking. The thirteenth staff has a '7.' marking. The fourteenth staff has an '8.' marking. The fifteenth staff has a 'b)' marking. The sixteenth staff has a '0' marking. The seventeenth staff has a '1' marking.

1. *Allegro.*
mf

Measures 1-10: A continuous eighth-note melody in G major, starting on G4 and ascending to G5. The first five measures are marked with a '1' and the next five with a '2'. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' and the dynamic is 'mf'.

d) *Moderato.*
p

Measures 11-20: A continuous eighth-note melody in G major, starting on G4 and ascending to G5. The first five measures are marked with a '0' and the next five with a '4'. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' and the dynamic is 'p'.

1. *Allegro.*
mf

Measures 21-30: A continuous eighth-note melody in G major, starting on G4 and ascending to G5. The first five measures are marked with a '3' and the next five with a '4'. The tempo is marked '1. Allegro' and the dynamic is 'mf'.

41.
Etude.

Allegro.

p

mf

p

crescendo

mf

f

p

mf

mf

3193

Bewegung in Triolen und Sextolen.

Movement in triplets and sextuplets. | Mouvement en triolets et sextuples.

1. Moderato.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

a)

b)

c)

d)

a)

p

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17.

b)

17

Allegro.

mf

p

mf

p

mf

44.
Etude.

Allegro.

p

cresc.

p

p

mf p

f

dimin.

p

mf p

cresc.

p

mf

p

cresc.

f

VIII.

Das geworfene Staccato (ricochet.)

Das geworfene Staccato bringt man durch Aufwerfen des Bogens auf die Saite hervor und zwar etwas oberhalb der Mitte des Bogens für den Hinaufstrich, und in der Mitte für den Herunterstrich; in folge dieses Anprallens gelangt der Bogen zum Sprung, welchen man jedoch nach Bedarf durch einen leichten Druck des 3. oder 4. Fingers gegen die Bogenstange unterbrechen kann, indem der Bogen von der Saite gehoben wird. Auf die Weise ist es möglich, ganze Notengruppen mit einem Bogenstrich auszuführen, wobei die Anzahl der Noten für die Stärke des Aufwerfens massgebend ist.

Thrown staccato (ricochet).

Thrown staccato is produced by throwing the bow on to the string, using the part somewhat above the middle of the bow in the up-stroke, and the middle of the bow in the down-stroke. Being thus thrown upon the string, the bow naturally rebounds until stopped by a slight pressure exerted by the 3rd. or 4th. finger against the stick and by raising the bow from the string. In this manner it is possible to execute whole series of notes with one bow, the number of notes determining the power with which the bow must be thrown.

Ricochet.

On exécute le ricochet en jetant l'archet sur la corde. un peu au-dessus du milieu de l'archet, en poussant, et au milieu en tirant. L'archet bond et rebond jusqu'à ce qu'on presse légèrement contre la bague avec le 3ème ou 4ème doigt en levant l'archet de la corde. De cette manière on peut jouer toute une groupe de notes d'un seul coup d'archet: plus il y a notes: plus il faut employer de force en faisant bondir l'archet.

45.

Moderato.

O.D. Sp. Sp. O.D.
a. u.th. t. t. u.th.
t.s. p. p. t.s.

mf

M. Sp. Sp. M. M. Sp. Sp. M. M. Sp. Sp. M.
m. t. t. m. m. t. t. m. m. t. t. m.
1 a.m. p. p. a.m. 2 a.m. p. p. a.m. 3 a.m. p. p. a.m.

b.

c.

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano piece. The music is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation is highly technical, featuring complex rhythmic patterns such as triplets, sixteenth notes, and sixteenth rests. Dynamic markings include 'V' (likely fortissimo), 'f' (forte), and 'e' (likely mezzo-forte). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs. The overall style is characteristic of 19th-century piano literature, possibly a study or a short piece.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a piano. It consists of 12 staves of music, all in G major (one sharp). The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Starts with a fermata over a half note G, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A fermata is placed over the first measure.
- Staff 2:** Continuation of the melodic line with various rhythmic patterns.
- Staff 3:** Continuation of the melodic line.
- Staff 4:** Continuation of the melodic line. A fermata is placed over the first measure.
- Staff 5:** Continuation of the melodic line.
- Staff 6:** Continuation of the melodic line.
- Staff 7:** Continuation of the melodic line. A fermata is placed over the first measure.
- Staff 8:** Continuation of the melodic line. A fermata is placed over the first measure.
- Staff 9:** Continuation of the melodic line. A fermata is placed over the first measure.
- Staff 10:** Continuation of the melodic line. A fermata is placed over the first measure.
- Staff 11:** Continuation of the melodic line. A fermata is placed over the first measure.
- Staff 12:** Continuation of the melodic line. A fermata is placed over the first measure.

Dynamic markings and other symbols include:

- a**: First measure of the first staff.
- b**: First measure of the fourth staff.
- c**: First measure of the ninth staff.
- 1**: First measure of the seventh staff.
- 2**: First measure of the eighth staff.
- 3**: First measure of the tenth staff.
- r stez.**: A marking in the eleventh staff, likely indicating a repeat or a specific performance instruction.

Musical score for a piece in D major, 3/4 time, marked 'd'. The score consists of eight staves. The first four staves are in 3/4 time, and the last four staves are in common time (C). The music features a complex, flowing melody with many slurs and accents. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

47.

a Moderato.

Musical score for a piece in D major, common time, marked 'a Moderato.'. The score consists of four staves. The music features a complex, flowing melody with many slurs and accents. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

This page of musical notation consists of 12 staves of music, all written in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. The notation is highly technical and expressive, featuring complex, flowing patterns with many slurs and ties. The music is characterized by dense, flowing patterns with many slurs and ties, suggesting a highly technical and expressive piece. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings like 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', and '12/8'. The music is characterized by complex, flowing patterns with many slurs and ties, suggesting a highly technical and expressive piece. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

This page contains 12 staves of musical notation for a piano piece in G major. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. Key features include:

- Staff 1-2:** Introduction and first main section, featuring flowing sixteenth-note passages.
- Staff 3-4:** Second section with prominent triplet markings (3) and slurs.
- Staff 5-6:** Third section, continuing the melodic development with slurs and dynamic markings.
- Staff 7-8:** Fourth section, featuring more complex rhythmic patterns and slurs.
- Staff 9-10:** Fifth section, including a key signature change to G minor (indicated by a natural sign on the F#) and a return to G major.
- Staff 11-12:** Final section, concluding with a double bar line and repeat signs.

48.
Etude.

Allegretto scherzando.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 6/8. The piece begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The notation is characterized by frequent slurs, ties, and grace notes, creating a fluid and playful texture. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0-4 below the notes. Numerous accents (marked with a 'V') are placed above various notes throughout the piece. A 'restez.' instruction appears in the fifth measure of the fifth staff. The piece concludes with a final flourish and a fermata. The overall style is characteristic of 19th-century piano etudes.

IX.

Arpeggio mit verschiedenen Bogenstrichen.

Arpeggio with various styles of bowing. | Arpège avec divers coups d'archet.

49.

A.

Vorübung auf zwei Saiten.

Preliminary exercise on 2 strings.

Exercice préalable sur 2 cordes.

Allegro moderato.

Sp. (t. | p.)
p
simile
1 Sp. (t. | p.) 2 O.D. (u. th. | t. s.) 3 O.D. (u. th. | t. s.) 4 Sp. (t. | p.)
5 Sp. (t. | p.) 6 Sp. (t. | p.) 7 O.D. (u. th. | t. s.) 8 Sp. (t. | p.)
9 Moderato. M. (m. | a. m.) 10 M. (m. | a. m.) 11 M. (m. | a. m.) 12 M. (m. | a. m.)
spiccato spiccato spiccato spiccato
13 M. (m. | a. m.) 14 Allegro. M. (m. | a. m.) 15 M. (m. | a. m.) 16 M. (m. | a. m.)
spiccato sautillé sautillé sautillé (ricochet)

Diese erste Vorübung mit den Stricharten ist auch auf der G. D. u. A. Saite (Cdur) auszuführen.
This first preliminary exercise with the various bowings is to be played also on the G-, D- and A- strings. (C-major.)
Jouer le premier exercice préalable avec les divers coups d'archet aussi sur les cordes de Sol, de Ré et de La (do-majeur).

B.

Vorübung auf drei Saiten.

Preliminary exercise on 3 strings.

Exercice préalable sur 3 cordes.

Molto moderato.

Sp. (t. | p.)
p
simile
1 Molto moderato. O.H. (u. h. | m. s.)
2 O.D. (u. th. | t. s.) 3 O.D. (u. th. | t. s.) 4 M. (m. | a. m.) 5 M. (m. | a. m.)
6 spiccato 7 stacc. 8 Allegro moderato. sautillé 9 sautillé
spiccato sautillé sautillé sautillé (ricochet)

* Man lasse den Bogen während der Pause auf der Saite liegen.
Leave the bow on the string during the rest.
Laisser rester l'archet sur la corde pendant la pause.

Arpeggio über drei Saiten

mit kleinem abgestossenen (detaché) und gebundenem (legato) Bogenstrich.

Arpeggio across 3 strings

with short detached bowing and legato.

Arpège sur 3 cordes,

détaché et legato.

Moderato.
O.D. (u.th. | t.s.)

1 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.) 2 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.) 3 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.)
4 Sp. (t. | p.) 5 Sp. (t. | p.) 6 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.)
7 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.) 8 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.) 9 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.)
10 Sp. (t. | p.) 11 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.) 12 Sp. (t. | p.)
13 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.) 14 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.) 15 O.D. Sp. u.th. t.s. p. O.D. Sp. u.th. t.s. p.
16 M. (m. | a.m.) 17 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.) 18 Sp. (t. | p.)
19 Sp. (t. | p.) 20 Sp. (t. | p.) 21 M. (m. | a.m.)
22 M. (m. | a.m.) 23 H.B. (h.b. | m.) 24 H.B. (h.b. | m.)
25 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.) 26 Sp. (t. | p.) 27 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.)
28 G.B. (g.b. | a.m.) 29 H.B. (h.b. | m.) 30 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.)
31 Sp. (t. | p.) 32 Fr. (n. | t.) 33 Fr. (n. | t.)
34 Fr. (n. | t.) 35 Sp. (t. | p.) 36 Sp. (t. | p.)

50^b Arpeggio

mit geworfenem Bogenstrich (spiccato).

Arpeggio

with thrown bowing (spiccato).

Arpège

spiccato.

Molto moderato.

M. (m. | a.m.)



50^c Arpeggio

mit hüpfendem Bogenstrich (sautillé) und geworfenem Staccato (ricochet).

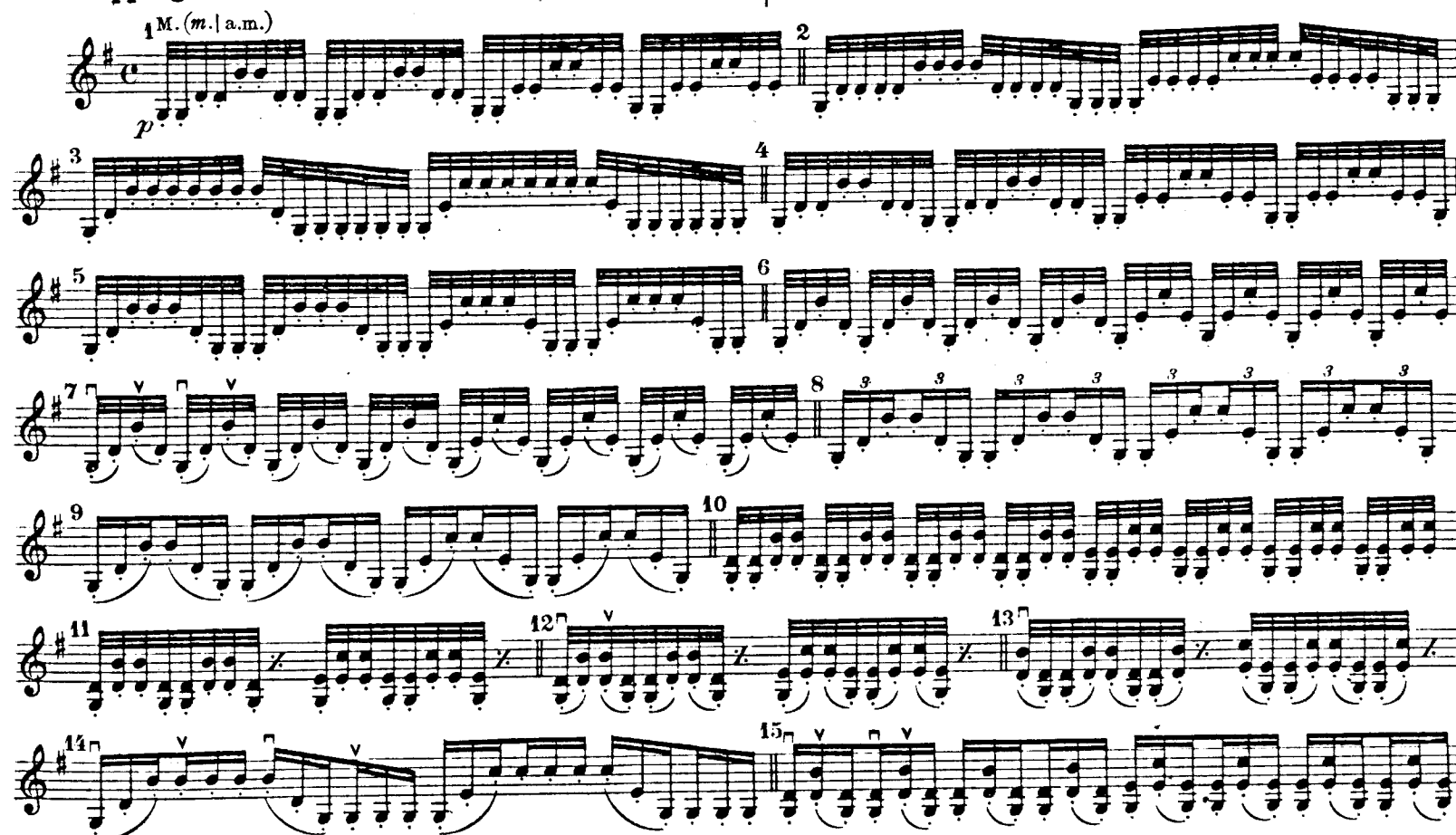
Arpeggio

with skipping bow (sautillé) and thrown staccato (ricochet).

Arpège

sautillé et ricochet.

M. (m. | a.m.)



Arpeggio über vier Saiten

mit kleinem abgestossenen (detaché) und gebundenem (legato) Bogenstrich.

Arpeggio across 4 strings
with short detached bowing, and legato bowing.Arpège sur 4 cordes,
détachés et legato.

O.D. (u.th. | t.s.)

mf

1 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.)

2 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.)

3 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.)

4 Sp. (t. | p.)

5 Sp. (t. | p.)

6 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.)

7 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.)

8 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.)

9 H.B. (h.b. | m.)

10 M. (m.l.a.m.) Sp. (t. | p.)

11 M. (m.l.a.m.) Sp. (t. | p.)

12 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.)

13 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.)

14 H.B. (h.b. | m.)

15 G.B. (w.b. | t.a.)

16 G.B. (w.b. | t.a.)

17 Sp. (t. | p.)

18 Sp. (t. | p.)

19 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.)

20 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.)

21 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.)

22 O.D. (u.th. | t.s.)

23 H.B. (h.b. | m.)

24 G.B. (w.b. | t.a.)

p

25 O.D. (u. th. | t.s.)

26 O.D. (u. th. | t.s.)

27 O.D. (u. th. | t.s.)

28 Sp. (t. | p.)

29 H.B. (h. b. | m.)

30 O.D. (u. th. | t.s.)

31 O.D. (u. th. | t.s.)

32 O.D. (u. th. | t.s.)

33 H.B. (h. b. | m.)

34 O.D. (u. th. | t.s.)

35 O.D. (u. th. | t.s.)

36 M. (m. | a. m.)

37 H.B. (h. b. | m.)

38 M. (m. | a. m.)

39 H.B. (h. b. | m.)

40 O.D. (u. th. | t.s.)

41 O.D. (u. th. | t.s.)

42 G.B. (w. b. | t. a.)

43 Fr. (n. | t.)

44 G.B. (w. b. | t. a.)

45 M. (m. | a. m.)

46 M. (m. | a. m.)

47 Fr. (n. | t.)

48 Fr. (n. | t.)

49 Fr. (n. | t.)

50 Fr. (n. | t.)

51 Fr. (n. | t.)

52 Fr. (n. | t.)

53 Sp. (t. | p.)

54 M. (m. | a. m.)

55 a) Sp. (t. | p.)

56 G.B. (w. b. | t. a.)

57 G.B. (w. b. | t. a.)

58 b) Fr. (n. | t.)

59 G.B. (w. b. | t. a.)

60 G.B. (w. b. | t. a.)

Molto moderato.

stacc.

51b Arpeggio

mit geworfenem Bogenstrich (spiccato).

Arpeggio with thrown bowing (spiccato).

Arpège spiccato.

Molto moderato.

51c Arpeggio

mit hüpfendem Bogenstrich (sautillé) und geworfenem Staccato (ricochet).

Arpeggio
with skipping bow (sautillé) and thrown staccato (ricochet).

Arpège
sautillé et ricochet.

X.

Drei- und vierstimmige Akkorde.

Three-and four-part chords. Accords sur trois et quatre cordes.

52^a

Bei der Ausführung kurzer dreistimmiger Akkorde im forte, streiche man die 3 Saiten zugleich an.
In playing short three part chords, sound the 3 strings together.
 En jouant les accords de trois notes en détaché et forte, il faut faire résonner les trois cordes simultanément.

Moderato.



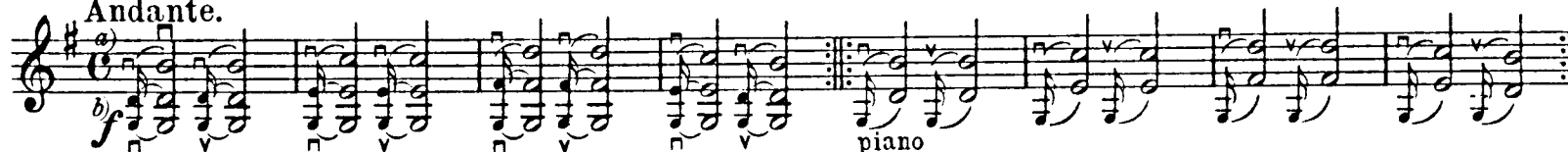
Akkorde im piano führe man wie folgt aus:
Soft chords are to be played in the following manner:
 Jouer les accords en piano de la manière suivante:

Moderato.

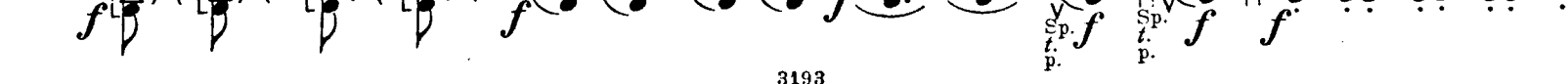
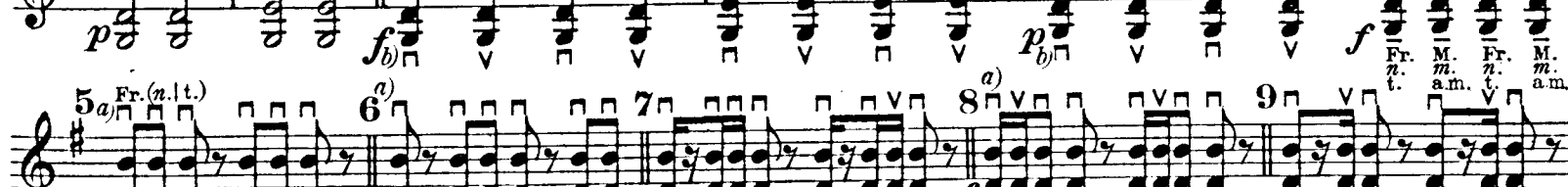
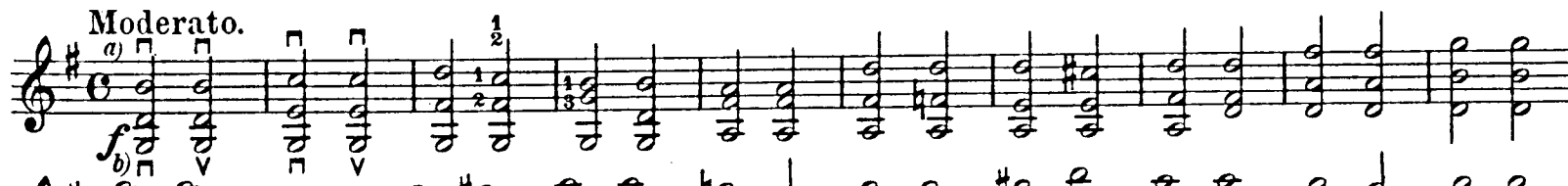


Ausführung gehaltener Akkorde im forte und piano.
Manner of playing sustained chords in forte and in piano passages.
 Manière de jouer les accords soutenus en forte et en piano.

Andante.



Moderato.



Moderato.



Ausführung gehaltener vierstimmiger Akkorde in forte und piano.
Manner of playing sustained four part chords in forte and in piano passages.
 Manière de jouer les accords de quatre notes en forte et piano.

Andante.



Moderato.



53.

Etude.

Allegro moderato.



54. Etude.

Tempo giusto.

Fr. (n. l. t.) Sp. (f. l. p.) Fr. (n. l. t.) a tempo ritard. Sp. (f. l. p.) Sp. (f. l. p.)