

ROBERT DER TEUFEL.

G. Meyerbeer.

ROBERT LE DIABLE. — ROBERT LE DIABLE.

FANTASIE.

I = E-Saite. 1^{ère} corde. E string.
II = A-Saite. 2^e corde. A string.
III = D-Saite. 3^e corde. D string.
IV = G-Saite. 4^e corde. G string.

— Finger liegen lassen. *Rester dans la position.* Keep the finger on the string.
— Quinte aufsetzen *Mettre la quinte.* Stop fifth across 2 strings.
// Absetzen. *Arrêter l'archet.* Stop the bow.
V Hinaufstrich. *Poussé.* Up bow.
□ Herunterstrich. *Tiré.* Down bow.

Keep the finger on the string.
Stop fifth across 2 strings.
Stop the bow.
Up bow.
Down bow.

Introduction. Andante.

VIOLINO.

J. B. Singelée, Op. 120.

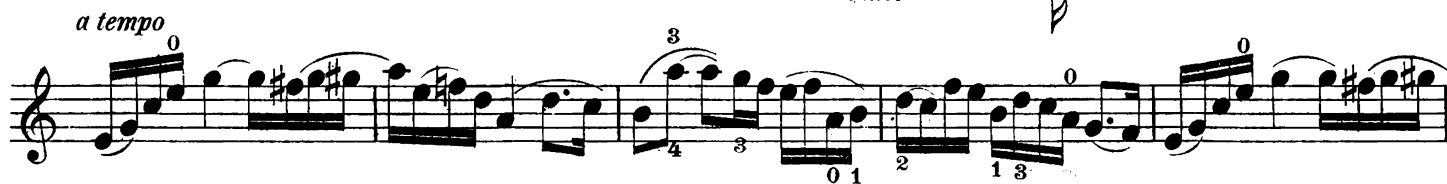
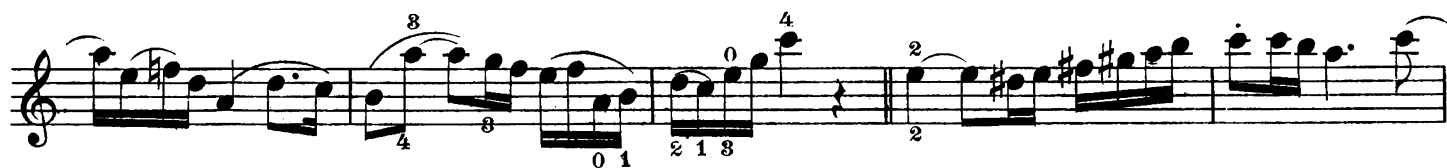
The musical score for the Violino part is written on a single staff. It begins with an Introduction in 3/4 time, marked Andante. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *dolce* (soft). Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated above many notes. The Introduction ends with a double bar line. The Andantino section follows in 4/4 time, also marked Andante. It features more complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The key signature changes to two sharps (F# and C#). The score includes dynamic markings like *cresc.* (crescendo) and *dolce*. Fingering numbers are also present. The Andantino section ends with a double bar line. The final section is marked Allegretto and begins with a Cadenza, indicated by a double bar line and the word 'Cadenza' below the staff. The key signature returns to one flat. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *dolce* (soft). Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated above many notes.

Die angegebenen Fingersätze, „obere und untere“ unterscheiden sich dadurch, dass die oberen leicht, die unteren schwieriger ausführbar sind. — Letztere bewegen sich mehr in den verschiedenen Lagen, ermöglichen ein mehr musikalisches Spiel. Da wo unter den Noten keine Fingersätze angegeben sind, gelten die oberen.

Les doigtés „au dessus“ des notes sont d'une exécution facile, tandis que ceux „en dessous“ représentent une exécution difficile. Ces derniers s'étendent aux différentes positions et rendent possible un jeu bien plus musical. Quand les doigtés „en dessous“ ne sont pas indiqués, on doit employer ceux qui se trouvent „au dessus“.

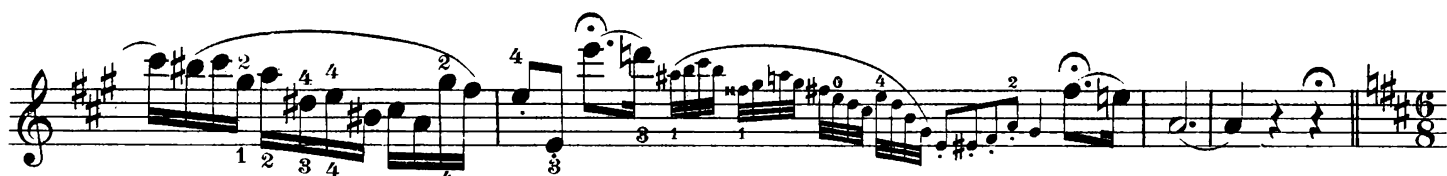
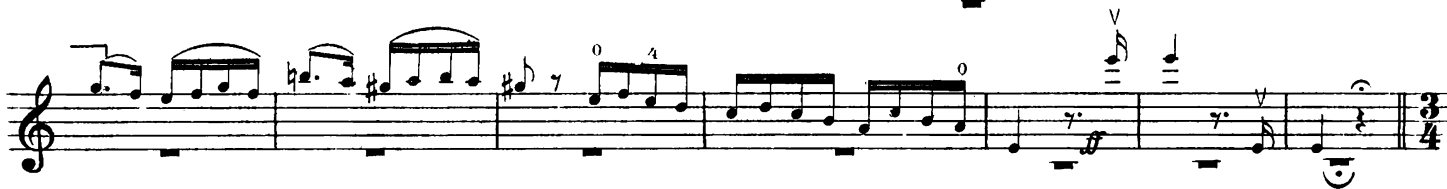
The execution of the fingering above the notes is easy, the one below a little more difficult and more capable of musical expression owing to the greater variety positions used.

VIOLINO.



Variation.





[illegible]