

E. R. 661

CRAMER

TRENTA STUDII

PER PIANOFORTE
TRASCritti PER ARPA

(FERRARI PARIS)

TESTO ITALIANO
TEXTO ESPAÑOL
TEXTE FRANÇAIS
ENGLISH TEXT

R
787.5
CRAM
TS

EDIZIONE RICORDI

(PRINTED IN ITALY)

(IMPRIMÉ EN ITALIE)



R-737.5 CRAMER

*Valeria Dus
Roma 26 Maggio 1932*

E. R. 661

G. B. CRAMER

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PER PIANOFORTE
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DA ALESSANDRO FERRARI PARIS

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G. RICORDI E C.

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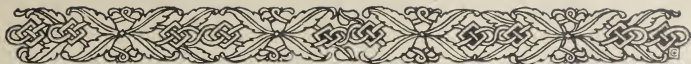
PARIS - SOC. ANON. DES EDITIONS RICORDI

NEW YORK - G. RICORDI & Co., Inc.

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PREMESSA

L'idea di fare una scelta dagli Studii di Piano-forte di G. B. CRAMER (fra quelli che meglio si prestavano) e di trascriverli per Arpa, è stata suggerita dalla loro grande utilità meccanica e artistica ed anche per colmare in parte la deficienza del repertorio didattico di detto strumento.

In questi Studii, musicalmente interessanti, che presentano difficoltà tecniche abbastanza notevoli, lo scolaro troverà di che perfezionarsi nel meccanismo delle mani e nel sentimento e gusto musicale.

Le modificazioni fatte, sia di note, alterazioni, staccature, ecc., furono ritenute necessarie non solo per la tecnica diversa dell'istrumento, ma per rendere anche più scorrevole l'esecuzione nei passi più difficili.

ALESSANDRO FERRARI PARIS.

REMARQUE

L'idée de faire un choix des études pour piano de G. B. CRAMER (parmi celles qui s'y prêtaient davantage) et de les arranger pour harpe a été suggérée par leur grande utilité technique et artistique et aussi pour combler, en partie, les lacunes du répertoire didactique de cet instrument.

Dans ces études, musicalement intéressantes, qui présentent des difficultés techniques assez considérables, l'élève trouvera tout ce qui lui est nécessaire pour se perfectionner dans le mécanisme des mains, dans l'expression et le goût musical.

Les modifications de notes, les altérations dans la manière de phraser etc. ont été indispensables non seulement à cause de la différence de technique de l'instrument mais aussi pour rendre l'exécution plus agile dans les passages difficiles.

PREMISA

La idea de hacer una selección de los Estudios para piano de G. B. CRAMER (entre aquellos que mas se prestan) y de transcribirlos para Arpa, fue sugerida por su gran utilidad mecánica y artistica y tambien para llenar, en parte, la deficiencia del repertorio didactico de dicho instrumento.

En estos Estudios, musicalmente interesantes, que presentan dificultades técnicas bastante notables, el alumno encontrará campo de perfeccionarse en el mecanismo de las manos y en el sentimiento y gusto musical.

Las modificaciones hechas, sea de notas, alteraciones, destacados etc. fueron retenidas necesarias, no solo por la tecnica distinta del instrumento, sino también para hacer mas fácil la ejecución en los pasos mas difíciles.

PREFACE

The idea to make a choice from the Studies for Pianoforte by G. B. CRAMER (from among those better adapted) and to transcribe them for Harp, has been suggested by their great mechanical and artistic utility and also to partly overcome the deficiency of the didactic repertoire for said instrument.

In these Studies, musically interesting, which present rather notable technical difficulties, the scholar will find something with which to improve himself in the mechanism of the hands, in sentiment and musical taste.

The modifications made, of notes, phrasing alterations, accents, etc., were considered necessary not only for the different technique of the instrument, but also to render more easy the execution of the difficult passages.

ALL'EGREGIA COLLEGA, NOBILE SIGNORA MAESTRA ELEONORA GIANNUZZI PALAZZI
INSEGNANTE DI ARPA AL LICEO MUSICALE ROSSINI DI PESARO

G. B. CRAMER

(A. FERRARI PARIS)

TRENTA STUDII

PER PIANOFORTE
TRASCRITTI PER ARPA

TREINTA ESTUDIOS

PARA PIANO
TRANSCRITOS PARA ARPA

TRENTE ETUDES

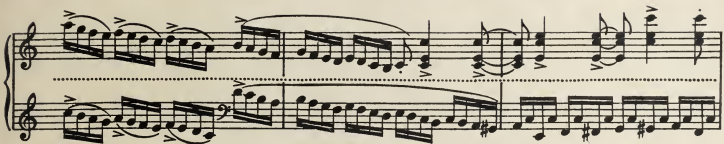
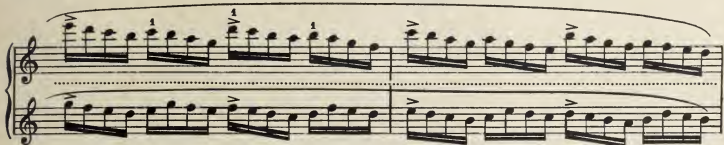
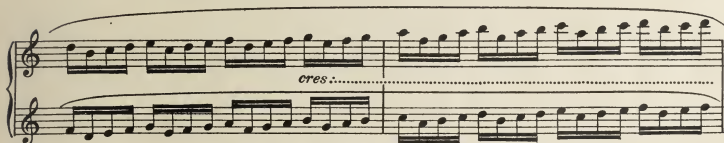
POUR PIANO
ARRANGÉES POUR HARPE

THIRTY STUDIES

FOR PIANOFORTE
TRANSCRIBED FOR HARP

Allegro $\text{♩} = 182$

Nº1.



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Considerato la facilità nel trasporto delle due mani negli accordi arpeggiati, sarà preferibile per ottenere maggior sonorità eseguire il primo accordo come segue:

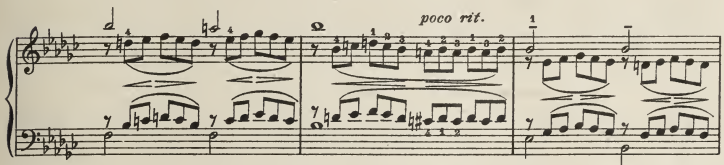
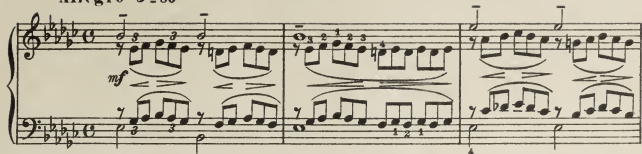
Etant donné la facilité avec laquelle on déplace les deux mains dans les accords brisés, il sera préférable, pour obtenir plus de sonorité, d'exécuter le premier accord comme suit:

Considerando la facilidad del transporte en las dos manos en los acordes arpegiados, será preferible para obtener mayor sonoridad, ejecutar el primer acorde del modo siguiente:

Considering the facility of transporting the two hands in the arpeggi, it will be preferable, in order to obtain greater sonority, to execute the first chord so:

Allegro $\text{♩} = 80$

Nº 2.



Musical score for piano, featuring six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), *poco rit.* (poco ritardando), and *pp* (pianissimo). There are also fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord marked *pp*.

Unitamente ad un movimento facile ed uniforme si cercherà di dare un'espressione naturale e melodica consistente in un piccolo «crescendo» nell'ascendere e «decrescendo» nel discendere (Hans de Bülow) marcando con sicurezza la nota larga.

Avec un mouvement aisé et uniforme on tâchera de donner une expression naturelle et mélodique qui consistera en un petit-crescendo dans la montée et un dé-crescendo dans la descente (H. de Bülow) en accentuant avec sûreté la note large.

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Unitamente a un movimiento fácil y uniforme, se tentará de dar una expresión natural y melódica consistente en un pequeño «crescendow» al ascenso y un «decrescendow» al descenso (Hans de Bülow) marcando con seguridad la nota larga.

Together with an easy and uniform movement it will be necessary to give a natural and melodic expression, consisting in a slight «crescendow» when ascending and «decrescendow» when descending (Hans de Bülow) accentuating with security the larger note.

Moderato $\text{♩} = 104$

Nº 3.

The musical score is for a piece titled "Nº 3." in a moderate tempo of 104 beats per minute. It is written for piano and right hand. The key signature consists of two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into six systems.

The first system begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with triplet eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The piano part provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

The second system continues the melodic development in the right hand, with a crescendo (*cres.*) marking.

The third system shows further melodic elaboration, with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking in the right hand.

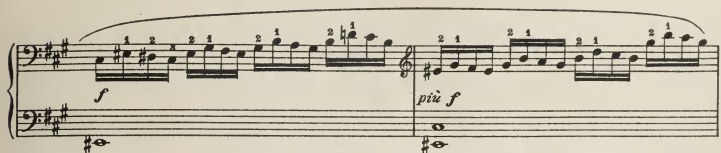
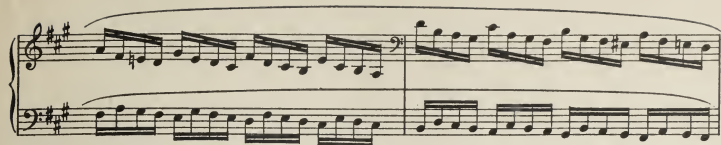
The fourth system features a melodic line with a crescendo (*cres.*) and a piano (*pp*) dynamic marking in the right hand.

The fifth system continues the melodic line with a crescendo (*cres.*) and a piano (*pp*) dynamic marking in the right hand.

The sixth system concludes the piece with a melodic line in the right hand and a piano (*pp*) dynamic marking.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece, consisting of six systems of staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various musical elements such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** Treble and bass staves. The treble staff features a series of eighth-note chords and single notes, while the bass staff plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.
- System 2:** Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the bass staff continues the accompaniment.
- System 3:** Treble and bass staves. The treble staff includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and the bass staff has a consistent eighth-note pattern.
- System 4:** Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the bass staff continues the accompaniment. A *cres.* (crescendo) marking is present in the bass staff.
- System 5:** Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the bass staff continues the accompaniment.
- System 6:** Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and accents, and the bass staff continues the accompaniment. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present in the bass staff.



La distribuzione delle due mani nei passi delle battute 7, 8, 15, 16, 33 e 34 fu suggerita da ragioni tecniche dell'istrumento. Sarà utile trasportare questo studio nelle tonalità di Sol min. e Fa min. L'esercizio del trasporto non sarà mai abbastanza raccomandato per sviluppare l'orecchio e l'intelligenza dell'allievo.

La distribution des deux mains dans les passages des mesures 7, 8, 15, 16, 33 et 34 a été suggérée par des raisons techniques de l'instrument. Il sera utile de transposer cette étude dans les tonalités de Sol min. et de Fa min. La transposition des exercices ne sera jamais assez recommandée comme moyen pour développer l'oreille et l'intelligence de l'élève.

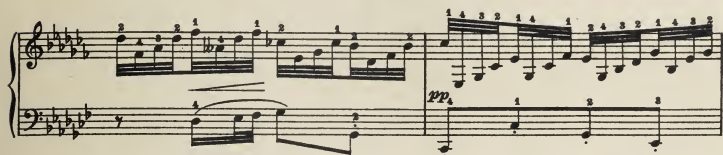
La distribución de las dos manos en los pasos de los compases 7, 8, 15, 16, 33 y 34 fue sugerida por razones técnicas del instrumento. Será útil transporar este estudio en el tono de Sol menor y Fa menor. El ejercicio de transporte no estará nunca bastante recomendado, para desarrollar el oído y la inteligencia del alumno.

The distribution of the two hands in the passages of bars 7, 8, 15, 16, 33 & 34 was suggested by technical reasons of the instrument. It will be useful to transpose this study in G min. and F min. The exercise of transposing can never be sufficiently recommended to develop the ear and intelligence of the pupil.

Moderato ♩ = 120

Nº 4.

The musical score is for a piece titled "Nº 4." in a moderate tempo of 120 beats per minute. It is written for piano and bass. The key signature consists of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The score is organized into six systems, each with a piano (treble) staff and a bass (bass) staff. The piano part features intricate fingerings and dynamic markings, including *pp* (pianissimo), *cres.* (crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *f* (forte). The bass part provides a steady accompaniment with occasional rests and articulation marks. The overall structure suggests a short, technically demanding piece.



The musical score consists of six systems of piano music. Each system has a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The music is characterized by intricate fingerings (numbers 1-5) and dynamic markings. The first system includes a 'cres.' (crescendo) marking. The second system includes a 'f' (forte) marking. The third system includes a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking. The final system ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

La tecnica di questo studio non consiste solo nel meccanismo affidato alla mano destra, ma anche nell'imprimere quel carattere di modulazione continua che è proprio dello stesso studio.

La technique de cette étude ne consiste pas seulement dans le mécanisme de la main droite, mais elle sert aussi à imprimer à l'étude le caractère de modulation continue qui lui est propre.

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La técnica de este estudio no consiste solo en el mecanismo confiado a la mano derecha, sino también en imprimir aquel carácter de modulaciones continuadas que es propio del estudio mismo.

The technique of this study does not only consist in the mechanism entrusted to the right hand, but also in marking the character of continued modulation which is characteristic of the same study.

Mod^{to} espress. ♩ = 120

Nº 5.

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *cres:*, *dim:*, and *mf*. The piece is in G major and 2/4 time.

System 1: Treble staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Bass staff has a half note G2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note G2.

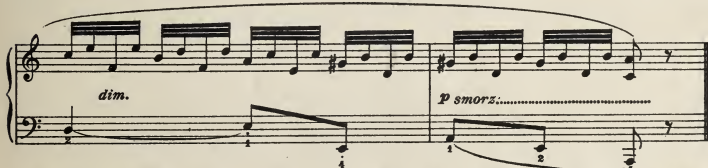
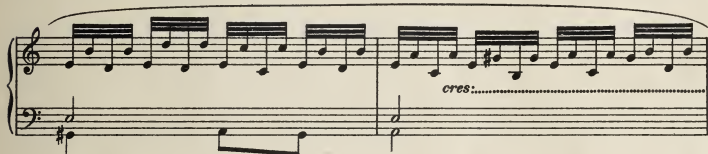
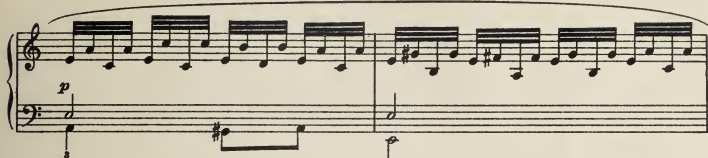
System 2: Treble staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Bass staff has a half note G2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note G2. Dynamic marking *cres:* is present.

System 3: Treble staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Bass staff has a half note G2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note G2. Dynamic marking *dim:* is present.

System 4: Treble staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Bass staff has a half note G2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note G2.

System 5: Treble staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Bass staff has a half note G2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note G2.

System 6: Treble staff has a continuous eighth-note pattern. Bass staff has a half note G2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note G2. Dynamic marking *cres:* is present. The system ends with a *mf* marking and a half note G2.



Questo studio ha molti punti di contatto col precedente. Sarà utile accentuare leggermente la prima nota di ogni quartina.

Cette étude a beaucoup de points de contact avec la précédente. Il sera utile d'accentuer légèrement la première note de chaque quartet.

Este estudio tiene muchos puntos de contacto con el precedente. Será útil acentuar ligeramente la primera nota de cada grupo de cuatro notas.

This study has many points in common with the preceding one. It will be useful to lightly accent the first note of every quadruplet.

Mod.^{1o} con espressione $\text{♩} = 104$

Nº 6.

The musical score is for a piece titled "Nº 6" in the first mode, marked "con espressione" with a tempo of 104 beats per minute. It is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. The score is divided into six systems, each containing a piano (left hand) and a right-hand part.

- System 1:** The piano part begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The right hand features a series of chords and single notes, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4.
- System 2:** The piano part continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur and an accent, followed by a *poco più f* (poco più forte) marking.
- System 3:** The piano part features a more complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes. The right hand has a series of chords and single notes.
- System 4:** The piano part continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The right hand has a series of chords and single notes, with a *sf* (sforzando) marking.
- System 5:** The piano part continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The right hand has a series of chords and single notes, with a *sf* (sforzando) marking.
- System 6:** The piano part continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The right hand has a series of chords and single notes, with a *cres.* (crescendo) marking.

The musical score consists of four systems of staves. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble and bass staff. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system includes a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking and a 'poco più f' (poco più forte) marking. The fourth system ends with a 'dim.' marking. A small section labeled 'a)' shows a specific technique for the left hand, involving a sequence of notes marked with '1' and '2'.

La mano sinistra deve cercare di eseguire con eguaglianza e flessibilità di tocco accentuando (non troppo) le note che marciano il giro della modulazione e che sono segnate con piccole lineeette. Nelle battute 8, 16, 21, 22 si sono cambiate alcune note per la tecnica dell'istrumento.

La main gauche doit s'efforcer d'exécuter avec égalité et souplesse de toucher, en accentuant, mais pas trop les notes qui forment le dessin de la modulation et qui sont indiquées par des petites traits. Dans les mesures 8, 16, 21, 22 il a été nécessaire, pour la technique de l'instrument, de changer quelques notes.

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La mano izquierda tentará de ejecutar con igualdad y flexibilidad de pulsación acentuando (no demasiado) las notas que marcan el giro de la modulación y que están señaladas con pequeñas líneas. En los compases, 8, 16, 21 y 22 se han cambiado algunas notas por la técnica del instrumento.

The left hand must endeavour to execute with equality and flexibility of touch, accentuating (not too much) the notes which mark the turn of the modulation and which are marked with small lines. In the bars 8, 16, 21, & 22 there are some notes which have been changed because of the technique of the instrument.

Moderato $\text{♩} = 50$

Nº 7.

Musical score for N° 7, Moderato, $\text{♩} = 50$. The score is written for piano (p) and includes dynamic markings *p*, *cres.*, *mf*, and *pp*. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The score is divided into five systems, each with a treble and bass staff.

System 1: Treble staff begins with a *p* marking. Bass staff includes a *cres.* marking.

System 2: Treble staff includes a *p* marking. Bass staff includes a *p* marking.

System 3: Treble staff includes a *mf* marking. Bass staff includes a *pp* marking.

System 4: Treble staff includes a *mf* marking. Bass staff includes a *pp* marking.

System 5: Treble staff includes a *mf* marking. Bass staff includes a *mf* marking.

pp *mf* *pp*

mf *p*

mf *dim.*

p *sempre pp*

morendo

In questo studio si raccomanda la massima eguaglianza e dolcezza di tocco nonché la varietà dell'espressione.

On recommande, dans cette étude, l'égalité la plus complète, la souplesse de toucher et la variété d'expression.

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En este estudio se recomienda la máxima igualdad y dulzura de pulsación así como la variedad de la expresión.

In this study the greatest equality and sweetness of touch is recommended, also variety of expression.

Moderato $\text{♩} = 92$
dolce e legato

Nº 8.

The musical score is written for a single instrument, likely piano, in 6/8 time. It consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is Moderato, with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The performance style is *dolce e legato*. The first system includes fingerings (1, 2) and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The notation features eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations like slurs and accents.

morendo *pp*

Le note segnate con le lineette devono essere leggermente marcate per dare allo studio una forma melodica conveniente.

Les notes marquées de petits traits doivent être légèrement accentuées pour donner à l'étude la forme mélodique qui lui convient.

Las notas marcadas con las rayitas deben ser ligeramente marcadas para dar al estudio la forma melódica conveniente.

The notes marked with the small lines must be lightly accented in order to give to the study a suitable melodic form.

Allegro $\text{♩} = 132$

Nº 9.

a)

ff

sf

sf

sf

a)

sf

dim. *p* *cres.*

ff

dim.:.....sempre
(Red. Lab) (Red. Sol#)

p *morendo*..... *pp*

Gli staccati che si presentano in ambedue le mani devono essere molto secchi.

Les staccati que l'on rencontre pour les deux mains doivent être très secs.

Los destacados que se presentan en las dos manos deben ser muy secos.

The staccati which are present in both hands must be very short.

Allegro ♩ = 58

Nº 10.

il basso marcato ma leggero

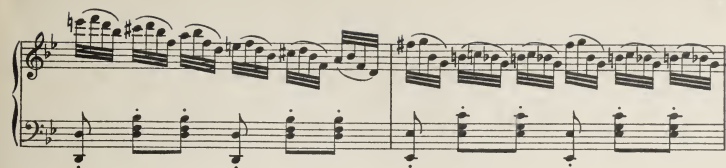
dim.

p

dim:.....

p

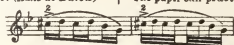
GRES: _____



p *cres.* *dim.* *p*

Lo scolaro potrà esercitarsi nel modo seguente. (Hans de Bülow)
L'élève pourra s'exercer de la façon suivante. (Hans de Bülow)

El alumno podrá ejercitarse del modo siguiente. (Hans de Bülow)
 The pupil can practice in the following manner (Hans de Bülow)



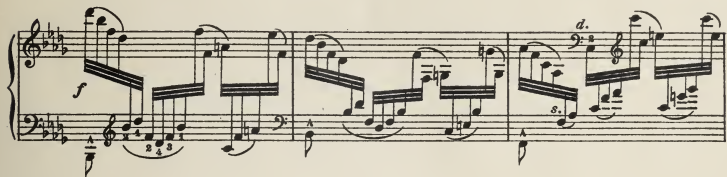
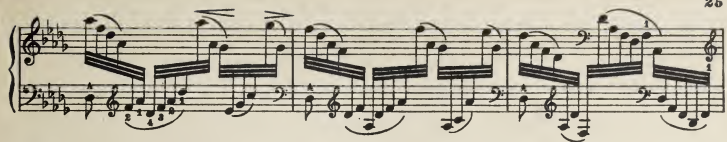
Le modificazioni fatte in questo studio, non alterano il carattere
 nè l'armonia del periodo.

*Las modificaciones hechas en este estudio, no alteran el carácter
 ni la armonía del periodo.*

*Les modifications faites dans cette étude n'altèrent ni le caractè-
 re ni l'harmonie de la phrase.*

The modifications made in this study do not alter the character
 or the harmony of the period.

Nº 11 *mf leggero* **Vivace** $\text{♩} = 100$



Come raccomanda Hans de Bülow nel Metodo di Cramer per Piano. forte, sarà tecnicamente utile per ottenere la destrezza e naturalezza delle due mani da sembrare una sola che suoni, cambiare il tempo in $\frac{3}{8}$ o $\frac{6}{8}$ in luogo di $\frac{3}{4}$, esercitandosi sul modo seguente:

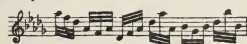
Comme le recommande H. de Bülow dans la Méthode de Cramer pour Piano, il sera techniquement utile, pour obtenir l'agilité et l'aisance des deux mains (de façon à donner l'impression que l'exécutant joue avec une seule main) de changer le temps en $\frac{3}{8}$ et $\frac{6}{8}$ au lieu de $\frac{3}{4}$ et de travailler comme suit:

Como recomienda Hans de Bülow en el Metodo de Cramer para Piano, será tecnicamente útil para obtener la destreza y naturalidad de las dos manos de manera que lleguen a parecer una sola mano que toque, cambiar el tiempo en $\frac{3}{8}$ o $\frac{6}{8}$ en lugar de $\frac{3}{4}$ ejercitándose del modo siguiente:

As advised by Hans de Bülow in the Method of Cramer for Piano, forte, it will be technically useful, in order to obtain the agility and naturalness of the two hands so as to appear as one only playing, to change the time to $\frac{3}{8}$ and $\frac{6}{8}$ instead of $\frac{3}{4}$, practising on the following example:



opp.
or



Allegro giusto $\text{♩} = 100$

N° 12.

Musical score for N° 12, Allegro giusto, $\text{♩} = 100$. The score is in 12/8 time and consists of five systems of piano and right-hand parts. The key signature has five flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat, D-flat, G-flat). The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a forte dynamic. The second system includes a first ending marked 'a)'. The third system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The fourth system features more complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and sixteenth notes. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final first ending marked 'a)'.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The key signature is E-flat major (three flats) and the time signature is 4/4. The first system shows the right hand with eighth-note patterns and the left hand with quarter-note patterns. The second system includes a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking. The third system shows a 'pp' (pianissimo) marking and a 'cres.' (crescendo) marking. The fourth system shows a 'f' (forte) marking. The fifth system shows a 'ff' (fortissimo) marking. The score includes various fingerings, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Anche in questo studio furono modificati alcuni passi della mano sinistra nelle battute 16, 17 per le ragioni già esposte nel numero 10. Per avere maggiore sonorità si è trasportato questo studio in Mi^b min. invece di Mi min.

Dans cette étude aussi certains passages de la main gauche ont été modifiés aux mesures 16 et 17 pour les raisons déjà énoncées au N. 10. Pour obtenir plus de sonorité cette étude en Mi min. a été trans. posée en Mi^b min.

También en este estudio fueron modificados algunos pasos de la mano izquierda en los compases 16 y 17 por las razones expuestas en el N. 10.

Para obtener mayor sonoridad se ha transportado este estudio en Mi^b men. en vez de Mi men.

Also in this study some passages of the left hand were modified in bars 16 & 17 for the reasons already explained in number 10.

To have greater sonority this study in E^b min. has been transposed in E^b min.

N^o 13.Maestoso $\text{♩} = 100$

Musical score for N° 13, Maestoso, $\text{♩} = 100$. The score is in 6/8 time and consists of seven systems of two staves each. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The piece begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The score includes dynamic markings such as *dim.* (diminuendo) and *cres.* (crescendo), as well as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained note in the left hand.

L'indicazione energica e lo staccato delle note del basso (la prima delle sei semicrome) non deve ritardare l'entrata della figura che forma l'accompagnamento e che si deve considerare come una parte intermedia indipendente (Hans de Bülow).

Anche in questo studio si è cambiata la modulazione del basso nei due ultimi quarti della battuta 16 per la ragione già esposta.

L'indication énérgique et le staccato des notes de la basse (la première des six doubles croches) ne doit pas retarder l'entrée du dessin qui forme l'accompagnement et qui doit être considéré comme une partie intermédiaire et indépendante (H. de Bülow).

Dans cette étude aussi on a changé la modulation de la basse dans les deux derniers quarts de la 16^e mesure pour la raison déjà énoncée.

La indicación energética y el staccato de las notas del bajo (la primera de las seis fusas) no debe retardar la entrada de la figura que forma el acompañamiento y que se debe considerar como una parte intermedia independiente (Hans de Bülow).

También en este estudio se ha cambiado la modulación del bajo en los dos últimos cuartos del compás 16 por la razón ya expuesta.

The energetic indication and the staccato of the bass notes (the first of the six semiquavers) must not render late the entrance of the figure which forms the accompaniment and which must be considered as an independent intermediate part. (H. de Bülow).

Also in this study the modulation of the bass has been changed in the last two fourths of bar 16 for the reason already stated.

N^o 14.

Brio $\text{♩} = 80$

f

The musical score is for a piece titled "N° 14" in a "Brio" tempo, marked with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The score is written for piano and consists of six systems. The right hand (treble clef) plays a continuous, rapid sixteenth-note pattern throughout. The left hand (bass clef) provides a more varied accompaniment, including melodic lines, chords, and rests. The piece begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a treble staff chord and a bass staff melody, marked with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The second system continues the bass staff melody. The third system features a treble staff melody with a sharp sign and a bass staff accompaniment. The fourth system continues the treble staff melody and the bass staff accompaniment. The fifth system starts with a treble staff chord and a bass staff melody, marked with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The sixth system continues the bass staff melody and includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking in the treble staff.

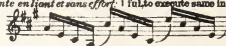
Handwritten musical score for piano, featuring six systems of grand staves. The notation includes various dynamics (p, cres., dim.), articulations, and fingerings (1-5). The key signature changes from one flat to two sharps across the systems.

Hans de Bülow raccomanda come esercizio preparatorio, e sarà molto utile, di eseguirlo nel modo seguente legando e senza sforzi:

H. de Bülow recommande comme exercice préparatoire, qui sera fort utile, de travailler de la manière suivante en liant et sans effort:

Hans de Bülow recomienda como ejercicio preparatorio, y será muy útil, ejecutarlo en el modo siguiente ligando y sin esfuerzo....

Hans de Bülow advises as preparatory exercise, and it will be very use-
ful to execute same in the following way, tying and without effort:....



N^o 15.

Allegro ♩ = 80

33

f

p

poco a poco cres...

dim.

cres.

f

(a)

opp.

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *cresc.* (crescendo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. Some measures are marked with (b). The notation includes slurs, ties, and accents.

Questo studio ha molti punti di contatto col precedente nelle sue tendenze istruttive. Le dita troveranno di che perfezionarsi sempre più nelle loro agilità, elasticità e indipendenza (Hans de Bülow).

I trilli delle battute 11, 12 devono cominciare con la nota principale per non svisare le fondamentali del basso (vedi esempi letter a).

Cette étude a plusieurs analogies avec la précédente au point de vue instructif. Les doigts y trouveront le moyen de se perfectionner toujours davantage dans l'agilité, l'élasticité et l'indépendance (H. de Bülow).

Les trilles des mesures 11-12 doivent commencer par la note principale pour ne pas altérer les notes fondamentales de la basse (voir les exemples à la lettre a).

E.R. 661

Este estudio tiene muchos puntos de contacto con el precedente en sus tendencias instructivas. Los dedos encontrarán mayor perfeccionamiento en su agilidad, elasticidad e independencia (Hans de Bülow).

Los trinos de los compases 11 y 12 deben empezar con la nota principal para no denaturalizar las fundamentales del bajo (véase los ejemplos letra a).

This study has many points in common with the preceding one in its instructive tendencies. The fingers will find something with which they can improve themselves more and more in their agility, elasticity and independence (Hans de Bülow).

The trills of bars 11 and 12 must commence with the principal note in order not to disfigure the fundamentals of the bass (see example letter a).

Allegretto grazioso ♩ = 88

Nº 16.

p con elegansa

p

cres.

dim.

p

cres.

p

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on a grand staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4.

The first system begins with a treble clef and a bass clef. The right hand starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note A4. The left hand starts with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note F2, then a quarter note E2. The first measure of the right hand is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The first system ends with a trill (tr) on the right hand.

The second system continues the piece. The right hand has a trill (tr) on the first measure. The left hand has a trill (tr) on the second measure. The second system ends with a trill (tr) on the right hand.

The third system continues the piece. The right hand has a trill (tr) on the first measure. The left hand has a trill (tr) on the second measure. The third system ends with a trill (tr) on the right hand.

The fourth system continues the piece. The right hand has a trill (tr) on the first measure. The left hand has a trill (tr) on the second measure. The fourth system ends with a trill (tr) on the right hand.

The fifth system continues the piece. The right hand has a trill (tr) on the first measure. The left hand has a trill (tr) on the second measure. The fifth system ends with a trill (tr) on the right hand.

The sixth system continues the piece. The right hand has a trill (tr) on the first measure. The left hand has a trill (tr) on the second measure. The sixth system ends with a trill (tr) on the right hand.

The page concludes with a small musical notation at the bottom left, labeled (a), showing a trill (tr) on the right hand.

Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *dim:* (diminuendo), and *cres:* (crescendo).



L'esercizio dello striscio del pollice nella mano destra deve essere fatto con dolcezza per non alterare l'andamento melodico e grazioso dello studio.

Le glissé avec le pouce de la main droite doit être fait avec légèreté pour ne pas altérer la marche mélodique et gracieuse de l'étude.

El ejercicio de glisado del pulgar de la mano derecha debe ser hecho con dulzura para no alterar el carácter melódico y gracioso del estudio.

The glissando with the thumb of the right hand must be made with sweetness, so as not to alter the melodic and graceful movement of the study.

Allegro $\text{♩} = 88$

Nº 17.



This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and fingerings (numbers 1-5). There are also dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *Cres.* (crescendo). The piece concludes with a final cadence in the last system.

The musical score consists of four systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) marking. The second system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The third system features a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking. The fourth system also includes a decrescendo (*dim.*) and a pianissimo (*pp*) marking. Below the fourth system, there are two small exercises labeled *a)* and *b)*, and a table with the following markings:

opp.	o
ou	or

Questo studio d'un'importanza incomparabile per coltivare la flessibilità della mano sinistra, sarà assai giudizioso studiarlo prima omettendo la nota bassa (quarto dito). Si deve però aver cura di estendere la mano per la distanza di circa un'ottava al principio di ogni battuta. Se lo studio si eseguirà nel movimento indicato, la nota bassa deve essere staccata con rapida contrazione della mano, guardandosi bene dal suonare la nota raddoppiata come appoggiatura (Hans de Bülow).

Cette étude a une importance incomparable pour donner de la souplesse à la main gauche; il sera bon de la travailler d'abord en omettant la note grave (4^e doigt). On doit toutefois avoir soin d'étirer la main jusqu'à l'extension d'une octave environ, au commencement de chaque mesure. Si l'étude est exécutée dans le mouvement indiqué la note grave devra être détachée avec une contraction rapide de la main en évitant soigneusement de jouer la note redoublée comme une appoggiature (H. de Bülow).

Este estudio, de una importancia incomparable para cultivar la flexibilidad de la mano izquierda, será conveniente estudiarlo primero omitiendo la nota baja (cuarto dedo). Se debe sin embargo, tener cuidado de extender la mano para la distancia casi de una octava al principio de cada compás si el estudio se ejecutase en el tiempo indicado, la nota baja deberá ser destacada con una rápida contracción de la mano, guardándose bien de tocar la nota repetida como apoyatura. (Hans de Bülow)

It will be very wise to practice this study, which is of considerable importance for the flexibility of the left hand, omitting the bass note (fourth finger). However, care must be taken to extend the hand for the distance of nearly an octave at the beginning of every bar. If the study is executed in the time indicated, the bass note must be detached with rapid contraction of the hand, taking good care not to play the double note as appoggiatura (Hans de Bülow).

Moderato ♩ = 120

legato

Nº 18.



The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cres.* (crescendo), *poco rit.* (poco ritardando), and *dim.* (diminuendo). There are also articulation marks like accents and fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3. The piece concludes with the instruction *D.C. al Fine*.

D.C. al Fine

In questo studio, nel movimento delle biscreme, si deve ottenere la massima eguaglianza di tocco.

Dans cette étude, dans l'exécution des triplex croches, il faut atteindre la plus complète égalité de toucher.

E.R. 661

En este estudio, en el tiempo de las fusas, se debe obtener la mayor igualdad de pulsación.

In this study, in the movement of demi-semiquavers, the greatest equality of touch must be obtained.

Nº 19.

a)

The musical score for N° 19 is written for piano and right-hand parts. It is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. The tempo is Maestoso, with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The score consists of six systems of music. The piano part is characterized by a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The right-hand part features a melody with various ornaments and dynamics. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *f*, and *dim*, and articulation marks like accents and slurs. The first system is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *dim* (diminuendo) marking. The fourth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth system is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a forte (*f*) dynamic.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The music is characterized by dense, flowing sixteenth-note passages in both the treble and bass staves, often with complex fingering indicated by numbers 1-5.

The first system begins with a *dim.* (diminuendo) and *e* (economy) marking, followed by a *rit.* (ritardando) and a *f* (forte) dynamic. The second system features a *f* dynamic in the treble and a *p* (piano) dynamic in the bass. The third system includes a *p* dynamic in the treble and a *dim.* and *rit.* marking in the bass. The fourth system shows a *f* dynamic in the treble and a *p* dynamic in the bass. The fifth system includes a *p* dynamic in the treble and a *cres.* (crescendo) marking in the bass. The sixth system features a *f* dynamic in the treble and a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic in the bass.

The notation includes various articulation marks such as slurs, accents, and staccato marks. The overall texture is dense and rhythmic, typical of late 19th or early 20th-century piano music.

Nelle battute 39, 40, 41, 42, si sono omesse le alterazioni indicate da Cramer per facilitare la rapida esecuzione delle quartine di biscomi. Così le scale delle battute 43, 44, furono trascritte alla decima allo scopo di ottenere maggior sonorità. Qualora lo scolaro possedesse qualità di tocco eccezionali, potrà eseguire le suddette scale trasportando la mano sinistra all'ottava sopra.

Dans les mesures 39, 40, 41, 42 les altérations indiquées par Cramer ont été omises pour faciliter l'exécution rapide des quatuorlets de triples croches. De même les gammes des mesures 43, 44 ont été écrites à la dixième dans le but d'obtenir plus de sonorité. Dans le cas où l'élève possède des qualités de toucher exceptionnelles il pourra exécuter les gammes susdites en transportant la main gauche à l'octave supérieure.

En los compases 39, 40, 41 y 42 se han omitido las alteraciones indicadas por Cramer para facilitar la rápida ejecución de los grupos de cuatro notas de fusas. Así, las escalas de los compases 43, 44 fueron transcritas a la décima con el fin de obtener mayor sonoridad. Si el alumno poseyese cualidades excepcionales de pulsación, podría ejecutar dichas escalas transportando la mano izquierda una octava alta.

In bars 39, 40, 41 and 42 we have omitted the alterations indicated by Cramer in order to facilitate the rapid execution of the quadruplets of demi-semiquavers. Thus the scales of bars 43, 44 were transcribed to the tenth in order to obtain greater sonority. If the pupil possesses excellent qualities of touch, he can execute the said scales carrying the left hand to the octave above.

Moderato ♩. = 88

N.º 20.

p con anima

cres.

dim.

cres.

a.)

a.)



The musical score consists of six systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The first system includes fingerings (1, 2, 3) and accents. The second system features a triplet in the right hand. The third system includes a 'dim:' marking. The fourth system includes a 'p' marking. The fifth system includes a 'pp' marking. The sixth system includes a 'pp dim:' marking and ends with a double bar line and repeat sign.

Questo studio richiede molta leggerezza e eguaglianza di tocco nelle sestine di semicrome.

Cette étude demande beaucoup de légèreté et d'égalité de toucher dans l'exécution des sextuoles de doubles croches.

E.R. 661

Este estudio, requiere mucha ligereza e igualdad de pulsación en los setsillos de semi-corcheas.

This study requires much lightness and equality of touch in the sextuplets of semi-quave.

Molto agitato $\text{♩} = 100$

N.º 21.

The musical score for N.º 21 is written for piano and bass. It begins with the tempo marking "Molto agitato" and a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The score is divided into six systems, each containing a piano (treble) staff and a bass (bass) staff.

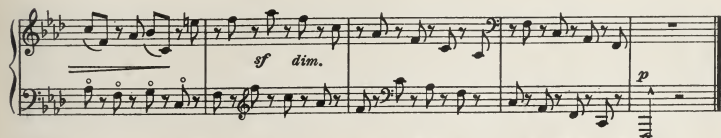
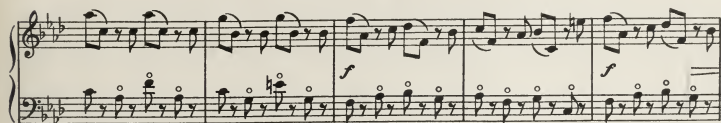
The first system starts with a piano (p) dynamic, followed by a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic, and then a sforzando (sf) dynamic. The second system continues with the sf dynamic. The third system introduces a decrescendo (dim.) dynamic. The fourth system features a piano (p) dynamic, a crescendo (cres.) dynamic, and a decrescendo (dim.) dynamic. The fifth system returns to the sf dynamic and includes a crescendo (cres.) dynamic. The sixth system concludes with a decrescendo (dim.) dynamic.

The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The bass staff often features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Dynamics and performance markings include:

- f* (forte) in the first system.
- p* (piano) in the second system.
- sf* (sforzando) in the third system.
- leggero* (light) in the fourth system.
- dim.* (diminuendo) in the fourth system.
- p* (piano) in the fifth system.
- poco rit:.....* (poco ritardando) in the fifth system.
- sf p a tempo* (sforzando piano a tempo) in the fifth system.
- cres.* (crescendo) in the sixth system.



Si raccomanda morbidezza e sonorità nei suoni « armonici »

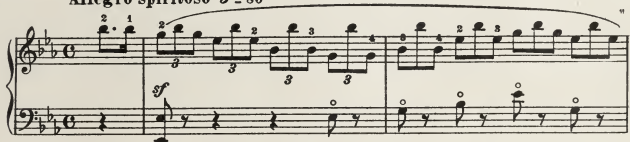
On recommande la souplesse et la sonorité dans les sons harmoniques.

Se recomienda morbidéz y sonoridad en los « armonicos »

Smoothness and sonority are advised in the «harmonic» sounds.

Allegro spiritoso $\text{♩} = 80$

Nº 22



This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The piece includes various musical elements such as chords, scales, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** Features a series of chords in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand. The left hand has fingerings 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development. The left hand has fingerings 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4, 2, 4.
- System 3:** Shows a more complex melodic line in the right hand with many beamed notes. The left hand has fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- System 4:** Includes the marking *dim.* (diminuendo) in the right hand. The left hand has fingerings 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- System 5:** Features the marking *(Do b)* in the right hand. The left hand has fingerings 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- System 6:** Includes the marking *(La b)* in the right hand. The left hand has fingerings 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- System 7:** The final system on the page, featuring the marking *dolce* (dolce) in the right hand. The left hand has fingerings 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.

Le modificazioni fatte in alcuni passi nelle battute 15, 16, 17, richieste dal tecnicismo dello strumento, non alterano né il carattere né l'armonia del periodo. Come nello studio antecedente, i suoni armonici devono essere eseguiti con morbidezza e sonorità.

Les modifications faites à certains passages dans les mesures 15, 16, 17 rendues nécessaires par la technique de l'instrument, n'altèrent ni le caractère ni l'harmonie de la phrase. Comme dans l'étude précédente les sons harmoniques doivent être exécutés avec souplesse et sonorité.

E.R. 661

Las modificaciones hechas en algunos pasajes de los compases 15, 16 y 17 requeridos por el tecnicismo del instrumento no alteran ni el carácter ni la armonía del período. Como en el estudio anterior, los armónicos deben ser ejecutados con morbidez y sonoridad.

The modifications made in some passages in bars 15, 16 & 17, required by the technique of the instrument, do not alter the character or the harmony of the period. As in the preceding study, the harmonic sounds must be executed with smoothness and sonority.

Allegro $\text{♩} = 100$

N° 23.

The musical score is for a piece titled "N° 23" in the key of B-flat major (three flats) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked "Allegro" with a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The score is written for piano and bass.

The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic and a forte (f) dynamic. The second system continues with piano (p) and forte (f) dynamics. The third system features piano (p) and forte (f) dynamics. The fourth system includes piano (p) and forte (f) dynamics. The fifth system concludes with a piano (p) dynamic and a "dim:" (diminuendo) marking.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 4. The piece ends with a "dim:" marking.

Non sarà superfluo in questo studio un'accurato esercizio a mani separate, per ottenere un'esecuzione sicura e spigliata.

Il sera utile, dans cette étude, de travailler soigneusement les deux mains séparément afin d'obtenir une exécution sûre et agile.

No será superfluo en este estudio un cuidadoso ejercicio a manos separadas para obtener una ejecución segura y desembarazada.

In this study precise exercising of the separate hands will not be superfluous, to obtain a sure and nimble execution.

Presto ♩ = 92

N.º 24.

mf

cres.

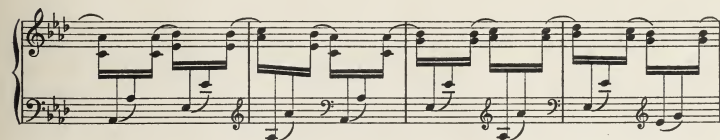
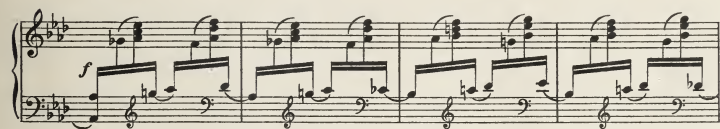
dim.

mf

dim.

mf

dim.





Quantunque lo scopo principale di questo studio sia quello di promuovere l'impiego delle due mani per l'egualianza, la naturalezza e la precisione ritmica nel loro movimento alternativo ragione per cui si deve considerare compagno allo studio N° 11; si otterrà questo risultato studiando separatamente ciascuna parte finchè l'esecuzione riesca perfettamente corretta. (Hans de Bülow)

Quoique le but principal de cette étude soit de provoquer dans l'emploi des deux mains et leur mouvement alternatif, l'égalité, le naturel et la précision rythmique, on doit cependant la considérer comme aussi importante que l'étude N° 11. On obtiendra ce résultat en travaillant séparément chaque partie pour que l'exécution soit parfaitement correcte.

Como el fin principal de este estudio es el de promover el empleo de las dos manos, para la igualdad, la naturalidad y la precisión rítmica en su movimiento alternativo, por tanto deberá considerarse compañero del estudio N° 11: se obtendrá este resultado estudiando separadamente cada parte hasta que la ejecución resulte perfectamente correcta. (Hans de Bülow)

Although the principal scope of this study is to further promote the use of both hands, for equality, naturalness and rhythmic precision in their alternative movement (for which reason it must be considered as companion to study N° 11), the result will be obtained by studying separately each part until the execution results perfectly correct. (Hans de Bülow).

Allegro moderato $\text{♩} = 132$

N° 25.

1

8

pp

cres. a poco a poco

sempre crescendo.....

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature.

- System 1:** The treble staff features a complex arpeggiated figure. The bass staff has a simple harmonic accompaniment. A first ending bracket with two options (1 and 2) is at the end of the system.
- System 2:** The treble staff continues the arpeggiated pattern. The bass staff has a steady accompaniment. A fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking appears in the second measure.
- System 3:** The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. A first ending bracket with two options (1 and 2) is at the end of the system.
- System 4:** The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment.
- System 5:** The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment.
- System 6:** The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. A *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is in the first measure, and a *p* (piano) marking is in the second measure.

cres. a poco

f

molto marcato

ff

The musical score consists of six systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). The first system begins with a treble staff containing a complex, rapid sixteenth-note pattern and a bass staff with a simple harmonic accompaniment. The second system continues this texture. The third system introduces a forte (*f*) dynamic in the bass staff, which plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth system features a *molto marcato* instruction and includes fingerings (1-2-3-1-2, 3, 1, 2) in the bass staff. The fifth system continues the *molto marcato* section with further fingerings (1 2 3 1 2, 3, 4, 2, 1 2 3 1 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 3). The sixth system begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and includes a crescendo hairpin and a fermata over a chord in the bass staff.

Le note della parte superiore che sono marcate in modo particolare si devono attaccare con tocco energico.

Les notes de la partie supérieure qui sont marquées d'une façon spéciale doivent être attaquées avec un toucher énergique.

L'omissione delle note nel passo progressivo della mano destra nelle battute 47, 48, e negli accordi delle battute 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 e 38, fu fatta per le ragioni già esposte.

L'omission des notes dans le passage progressif de la main droite aux mesures 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 et 38 a été faite pour les raisons déjà énoncées.

Las notas de la parte superior que están señaladas de un modo particular, se deben atacar con pulsación enérgica.

The notes of the treble which are marked with the accent must be played with energetic touch.

La omisión de notas en el pasaje progresivo de la mano derecha en los compases 17, 18 y en los acordes de los compases 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 y 38 obedece a las razones ya expuestas.

The omission of the notes in the progressive passage of the right hand in bars 17 & 18 and in the chords of the bars 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 & 38 was made for the reasons already stated.

Agitato $\text{♩} = 69$

N^o 26.

This page contains six systems of musical notation, each consisting of a treble and a bass staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** The bass staff begins with a *cres.* (crescendo) marking. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.
- System 2:** The bass staff features a *ff* (fortissimo) marking. The system concludes with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and a slur over the final notes.
- System 3:** The bass staff starts with a *f* (forte) marking. The system ends with a *dim.* marking.
- System 4:** The bass staff begins with a *f* marking. The system ends with a *dim.* marking.
- System 5:** The bass staff starts with a *f* marking. The system ends with a *dim.* marking.
- System 6:** The bass staff begins with a *f* marking. The system ends with a *dim.* marking.

p *cres.*
ff *dim.*
f *dim.*
f
cres. *più f* *ff*

Si raccomanda un'esecuzione energica negli accenti.

On recommande une exécution énergique dans les accents.

E.R. 661

Se recomienda una ejecución enérgica de acentos.

An energetic execution is advised for the accented notes.

Moderato assai $\text{♩} = 120$

N.º 27.

a)

f

3 *2* *4*

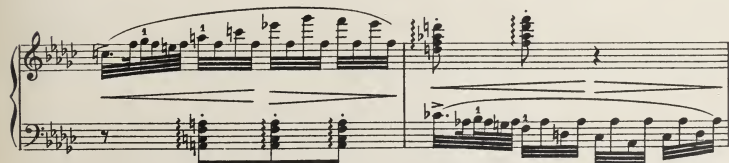
1 *3* *4* *4* *4* *8*

f

1 *2* *1* *1*

a)

sf



This page contains five systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** The right hand has a whole rest followed by three chords. The left hand has a triplet of eighth notes, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes, and then a series of eighth notes.
- System 2:** The right hand has a whole rest followed by three chords. The left hand continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a half note.
- System 3:** The right hand has a half note followed by a whole rest. The left hand has a half note followed by a whole rest.
- System 4:** The right hand has a half note followed by a whole rest. The left hand has a half note followed by a whole rest.
- System 5:** The right hand has a half note followed by a whole rest. The left hand has a half note followed by a whole rest.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as chords, arpeggios, and dynamics. The word *dim.* (diminuendo) is written above the left hand in the fourth system. The page number 68 is in the top left corner.

Gli accordi arpeggiati devono essere eseguiti in tempo come è già stato accennato in proposito. Un'osservanza corretta delle indicazioni che trovansi quasi ad ogni battuta relativamente al crescere e diminuire di forza, darà un maggior rilievo al meccanismo (Hans de Bülow).

Les accords brisés doivent être exécutés en mesure comme il a déjà été mentionné. La stricte observation des indications qui se trouvent presque à chaque mesure relativement à l'augmentation et à la diminution de force donnera plus de relief au mécanisme (H. de Bülow).

Los acordes arpegiados deben ser ejecutados en tiempo como fué ya indicado. La exacta ejecución de las indicaciones que se encuentran casi en cada compás, respecto al aumento o disminución de fuerza, dará mayor relieve al mecanismo (Hans de Bülow).

The arpeggi must be executed in time as already pointed out in connection with this question. A correct observation of the indications which are found at almost every bar concerning the increasing and decreasing of sound, will give a greater relief to the mechanism (Hans de Bülow).

Allegro $\text{♩} = 120$

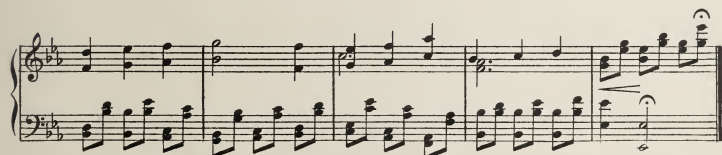
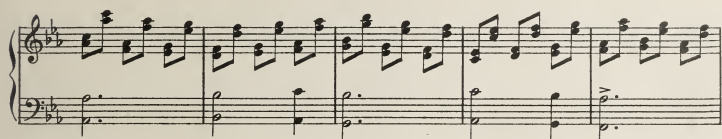
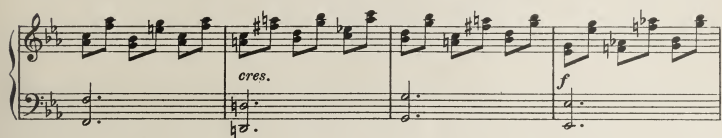
N.º 28.

mf

f *dim.* *mf*

f *dim.* *p*

f *p* *mf*

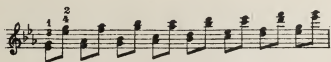


Questo esercizio deve essere studiato dal principio in un tempo moderato. Come preparazione precederlo col seguente esercizio:

Cet exercice doit être travaillé dès l'abord dans un mouvement modéré. Le faire précéder de l'exercice préparatoire suivant:

Este ejercicio debe ser estudiado al principio en tiempo moderado. Como preparación háganse el siguiente ejercicio:

This exercise must be studied from the beginning in moderate time. As preparation precede it with the following exercise:



Agitato ♩ = 152

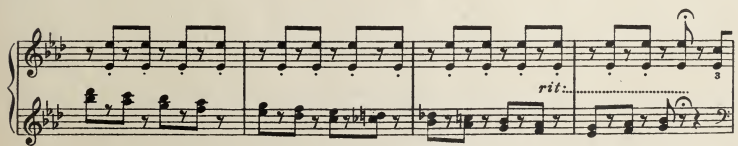
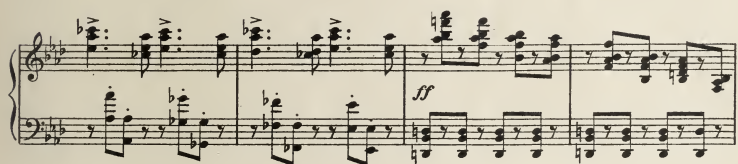
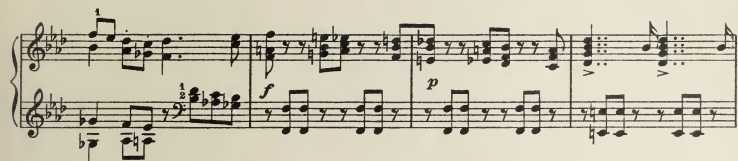
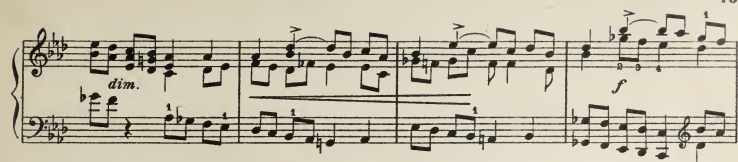
Nº 29.

mf

poco rit.

sf *dim.* *sf* *sf*

sf *dim.*



a tempo

mf

mf

dim.

cres. a poco a poco.....

ff

stringendo

Measures 1-20 of a musical score. The score is written for piano (piano) and includes a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The tempo is marked *a tempo*. The dynamics are marked *mf* (measures 1-4), *mf* (measures 5-8), *dim.* (measures 9-12), *cres. a poco a poco.....* (measures 13-16), *ff* (measures 17-20), and *stringendo* (measures 21-24). The score ends with a double bar line and a fermata over the final chord.

a) Il passo delle battute N° 74 e 76 si può eseguire col $\text{La}^\flat$ invece del $\text{Sol}^\flat$.

a) Le passage des mesures 74 et 76 peut s'exécuter avec le $\text{La}^\flat$ au lieu du $\text{Sol}^\flat$.

a) El paso de los compases 74 y 76 se puede ejecutar con el $\text{La}^\flat$ en lugar del $\text{Sol}^\flat$.

a) The passage of bars N° 74 & 76 can be executed with $\text{A}^\flat$ instead of $\text{G}^\flat$.

Questo studio che presenta difficoltà tecniche abbastanza notevoli deve essere studiato in tempo moderato.

Cette étude qui présente des difficultés techniques assez considérables doit être travaillée dans un mouvement modéré.

E.R. 661

Este estudio que presenta dificultades técnicas bastante notables deberá ser estudiado en un tiempo moderado.

This exercise which presents rather notable technical difficulties must be studied in moderate time.

N.º 30. *Andante maestoso ed espressivo* $\text{♩} = 132$

poco agitato
mf

Le appoggiature corte si devono eseguire nel valore della nota principale che segue:

Les appoggiatures brèves doivent s'exécuter sur la valeur de la note principale qui suit:

Las apoyaturas cortas deberán ejecutarse en el valor de la nota principal que sigue:

The short appoggiaturas must be executed in the value of the principal note which follows:



Il gruppetto della quinta battuta



si eseguiace così:



Le gruppetto de la 5^e mesure



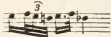
s'exécute ainsi:



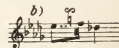
El grupeto del quinto compas:



se ejecuta así:



The turn of the fifth bar



must be executed so:





Il passo della battuta 18^a si eseguirà in questo modo:

Le passage de la mesure 18^e s'exécutera de cette façon:

El paso del compás 18^o se ejecutará de este modo:

The passage of the 18th. bar must be executed in this way:



poco f

dolce

p

p *dim.* *pp*

Anche questo studio fu trasportato in *Re♭* per ottenere maggior sonorità.

Cette étude a également été transposée en *Re♭* pour obtenir plus de sonorité.

También este estudio fue transportado en *Re♭* para obtener mayor sonoridad.

Also this study was transposed in *B♭* to obtain greater sonority.

