

PAUL WITTGENSTEIN

School for the Left Hand

Schule für die linke Hand

I. Exercises
Fingerübungen



II. Etudes
Etüden

III. Transcriptions
Bearbeitungen

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P R E F A C E

These volumes contain a selection of exercises, etudes and arrangements of which I have kept a record during my career as a one-armed pianist.

As far as the arrangements are concerned, the fingering prescribed for certain passages may seem strange to the pianist who is not used to playing with one hand alone. Nevertheless, I should advise anyone wishing to learn any of these pieces to try *this* fingering first before working out his own. For I have chosen it on the basis of the well-grounded rules for one-armed piano playing, which in my experience have proved sound; moreover, in practising the pieces in question I have found this fingering to be the surest and most convenient. Among other things, I wish to point out that for

chords such as  for which a fingering of $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{5}$ is most often indicated, I always advise

$\frac{1}{2}$ instead; because this fingering, if executed with the proper turn of the wrist, permits a faster and thus less noticeable breaking of the chord. In instances such as this:  the bracket

) is meant to suggest approximately the following execution:  in which, it will be

noted, the accent is on the *chord* and not on the bass note. Therefore, one must not play thus:



but the bass must immediately follow the chord *pianissimo*; the chord itself must

be held by means of the pedal, in order to achieve the impression that both are played simultaneously—a special feature of technique which must be practised separately.

It is evident that the proper use of the pedal in general, and particularly a skilful application of the half change of the pedal $\sqrt{\quad}$ is of the utmost importance for the one-armed pianist. Assuming that only accomplished pianists will attempt the difficult arrangements, I have indicated the pedalling in these pieces only where there might be some doubt. However, I wish it had been possible in many instances to include a phonograph record in order to make the desired effect clearer!

Some strong notes I sometimes play with my fist; these are indicated by $\bigcirc$; others with the third and fourth fingers at the same time $\frac{4}{3}$. $\vee$ signifies a brief pause such as occurs, for instance, in a speech before an important word or before the beginning of a new sentence.

In the appendix I have provided Brahms's transcription of Bach's Chaconne in the arrangement which I have played many times in public. I have taken the liberty of making rather extensive changes in this piece, not of course in the contents, but merely in the piano arrangement. I believe this to be justified, firstly because Brahms only arranged this piece for Clara Schumann because she had injured her right hand (and he probably attached no special value to it), secondly because the arrangement itself is a transcription of a violin composition, and in the case of such transcriptions from one instrument to another a certain latitude is not only permissible but even necessary. Brahms himself made use of this privilege by setting the Chaconne one octave lower. However, because of this undoubtedly correct change which alone, so to say, placed this piece on firm ground, making possible the full use of the piano bass, the music remains exclusively in the tenor register of the piano. This results in a certain monotony of tone, which I have tried to overcome by making certain changes. I have omitted to append the original Brahms version, as I take it that the readers of this volume are primarily interested in *mine*; moreover, anyone wishing to do so can easily obtain the original transcription.

In addition to this piece, I had hoped to include, with my own fingering and pedal indications, other original compositions for the left hand—among others, those of Max Reger, which, I feel, are far too little known. However, this would have greatly lengthened a volume which is already bulky. I hope to have the opportunity of doing so in a later volume.

The Brahms song reprinted in the second part of this book is to be considered only as an example. There are a number of songs which could be accompanied with the left hand alone; I just want to draw attention to Schubert's *Ave Maria* and Mendelssohn's *On Wings of Song*.

The passages taken out of classical compositions which are contained in Vol. III are only a small fraction of those which could be used for that purpose. Should anyone object to my picking single sections out of masterpieces, I would say that the masterpieces themselves do not suffer by it, and on the other hand the pupil gains by practising a few bars out of a classical work rather than dull studies.

PAUL WITTGENSTEIN

EINLEITUNG

Diese Bände enthalten eine Auswahl von Fingerübungen, Etüden und Bearbeitungen, welche ich während meiner Laufbahn als einarmiger Pianist aufgezeichnet habe.

Was die Bearbeitungen betrifft, so wird der vorgeschriebene Fingersatz dem des einhändig Spielens ungewohnten Pianisten an manchen Stellen befremdlich erscheinen. Trotzdem würde ich jedem, der eines dieser Stücke erlernen will, raten, es erst mit *diesem* Fingersatz zu versuchen, ehe er sich selbst einen anderen zurechtlegt. Denn ich habe den meinen nicht nur nach den von mir erfahrungsgemäss als richtig erkannten Grundsätzen des einhändigen Klavierspielens gewählt, sondern auch darnach beim Üben des betreffenden Stückes als den sichersten und bequemsten erprobt. Unter

anderem sei darauf hingewiesen, dass ich Akkorde wie z.Bsp.



die meist mit dem

Fingersatz $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{smallmatrix}$ oder $\begin{smallmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{smallmatrix}$ bezeichnet werden, stets mit $\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{smallmatrix}$ spielen lasse; weil dieser Fingersatz,

mit richtiger Drehung des Handgelenkes ausgeführt, ein rascheres, daher weniger auffallendes Brechen des Akkordes ermöglicht.

In Fällen wie:



bedeutet das Zeichen) etwa folgende Ausführung:



wobei wohl zu beachten ist, dass der Akzent auf dem Akkord und nicht auf der Bassnote liegt.

Es darf also nicht etwa so gespielt werden



sondern der Bass muss dem Akkord *pp*

und unmittelbar nachgeworfen, der Akkord selbst mittels des Pedals gehalten werden, wodurch ein dem gleichzeitigen Anschlag Beider nahekommender Eindruck erreicht werden soll — eine Einzelheit der Technik, die eigens geübt werden muss.

Dass der richtige Pedalgebrauch im allgemeinen, und namentlich ein geschicktes Verwenden des halben Pedalwechsels $\sqrt{\quad}$ für den einarmigen Klavierspieler von der grössten Wichtigkeit sind, ist einleuchtend. In der Voraussetzung, dass nur fertige Pianisten sich an die schweren Bearbeitungen heranmachen werden, habe ich bei diesen Stücken nur an einzelnen fraglichen Stellen das Pedal eingezeichnet. Freilich hätte ich dabei oft noch eine Grammophonplatte beilegen wollen, um die von mir gewünschte Klangwirkung zu zeigen!

Einzelne starke Töne, die ich zuweilen mit der Faust nehme, sind mit $\circ$ bezeichnet; andere mit dem dritten und vierten Finger zugleich $\frac{4}{3}$.

$\vee$ bedeutet ein kurzes Absetzen, wie etwa in der Rede vor einem wichtigen Wort oder dem Anfang eines neuen Satzes.

Im Anhang ist hier die Bach'sche Chaconne in der Brahms'schen Bearbeitung mitgeteilt, u.zw. in der Art in der ich sie wiederholt öffentlich gespielt habe. Ich habe mir dabei grössere Änderungen, — selbstverständlich nicht des Inhalts, sondern nur des Klaviersatzes! — erlaubt. Zu meiner Rechtfertigung möchte ich bemerken, erstens dass es sich bei diesem Stück für Brahms zunächst nur um eine Gefälligkeit für Clara Schumann gehandelt hat, die ihn gelegentlich einer Verletzung ihrer rechten Hand um ein Stück für die linke gebeten hat; einen besonderen Wert hat er wohl nicht darauf gelegt. Zweitens ist das Stück selbst eine Übertragung eines Violinstückes, und bei solchen Übertragungen von einem Instrument auf ein anderes ist eine gewisse Freiheit gestattet oder sogar geboten. Brahms selbst hat von dieser Freiheit Gebrauch gemacht, indem er die Chaconne um eine Oktave tiefer gesetzt hat. Aber gerade durch diese zweifellos sehr richtige Verlegung, durch welche das Stück gleichsam erst auf den Boden gestellt wird, und die ein Ausnützen der Klavier-Bässe ermöglicht, gerade dadurch bleibt das Stück ausschliesslich in der Tenorlage des Klaviers. Dies hat eine gewisse Einförmigkeit des Klanges zur Folge, der ich eben bestrebt war durch manche Veränderungen abzuheben. Von einem Beifügen der Originalfassung habe ich Abstand genommen, da ich annehme, dass sich die Leser diese Bände eben für *meine* Version interessieren, und sich ausserdem jeder das Werk auch in der Originalausgabe verschaffen kann.

Ich hatte gehofft ausser diesem Stück noch andere Originalkompositionen für die linke Hand, mit meinen Fingersätzen und Pedalangaben versehen, hier beifügen zu können, u.a. die viel zu wenig bekannten von Max Reger; doch würde dadurch dieser ohnehin schon umfangreiche Band über Gebühr ausgedehnt worden sein. Ich hoffe später Gelegenheit zu haben, diesen Plan unabhängig von der *Schule der Linken Hand* ausführen zu können.

Das im 2. Heft abgedruckte Brahms'sche Lied ist nur als Beispiel gedacht. Es gibt eine Reihe von Liedern, deren Begleitung mit einer Hand ausgeführt werden kann; es sei hier nur an Schuberts *Ave Maria* und Mendelssohns *Auf Flügeln des Gesanges* erinnert.

Die im 4. Heft gegebenen Stellen aus klassischen Kompositionen sind nur ein kleiner Bruchteil derer, die sich zu diesem Zweck eignen. Sollte jemand daran Anstoss nehmen, dass man einzelne Stellen aus Meisterwerken herausgreift: den Stücken selbst, meine ich, geschieht damit kein Unrecht, und für den Lernenden ist es sicherlich anregender, wenn auch nur einige Takte aus klassischen Werken zu üben, als langweilige Etüden.

ERRATA

PREFACE

In the preface to all volumes last paragraph, end of 1st. line, read: in **Vol. II** (not: in **Vol. III**)

The excerpts from classical compositions in Vol. I start with an excerpt from Beethoven Kreuzer Sonata on page 77 and up to the end of this volume are by mistake printed there instead of at the start of the second volume. They belong to the same group as excerpts from Beethoven Sonatas op. 10 No. 3 and op. 57, printed in Vol. II.

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VOLUME II

- 10 Bar 43 : **Extend slur to include F, the 1st semi-quaver of 2nd beat.**
- 13 Last (top) note of last bar, read : **F#** (not : **A#**).
- 17 VAR. I., alternative of 2nd bar, lower 1st note, read : **G#** (not : **G**).
- 17 VAR. III., 2nd bar, 2nd quaver : **bracket missing to G.**
- 35 Bar 66, 3rd semiquaver, fingering, read : $\frac{2}{5}$ (not : $\frac{1}{5}$).
- 38 Bar 93 : **Move pedal to 1st note.**
- 39 Bar 6, insert : **Slur to last 3 quavers.**
- 39 Bar 29, 2nd quaver of 2nd beat, insert : **# before G.**
- 44 Bar 6 : **delete (a) under 3rd beat.**
- 44 Bar 10, 2nd quaver of 3rd triplet, top note : read **A** (not : **C**).
- 52 Bar 5, lowest system, 2nd note of 4th beat insert : **♯ before D.**

EINLEITUNG

In der Einleitung zu allen Bänden, letzter Absatz, Anfang der 1. Zeile : **im 2. Heft** (nicht : **im 4. Heft**)

Die Stellen aus klassischen Kompositionen im 1. Band, angefangen von der Stelle aus Beethoven's Kreuzer Sonate S. 77 bis zum Schluss des Bandes sind irrtümlicherweise dort, statt am Anfang des 2. Bandes, abgedruckt. Sie gehören in dieselbe Gruppe, wie die Stellen aus Beethoven's Sonaten op. 10 No. 3 and op. 57 im 2. Band.

BAND II

- Takt 43 : **Bogen bis einschliesslich f (1. 16tel des 2. Viertels) verlaengern.**
- Letzte (oberste) Note des letzten Taktes : **fis** (nicht : **ais**)
- VAR. I., Variante des 2. Taktes, 1. untere Note : **gis** (nicht : **g**).
- VAR. III., 2. Takt, 2. Achtel : **g gehoert eingeklammert.**
- Takt 66, 3. 16tel, Fingersatz : $\frac{2}{5}$ (nicht : $\frac{1}{5}$).
- Takt 93 : **Pedal gehoert unter 1. Note.**
- Takt 6 : **letzte 3 Achtel binden.**
- Takt 29, 2. Achtel des 2. Viertels : **gis statt g.**
- Takt 6 : **(a) unter 3. Viertel zu streichen.**
- Takt 10, 2. oberes Achtel, 3. Triole : **a** (nicht : **c**).
- Takt 5, unterstes System : **Aufloeser zu d** (2. Note des 4. Viertels).

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Paul England's translation of Brahms's "An die Nachtigall" is reproduced by permission of Alfred Lengnick & Co., and of Richard Schauer.

SCHOOL FOR THE LEFT HAND SCHULE FÜR DIE LINKE HAND

II. ETUDES

ETÜDEN

From
SONATA, Op. 10, No. 3

Aus der
SONATE, Op. 10, Nr. 3

L. v. BEETHOVEN

Largo

PIANO *pp*

simile

cresc.

f

fz

* See page 4 for alternative fingering.

* Siehe Seite 4 für anderen Fingersatz.

5

fz

ff

rit.

fp a tempo

Red.

2 4 5

Red.

2 4 5

Red.

2 4 5

4 5

10

p

fp

Red.

Red.

Red.

morendo

pochiss. rit.

*

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. The first system begins with a measure number '5' in a box. The notation is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamic markings include *fz* (forzando) and *ff* (fortissimo). The second system continues with similar notation and includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The third system features a *fp a tempo* (fortissimo piano, at tempo) marking and includes a *Red.* (Reduction) instruction. The fourth system begins with a measure number '10' in a box and includes a *p* (piano) marking. The fifth system concludes with a *fp* marking, a *Red.* instruction, and a *pochiss. rit.* (pochissimo ritardando) marking. The piece ends with a double bar line and an asterisk (*).

* WITH ALTERNATIVE FINGERING

* MIT ANDEREM FINGERSATZ

From
SONATA, Op. 57

Aus der
SONATE, Op. 57

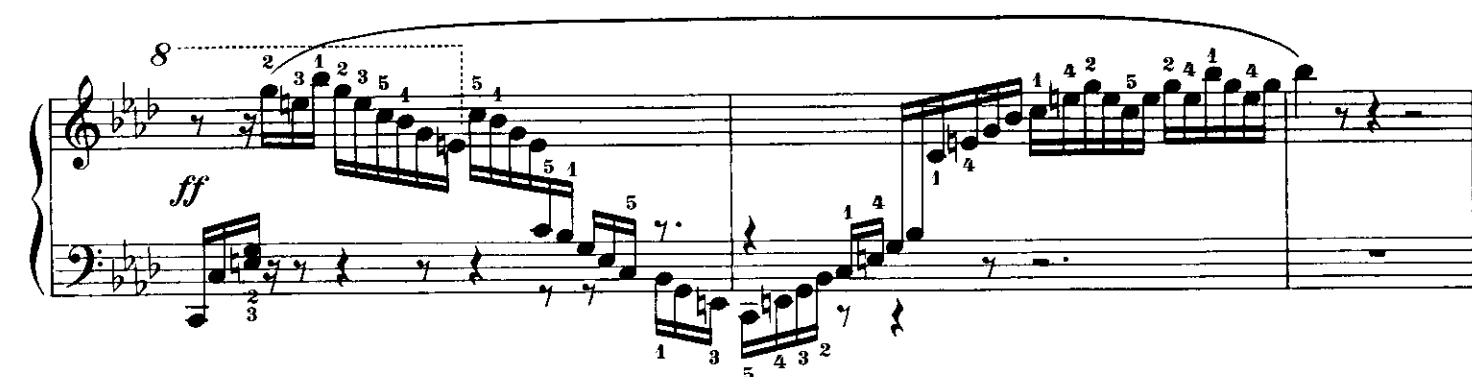
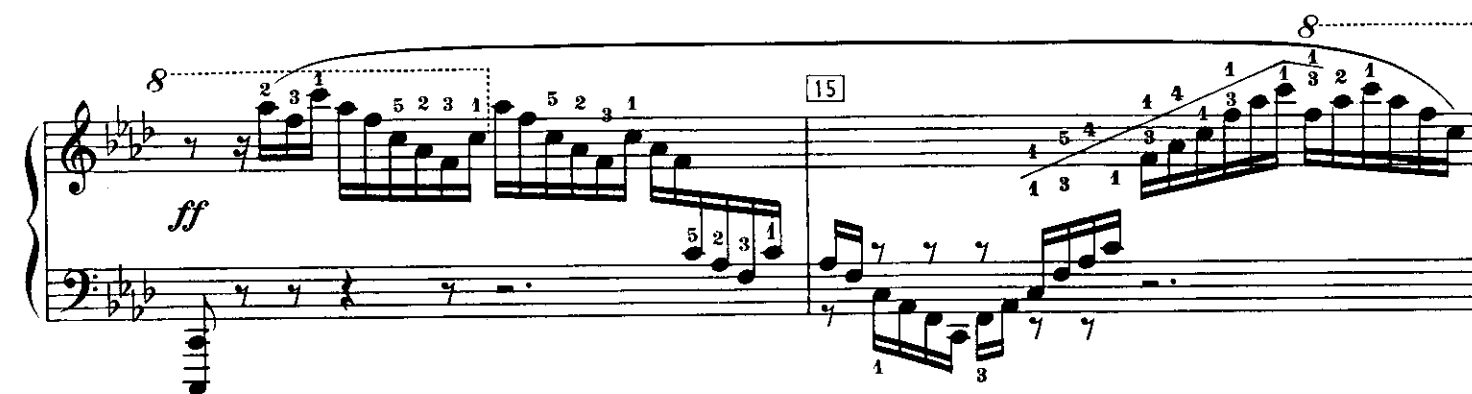
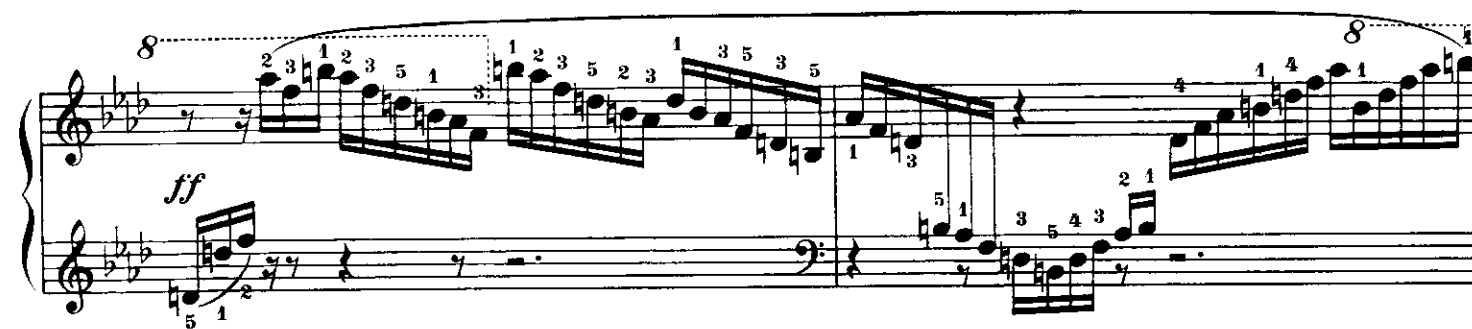
L. v. BEETHOVEN

Allegro assai

PIANO

ff

The musical score is written for piano in B-flat major, 12/8 time. It consists of four systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and features a melody in the right hand with eighth-note patterns and a bass line with quarter notes. The second system continues the melody and introduces a more complex rhythmic pattern in the right hand. The third system features a more intricate melody in the right hand with many beamed eighth notes. The fourth system concludes the passage with a final forte (*ff*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingering numbers (4, 5, 6) to guide the performer.



ETUDE

(on false notes)

ETUDE

(auf falschen Noten)

A. RUBINSTEIN

PIANO

Moderato

f

Red () * Red () *

5

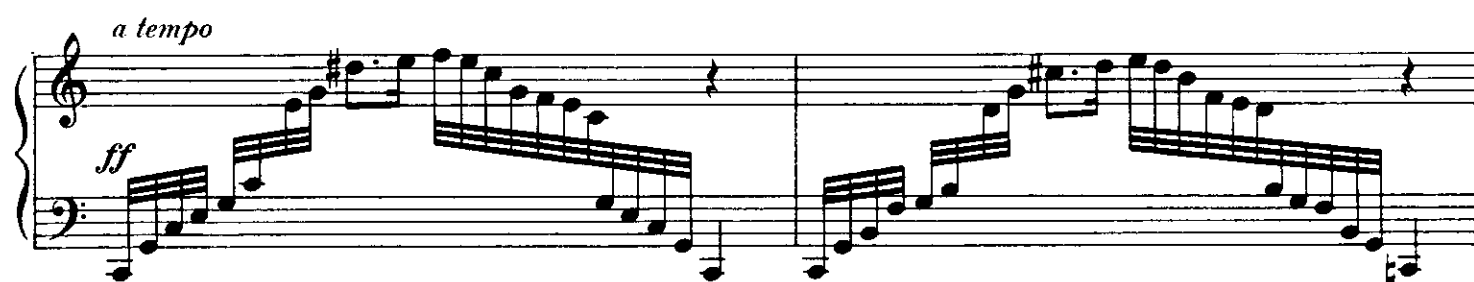
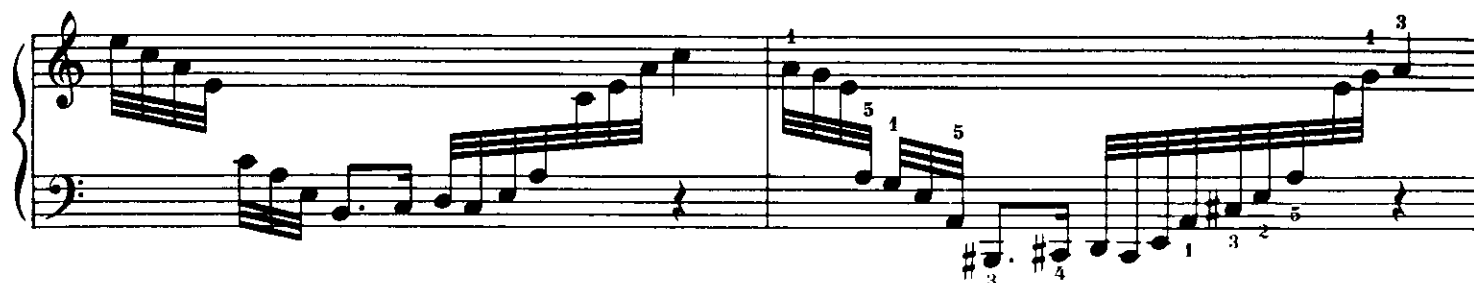
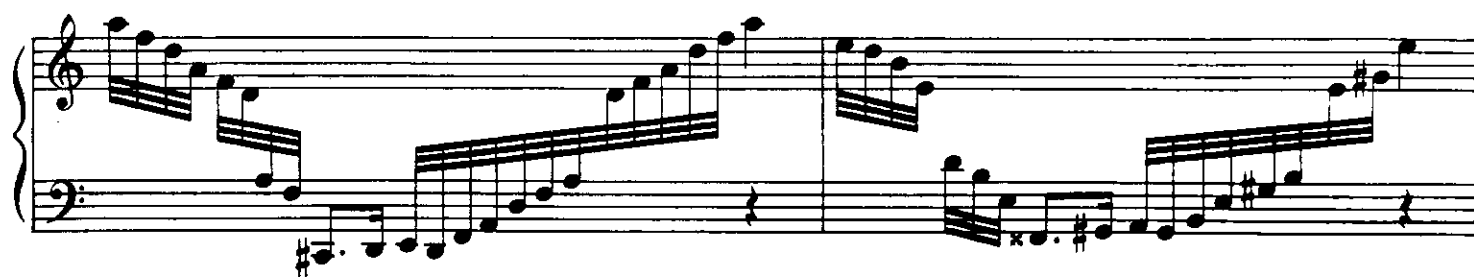
10

* The Fermata emphasises the "false note" (only in the first bar). | * Diese Fermate soll die "falsche Note" unterstreichen (nur im 1. Takt).

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system shows a continuous melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The second system includes a measure marked with a box containing the number 15 and a dynamic marking of *piu f*. The third system features a measure with a *f* dynamic and a measure with a *Red.* instruction. The fourth system has a measure marked with a box containing the number 20 and a *Red.* instruction. The fifth system ends with a *V* (crescendo) marking. The sixth system includes a measure marked with a box containing the number 25 and a *rit.* (ritardando) instruction, followed by a *f* dynamic marking.

* These arpeggios to be played downwards (as noted in the original).

* Diese Arpeggien sind von oben nach unten auszuführen. (Übrigens werden auch in der Originalfassung des Stückes diese Stellen auf die angegebene Art gespielt).



* See previous note.

* Siehe vorige Anmerkung.

40

p

Red.

45

cresc.

dim.

Red.

50

poco rit.

cresc.

55

dim.

The musical score is written for piano on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It consists of six systems of music. The first system (measures 40-44) features a melodic line in the treble and a more rhythmic line in the bass. The second system (measures 45-49) includes a crescendo and a 'Red.' (Reduction) section. The third system (measures 50-54) features a decrescendo and another 'Red.' section. The fourth system (measures 55-59) includes a 'poco rit.' (poco ritardando) marking and a decrescendo. The fifth system (measures 60-64) features a 'cresc.' (crescendo) and a 'dim.' (decrescendo) marking. The sixth system (measures 65-69) includes a 'poco rit.' marking and a 'dim.' marking. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *dim.* (decrescendo), and *Red.* (Reduction). The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

Musical score for piano, measures 60-70. The score is in B-flat major and 4/4 time. It features complex fingerings, dynamic markings (*mf*, *dim.*, *più dim.*, *p*, *f*, *ff*), and performance instructions (*rit.*, *a tempo*, *string.*, *molto dim.*). The lyrics "cres - cen - do" are written under measures 65-67. Measure numbers 60, 65, and 70 are boxed. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

* See alternative version at the end.

* Siehe Variante am Schluss.

75

Ped.
(2 *Ped.*)

Ped.
(2 *Ped.*)

Ped.
(2 *Ped.*)

80

Ped.
(2 *Ped.*)

cres *cen*

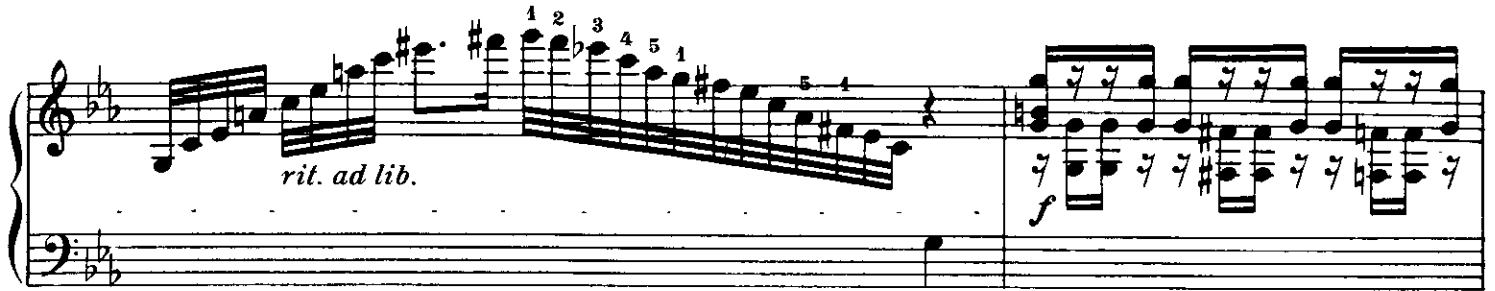
Ped.

do *poco*

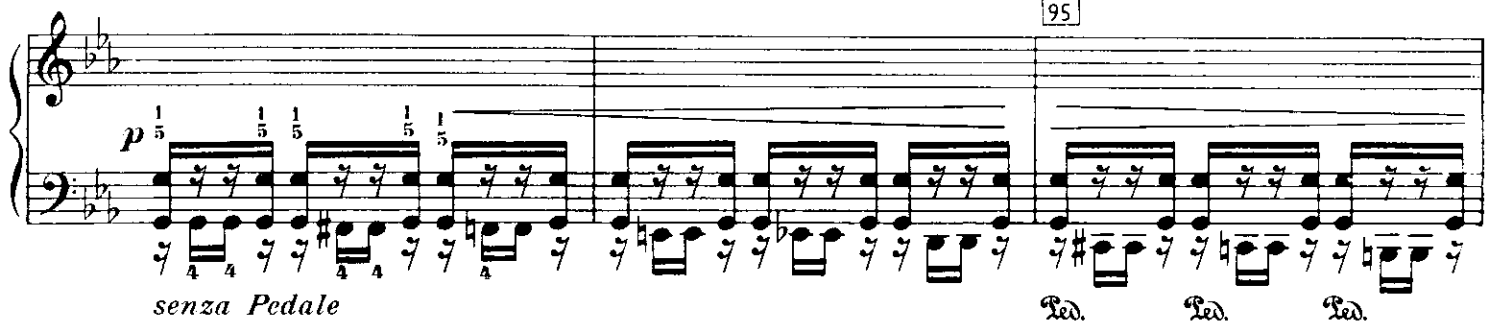
85

Ped.

a *poco*

* *Red.**rit. ad lib.**f** *Red.**Red.**Red.*

90

*meno f**Red.**simile*

95

*p**senza Pedale**Red.**Red.**Red.**fpp**cres**cen**Red.**Red.**Red.**Red.*

(Λ)



100

do

8

(Λ)

(Λ)

(Λ)

* See alternative versions at the end.

* Siehe Varianten am Schluss.

Musical score for measures 14-19. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. Measure 14 starts with a first ending bracket over measures 14-15, marked with a first ending '1' and a repeat sign. Measure 16 contains a fermata over a half note. Measure 17 has a first ending bracket over measures 17-18, marked with a first ending '1' and a repeat sign. Measure 19 ends with a fermata. A double bar line follows measure 19. A small asterisk (*) is located below the staff in measure 19.

Tempo I

Musical score for measures 20-25. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. Measure 20 starts with a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The melody is a continuous eighth-note scale. Measure 25 ends with a fermata. A double bar line follows measure 25.

Musical score for measures 105-110. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. Measure 105 is marked with a box containing the number 105. The melody is a continuous eighth-note scale. Measure 110 ends with a fermata. A double bar line follows measure 110.

Musical score for measures 111-116. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is a continuous eighth-note scale. Measure 116 ends with a fermata. A double bar line follows measure 116.

Musical score for measures 117-122. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. Measure 117 is marked with a box containing the number 110. The melody is a continuous eighth-note scale. Measure 122 ends with a fermata. A double bar line follows measure 122.

Musical score for measures 123-128. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is a continuous eighth-note scale. Measure 128 ends with a fermata. A double bar line follows measure 128.

115

120

125

130

poco

a poco

135

ff sin al fine

Red. *

Red. *

140

Red. *

ALTERNATIVE VERSION OF BARS 71-72

VARIANTE VON TAKTEN 71-72

* VAR.

ALTERNATIVE VERSIONS OF BARS 97-98

VARIANTEN VON TAKTEN 97-98

VAR. I

VAR. II

VAR. III

VAR. IV

VAR. V

* In this version the *Stringendo* must be more marked so that this bar does not interrupt the movement too much.

** For this alternative version in the last octave play the upper F# (with I) and not the lower F# (with 4)

* Diese Sechzehntel sind ebenfalls langsamer anzufangen, dann *Stringendo* und am Schluss *Ritardando* zu spielen; doch ist im ersten Takt noch ein stärkeres *Stringendo* auszuführen, damit er nicht wesentlich länger klinge als die übrigen Takte, und die Bewegung nicht zu stark unterbrochen werde.

** Im Falle diese Variante gewählt wird, spielt man in der obersten Oktave als letzten Ton das obere FIS (mit dem Daumen), nicht das untere FIS (mit dem 4. Finger).

ETUDE IN C MINOR

Op. 10, No. 12

ETUDE IN C MOLL

Op. 10, Nr. 12

F. CHOPIN

Allegro con fuoco

PIANO

The musical score consists of six systems of piano accompaniment. The first system begins with the tempo marking 'Allegro con fuoco' and the dynamic 'PIANO'. It features a series of chords and arpeggiated figures in both hands, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The second system continues the pattern, with a '5' marking above a measure. The third system shows a continuation of the arpeggiated figures. The fourth system includes a measure marked '(a)' and a measure marked '10'. The fifth system continues the pattern. The sixth system is labeled '(a) VAR.' and ends with 'etc.'.

slight facilitation which can
also be used in similar bars.

teilweise Erleichterung, die auch
bei anderen ähnlichen Takten ent-
sprechend angewandt werden kann.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'Ped.' and '*'. Measure numbers 15, 20, 25, and 30 are indicated in boxes above the staves. The piece is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as triplets and other rhythmic patterns. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

* If in the range of the piano, play the lower octave.

**** In the next four bars the 2, 3 and 4 must be distinct.**

*Auf den grossen Boesendorferflügeln, die noch über das Subcontra A hinuntergehen, ist hier die tiefere Oktave zu nehmen.

****** In den nachfolgenden 4 Takten ist achtzugeben, dass man nicht nur die Oktaven, sondern auch den 2. 3. und 4. Finger deutlich hoere.

Musical notation for piano, featuring six systems of staves with treble and bass clefs. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The page is numbered 20 in the top left corner. The notation includes measures with asterisks and "Red." markings, suggesting a specific performance style or edition. Measure numbers 35, 40, and 45 are indicated in boxes. The bottom of the page features the code "U.E.12328 L."

50

55 (a)

Red. *

60

Red. *

65

Red. * Red. * Red. *

VAR. *a'*

simile

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system shows a complex chordal texture with many flats. The second system begins at measure 70 and includes fingerings like '2 2' and '4 5'. The third system begins at measure 75 and features a series of 'Ped.' markings and asterisks. The fourth system continues the 'Ped.' markings and includes an asterisk. The fifth system begins at measure 80 and includes fingerings like '1 5 4 5 2 4' and '2 2 2 2 2 2'. The sixth system concludes the piece with a final chord and 'Ped.' markings.

* If the upper chord is played, the lower octave must be played arpeggiando

* Wird dieser Akkord gespielt, muss die Oktave des Basses arpeggiert werden

ETUDE IN C MINOR

Op.10, No.12 (in double notes)

ETUDE IN C MOLL

Op.10, Nr.12 (in Doppelgriffen)

Allegro con fuoco

F. CHOPIN

PIANO

The musical score for Chopin's Etude in C Minor, Op. 10, No. 12, is presented in five systems. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The right hand plays double-note chords, while the left hand plays single notes. The tempo is marked 'Allegro con fuoco'. The key signature is C minor (three flats). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamic markings include 'Piano' and 'Ped.' (pedal). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs.

15 (a)

Ped. * Ped. *

* Ped. *

20

Ped. *

25

Ped. *

(b)

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

(a) VAR.

Ped. *

(b) VAR.

Ped. *

30

35

40

(a)

(b)

ossia (a)

ossia (b)

U.E.12328 L.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano, written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes complex fingerings and articulations, with many notes marked with 'Red.' and asterisks (*).

The systems are numbered as follows:

- System 1: Measures 1-4. Fingerings: 1 2 4 5, 1 4, 2 5, 1 4, 1 2, 1. Articulations: Red. *
- System 2: Measures 5-8. Fingerings: 1 2 4, 1 3 5, 1 2 4, 1 3 5, 1 2 4, 1 3 5. Articulations: Red. *
- System 3: Measures 9-12. Fingerings: 1 3 4, 2 5. Articulations: Red. *
- System 4: Measures 13-16. Measure 13 is marked with a box containing '45'. Fingerings: 3 4 5, 1 2, 3 4 5. Articulations: Red. *
- System 5: Measures 17-20. Measure 17 is marked with a box containing '50'. Articulations: Red. *
- System 6: Measures 21-24. Measure 21 is marked with a box containing '55'. Articulations: Red. *

The notation is highly detailed, with many notes marked with 'Red.' and asterisks (*), indicating specific articulations or fingerings. The systems are numbered 45, 50, and 55, suggesting a sequence of measures.

60

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

Red. (*) *

8

65

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

Red.

70

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

Red.

75

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

Red.

pp *cresc.*

poco rit.

ff

rit. ✓

VAR.

* Langsam anfangen, dann rascher werden, im Laufe des nächsten Taktes wieder langsamer werden, die letzten vier Sechzehntel "Pesante".

* Begin slowly, then become faster, slow down again in the next bar, the last four semi-quavers "Pesante".

ETUDE

Op. 25, No. 11, (in double notes)

ETUDE

Op. 25, Nr. 11, (in Doppelgriffen)

F. CHOPIN

PIANO

1 4 1 3
2 5 2 5

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

1 3 2 1 2 5
3 4 3 2 5

1 2 1 2 5
4 5 4 5

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

1 2 1 5 3 5 3 6
4 5 4

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

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

20

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves with complex fingering (1-5) and articulation marks.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Measure 5 is marked with a box containing the number 25. Measure 6 is marked with (a). Measure 8 has a fermata.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Measure 9 is marked with a box containing the number 8. Measure 10 is marked with 1 5 2 4. Measure 11 is marked with 2 4. Measure 12 is marked with *loco*.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Measure 13 is marked with a box containing the number 30. Measure 14 is marked with 1 5 2 4. Measure 15 is marked with 2 3. Measure 16 is marked with 2 4.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Measure 17 is marked with 2 5. Measure 18 is marked with 1 2 1 2 1. Measure 19 is marked with 1 4 5 3 5 4. Measure 20 is marked with 2 5 and (b).

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 21-24. Measure 21 is marked with 2 5. Measure 22 is marked with 1 3. Measure 23 is marked with 1 3 2 5. Measure 24 is marked with 1 4.

(a) VAR. ossia

(b) VAR. ossia

8

35 *loco.*

(a¹)
(a²)

simile

40

(b) *ad lib.* (c)

(a¹)
VAR.

(a²)
VAR.

Var.

(b) *ad lib.*

(c) VAR.

System (a) features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of chords and single notes with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The bass staff is mostly empty. A measure rest of 4 measures is shown in the treble staff.

System (b) continues the piece. It includes a measure rest of 4 measures in the treble staff. The bass staff has some notes and fingerings. A measure rest of 4 measures is also present in the bass staff.

System (c) shows a continuation of the musical material. The treble staff has a measure rest of 4 measures. The bass staff has notes and fingerings. A measure rest of 4 measures is shown in the bass staff.

System (d) features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a measure rest of 4 measures. The bass staff has notes and fingerings. A measure rest of 4 measures is shown in the bass staff.

System (e) includes a measure rest of 4 measures in the treble staff. The bass staff has notes and fingerings. A measure rest of 4 measures is shown in the bass staff.

(a) VAR.

System (a) VAR. shows a variation of the first system, featuring a treble staff with notes and fingerings.

(b) VAR.

System (b) VAR. shows a variation of the second system, featuring a bass staff with notes and fingerings.

(c) VAR.

System (c) VAR. shows a variation of the third system, featuring a treble staff with notes and fingerings.

System 1: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has measures (a), (b), (c), (d) marked with an 8-measure bracket, and (e). Bass staff has measures (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A key signature change to one sharp (F#) occurs between measures (d) and (e).

System 2: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has measures (f) and a measure marked with a box containing '55'. Bass staff has measures (f) and the '55' measure. A key signature change to two sharps (F#, C#) occurs between measures (f) and the '55' measure. A 'Red.' (Reduction) symbol is present below the bass staff.

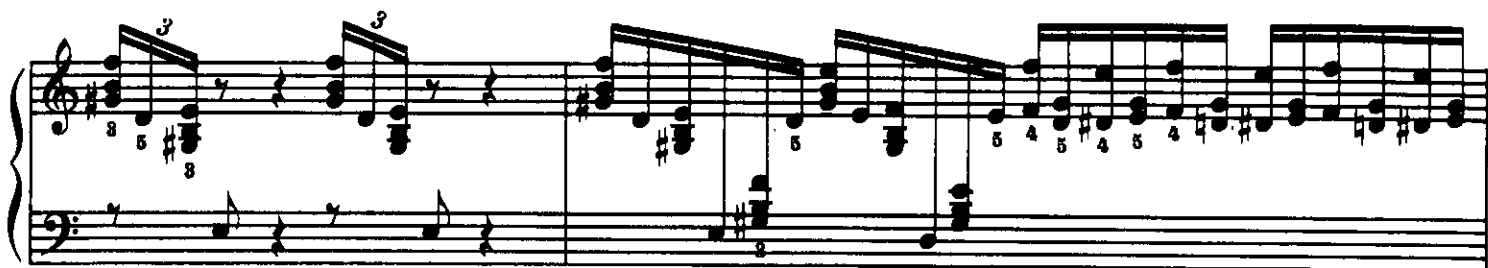
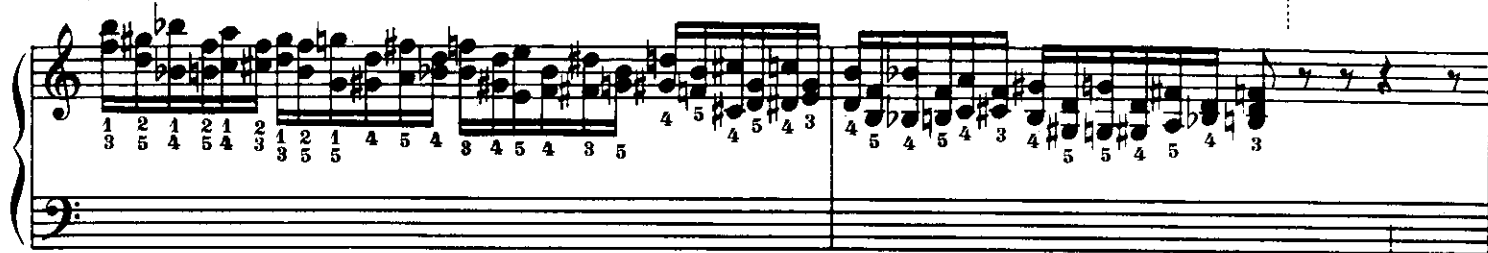
System 3: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has measures marked with an 8-measure bracket and 'loco'. Bass staff has measures marked with an 8-measure bracket and 'loco'. A key signature change to two sharps (F#, C#) occurs between measures (f) and the 'loco' measure. A 'Red.' (Reduction) symbol is present below the bass staff.

System 4: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has measures marked with an 8-measure bracket. Bass staff has measures marked with an 8-measure bracket. A key signature change to one sharp (F#) occurs between measures (f) and the 'loco' measure.

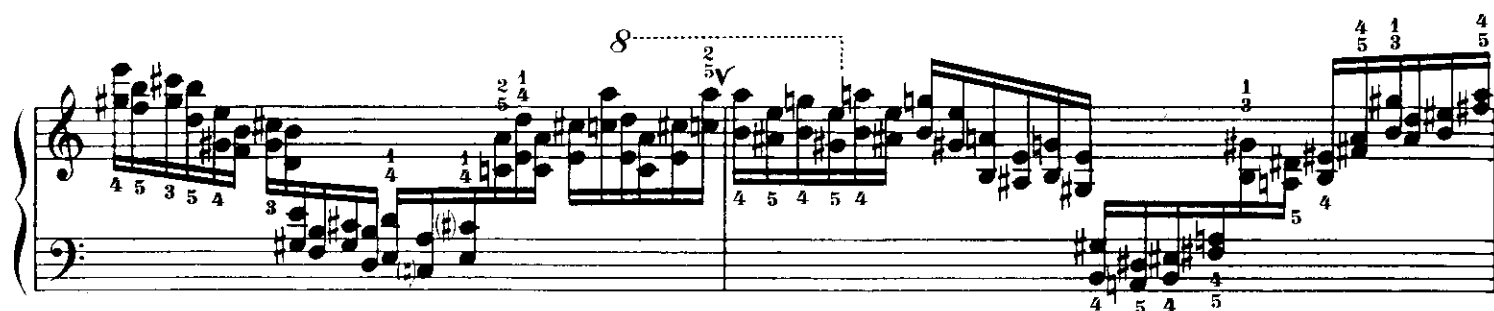
System 5: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has measures marked with an 8-measure bracket and a measure marked with a box containing '60'. Bass staff has measures marked with an 8-measure bracket and the '60' measure. A key signature change to one sharp (F#) occurs between measures (f) and the 'loco' measure.

Red.

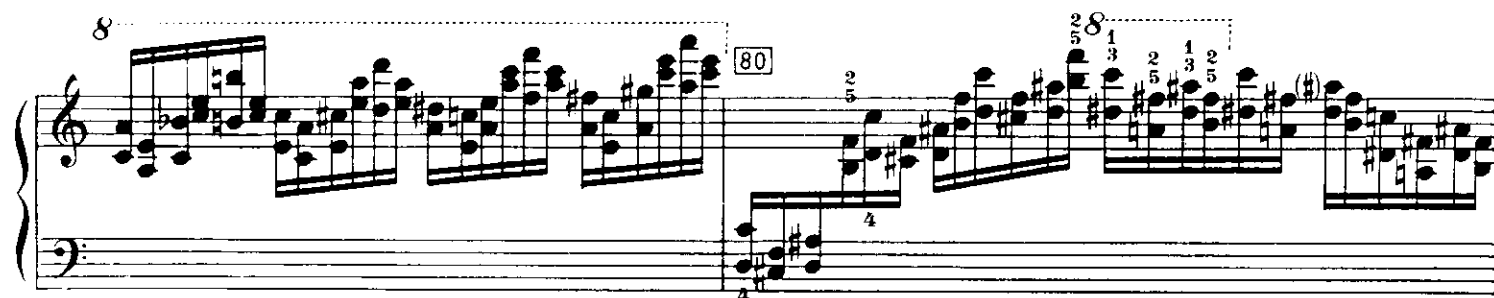
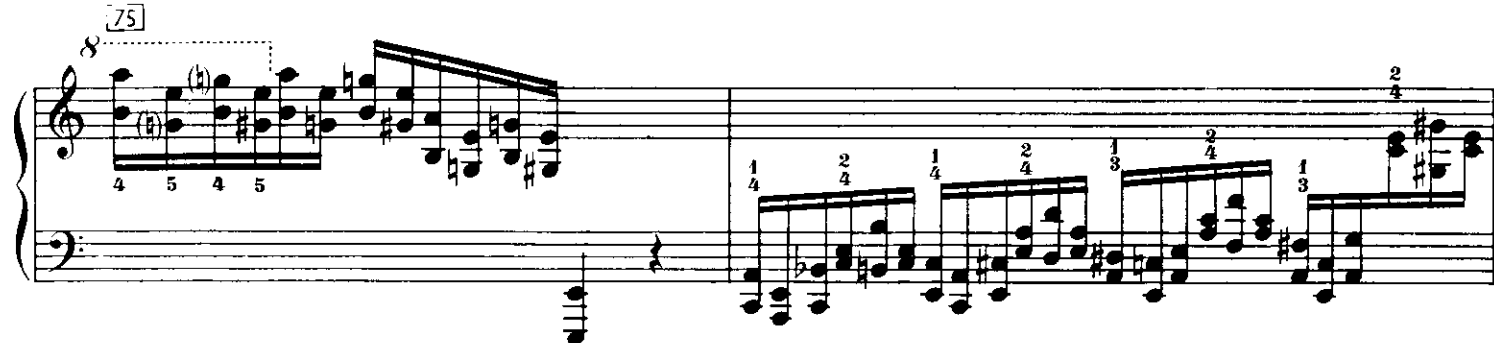
System 6: Variations (a) through (f). (a) VAR. Bass staff. (b) VAR. Bass staff. (c) VAR. Treble staff. (d) VAR. Treble staff. (e) VAR. Treble staff. (f) VAR. Treble staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

8va ad lib.

70



75



First system of the musical score. It features a treble and bass staff with complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A bracketed section of sixteenth notes is marked with an asterisk (*). The system concludes with a *Red.* (Reduction) marking and a fermata over a final chord.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the melodic and harmonic development. A section of sixteenth notes is marked with the word *simile*. The system ends with a *Red.* marking and a fermata.

Third system of the musical score, starting with a measure number of 85 in a box. It includes a bracketed section of sixteenth notes. The tempo marking *quasi volante* is present. The system concludes with a *Red.* marking and a fermata.

Fourth system of the musical score. It features a bracketed section of sixteenth notes. The tempo marking *molto rit.* (molto ritardando) is indicated. The system ends with a *Red.* marking and a fermata.

Fifth system of the musical score. It continues the piece with various rhythmic figures and fingerings. The system concludes with a *Red.* marking and a fermata.

(a)
VAR.

* The semi-quavers in the following 2 bars *pp*

* Die Sechzehntel in den folgenden 2 Takten *pp*

❖

(a)

Rev.

See

✻

22

See

4

(b)

VAR.

(b)
VAR.

From
SCHERZO 1, Op.20

Aus dem
SCHERZO 1, Op.20

F. CHOPIN

Presto con fuoco

PIANO

mf *dim.*

p *poco* *simile* *a poco* *cresc.*

più cresc.

ff

f

8

fff *strepitoso* *simile*

35

40

simile

45

fz *p* *fz*

Molto più lento

50

55

60

rit. *a tempo* *p*

(a)

(a) VAR.

p

POETIC STUDIES No. 20

"TREMOLLO"

POETISCHE STUDIEN Nr. 20

"TREMOLLO"

Presto

Leggierissimo, bring out the melody espressivo
die Melodie ausdrucksvoll hervorheben

E. HABERBIER

PIANO

(a) VAR.

(b) VAR.

15

Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. *

20

25

30

35

pochiss. rit. *a tempo*

40

poco *pp* *distinto*

(a) VAR (b) VAR (c) VAR

(d¹) VAR

Ossia ancora più facile

(d²) VAR

MORGENBLÄTTER

These Variations are included in Walter Bricht's
"Fantasy on Themes by J. Strauss"

MORGENBLÄTTER

Diese Variationen aufgenommen in Walter Brichts
"Fantasie über Themen von J. Strauss"

JOHANN STRAUSS

PIANO

The first system of musical notation for 'MORGENBLÄTTER' is in 3/4 time, key of D major. It features a piano accompaniment with a treble and bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are indicated above the notes. Accents (>) are placed over several notes. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It begins with a measure marked with a box containing the number 5. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff has a more active line with eighth notes. Fingering and accents are present. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It begins with a measure marked with a box containing the number 10. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff has a more active line with eighth notes. Fingering and accents are present. The system ends with a repeat sign.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. It begins with a measure marked with a box containing the number 15. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff has a more active line with eighth notes. Fingering and accents are present. The system ends with a repeat sign.

(a)
VAR.

From "Mein Lebenslauf ist Lieb' und Lust"
by Joseph Strauss

Aus "Mein Lebenslauf ist Lieb' und Lust"
von Josef Strauss

The fifth system of musical notation continues the piece. It begins with a measure marked with a box containing the number 20. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff has a more active line with eighth notes. Fingering and accents are present. The system ends with a repeat sign.

VARIATION 7

from Variations, Op. 21

VARIATION 7

aus den Variationen, Op. 21

J. BRAHMS

Andante con moto

simile

PIANO

p dolce

The musical score for Variation 7 is written for piano. It begins with a treble and bass staff in D major and 2/4 time. The tempo is 'Andante con moto' and the mood is 'p dolce'. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings. Measure numbers 5, 8, 10, and 15 are indicated. The piece concludes with a 'sosten.' (sostenuto) marking and a final cadence.

QUARTET, Op. 76, No. 3

2nd movement, Variation 1

QUARTETT, Op. 76, Nr. 3

2. Satz, Variation 1

J. HAYDN

Poco adagio. Melodie hervorheben. *Pedal nur wo es angegeben ist.*
 Bring out the melody. *Pedal only where it is prescribed.*

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It consists of 20 measures. The tempo is 'Poco adagio'. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. Pedal points are marked with 'Ped.' and asterisks. A section marked '(a)' is shown with an alternative fingering. The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with measure numbers 5, 10, 15, and 20 indicated in boxes.

(a)

Mit anderem Fingersatz
 With alternative fingering

The alternative fingering diagram shows a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation shows a sequence of notes with fingerings 1, 2, 1, 2, 5, 5. Below the staff, 'Ped.' is written twice.

TO A NIGHTINGALE

AN DIE NACHTIGALL

English words by Paul England

J. BRAHMS, Op.4, No.4

Ziemlich langsam
Rather slowly

VOICE

PIANO

Geuss' nicht so laut der lieb'-ent-flamm-ten
Pour forth no more thy bur-ning songs of

Lie - der ton - rei - chen Schall, vom Blü - then -
sor - row from yon - der spray, Oh night - in -

- ast des Ap - fel-baums her - nie - der, oh Nach - ti - gall.
- gale, whose melt-ing voice doth bor-row love's fond - est lay.

15

Du tö - nest mir mit dei - ner süs - sen Keh - le die
 For when at ere the li - quid tones come throng - ing from

20

Lie - be wach, denn schon durch - bebt die Tie - fen mein - er See - le
 thy sweet throat, with - in my soul thou wakest love and longing,

dein schmel - zend Ach, dein
 at each sad note, at

25

schmel - zend Ach.
 each sad note.

[30]

Dann flieht der Schlaf von neu - em die - ses La - ger, ich
I can not rest, my sleep - less cham-ber leav - ing, with

p

[35]

star - re dann mit nas - sem Blick und
lear - ful eyes, I turn my gaze so

cresc.

[40]

tod - ten-bleich und ha - ger den Him -
pale and worn with griev - ing to - wards

f

- - - mel an.
the skies.

Fleuch,
Oh

p

45

Nach - ti - gall, in grü - ne Fin - ster - nis - se, in's Hain - ge -
night - in - gale, go seek the grove's re - cess - es till dawn of

50

- sträuch, und spend' im Nest der treu - en Gat - in
day, and cheer thy faith - ful mate with sweet ca -

Küs - se; ent - fleuch,
- ress - es; a - way,

55

ent - fleuch!
a - way!

dim. e poco rit.

SONATA IN F MINOR

for Violin and Piano, 3rd movement

SONATA IN F MOLL

für Violine und Klavier, 3. Satz.

J. S. BACH

Adagio

VIOLIN

Adagio

PIANO

*pp**pp*

Red.

*

Red.

*

simile

The musical score is presented in four systems. Each system contains a Violin staff and a Piano staff. The Violin part is written in a single melodic line, while the Piano part is written in two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature is F minor (three flats). The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Adagio'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a piano introduction. The second and third systems continue the development of the themes. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The score is written in a clear, legible style with standard musical notation.

5

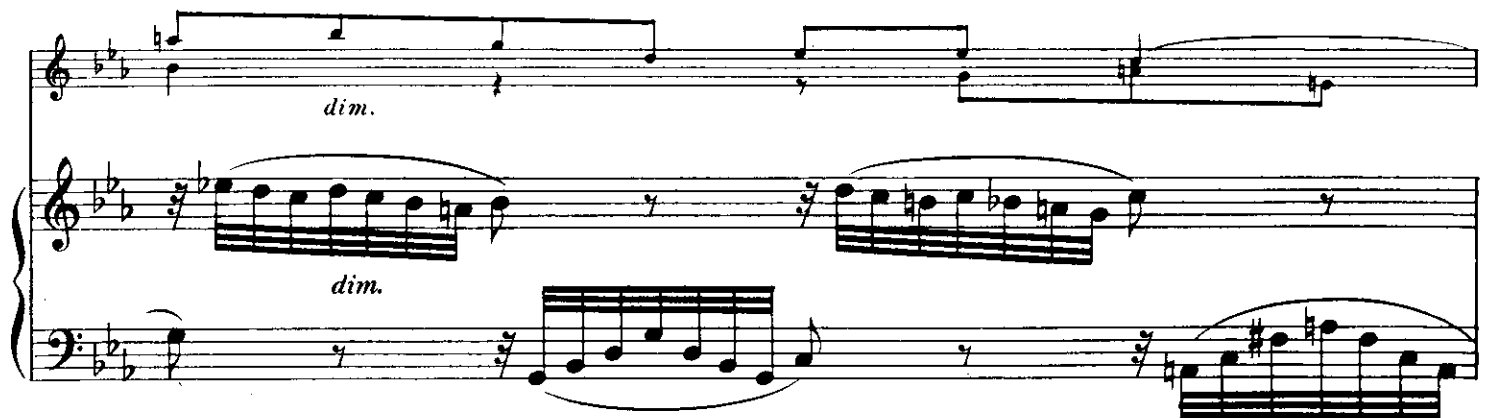
This musical score is for a piano piece, measures 1 through 12. It is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The score is organized into six systems, each containing a right-hand melody and a left-hand accompaniment. The right-hand part features a series of eighth-note chords and some sixteenth-note passages. The left-hand part consists of eighth-note chords and some sixteenth-note runs. Measure numbers 1, 4, 1, 2, 1, and 3 are indicated below the left-hand staff in the respective systems. The piece concludes with a final measure in the sixth system.



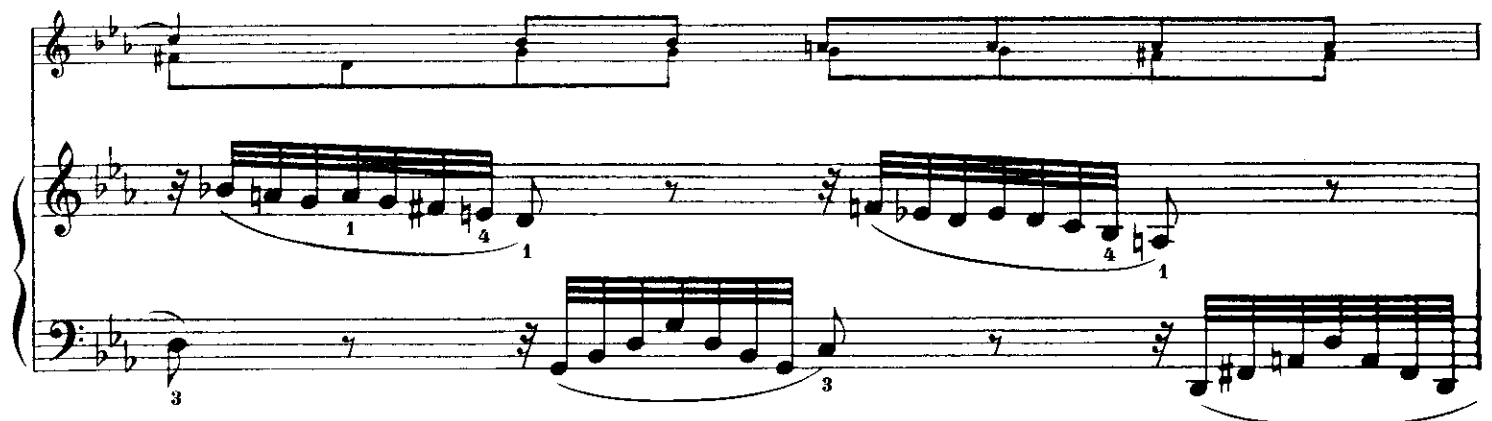
First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The top staff contains a series of eighth notes. The grand staff contains complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed sixteenth notes and rests.



Second system of musical notation, starting with a measure number '10' in a box. It follows the same three-staff layout as the first system. The notation continues with similar rhythmic complexity and melodic lines.



Third system of musical notation. It includes the instruction *dim.* (diminuendo) written above the top staff and below the middle staff. The musical notation continues across the three staves.



Fourth system of musical notation. This system includes fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 3, and 4. The notation continues across the three staves, ending with a final cadence.

This musical score is for the 'The Swan' movement from the Suite for Piano, Op. 70, by Camille Saint-Saëns. It is arranged for piano and celesta. The score is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. It consists of six systems of music, each with a piano part (treble and bass staves) and a celesta part (single staff). The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The celesta part provides a shimmering accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns. The score includes dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), and *dim.* (diminuendo). A measure number of 15 is indicated in a box. The piece concludes with a final chord in the piano part.

musical score for piano, measures 1-24. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Middle, and Bass. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes dynamic markings: *cresc.* (crescendo) in measures 1-4, *f* (forte) in measures 13-16, and *dim.* (diminuendo) in measures 21-24. The score also includes articulation markings: *acc.* (accents) in measures 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, and 25. The score is divided into two systems, each containing three staves. The first system covers measures 1-12, and the second system covers measures 13-24. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs.

measures 1-12:

measures 13-24:

measures 25-36:

dim.

dim.

25

pp

pp

rit.
portam.

pp

5

Red

The musical score is for a piano piece, measures 21 through 28. It is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The score consists of four systems, each with three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The first system (measures 21-22) features a melody in the upper treble staff with a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking. The piano accompaniment in the grand staff includes sixteenth-note runs and chords, also marked 'dim.'. The second system (measures 23-24) continues the piano accompaniment with more complex sixteenth-note patterns and rests. The third system (measures 25-26) begins with a measure rest marked '25' and 'pp' (pianissimo). The piano accompaniment features a four-measure rest in the bass staff. The fourth system (measures 27-28) concludes with a 'rit. portam.' (ritardando, portamento) marking and a final 'pp' dynamic. A measure rest of five measures is indicated at the end of the system. The score is signed 'Red' at the bottom.