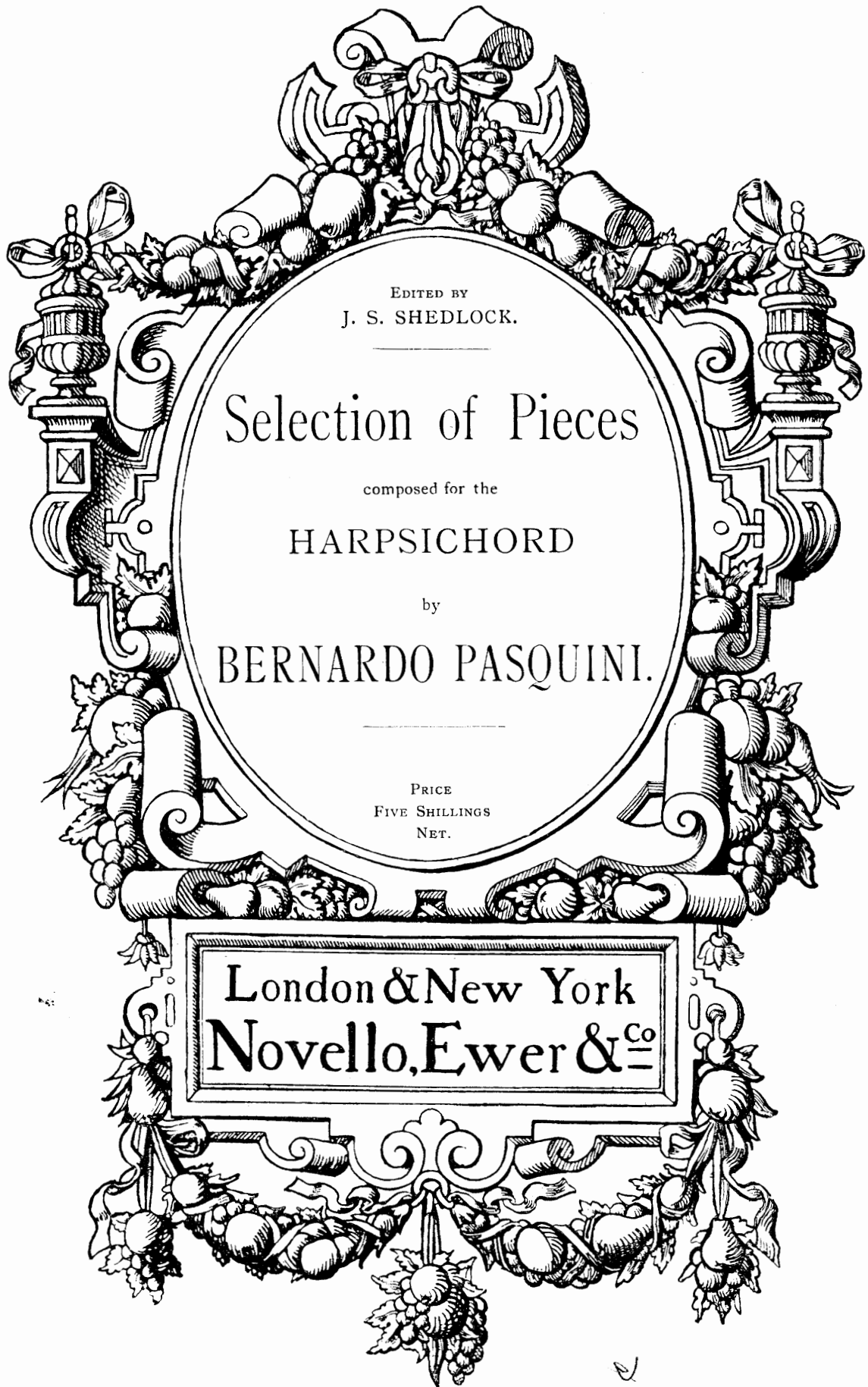


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PREFACE.

IN Gerber's first Musik-Lexikon we read that Bernardo Pasquini was probably the son of Ercole Pasquini, the famous organist of St. Peter's, Rome. But this was not the case: Bernardo Pasquini was born in 1637, and Ercole is stated by Mons. A. Pirro, in his recently published work, "*L'Orgue de Jean Sebastian Bach*," to have died in 1614, the year in which Frescobaldi became principal organist of St. Peter's, Rome; but concerning the date when Frescobaldi first occupied that post, there is some difference of opinion. There is, however, good evidence that Ercole Pasquini was not alive in 1620; in F. Agostino Steffani's "*Apparato de Gli Huomini Illustri della Citta' di Ferrara*" (published at Ferrara in 1620) may be read as follows: "Similmente Ercole Pasquini, è stato molto spiritoso, e eccellentissimo nella Musica, e nell' Organo, fu Discepolo d' Alessandro Milleville; molt' anni nella Patria suonò i primi Organi; e poi molt' anni in Roma in S. Pietro fù organista; aveva una mano delicatissima, e velocissima; suonava alle volte tanto egregiamente rapitua le persone, e faceva, stupire veramente. Mori nondimeno poco fortunato in Roma." From this it is impossible that Bernardo can have been the son of Ercole Pasquini.

Of Ercole, but little seems to be known; there is a book of his in the British Museum Library (1071 k 8 [6]) published at Verona in 1593 (8vo), which bears the following title: "*I Fidi Amanti, Favola Boscarea di Hercole Pasqvini da Ferrara dedicata nel preparamento delle felicissime nozze de gl' Illust^{mi} e Eccell^{mi} Sig. D. Carlo Gesvaldi, e D. Eleonara Estense.*" He also wrote some sacred music. As a teacher, we hear of him in connection with V. Aleotti, the daughter of the celebrated architect, J. B. Aleotti. She studied with E. Pasquini, and some *Madrigali a 4 voci* of her composition were printed at Venice in 1593.

Bernardo Pasquini was born on December 8, 1637, at Massa de Valnevola (Tuscany), where a monument was erected to him in 1892. He is said to have studied under Loreto Vittori and Antonio Cesti. He was appointed organist of Santa Maria Maggiore, Rome, and was also, for a time, in the service of Prince Giovanni Battista Borghese; he died on November 22, 1710, and a monument was erected to his memory by his nephew, Bernardo Ricordati, and his pupil, Bernardo Gaffi, in the Church of San Lorenzo in Lucina, Rome.¹ He is said to have left all his money to the poor; to his heirs, only a few pictures.

Pasquini wrote operas, cantatas, an oratorio, songs, and chamber music. He is said to have composed "*Dov' è amore e pietà*" for the opening of the Teatro Capranica at Rome in 1679; in addition, the British Museum possesses two operas, "*Seleuco*" and "*Alessandro Amante*" (both imperfect), dated about the year 1670, also attributed to Pasquini. The catalogue of the music in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, has the following entry: "B. Pasquini. Operetta (Favola Pastorale) for three voices and orchestra: '*La Forza d' Amore.*'" In Sir George Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians we find, under the article "Pasquini" (Vol. II., p. 661a), signed by the late Dr. Franz Gehring, of Vienna: "The writer of this article possesses a *Favola Pastorale*, or small opera in three parts, called '*La Forza d' Amore*' (libretto by Apolloni, a gentleman in Prince Chigi's² household), the music of which is fine and elevated in style." M. Arthur Pougin, in his *Supplément to Fétis' Biographie Universelle des Musiciens*, states that the original score of "*La Forza d' Amore*" was in the possession of Dr. Abramo Basevi, of Florence. In the *Liceo Biblioteca* at Bologna there are cantatas by Pasquini; also in the *Archivio Musicale di S. Petronio* there is a *Cantata a voce sola*. The Kgl. Würzburg Universitäts-Bibliothek possesses a manuscript of Pasquini's opera "*L'Eudisia*" (1692). In Peters' *Jahrbuch der Musikbibliothek* (1894) mention is made

1. See "*The Pianoforte Sonata*," J. S. Shedlock (Methuen and Co.).

2. Pasquini, by the way, is said, in the "*Biografia dei Artisti*," to have accompanied Cardinal Chigi when the latter went to the Court of Louis XIV., in 1664, concerning the Corsican affair.

of an opera score (or scores) by Pasquini in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. The "Biografia dei Artisti" gives the following list of operas by B. Pasquini: "Idalma," "Caduta delle Amazzoni," "Arianna," "Lisimaco e Tessalonica."

Pasquini wrote the music to a poem composed by Alessandro Guidi in honour of James II. of England. This work was performed at Rome, February, 1687, at the Real Palazzo of Christina, Queen of Sweden, and in presence of the Earl of Castlemain, the English Ambassador.

An Oratorio named "La Sete di Cristo in croce" is said to have been composed by Pasquini about 1683 (Dr. H. Riemann's "Operr-Handbuch," p. 519).

Of songs the British Museum has the following in MS.: "Pensieri consigliatemi" (Harl. MSS., 1,270 and 1,273), "Lieto Festeggia" (Harl. MSS., 1,270 and 1,273), "Vinto hai già" (Harl. MSS., 1,272), "Tacere è sospirar," "Si mi condanni," and "Bella bocca" (Harl. MSS., 1,273); likewise "E destino" (Add. MSS., 5,056). The Fitzwilliam Museum Catalogue has one named "Mio Cor, mio Cor." Peters' *Fahrbuch der Musikbibliothek* mentions songs by Pasquini in the *Biblioteca Laurenziana* at Florence.

The British Museum possesses three volumes of Chamber Music (Add. MSS., 31,501). On the fly-leaf of the first is written: "Ad Usum Bernardi Felicij Ricordati de Baggiano in Etruria." Then comes a pencil note:—"These are original MSS. by the hand of Bernardo Pasquini, 1637-1710, the greatest organist of Italy in the second half of the seventeenth century, and written for his nephew, B. Ricordati. They are the only MSS. of Pasquini known to be in Europe."

The first volume has at the head of the first piece (see Partita, No. 2, p. 39), "6 Maggio, 1703"; at the end of the book we find the date, December 3, 1704. After the Partita there are fourteen Sonatas *a due cimbali*,¹ or rather the basses (figured) for each player. The first two have not the superscription *Sonata*, but they are in all respects pieces similar to those which afterwards follow and bear that title. Over the first is merely written *A due Cimbali*, with the date 1704; over the second, 2^a. After a *basso continuo*, a piece for one harpsichord, comes a *third* piece for two harpsichords; and it is not only marked *Sonata*, but 3^a Sonata. Then there are eleven pieces for two harpsichords, entitled Sonata 4^a, 5^a, etc., up to Sonata XIII. Between these are pieces for one instrument, headed "basso continuo." Here are the beginnings of the three movements of the first and second Sonatas:—

No. 1. *A due Cimbali*, 1704. BERNARDO PASQUINI.

First Movement.

Middle Movement.

Concluding Movement.

1. Handel, in his youth, wrote a "Suite à deux Clavecins," but only one of the two parts (probably the principal one) has been discovered; it is to be found in Vol. 48 of Dr. Chrysander's monumental edition. Then, again, J. S. Bach wrote a "Duetto für zwei Claviere" (see Vol. 43 of the Bach Society Edition), an interesting composition, though, judging from the character of the music, not a work of his youth.

Adagio.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a single staff, with figured bass notation (numbers 1-7 with accidentals) indicating the harmonic structure. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo marking is *Adagio*. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word "FINE." in the final system.

The second volume has on the fly-leaf the words "Semper Deo Nostro Honor et Gloria," and over the first piece (a *Tastata* or *Toccata*, see p. 5) the late date, December 4, 1708. In addition to this *Toccata* there are short *Arias*, three of which are given here (pp. 40 and 41), also the *A minor Variations* on the "Follia," and a set of *Variations*, entitled "Passagagli." These, it should be noted, represent the latest known compositions of the master. They were, apparently, written in 1708, when he was seventy-one years old. He died in 1710. The remainder of this second volume consists of "*Versetti in Basso Continuo*," by the nephew. They begin thus:—

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a single staff, with figured bass notation (numbers 1-7 with accidentals) indicating the harmonic structure. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word "FINE." in the final system.

There is also a *Fuga in Basso Continuo*.

The third volume bears no date ; at the commencement is written : "Ad usum Bernardi Ricordati Nepotis Bernardi Pasquini Etruriensis."

The music in these three volumes is not written, like that of the Berlin volume mentioned below, on staves of six and seven lines, but on ordinary five-line staves, with C clef on the first line of the upper one.

In a volume of MS. Harpsichord Music in the British Museum there is also a piece by Pasquini, which has been printed under the title *Sonata* in Weitzmann's "Geschichte des Clavierspiels," also in Professor E. Pauer's "Old Italian Composers."

There is an autograph volume (oblong) in the Berlin Royal Library ; it consists of over three hundred sheets and contains, besides many sets of variations, a Fantasia, Canzonas, Toccatas, a Capriccio, a Ricercare, and a Ricercare con la Fuga, &c. The music is written on two staves, the upper one of six, the lower of seven lines. The former has the C clef on the lowest, while in the latter the F is on the fourth, and, in addition, the C clef is placed on the sixth line. At the head of the book is marked—

"A.D. 1702, Aprile."

To some of the pieces a date is affixed. We find some marked 1697 and some 1698, as, for instance, the "Toccatà con lo Scherzo del Cuccó." The latest date is "Aprile primo, 1702." The volume bears the title :—

"Sonate per gravicembalo composte dal Sig. Bernardo Pasquini, e scritte di sua mano in questo libro."

The volume, however, contains no sonata proper.

Pasquini wrote many sets of variations ; with him it was evidently a favourite form of composition. We find two sets on "La Follia," Variatione Capricciose, Variatione d' Inventione, and many named simply *Variatione* or *Partite diverse*.¹ His compositions of this kind are in themselves of considerable interest, and a brief reference to the art of writing variations before Pasquini's day, and to the examples left us by Bach and Handel, his immediate successors, may add to that interest.

Among his predecessors, Frescobaldi and Froberger hold a distinguished place. To show then the style of variation writing as they cultivated it, Frescobaldi's "Variatione sopra La Follia," from his "Toccatte e partite d' intavolatura di cembalo," Rome, 1616, and Froberger's Variations, entitled "Auf der Mayerin," contained in a manuscript volume in the Vienna Court Library, named "Libro secondo, terzo e quarto di Toccatte, Fantasie, Canzone, Allemande ed altre Partite," have been published by Messrs. Novello.² Those of Frescobaldi are extremely quaint and attractive, while those of Froberger are of special interest. The sixth "cromaticca" variation of the latter should be compared with the chromatic variation in Pasquini's "Variatione sopra La Follia" (p. 15).

Nearer still, in point of time, to Pasquini, are the sets of Variations written by Pachelbel (d. 1706), also Johann Bernhard Bach, born ten years before his illustrious cousin, Johann Sebastian. A comparison between these masters and Pasquini would prove interesting and profitable, but cannot be attempted now ; at some future time I shall hope to return to the subject.

Of J. S. Bach, the *Sarabanda con Partite*, the *Passacaille* variations, and the two "chaconne" sets in the Bach Supplement (Ed. Peters, No. 1,959) should be examined. They do not remind one of Pasquini, excepting so far as lightness and grace are concerned. Bach, it may be said, assimilated more of Italian charm than Pasquini, of German solidity. Handel, in the various sets of variations in his harpsichord suites, shows Italian influence, yet there is nothing to connect him specially with Pasquini, unless it be his fondness for alternation—*i.e.*, a variation with triplet quavers, or groups of semiquavers, first for right, then for left hand. The Variations of Handel, indeed, remind one occasionally of Alessandro Scarlatti's harpsichord music, while many points of similarity between his Chaconne in G (second collection) and an unpublished "Ciacona" of Johann Bernhard Bach seem to show that the latter composer was diligently studied not only by his younger cousin, Johann Sebastian, but also by Handel.³

1. In connection with the above may be mentioned Joh. Ad. Reincken's "Partite diverse sopra l'aria : Schweiget mir von Weiber nehmen, altrimenti chiamata 'La Meyerin,'" which appeared as "XIV. Uitgave van oudere Noord-Nederlandische Meesterwerken der Vereniging voor N. Netherlands Muziekgeschiedenis. Amsterdam und Leipzig." (Note by Dr. Max Seiffert.)

2. Three Pieces composed for the Harpsichord by G. Frescobaldi, J. J. Froberger, and J. C. Kerl.

3. Johann Christoph Schmidt, who went with Handel to England as his treasurer, before that copied music for the Bach family.

There are two sets of Variations on "La Follia" in this volume: the short set in A minor (p. 17) and the longer set in D minor (p. 8). "La Follia" appears to have been an old Spanish Dance, of stately character, in two sections of eight bars, each sub-divided by cadences at every second bar. Hawkins describes it as "a favourite air known in England by the name of 'Farinelli's Ground'"; the same bass and air are to be found in Corelli's Op. 5. But Frescobaldi already wrote Variations on it (see publication mentioned above). The writer of the article "Follia" in Sir G. Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" infers from the name "Farinelli's Ground" that "the *ground*, and not the treble part, was the 'air,' just as it is in the chaconnes of Bach and Handel." A few remarks on this subject may not, perhaps, be considered an unwarrantable digression. Frescobaldi commences with a variation, as if the theme were too well known to require noting down.¹ In the variations, the bass, with a few interesting exceptions (see, for instance, the *Quarta Parte*), is closely followed. Pasquini also, in his A minor set, commences at once with a variation. There are only a few points of resemblance between the bass of Frescobaldi and that of Corelli (see Op. 5, or article in Grove's Dictionary mentioned above). Between the latter and the bass of Pasquini's first A minor Variation there are many points in common. But if we compare Corelli's (bass and treble) with Pasquini's theme (bass and treble) in the D minor set, the resemblance between both is striking. We give the first four bars of each:—

CORELLI.

etc.

PASQUINI.

etc.

For convenience of comparison, the Pasquini has been reduced from 3-2 to 3-4 time.

Some Variations for harpsichord, by the way, on "La Follia," by Alessandro Scarlatti, have been preserved. The bass of the first variation (for he, too, begins with a variation), almost note for note the same as Corelli, is worth quoting²:—

SCARLATTI.

CORELLI.

Once more, before leaving the "Follia" question, we would call attention to a curious melodic resemblance between Frescobaldi and Pasquini:—

Bars 9 and 10. FRESCOBALDI.

1st Set of Variations, bars 1 and 2. PASQUINI.

The Pasquini has been transposed, and the values of the notes augmented, so as to render comparison easier. Also between the two Pasquini sets.

Two bars from 2nd Variation of 1st Set. PASQUINI.

with

Two bars from 1st Variation of 2nd Set. PASQUINI.

The first has been written in treble instead of bass; the second transposed and transmeasured.

At p. 19 will be found Variations on a Bergamasca (Partite di Bergamasca). Little seems known about this old Italian dance. The example given of it in Sir George Grove's Dictionary under

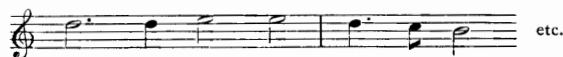
1. The historical reason for this will be found in Dr. Max Seiffert's article on J. P. Sweelinck, *Vierteljahrsschrift f. M.* for 1891, p. 205 ff.

2. The late Professor Spitta had in his possession an oblong octavo volume, written in German Organ Tablature at the commencement of the eighteenth century. It contained two sets of variations on the "Folie d'Espagne," both in D minor, the one in 3-4, the other in 3-2 time. In both, the bass and the melody over it claim closest kinship with the Corelli form. The first, in 3-4 time, consisted of nine variations; the second, in 3-2 time, of only six (Dr. M. S.).

"Bergamasca" is in 6-8 time, but the one now under mention is in common time. Pasquini wrote a short set of variations on another Bergamasca theme of only four bars, which is as follows :—¹



In Frescobaldi's "Fuori Musicali" (1635) the same theme is developed, half in fugal, half in variation form. It appears thus :—²



The Church, both Protestant and Catholic, was, and still is, accustomed to make use of folk melodies. Was it not so in the case of this Bergamasca? The well-known "Nun danket alle Gott," used by Mendelssohn in his "Lobgesang," opens thus :—



Dr. C. H. H. Parry, in his valuable article "Variations" in Sir George Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians, calls attention to the "freedom with which composers had learnt to treat structural variations in those early days"—i.e., of Byrd. Then, again, of *Variations on a Ground* by Dr. Blow (Pasquini's contemporary), he remarks that "the outline of the bass is fairly well maintained, but that in a few other divisions which are more elaborately constructed, not only is the bass altered, but even harmonies which do not strictly correspond to the original are introduced." And we find the same in Pasquini.

The Cuckoo piece (see p. 25) had predecessors. Already in his "Il Primo Libro di Capricci, Canzone Francese, e Ricercari" (Rome, 1626), Frescobaldi wrote a "Capriccio sopra il Cucho," which opens thus :—

CAPRICCIO SOPRA IL CUCHO.

Il primo Libro di Capricci. Venetia, 1626.

FRESCOBALDI.



1. The "Bergamasca," for the rest, of greater extent, in the Lute Book of Thysius, has the same melodic form. This dance form is to be found in many violin sonatas up to the end of the eighteenth century. Cf. "Prof. Land, Tijdschr der Vereeniging v. N. Nederl. Musickgesch," III. p. 42 ff, 46. (Note by Dr. M. S.)

2. Although Joh. Crüger, the creator of the melody, can be shown to have adopted several popular melodies in his "Praxis pietatis melica" (1660), still, in face of the more complete tradition in Thysius, a causal connection of the "Bergomasco" melody with the Chorale is scarcely conceivable. (Note by Dr. M. S.)

And in 1679—*i.e.*, nearly twenty years before Pasquini—Johann Caspar Kerl wrote one. It will be found in the publication already mentioned, and appears in print for the first time. For a knowledge of this piece I am indebted to Dr. Max Seiffert, who copied it from a MS. in the possession of Prof. Bischof, of Graz. A comparison between the Kerl and Pasquini pieces will be found interesting; it seems as if the Kerl "Cuckoo" must have been known to the Italian master.¹

Certain connections between Frescobaldi and Pasquini have been noticed. It may be mentioned that among the treasures bequeathed to the Berlin Royal Library by Count Landsberg was a work (published at Milan, 1608) by Frescobaldi, copied by Pasquini himself. The title is as follows:—

Primo Libro
Delle Fantasie
A Quatro
Di Geronimo Frescobaldi
Ferrare Organista.

On the parchment cover of the volume is written:—

Fantasie a Quattro di Geronimo Frescobaldi
Ad Vsum
Bern^{di} Pasqui^m

and again, inside, above the title:—

Libro copiato di propria mano, e per uso
dal Sig. Bernardo Pasquini.

The Berlin Library also contains another autograph of Pasquini's—*viz.*, an interesting volume entitled "Saggi di Contrapunto" (1697). These exercises, etc., were probably written for his nephew and other pupils.

According to Fétis, the volumes (the volume of original compositions and the "Saggi") now in Berlin, went to America. Dr. Kopfermann has, however, every reason to believe that the volumes mentioned came directly from the executors of Count Landsberg into the possession of the Berlin Library.

From the Berlin volume have been taken:—

The Ricercare,² p. 1.
Bergamasca Variations, p. 36.
La Follia Variations in D minor, p. 8.
Partita, No. 1, p. 19.
Canzona Francesa, p. 33.
Toccata con lo Scherzo del Cucco, p. 25.

and the rest, from the British Museum volumes.

1. Also Couperin has composed "coucou" music (*cf.* MS., P. 407, Kgl. Bibl., Berlin). In former days the cock and hen cry was as much in favour as the cuckoo call. I quote B. Donato's "Canzon della Gallina" ("Il primo libro di Canzone," Venice, 1558), Vinc. Bernia's "Gallus et Gallina" (Besardi, "Thesaurus harmonicus," 1603, III., p. 47), Casp. Kerl's "Ueber das Hennen und Henner Geschrey," three pieces (in the above-mentioned handwriting of Prof. Bischof). Of these cock-cry compositions mention is here made, since some masters in their music have combined the cuckoo and the cock cry. Such is the case in M. Uccellini ("Sonate, Arie e Correnti," Venice, 1642, of which there is a copy in the Breslau Town Library). Aria 9 bears the superscription: "Maritati insieme la Gallina e'l Cucco fanno un bel concerto." J. Seb. Bach indulged in a similar imitation during his Arnstadt period. The concluding movement of his Sonata in D (Peters' Ed., No. 216) has the superscription: "Thema all Imitatio Gallina Cucca." The principal theme of this fugal movement is evolved from the hen cry; at bar 15 the cuckoo cry enters as third motive. (Note by Dr. M. S.)

2. It will be noticed that this Ricercare contains two half-bars (p. 2, line 4, bar 1, and p. 4, last line). Dr. Max Seiffert is of opinion that this barring should be altered (which can easily be done) so as to have only complete bars. But as in a Fantasia in the same volume I have met with a single half-bar, and as, further, it seems to me they were intentional, I leave the two half-bars as they stand in the autograph. I am, however, anxious to give the opinion of so well-known an authority as Dr. Max Seiffert.

I have specially to acknowledge my thanks to Dr. Kopfermann, Chief Librarian of the Musical Section of the Royal Library, Berlin, Dr. Max Seiffert, the translator of this preface, Professor E. Pauer, Mr. F. G. Edwards, and the publishers, for hints and kind help in preparing these pieces. Also to the authorities of the British Museum and of the Berlin Library for allowing *fac-similes* to be taken.

For *all* phrase or expression marks in the music I am responsible. The pieces imperatively demand such additions. As with the music constructed over Pasquini's basses, so with these marks, they can, at pleasure, be used or replaced by others.

London, 1895.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

P.S.—At the moment of going to press, I am able to add a few details with respect to manuscripts in the Bibliothèque Royale and in the Library of the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. The Bibliothèque Royale possesses (1) a manuscript score of the opera “*L’Idalma*,” mentioned above; (2) four Cantatas for solo voice (manuscript) in a bound volume marked at the back “*Scarlatti Cantate*”; (3) some short songs in a volume on the fly sheet of which is written “*Recueil de pièces d’orgue de différents auteurs*”; and (4) a few songs on some loose sheets of music paper, with others by Luigi Rossi, and a *Dido Cantata a voce sola con B. contin.* by Vincenzo Albrici.

The Conservatoire Library possesses a manuscript score of the first and second Acts of an opera entitled “*Artide*”; a manuscript note, written in English, but without signature, states that this opera “was represented at the Palace of the Colonna about 1678”; and further, that the work “is not mentioned by our musical historians.”

Of printed pieces of Pasquini, besides those mentioned on p. 7, there are, to my knowledge, only three—viz., those in Farrenc’s *Trésor des pianistes*; a Toccata (from a Collection of Roger, Amsterdam, 1704, reprinted by Walsh); a fugal movement entitled “*Sonata*,” also a “*Toccata*” (both in the Bologna Liceo).

J. S. S.

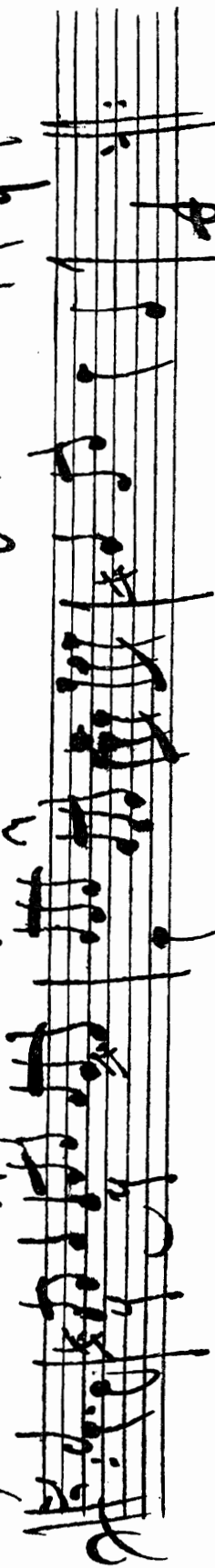
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Allegro

Sigmo



Toccata e canzo

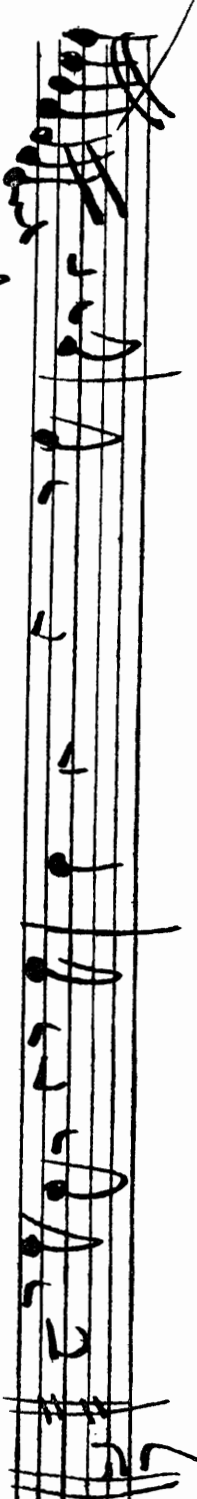
Scherzo del

Truco

Allegro

Scherzo

1899



Allegro

1899

Fac-simile (No. 2), from the British Museum (see p. 39) :—

Canagio 1703 *Bern. Pasquini*

The musical score is written on five staves. The first staff begins with a large section of the music crossed out with heavy black ink. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs, and is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The second staff contains the word 'Tastata' written vertically. The third staff has the word 'Chorale' written vertically. The fourth and fifth staves continue the musical notation.

RICERCARE.

Bernardo Pasquini.









TOCCATA.

Moderato.

The musical score for the Toccata, Moderato, is presented in five systems. Each system contains a treble and bass staff. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and common time (C). The first system begins with a forte (f) dynamic marking. Trills (tr) are indicated above several notes in the first, second, and fourth systems. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs, indicating a complex and expressive piece.





PARTITE diverse di FOLLIA.

Solenne.





4.

simile

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment, primarily using eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is divided into five measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second measure has a fermata over the first note. The third measure has a key signature change to one flat (F). The fourth and fifth measures continue the melody and accompaniment in the new key.

[illegible]

5.

mf e legato

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets. The accompaniment consists of chords and single notes. The score is divided into five measures. The first measure has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second measure has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third measure has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth measure has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth measure has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp.



7. *f* *tr*

8. *f* *tr*

10174

Detailed description: This page contains five systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble and bass staff. The first system is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic and includes a trill 'tr' in the first measure. The second system also features a trill. The third system includes a trill and a fermata in the bass staff. The fourth system is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic and includes a trill. The fifth system includes a trill. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, trills, and dynamics.

First system of a musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with trills (tr) and grace notes. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Second system of a musical score, marked *9. Moderato.*. The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking and a long, sustained chord in the first measure.

Third system of a musical score. The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand features a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Fourth system of a musical score. The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand features a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Fifth system of a musical score, marked *largamente*. The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand features a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The system concludes with a double bar line and a 3/2 time signature.

10. Audace.

ff

tr

largamente

This musical score for piece 10, 'Audace', is written for piano in 3/2 time. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system begins with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic marking. The music features rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands, with the right hand often playing triplets. The second system continues with similar fast passages. The third system includes trills (tr) and a section marked 'largamente' (largely), where the tempo slows down for a few measures before returning to the original tempo.

11.

ff

tr

This musical score for piece 11 is written for piano in 3/2 time. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system begins with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic marking. The music is characterized by heavy chords and trills (tr) in the right hand, with the left hand providing a steady accompaniment. The second system continues with similar textures, featuring more trills and sustained chords. The third system concludes the piece with a final chord and a trill in the right hand.

13.

ff

pp

ff

pp

e

simile

poco rall.

piano e tranquillo

tr

tr

tr

tr

rall.

14.

ff

8

8

8

largamente

tr

PARTITE di FOLLIA.

I^a VAR.
Tranquillo.

First system of the first variation. The treble clef staff begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. The music is in 3/4 time and features a series of eighth-note runs in the right hand, with trills (tr.) and slurs. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Second system of the first variation. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns and trills, while the left hand maintains a steady accompaniment.

II^a VAR.

First system of the second variation. It begins with a *p* dynamic marking and a *rall.* (rallentando) instruction. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill, and the left hand has a simple accompaniment. The system concludes with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking.

Second system of the second variation. The right hand continues with a melodic line and trills, while the left hand provides a harmonic base with chords and moving lines.

Third system of the second variation. The right hand features a melodic line with trills and slurs, and the left hand continues with a harmonic accompaniment.

IIIa VAR.

f

tr

IVa VAR.

tr
pp
tr

tr
tr
tr

tr
tr
tr
rall.
(tr)

PARTITE di BERGAMASCA.

Moderato.

Moderato.

The image displays five systems of musical notation for the piece 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns. Each system consists of a piano (piano) staff and a violin staff. The tempo is marked 'Moderato.' at the top. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (f, p, p₂), trills (tr), slurs, and articulation marks. The first system starts with a forte (f) dynamic in the piano part. The second system introduces a piano (p) dynamic in the violin part. The third system is marked with a forte (f) dynamic in the piano part. The fourth system is marked with a piano (p) dynamic in the violin part. The fifth system is marked with a forte (f) dynamic in the piano part. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs in both staves of the final system.

6. *f*

Measures 6 and 7 of the musical score. Measure 6 features a piano introduction with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 7 continues the melodic line in the right hand with a trill (*tr*) on the final note, and the left hand provides harmonic support.

7. *f*

Measures 8 and 9. Measure 8 shows the continuation of the melodic and accompanimental patterns. Measure 9 features a trill (*tr*) in the right hand and a sustained chord in the left hand.

8.

Measures 10 and 11. Measure 10 includes a trill (*tr*) in the right hand. Measure 11 features a trill (*tr*) in the left hand and a sustained chord in the right hand.

9. *p*

Measures 12 and 13. Measure 12 features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 13 continues the melodic line in the right hand with a trill (*tr*) on the final note, and the left hand provides harmonic support.

10. *p*

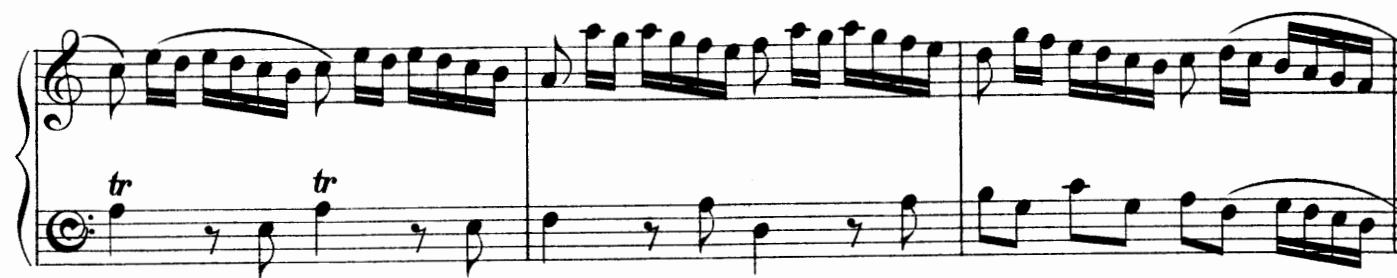
Measures 14 and 15. Measure 14 features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand plays a series of eighth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Measure 15 continues the melodic line in the right hand with a trill (*tr*) on the final note, and the left hand provides harmonic support.



First system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with trills (tr) and a grace note (tr) above a quarter note. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. A measure rest is indicated by the number 11.



Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic line with trills and grace notes. The left hand features a more active accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. A measure rest is indicated by the number 12, followed by a forte (f) dynamic marking.



Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a melodic line with trills (tr) and grace notes.



Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with trills and grace notes. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. A measure rest is indicated by the number 13, followed by a pianissimo (pp) dynamic marking.



Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with trills and grace notes. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. A measure rest is indicated by the number 14, followed by a pianissimo (pp) dynamic marking.

15. *f*

16. *f*

17. *f*

18. *f*

19. *p*

Measures 19 and 20 of a piano piece. Measure 19 is in 7/8 time and features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes, and the left hand has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 20 continues the triplet pattern in the right hand and has a more complex left hand accompaniment.

Measures 21 and 22. Measure 21 continues the triplet pattern in the right hand. Measure 22 features a trill (*tr*) in the right hand and a trill (*tr*) in the left hand.

20. *p*

Measures 23 and 24. Measure 23 is in 8/8 time and features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes, and the left hand has a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 24 continues the triplet pattern in the right hand and has a more complex left hand accompaniment.

tr

Measures 25 and 26. Measure 25 features a trill (*tr*) in the right hand. Measure 26 features a trill (*tr*) in the right hand and a trill (*tr*) in the left hand.

21. *p*

Measures 27 through 32. Measure 27 is in 8/8 time and features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes, and the left hand has a triplet of eighth notes. Measures 28-32 continue the triplet pattern in the right hand and have a more complex left hand accompaniment.

22. *p*

Measures 22 and 23 of a piano score. Measure 22 features a treble staff with eighth-note runs and a trill, and a bass staff with chords and eighth notes. Measure 23 continues with similar textures, including a trill in the treble and chords in the bass.

23. *ff*

Measures 23 and 24. Measure 23 shows a treble staff with a trill and a bass staff with chords. Measure 24 begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic, featuring a treble staff with a trill and a bass staff with a rapid eighth-note run.

Measures 24 and 25. Measure 24 continues the fortissimo texture with eighth-note runs in both staves. Measure 25 features a treble staff with chords and a bass staff with eighth-note runs.

24. *ff*

Measures 25 and 26. Measure 25 continues the fortissimo texture. Measure 26 features a treble staff with a trill and a bass staff with eighth-note runs.

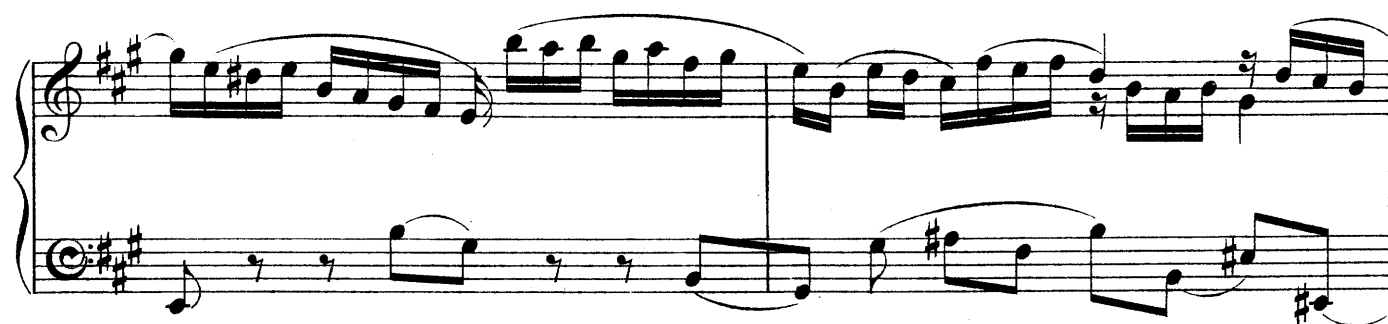
rall.

Measures 26 and 27. Measure 26 continues the fortissimo texture. Measure 27 features a treble staff with a trill and a bass staff with eighth-note runs, marked with a rallentando (*rall.*) dynamic.

TOCCATA con lo SCHERZO del CUCCÓ.

Moderato.

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system introduces an arpeggio in the right hand and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth system features trills (*tr*) in both hands. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, slurs, and dynamic markings.





First system of musical notation. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music is in 2/4 time. The first measure has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. Trills (*tr*) are indicated above the notes in the second and fourth measures.



Second system of musical notation. Trills (*tr*) are indicated above the notes in the first and third measures.



Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a continuous sixteenth-note pattern.



Fourth system of musical notation. The first measure has a trill (*tr*) and a rallentando (*rall.*) marking. The second measure is marked *Più mosso.* The third measure is marked *pp una corda*.



Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand continues with a sixteenth-note pattern, and the left hand has a simple accompaniment.

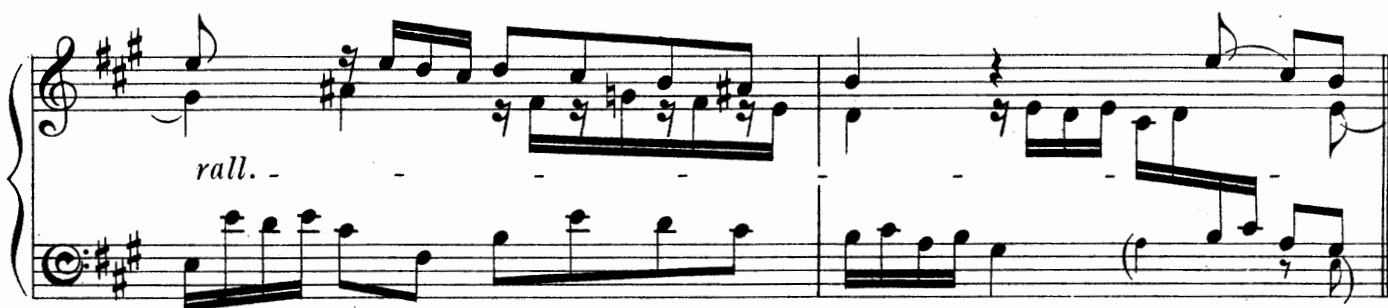








ARIA.
Tempo I.





tempo primo e *pp*
trillo continuo

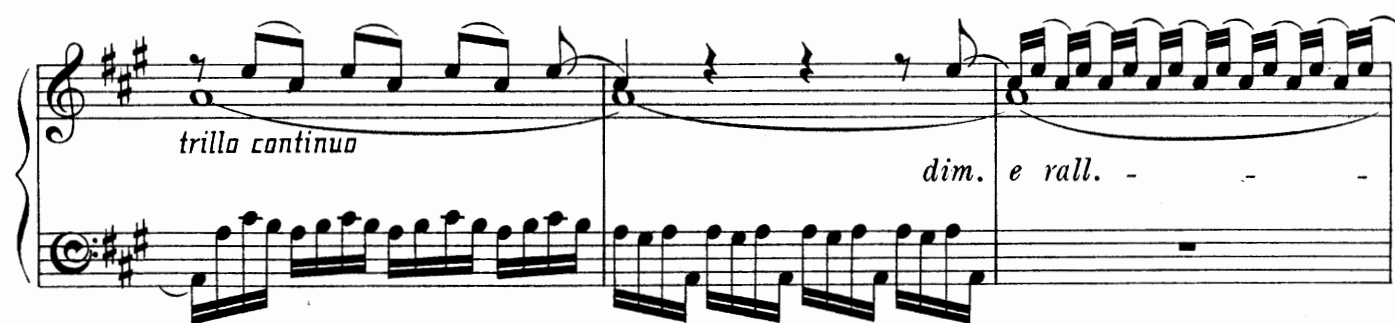
The first system of musical notation features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bass staff features a continuous trill, indicated by the text "trillo continuo". The tempo and dynamics are marked as "tempo primo e pp".



The second system continues the musical piece. The treble staff has a more complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The bass staff continues with the trill pattern, showing some variation in the notes.

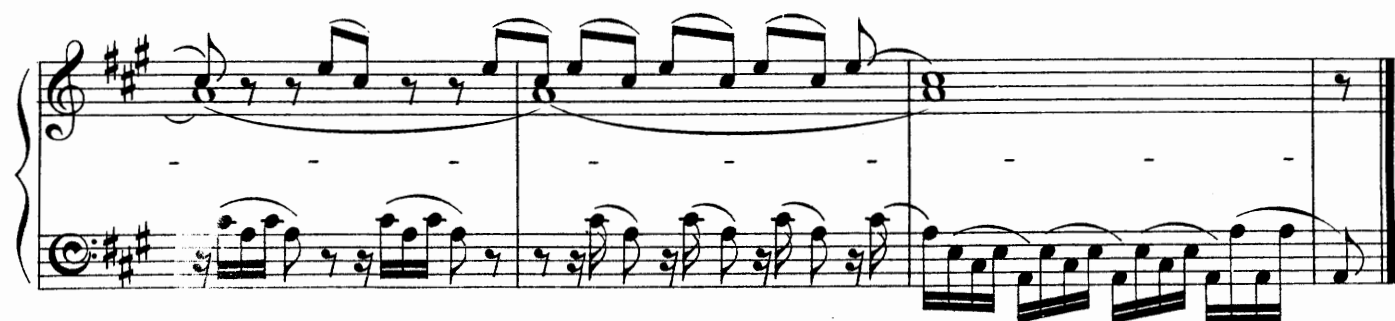


The third system shows the continuation of the trill in the bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes and some rests. The overall texture is light and delicate.



trillo continuo
dim. e rall. - - -

The fourth system introduces a new section in the bass staff, marked "trillo continuo". The treble staff has a melodic line with eighth notes. The system concludes with a dynamic marking of "dim. e rall." followed by three dashes, indicating a decrescendo and a slowing down.



The fifth system is the final one on the page. It features a melodic line in the treble staff with eighth notes and a final cadence. The bass staff continues with a trill pattern. The system ends with a double bar line.

CANZONE FRANCESE.

Grazioso.

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of four systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a treble clef and a common time signature, followed by a key signature change to G major. The tempo marking 'Grazioso.' is placed above the first staff. The first staff of each system contains the right-hand melody, often featuring grace notes and slurs. The second staff contains the left-hand accompaniment, which includes a piano dynamic marking 'p' and a trill 'tr' in the second measure. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in the final measure of the fourth system.





PARTITA I.

Allemanda.

f

tr

poco rall.

mf

cresc.

f

poco rall.

tr

CORRENTE.

The musical score is for a piece titled "CORRENTE." in 3/4 time. It is written for piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score consists of five systems of music. The first system begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Trills (marked *tr*) are used throughout, particularly in the treble staff. Slurs are used to group notes together. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system includes a repeat sign and a crescendo hairpin. The fourth system features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The notation is clear and professional, typical of a printed musical score.

GIGA.

The musical score is written for piano in 3/8 time, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piece is titled "GIGA." and consists of five systems of music. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system introduces a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking and includes a trill (*tr*) in the right hand. The fourth system features another trill (*tr*) and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The fifth and final system concludes with a "poco rall." (poco rallentando) instruction, indicating a slight deceleration towards the end of the piece. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings.

PARTITA II.

TASTATA.

arp. *f*

The first system of the 'TASTATA.' section. It consists of two staves. The right staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a half note G4. The left staff begins with a bass clef, a common time signature, and a half note G2. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

The second system of the 'TASTATA.' section. It continues the musical themes from the first system, featuring more complex rhythmic figures and accidentals.

The third system of the 'TASTATA.' section. It concludes the 'TASTATA.' section with a 'rall.' (rallentando) marking. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

CORRENTE.
Allegretto.

p

The first system of the 'CORRENTE.' section. It begins with a treble clef, a 3/2 time signature, and a half note G4. The left staff begins with a bass clef, a 3/2 time signature, and a half note G2. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

The second system of the 'CORRENTE.' section. It continues the musical themes from the first system, featuring more complex rhythmic figures and accidentals. The section concludes with a 'rall.' (rallentando) marking.

ARIA.
Vivace.

The first system of the ARIA. Vivace. section consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. It begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The lower staff is in bass clef. The first measure of the upper staff is marked with a forte *f* dynamic and a piano *(p)* marking. Trills (*tr*) are indicated above the first and fourth measures of the upper staff. The system concludes with a double bar line.

TRE ARIE.

Moderato.

The TRE ARIE. Moderato. section is divided into three systems. The first system is marked with a forte *f* dynamic and includes a trill (*tr*) in the fourth measure of the upper staff. The second system features a crescendo (*CRESC.*) marking and trills (*tr*) in the first, second, and fourth measures of the upper staff. The third system is marked *poco rall.* and includes trills (*tr*) in the first, second, and third measures of the upper staff. The section concludes with a double bar line.

b) *Con grazia.*

mf

tr tr

dim. e poco rall. a tempo

The first system of the musical score for 'The Swan' from 'The Nutcracker'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a trill (tr) on a G4 note. The melody is characterized by flowing sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. Performance markings include 'dim.' (diminuendo) and 'e' (easier) in the middle, and 'poco rall.' (slightly slowing down) towards the end.

c) *Con tristezza.*

P

SONATA a due CEMBALI.

Allegro.

PRIMO.

f

Allegro.

SECONDO.

f

mf

dim. e poco rall. $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{7}{4}$

mf

dim. e poco rall. $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{7}{4}$

a tempo

f *f* *cresc.* *ff* *#6*

f *cresc.* *ff* *6*

6 *5* *#6* *6* *#*

6 *5* *#* *6* *b* *#*

molto *rall.* *tr*

molto *rall.*

Adagio.

This musical score is for a piano piece in 3/8 time, marked *Adagio.* The score is written for two staves, treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/8. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first system shows the right hand playing a series of eighth notes and the left hand playing a bass line. The second system continues the melody in the right hand, with the left hand providing harmonic support. The third system features a more complex melodic line in the right hand, with the left hand playing a steady bass line. The fourth system shows a change in the bass line, with the right hand continuing its melodic development. The fifth system introduces a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, with the right hand playing a more active melody. The sixth system concludes the piece with a final melodic flourish in the right hand and a sustained bass line in the left hand. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

This page of musical notation consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Chord symbols like $\sharp 4/2$, $\flat 6/5$, and $\sharp 7$ are present. Dynamic markings include f (forte), p (piano), pp (pianissimo), and mf (mezzo-forte). A $dim.$ (diminuendo) marking is also present. The notation is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 4/2 time signature.

System 1: Treble staff has a series of eighth notes. Bass staff has a series of eighth notes. Dynamic marking f is present.

System 2: Treble staff has a series of eighth notes. Bass staff has a series of eighth notes. Dynamic marking f is present.

System 3: Treble staff has a series of eighth notes. Bass staff has a series of eighth notes. Dynamic marking p is present. $dim.$ marking is present.

System 4: Treble staff has a series of eighth notes. Bass staff has a series of eighth notes. Dynamic marking pp is present.

System 5: Treble staff has a series of eighth notes. Bass staff has a series of eighth notes. Dynamic marking mf is present.

This musical score is for a piano piece, page 46. It consists of three systems of staves, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The first system (measures 1-5) features a melodic line in the right hand and a more active bass line. The second system (measures 6-10) includes fingerings (6, 4, 3) and a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The third system (measures 11-15) features a *pp* *rall.* (pianissimo, rallentando) section, with a trill (*tr*) in the final measure. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

Vivace.

The musical score is arranged in three systems, each with a piano (p) and violin (v) part. The tempo is marked *Vivace.* and the time signature is common time (C). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piano part is written in the bass clef, and the violin part is in the treble clef. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system (measures 1-4) features a forte (f) dynamic in the piano part and a crescendo in the violin part. The second system (measures 5-8) includes fortissimo (ff) and mezzo-forte (mf) dynamics. The third system (measures 9-12) features a trill (tr) in the violin part and fortissimo (f) dynamics in both parts.

f

Vivace.

f

ff *mf*

tr *f*

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 1: Treble staff has a quarter note G4, eighth notes A4-B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes D5-E5, quarter note F#5. Bass staff has a quarter note G2, eighth notes A2-B2, quarter note C3, eighth notes D3-E3, quarter note F#3. Measure 2: Treble staff has a quarter note G4, eighth notes A4-B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes D5-E5, quarter note F#5. Bass staff has a quarter note G2, eighth notes A2-B2, quarter note C3, eighth notes D3-E3, quarter note F#3. Measure 3: Treble staff has a quarter note G4, eighth notes A4-B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes D5-E5, quarter note F#5. Bass staff has a quarter note G2, eighth notes A2-B2, quarter note C3, eighth notes D3-E3, quarter note F#3. Measure 4: Treble staff has a quarter note G4, eighth notes A4-B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes D5-E5, quarter note F#5. Bass staff has a quarter note G2, eighth notes A2-B2, quarter note C3, eighth notes D3-E3, quarter note F#3. Dynamics: *poco rit.* (measures 1-2), *mf a tempo* (measures 3-4). Fingering: 6, b, 6, #6, 6, b8.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 5: Treble staff has a quarter note G4, eighth notes A4-B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes D5-E5, quarter note F#5. Bass staff has a quarter note G2, eighth notes A2-B2, quarter note C3, eighth notes D3-E3, quarter note F#3. Measure 6: Treble staff has a quarter note G4, eighth notes A4-B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes D5-E5, quarter note F#5. Bass staff has a quarter note G2, eighth notes A2-B2, quarter note C3, eighth notes D3-E3, quarter note F#3. Measure 7: Treble staff has a quarter note G4, eighth notes A4-B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes D5-E5, quarter note F#5. Bass staff has a quarter note G2, eighth notes A2-B2, quarter note C3, eighth notes D3-E3, quarter note F#3. Measure 8: Treble staff has a quarter note G4, eighth notes A4-B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes D5-E5, quarter note F#5. Bass staff has a quarter note G2, eighth notes A2-B2, quarter note C3, eighth notes D3-E3, quarter note F#3. Dynamics: *poco rit.* (measures 5-6), *a tempo* (measures 7-8), *cresc.* (measures 7-8). Fingering: 6, b, 6, 4/6, 7, 6, #, 6, b, b6, 7.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and the lower staff has a bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Measure 9: Treble staff has a quarter note G4, eighth notes A4-B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes D5-E5, quarter note F#5. Bass staff has a quarter note G2, eighth notes A2-B2, quarter note C3, eighth notes D3-E3, quarter note F#3. Measure 10: Treble staff has a quarter note G4, eighth notes A4-B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes D5-E5, quarter note F#5. Bass staff has a quarter note G2, eighth notes A2-B2, quarter note C3, eighth notes D3-E3, quarter note F#3. Measure 11: Treble staff has a quarter note G4, eighth notes A4-B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes D5-E5, quarter note F#5. Bass staff has a quarter note G2, eighth notes A2-B2, quarter note C3, eighth notes D3-E3, quarter note F#3. Measure 12: Treble staff has a quarter note G4, eighth notes A4-B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes D5-E5, quarter note F#5. Bass staff has a quarter note G2, eighth notes A2-B2, quarter note C3, eighth notes D3-E3, quarter note F#3. Dynamics: *ff* (measures 9-10), *cresc.* (measures 9-10), *e* (measures 11-12), *molto rit.* (measures 11-12). Fingering: 4, 7, #, 4, 7.