

À SES ÉLÈVES



ÉTUDE

DU

Basson Perfectionné.

à anneaux mobiles. PLATEAU ET 22 CLÉS.

Comprenant des Exercices pour l'emploi des nouvelles Clés.

PAR

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E. P.

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PARIS

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1879

Vm⁸ J. 10

INTRODUCTION

L'essai tenté par Frédéric Triebert en appliquant le système Boehm au Basson, n'a pas réussi et cependant le talent de cet habile facteur fesait espérer un meilleur résultat. Le mécanisme était bien conçu quoique cependant très compliqué ; mais deux points essentiels ont nui à son succès : la qualité de son et la simplicité du doigté.

Il était donc d'une importance fondamentale de conserver scrupuleusement au Basson, son timbre et son caractère en y apportant des modifications qui lui donneraient plus d'égalité et de justesse sans changer le doigté et sans altérer le son.

Certains trilles étaient impossibles sur l'ancien Basson ; à l'aide de 3 clés placées sur la petite branche et 2 sur la culasse on obtient 10 trilles sur la petite branche et 12 sur la culasse, total 22 trilles nouveaux. Les passages rapides du Fa au Sol du médium étaient impossibles autrefois ; une

The attempt made by Frederick Triebert to apply the Boehm system to the Bassoon did not succeed although the talent of this eminent maker promised better results. The mechanism was well conceived although very complicated, but the want of two very essential points viz quality of tone and simplicity of fingering marred its success.

It is therefore of the greatest importance carefully to preserve its quality and character in any modifications or alterations intended to give the instrument more equality and accuracy without changing the fingering or injuring the tone.

Many shakes were impossible on the old Bassoon ; but with the assistance of three additional keys placed on the Tenor joint and two on the butt, 10 shakes are obtained on the former and 12 on the latter ; in all 22 new shakes. Rapid passages from F to G in the middle octave were impossible before ; but a key

clé placée sur la culasse ferme la clé de Fa grave à l'aide du pouce de la main droite de sorte que le petit doigt de la main droite n'a plus qu'à manoeuvrer la clé de Sol ou La.

Deux anneaux placés à la main gauche et l'autre à la main droite, donnent plus de sonorité et d'égalité aux notes défectueuses du médium. Le plateau placé sous l'annulaire de la main droite à la culasse, en déplaçant l'ancien trou de La dont la perce primitive était mathématiquement vicieuse, donne à cette note plus de sûreté et de justesse ainsi qu'au Fa de la 3^e octave. Ce plateau a de plus l'avantage de diminuer l'écartement des doigts.

A l'aide d'une clé fermant le trou du bocal les notes graves ont non-seulement gagné en puissance, mais peuvent être attaquées très piano.

L'étendue actuelle du Basson est de 3 octaves et 4 notes en partant du Si grave jusqu'au Fa aigu.

Le but de perfectionnement désiré par tous les Bassonistes est donc atteint sous ces différents rapports. Les explications sur ce nouveau système indiquées ci-après feront mieux connaître l'utilité de ces importantes modifications.

is now placed on the bottom joint so as to close the low F key with the thumb of the left hand, so that the little finger of the right hand has only to move the G or A key.

Two rings, one for the right hand and one for the left hand give more sonorousness and equality to the weak notes of the middle octave; a plate under the third finger of the right hand on the bottom joint by altering the hole of the old A the position of which was mathematically wrong, makes this note safer and better in tune as also the F in the 3rd octave, this plate has moreover the advantage of diminishing the stretch of the fingers.

With the assistance of a key to close the hole in the crook the lower notes not only gain in power but can also be attacked very softly.

The actual compass of the Bassoon is 3 octaves and 4 notes from the lower B to the top F.

The object of these improvements which have long been desired by all performers is thus attained in every respect.

The explanations the new system, which follows below will demonstrate the advantage of these important modifications.

E. Jancoeur

E. Jancoeur

AVANTAGES DU BASSON PERFECTIONNÉ.

1^o La qualité de son et le caractère du Basson, n'ont subi aucune altération.

2^o Les 2 anneaux de la main gauche et de la main droite, ouvrent ou ferment deux trous auxiliaires qui donnent aux notes du médium, telles que Mi $\flat$ et Mi $\sharp$ (main gauche) et Si $\flat$ avec la fourche (main droite) plus de sonorité et d'égalité. Ils suppriment l'emploi de la clé de La $\flat$ ou Sol $\sharp$ pour les Do $\sharp$ et Ré $\sharp$ de la 3^me octave, ce qui simplifie le doigté de même que les deux Si $\sharp$ des 2^e et 3^e octaves sortent justes sans le secours de la clé de Si $\flat$.

3^o Le doigté n'est pas changé il est simplifié comme l'indique la tablature pour les Do $\sharp$ Ré $\sharp$ Mi $\sharp$ et Sol $\sharp$ de la 3^e Octave.

4^o. Le Do grave si défectueux sur l'ancien Basson est excellent maintenant à l'aide du double mécanisme qui ouvre la clé de Si $\sharp$ grave. Le Si $\sharp$ grave est actuellement juste et sonore.

5^o. Les 15^e 16^e et 17^e Clés augmentent l'étendue du Basson qui monte jusqu'au Fa $\sharp$ aigu. La 15^e clé notamment est d'une grande utilité pour les trilles indiqués plus loin.

ADVANTAGES OF THE PERFECTED BASSOON

1^o *The quality of the tone and character of the Bassoon is not in any way altered*

2^{ly} *Two rings for the right and left hands respectively closing two extra holes give to the notes of the middle octave such as E $\flat$ and E $\sharp$ (left hand) and B $\flat$ with the fork (right hand) more tone and equality they also do away with the necessity for using the A $\flat$ or G $\sharp$ key for the C $\sharp$ and D $\sharp$ of the 3rd octave; this simplifies the fingering; the B $\flat$ in the 2^d and 3rd octaves is better in tune without the assistance of the B $\flat$ key*

3^{ly} *The fingering is not changed it is only simplified as is shewn by the scale for the C $\sharp$ D $\sharp$ E $\sharp$ and G $\sharp$ of the 3rd octave*

4^{ly} *The lower C which is generally so bad on the old Bassoon is an excellent full note well in tune with the assistance of the double mechanism opening the lower B $\sharp$ key, and the lower B $\sharp$ is also well in tune and full.*

5^{ly} *The 15th, 16th, et 17th keys augment the compass of the Bassoon to the top F $\sharp$ the 15th key is especially very useful for the shakes indicated farther on*

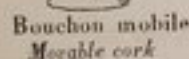
6^{ly} *The 18th key which closes the hole in the crook to taken by the little finger of*

DU BASSO
COURT PROFE

The two sides of the Bassoon shewing the

 holes rings and keys

Description technique
Technical description



Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1889

de la 2^{me} actrice étant

DE L'ÉTENDUE I

le of the Bassoon.



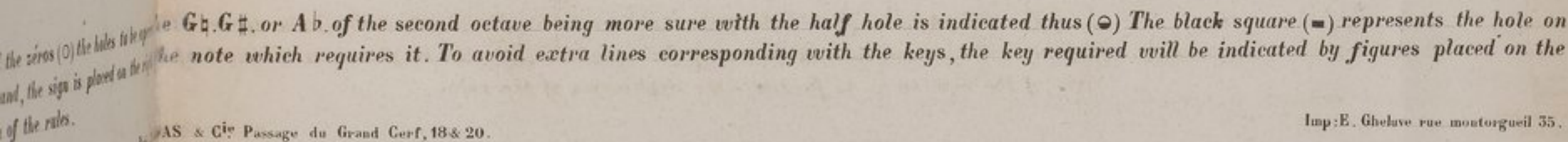
of which requires it.

London

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Le Sol # ou La b de la 2^{me} octave étant plus assurés avec le $\frac{1}{2}$ trou, ce dernier est indiqué par (⊖). Le carré noir (■) représente le trou placé sur la 2^e ligne. Pour éviter les lignes supplémentaires correspondant aux clés, l'emploi de ces clés est désigné par des chiffres placés à droite de la note indiquée.

Quantity of the full extent of the Bassoon.

Rarely used

Imp: E. Ghelave rue montorgueil 35.

6°. La 18^e clé qui ferme le petit trou du bocal, se prend avec le petit doigt de la main gauche à partir du Si $\flat$ grave jusqu'au Do de la 2^e octave et permet d'attaquer aussi piano que possible ces notes qui en outre ont acquis plus de sûreté et de sonorité.

7°. La 20^e clé qui s'emploie avec le médium de la main droite et donne des Mi $\flat$, Ré $\flat$ de la 2^e et 3^e octave ainsi que le La aigu, acquiert une grande importance pour plusieurs trilles qui faisaient absolument défaut sur l'ancien Basson. L'emploi en est désigné dans les exercices qui suivent; les trilles sont au nombre de 11.

8°. La 21^e clé qui se manœuvre avec le pouce de la main gauche sert à triller le Fa $\sharp$ de la 3^e octave avec le Sol $\sharp$.

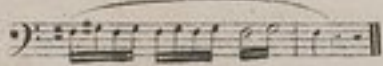
9°. La 22^e clé placée sur la culasse, permet de passer facilement du Fa $\sharp$ au Sol $\sharp$ de la 2^e octave; elle se manœuvre avec le pouce de la main droite.

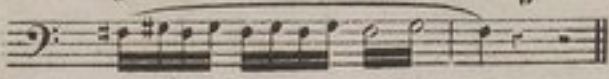
the left hand from the lower B $\flat$ to the C of the 2^d octave, and these notes can be tongued as piano as possible besides being freer and fuller.

7^{ly} *The 20th key fingered by the middle finger of the right hand gives the E $\flat$ and D $\flat$ of the 2nd and 3rd octaves, as well as the top A, and is of great importance for several shakes which were quite impossible on the ordinary Bassoon the use of this key is shewn in the exercises which follow, and the number of shakes it makes is eleven.*

8^{ly} *The 21st key played with the thumb of the left hand is used for the F $\sharp$ and G $\sharp$ shake in the 3rd octave.*

9^{ly} *The 22nd key on the bottom joint renders the passage from F $\sharp$ to G $\sharp$ in the 2nd octave very easy and is played with the thumb of the right hand.*

(Nota) La clé placée sur la culasse, au dessus du pouce droit, a pour but de faciliter le passage du Fa $\sharp$ au Sol $\flat$ du médium avec le Sol $\sharp$ ou La $\flat$ dans les traits rapides, EX:  dans ce cas, il faut prendre le doigt du Fa $\sharp$, ensuite prendre la susdite clé avec le pouce droit et manœuvrer la clé du Sol $\sharp$ ou La $\flat$ avec le petit doigt de la main droite.

(Mark) *The key placed on the but, above the thumb of the right hand, is to facilitate the passing from F $\sharp$ or G $\flat$ in the medium with the G $\sharp$ or A $\flat$ in rapid passages, Ex  The F $\sharp$ is taken with the ordinary fingering taking the above key with the thumb of the right hand shaking the G $\sharp$ or A $\flat$ key with the little finger of the right hand.*

Exercices ayant pour but de se familiariser avec l'emploi des clés nouvellement adaptées au Basson, les anneaux ne changent rien au doigté. L'emploi des 15^e 16^e 17^e et 20^e Clés est désigné par un chiffre placé au dessus de la note.

Les Mi $\flat$ de la 3^e octave qui doivent être faits avec l'index de la main gauche sont surmontés d'un 1 et les Ré $\sharp$ avec la fourche sont indiqués par 2.

Dans le 2^e Exercice, le Fa $\sharp$ doit se faire tout ouvert, il est surmonté d'un 0.

Exercices in the use of the new keys adapted to the Bassoon; the rings not altering the fingering in any way.

When the 15th, 16th, 17th and 20th keys are to be used they will be found indicated by a number placed above the note.

The E $\flat$ in the 3rd Octave when it is to be fingered with the first fingers of the left hand will have a N^o 1 above the note and the D $\sharp$ with the fork will be indicated thus 2. In this Exercises the F $\sharp$, must be taken open which is shown thus 0.

N^o 1
Do Majeur.
C Major



N^o 2
La Mineur.
A Minor



N^o 3
La Majeur.
A Major



N^o 4
Ré Mineur.
D Minor



N^o 5
Sol Majeur.
G Major



N^o 6
Sol Mineur.
G Minor



N^o 7
La Majeur.
A Major



N^o 8
La Mineur.
A Minor



N^o 9
Sol Mineur.
G Minor



N^o 10
Ré Mineur.
D Minor



N^o 11
Ré Majeur.
D Major



N^o 12
Sub Majeur.
Bb Major



RÉSUMÉ

DES EXERCICES PRÉCÉDENTS

Toutes les notes surmontées d'un chiffre se font avec la clé numérotée sur la tablature. Tous les Mi $\sharp$ de la 3^e octave doivent se faire avec l'index de la main gauche ils sont indiqués par le chiffre 1. Les Ré $\sharp$ de la 3^e octave doivent se faire avec la fourche de la main gauche, ils sont désignés par $\frac{0}{\flat}$. Le Fa 3^e octave surmonté d'un 0 indique qu'il se fait tout ouvert. Les (,) indiquent les respirations.

RESUME

OF THE PRECEDING EXERCISES.

All the notes having a number are to be played with the key bearing that number on the scale. All the E $\sharp$ s in the 3rd octave must be played with the first finger of the left hand which is indicated by the figure 1. The D $\sharp$ of the 3rd octave must be played with the fork with the left hand which is indicated thus $\frac{0}{\flat}$. The F 3rd octave with an 0 above it indicates that it is played open the sign, indicates where the breath ought to be taken.

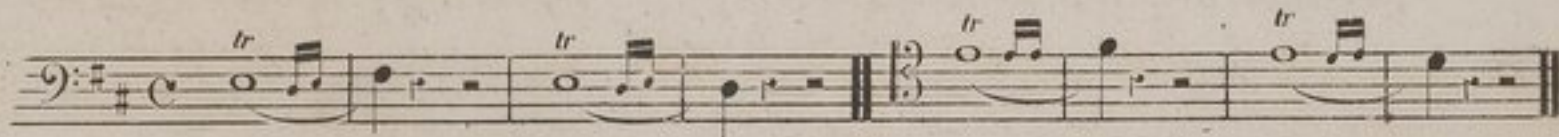
ETUDE
STUDY



Emploi des nouvelles Clés, 15^e, 16^e, 20^e,
21^e et 22^e pour les trilles.

*Exercises in the use of the new keys N^{os} 15,
16, 20, 21 and 22, for the shakes.*

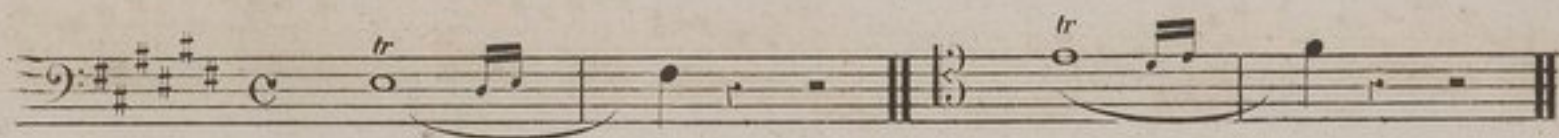
15^e CLÉ
15th KEY



Il faut prendre le Mi du 1^{er} doigt de la
main gauche dans les 2 octaves en fermant
le trou de la culasse ■ avec le pouce de la
main droite et cadencer avec le 2^e doigt
de la main gauche sur la 15^e Clé. Même
observation pour le Mi de l'octave supé-
rieure.

*The E must be fingered with the first
finger of the left hand in the 2nd octave; clo-
sing the hole in the bottom joint ■ with
the thumb of the right hand and shaking the
15th key with the second finger of the left
hand. The fingering is the same for the E in
the octave above.*

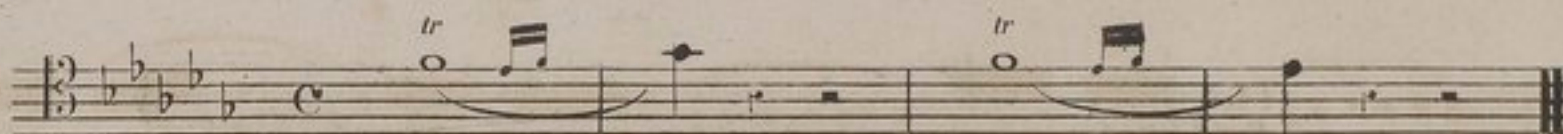
15^e CLÉ
15th KEY



Prenez le Mi # dans les 2 octaves
tout ouvert comme le Fa naturel et caden-
cez avec le 2^d doigt de la main gauche
sur la 15^e clé en ayant soin de faire la
résolution sur le Fa # avec le doigté
ordinaire.

*Take the E # in the 2nd octave open with
the same fingering as the F # and shake the
15th key with the second finger of the left
hand care being taken to make the final turn
on the F # with the ordinary fingering.*

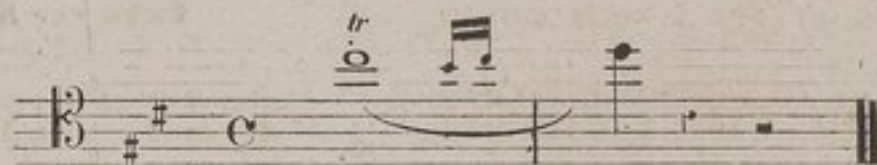
15^e CLÉ
15th KEY



Il faut prendre le Fa comme l'in-
que la 2^{de} position de la tablature, c'est
à dire avec le 1^{er} doigt de la main gauche
en cadencant avec le 2^d doigt de la main
gauche sur la 15^e clé.

*The F must be taken as indicated in the
2nd position on the scale, that is with the
first finger of the left hand shaking the 15th
key with the second finger of the left hand.*

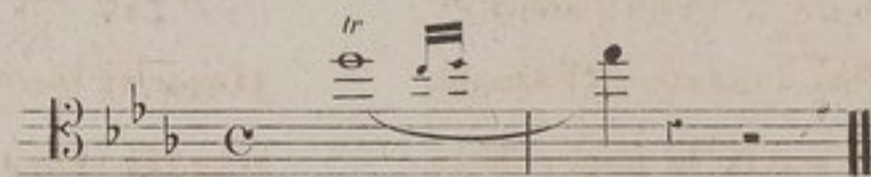
15^e CLÉ
15th KEY



Prendre le doigté de la tablature
et cadencer avec le 2^e doigt de la main
gauche sur la 15^e Clé.

*Take the fingering as on the scale and shake
the 15th key with the second finger of the
left hand*

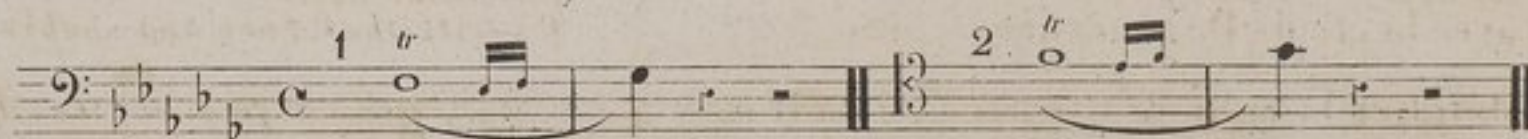
15^e CLÉ
15th KEY



Le Ré comme dans la Tablature
et cadencer avec le 2^e doigt de la main
gauche sur la 15^e clé.

*Take the D as on the scale and shake the
15th key with the second finger of the left
hand.*

16^e CLÉ
16th KEY



Pour le N^o 1. Le Fa comme dans la
tablature et cadencer avec l'index de la
main gauche sur la 16^e clé.

*For the N^o 1 take the F, as on the scale
and shake the 16th key with the first finger
of the left hand For the N^o 2 take the F open
half closing the low F key and shake the 16th
key as above.*

Pour le N^o 2 Prendre le Fa tout ou-
vert en fermant la clé de Fa grave et
cadencer de même avec la 16^e clé.

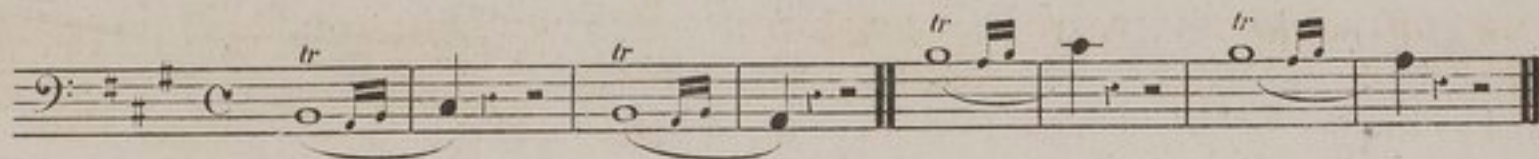
16^e CLÉ
16th KEY



Le Ré# comme dans la tablature et cadencer avec l'index de la main gauche sur la 16^e clé.

Take the D# as on the scale and shake the 16th key with the first finger of the left hand.

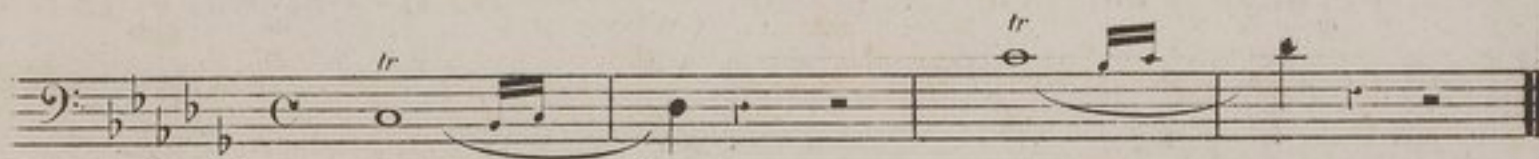
20^e CLÉ
20th KEY



Les Si# des 2 octaves avec le doigté ordinaire et cadencer avec le 2^d doigt de la main droite sur la 20^e clé.

Take the B# in both octaves with the ordinary fingering and shake the 20th key with the second finger of the right hand.

20^e CLÉ
20th KEY



Le Do se prend naturellement et l'on cadence le 2^d doigt de la main droite sur la 20^e clé.

Take the C in the ordinary manner and shake the 20th key with the second finger of the right hand.

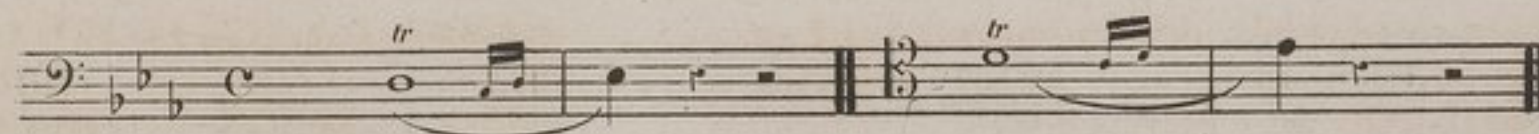
20^e CLÉ
20th KEY



Ces trilles se font en prenant le Do# avec la clé de Do# cadencant avec le 2^d doigt de la main droite sur la 20^e clé.

These shakes are obtained by making the C# with the C# key and shaking the 20th key with the second finger of the right hand.

20^e CLÉ
20th KEY



Ces 2 trilles se font avec la 2^e clé placée sous le deuxième doigt de la main droite.

These two shakes are made with the 20th key with the second finger of the right hand.



Prendre le Sol avec le doigté de la tablature en cadencant avec la 20^e Clé

Take the G with the fingering on the scale and shake with the 20th key.



Suivre le doigté de la tablature pour le Sol# et cadencer avec la 20^e Clé.

Take the G# as on the scale and shake with the 20th key.



Prendre le La avec le doigté ordinaire en cadencant la 20^e Clé.

Take the A with the ordinary fingering and shake with the 20th key.

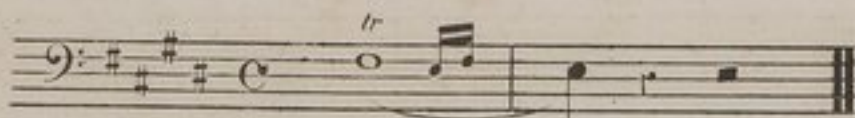


Il existe 2 manières de faire le trille, la 1^{re} en prenant le Fa avec les 3 doigts de la main droite, la clé de la b et le 1^r doigt de la main gauche au lieu du 2^d puis vous cadencez avec le second doigt sur la 15^e Clé.

La 2^d en faisant le Fa avec le doigté ordinaire et en cadencant avec le pouce de la main gauche sur la clé placée près du La aigu.

There are two ways of making this shake viz. 1 by taking the F. with the three fingers of the right hand, the A b key and the first finger of the left hand instead of the second and shaking the 13th key with the second finger. 2^d in taking the F with the ordinary fingering and shaking the 21st key which is placed near the top A. with the thumb of the left hand.

22^e CLÉ
22th KEY



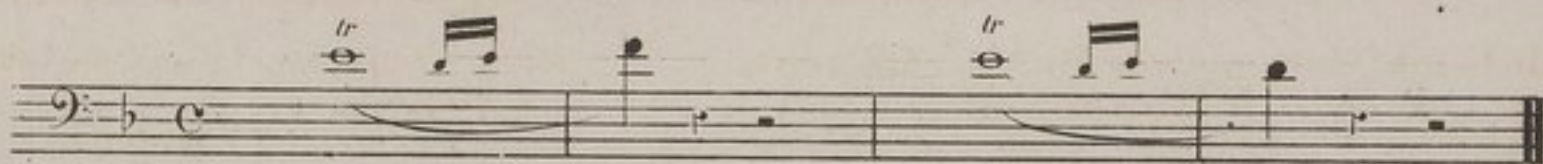
Après avoir pris le doigté du Sol du médium, prenez ensuite avec le pouce de la main droite la 21^e clé placée sur la cu-lasse cette clé fermera celle du Fa grave cadencez alors avec le petit doigt de la main droite sur la clé de La^b ou Sol[#] (9^e Clé) comme trille ce sera un peu lourd mais a l'orchestre cette clé sera tres utile dans certains passages.

With the fingering of the middle G take the key N^o 21 on the bottom joint with the thumb of the right hand that key will close the low F key and then shake the A^b or G[#] key 9th key) this will be rather heavy but in the orchestrathis key will be found very useful in certain passages

TRILLES PEU USITES

SHAKES WHICH ARE NOT MUCH USED

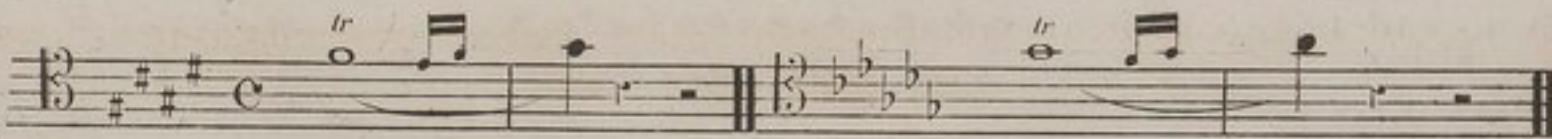
1^r Exemple
1st Example



Ce trille peu usité est cependant très facile. Il s'agit de prendre le Mi^b de la 2^{de} position de la tablature, c'est a dire avec les 3 doigts de la main droite, la clé de La^b, les 3 premiers doigts de la main gauche, et cadencer avec le 2^d doigt de la main gauche; vous obtenez un trille parfait, très égal et d'une grande légèreté.

This shake which is very little used is not with standing very easy the E^b must be taken in the second position on the scale that is to say with the three fingers of the right hand, the A^b key, the two first fingers of the left hand shaking with the second finger of the left hand a perfect shake is thus obtained very equal and very light

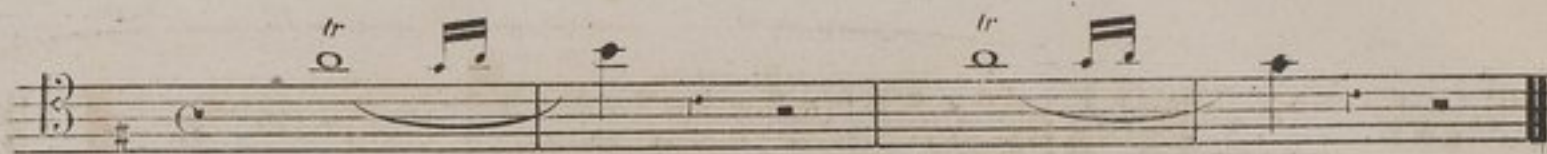
2^e Exemple
2nd Example



Faire le Fa[#] ou Sol^b en fermant le trou du 2^d doigt de la main gauche et ceux des 1^{rs} et 2^{ds} doigts de la main droite ainsi que la clé du Fa grave; on cadence alors avec les 2 1^{rs} doigts de la main droite sans quitter la clé.

Make the F[#] or G^b by closing the holes for the second finger of the left hand those for the first and second fingers of the right hand also the low F key you then shake with the first two fingers of the right hand without letting go the key.

5^e Exemple
5th Example



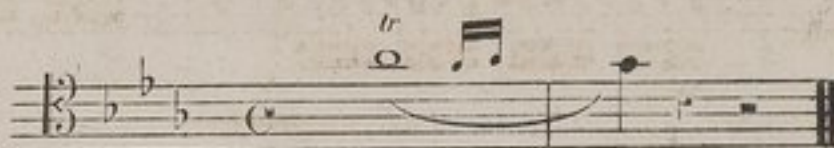
Prendre le doigté ordinaire du La en fermant la clé du Fa grave, puis cadencer ensemble avec le premier et deuxième doigt de la main droite

Take the ordinary fingering for the A, closing the low F key then shake together the first and second fingers of the right hand.

Le trille suivant du La^b au Si^b aigu est bien imparfait, cependant il est très utile de pouvoir le faire.

The following shake on the upper A^b and B^b is not very good yet it may be useful to be able to get it

4^e Exemple
4th Example



Prendre le doigté de la 1^{re} Position de la tablature pour le La^b et cadencer sur les 2 clés 13 et 14 à la fois avec le pouce de la main gauche, la terminaison en est facile mais le trille est un peu lourd.

Take the fingering of the first position on the scale for the A^b and shake the keys Nos 13 and 14 together with the thumb of the left hand the final turn is easy but the shake is rather heavy.

Exercices des trilles ci dessus pour l'emploi des nouvelles clés.

Exercises on shakes to be made with the new keys

15^e CLÉ
15th KEY



Pour Finir

Ibid:



Ibid:



Ibid:



16^e CLÉ.
16th KEY



16^e CLÉ.
16th KEY



20^e CLÉ.
20th KEY



Ibid:



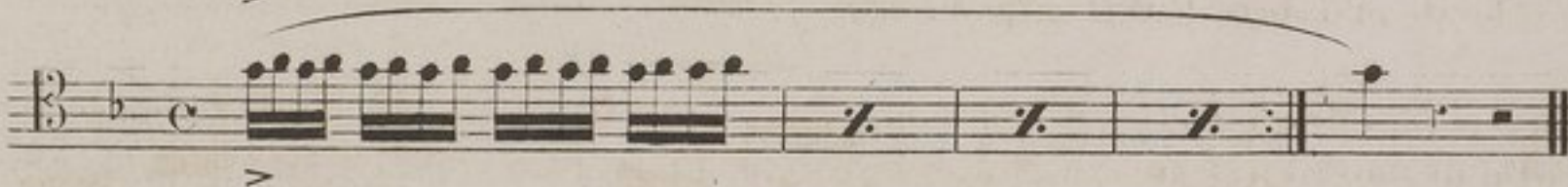
Ibid:



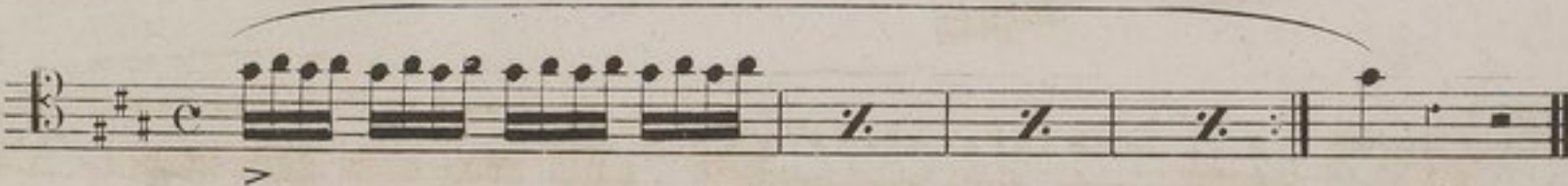
Ibid:



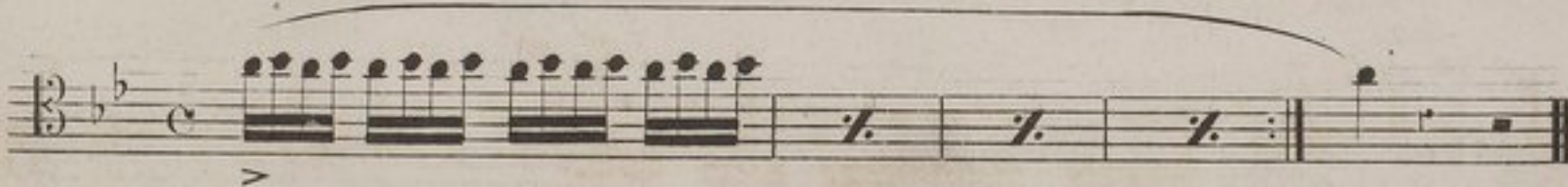
Ibid:



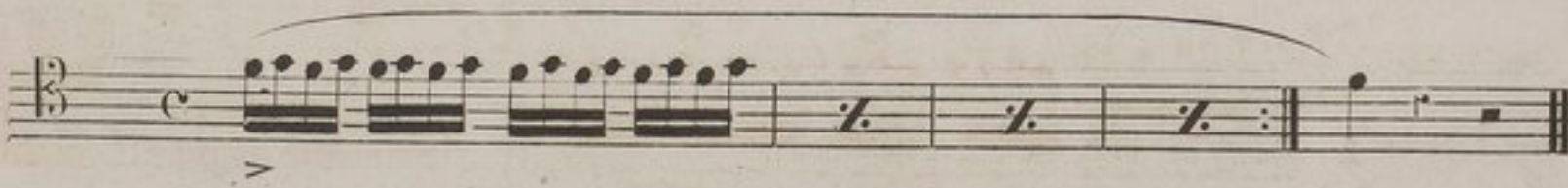
Ibid:



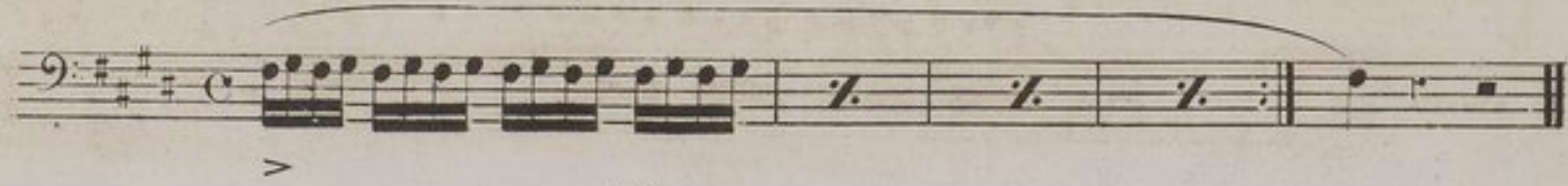
Ibid:



24^e CLÉ.
24th KEY



22^e CLÉ.
22th KEY



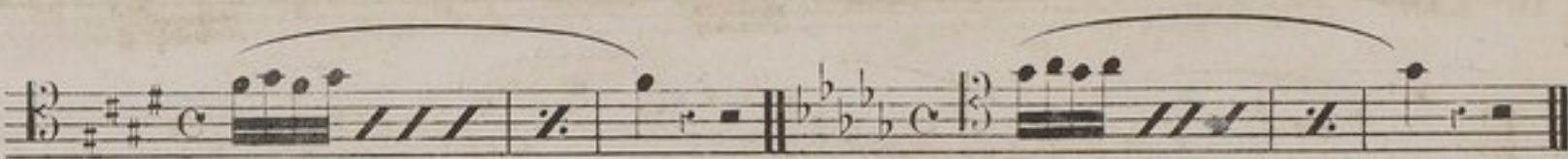
Exercices sur les 4 trilles peu usités
d'après les 4 exemples ci dessus.

Exercises on the four shakes which are rarely
used to be fingered according to the four examples
above.

1^{re} Exemple
1st Example



2^e ibid:
2nd



3^e ibid:
3rd



4^e ibid:
4th



ETUDE MELODIQUE SUR LES NOUVEAUX
TRILLES.

ETUDE MELODIQUE ON THE NEW SHAKES

ADAGIO.





Pour familiariser l'exécutant avec l'emploi des nouvelles clés et les simplifications apportées au doigté, j'ai cru devoir ajouter les préludes qui suivent sous forme d'études. J'emploie indifféremment les trilles anciens et nouveaux.

To familiarize the executant with the use of these new keys and the simplifications in the fingering I have thought it necessary to add theses preludes as studies employing either the new or old shakes

Nº 1



N^o 2

Musical score for N^o 2, featuring two staves. The music is written in 3/4 time and includes various musical notations such as trills (tr), triplets (3), and dynamic markings (f, sf, p, ff). The score is divided into several measures, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests.

N^o 3

Musical score for N^o 3, featuring two staves. The music is written in 3/4 time and includes various musical notations such as trills (tr), triplets (3), and dynamic markings (f, sf, p, ff). The score is divided into several measures, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests.

Lento

Nº 4.

Exercise Nº 4 is written on a single bass staff. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a series of ascending and descending eighth-note runs. The piece includes several slurs and ties. A piano (*pp*) dynamic is marked in the middle section. The exercise concludes with a trill (*tr*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Nº 5.

Exercise Nº 5 is written on a single bass staff. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a series of ascending and descending eighth-note runs. The piece includes several slurs and ties. A piano (*p*) dynamic is marked in the middle section. The exercise concludes with a trill (*tr*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic.

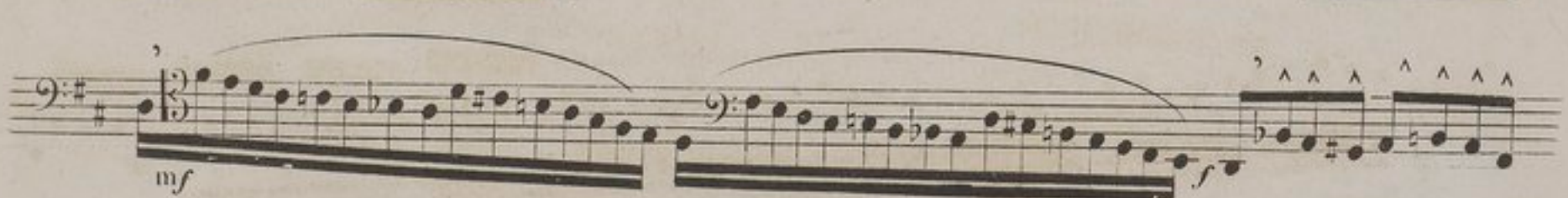
Nº 6.

Musical score for N° 6, featuring six staves of music in bass clef with a key signature of three flats. The piece includes various musical ornaments such as triplets, trills, and slurs, and begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking.

Piu lento

Nº 7.

Musical score for N° 7, featuring five staves of music in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp. The piece includes various musical ornaments such as slurs and ties, and begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

N^o 8

Nº 9

Musical score for exercise Nº 9, featuring five staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Nº 10

Musical score for exercise Nº 10, featuring five staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The piece concludes with a double bar line.



Nº 11



Perdendosi

Allegro

Etude pour l'égalité du doigté.
Study for the equality of the
fingering



This page of musical notation consists of ten staves, each containing a system of music. The notation is written in a style typical of 19th-century piano music, featuring a variety of note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff through the fifth staff continue the melodic and harmonic development. The sixth staff introduces a first ending bracket labeled '1^o'. The seventh staff introduces a second ending bracket labeled '2^o'. The eighth staff continues the music, and the ninth staff concludes with a double bar line. The final staff features dynamic markings 'f' and 'sf' and ends with a double bar line. The page is numbered '23' in the top right corner and 'XX' at the bottom center.

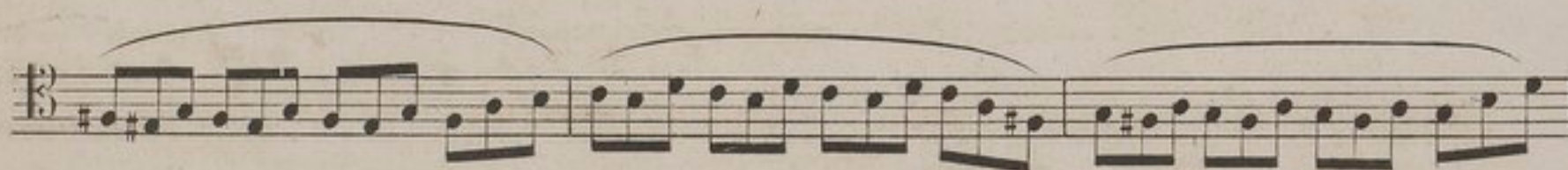
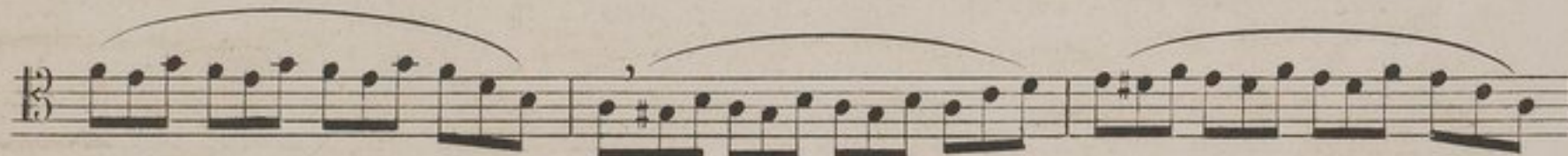
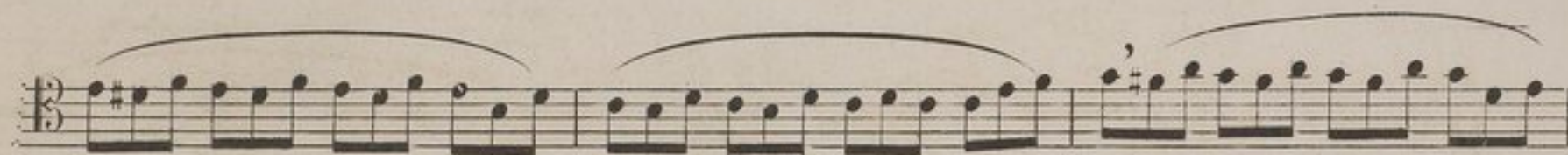
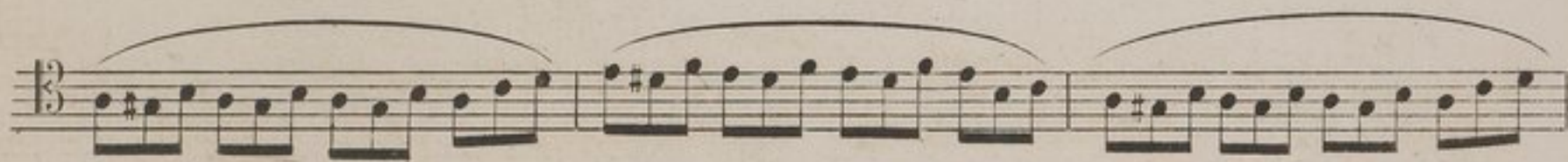
ÉTUDES CARACTÉRISTIQUES .

INTRODUCTION . Andante (♩ = 76)

Nº 1 .

The musical score for the Introduction of Études Caractéristiques, No. 1, is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 76 beats per minute. The score consists of ten staves of music. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features several triplet figures. The music progresses through various melodic and harmonic patterns, including slurs and trills (*tr*). The dynamics shift between piano (*p*) and forte (*f*). The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word 'Attaca'.

ALLEGRO



Rall Ritenuto

Enchainez

ANDANTE

Musical score for the Andante section, measures 1-15. The music is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked "ANDANTE". The first measure is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and triplets. A crescendo hairpin is visible between measures 10 and 12. The section concludes with a fermata over the final note.

Risoluto

Musical score for the Risoluto section, measures 16-30. The tempo changes to "Risoluto". The music is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. The first measure of this section is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score features rapid sixteenth-note passages, slurs, and ties. A tempo change marking "♩ = 152" is present below measure 18. The section ends with a fermata.

ALL?

a Tempo

Ritard

p

Ritard

tr

Nº 2
ADAGIO .

$\text{♩} = 66$

f

Lento

Cres

dim

tr

All? non troppo

(♩ = 120)

mf

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

3

Musical score for piano, featuring multiple staves with complex rhythmic patterns, trills, and triplets. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, and dynamic markings.

Dynamics and Tempo markings: *f*, *Poco più lento*, *a Tempo*, *Cres*, *p*, *Rallentando*, *Lento*.

The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It features a variety of musical techniques, including trills (*tr*), triplets (indicated by a '3' over a group of notes), and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

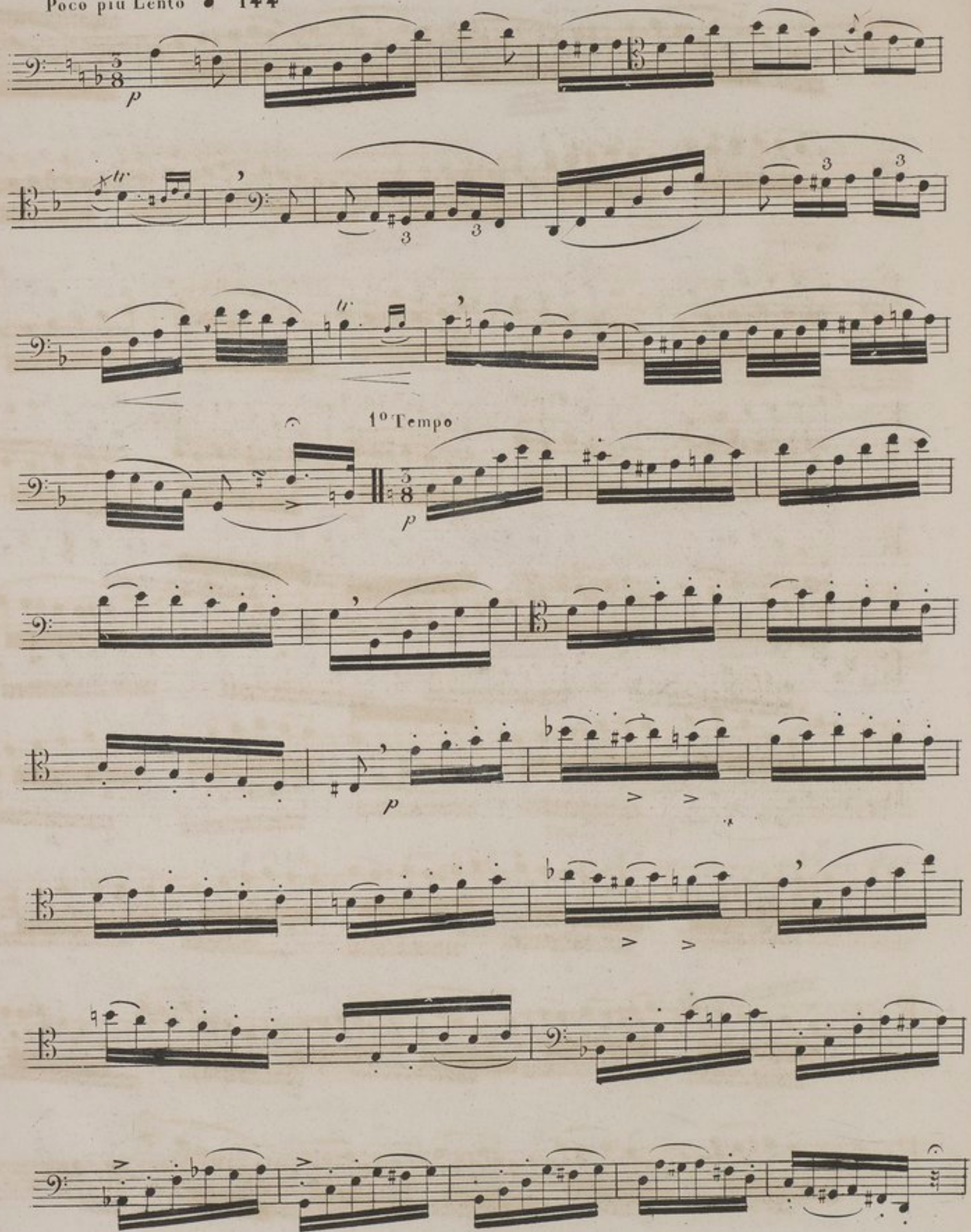
Adagio $\text{♩} = 65$ N^o 3

Attaca subito

Allegretto
non troppo $\text{♩} = 144$ *p*

Allegro $\text{♩} = 152$

The musical score is written on ten staves, each containing a single melodic line. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/8. The first staff begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and accents. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Poco piu Lento 144


The musical score is written for two staves, likely representing a piano and a violin or flute. The time signature is 3/8. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Poco piu Lento' with a metronome marking of 144. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, trills, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The piece is divided into sections by repeat signs and includes a section marked '1^o Tempo'.

1^o Tempo

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for a piano piece. The notation is written in a style characteristic of 19th-century musical manuscripts. The staves are arranged vertically, with the first staff starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The music is written in various clefs, including bass and alto clefs, and features a variety of key signatures, including one sharp (F#) and one flat (Bb). The notation includes numerous slurs, ties, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and accents (>). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the final staff.

Musical score for a piece in 3/8 time. The score consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo markings include "Piu Lento" and "Rallent". The dynamic markings include "f", "p", and "f". The score features various musical notations, including slurs, trills, and triplets. The piece concludes with a "FIN" marking.

Musical score for a piece in 3/8 time. The score consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo markings include "Piu Lento" and "Rallent". The dynamic markings include "f", "p", and "f". The score features various musical notations, including slurs, trills, and triplets. The piece concludes with a "FIN" marking.