

MUSICA ANTIQUA BOHEMICA

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JIŘÍ ANTONÍN BENDA SONATINE

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JIRÍ ANTONÍN BENDA patří k nejvýraznějším a také nejpozoruhodnějším představitelům české hudební emigrace 18. století v Německu. Pocházel z bohatě rozvětveného muzikantského rodu, který byl rozsazen na území severovýchodních Čech, zvláště v oblasti sevřené přibližně počtím Labe, povodím obou Orlic a hraničními Orlickými horami. Prvé příslušníky Bendova muzikantského rodu zjišťujeme již v polovině 16. století v Čilci u Nymburka. Od počátku 17. století vznikají dvě linie tohoto rodu. Prvá z nich se utvořila ve Skalsku a okolí, druhá v oblasti vytčené Nymburkem, Lysou nad Labem a Starými Benátkami nad Jizerou. Prvou linií zakládá Martin Benda (1676–1746) a jeho syn Felix Benda (1708–1768). Z druhé linie pocházel Jan Jiří Benda (1686–1762). Jak bylo zjištěno podrobnými genealogickými studiemi, žilo v tomto kraji od počátku 17. do konce 18. století asi 115 příslušníků tohoto rodu.

Jiří Antonín Benda se narodil dne 30. června 1722 ve Starých Benátkách v severovýchodních Čechách jako syn tkalce a lidového hudebníka Jana Jiřího Bendy (1686–1762). Prošel výchovou na piaristickém gymnasiu v Kosmonosích (1735), později studoval na jezuitském gymnasiu v Jičíně (1739–42). V tomto prostředí poznal nejen deklamační patos, ale i dramatickou vzrušenost oratorních cvičení a školních jezuitských her pozdního baroku. Roku 1742 se vystěhoval s rodinou svého otce Jana Jiřího Bendy do Berlína, kde se stal houslistou královské kapely. K největšímu rozmachu jeho tvůrčí skladatelské vlohy došlo teprve v Gotě, na dvoře durynského vévody Fridricha III. a jeho choti Luisy Doroty. Roku 1750 byl jmenován maestrem vévodské kapely. Benda se dostal v Gotě do pokrokového kulturního prostředí, které bylo prostoupeno ideami francouzského osvícenského racionalismu a svobodomyšlnými zednářskými myšlenkami a filosofickými názory Voltairovými, d'Alembertovými, Helvétiovými, Holbachovými a Rousseauovými. V letech 1765–66 podnikl Benda studijní cestu po Itálii. Navštívil hlavně Benátky, Turín a Řím. V Benátkách se setkal s J. A. Hassem a A. Schweitzerem. V letech 1770–1780 vstupuje Benda do nejplodnější a zároveň myšlenkově nejbohatší periody svého života. V Gotě přišel do styku s divadelní společností Seylerovou, v níž tehdy působila za ředitele A. Schweitzera proslulá herečka Brandesová, pro kterou napsal Benda svá melodramata a monodramata. Roku 1778 opustil službu na gotském dvoře. Jeho nástupcem se stal Anton Schweitzer. Benda odešel na kratší dobu do Hamburku a do Vídně, kde se marně ucházel o kapelnické místo. Roku 1780 se vrátil znovu do gotského kraje. Skromně a v ústraní žil v Georgenthalu a Ohrdruffu. Roku 1781 podnikl cestu do Paříže, aby tam provedl singspiel *Romeo a Julie*. V Berlíně nastudoval patrně roku 1782 melodram *Ariadna na Naxu*. Sklonek svého života prožil do r. 1788 v ústraní v lázních Ronneburku a v saské Kostřici, kde zemřel 6. listopadu roku 1795.

Jiří Benda svým osobitým a myšlenkově nevšedním dílem připravil půdu hudebnímu klasicismu beethovenského typu. Nový skladebný projev se ohlásil nejen v jeho hudbě kantátové a dramatické, v které usiluje o tragický patos a dramatickou pravdivost v duchu Gluckovy reformy, ale i v jeho tvorbě orchestrální a nástrojové. Ve svých skladbách mistrně spojuje hloubavou přemítavost s typicky českou muzikantskou vlohou, opřenou o zdravý lidový základ. Benda byl muž pevně vyhraněného uměleckého charakteru. Proto byl vzdálen toho, aby nekriticky a pasivně přejímal italské skladebné vzory nebo velké dědictví školy Bachovy. Melodické myšlení Bendovo je osobité a roste z lidových nápevných prvků rodné země, které nesporně formovaly jeho hudební mluvu.

Z Bendovy komorní tvorby jsou vývojově nejvýznamnější jeho klavírní *sonáty a sonatiny*, v nichž domýšlí a myšlenkově přehodnocuje slohové a technické podněty díla J. S. Bacha a klavírní styl Domenica Scarlattioho (1685–1757), Wilh. Friedemanna Bacha (1710–1784), C. Ph. Em. Bacha (1714–1788) a Joh. Christ. Bacha (1735–1782). Podobně jako klavírní (cembalové) sonáty, tak i klavírní (cembalové) sonatiny zaujímají v tvorbě Bendově pozoruhodné místo. V nich se jeví Benda jako mistr klavírního (cembalového) stylu a specifické zvukové barvy tohoto klávesového nástroje. Nesmíme zapomenout, že Benda byl současníkem C. Ph. Em. Bacha, vynikajícího představitele klavírního slohu z doby stylového přelomu z baroka do rokoka a klasicismu v druhé polovině 18. století. Mohutné klavírní dílo C. Ph. Em. Bacha, které tvoří více než 52 koncertů, přes 300 sólových skladeb a četné klavírní sonáty, působilo zcela nepochybně také na klavírní tvorbu Bendovu. Vždyť C. Ph. Em. Bach byl Bendovi nejbližší ze všech Bachů. Do prvního styku s klavírními koncerty Bachovými se dostává Benda v době svého berlínského pobytu. Ale i po odchodu Bendově z Berlína pokračuje jeho osobní styk s C. Ph. Em. Bachem, jak ostatně průkazně dokázal Vladimír Helfert ve své monografii o Jiřím Ant. Bendovi. Jeho styky s C. Ph. Em. Bachem byly velmi důležité a oplodňující další umělecký růst a vývoj Bendova hudebního myšlení.

Cyklos 34 klavírních (cembalových) *sonatin* Jiřího Antonína Bendy, který přináší naše edice, je ukázkou toho, jak i v této malé klavírní formě dovedl jejich autor tvůrčím a osobitým způsobem navázat na klavírní (cembalovou) tvorbu svých velkých vzorů, jejichž klavírní dílo vývojově předcházelo skladebnému klavírnímu dílu Ben-

dovu. Bendovy sonatiny jsou až na dvě výjimky vesměs jednověté skladby malého formového rozsahu. Převládají dvoudílné a třídílné písňové formy (AB a ABA), pak formy rondové a malých variací. Tyto klavírní miniatury, plné jiskřivých, svěžích, melodicky velmi prostých hudebních nápadů slohově navazují na scarlattiovský skladební typ. V hudební dikci často narazíme na mozartovskou stylizaci klavírní věty a na mozartovské nápadné prvky (zvl. čís. 1, 9, 10, 14 a 21), někdy též na lidově znějící pastorelové útvary. Osobitý charakter mají jmenovitě sonatiny pomalého pohybu v mollových tóninách. Jejich náladový okruh je mnohem intimnější a výrazově prostší než výrazová průraznost Bendových klavírních sonát. Rovněž v harmonickém myšlení a smělém vedení hlasů nedosahují průbojnosti jeho sonát, ale jejich hudební obsah i vytržený smysl pro formovou konciznost svědčí o nevšední invenci autorově. A tak možno říci, že Bendovy klavírní sonatiny svým svěžím hudebním obsahem, především svým kouzelným melodickým lyrismem, technickou brilancí i hudební výpností patří nesporně mezi pozoruhodné klavírní skladby tohoto formového druhu v komorní hudbě 18. století.

PRAMENY A LITERATURA

Podrobný soupis skladeb Jiřího Bendy uvádí Robert Eitner v *Quellenlexikonu* (sv. I, str. 436–9). Jejich evidence je zaznamenána v ústředním katalogu hudebních bohémů a moravů v hudebně historickém oddělení Moravského muzea v Brně. Tištěné a rukopisné klavírní skladby Bendovy jsou uloženy v Berlíně (stát. knihovna), Bruselu (knihovna konzervatoře), Drážďanech (zemská knihovna), Gotě (zemská knihovna), Kodani (královská knihovna), Lehnici (Bibliotheca Rudolfiniana), Lipsku (městská hud. knihovna), Londýně (British museum), Lüneburku (městská knihovna), Marpurku (býv. knihovna Wagenerova), Mnichově (státní knihovna), Paříži (konzervatoř), Řezně (býv. knihovna Proskeho), Římě (Santa Cecilia), Vídni (státní knihovna), Wolfenbüttelu, u nás v hud. oddělení pražského Národního muzea, Ústřední knihovně města Prahy, v hud. hist. oddělení Moravského muzea v Brně a v jiných českých veřejných a ústavních hudebních knihovnách. Množství klavírních skladeb, zvláště sonát a sonatin, vyšlo ještě za života Bendova. Tak např. sonáta G dur byla vydána ve sbírce Giovanni Ulrica Haffnera *Oeuvres mélangées*, která vycházela v l. 1755–65 (celkem 12 svazků). Některé jeho klavírní sonáty vydal G. L. Winter r. 1757 v Berlíně a další sonáty vyšly v Lipsku u Breitkopfa r. 1773. Benda vydával své klavírní skladby soustavně od r. 1780 ve sbírce *Sammlung vermischter Clavierstücke für geübte und ungeübte Spieler* zprvu svým nákladem u C. W. Ettingera v Gotě, později v téže sbírce v Lipsku u Schwickerta. V novější době byly vydány Bendovy klavírní skladby v edici *Trésor des pianistes*, kterou redigoval francouzský nakladatel a hudební pedagog Aristide Farrere (20. sv., 1861–1863 a 1867–1872). V edici Fritze *Oberdörffera* vyšly Bendovy sonáty a sonatiny v rámci edice *Deutsche Klaviermusik des 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts* (Berlín – Lichterfelde, F. Vieweg 1937). V antologii *Alte Klaviermusik* (vyd. E. Pauer) II. řada, seš. 3 vyšla jedna klavírní sonáta Bendova a klavírní sonatiny vydal také Willy Kahl ve sbírce *Deutsche Klaviermusik des XVIII. Jahrhunderts* (Wolfenbüttel 1933 a r. 1936). Bendův klavírní koncert G dur s prův. smyčcového orchestru vyd. Myra Bethan v Nagelově *Musik-Archiv*, čís. 144 (Hannover 1939). V četných jiných edicích vycházely jednotlivě Bendovy klavírní skladby samostatně nebo neúplně. V české klavírní literatuře byly Bendovy sonatiny otištěny ve sbírkách *Album starších českých mistrův* (vyd. K. Hálka, Praha 1891), *Sonatiny a sonáty* (vyd. Jos. Jirák, Praha 1928), *České sonatiny* (vyd. Kat. Emingerová, Praha, nedat.) a v edici *Česká hudba XXXIV*, 1932 (vyd. Jar. Fiala). Ve sbírce *Musica Antiqua Bohemica* byly vydány Bendovy sonatiny ve sv. 14 (Praha 1953) a sv. 17 (Praha 1954). Souborné vydání Bendových klavírních sonát vyšlo v téže sbírce, sv. 24 (Praha 1956).

O Bendových klavírních skladbách se zmiňuje Vlad. Helfert v knize Jiří Benda I.–II. sv. (Brno 1929 a 1934). Zde je také podrobný výčet pramenů a literatury o Bendovi (srovnej též heslo v Československém hud. slovníku, Praha 1963, 76–78). Viz též Rich. Hodermann: Georg Benda (Coburg 1895), Karel Hálka: Jiří Benda (Praha 1903) a Alois Hnilčík: Portréty starších českých mistrů hudebních (Praha 1922). K dějinám klavírní hudby viz tuto literaturu: A. D. Aleksejev: *Klavirnoje iskusstvo. Očerki i materialy po istorii pianisma* (Moskva–Leningrad 1952). B. van Beijnum: *Bouw en Geschiedenis van het Klavier* (Rotterdam 1932). A. Dolmetsch: *The Interpretation of Music of the XVIIth and XVIIIth Centuries* (Londýn 1915). Lothar Erbrecht-Hoffmann: *Deutsche und italienische Klaviermusik vor der Bachzeit. Studien zur Thematik und Themenverarbeitung in der Zeit von 1720–1760* (Lipsko 1954). J. C. Eschmann: *Wegweiser durch die Klavier-Literatur* (vyd. Adolf Ruthardt, Lipsko 1925, 10. vyd.). Rosamond E. M. Harding: *Experimental Pianofortes and the Music written for them* (Proc. Mus. Ass. sv. 57, 1931). *Týž*: *The Pianoforte to 1851* (Cambridge 1933). Willy Kahl: *Das lyrische Klavierstück Schuberts und seiner Vorgänger* (AfMw III, 1920). *Týž*: *Das lyrische Klavierstück zu Beginn des 19. Jhdts. und seine Vorgeschichte im 17. und 18. Jhd* (AfMw 1921, 8). *Týž*: *Aus der Frühzeit des lyrischen Klavierstück* (Zeitschrift für Musik 1922). *Týž*: *Selbstbiographie deutscher Musiker des 18. Jhdts* (Kolín n. R. 1947). W. Niemann: *Das Klavierbuch. Geschichte der Klaviermusik und ihrer Meister bis zur Gegenwart* (Lipsko 1910). *Týž*: *Klavierlexikon* (Londýn 1918, 4. vyd.). G. Schünemann: *Geschichte der Klaviermusik* (Berlín 1940). C. F. Weitzmann-Seifert: *Geschichte der Klaviermusik* (Lipsko 1899). H. Westerby: *The History of the Pianoforte Music* (Londýn 1924). K Bendovu pobytu v Gotě viz práci Armin Fetz: *Musikgeschichte der Stadt Gotha* (rkp. disertace Freiburg in Breisgau).

Jan Racek

VYDAVATELSKÁ ZPRÁVA

Vydání Bendových klavírních sonatin těsně navazuje na edici jeho klavírních sonát, která vyšla ve 24. svazku sbírky *Musica Antiqua Bohemica* (Praha 1956). Jako předlohy k tomuto vydání Bendových sonatin jsem použil šestidílné sbírky klavírních, později též písňových skladeb, kterou Benda vydával pro abonenty v nepravidelných časových lhůtách od r. 1780 do r. 1787. Prvé dva sešity vyšly nejprve s názvem *Sammlung / vermischter Clavierstücke / für geübte und ungeübte Spieler*. Velký úspěch obou sešitů podnítil skladatele, aby oba díly vydal znovu

v podstatně větším rozsahu pod rozšířeným názvem *Sammlung / vermischter Clavier- und Gesangstücke* atd. Tento název se pak opakuje u pěti sešitů, mění se pouze dedikace a titulatury skladatele. Pouze třetí díl sbírky měl zvláštní název *Rondeaux und Lieder / auch / kleine und größere Clavierstücke*. Původní dva svazky vyšly v Gotě vlastním nákladem skladatele, všechny další pak vycházely v Lipsku „im Schwickertschen Verlage“. Dnes jsou tyto původní tisky velmi vzácné a žádná z veřejných hudebních knihoven v Československu je nemá v kompletním znění. Jediný jejich kompletní celek má v majetku prof. dr. Jaromír Fiala z Prahy, jemuž děkuji za laskavé zapůjčení této vzácné tištěné předlohy.

Jednotlivé sonatiny jsou vybrány z těchto svazků původního souborného vydání: ze svazku I. sonatiny čís. 1—7, z II. sv. čís. 8—10, z III. sv. čís. 11—16, ze IV. sv. čís. 17—22, z V. sv. čís. 23—27 a ze sv. VI. čís. 28 až 34.

Notace byla uzpůsobena dnešní notační praxi. Notační systém horní řádky byl převeden důsledně ze sopránového do houslového klíče, opraveny zřejmé tiskové chyby. Osnova obou řádků byla rozvržena tak, aby byl sice uchován typ a charakter klasické klavírní věty i co do vizuálního dojmu, ale aby bylo dosaženo větší přehlednosti a čitelnosti než jak je tomu v původním tisku.

Tempová označení zůstala beze změny a doslovně byla převzata z původní tištěné předlohy.

Intonace byla rovněž ponechána jako v předloze. Byly opraveny pouze drobné nelogičnosti.

Ornamentiky používá Jiří Benda ve srovnání s jeho současníky velmi úsporně. Ozdoby jsou vysvětleny všude tam, kde by mohlo dojít k nejasnostem. Vodítkem tu byla logika vedení hlasů a zásady, které vyslovil Ph. Em. Bach ve svém díle *Versuch über die wahre Art das Klavier zu spielen* (vyd. 1753—1762, nově W. Niemann, Lipsko 1925, 5. vyd.). Tak zvané dlouhé opory jsou vypsány ve tvaru, v jakém se skutečně hrají. Jen v případech, kde se dnešní jejich výklad rozchází, jsou uvedeny v původním znění s připojenou poznámkou, obsahující návrh historicky správné interpretace. Takový je např. tvar . Správná interpretace  je uvedena v poznámce, avšak vydavatel si je vědom, že dosavadní praxe kolísá a že by doslovný předpis mohl vyvolat zmatek.

Rytmus není proti původnímu znění změněn. Velká většina fermat (korun) je opatřena závorkami. To značí, že fermatu na takovém místě není třeba respektovat. V původním tisku Bendově znamenala fermata místo, kde skladatel dovoloval a doporučoval provedení krátké kadence podle volné hráčovy improvizace. Je to jeden z dokladů tehdejší improvizací praxe, která ovšem dnes již docela vymizela z moderního interpretačního pojetí historických skladeb. Poněvadž místa, opatřená fermatami, ztratila svůj původní význam, proto tyto fermaty bez kadencí není nutno také dodržovat.

Dynamika je v notovém textu předloh vyznačena jen zcela ojediněle. V našem vydání je všude vypracována, a to v duchu moderního kladívkového klavíru. Kde však výraz skladby vyžaduje „terasovitou“ dynamiku, je ponechána. Proto se bude v notovém textu dobře orientovat i cembalista.

Frázování v předlohách buď chybělo zcela nebo bylo provedeno jen nahodile. Frázování bylo provedeno podle hudební logiky jednotlivých skladeb ve smyslu nejnovějších reprodukčních zásad.

Prstoklad je vypracován podrobně, a to z toho důvodu, že edice je určena také praktické reprodukční potřebě.

Pedalizace v předlohách docela chyběla. Byla provedena se zřetelem k reprodukční praxi. Následují-li po sobě znaménka P bez vložené značky *, pustí se pedál teprve až u značky P, nikoli dříve. Pak teprve se znovu stiskne pedál nový (tzv. výměna). Tedy  : hrej   x P

Václav Jan Sýkora

JIRÍ ANTONÍN BENDA (Georg Anton B.) gehört in der musikalischen Weltliteratur zweifellos zu den ausdrucksvollsten und bemerkenswertesten Repräsentanten der böhmischen Musikeremigration im 18. Jahrhundert. Er entstammte einem reichverzweigten Musikergeschlecht, das in Nordwestböhmen besonders in dem annähernd durch das Stromgebiet der Elbe, den Flußlauf der Schwarzen und der Weißen Adler und das Adlergebirge umschlossenen Landstrich verbreitet war. Die ersten Angehörigen des Musikergeschlechts Benda sind schon in der Mitte des 16. Jahrhunderts in dem Ort Čilec bei Nymburk urkundlich belegt. Seit der Mitte des 17. Jahrhunderts entstehen zwei Linien des Geschlechts. Die eine bildete sich in Skalsko und Umgebung heraus, die andere entstand in dem durch Nymburk, Lysá und der Elbe und Staré Benátky (Alt-Benátek) an der Iser begrenzten Gebiet. Die erste Linie wurde von Martin Benda (1676—1746) und dessen Sohn Felix Benda (1708—1768) begründet. Der zweiten Linie entstammte Jan Jiří Benda (1686—1762). Wie durch eingehende geschlechtshkundliche Forschungen ermittelt wurde, lebten in dem genannten Landstrich vom Anfang des siebzehnten bis zum Ende des achtzehnten Jahrhundert an 115 Angehörige des Geschlechts.

Jiří Antonín Benda wurde am 30. Juni 1722 in Staré Benátky in Nordostböhmen als Sohn des Webers und Volksmusikers Jan Jiří Benda (1686—1762) geboren. Seine Schulbildung erhielt er am Piaristengymnasium in

Kosmonosy (1735), später studierte er am Jesuitengymnasium in Jičín (Gitschin, 1739–1742). In diesem Milieu machte er sich mit dem deklamatorischen Pathos und mit der dramatischen Bewegtheit der Oratorienübungen und jesuitischen Schuldramen des Spätbarocks vertraut. Im Jahre 1742 zog er mit der Familie seines Vaters Jan Jiří Benda nach Berlin, wo er Violinist der königlichen Kapelle wurde. Zur größten Entfaltung seiner schöpferischen Anlagen als Komponist kam es erst in Gotha, am Hofe des Thüringer Herzogs Friedrich III. und seiner Gemahlin Luise Dorothea. Im Jahre 1750 wurde er zum Maestro der herzoglichen Kapelle ernannt.

In Gotha gelangte Benda in einen fortschrittlichen Kulturkreis, der von den Ideen des französischen Rationalismus, von den Tendenzen des Freimaurertums den philosophischen Anschauungen Voltaires, d'Alemberts, Helvetius', Holbachs und Rousseaus durchdrungen war. In den Jahren 1765–1766 unternahm Benda eine Studienreise nach Italien. Er besuchte namentlich Venedig, Turin und Rom. In Venedig begegnete er J. A. Hasse und A. Schweitzer. Das Jahrzehnt 1770–1780 bedeutet für Benda den fruchtbarsten und zugleich ideell reichsten Zeitraum seines Daseins. In Gotha kam er mit Seylers Theatergesellschaft in Berührung, in der damals unter A. Schweitzer als Direktor die berühmte Schauspielerin Brandes wirkte, für die Benda seine Melodramen und Monodramen schrieb. Im Jahre 1778 schied er aus dem Dienst am Gothaer Hof, wo Anton Schweitzer sein Nachfolger wurde. Er begab sich für kurze Zeit nach Hamburg und Wien, wo er sich vergeblich um eine Kapellmeisterstelle bewarb. Im Jahre 1780 kehrte er ins Gothaische zurück; dort lebte er in bescheidener Zurückgezogenheit in Georgenthal und Ohrdruff. Im Jahre 1781 begab er sich nach Paris, um dort sein Singpiel *Romeo und Julie* zur Aufführung zu bringen. In Berlin studierte er, offenbar 1782, sein Melodram *Ariadne auf Naxos* ein. Seinen Lebensabend verbrachte er seit 1788 in einsiedlerischer Abgeschiedenheit im Altenburgischen in Bad Ronneburg und in dem sächsischen Köstritz, wo er am 6. November 1795 starb.

Jiří Benda ist mit seinem an persönlichen Eigenwerten reichen und ideell außergewöhnlichen Lebenswerk der Wegbahner des gipfelnden Klassizismus Beethovenscher Prägung. Der neue tonsetzerische Ausdruck kündigt sich nicht nur in seiner Kantatenmusik und seinen dramatischen Gebilden an, in denen er tragisches Pathos und dramatische Wahrheit im Geiste von Glucks Reform anstrebt, sondern auch in seinem Schaffen auf dem Gebiete der Orchester- und der Instrumentalmusik. In seinen Kompositionen verbindet er meisterhaft eine sinnende Gemütsanlage mit einer typisch tschechischen, auf kernhafte Volksgrundlagen gestützten Musikantenbegabung. Benda war ein Mann von festgeprägtem Künstlercharakter. Er war daher weit davon entfernt, unkritisch und passiv die italienischen Vorbilder der Tonkunst oder das gewaltige Erbe von Bachs Schule zu übernehmen. Die ist der Grund, warum auch Bendas melodisches Denken ganz persönlich ist und aus den melodischen Volkselementen seines Heimatlandes aufsteigt, die unstreitig, seine Tonsprache geformt haben.

Von Bendas Kammerwerken sind entwicklungsgeschichtlich die bedeutendsten seine *Klaviersonaten und Sonatinen* in denen er die stilistischen und technischen Anregungen J. S. Bachs und den Klavierstil Domenico Scarlattis (1685–1757), Wilhelm Friedemann Bachs (1710–1784), C. Ph. Emanuel Bachs (1714–1788) und Johann Christian Bachs (1735–1782) fortgestaltet und ideell umwertet. Ähnlich wie seine Klavier- (Cembalo-) Sonaten nehmen auch die Klavier- (Cembalo-) Sonatinen in Bendas Schaffen eine bemerkenswerte Stelle ein. Benda erweist sich in ihnen als ein Meister des Klavier- (Cembalo-) Stils und der spezifischen Klangfarbe dieses Tasteninstrumentes.

Es ist zu berücksichtigen, daß Benda Zeitgenosse C. Ph. Emanuel Bachs war, des hervorragenden Repräsentanten des Klavierstils aus der Zeit des Stilumbruchs vom Barock zum Rokoko und des Klassizismus in der zweiten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts. Emanuel Bachs gewaltige Klavierproduktion, wie sie sich in mehr als 52 Konzerten, über 300 Solowerken und zahlreichen Klaviersonaten darbietet, wirkte ganz zweifellos auch auf Bendas Klavierkompositionen ein. Stand doch C. Ph. Em. Bach von allen Angehörigen der Familie Bach Benda am nächsten. In die erste Berührung mit Bachs Klavierkonzerten kam Benda zur Zeit seines Berliner Aufenthalts. Doch auch nach Bendas Scheiden von Berlin setzte sich sein persönlicher Verkehr mit C. Ph. Em. Bach fort, wie übrigens von Vladimír Helfert in seiner Monographie über Jiří Antonín Benda beweiskräftig dargetan wurde. Dieser Verkehr mit Emanuel Bach erwies sich für Bendas weiteres Reifen und für seine künstlerische Entwicklung als sehr bedeutsam und befruchtend.

Der Zyklus von 34 Klavier- (Cembalo-) Sonatinen Jiří Antonín Bendas in der vorliegenden Ausgabe ist ein Zeugnis dafür, wie sehr es ihr Komponist auch in dieser Kleinform verstanden hat, in schöpferischer und persönlicher Weise an das Schaffen seiner großen Vorbilder anzuknüpfen, deren Klavierwerk seinem eigenen Schaffen entwicklungsgeschichtlich vorausging. Bendas Sonatinen sind bis auf zwei Ausnahmen einsätzig komponierte kleinen Umfangs. Es überwiegen liedmäßige zwei- und dreiteilige Formen (AB und ABA), sodann Rondoformen und aus kleinen Variationen bestehende Gebilde. Diese reizvollen musikalischen Minia-

turen mit ihrer Fülle funkelnder, frischer, melodisch verblüffend einfacher musikalischer Eingebungen knüpfen stilmäßig an Scarlattis Typus des Tonsatzes an. In der musikalischen Diktion stoßen wir häufig auf eine an Mozart erinnernde Stilisierung des Klaviersatzes und auf Mozartsche melodische Elemente (bes. Nr. 1, 9, 10, 14 und 21), manchmal auch auf volkstümlich klingende Pastorellengebilde. Persönliche Eigenart haben namentlich die in Moll-Tonarten gehaltenen Sonatinen von langsamem Tempo. Ihr Umkreis von Stimmungen ist viel intimer und ausdrucksmäßig schlichter als die Durchschlagskraft des Ausdrucks in Bendas Klaviersonaten. Auch im harmonischen Denken und kühner Stimmungsführung reichen sie nicht an die Durchschlagskraft seiner Sonaten heran, doch zeugt ihr musikalischer Gehalt und der geläuterte Sinn für formale Gedrungenheit von der außerordentlichen Erfindungsgabe ihres Schöpfers. Und so kann gesagt werden, daß Bendas Klaviersonatinen vermöge ihres frischen musikalischen Gehalts, vor allem durch ihren bezaubernden melodischen Lyrismus, ihre technische Brillanz und ihren musikalischen Scharfsinn unleugbar zu den bemerkenswerten Klavierwerken dieser Formgattung in der Kammermusik des 18. Jahrhunderts gehören.

QUELLEN UND LITERATUR

Eine ausführliche Zusammenstellung von Werken Jiř Bendas ist in Robert Eitners Quellenlexikon (Bd. 4, S. 436–439) enthalten. Ihre Evidenzführung ist im Zentralkatalog musikalischer Bohemica und Moravica in der musikhistorischen Abteilung des Mährischen Museums in Brünn verzeichnet. Gedruckte und handschriftliche Kompositionen Bendas erliegen in Berlin (Staatsbibliothek), Brüssel (Bibliothek des Konservatoriums), Dresden (Landesbibliothek), Gotha (Landesbibliothek), Kopenhagen (Königliche Bibliothek), Liegnitz (Bibliotheca Rudolphina), Leipzig (Städtische Musikbibliothek), London (British Museum), Lüneburg (Städtische Bibliothek), Paris (Konservatorium), Regensburg (ehem. Proke-Bibliothek), Rom (Santa Cecilia), Wien (Staatsbibliothek), Wolfenbüttel; in der Tschechoslowakei in der Musikabteilung des Prager Nationalmuseums, in der Zentralbibliothek der Stadt Prag, in der musikhistorischen Abteilung des Mährischen Museums in Brünn und in anderen öffentlichen und Anstaltsbibliotheken. Eine Anzahl Klavierkompositionen, namentlich Sonaten und Sonatinen, erschien noch zu Bendas Lebzeiten. So wurde z. B. die G-dur-Sonate in der Sammlung des Giovanni Ulrico Haffner *Oeuvres mêlées* veröffentlicht, die 1755–1765 erschien (im ganzen 12 Bände). Manche von seinen Klaviersonaten gab G. L. Winter i. J. 1757 in Berlin heraus und weitere Sonaten erschienen 1773 bei Breitkopf in Leipzig. Benda gab seine Klavierkompositionen seit 1780 systematisch in der Sammlung vermischter Clavierstücke für geübte und ungetübte Spieler heraus, u. zw. zuerst im Selbstverlag bei C. W. Ettinger in Gotha, späterhin in derselben Sammlung bei Schwibbert in Leipzig. In neuerer Zeit erschienen Bendas Klavierkompositionen in der von dem französischen Verleger und Klavierpädagogen Aristide Ferrus redigierten Edition *Trésor des pianistes* (20 Bde, 1861–1863 und 1867–1872). In der Ausgabe Fritz Oberdorffers erschienen Bendas Sonaten und Sonatinen im Rahmen der Edition *Deutsche Klaviermusik des 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts* (Berlin-Lichterfelde, F. Vieweg 1937). In der Anthologie *Alte Klaviermusik* (hg. v. E. Paur), II. Reihe, Heft 3, erschien eine Klaviersonate Bendas; die Klaviersonatinen wurden auch von Willy Kahl in der Sammlung *Deutsche Klaviermusik des XVIII. Jahrhunderts* (Wolfenbüttel 1933 und 1936) herausgegeben. Bendas Klavierkonzert G-dur mit Begleitung des Streichorchesters gab Myra Bethan in Nagels Musik-Archiv, Nr. 144 (Hannover 1939) heraus. In zahlreichen anderen Editionen erschienen einzelne von Bendas Klavierkompositionen selbständig oder unvollständig. In der tschechischen Klavierliteratur wurden Bendas Sonatinen in den Sammlungen *Album starých českých mistrův* (hg. v. K. Hálka, Prag 1891), *Sonatiny a sonáty* (hg. v. Jos. Jirák, Prag 1928), *České sonatiny* (hg. von Kat. Ewingová, Prag, ohne Jahreszahl) und in der Edition *Česká hudba XXXIV*. 1932 (hg. v. Jaroslav Fiala) herausgegeben. In der Sammlung *Musica Antiqua Bohemica* erschienen Bendas Sonatinen in Bd. 14 (Prag 1953) und Bd. 17 (Prag 1954). Eine vollständige Ausgabe von Bendas Klaviersonaten erschien in derselben Sammlung, Bd. 24 (Prag 1956).

Bendas Klavierkompositionen erwähnt Vladimír Holfert in seinem Werk *Jiř Benda I.–II.* (Brünn 1929 und 1934). Dortselbst auch eine ausführliche Aufzählung der Quellen und der Literatur über Benda (vgl. auch das Schlagwort in Pazdřeks Musiklexikon, S. 61–62). Siehe auch: Richard Hodermann: Georg Benda (Koburg 1895), Karel Hálka: Jiř Benda (tschechisch, Prag 1903) und Alois Hnilčka: *Portréty starých českých mistrův hudebních* (Bildnisse alter tschechischer Meister der Musik, Prag 1922). — Zur Geschichte der Klaviermusik s. nachstehende Literatur: A. D. Aleksejev: *Klavirnoje iskusstvo. Očerki i materialy po istorii pianisma* (Moskau-Leningrad 1952). B. van Beijnum: *Bouw en Geschiedenis van het Klavier* (Rotterdam 1932). A. Dolmetsch: *The Interpretation of Music of the XVIIth and XVIIIth Centuries* (London 1915). Lothar Erbrucht-Hoffmann: *Deutsche und italienische Klaviermusik vor der Bachzeit. Studien zur Thematik und Themenverarbeitung in der Zeit von 1720–1760* (Leipzig 1954). J. C. Eschmann: *Wegweiser durch die Klavier-Literatur* (hg. v. Adolf Ruthardt, Leipzig 1925, 10. Aufl.). Rosamond E. M. Harding: *Experimental Pianofortes and the Music written for them* (Proc. Mus. Ass. Bd. 57, 1931). Rosamond E. M. Harding: *The Pianoforte to 1851* (Cambridge 1933). Willy Kahl: *Das lyrische Klavierstück Schuberts und seiner Vorgänger* (AFMw III, 1920). *Derselbe*: *Das lyrische Klavierstück zu Beginn des 19. Jhdts und seine Vorgeschichte im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert* (AFMw 1921, 8). *Derselbe*: *Aus der Frühzeit des lyrischen Klavierstücks* (Zeitschrift für Musik 1922). *Derselbe*: *Selbstbiographien deutscher Musiker des 18. Jhdts* (Köln a. Rh. 1947). W. Nimmann: *Das Klavierbuch. Geschichte der Klaviermusik und ihrer Meister bis zur Gegenwart* (Leipzig 1910). *Derselbe*: *Klavierlexikon* (London 1918, 4. Aufl.). G. Shönemann: *Geschichte der Klaviermusik* (Berlin 1940). C. F. Weitmann-Siefert: *Geschichte der Klaviermusik* (Leipzig 1899). H. Westerby: *The History of the Pianoforte Music* (London 1924). Zu Bendas Gothaer Aufenthalt s. die Arbeit von Armin Fett: *Musikgeschichte der Stadt Gotha* (Manuskript, Dissertation, Freiburg i. Breisgau).

Jan Racek

Die vorliegende Ausgabe von Bendas Klaviersonaten knüpft unmittelbar und die Editionen seiner im 24. Band der Sammlung *Musica Antiqua Bohemica* (Prag 1956) erschienenen Klaviersonaten an. Als Vorlage zu der vorliegenden Ausgabe von Bendas Sonatinen zog ich die sechsteilige von Klavierkompositionen, späterhin auch von Gesangsstücken heran, die Benda für Abonnenten in unregelmäßigen Zeitabständen von 1780 bis 1787 herausgab. Die ersten zwei Hefte erschienen zuerst unter dem Titel *Sammlung / vermischter Clavierstücke / für geübte und ungeübte Spieler*. Der große Erfolg der zwei Hefte veranlaßte den Komponisten beide Teile in wesentlich größerem Umfang unter dem erweiterten Titel *Sammlung / vermischter Clavier- und Gesangsstücke etc.* wiedererscheinen zu lassen. Dieser Titel wiederholt sich dann bei fünf Heften, es ändert sich nur die Zueignung und die Titulatur des Komponisten. Bloß der dritte Teil der Sammlung hatte den Sondertitel *Rondeaux und Lieder / auch / kleine und größere Clavierstücke*. Die ursprünglichen zwei Bände erschienen in Gotha im Selbstverlag des Komponisten, die weiteren erschienen jedoch in Leipzig „im Schwickertschen Verlage“. Heute sind alle diese ursprünglichen Drucke sehr selten und keine einzige der öffentlichen Musikbibliotheken in der Tschechoslowakei besitzt sie in vollständiger Fassung. Das einzige komplette Ganzstück ist im Besitze von Prof. Dr. Jaromír Fiala in Prag, dem ich für leihweise Überlassung dieser seltenen gedruckten Vorlage danke.

Die einzelnen Sonatinen der vorliegenden Ausgabe sind folgenden Bänden der ursprünglichen Gesamtausgabe entnommen: aus Band I. die Sonatinen Nr. 1–7, aus Band II. die Sonatinen Nr. 8–10, aus Band III. die Sonatinen Nr. 11–16, aus Band IV. die Sonatinen Nr. 17–22, aus Band V. die Sonatinen Nr. 23–27 und aus Band VI. die Sonatinen Nr. 28–34.

Die Notierung wurde der gegenwärtigen Notierungspraxis angepaßt. Das Notierungssystem der oberen Zeile wurde konsequent aus dem Sopran- in den Violinschlüssel umgeschrieben, offenkundige Druckfehler wurden berichtigt. Das Zweizeilensystem wurde so aufgeteilt, um zwar den Typus und Charakter des klassischen Klaviersatzes auch in Hinsicht auf den visuellen Eindruck zu bewahren, zugleich aber eine größere Übersichtlichkeit und Lesbarkeit zu erreichen, als dies bis dem Originaldruck der Fall ist.

Die Tempobezeichnungen blieben unverändert und wurden wortgetreu aus der gedruckten Originalvorlage übernommen.

Auch die Intonierung wurde in der Gestalt beibehalten, in der sie sich in der Vorlage vorfindet. Berichtigt wurden nur geringfügige Abweichungen von der logischen Führung.

Von Ornamentik, d. h. von Verzierungen, macht Jifi Benda im Vergleich mit seinen Zeitgenossen nur sehr sparsam Gebrauch. Die bei ihm vorkommenden Verzierungen werden überall dort erläutert, wo sich Unklarheiten ergeben könnten. Maßgebend waren hierbei die Logik der Stimmführung und die von Ph. Em. Bach in seinem „Versuch über die wahre Art das Klavier zu spielen“ (1753–1762, Neuauflage W. Niemann, Leipzig 1925, 5. Auflage) ausgesprochenen Grundsätze. Die sog. langen Stützen sind in der Gestalt ausgeschrieben, in der sie tatsächlich gespielt werden. Nur in Fällen, in denen ihre heutige Deutung schwankt, werden sie in der ursprünglichen Fassung mit einer beigelegten Anmerkung angeführt, die einen Vorschlag für eine historisch richtige Interpretation enthält. Ein solcher Fall ist z. B. die Gestalt . Die richtige Interpretation  ist in der Anmerkung angegeben, doch ist sich der Herausgeber bewußt, daß die bisherige Praxis schwankend ist und daß eine wörtliche Vorschrift Verwirrung stiften könnte.

Der Rhythmus wurde gegenüber der ursprünglichen Fassung unverändert belassen. Die große Mehrheit der Fermaten (Coronen) ist in Klammern gesetzt. Dies bedeutet, daß die Fermate an einer solchen Stelle nicht berücksichtigt zu werden braucht. In Bendas Originaldruck bedeutete eine solche Fermate eine Stelle, an der der Komponist die Ausführung einer kurzen Kadenz nach freier Improvisation des Spielers gestattete und empfahl. Es ist dies einer der Belge für die damalige Improvisationspraxis, die heute aus der modernen Auffassung der Wiedergabe historischer Kompositionen schon völlig geschwunden ist. Solche mit Fermaten versehene Stellen haben folglich auch ihre ursprüngliche Bedeutung eingebüßt, weshalb diese Fermaten ohne Kadenzen auch nicht eingehalten zu werden brauchen.

Die Dynamik erscheint im Notentext der Vorlagen nur ganz vereinzelt bezeichnet. In unserer Ausgabe ist sie überall ausgearbeitet, u. zw. im Geiste des modernen Hammerklaviers. Wo jedoch der Ausdruck der Komposition eine „terrassenförmige“ Dynamik notwendig macht, wurde sie belassen. Dies wird auch dem Cembalisten eine gute Orientierung im Notentext ermöglichen.

Die Phrasierung fehlte in den Vorlagen entweder völlig oder war nur gelegentlich ausgeführt. Es war daher notwendig, die Phrasierung nach der musikalischen Logik der einzelnen Kompositionen im Sinne der neuesten Grundsätze musikalischer Wiedergabe festzulegen.

Der Fingersatz ist eingehend ausgearbeitet, u. zw. aus dem Grunde, weil die Edition auch für Zwecke der praktischen Reproduktion bestimmt ist.

Die Pedalisierung fehlte in den Vorlagen völlig. Sie wurde mit Berücksichtigung der Reproduktionspraxis ausgeführt. Folgen die Zeichen P aufeinander ohne das eingefügte Zeichen*, so ist das Pedal erst beim Zeichen P, nicht etwa früher, loszulassen. Erst dann ist wieder ein neues Pedal niederzudrücken (der sog. Wechsel). Es ist also  als  zu spielen.

Übersetzt von Pavel Eianer

Václav Jan Sýkora

JIRÍ ANTONÍN BENDA undoubtedly occupies a place in music of unusual importance and interest as one of the many Czech émigré musicians living in Germany during the eighteenth century. He came from a large family of musicians distributed over north-east Bohemia and particularly numerous in the roughly bounded by the Elbe, the two Orlice rivers and the Orlice mountains. The Benda family of musicians is first heard of half way through the sixteenth century at Čilec near Nymburk. At the beginning of the seventeenth century two branches of the original family emerged, the first of which was settled in the surroundings of Skalsko, and the second in the region lying between Nymburk, Lysá on-the-Elbe and Staré Benátky on the Jizera. The founder of the first of these lines was Martin Benda (1676—1746) and his son Felix Benda (1708—68). Jan Jiří Benda (1686—1762) was descended from the second line. Genealogical studies in that part of the country, from the beginning of the seventeenth century to the end of the eighteenth century, established the existence of over 115 members of the Benda family.

Jiří Antonín Benda was born on the 30th June, 1722, at Staré Benátky in north-east Bohemia. He was the son of the musician Jan Jiří Benda (1686—1762). His mother was a weaver. He was educated at the Piarist school at Kosmonosy (1735). Later he studied at the Jesuit college in Jičín (1739—42) where he became acquainted with the declamatory pathos and dramatic intensity of the Jesuit oratorios and religious plays of late Baroque period. In 1742 he moved with the family of his father Jan Jiří Benda to Berlin where he became a violinist in the court orchestra. However, his greatest activity as a composer began in Gotha at the court of the Duke of Thuringia, Frederic III. and his wife Louisa Dorothea. In 1750 Benda was appointed leader of the Duke's orchestra. In Gotha he found himself in a progressive and cultured atmosphere permeated by the ideals of French rationalism, freemasonry and the philosophies of Voltaire, d'Alembert, Helvetius, Holbach and Rousseau. From 1765—66 he travelled in Italy for purposes of study and visited among other places Venice, Turin and Rome. In Venice he met J. A. Haas and A. Schweitzer. The most fruitful years of Benda's life were the years 1770—1780 which were also the years when he reached his highest achievements. In Gotha he was in contact with Seyler's theatrical company where the actress Brandes was a member of the cast under theatre director Schweitzer, and it was for Brandes that Benda wrote his melodramas and monodramas. In 1778 he gave up his post at the court of Gotha where Anton Schweitzer became his successor. Benda then spent some time in Hamburg and went on to Vienna where he applied without success for the post of conductor. In 1780 he returned to the Gotha countryside where he lived in modest retirement at Georgenthal and Ohrdruff. In 1781 he made the journey to Paris in order to produce there his opera, *Romeo and Juliet*. In 1782 he seems to have started rehearsals in Berlin of his melodrama, *Ariadna auf Naxos*. The end of his life from the year 1788 was spent in complete retirement at Spa Ronnebourg and at Köstritz in Saxony, where he died on the 6th November, 1795.

Jiří Benda whose work is notable for both its compositional method and its thought-content, did much to prepare the way for the classicism as typified by Beethoven. These features are present not only in his cantatas and dramatic works, where he conveys an intensity of expression and sense of tragic pathos in the spirit of Gluck's reforms, but also in his orchestral and instrumental music. In his works he achieves a masterly combination of profound thoughtfulness and typical Czech musicality, deeply rooted in its native element. Benda was a man of firmly defined artistic character, which explains his inability to accept unconditionally the Italian style of composing and the great legacy of the school of Bach. His individual and melodious style derives from the folk elements of his native land, which were undoubtedly among the main factors in forming his musical idiom.

Benda's most interesting chamber music works, from the point of view of compositional development, are his piano sonatas and sonatinas in which he proves that he had fully grasped both the stylistic and technical innovations in the works of Johann Sebastian Bach and in the piano style of Domenico Scarlatti (1685—1757), Wilhelm Friedemann Bach (1710—1784), Carl Philip Emanuel Bach (1714—1788) and Johann Christian Bach (1735—1782). Both his piano (harpsichord) sonatas and his piano (harpsichord) sonatinas occupy a notable place in his work. In these works Benda proves himself to be a master of piano (harpsichord) style and of the tone colour possibilities of this keyboard instrument. One should not forget that Benda was a contemporary of Carl Philip Emanuel Bach, the excellent representative of piano composition at the time when Baroque was giving way to Rococo and the classicism of the second half of the eighteenth century the great body of piano works of Carl Philip Emanuel Bach, comprising over 50 concertos, over 300 solo pieces and many sonatas, undoubtedly influenced the piano works of Benda. Carl Philip Emanuel Bach was of all the Bachs the nearest to Benda. It was in Berlin that Benda first came into contact with the piano concertos of Bach. And their friendship continued even after Benda had left Berlin, as Vladimír Helfert points out in his book on Jiří Antonín Benda.

The friendship between Benda and Carl Philip Emanuel Bach was a very important and inspiring factor in Benda's life and stimulated his artistic growth.

The cycle of 34 piano (harpsichord) sonatinas by Jiří Antonín Benda, which appear in this edition, is an example of his ability, even in a small-scale composition, to produce creative and original work linking up with the piano style evolved by his immediate predecessors. Benda's sonatinas are, with two exceptions, one-movement compositions on a small scale. They are mostly either in binary or ternary form (AB, ABA) or rondos or variations. These piano miniatures are lively, fresh, melodious and overflowing with musical ideas and carry on the tradition of the Scarlatti type of composition. Benda's piano stylisation often resembles that of Mozart and some of his melodies are Mozartian in character (ie. Nos. 1, 9, 10, 14 and 21). Also the folk element is strongly discernable. The most original of the sonatinas are those in slow tempi and in minor keys. They are distinguished by a mood of even greater intimacy and simplicity than marks the more dynamic expression of his piano sonatas. Also the harmony and part writing have not such boldness and clarity in his sonatas, although their musical content and conciseness of form leave no doubt of the unusual inventiveness of the composer. In fact it may be said that Benda's piano sonatinas with their fresh musical content and especially their charming melodic lyricism, technical brilliance and wittiness undoubtedly hold an important place as unusually interesting piano compositions in this form in the music of the eighteenth century.

SOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

A detailed catalogue of the works of Jiří Benda is given by Robert Eitner in the *Quellenlexikon* (Vol. I, pp. 436–9). His works are also given in the main catalogue of Bohemian and Moravian musicians in the Music History Department of the Moravian Museum in Brno. Printed and manuscript piano works by Benda are housed in Berlin (State library), Brussels (Conservatoire Library), Dresden (provincial library), Gotha (provincial library), Copenhagen (Royal library), Liegnitz (Biblioteca Rudolfiniana), Leipzig (City music library), London (British Museum), Lüneburg (City library), Marburg (formerly Wagener's library), Munich (State library), Paris (Conservatoire), Regensburg (formerly Proske's library), Rome (Santa-Cecilia), Vienna (State library) and in Wolfenbüttel. In Bohemia in the Music Department of the National museum in Prague, the central city library of Prague, the Music History Department of the Moravian museum in Brno and other public and institutional music libraries. Many piano compositions particularly sonatas and sonatinas were published during Benda's lifetime. E. g. the sonata in G major was published in Giovanni Ulric Haffners collection, *Oeuvres mêlées*, which appeared in 1755–65 (altogether 12 volumes). Some of his piano sonatas were published in 1757 by G. L. Winter of Berlin, and others were published in Leipzig by Breitkopf in 1773. Benda published his piano works regularly from 1780 in the collection, *Sammlung vermischter Clavierstücke für geübte und ungeübte Spieler*, at first at his own expense, with C. W. Ettinger of Gotha, later in the same collection with Schwickert of Leipzig. In more recent times Benda's piano works were published in the edition, *Trésor des pianistes*, edited by the French publisher and music teacher Aristide Farré (20 Vol. 1861–1863 and 1867–1872). Fritz Oberdorffer published Benda's Sonatas and sonatinas as part of the edition *Deutsche Klaviermusik des 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts* (Berlin-Lichterfelde, F. Vieweg 1937). One of Benda's piano sonatas was published in the anthology, *Alte Klaviermusik* (published by E. Passer), second set, Vol. 3, and his piano sonatinas were published by Willy Kahl in the collection *Deutsche Klaviermusik des XVIII. Jahrhunderts* (Wolfenbüttel 1933 and 1936). Benda's concerto G major for piano and string orchestra was published by Myra Bethan in the edition *Nagel Musik-Archiv*, No. 144 (Hannover 1939). Benda's piano compositions also appeared in many other editions singly or incomplete. In Czech piano literature Benda's sonatas have appeared in the collections *Album of Older Czech Masters* (published by K. Hálka, Prague, 1891), *Sonatinas and sonatas* (published by Josef Jirák, Prague, 1928), *Czech sonatinas* (published by Kateřina Eminger, Prague, undated) and in the edition *Czech Music XXXIV*, 1932 (published by J. Fiala). Benda's sonatinas appeared in the edition *Musica antiqua bohemica*, Vol. 14 (Prague 1953) and Vol. 17 (Prague 1954). The complete edition of Benda's piano sonatas appeared in the same edition, Vol. 24 (Prague 1956).

Benda's piano compositions are mentioned in Vladimír Holý's book *Jiří Benda Vol. I–II* (Brno 1929 and 1934) where there is also a detailed catalogue of sources and bibliography concerning Benda (compare article in the *Czechoslovak Dictionary of Music*, Praha 1963, pp. 76–78). See also: Richard Hodermann: *Georg Benda* (Coburg 1895). Karel Hálka: *Jiří Benda* (Prague 1903). Alois Hnilčka: *Portraits of the Old Czech musicians* (Prague 1922). For mention of Benda in the history of piano music see the following: A. D. Alekseyev: *Klavirnoye iskusstvo. Očerki i materialy po istorii pianisma* (Moskva-Leningrad 1952). B. van Beijnum: *Bouw en Geschiedenis van het Klavier* (Rotterdam 1932). A. Dolmetsch: *The Interpretation of Music of the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries* (London, 1915). Lothar Ebrecht-Hoffmann: *Deutsche und italienische Klaviermusik vor der Bachzeit. Studien zur Thematik und Themenverarbeitung in der Zeit von 1720–1760* (Leipzig, 1954). J. C. Eschmann: *Wegweiser durch die Klavier-Literatur* (published by Adolf Ruthardt, Leipzig 1925, 10th ed.). Rosamond E. M. Harding: *Experimental pianofortes and the music written for them* (Proc. Mus. Ass., Vol. 57, 1981). *Idem*: *The pianoforte to 1851* (Cambridge 1933). Willy Kahl: *Das lyrische Klavierstück Schuberts und seiner Vorgänger* (AfMw III, 1920). *Idem*: *Das lyrische Klavierstück zu Beginn des 19. Jhdts und seine Vorgeschichte im 17. und 18. Jhdts* (AfMw 1921, 8). *Idem*: *Aus der Frühzeit des lyrischen Klavierstück* (Zeitschrift für Musik 1922). *Idem*: *Selbstbiographie deutscher Musiker des 18. Jhdts* (Cologne 1947). W. Niemann: *Das Klavierbuch. Geschichte der Klaviermusik und ihrer Meister bis zur Gegenwart* (Leipzig 1910). *Idem*: *Klavierlexikon* (London 1918, 4th ed.). G. Schürmann: *Geschichte der Klaviermusik* (Berlin 1940). C. F. Weitzmann-Seifert: *Geschichte der Klaviermusik* (Leipzig 1899). H. Wasterby: *A History of Pianoforte Music* (London 1924). For information concerning Benda's life in Gotha see the work of Armin Felt: *Musikgeschichte der Stadt Gotha* (manuscript of the dissertation in Freiburg in Breisgau).

Jan Racek

EDITOR'S NOTES

This edition of Benda's piano sonatinas follows closely the edition of his piano sonatas, which appeared in No 24 of *Musica Antiqua Bohemica* (Prague 1956). As the basis for this edition of Benda's sonatinas I have used the six-volume collection of piano pieces, later of songs, which Benda published for subscribers at irregular intervals between 1780 and 1787. The first two volumes appeared first of all with the title: *Sammlung / vermischter Clavierstücke / für geübte und ungeübte Spieler*. The great success of these two volumes induced the composer to publish them both a second time in a considerably larger edition under the more general title: *Sammlung / vermischter Clavier- und Gesangstücke etc.* This title was used for the next five volumes where only the dedication and the manner of giving the composer's name vary. Only the third volume had a special title: *Rondeaux und Lieder / auch / kleine und größere Clavierstücke*. The original two volumes were published in Gotha at the composer's own expense. All the others, however, were published in Leipzig „im Schwickertschen Verlage“. Today these original prints are very rare and not a single public library in Czechoslovakia possesses a complete set. The only complete set in the country is in the possession of Prof. Dr. Jaromír Fiala, of Prague, for whose kindness in lending me his rare print I offer my grateful thanks.

The sonatinas have been selected from the volumes of the original edition as follows: From Volume I, No 7; from Volume II, Nos. 8 and 10; from Volume III, Nos 11 and 16; from Volume IV, Nos 17 and 22; from Volume V, Nos. 23 and 27, and from Volume VI, Nos. 28 and 34.

The notation has been altered to correspond to the practice of today. The notation of the upper stave has been changed from the soprano to the treble cleff, and obvious printing errors have been corrected. The staves have been placed in such a way as to preserve the original character of a classical movement as regards the visual impression, yet giving greater legibility than was the case in the original print.

Indications of Tempo have been left unchanged and appear exactly as they are given in the original edition.

The notation has also been left as it was in the original edition. Only a few illogical places have been corrected.

Ornamentation is used by Jiří Benda, in comparison with his contemporaries, very sparingly. The ornaments are explained in every case where there might be ambiguity. In this I have been guided by the logic of the part writing and by the principles laid down by Carl Philip Emanuel Bach in his work: *Versuch über die wahre Art das Klavier zu spielen* (published, 1753—1762 and reprinted by W. Niemann, Leipzig, 1925, 5th ed.). The appoggiaturas have been written out as they are to be played. Only in those cases where according to the practice of today they would be played otherwise are they given as in the original with the addition of a note suggesting the direct historic method of interpretation. As an example, of this the figure  correct interpretation  has been given in the notes. On the other hand I am fully aware that hitherto methods on interpretation vary and that to be too exact would only cause confusion.

The rhythm has been left as in the original. Most of the pauses have been put in brackets, in which case these pauses are not necessarily to be observed. In the original, Benda placed pauses where the interpreter could, if he chose, improvise a short cadenza. In fact here is proof of the prevalent practice of improvisation at that time which today has completely disappeared when interpreting older works. It is therefore clear that these pauses are unnecessary as it is needless to observe a pause where no cadenza is to follow.

Dynamics are almost non-existent in the original. In this edition they have been added in accordance with the hammer action of the modern piano. Where the composition demands "stepped" dynamics they have been left unchanged. In this way harpsichordists will the more easily orientate themselves.

Phrasing was either non-existent or only very haphazard in the original. Phrasing has been added in the spirit of the most modern principles of interpretation.

Fingering has been worked out in detail, as this edition is also intended for practical purposes.

Indications for the use of the pedal, entirely lacking in the original, have been inserted in accordance with interpretative practice. If two Ps follow each other without the mark *, the pedal should be lifted only at the P and not before. Only then should the pedal be depressed again. Thus  should be played .

Václav Jan Sýkora

Translated by Roberta Samsour

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Sonatina I	Rondeau. Andante	Pag. 1
Re mag. — D dur		
Sonatina II	Andantino	3
Fa mag. — F dur		
Sonatina III	Allegro	4
La min. — a moll		
Sonatina IV	Mezzo allegro	6
Do mag. — C dur		
Sonatina V	Allegretto	11
Sol. mag. — G dur		
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Re min. — d moll		
Sonatina VII	Allegro moderato	15
Sib mag. — B dur		
Sonatina VIII	Allegro assai	19
Re mag. — D dur		
Sonatina IX	Andante quasi allegretto	21
Fa mag. — F dur		
Sonatina X	Allegretto	23
Fa mag. — F dur		
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Sonatina XVIII	Andante quasi allegretto	Pag. 43
Mi $\flat$ mag. — Es dur		
Sonatina XIX	Allegretto	45
Do mag. — C dur		
Sonatina XX	Andante con moto	47
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Fa mag. — F dur		
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Si $\flat$ mag. — B dur		
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Sol min. — g moll		
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Sonatina XXV	Allegro	59
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Sonatina XXVI	Andantino quasi un poco allegretto	62
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Do mag. — C dur		
Sonatina XXIX	Allegretto	69
Mi $\flat$ mag. — Es dur		
Sonatina XXX	Andante un poco allegretto	72
Sol min. — g moll		
Sonatina XXXI	Allegretto	74
Sol mag. — G dur		
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La mag. — A dur		
Sonatina XXXIII	Allegro	79
Fa mag. — F dur		
Sonatina XXXIV	Presto	83
Re mag. — D dur		

SONATINE

SONATINA I

JIRÍ ANTONÍN BENDA
(1722 - 1795)

Rondeau. Andante

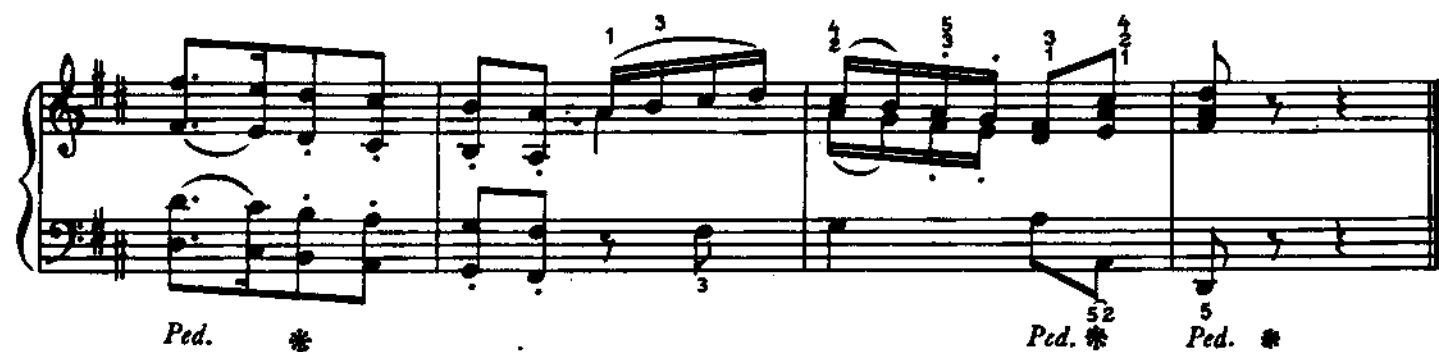
The musical score is written for piano and bass. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante' and the form is 'Rondeau'. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (p, f, ff, P), pedaling (Ped.), and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The first system starts with a piano (p) dynamic and a pedaling instruction. The second system includes a forte (f) dynamic and a pedaling instruction. The third system includes a piano (p) dynamic and a pedaling instruction. The fourth system includes a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and a pedaling instruction. The fifth system includes a piano (P) dynamic and a pedaling instruction.

senza tempo

1 2 1

1 2 1

1



SONATINA II

Andantino

The musical score for "Sonatina II" in Andantino tempo is written for piano. It features six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. Performance instructions like *mf*, *f*, *p*, and *Ped.* (pedal) are present. There are also asterisks and specific fingering numbers throughout the piece.

The first system begins with a *mf* dynamic and includes a *Ped.* instruction. The second system continues with *Ped.* and *f* dynamics. The third system features a *f* dynamic and a *Ped.* instruction. The fourth system includes a *p* dynamic and a *Ped.* instruction. The fifth system features a *f* dynamic and a *Ped.* instruction. The sixth system includes a *Ped.* instruction and a *f* dynamic.

The score also includes several asterisks (*) and specific fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) throughout the piece. There are also some specific markings like *mf*, *f*, and *p*.

At the bottom of the page, there are three small musical examples labeled *x)*, *xx)*, and *xxx)*. The *x)* example is followed by the text "etc. sembre simile".

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

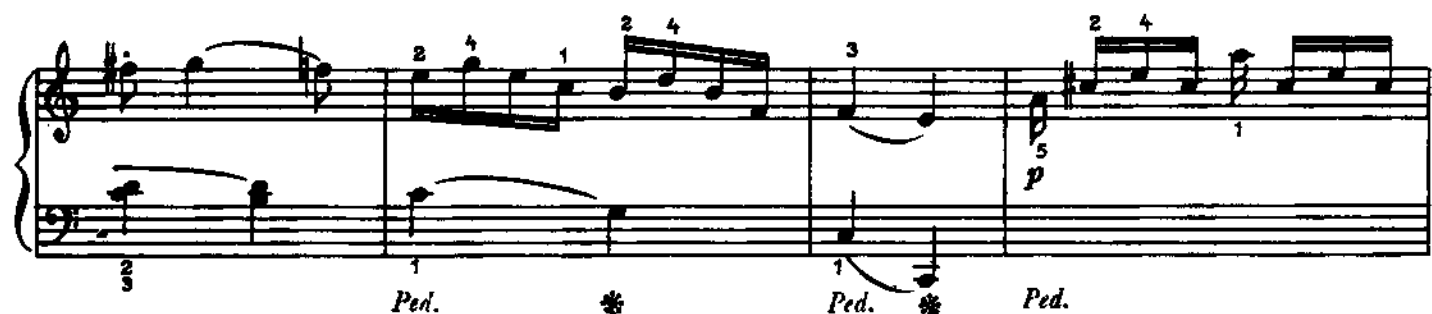
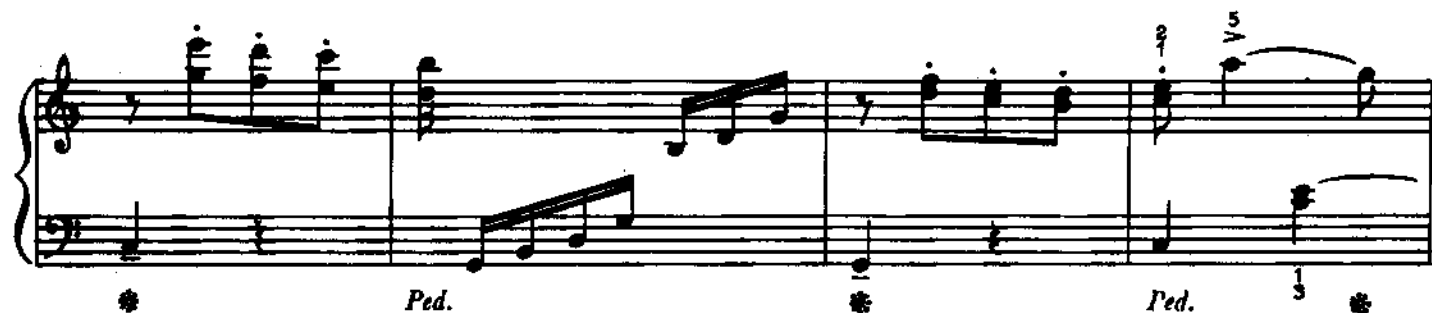
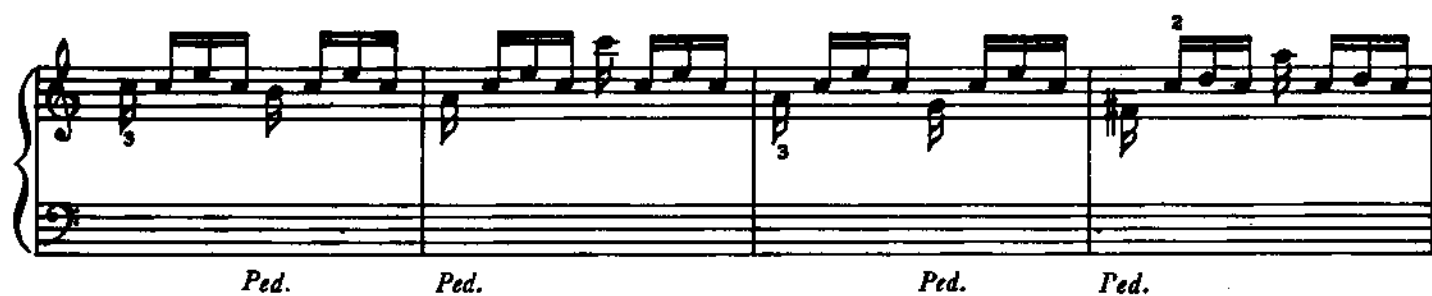
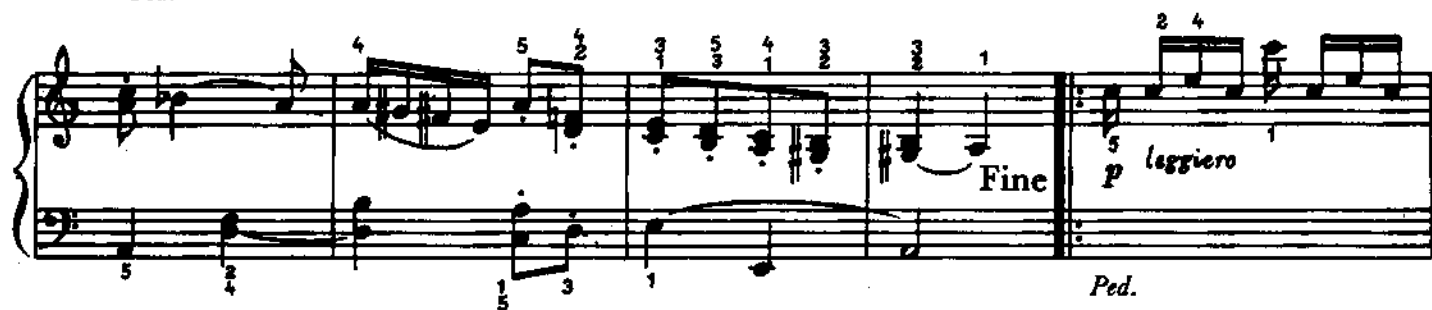
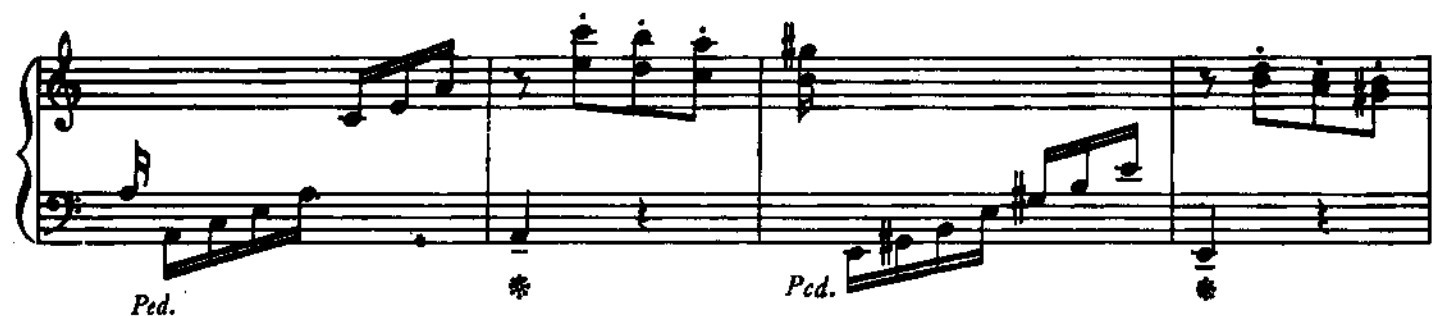
mf *Ped.* * *mf* *Ped.* *

SONATINA III

Allegro.

Ped. * *Ped.* *

Ped. * *Ped.* *



3 1 1 1 3 2 4

5

* Ped.

3 1 5 4 1 2

1

p *

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

2 1 3

f Ped. *

D. C. al Fine

SONATINA IV

Mezzo allegro

5 2 1 3 2 5 2 1

1 2 5 4

p f Ped. *

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

2 2 4 1 5 2 4 3

decresc.

The musical score for 'The Merry Widow' waltz is presented in a single system. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand (bass clef) provides a simple bass line. The piece concludes with a 'Fine' marking and a 'Ped.' (pedal) instruction.

A musical score for a piano piece. The score is written on two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melody of eighth notes, starting with a '1' above the first measure. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line of eighth notes, starting with a 'f' (forte) dynamic marking. The music is in 2/4 time and consists of 16 measures in total.

Musical score for "The Swan" from "The Nutcracker". The score is written for piano (p) and features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth notes, with a descending scale marked "decresc." (decrescendo). The left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The score is presented in a single system with two staves.

Variazione

p *cresc.* *p* *cresc.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

f *Ped. ** *Ped. †*

This page of piano sheet music consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes various dynamics, fingerings, and pedaling instructions.

- System 1:** Starts with a *mf* dynamic. The right hand features a series of eighth-note patterns with fingerings 2, 4, 8, 4, 2, 2, 4, 2, 3, 1, 5, 1, 2, 5, 3, 2, 5, 3, 2, 5, 4. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. Pedaling instructions are marked as *Ped.* with an asterisk.
- System 2:** The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. Pedaling instructions are marked as *Ped.* with an asterisk.
- System 3:** The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. The word *Fine* is written above the staff. Pedaling instructions are marked as *Ped.* with an asterisk.
- System 4:** The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. The word *pp* is written below the staff.
- System 5:** The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. The word *cresc.* is written below the staff.
- System 6:** The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. The word *f* is written below the staff. Pedaling instructions are marked as *Ped.* with an asterisk.

A musical score for a piano piece. The score is written on two staves, treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The score begins with a piano (p) dynamic and a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The melody is played in the right hand, and the left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The piece concludes with a 'D. C. al Fine' instruction.

SONATINA V

Allegretto

senza Ped.

f

p

rit.

f a tempo

p

cresc.

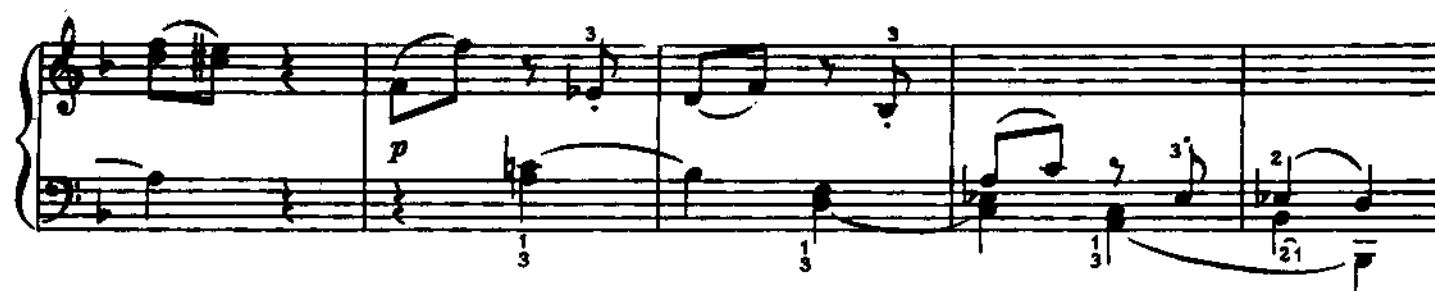
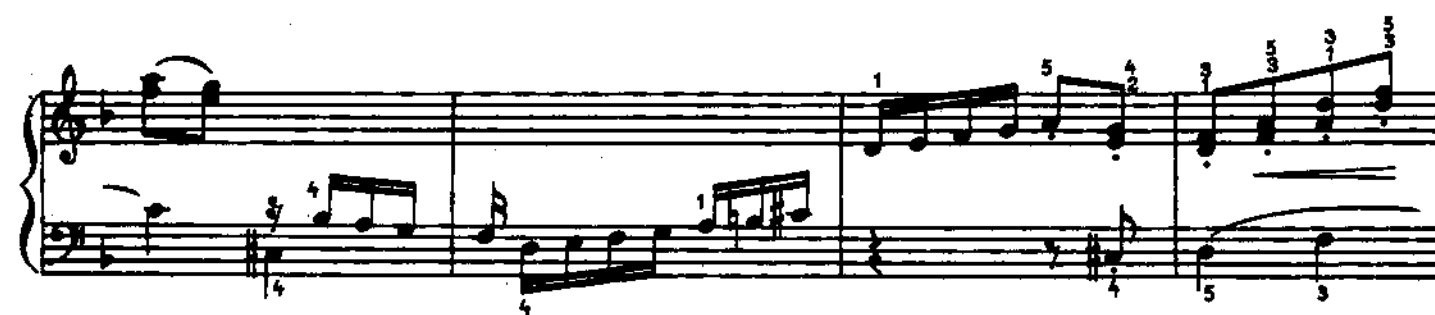
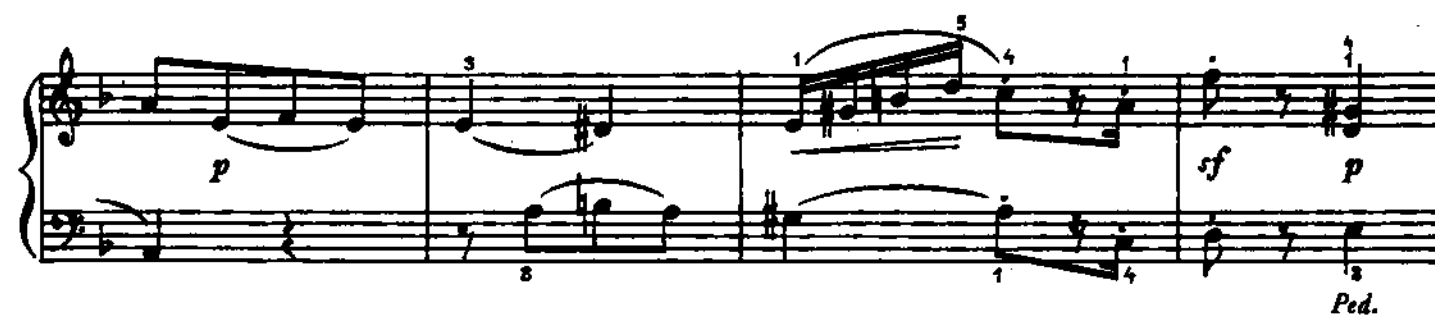
f

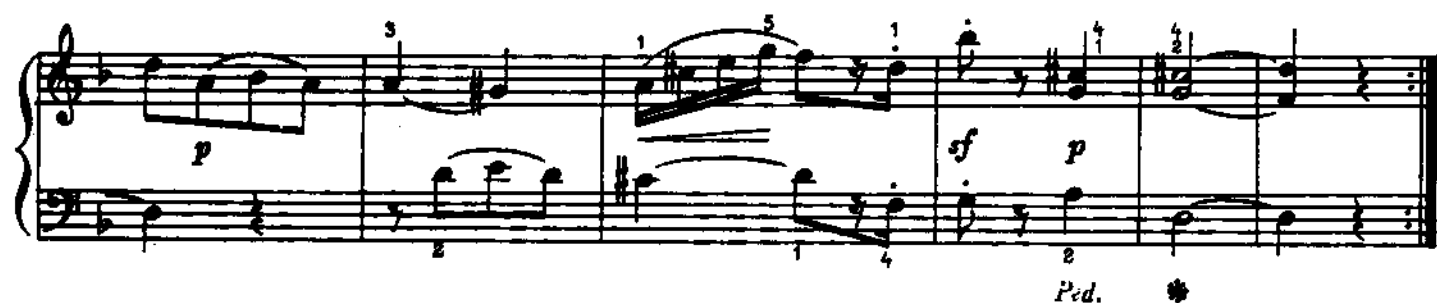
The musical score for Sonatina V, Allegretto, is presented in six systems. Each system contains a piano (treble) staff and a bass (bass) staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a 'senza Ped.' (without pedal) instruction. The notation includes numerous slurs, ties, and fingerings (1-5) for both hands. Dynamic markings include *f*, *p*, *rit.* (ritardando), *f a tempo*, and *cresc.* (crescendo). The piece concludes with a final cadence in the piano staff.

SONATINA VI

Allegretto

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000





SONATINA VII

Allegro moderato

mf

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

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

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

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

cresc. *f*

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

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

mf

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

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

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

1323
Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

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

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

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

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (3, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 3, AV). The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks. A 'Cresc.' marking is present in the right hand.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic development with fingerings (2, 3, 5, 3, 2). The left hand has a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a 'la sinistra legato' instruction. The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The left hand has a steady accompaniment. Pedal points are indicated by 'Ped.' and asterisks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SONATINA VIII

Allegro assai

p
Ped. *

cresc.
f
-Ped. *

mp
Ped. *

f
mp
Ped. * *mf*

*Ped. ** *Ped. **

SONATINA IX

Andante quasi allegretto

mf *Ped. ** *Ped. ** *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped. **

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

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

f *p* *Ped.* *** *Ped.* ***

Tempo di Minuetto

mf

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

Ped. *

Ped. *Ped.* *Ped.* *

Ped. *Ped.* *

mf

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

f *p*

Ped. * *Ped.* *

SONATINA X

Allegretto

The musical score for Sonatina X, Allegretto, is presented in five systems, each with a piano (treble) and bass (bass) staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 3/4.

- System 1:** The piano staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a series of eighth-note runs with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, (1) 2, 3, 5. The bass staff has a whole rest followed by a half note. Pedaling marks (*Ped.*) are indicated below the bass staff. Asterisks (*) are placed between the staves.
- System 2:** The piano staff continues with eighth-note runs and fingerings 5, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1. The bass staff has a half note. Pedaling marks (*Ped.*) are indicated below the bass staff. Asterisks (*) are placed between the staves.
- System 3:** The piano staff continues with eighth-note runs and fingerings 5, 1, 2, 1, 5, 3, 2, 1. The bass staff has a half note. Pedaling marks (*Ped.*) are indicated below the bass staff. Asterisks (*) are placed between the staves.
- System 4:** The piano staff continues with eighth-note runs and fingerings 5, 1, 2, 1, 5, 3, 2, 1. The bass staff has a half note. Pedaling marks (*Ped.*) are indicated below the bass staff. Asterisks (*) are placed between the staves.
- System 5:** The piano staff continues with eighth-note runs and fingerings 5, 4, 1. The bass staff has a half note. Pedaling marks (*Ped.*) are indicated below the bass staff. Asterisks (*) are placed between the staves.

f *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

p *Ped.*

mp

f

mp

f *Ped.*

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

* *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

Ped. * *Ped.* *

SONATINA XI

Menuet

f

Ped. *

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The right hand plays a melody with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6, A6, B6, C7, D7, E7, F#7, G7, A7, B7, C8, D8, E8, F#8, G8, A8, B8, C9, D9, E9, F#9, G9, A9, B9, C10, D10, E10, F#10, G10, A10, B10, C11, D11, E11, F#11, G11, A11, B11, C12, D12, E12, F#12, G12, A12, B12, C13, D13, E13, F#13, G13, A13, B13, C14, D14, E14, F#14, G14, A14, B14, C15, D15, E15, F#15, G15, A15, B15, C16, D16, E16, F#16, G16, A16, B16, C17, D17, E17, F#17, G17, A17, B17, C18, D18, E18, F#18, G18, A18, B18, C19, D19, E19, F#19, G19, A19, B19, C20, D20, E20, F#20, G20, A20, B20, C21, D21, E21, F#21, G21, A21, B21, C22, D22, E22, F#22, G22, A22, B22, C23, D23, E23, F#23, G23, A23, B23, C24, D24, E24, F#24, G24, A24, B24, C25, D25, E25, F#25, G25, A25, B25, C26, D26, E26, F#26, G26, A26, B26, C27, D27, E27, F#27, G27, A27, B27, C28, D28, E28, F#28, G28, A28, B28, C29, D29, E29, F#29, G29, A29, B29, C30, D30, E30, F#30, G30, A30, B30, C31, D31, E31, F#31, G31, A31, B31, C32, D32, E32, F#32, G32, A32, B32, C33, D33, E33, F#33, G33, A33, B33, C34, D34, E34, F#34, G34, A34, B34, C35, D35, E35, F#35, G35, A35, B35, C36, D36, E36, F#36, G36, A36, B36, C37, D37, E37, F#37, G37, A37, B37, C38, D38, E38, F#38, G38, A38, B38, C39, D39, E39, F#39, G39, A39, B39, C40, D40, E40, F#40, G40, A40, B40, C41, D41, E41, F#41, G41, A41, B41, C42, D42, E42, F#42, G42, A42, B42, C43, D43, E43, F#43, G43, A43, B43, C44, D44, E44, F#44, G44, A44, B44, C45, D45, E45, F#45, G45, A45, B45, C46, D46, E46, F#46, G46, A46, B46, C47, D47, E47, F#47, G47, A47, B47, C48, D48, E48, F#48, G48, A48, B48, C49, D49, E49, F#49, G49, A49, B49, C50, D50, E50, F#50, G50, A50, B50, C51, D51, E51, F#51, G51, A51, B51, C52, D52, E52, F#52, G52, A52, B52, C53, D53, E53, F#53, G53, A53, B53, C54, D54, E54, F#54, G54, A54, B54, C55, D55, E55, F#55, G55, A55, B55, C56, D56, E56, F#56, G56, A56, B56, C57, D57, E57, F#57, G57, A57, B57, C58, D58, E58, F#58, G58, A58, B58, C59, D59, E59, F#59, G59, A59, B59, 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G275, A275, B275, C276, D276, E276, F#276, G276, A276, B276, C277, D277, E277, F#277, G277, A277, B277, C278, D278, E278, F#278, G278, A278, B278, C279, D279, E279, F#279, G279, A279, B279, C280, D280, E280, F#280, G280, A280, B280, C281, D281, E281, F#281, G281, A281, B281, C282, D282, E282, F#282, G282, A282, B282, C283, D283, E283, F#283, G283, A283, B283, C284, D284, E284, F#284, G284, A284, B284, C285, D285, E285, F#285, G285, A285, B285, C286, D286, E286, F#286, G286, A286, B286, C287, D287, E287, F#287, G287, A287, B287, C288, D288, E288, F#288, G288, A288, B288, C289, D289, E289, F#289, G289, A289, B289, C290, D290, E290, F#290, G290, A290, B290, C291, D291, E291, F#291, G291, A291, B291, C292, D292, E292, F#292, G292, A292, B292, C293, D293, E293, F#293, G293, A293, B293, C294, D294, E294, F#294, G294, A294, B294, C295, D295, E295, F#295, G295, A295, B295, C296, D296, E296, F#296, G296, A296, B296, C297, D297, E297, F#297, G297, A297, B297, C298, D298, E298, F#298, G298, A298, B298, C299, D299, E299, F#299, G299, A299, B299, C300, D300, E300, F#300, G300, A300, B300, C301, D301, E301, F#301, G301, A301, B301, C302, D302, E302, F#302, G302, A302, B302, C303, D303, E303, F#303, G303, A303, B303, C304, D304, E304, F#304, G304, A304, B304, C305, D305, E305, F#305, G305, A305, B305, C306, D306, E306, F#306, G306, A306, B306, C307, D307, E307, F#307, G307, A307, B307, C308, D308, E308, F#308, G308, A308, B308, C309, D309, E309, F#309, G309, A309, B309, C310, D310, E310, F#310, G310, A310, B310, C311, D311, E311, F#311, G311, A311, B311, C312, D312, E312, F#312, G312, A312, B312, C313, D313, E313, F#313, G313, A313, B313, C314, D314, E314, F#314, G314, A314, B314, C315, D315, E315, F#315, G315, A315, B315, C316, D316, E316, F#316, G316, A316, B316, C317, D317, E317, F#317, G317, A317, B317, C318, D318, E318, F#318, G318, A318, B318, C319, D319, E319, F#319, G319, A319, B319, C320, D320, E320, F#320, G320, A320, B320, C321, D321, E321, F#321, G321, A321, B321, C322, D322, E322, F#322, G322, A322, B322, C323, D323, E323, F#323, G323, A323, B323, C324, D324, E324, F#324, G324, A324, B324, C325, D325, E325, F#325, G325, A325, B325, C326, D326, E326, F#326, G326, A326, B326, C327, D327, E327, F#327, G327, A327, B327, C328, D328, E328, F#328, G328, A328, B328, C329, D329, E329, F#329, G329, A329, B329, C330, D330, E330, F#330, G330, A330, B330, C331, D331, E331, F#331, G331, A331, B331, C332, D332, E332, F#332, G332, A332, B332, C333, D333, E333, F#333, G333, A333, B333, C334, D334, E334, F#334, G334, A334, B334, C335, D335, E335, F#335, G335, A335, B335, C336, D336, E336, F#336, G336, A336, B336, C337, D337, E337, F#337, G337, A337, B337, C338, D338, E338, F#338, G338, A338, B338, C339, D339, E339, F#339, G339, A339, B339, C340, D340, E340, F#340, G340, A340, B340, C341, D341, E341, F#341, G341, A341, B341, C342, D342, E342, F#342, G342, A342, B342, C343, D343, E343, F#343, G343, A343, B343, C344, D344, E344, F#344, G344, A344, B344, C345, D345, E345, F#345, G345, A345, B345, C346, D346, E346, F#346, G346, A346, B346, C347, D347, E347, F#347, G347, A347, B347, C348, D348, E348, F#348, G348, A348, B348, C349, D349, E349, F#349, G349, A349, B349, C350, D350, E350, F#350, G350, A350, B350, C351, D351, E351, F#351, G351, A351, B351, C352, D352, E352, F#352, G352, A352, B352, C353, D353, E353, F#353, G353, A353, B353, C354, D354, E354, F#354, G354, A354, B354, C355, D355, E355, F#355, G355, A355, B355, C356, D356, E356, F#356, G356, A356, B356, C357, D357, E357, F#357, G357, A357, B357, C358, D358, E358, F#358, G358, A358, B358, C359, D359, E359, F#359, G359, A359, B359, C360, D360, E360, F#360, G360, A360, B360, C361, D361, E361, F#361, G361, A361, B361, C362, D362, E362, F#362, G362, A362, B362, C363, D363, E363, F#363, G363, A363, B363, C364, D364, E364, F#364, G364, A364, B364, C365, D365, E365, F#36

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

SONATINA XII

Andantino quasi allegretto

p *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

f *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

f *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

decresc. *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

*) ***) etc. sempre simile

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur and a *p* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a harmonic line. Pedal markings: *Ped.* followed by an asterisk, then *Ped.*, *Ped.*, and an asterisk.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur and a *f* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a harmonic line. Pedal markings: *Ped.*, an asterisk, *Ped.*, *Ped.*, and *Ped.*.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur and a *f* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a harmonic line. Pedal markings: *Ped.* followed by an asterisk, then *Ped.* followed by an asterisk.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur and a *sfp* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a harmonic line. Pedal markings: *Ped.* followed by an asterisk, then *Ped.* followed by an asterisk.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur and a *f* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a harmonic line. Pedal markings: *Ped.* followed by an asterisk, then *Ped.* followed by an asterisk.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with a slur and a *f* dynamic marking. Bass staff has a harmonic line. Pedal markings: *Ped.* followed by an asterisk, then *Ped.* followed by an asterisk, and *Ped.* followed by an asterisk.

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

SONATINA XIII

Allegro non troppo

p *legato*
 Ped. *
 Ped. *

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains complex melodic lines with fingerings (1-5) and slurs. Bass staff contains accompaniment with dynamic markings *sf*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. Pedal point marked *Ped.* with an asterisk.

Second system of musical notation. Treble staff continues with melodic lines and fingerings. Bass staff features a sustained pedal point marked *Ped.* with an asterisk.

Third system of musical notation. Treble staff has melodic lines with fingerings. Bass staff has accompaniment with a dynamic marking *f*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble staff has melodic lines with fingerings. Bass staff has accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble staff has melodic lines with fingerings. Bass staff features a rapid sixteenth-note accompaniment with a dynamic marking *mf*. Pedal points marked *Ped.* with asterisks are present at the beginning and end of the system.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble staff has melodic lines with fingerings. Bass staff features a rapid sixteenth-note accompaniment. Pedal points marked *Ped.* with asterisks are present at the beginning, middle, and end of the system. A *cresc.* marking is also present.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a series of ascending and descending eighth-note runs with fingerings 4, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 1, 2, 5, 3, 2, 5, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3. Bass staff features a series of descending eighth-note runs with fingerings 1, 8, 1, 3, 5, 3, 4.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a series of ascending and descending eighth-note runs with fingerings 2, 4, 3, 2, 5, 1, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3. Bass staff features a series of descending eighth-note runs with fingerings 2, 1, 3, 5, 1.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a series of ascending and descending eighth-note runs with fingerings 3, 5, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2. Bass staff features a series of descending eighth-note runs with fingerings 4, 3, 4. The word *legato* is written in the bass staff.

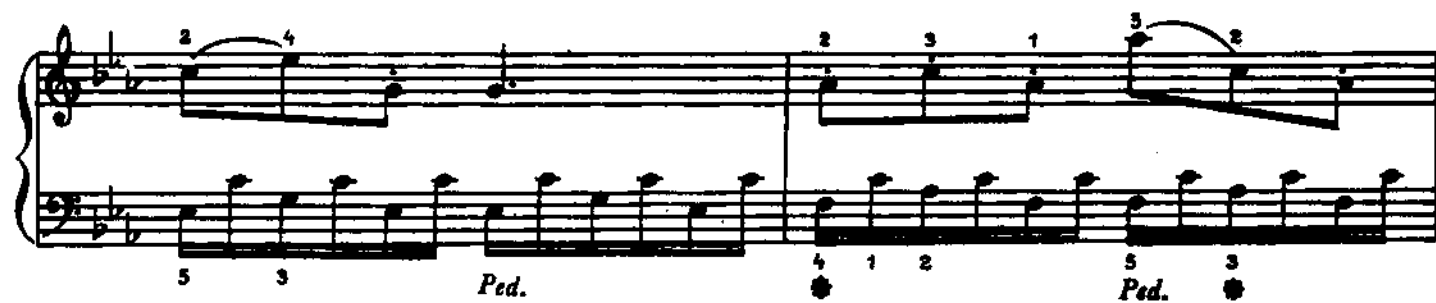
Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a series of ascending and descending eighth-note runs with fingerings 3, 5, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1. Bass staff features a series of descending eighth-note runs with fingerings 3, 5, 1, 3, 2.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a series of ascending and descending eighth-note runs with fingerings 4, 2, 1, 5, 4, 2, 4, 1, 3, 5, 1, 2. Bass staff features a series of descending eighth-note runs with fingerings 5, 2. The word *f* is written in the bass staff. Below the bass staff, the word *Ped.* is written, followed by a series of asterisks.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a series of ascending and descending eighth-note runs with fingerings 4, 1, 3, 5, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 5, 4, 2, 1. Bass staff features a series of descending eighth-note runs with fingerings 4, 2, 1, 2. Below the bass staff, the word *Ped.* is written, followed by a series of asterisks.

This page of piano sheet music contains six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in G-flat major (two flats) and includes various musical notations such as dynamics, articulation, and fingerings.

- System 1:** Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings (4, 5, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 5, 1, 2, 1, 4, 3, 4, 3, 2). Bass clef has a simple accompaniment. Dynamics: *p*.
- System 2:** Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings (4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 3). Bass clef has a simple accompaniment. Dynamics: *fp*. Marking: *CRIST.*. Pedal: *Ped.* with a flower symbol.
- System 3:** Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings (5, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 5, 3, 4, 2). Bass clef has a simple accompaniment. Dynamics: *f* and *p*. Pedal: *Ped.* with a flower symbol.
- System 4:** Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings (2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 3, 1). Bass clef has a simple accompaniment. Dynamics: *p*. Pedal: *Ped.* with a flower symbol.
- System 5:** Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings (4, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4). Bass clef has a simple accompaniment. Dynamics: *p*. Pedal: *Ped.* with a flower symbol.
- System 6:** Treble clef has a melodic line with fingerings (3, 2, 5, 4, 3, 4, 4). Bass clef has a simple accompaniment. Dynamics: *pp* and *p*. Marking: *legato*.



1 5 3 1 3 1 4 1 3 1

2 1 3 2 1

3 3 4 1 3

1. 4 1

decresc.

2.

sempre f

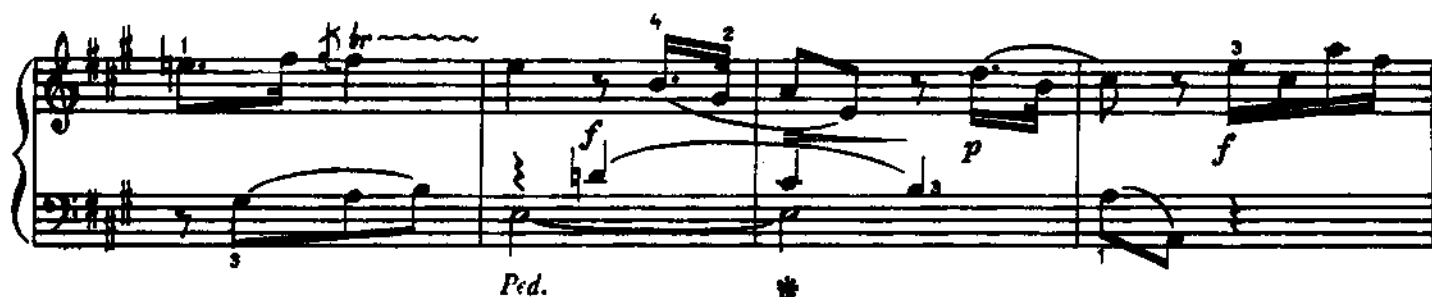
sfz

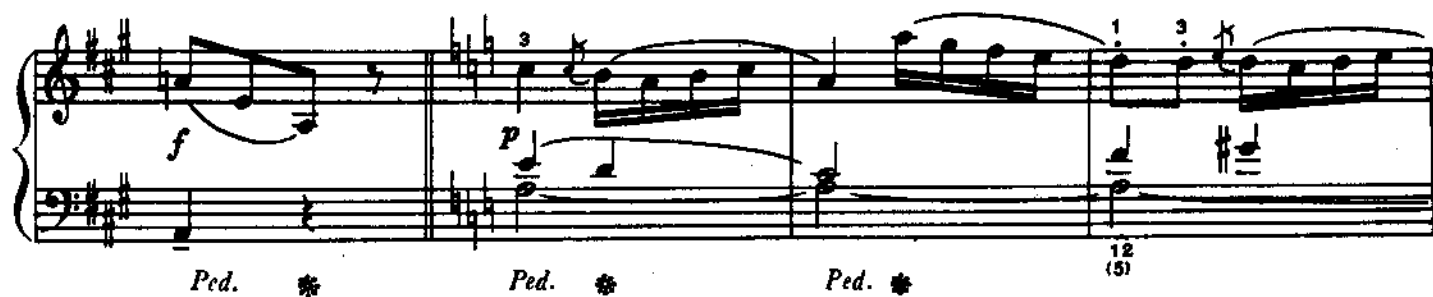
Ped. ♣

SONATINA XIV

Allegretto con spirito

non troppo legato





SONATINA XV

Andante con moto quasi un poco allegretto

The musical score for Sonatina XV is written for piano and bass. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The tempo is marked "Andante con moto quasi un poco allegretto". The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. Dynamics include *p*, *fp*, *mf*, and *f*. Pedal markings (*Ped.*) and asterisks (*) are used throughout.

System 1: Treble staff starts with a series of eighth notes, followed by a slur over a group of notes. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Dynamics: *p*, *fp*, *fp*. Pedal markings: *Ped.*, *Ped.*.

System 2: Treble staff continues with eighth notes and slurs. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Dynamics: *mf*, *f*. Pedal markings: *Ped.*, *Ped.*, *Ped.*, *Ped.*, *Ped.*.

System 3: Treble staff has a series of eighth notes and slurs. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Dynamics: *p*, *p*. Pedal markings: *Ped.*, *Ped.*, *Ped.*, *Ped.*.

System 4: Treble staff continues with eighth notes and slurs. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Dynamics: *p*. Pedal markings: *Ped.*, *Ped.*, *Ped.*.

System 5: Treble staff has a series of eighth notes and slurs. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Dynamics: *p*. Pedal markings: *Ped.*, *Ped.*, *Ped.*.

System 6: Treble staff continues with eighth notes and slurs. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Dynamics: *fp*, *fp*, *mf*. Pedal markings: *Ped.*, *Ped.*, *Ped.*, *Ped.*.

Musical score for piano, page 38. The score consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The music includes various dynamics: *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *fp* (fortissimo), and *poco esp.* (poco espanso). Pedal markings (*Ped.*) and asterisks (*) are used throughout the score. The first system includes a *poco esp.* marking. The second system includes a *fp* marking. The third system includes a *fp* marking and a *f* marking. The fourth system includes a *p* marking and a *f* marking. The fifth system includes a *fp* marking and a *mf* marking. The sixth system includes a *f* marking and a *p* marking. The page number 38 is in the top left corner. The publisher's code H 2303 is at the bottom center.

SONATINA XVI

Allegro

f *risoluto* *senza Ped.*

p

f

mf *f*

p

cresc. *f*

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with fingerings 5, 4, 2, 12, 1, and 5. The bass clef staff contains a supporting line. The tempo marking *calando* is present in the right-hand staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking, followed by a *f* (forte) dynamic marking and the tempo marking *a tempo*. The bass clef staff contains a supporting line.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line. The bass clef staff contains a supporting line. A *p* (piano) dynamic marking is present in the right-hand staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line. The bass clef staff contains a supporting line. A *f* (forte) dynamic marking is present in the right-hand staff.

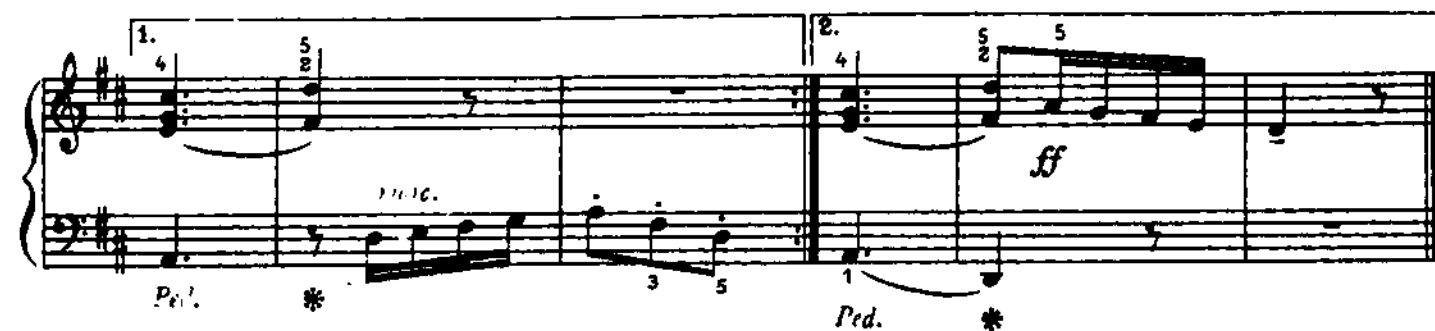
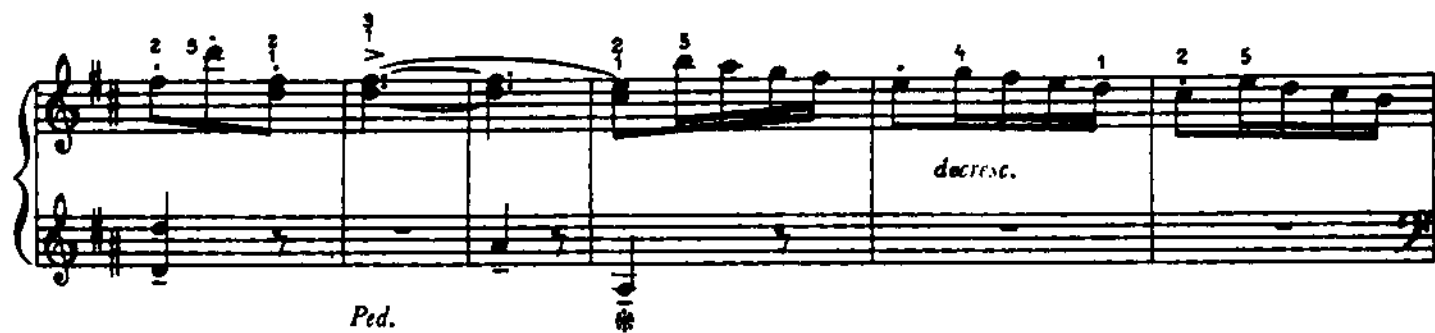
Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line. The bass clef staff contains a supporting line. A *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking is present in the right-hand staff. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

SONATINA XVII

Presto

*non legato**p*
Ped. *

Ped. *



SONATINA XVIII

Andante quasi allegretto

p

Ped. *

f

Ped. *

Ped. *

Ped. *

mf

Ped. *

p

sfp

Ped. *

Ped. *

p

mf

Ped. *

p

Ped. *

Ped.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note runs. Bass staff contains eighth-note chords. Dynamics include *f*. Pedal markings: *P.d.* * and *Ped.* *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.*

Second system of musical notation. Treble staff contains eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note runs with fingerings (5, 2, 5, 4, 5, 2, 1, 2, 5, 1). Bass staff contains eighth-note chords. Dynamics include *p* and *mf*. Pedal marking: *

Third system of musical notation. Treble staff contains eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note runs with fingerings (3, 5, 2, 2, 5, 3, 2, 1, 3, 3). Bass staff contains eighth-note chords with fingerings (4, 5, 1, 3, 3). Dynamics include *f*. Pedal markings: *Ped.* * and *Ped.* *

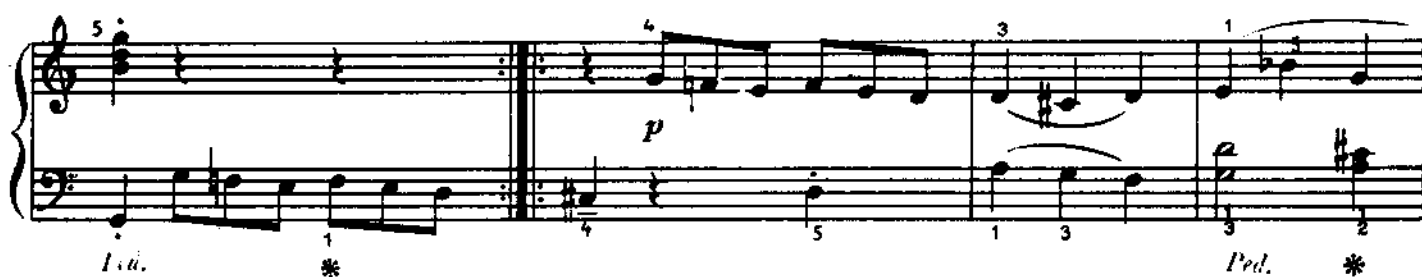
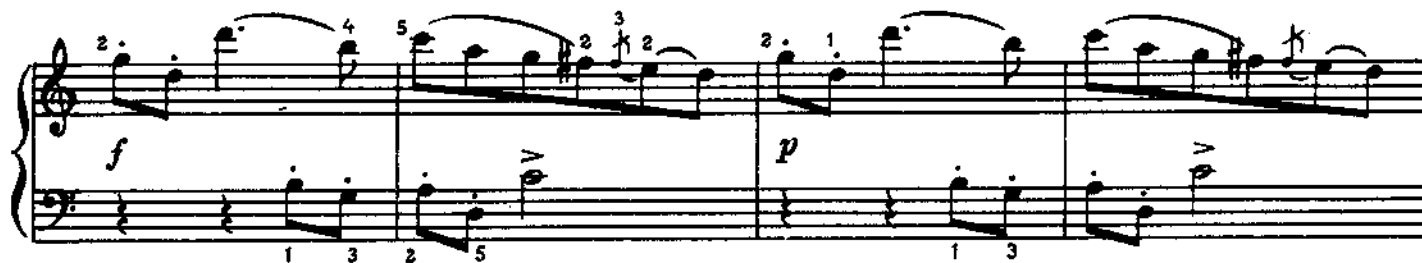
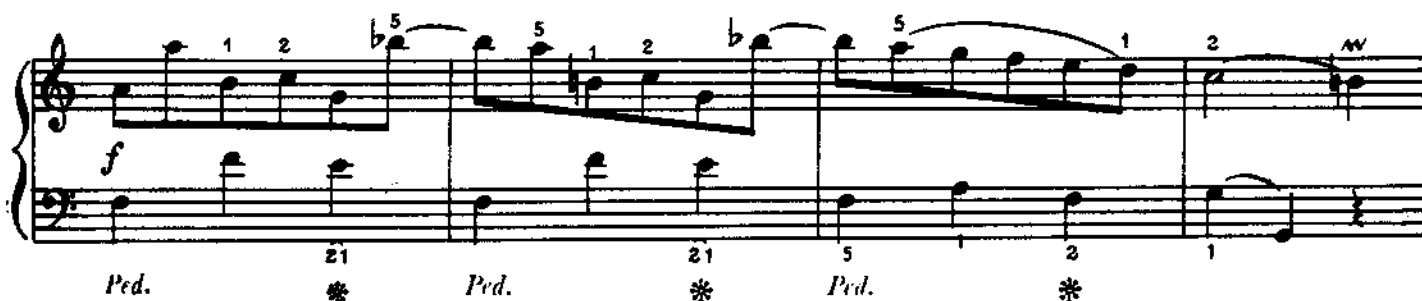
Fourth system of musical notation. Treble staff contains eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note runs with fingerings (3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5). Bass staff contains eighth-note chords with fingerings (1). Dynamics include *p*. Tempo markings: *senza tempo* and *a tempo*. Pedal marking: *Ped.* *

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note runs. Bass staff contains eighth-note chords. Dynamics include *f*. Pedal markings: *Ped.* *Ped.* * and *Ped.* *Ped.* *

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note runs with fingerings (2, 4, 5, 5). Bass staff contains eighth-note chords with fingerings (2, 2, 5). Dynamics include *p* and *pp*. Pedal markings: *Ped.* * *Ped.* * and *Ped.* *

SONATINA XIX

Allegretto



This page of piano sheet music contains six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical elements such as dynamics, pedaling, and fingering.

System 1: The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Pedaling is indicated by "Ped." and an asterisk (*). Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are present.

System 2: The second system continues the piece. The first staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Pedaling is indicated by "Ped." and an asterisk (*). Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are present.

System 3: The third system continues the piece. The first staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Pedaling is indicated by "Ped." and an asterisk (*). Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are present.

System 4: The fourth system continues the piece. The first staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Pedaling is indicated by "Ped." and an asterisk (*). Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are present.

System 5: The fifth system continues the piece. The first staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Pedaling is indicated by "Ped." and an asterisk (*). Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are present.

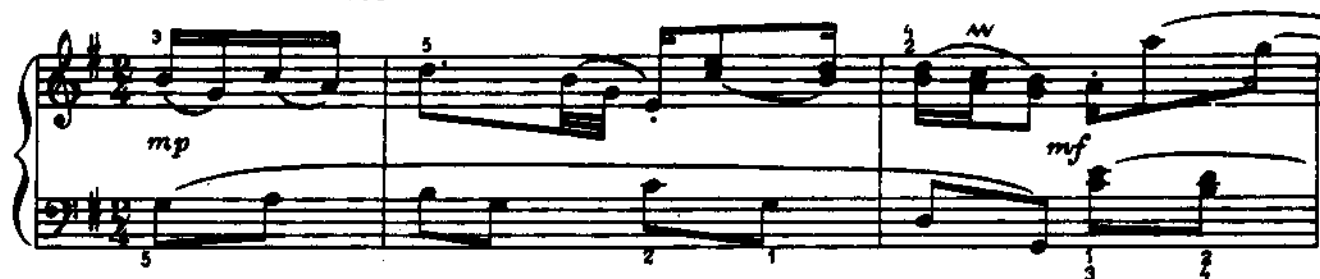
System 6: The sixth system continues the piece. The first staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Pedaling is indicated by "Ped." and an asterisk (*). Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are present.

The page concludes with a small musical notation at the bottom left, labeled "H 2303".



SONATINA XX

Andante con moto



First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a half note, then a quarter note, and a half note. Bass staff has a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. Dynamics: *f*, *p*, *f*. Pedal markings: *Ped. Ped.*, *Ped.*. A *Fine* marking is present above the final measure.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Bass staff has a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Dynamics: *p*, *f*. Pedal marking: *Ped.*. A *Fine* marking is present above the final measure.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Bass staff has a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Dynamics: *f*. Pedal marking: *Ped.*. A *Fine* marking is present above the final measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Bass staff has a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*. Pedal markings: *Ped.*, *Ped.*. A *Fine* marking is present above the final measure.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Bass staff has a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Dynamics: *f*, *p*, *mf*. Pedal markings: *Ped.*, *Ped.*, *Ped.*. A *Fine* marking is present above the final measure.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Bass staff has a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. Dynamics: *p*, *sf*, *p*. Pedal markings: *Ped.*, *Ped.*. A *Fine* marking is present above the final measure.

5 2 1 3 5 2 1 5 3

poco rit. *mp*

mf *f.*

p *f* *p*

Ped. Ped. *Ped. **

SONATINA XXI

Allegretto moderato

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

f *p leggiero*

*Ped. ** *Ped. **

3 5 3 5 2 2 4 2 4

f *p*

*Ped. ** *Ped. **

mf Ped.

mp

mf Ped.

mp

p 1/3

pp rit.

f a tempo

p

pp

Ped. Ped.

Ped.

Ped.

Ped.

poco f

p

poco rit.

a tempo

Ped.

f

p leggiero

Ped.

f *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *p* *

mf *Ped.* * *p* *mf* *Ped.* * *p* *

SONATINA XXII

Allegro moderato

p *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

p *Ped.* * *Ped.* *Ped.* * *f* *Ped.*

p *Ped.* * *Ped.* *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

This page of piano sheet music contains six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical elements such as fingerings (e.g., 5, 2, 4, 3, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 5), dynamics (e.g., *Ped.*, *mf*, *f*, *meno f*, *p*), and articulation (e.g., *cresc.*, *br*). The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat major) and a 4/4 time signature. The first system includes a *Ped.* marking and a star symbol. The second system includes *mf*, *p*, and *cresc.* markings. The third system includes *f*, *meno f*, and *Ped.* markings. The fourth system includes *p*, *mf*, and *Ped.* markings. The fifth system includes *f* and *p* markings. The sixth system includes *Ped.* and star symbols. A small musical fragment is located at the bottom left of the page.

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

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

* *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

Ped. * *Ped.* *

f *meno f* *p*

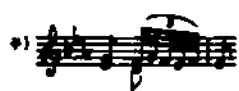
Ped. * *Ped.* *

f *p*

Ped. *Ped.* *

H 2303

Musical score for piano, measures 1 through 6. The score is written for a single system with a treble and bass staff. The music includes various dynamics (p, f, sf, p, mf, p), pedaling instructions (Ped.), and fingerings. The first measure starts with a piano (p) dynamic and a pedaling instruction. The second measure has a forte (f) dynamic. The third measure has a piano (p) dynamic. The fourth measure has a piano (p) dynamic. The fifth measure has a piano (p) dynamic. The sixth measure has a piano (p) dynamic. The music includes various fingerings and pedaling instructions.





Ped.

Ped.

*

Ped.

*



Ped.

Ped.

*

Ped.

Ped.

Ped.



Ped.

*

Ped.

*

Ped.

*



Ped. *

Ped.

*

Ped.

Ped.



*

Ped.

Ped.

Ped.

Ped.

*

SONATINA XXIII

Andante un poco allegretto

The musical score for Sonatina XXIII is written for piano and consists of six systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked "Andante un poco allegretto".

System 1: The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff has a *Ped.* marking with an asterisk. The system concludes with a *f* (forte) dynamic.

System 2: The first staff has a *p* dynamic. The second staff has a *f* dynamic. The system concludes with a *f* dynamic.

System 3: The first staff has a *p* dynamic. The second staff has a *f* dynamic. The system concludes with a *f* dynamic.

System 4: The first staff has a *p* dynamic. The second staff has a *f* dynamic. The system concludes with a *f* dynamic.

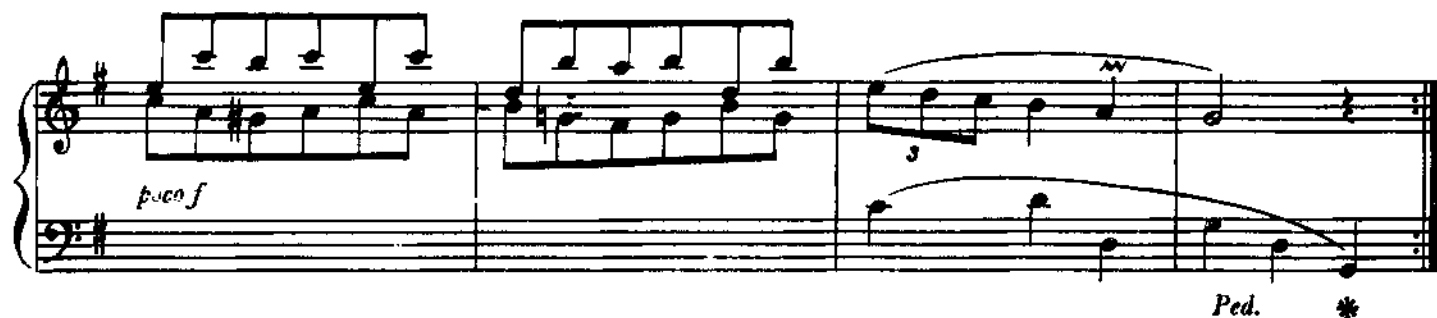
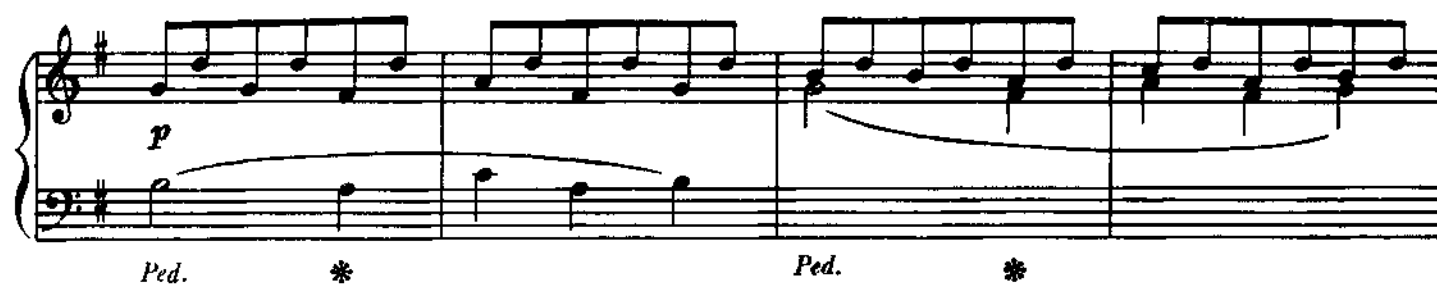
System 5: The first staff has a *f* dynamic. The second staff has a *p* dynamic. The system concludes with a *p* dynamic.

System 6: The first staff has a *p* dynamic. The second staff has a *p* dynamic. The system concludes with a *p* dynamic.

The score includes various musical notations such as fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), slurs, and accents. Pedal points are indicated by "Ped." followed by an asterisk. The score also includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the fourth system.

This page of piano sheet music consists of six systems of staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is written for piano, with various dynamics and articulations.

- System 1:** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features chords and eighth-note patterns, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A *Ped.* marking with an asterisk is present at the end of the system.
- System 2:** Continues the piece with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand has more complex chordal textures. A *Ped.* marking with an asterisk is at the end.
- System 3:** Features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. A *Ped.* marking with an asterisk is at the end.
- System 4:** Includes the tempo markings *calando* (rushing) and *p a tempo* (piano at tempo). The right hand has a descending melodic line. A *Ped.* marking with an asterisk is at the end.
- System 5:** Continues the melodic development in the right hand. A *Ped.* marking with an asterisk is at the end.
- System 6:** The final system, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. It concludes with a final cadence and a *Ped.* marking with an asterisk.



SONATINA XXV

Allegro

The musical score for 'The Song of the Lark' is presented in a two-staff format. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure contains a treble staff with a melodic line featuring triplets and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The second measure features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The third measure features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The fourth measure features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a simple accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'. Pedal markings 'Ped.' are present under the first and fourth measures, and a double asterisk '*' is placed under the third measure.

A musical score for a piano piece titled "The Song of the Lark". The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and is accompanied by a simple bass line. The score includes a repeat sign with first and second endings. The first ending is marked with a "1" and the second ending with a "2". The piece concludes with a final chord. The score is marked with a piano (p) dynamic and a forte (f) dynamic. The tempo is indicated as "Allegretto". The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and is accompanied by a simple bass line. The score includes a repeat sign with first and second endings. The first ending is marked with a "1" and the second ending with a "2". The piece concludes with a final chord. The score is marked with a piano (p) dynamic and a forte (f) dynamic. The tempo is indicated as "Allegretto". The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a treble and bass staff.

etc. sempre simile

H 2303

This page of piano sheet music contains six systems of staves. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Features a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale (fingerings: 4, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1) and a bass staff with chords and a descending line. Dynamics include *sf* and *f*. A pedal marking *Ped.* with an asterisk is present.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic lines with complex fingerings (e.g., 1, 4, 2, 4, 1, 2; 1, 5, 2, 3, 1, 2). Dynamics include *sf*. Pedal markings *Ped.* with asterisks are used.
- System 3:** Features a melody in the treble staff with a *mf* dynamic and a bass staff with a descending line. Fingerings are indicated throughout.
- System 4:** Includes a *crescendo* marking in the bass staff. The melody in the treble staff features a wavy line indicating a trill or tremolo.
- System 5:** Features a *poco* marking in the bass staff. The melody in the treble staff includes a trill. Dynamics include *a* and *poco*.
- System 6:** Features a *p* (piano) dynamic in the bass staff. The melody in the treble staff includes a trill. Pedal markings *Ped.* with asterisks are present.

First system of the musical score. The right hand features a descending scale with fingerings 2 3, 5 4, 2 1, 4 2, and 1. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. Pedal markings 'Ped.' and asterisks '*' are present below the staff.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues the descending scale with fingerings 3 1 2, 4 2 1 2 5, 5 4 2 1 4, and 5 2 3 5. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. The word 'crescendo' is written above the first measure, and 'f' is written above the third measure. Pedal markings 'Ped.' and asterisks '*' are present below the staff.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand continues the descending scale with fingerings 2 1, 1 1, 1 3, 1 2 1, and 4 5. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. The dynamic 'sf sf' is written above the fifth measure. Pedal markings 'Ped.' and asterisks '*' are present below the staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand continues the descending scale with fingerings 1, 1, 4 5, 2 4, 1 5, 2 4, 1 5, and 4. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. The dynamic 'f' is written above the first measure. Pedal markings 'Ped.' and asterisks '*' are present below the staff.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand continues the descending scale with fingerings 3, 3, 3, 5, and 4. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. The dynamic 'ff' is written above the fourth measure. Pedal markings 'Ped.' and asterisks '*' are present below the staff.

Footnote musical notation showing two examples of trills marked with an asterisk (*).

SONATINA XXVI

Andantino quasi un poco allegretto

p *f* *p* *f* *pp* *p* *f* *p*

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

Fine

quasi cadenza

1 5 1 2 5 4

p *a tempo*

f

come sopra

Ped. *

p

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

f *p* *mf*

Ped. * *Ped.* *

p

Ped. *

f

Ped. * *Ped.* *

a tempo

p

calando

D. S. al Fine

Ped. *

SONATINA XXVII

Un poco allegretto 5

p *grazioso*

f

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

mf

P.d.

Ped. * *Ped.*

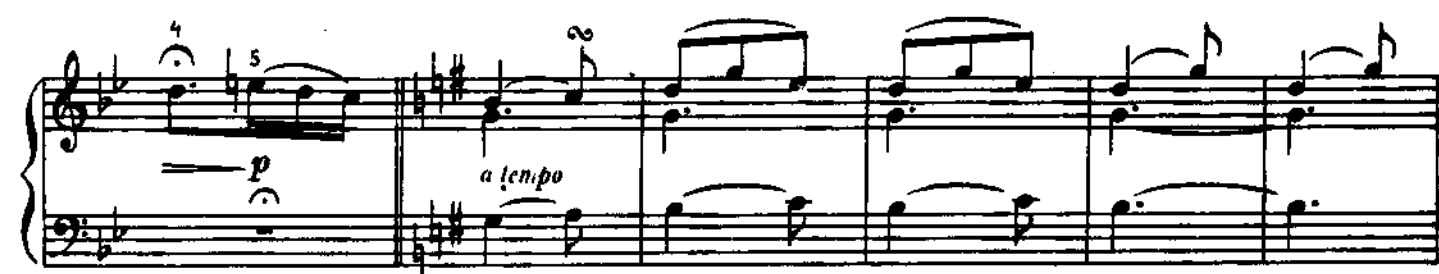
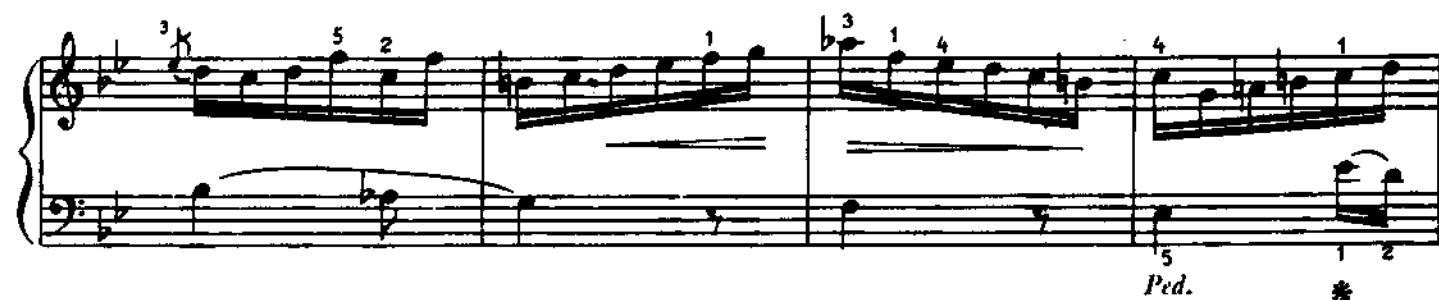
poco rit. *p* *a tempo*

f

Ped. *

*)

**) H 2303





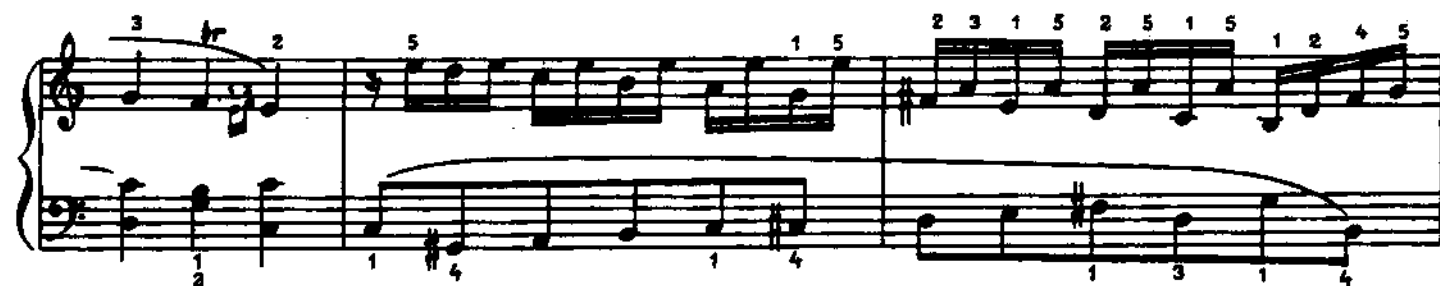
Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *



Ped. *

SONATINA XXVIII

Tempo di Minuetto



Ped. *

Ped. *

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with triplets and slurs. Bass staff contains a supporting line. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.

mf

Ped. *

Ped. *

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with triplets and slurs. Bass staff contains a supporting line. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.

Ped. *

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with triplets and slurs. Bass staff contains a supporting line. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.

mf

Ped. *

Ped. *

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs. Bass staff contains a supporting line. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.

Ped. *

Ped. *

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs. Bass staff contains a supporting line. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff. The system concludes with the instruction "D. C. al Fine".

Ped. *

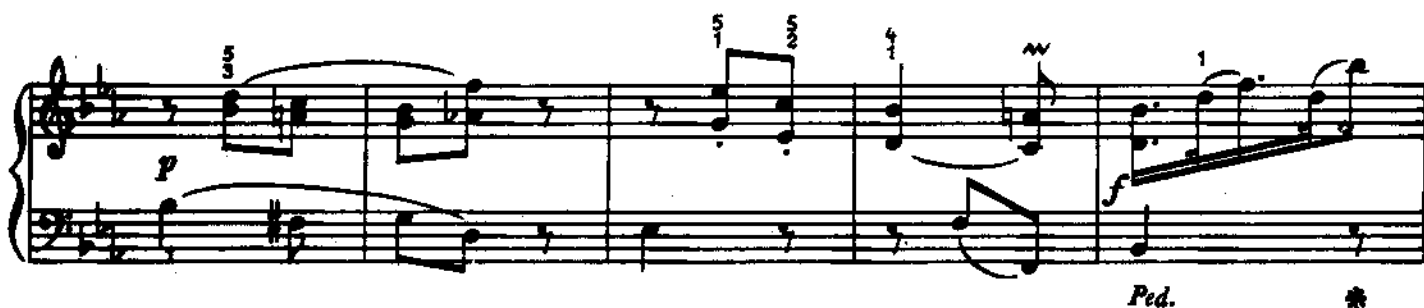
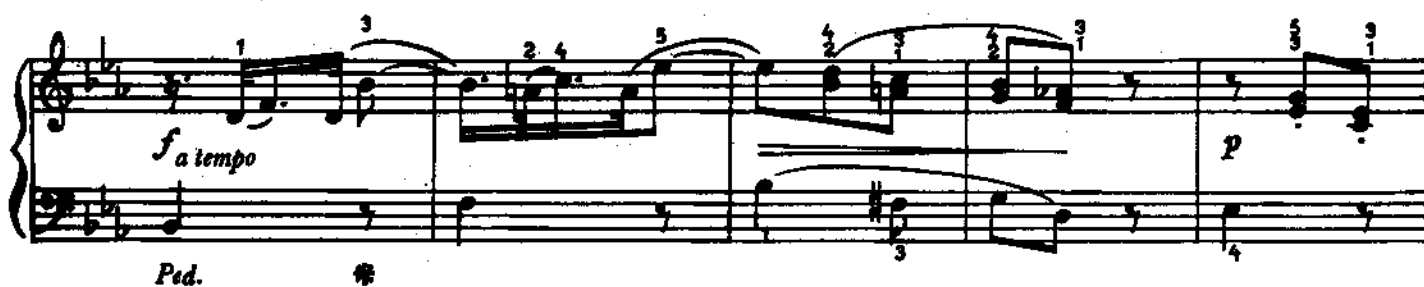
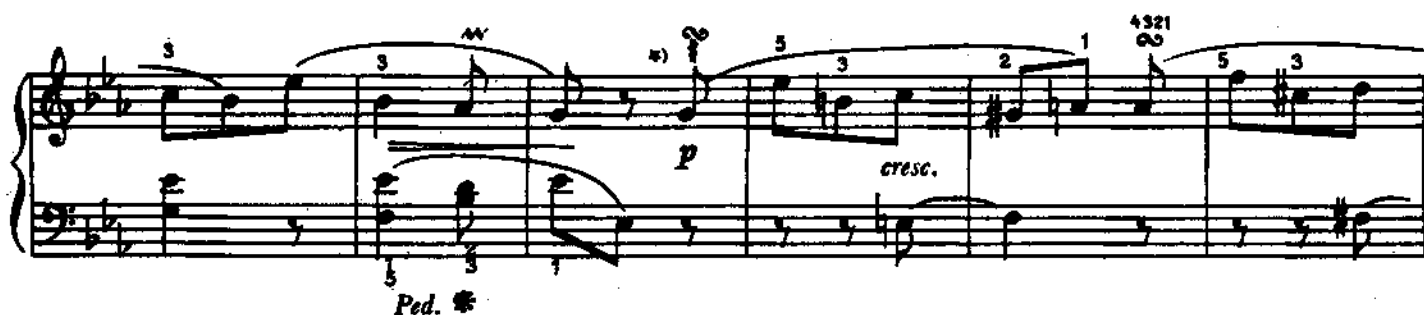
Ped. *

Ped. *

D. C. al Fine

SONATINA XXIX

Allegretto



*) etc. sempre simile

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat). The right hand features a complex melodic line with triplets and sixteenth notes, marked with fingerings 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 4, 2. The left hand has a simple bass line with a '2' below the first measure. Pedal markings 'P.d.' and '*' are present below the staff.

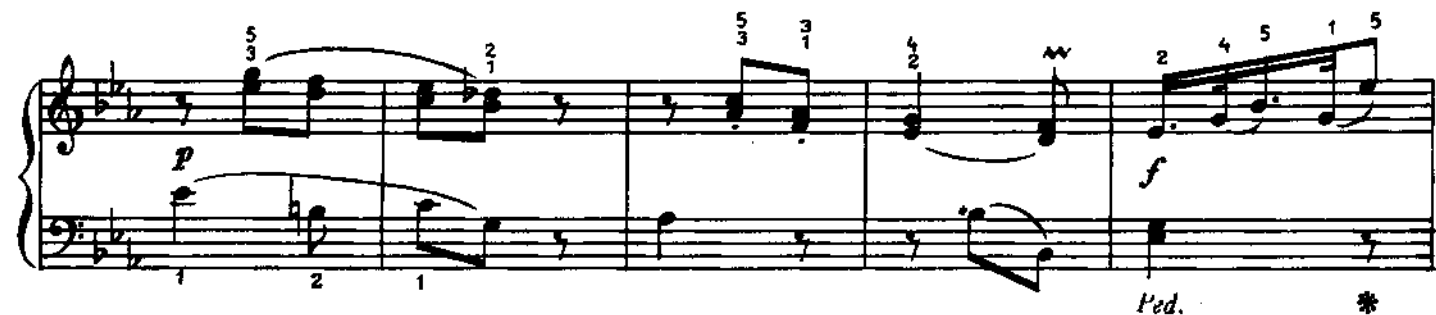
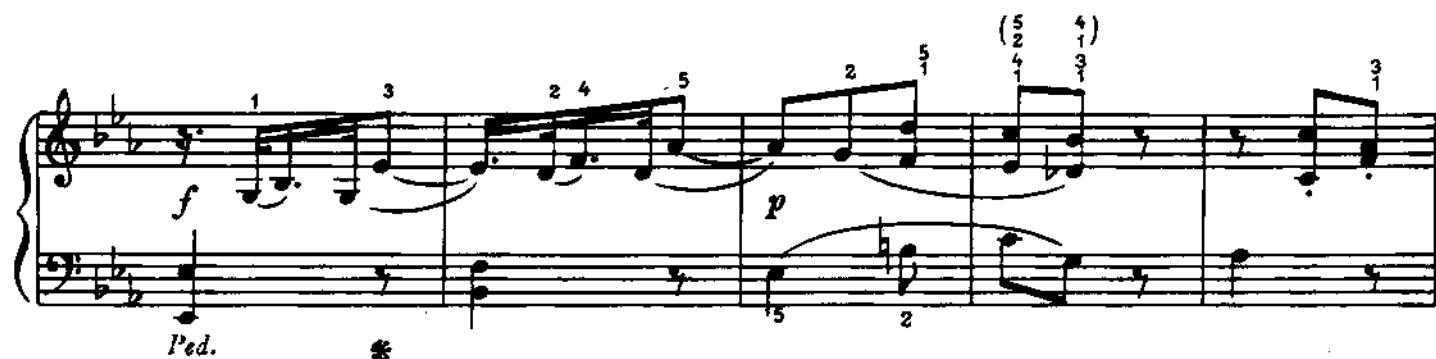
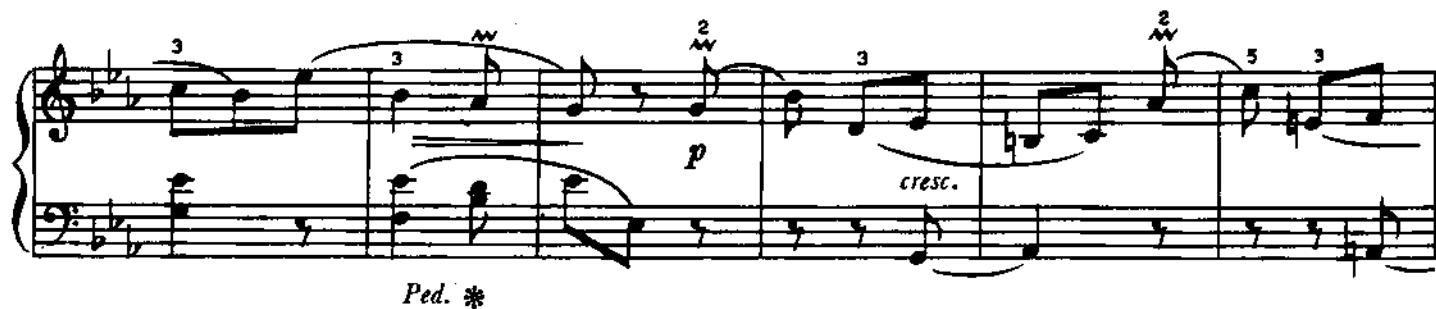
Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic line with a slur over the last two measures, marked with a '4' above the first measure of the slur. The left hand has a simple bass line. A dynamic marking 'mf' is placed above the staff.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a slur over the first two measures, marked with a '4' above the first measure. The left hand has a complex bass line with a '5' above the first measure. Pedal markings 'Ped.' and '*' are present below the staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has a slur over the first two measures, marked with a '4' above the first measure. The left hand has a simple bass line. Dynamic markings 'mf' and 'cresc.' are present above the staff. A 'Ped.' marking is below the staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a slur over the first two measures, marked with a '3' above the first measure. The left hand has a complex bass line with a '5' above the first measure. Pedal markings 'Ped.' and '*' are present below the staff.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has a slur over the first two measures, marked with a '5' above the first measure. The left hand has a simple bass line. A 'Ped.' marking is below the staff. A 'pp' marking is present above the staff.



1. 2.

mf

2. 1.

Andante un poco allegretto

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

f

Ped. * 1 2 1 2 1 3 4 3 5 3

P.d. * 1 2 1 2 3 4 5

Ped.

Musical score for the first system of "The Swan" from "The Nutcracker". The score is written for piano and includes dynamic markings (*p*, *f*, *cresc.*) and fingerings. The first system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

A musical score for a piano piece titled "The Song of the Lark". The score is written for piano (p) and includes a tempo marking of "Allegretto". The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 3/4. The score consists of two staves, treble and bass clef. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The score includes dynamic markings such as "p" (piano), "mf" (mezzo-forte), and "legato". The piece is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing repeat signs. The overall style is characteristic of early 20th-century piano music.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains the first two lines of the song, and the second system contains the next two lines. Each line of music is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The first system ends with a double bar line, and the second system begins with a new line of music. The lyrics are written below the notes, and the word 'Ped.' (Pedal) is written below the first line of the second system.

SONATINA XXXI

Allegretto

con legato

1 *mf*

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

3 1 2 4

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

p *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

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

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

f

Ped. * 1 5 2 4

3 5 1 3 2 5 3 2 5 3 3

Ped. *

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

Ped.

* 1 2 3 4

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a complex melodic line with numerous fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and slurs. The bass clef staff contains a simple accompaniment with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 1.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with fingerings 4, 2, 1, and slurs. The bass clef staff has a single note with a fingering of 1. The dynamic marking *mf* is present.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with slurs and dynamics *p*, *f*, and *p*. The bass clef staff has a simple accompaniment. The dynamic marking *p* is present. The system ends with the instruction *Ped.* and an asterisk.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with slurs and dynamics *f* and *p*. The bass clef staff has a simple accompaniment. The dynamic marking *f* is present. The system ends with the instruction *Ped.* and an asterisk.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings 1, 3, 2, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 2, 5, 4. The bass clef staff has a simple accompaniment with fingerings 1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 5, 2. The dynamic marking *Ped.* is present. The system ends with an asterisk.

SONATINA XXXII

Rondeau.

Andante con moto, quasi mezzo allegretto

The image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, consisting of six systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and ornaments. Dynamics like *p*, *f*, *fp*, and *mf* are indicated throughout. Pedal markings (*Ped.*) and asterisks (*) are used to denote specific performance techniques. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The piece concludes with the instruction *mf quasi cadenza*.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 2, 3. The bass clef staff is mostly empty. Performance markings include *rit.* and *p a tempo*.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff has a few notes. Performance markings include *f*, *Ped.*, and an asterisk.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has notes with a wavy line above them. The bass clef staff has notes. Performance markings include *p*, *f*, and *p*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has notes with fingerings 1, 5, 5, 4, 5. The bass clef staff has notes. Performance markings include *f*, *f*, and *p*.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has notes with fingerings 1, 4, 4, 4, 2, 3, 3. The bass clef staff has notes. Performance markings include *f*, *p*, *fp*, and *Ped.*.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *fp*, *f*, *p*. Pedal markings: *Ped.* with an asterisk. Fingering numbers are present above and below notes.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *f rit.*, *p a tempo*. Pedal marking: *Ped.* with an asterisk. Fingering numbers are present.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *f*. Pedal markings: *Ped.* with an asterisk, and *Ped.* without an asterisk. Fingering numbers are present.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p*, *f*. Pedal marking: *Ped.* with an asterisk. Fingering numbers are present.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p*, *f poco rit.*. Pedal marking: *Ped.* with an asterisk. Fingering numbers are present.

Footnote musical notation: **)* followed by a short musical phrase on a single staff.

SONATINA XXXIII

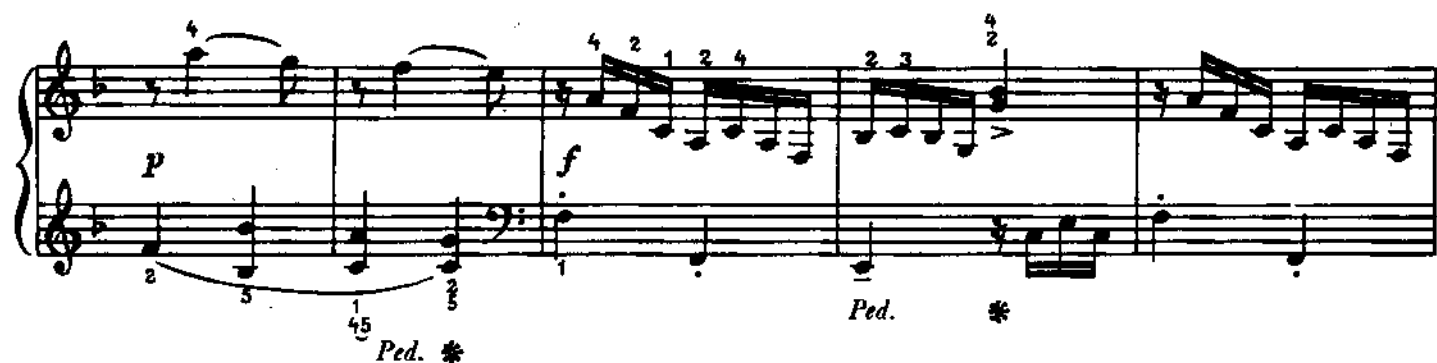
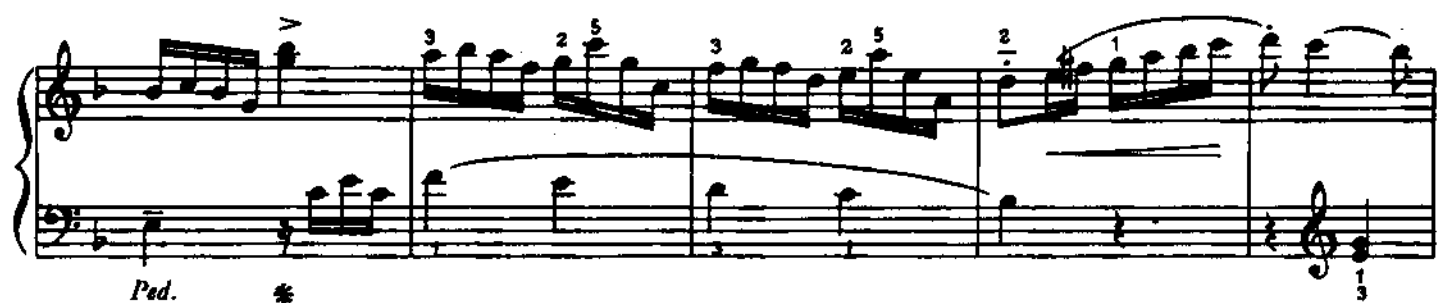
Allegro

Musical score for Sonatina XXXIII, Allegro. The score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of six systems of music. The first system starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third system has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth system has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fifth system has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The sixth system has a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic and a tempo change to "a tempo". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and fingerings. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece ends with a "Vus" marking and a "Fed." marking.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano, each consisting of a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 1, 2, 5). Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. A *Ped.* marking is present below the bass staff.
- System 2:** Treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 2, 1, 4, 4). Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. A *p* (piano) dynamic marking is present below the bass staff.
- System 3:** Treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (2, 1, 4). Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. A *f* (forte) dynamic marking is present below the bass staff. A *Ped.* marking is present below the bass staff.
- System 4:** Treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 4, 5, 1, 5). Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. A *p* (piano) dynamic marking is present below the bass staff. A *Ped.* marking is present below the bass staff.
- System 5:** Treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 1, 4, 2, 5). Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. A *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic marking is present below the bass staff.
- System 6:** Treble staff continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 4, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2). Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present below the bass staff.

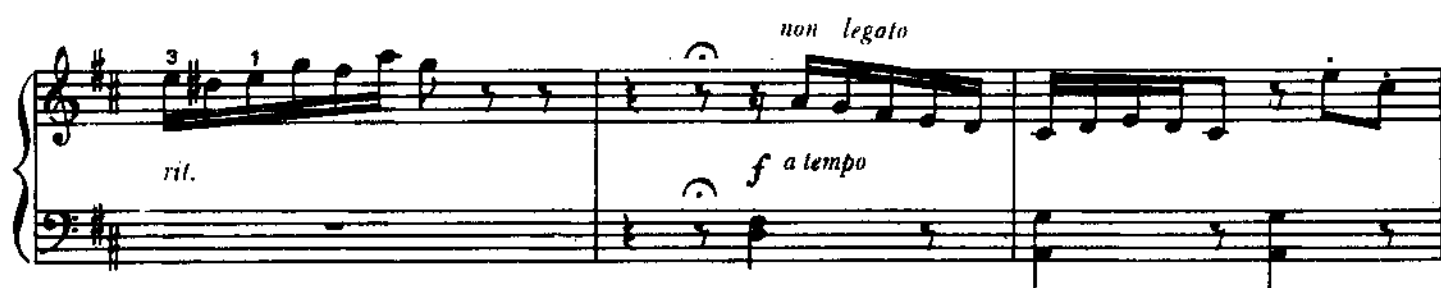
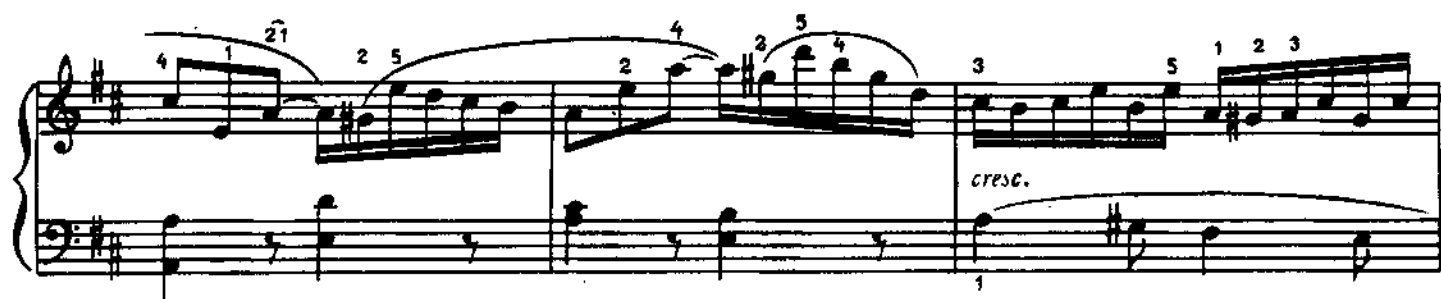
This page contains six systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various musical notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above the notes. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The systems are arranged vertically, with the first system at the top and the sixth at the bottom. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as some triplets and slurs.



SONATINA XXXIV

Presto





First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with a wavy line above it. Bass staff contains a harmonic accompaniment. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.

*Ped. ** *Ped. **

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with fingerings 5, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 4. Bass staff contains a harmonic accompaniment with fingerings 2, 3. A dynamic marking *pp poco rit.* is present.

pp poco rit.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with a wavy line above it. Bass staff contains a harmonic accompaniment. A dynamic marking *f a tempo* is present.

non legato
f a tempo

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line. Bass staff contains a harmonic accompaniment. A dynamic marking *p* is present.

p

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line. Bass staff contains a harmonic accompaniment. A dynamic marking *f* is present. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.

f
*Ped. ** *Ped. **