

PAGANINI

Moses-Fantasie

Violine und Klavier



(Wilhelmj)

EDITION SCHOTT

861

NICCOLO PAGANINI

1782-1840

Moses-Fantasie

Bravour-Variationen für die G-Saite über ein Thema
aus der Oper »Moses in Ägypten« von Gioacchino Rossini

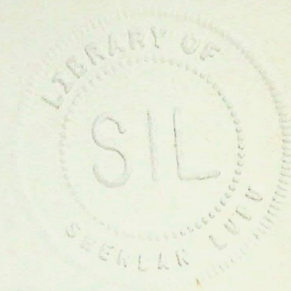
für Violine und Klavier
herausgegeben von August Wilhelmj

Edition Schott 861

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Zur Begleitung der
um eine kleine Terz
höher gestimmten Violine

Moses-Fantasie

Bravour-Variationen für die G-Saite über ein Thema
aus der Oper »Moses in Ägypten« von Gioacchino Rossini

Herausgegeben von
August Wilhelmj

Niccolò Paganini

Introduction

Adagio Skordatur (*g* $\cdot$ *b*)

VIOLINO

Adagio

PIANO

p

mf

rit. *a tempo* *pp*

dim. *rit.* *a tempo*



First system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line in G-flat major (three flats). The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in G-flat major, featuring a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a simple bass line in the left hand. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present at the beginning of the system.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with some grace notes. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern. A dynamic marking of *pp* is present at the beginning of the system.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff begins with the word *segue* and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present at the beginning of the system.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff features a complex, rapid melodic passage. The piano accompaniment continues with the same eighth-note pattern. Dynamic markings include *p dim. e rit.*, *pp*, and *f*. The system concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to F major (two flats).

a tempo
f

a tempo
f

Cadenza
f

Cadenza

Thema

Tempo alla Marcia

The musical score is for a piece titled "Tempo alla Marcia". It is written for a piano and features a melody on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on a grand staff (treble and bass staves). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked "Tempo alla Marcia". The score includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *rit.* (ritardando), and *a tempo*. The melody starts with a *p* dynamic, followed by a *rit.* section, then an *a tempo* section with a *f* dynamic, and ends with a *p* dynamic. The piano accompaniment starts with a *p* dynamic, followed by a *rit.* section, then an *a tempo* section with a *f* dynamic, and ends with a *p* dynamic. The score is divided into measures by bar lines.

a tempo
rit.
cresc.
f
a tempo
p
rit.
cresc.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody begins with a treble clef and a repeat sign. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3'. The piano accompaniment is written for the left hand with a bass clef, consisting of chords and single notes. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains the first four measures, and the second system contains the next four measures. The melody ends with a repeat sign and a final measure. The piano accompaniment ends with a final chord.

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "The Swan" (No. 10) from "The Nutcracker" by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky. The score is written for a single melodic line (likely a violin or flute) and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo markings are "rit." (ritardando) and "a tempo". The piano part is marked "p" (piano) and "rit." (ritardando). The score is divided into four measures. The first measure of the melody is marked "rit." and the second measure is marked "a tempo". The piano part is marked "p" and "rit." in the first measure, and "a tempo" in the second measure. The score is written on a grand staff with a treble clef for the melody and a bass clef for the piano accompaniment. The piano part consists of a simple harmonic accompaniment with a bass line and a treble line. The melody is a single line with a variety of note values and rests. The score is a page from a larger manuscript, with the page number "10" visible in the top right corner.

Var. I

First system of musical notation for Var. I. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The treble staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a melodic line. The grand staff accompaniment starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features chords. The system concludes with a *a tempo* marking and a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Second system of musical notation for Var. I. The treble staff continues the melodic line with a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The grand staff accompaniment features a piano (*p*) dynamic with a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The system ends with a *a tempo* marking and a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Third system of musical notation for Var. I. The treble staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*), leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic and a *rit.* marking. The grand staff accompaniment starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, moves to a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, and includes a *rit.* marking. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Fourth system of musical notation for Var. I. The treble staff features a *a tempo* marking and a forte (*f*) dynamic, with a *rit.* marking. The grand staff accompaniment also features a *a tempo* marking and a piano (*p*) dynamic, with a *rit.* marking. The system ends with a *a tempo* marking and a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Var. II.

segue

p *f* *p*

cresc. *f* *p*

rit. *a tempo*

a tempo *rit.* *a tempo* *rit.* *cresc.*

p *f* *rit.* *p* *rit.*

a tempo *segue*

f *ppp*

1. *2.*

ff *ff* *ff*

This musical score for 'Var. II.' is written for piano and features a variety of dynamic and tempo markings. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a tempo change to *a tempo*. It includes a *segue* marking, indicating a transition from the previous section. The score is characterized by frequent changes in dynamics, ranging from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte) and *ppp* (pianissimo). Tempo markings include *a tempo*, *rit.* (ritardando), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The piece concludes with a double bar line and two endings, the second of which is marked *ff* (fortissimo).

*) Var. III

The musical score for Var. III is written for violin and piano. It is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. The score is divided into four systems. The first system begins with a violin melody marked *a tempo* and *f*, and piano accompaniment marked *p*. The second system continues the violin melody, which ends with a *pp* dynamic, while the piano accompaniment remains at *p*. The third system introduces the *ponticello* technique for the violin, with a *pp* dynamic, and the piano accompaniment changes to a new pattern. The fourth system features a *rit.* (ritardando) in the violin part, followed by a return to *a tempo* and *p* dynamics for both instruments.

*) Bei der Wiederholung wird die Ausführung ponticello gespielt.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The lower staff (bass clef) contains a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *f*.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the eighth-note melody. The lower staff features a more complex accompaniment with some sustained chords. Dynamics include *ff con bravura* and *f*.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the eighth-note melody. The lower staff has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with the word *segue* and continues the eighth-note melody. The lower staff continues the accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *ff*.

Violino

Moses-Fantasie

Bravour-Variationen für die G-Saite über ein Thema
aus der Oper »Moses in Ägypten« von Gioacchino Rossini

Herausgegeben von
August Wilhelmj

Niccolò Paganini

Die G-Saite nach B umstimmen

Introduction

Adagio

Handwritten musical score for "Introduction" by Chopin. The score is written on ten staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked "Adagio" at the beginning. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *f* (forte). Performance instructions include "a tempo", "rit." (ritardando), "dim." (diminuendo), "segue", "dim. e rit.", and "brillante". The score concludes with a "Cadenza" section marked "brillante".

Thema

Tempo alla Marcia

am Frosch

p *rit.* *a tempo* *f* *cresc.*

am Frosch

p *rit.* *a tempo* *f* *cresc.*

Var. I

p *a tempo* *f* *rit.* *a tempo* *f* *cresc.* *rit.* *a tempo* *f* *rit.* *a tempo* *f*

Var. II

p *f* *a tempo* *cresc.* *rit.* *a tempo* *f* *rit.* *a tempo* *f*

rit. cresc. f rit. a tempo p segue

1. 2. 3. Tutti

*) Var. III a tempo f p

ponticello pp

a tempo f p rit.

a tempo f cresc.

f cresc.

ff con bravoura

f cresc. ff

segue

*) Bei der Wiederholung wird die Ausführung ponticello gespielt.
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