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40 etudes ou caprices pour le violon

Kreutzer, Rodolphe

Leipsic, [um 1806]

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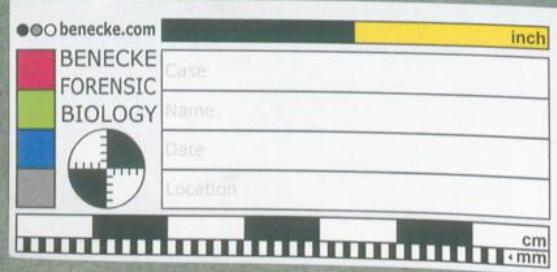
R. Kreutzer

133
6
798
2
1606



40 Etudes pour le Violon.

R 47



40.

FUDES ou CAPRICES

Pour le Violon

DÉDIÉES

a Monsieur de Bou dy

Chambellan de sa Majesté
Impériale et Royale Napoléon.

PAR

MÜLLER'S
LEIH.BIBL.

MÜLLER'S
LEIH.BIBL.

R.KREUTZER

Premier Violon de sa Majesté l'Empereur

Müller
à Leipzig
chez Breitkopf & Härtel

Friedrich Kreutzer

Bücherei
der
Hochschule für Musik

R 47

R 47

1^{ere}
Etude

Adagio sostenuto

1^{ere}
Etude

2^{eme}
Etude

5

The image shows a single page of musical notation on aged paper. It consists of ten staves of music. The first two staves are in common time with a treble clef, featuring eighth-note patterns. The third staff begins with the instruction "Allegro" above "Moderato" and then continues with a treble clef staff containing sixteenth-note patterns. The subsequent seven staves all feature sixteenth-note patterns. The music is written in black ink, and the paper has a light beige or cream color with some minor foxing or staining.

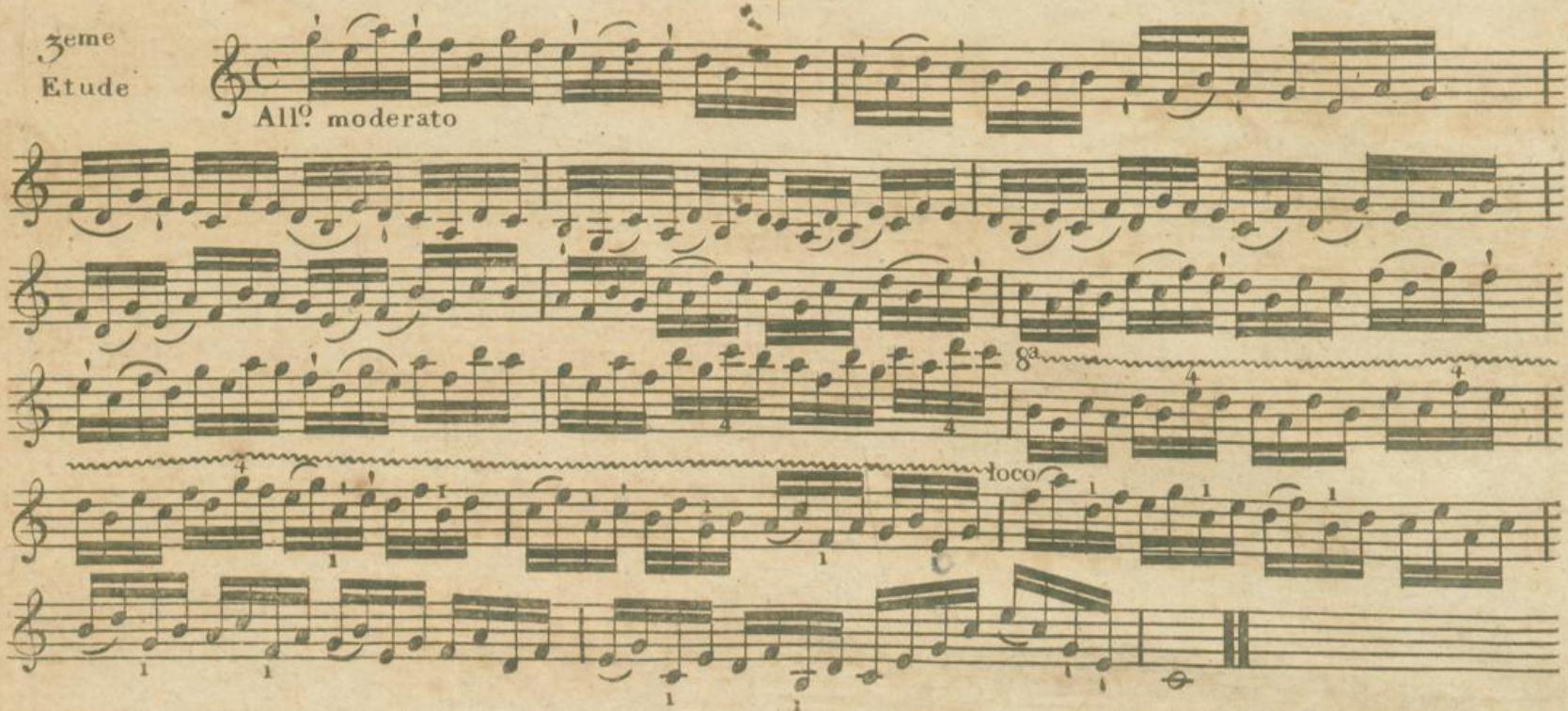


Cette Etude peut se travailler avec les mêmes coups d'archets de la précédente.

Diese Uebung kann mit demselben Striche wie die vorige, vorgetragen werden.

3^{eme}
Etude

All^o moderato



Il faut étudier le Staccato très lentement, avoir le poignet libre, pousser toutes les notes également, en observant que l'archet ne quitte jamais la corde, appuyer la première et dernière note, c'est un sûr moyen de parvenir à bien faire le coup d'archet.

Man muss das Staccato sehr langsam studiren, die Hand frei haben, alle Noten gleich abstossen, und so dass der Bogen nie von der Saite komme, die erste und letzte Note durch Druck heben. So erhält man einen guten Strich.

4^{eme}
Etude



5^{eme}
Etude

Moderato Moderato

F F F F F F >>>>>> > > > > F

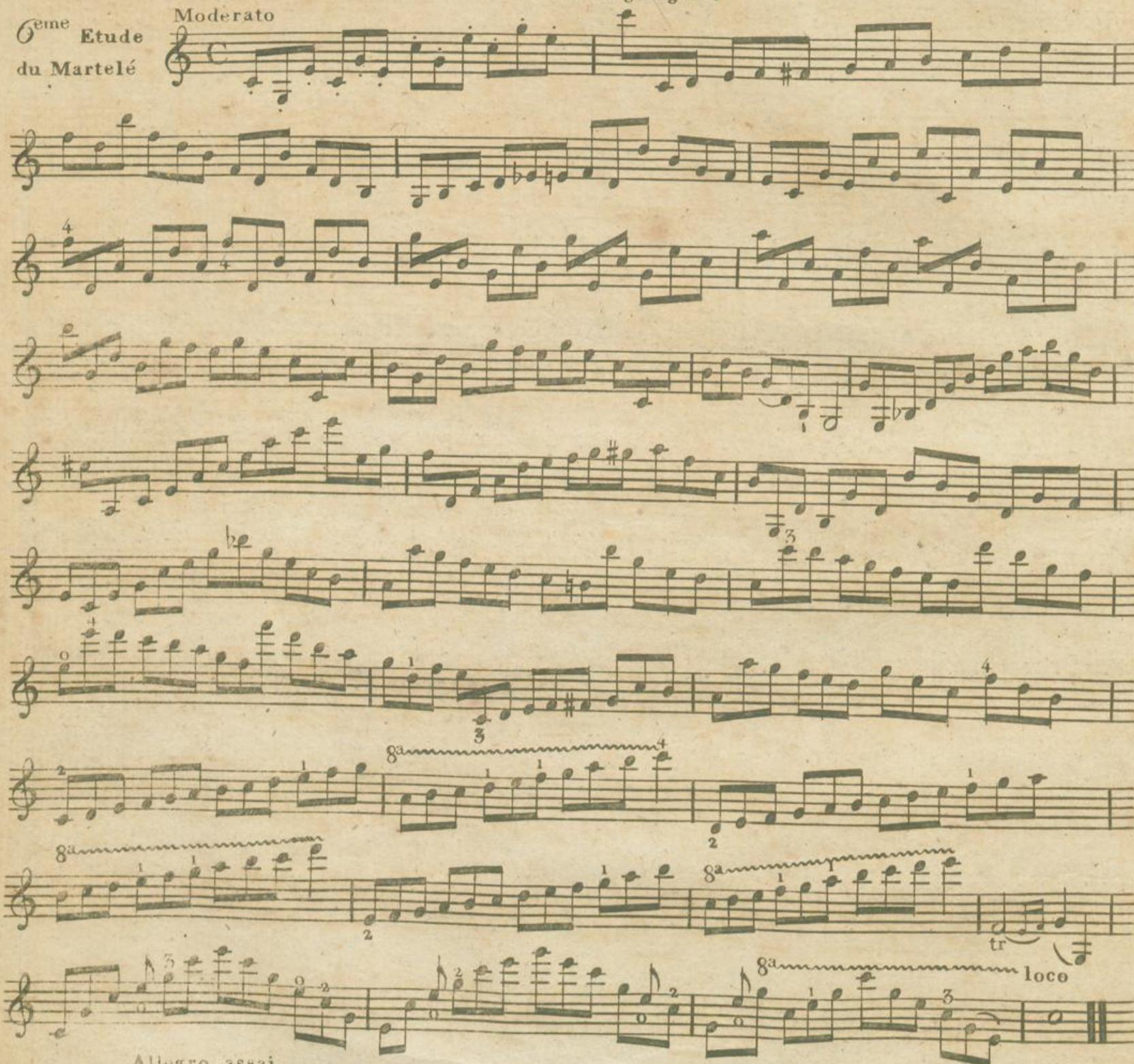
Allegro
Moderato

Ce coup d'archet doit être fait de la pointe avec fermeté il faut aussi que toutes les notes soient égales entre elles; ce qu'on obtiendra si l'on met plus de force à la note poussée naturellement plus difficile à marquer que la note tirée.

Dieser Strich muss fest mit der Spitze des Bogens geführt werden. Auch müssen alle Noten unter einander gleich seyn, welches man durch kräftigere Hebung der gestossenen Note bewirkt. Denn diese ist natürlich schwerer zu bezeichnen, als die gezogene.

6^eme Etude
du Martelé

Moderato



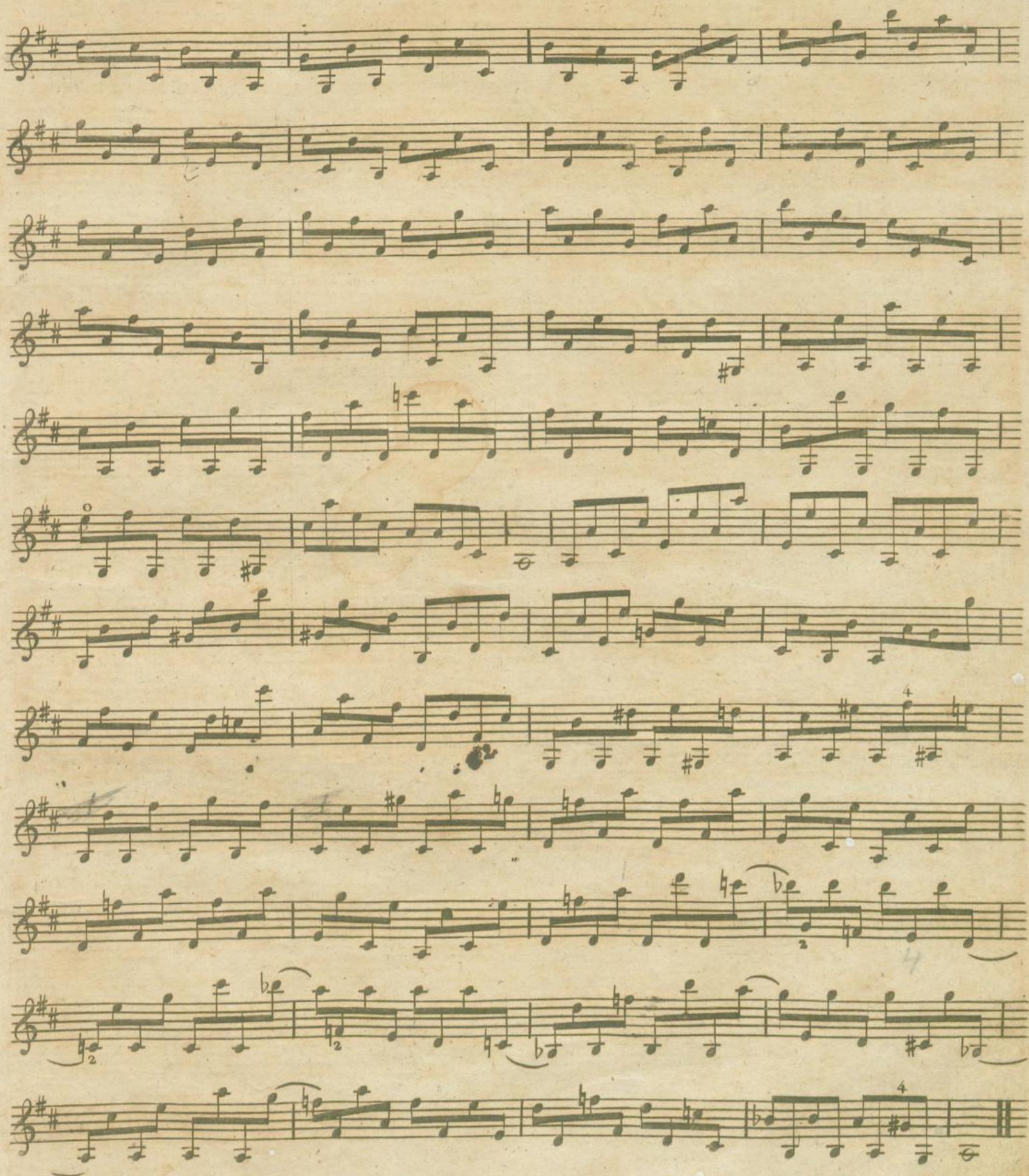
7^eme Etude

Allegro assai

poussé

Le même coup d'archet que la précédente.

Strich, wie in voriger Uebung.

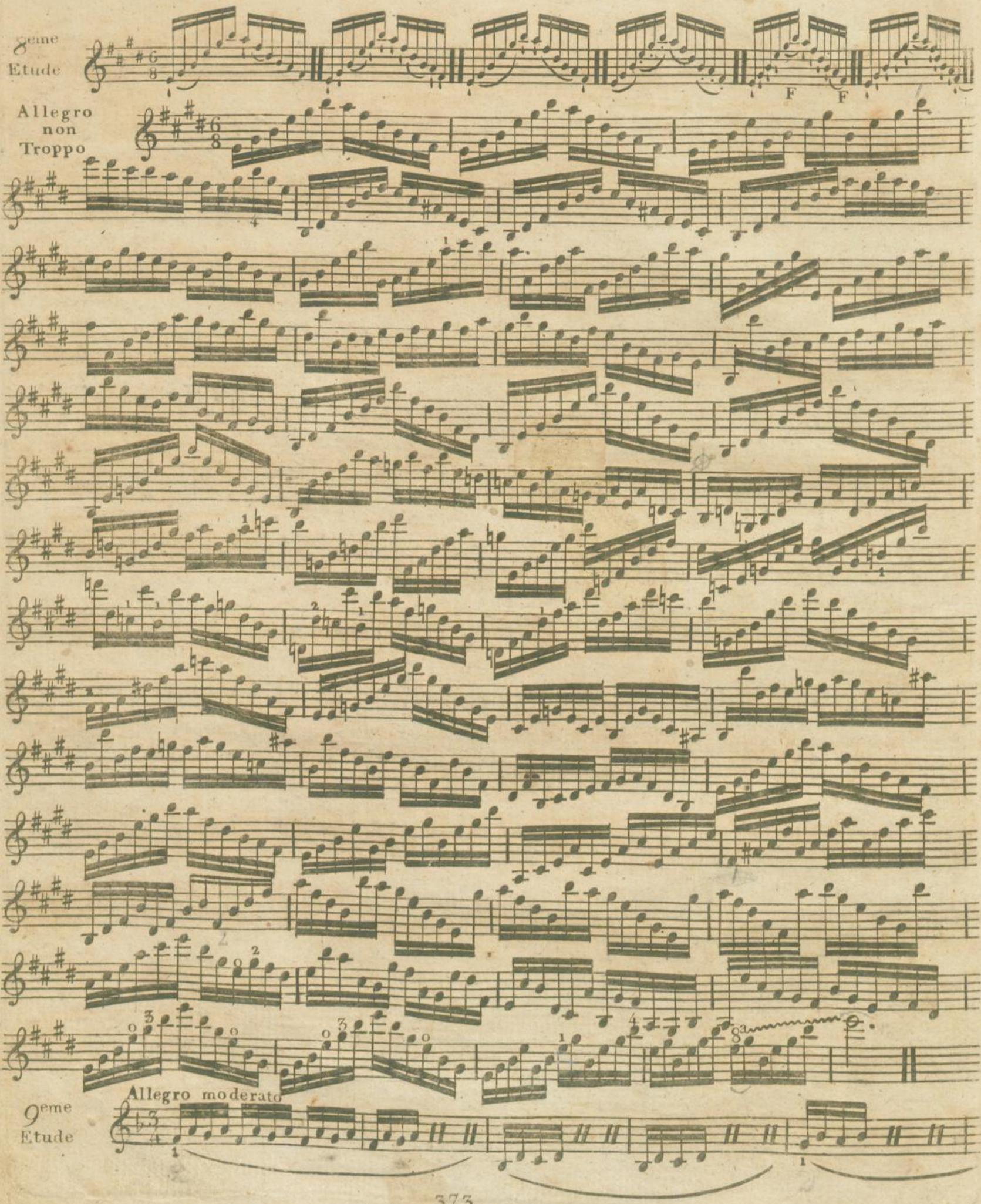


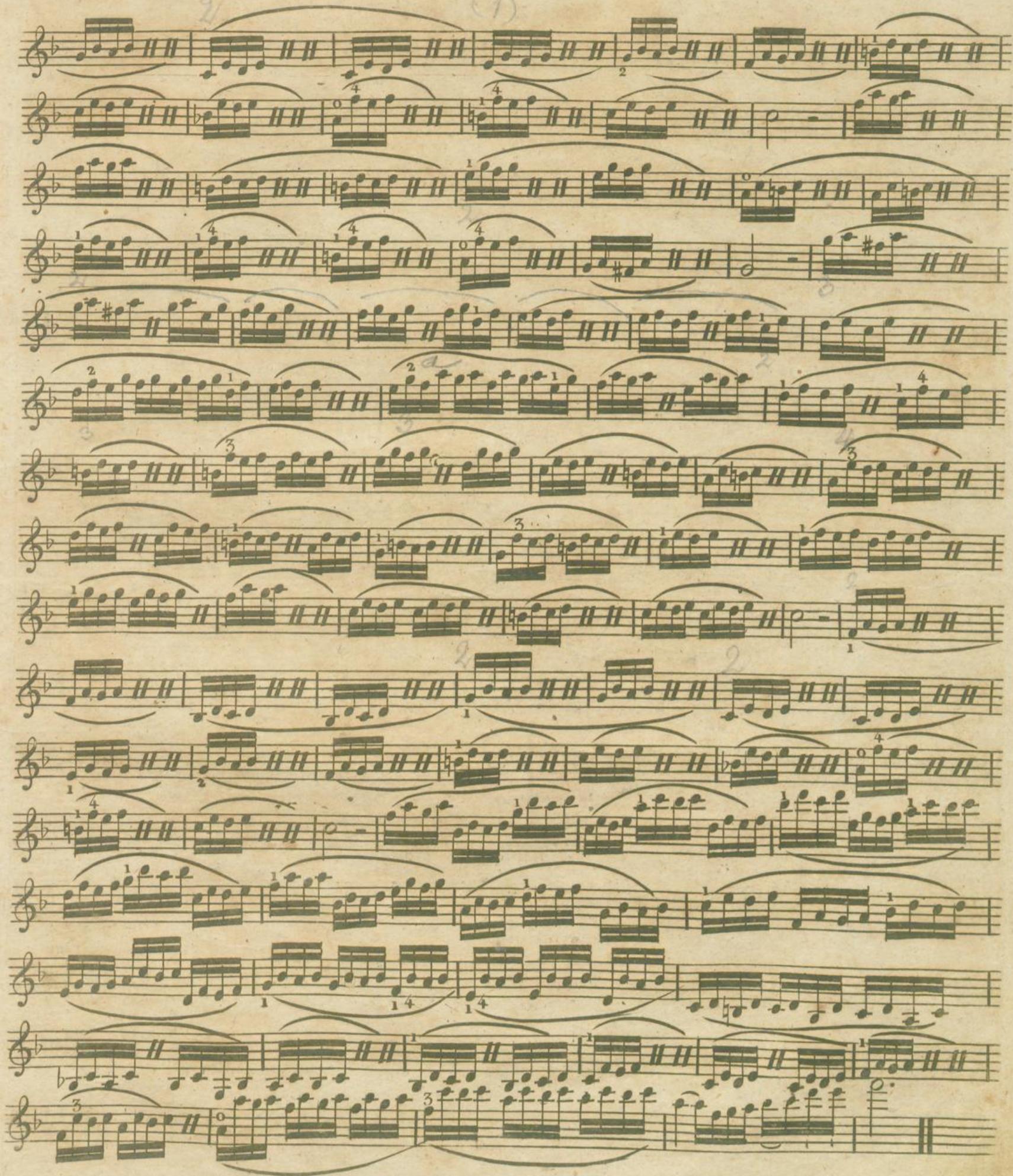
8eme
Etude

Allegro
non
Troppo

9eme
Etude

Allegro moderato





10^{eme}
Etude

II^{eme}
Etude

Andante

12^{eme} Etude Allo moderato

loco

loco

loco

loco

loco

loco

loco

13^eme
Etude

Moderato

 C
pousse

The image shows a page of musical notation for a 13th study, marked "Moderato". The music is written in ten staves, each staff consisting of five horizontal lines. The notation uses black vertical stems for note heads. The first staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The second staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (D# and G#), and a common time signature. The third staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The sixth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The seventh staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The eighth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The ninth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The tenth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The music features various dynamics, including crescendos and decrescendos, indicated by curved arrows above and below the staves. Measure numbers are present at the beginning of some staves.

14^{eme}
Etude

Allegro non troppo

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

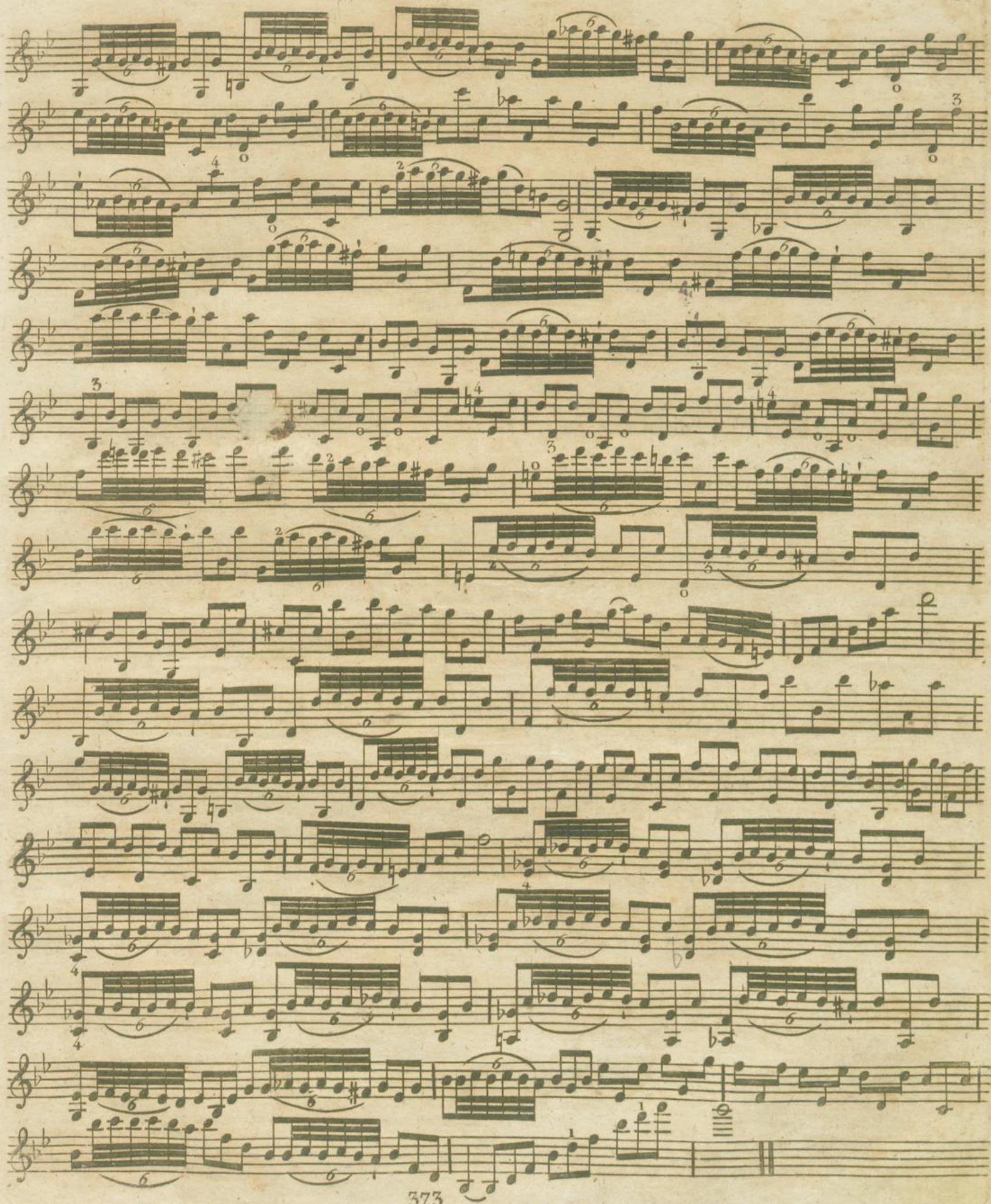
15^{eme}
Etude

Moderato

Moderato

16^{eme}
Etude

Maestoso



Moderato

17eme
Etude

The music consists of 12 staves of piano notation. The first staff starts in G major (one sharp) and common time. It features sixteenth-note patterns and grace notes. Subsequent staves switch between treble and bass clefs, and common and 6/8 time signatures. Dynamics include trills (tr), forte (F), piano (FP), and trills with a dot (tr.). The notation is dense with sixteenth-note figures and grace notes.

18eme Etude

Moderato

373

19^eine
Etude

The sheet music displays ten staves of musical notation for piano. The key signature is two sharps (G major), and the time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The music is composed of continuous sixteenth-note patterns, often with grace notes and slurs. The notation uses both treble and bass clefs. Dynamic markings include 'tr' (trill) and '4' (fourth). The page number 373 is located at the bottom center.

tr tr tr
 tr tr tr
 tr tr tr

20^{eme}
 Etude

Moderato tr marqué 3 2 2 tr tr tr tr
 3 3 3 tr tr 3 3 3 tr tr 3 3 3 tr

21
Etude

Moderato

6

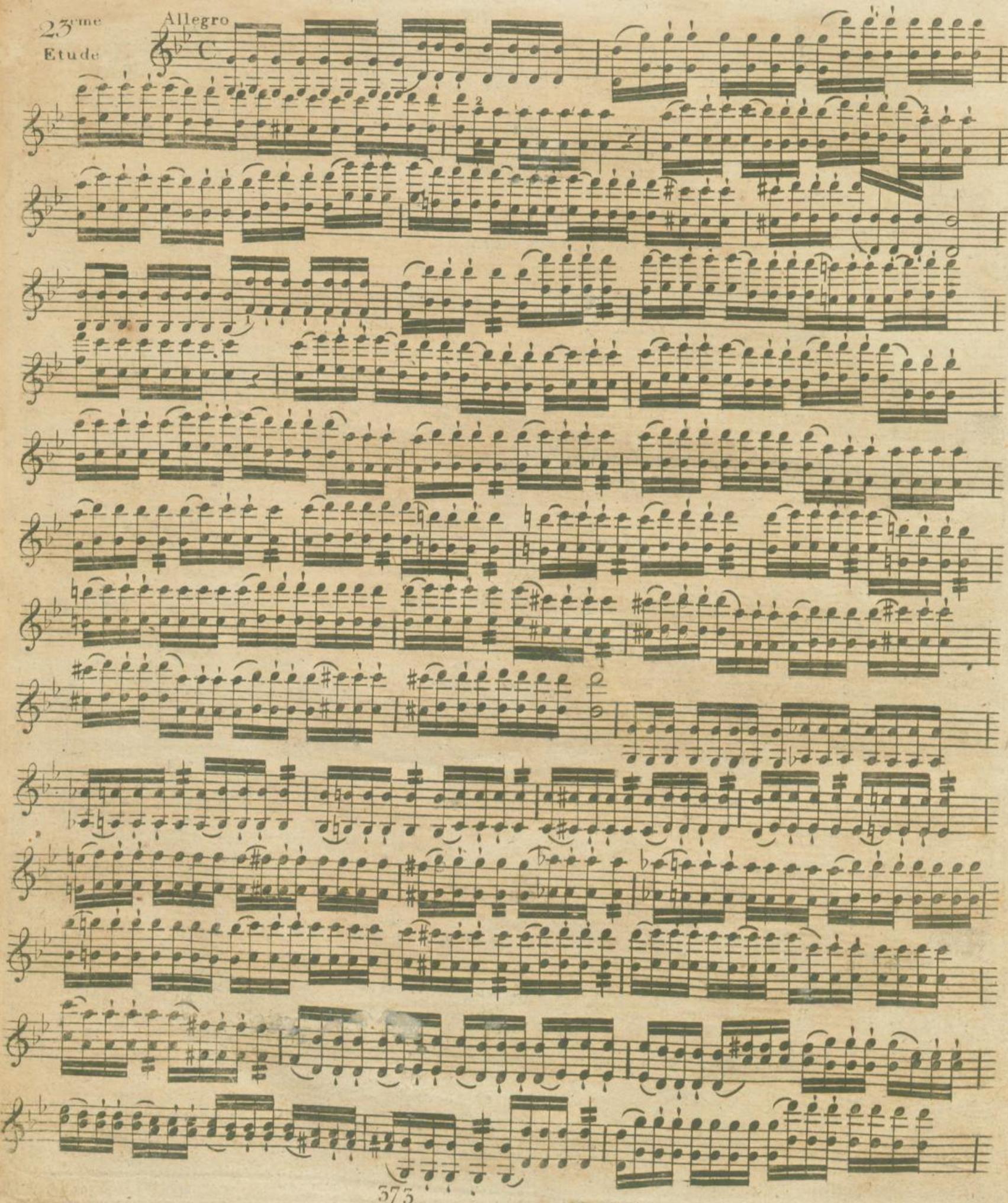
2 2



23^{eme}
Etude

Allegro

C



24^{eme} Etude Moderato

loco

8^a

loco

8^a loco

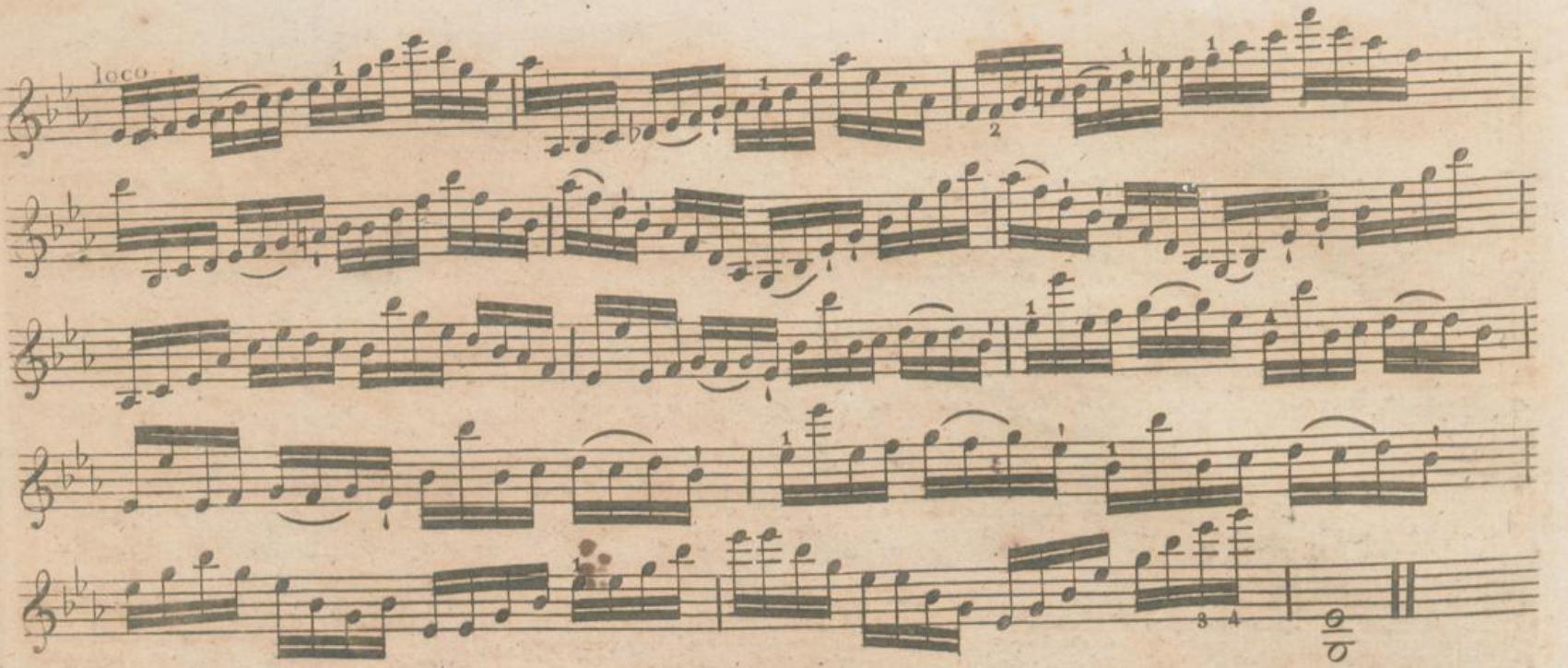
loco

8^a

loco

8^a

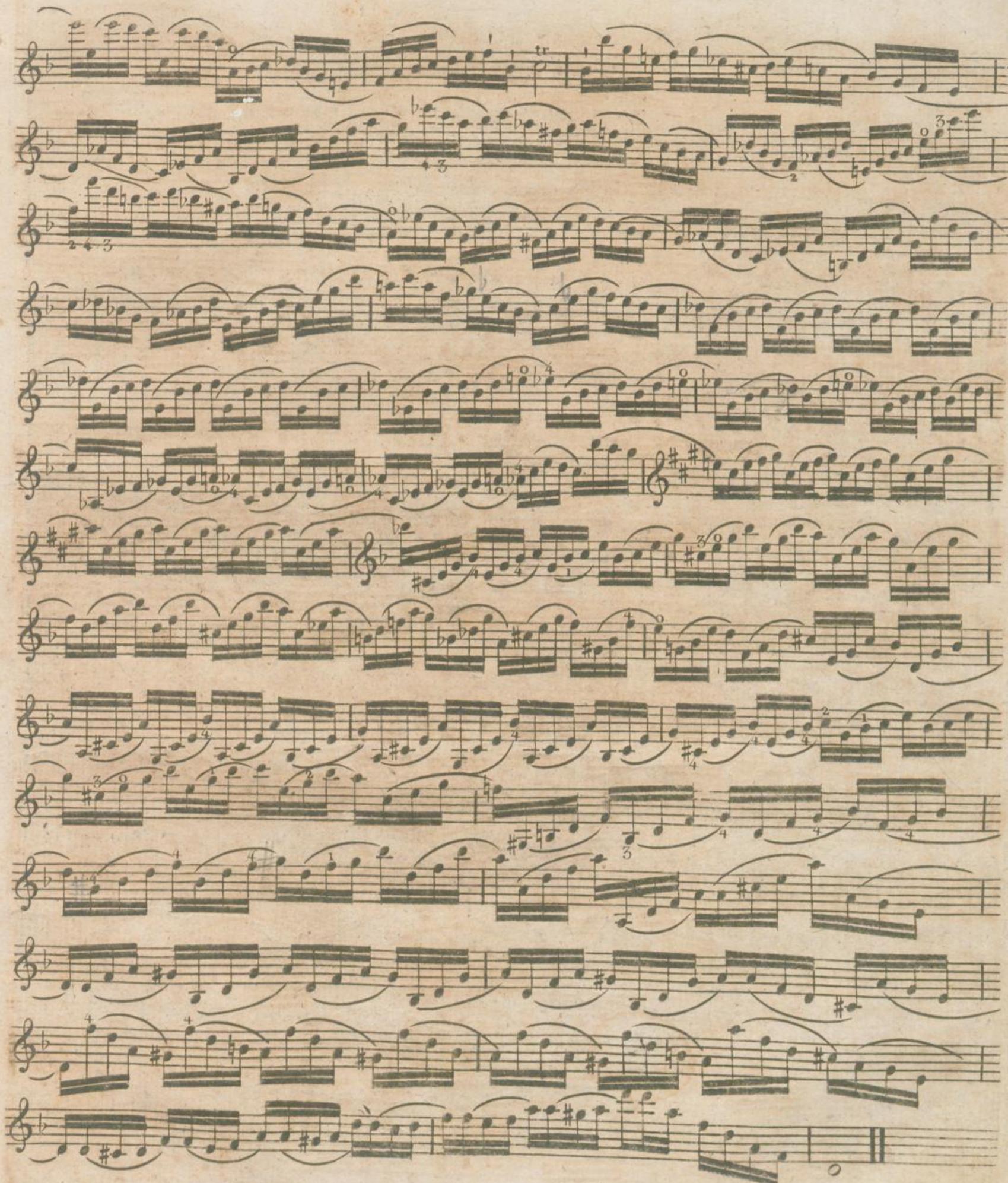
373



25^eme
Etude

Moderato

The continuation of the musical score for piano, starting from the 'Moderato' section. The score consists of ten staves of music, each with a different key signature and time signature. The keys include C major, F major, F minor, F# minor, B major, A major, E major, D major, G major, and C major. The time signatures vary between common time and 2/4 time. The music features a variety of note patterns, including sixteenth-note runs, eighth-note chords, and sustained notes.



Grave 2

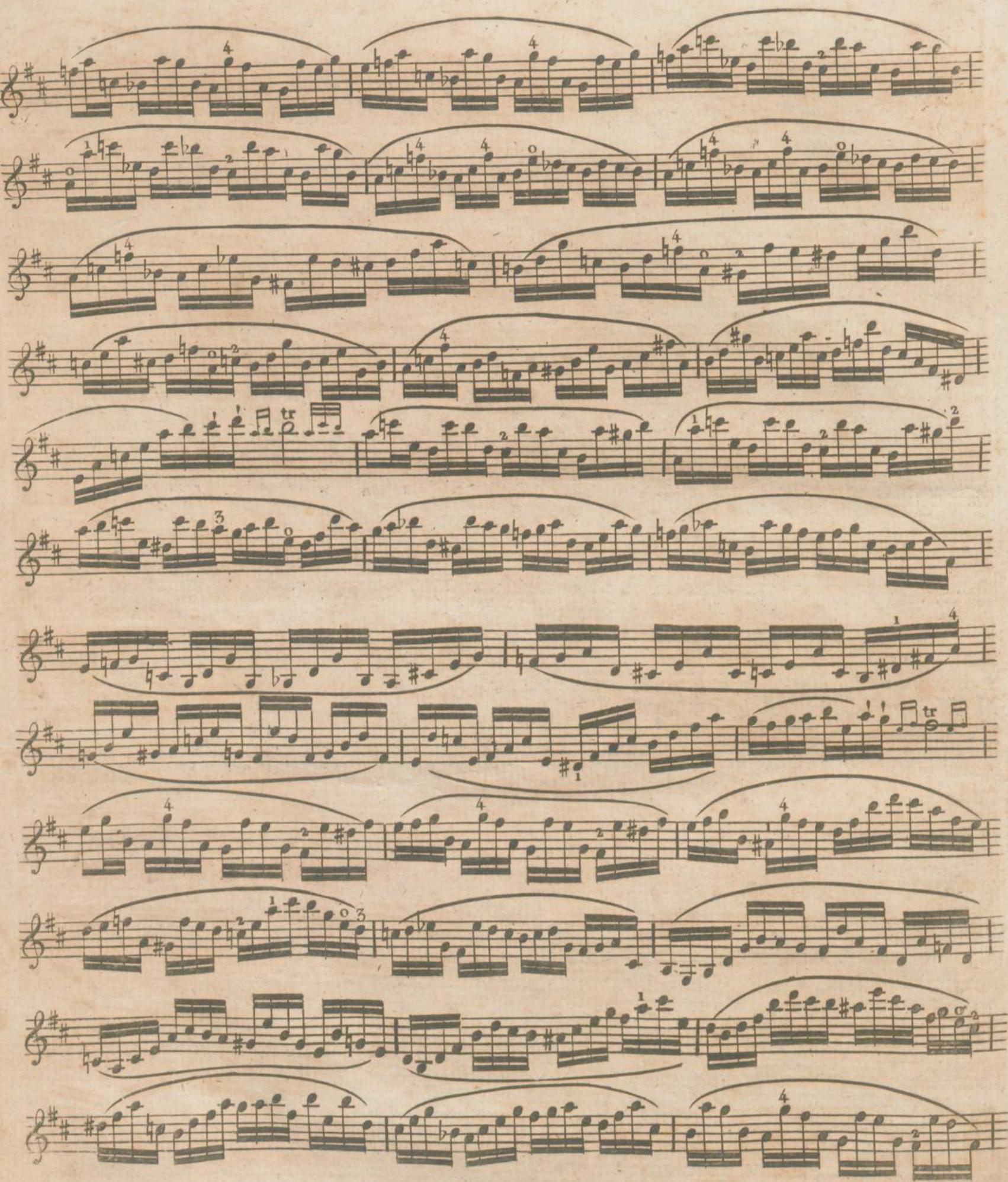
FF

1 2 3 4

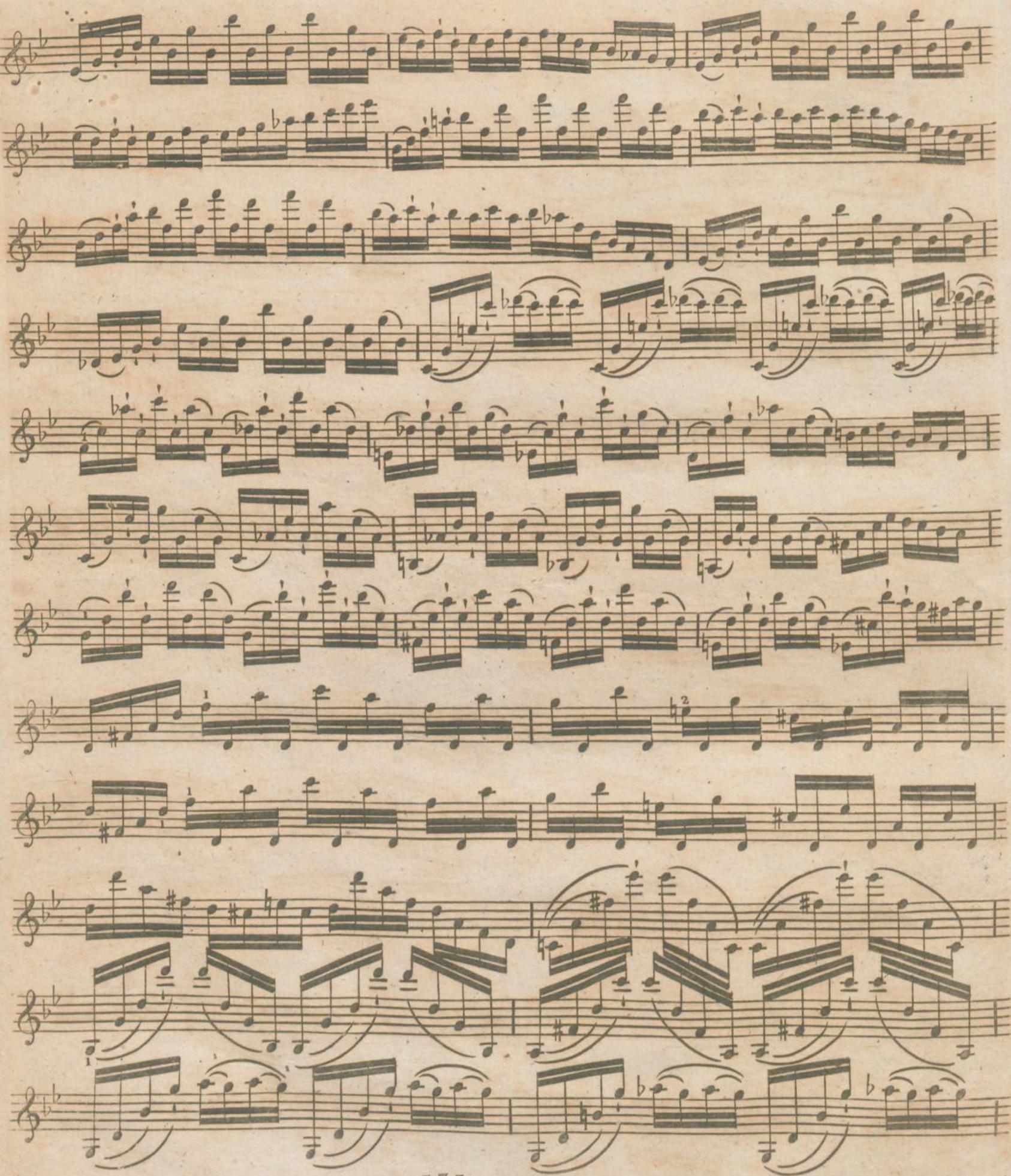
27^{eme}
Etude

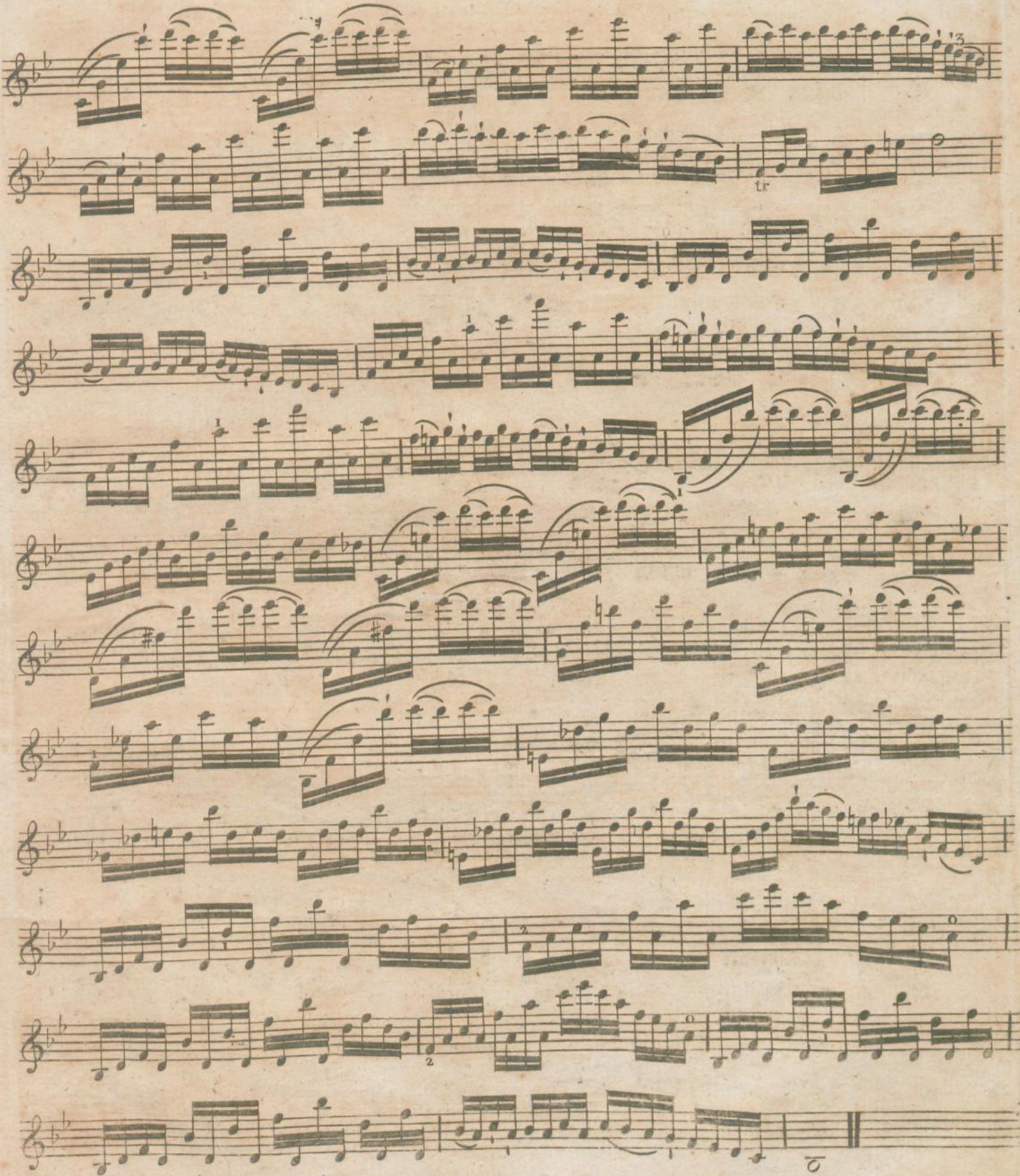
Moderato

The sheet music features ten staves of musical notation for piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as 'Moderato'. The music consists of continuous eighth-note patterns, primarily in groups of four, with various dynamics and articulations. The notation includes sharp and flat signs, as well as dynamic markings like crescendos and decrescendos. The staves are separated by vertical bar lines, and the music is presented in a single-line staff system.



Sheet music for piano, page 29, Etude 28. The music is arranged in two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Moderato". The music consists of a series of eighth-note patterns connected by slurs, with occasional sixteenth-note grace notes and dynamic markings like forte (f) and piano (p).





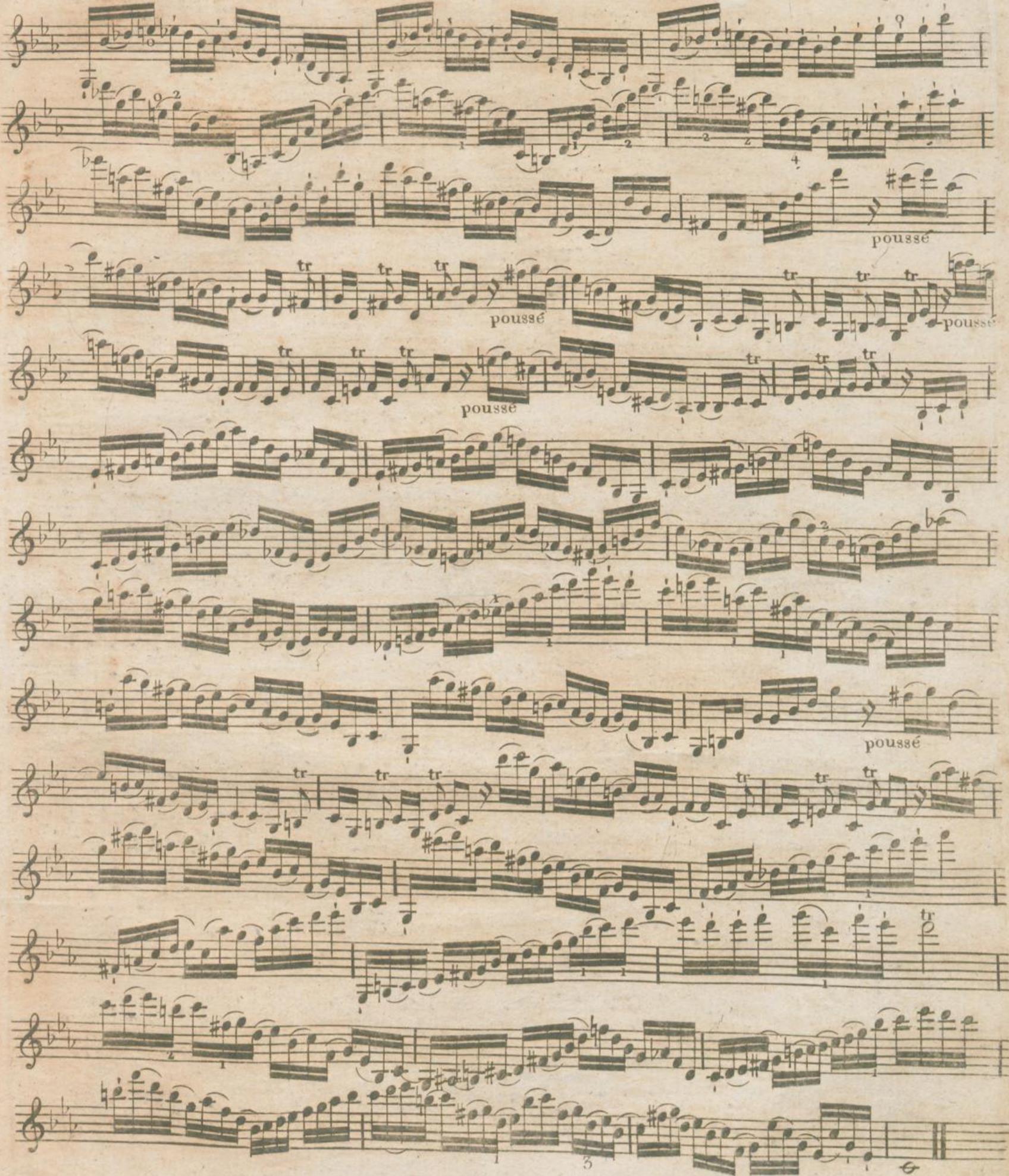
29^{eme}
Etude

Vivace

29^{eme}
Etude

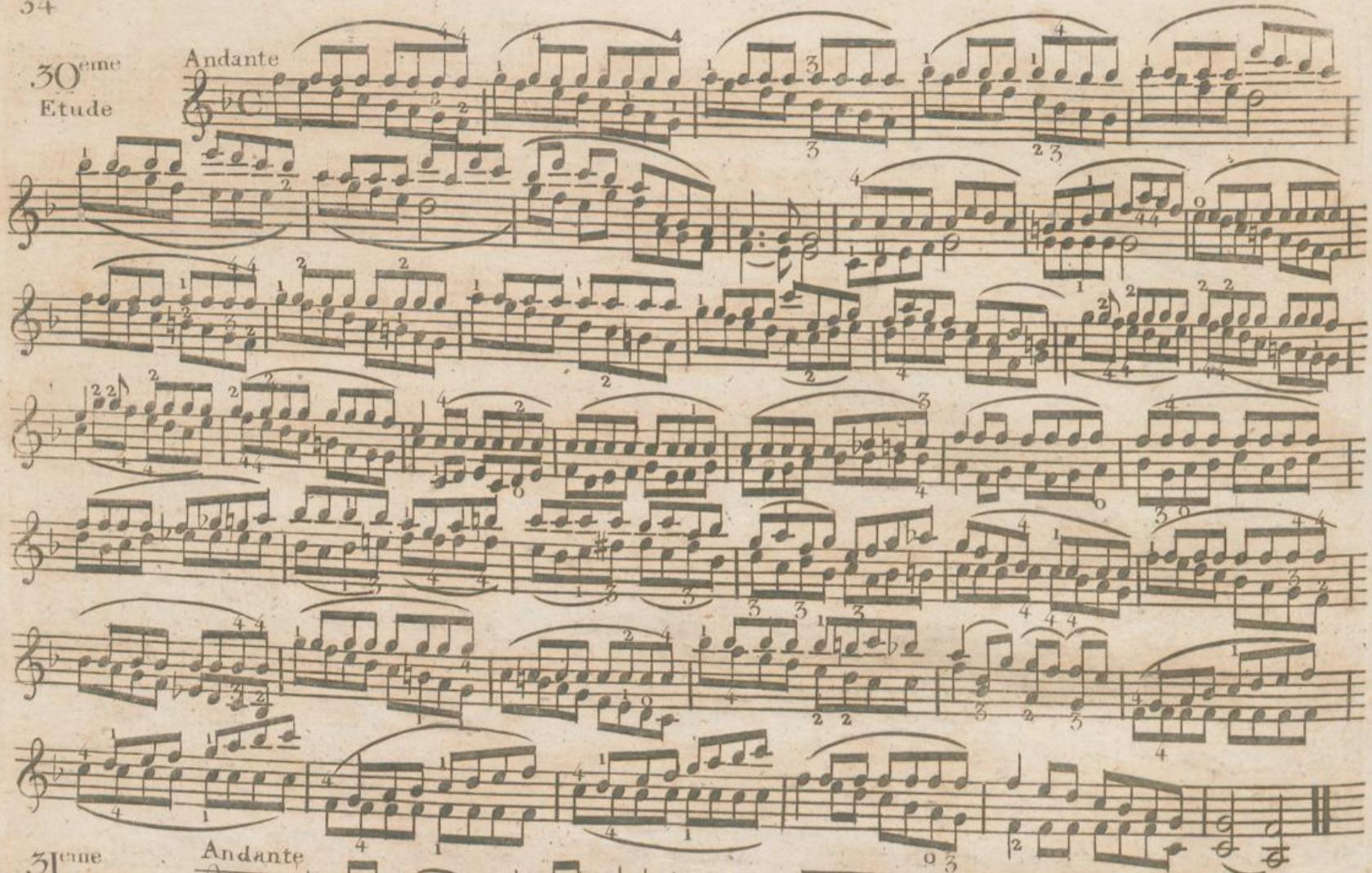
Vivace

Sheet music for the 29th Etude, Vivace. The music is written for a single melodic instrument, likely a flute or piccolo, as indicated by the treble clef and dynamic markings. The piece consists of ten staves of music, each containing a series of sixteenth-note patterns. The tempo is marked as Vivace. Various performance instructions are included, such as "pousse" (push) and "tr" (trill). The key signature changes frequently, alternating between major and minor keys. The dynamics range from soft (p) to very strong (ff).

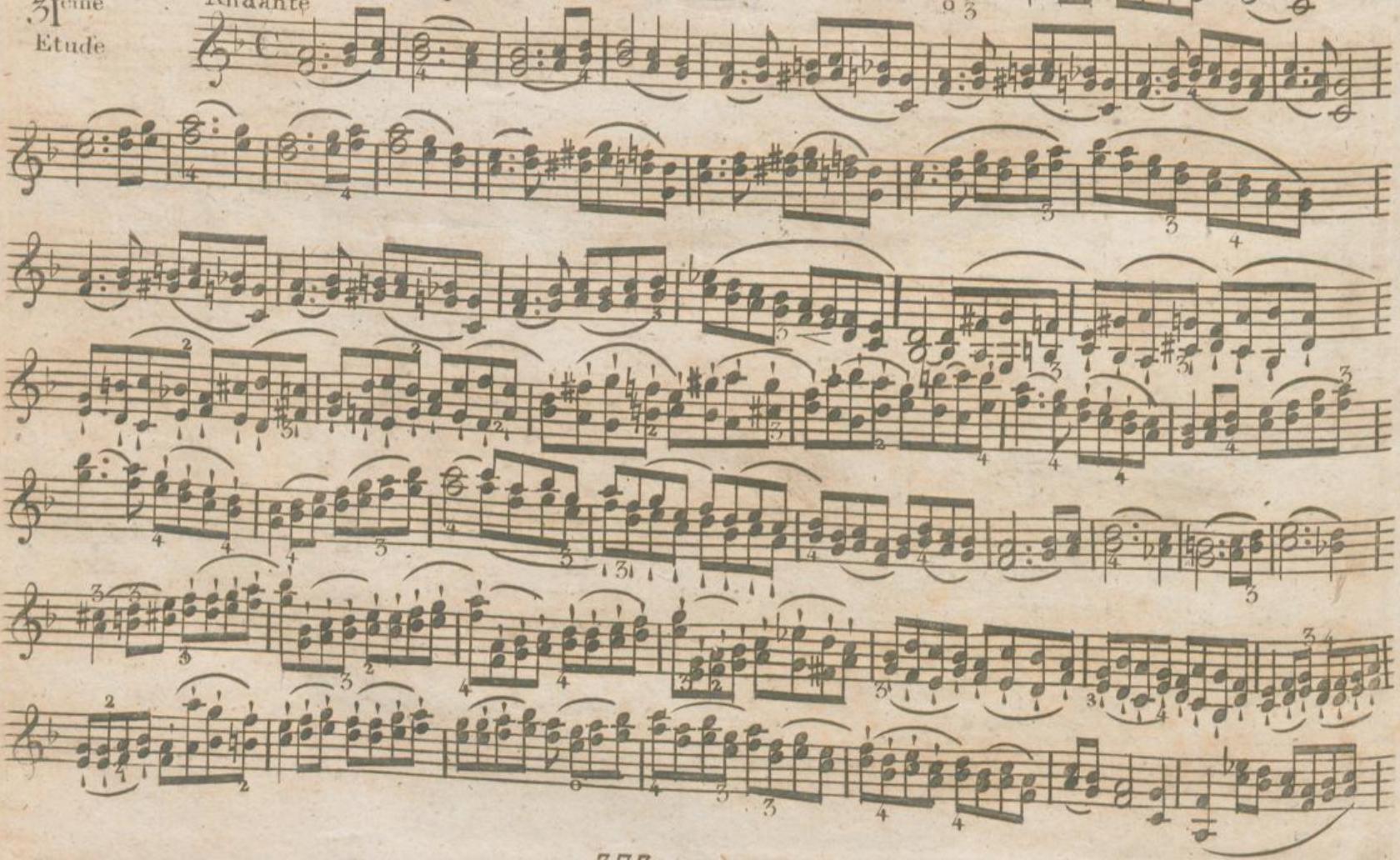


30^eme
Etude

Andante

31^eme
Etude

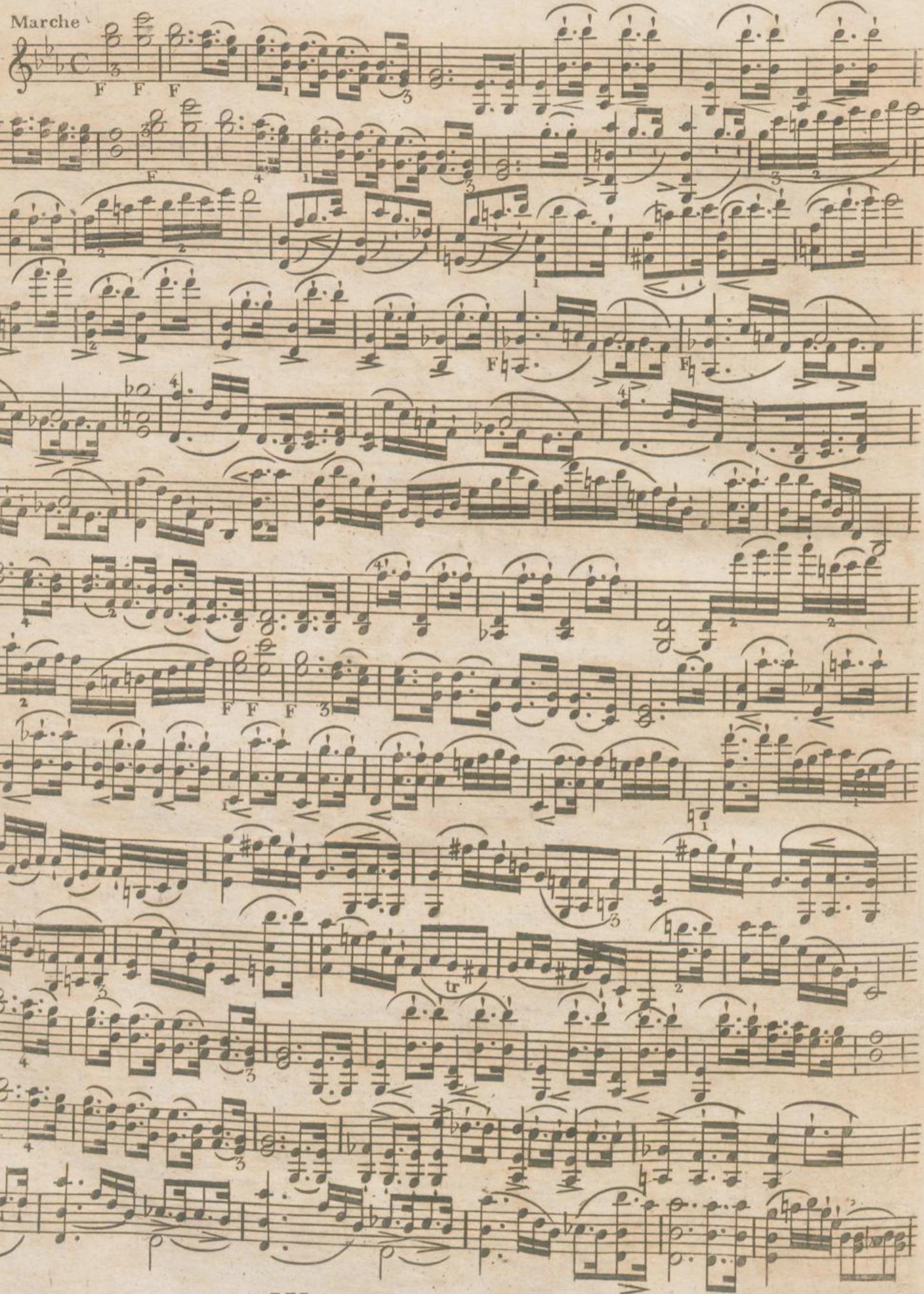
Andante



32^{eine}
Etude Moderato

33^{eme}
Etude

Marche



34^{me}
Etude

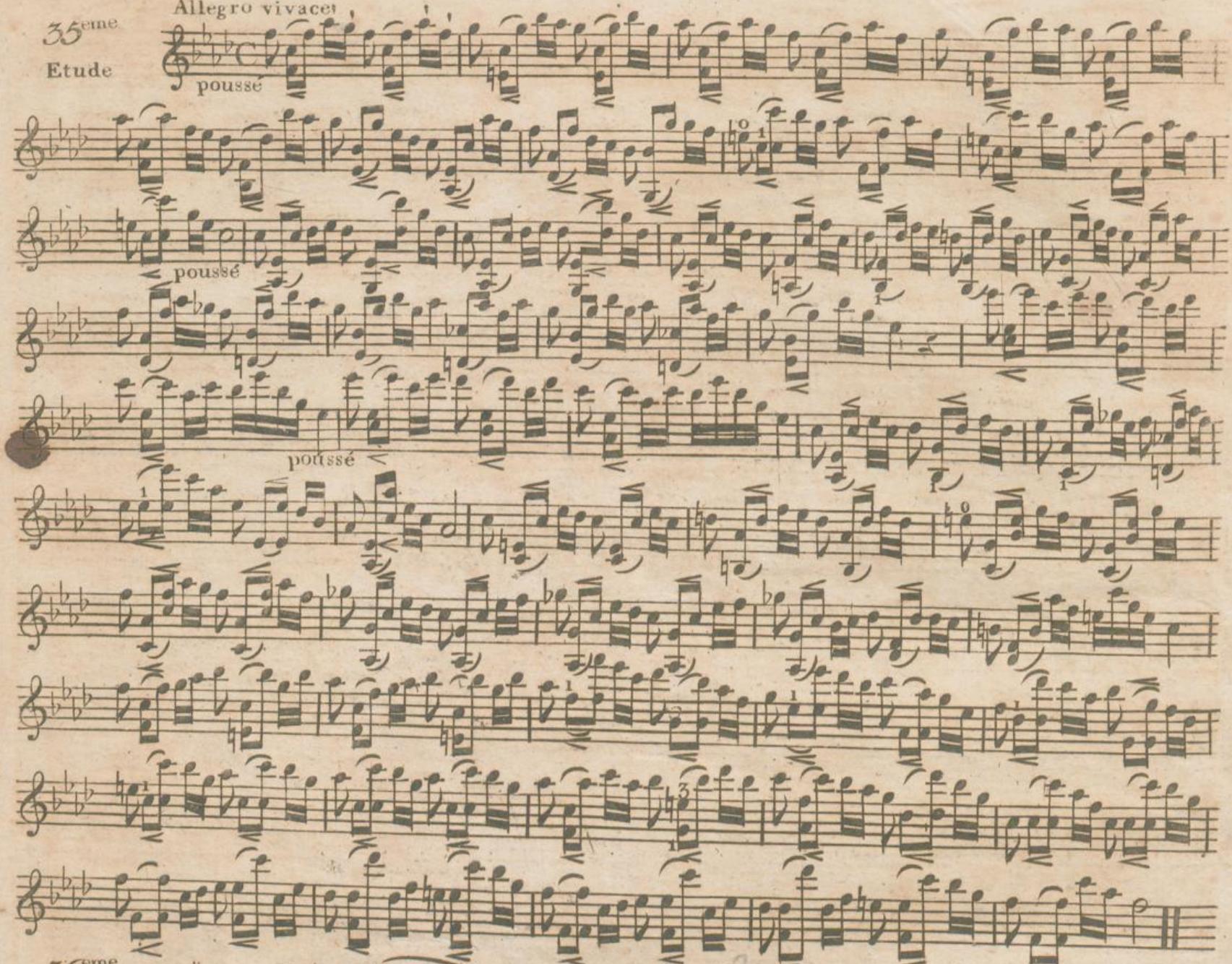
Allegretto

The music is composed of two systems of staves. The first system begins in common time with a G clef, featuring a series of eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. It then transitions to common time with a C# clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second system continues in common time with a C# clef and a key signature of one sharp, maintaining the sixteenth-note patterns. The notation includes various dynamics and performance instructions.

35^{eme}
Etude

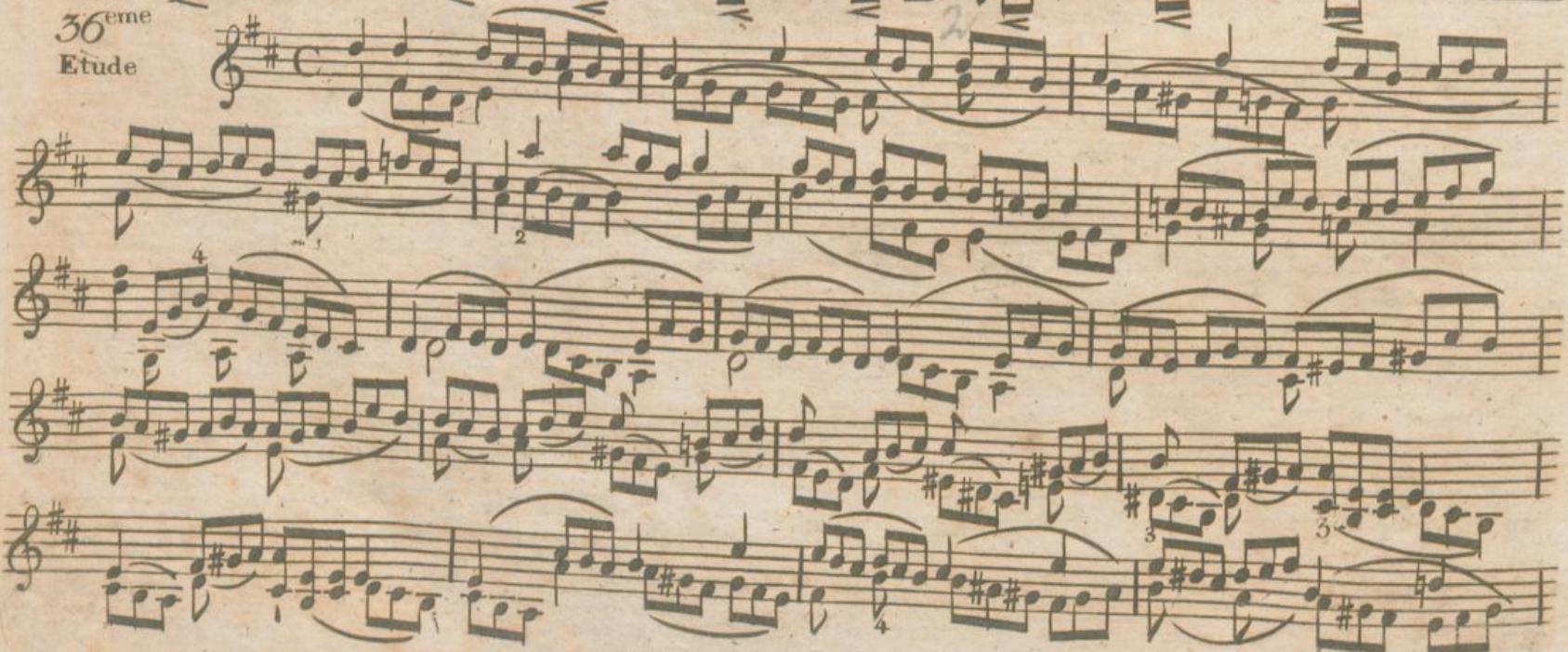
Allegro vivace

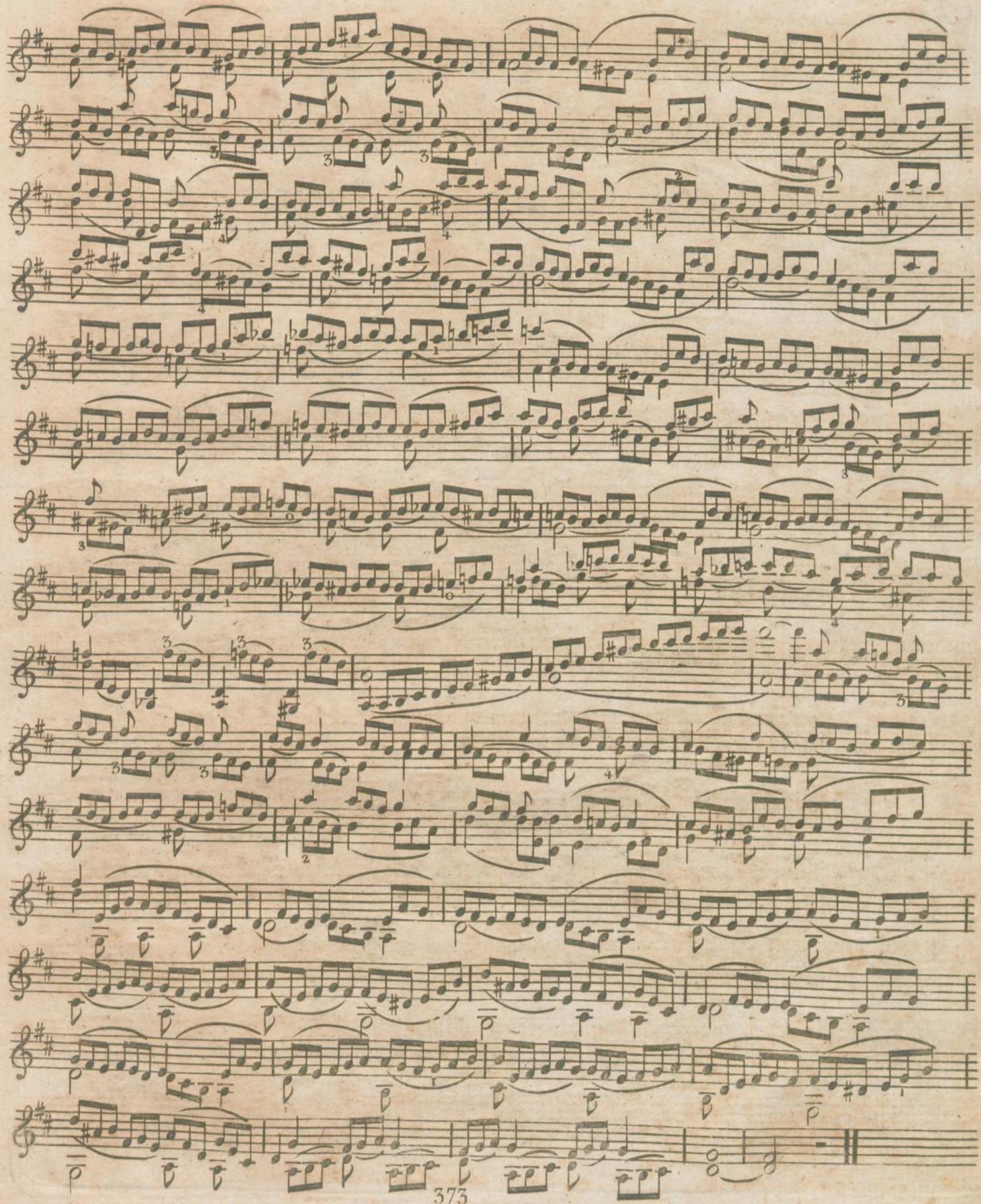
pousse



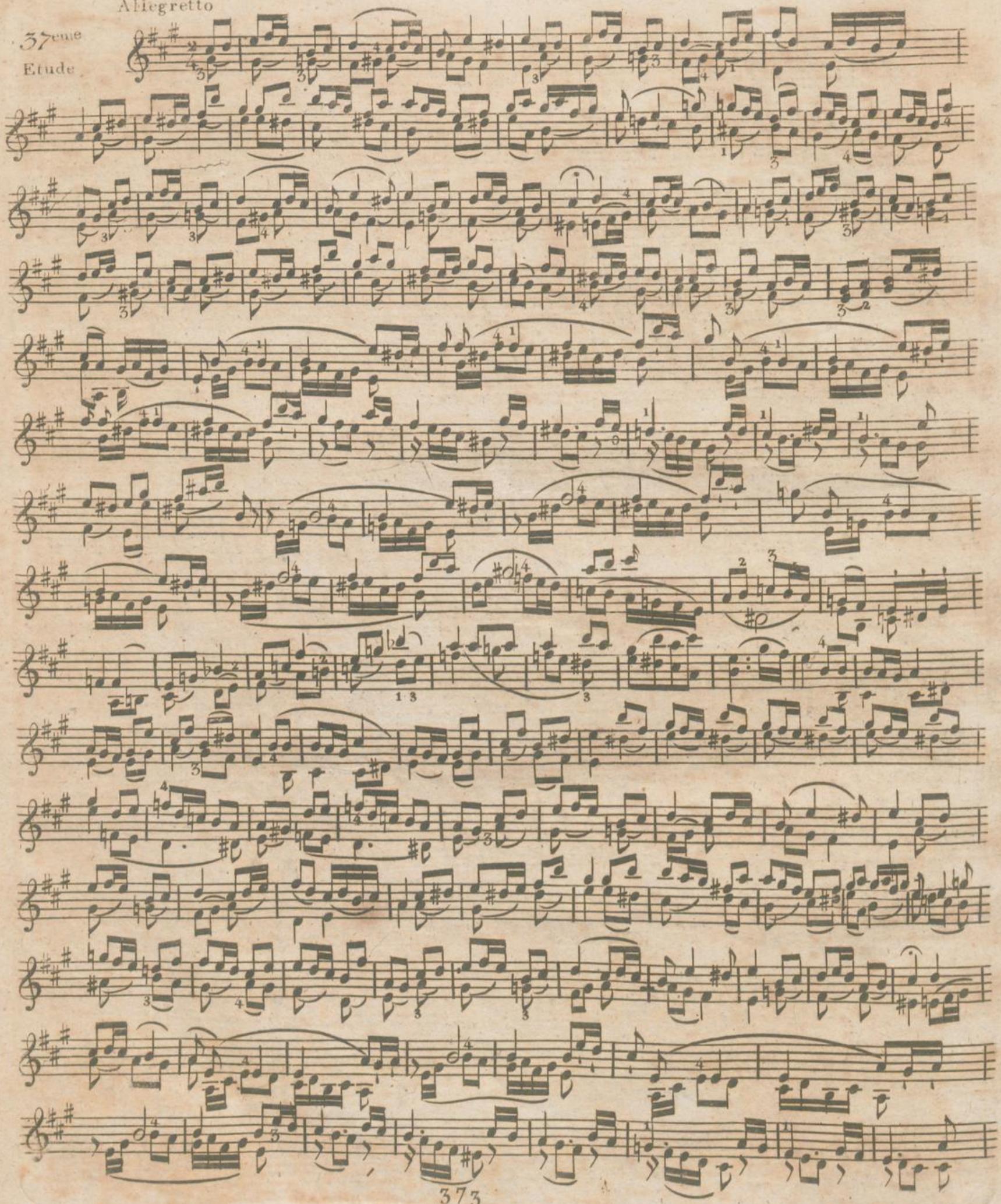
36^{eme}
Etude

C





Allegretto

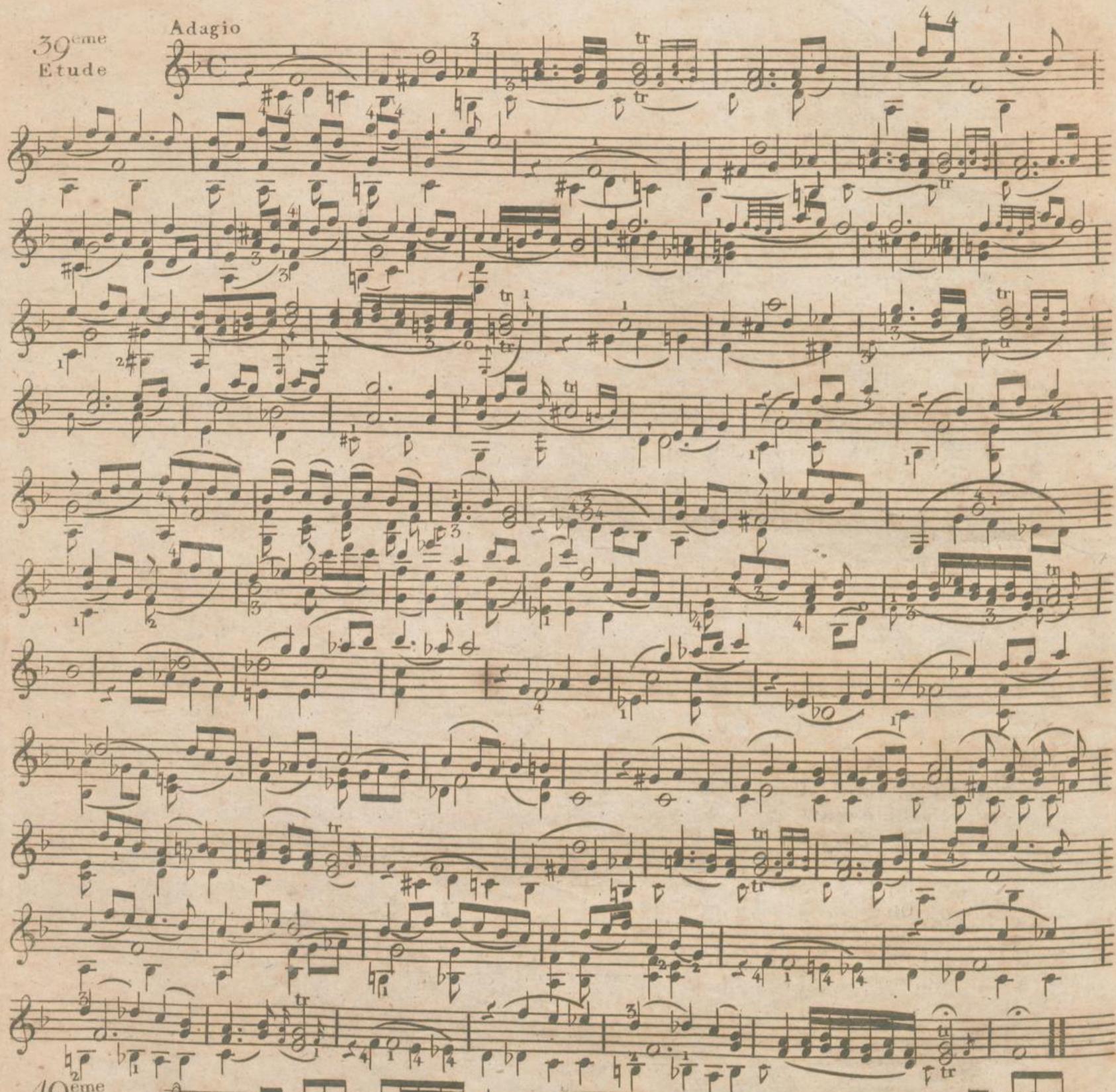
37eme
Etude.

38^eme
Etude

373

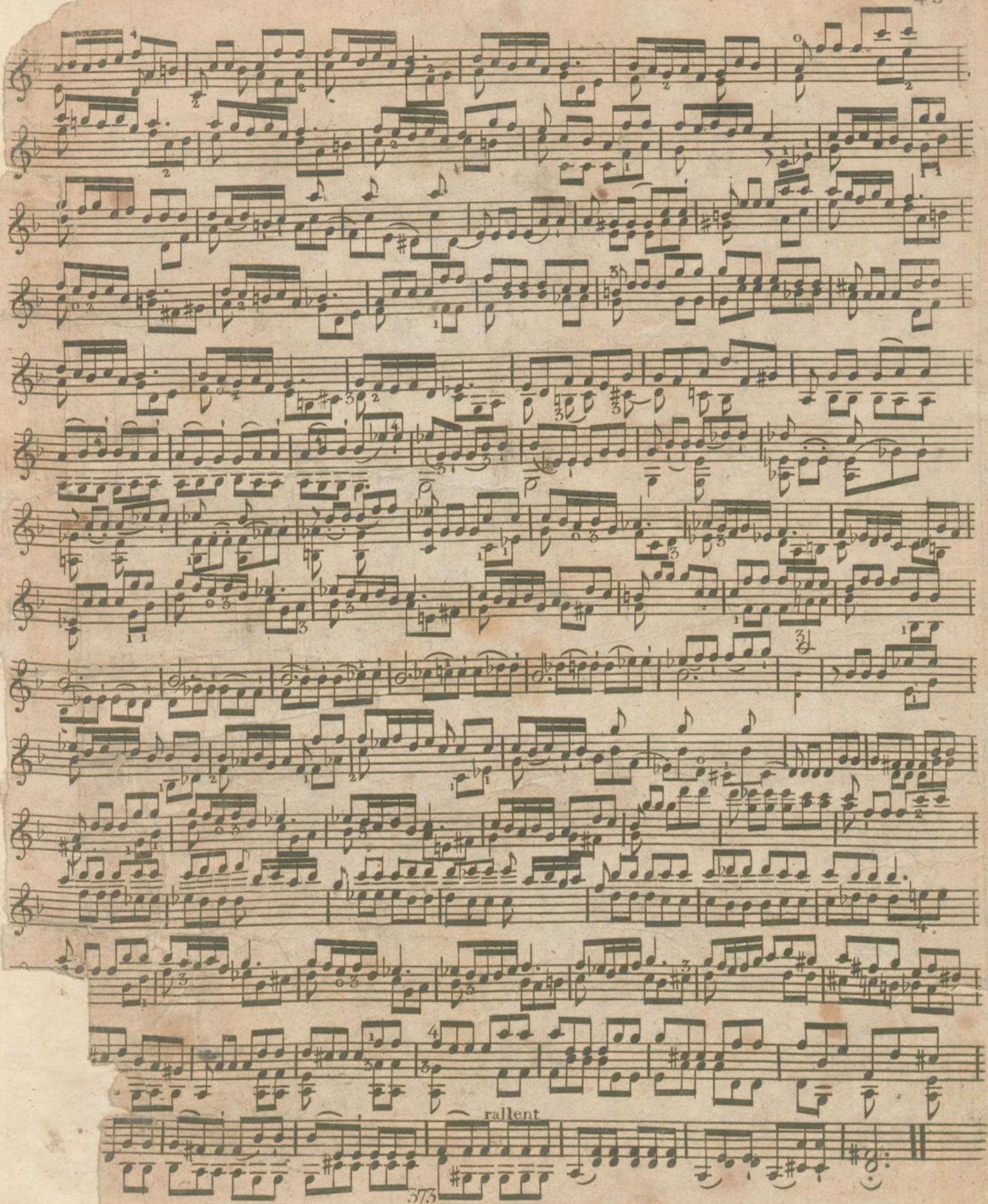
39^{eme}
Etude

Adagio



40^{eme}
Etude





5. 12. 67

14. 10. 68

