

60

Selected Studies

BY

J. B. CRAMER,

systematically arranged and the fingering and marks of
execution critically revised, with instructive notes

BY

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PART I

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PART IV.

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Allegro. (♩ = 132.)

sempre legatissimo.

f *p* *cresc.* *(5)* *ff* *f* *dimin.* *cresc.*

Musical score for the piano piece "L'Espresso" by Claude Debussy, measures 15 through 20. The score is written for piano and includes fingerings, dynamics, and articulation.

Measures 15-16: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has fingerings 1, 4, 3, 2, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3. Bass staff has fingerings 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2. Dynamics: *f*.

Measures 17-18: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has fingerings 1, 4, 3, 2, 3, 1, 4, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3. Bass staff has fingerings 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2. Dynamics: *f*.

Measures 19-20: Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has fingerings 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5. Bass staff has fingerings 1, 2, 1, 5, 1, 2, 1, 5, 1, 2, 1, 5. Dynamics: *dimin.*, *p*, *più p*, *pp*.

1. First practise each hand separately slowly and with uniform strength. As a test the attempt should be afterwards made to accelerate the time and substitute for the *forte* an invariable *mezzo piano*. At the appearance of the slightest indistinctness the pupil should return to the first method. It is only after having mastered the mechanical difficulties, that both hands should be tried together. The rendering of the „*crescendo*“ „*diminuendo*“ etc. has then to be studied in a like manner, viz. before both hands are tried together the study must be practised by each hand separately in strict fulfillment of the dynamic directions. These principles are of course to be observed in the practice of all these studies.

2: The teacher should insist on the systematic execution of the Arpeggio wherever it is prescribed, and should likewise conscientiously correct the habit of striking the notes successively where this has not been particularly marked. The slightest concession on this point at the commencement of instruction - will cause ineradicable harm.

1. Jede Hand übe ihren Part zurörderst allein, in langsamem Zeitmaasse und gleichmässiger Stärke. Zur Gegenprobe diene hierauf der Versuch, das Zeitmaass zu beschleunigen und ein unterschiedsloses mezzo piano an die Stelle des forte zu setzen. Beim Hervortreten der geringsten Undeutlichkeit kehre man hierauf zur ersten Methode zurück. Das Zusammenspiel beider Hände begiñne erst nach erlangter Bewältigung der mechanischen Schwierigkeiten. Das Studium des Vortrages der „crescendo's“ und „diminuendo's“ u.s.w. hat sich hierauf in gleicher Weise zu entwickeln, d.h. dem Zusammenspiel beider Hände hat die Übung jeder einzelnen Hand in richtiger Ausführung der dynamischen Vorschriften wiederum vorherzugehen. Diese Grundsätze sind natürlich für das Studium aller dieser Etuden zur Geltung zu bringen.

2. Der Lehrer dringe auf ein systematisches Arpeggiren, wo diese Ausführungsart vorgeschrieben ist, ebenso gewissenhaft auf die Unterlassung der Manier des successiven Anschlagens, wo dieselbe nicht ausdrücklich vorgezeichnet ist. Die Gestattung der geringsten Willkür in diesem Puncte – beim Anfange des Unterrichts – führt unausrottbar Nachtheile mit sich.

The first Arpeggio Chord must be accented as follows:

Der erste arpeggierte Accord werde folgendermassen ausgeführt:

The second
in Bar 10
der zweite
Tact 10

The difference in the execution of both Arpeggio Chords is due, first to their different duration in time, and secondly to the difference produced in the sound, when played together with both hands in their respective forms. The necessity of striking one chord after the other in the first bar results from the poverty of sound which would arise from an execution similar to that in bar 10 because the upper notes are only a repetition of the lower ones, at the distance of three octaves.

Der Unterschied in der Ausführung der beiden arpeggierten Accorde ist einertheils bedingt durch deren verschiedenen Dauerwerth, andernteils durch die Verschiedenheit des Zusammenklangs ihrer Formen in beiden Händen. Die Nothwendigkeit des Nacheinanders beider Hände in Tact 1 ergibt sich aus der Hilängmäßigkeit, welche durch eine ähnliche Ausführung wie in Tacte 10 deshalb entstehen würde, weil die Oberstimme in einer Entfernung von drei Octaven nur die Basistöne verdoppelt.

2.

Allegro. (♩ = 88.)

ten. sempre.

musical score for piano, measures 1-18. The score is written for piano (piano) and includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *dim.*, *p*, *fz*, *dim.*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *mf*. The tempo is marked *Allegro.* with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is divided into systems, with measures 10 and 15 indicated. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

(20)

cresc.

f

dimin.

(25)

mf

(30)

sf

dimin.

p

pp

ten.

1. The principal condition of a profitable study of this piece is that the outer fingers touch their proper keys firmly and maintain a steady position over them.

2. By the natural movement of the middle fingers in both hands with uniform facility of touch, there must however be always observed the natural melodious expression, i.e. a slight "crescendo" must be made in ascending and "decrescendo" in descending.

1. Festes Aufsetzen der äusseren Finger und Verbleiben auf den ihnen zukommenden Tasten ist Hauptbedingniss einer erspriesslichen Uebung dieses Stückes.

2. Die Bewegung der Mittelfinger in beiden Händen hat bei gleichmässiger Leichtigkeit dennoch stets den natürlichen melodischen Ausdruck der Figur zu wahren, d. h. beim Aufsteigen ein wenig anzuschwellen, beim Zurückgehen ein wenig abzunehmen.

Moderato espressivo. (♩ = 138.)

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time, marked "Moderato espressivo" with a tempo of 138 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *dimin.* (diminuendo). Measure numbers 5, 10, and 15 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. The piece features a complex, flowing melody in the right hand and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand, with various articulations and phrasing slurs.

(20)

cresc. *mf* *sfz* *sfz*

(25)

dimin. *p*

cresc. *mf* *sfz* *sfz*

(30)

dimin *p smorz.*

1. The apparent insignificance of the part allotted to the left hand in this study, must not lead to the impression that the directions given in No 1. regarding the separate practice of each hand can be dispensed with, the application of this direction will on the contrary in this very case raise the musical interest in the piece and will therefore also be indirectly of use to the practice of the right hand.

2. The editor considered it necessary in this, as in many other parts to change the apparently convenient fingering of Cramer, in order to give every opportunity for the individual training of the neglected fourth finger. By this emancipation of the fourth finger a correct position of the hand is essentially ensured.

1. Die scheinbare Unbedeutendheit der der linken Hand in dieser Etude zuertheilten Rolle verführe nicht zum Glauben an einen möglichen Dispens von der bei No 1. gegebenen Vorschrift des separaten Studiums jeder Hand. Die Anwendung derselben wird vielmehr gerade hier auf das musikalische Interesse an dem Stücke unregung wirken und somit auch dem Spiele der rechten Hand mittelbar zu Gute kommen.

2. Eine theilweise Veränderung des Cramer'schen (auf den ersten Anblick vielleicht bequem erscheinenden) Fingersatzes schien dem Herausgeber wie an vielen anderen Stellen) nothwendig um den vernachlässigten „vierten“ Finger jede mögliche Gelegenheit zur individuellen Ausbildung zu geben. Eine mustergültige Handhaltung ist wesentlich durch diese Emanzipation des vierten Fingers bedingt.

Allegro con spirito. (♩ = 132.)

f e sempre legato.

(5)

dimin.

(10)

cresc.

f dimin.

(15)

p cresc.

Ed. * Ed. *

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The systems are connected by large curved lines. The first system includes markings like 'cresc.', 'f', 'ten.', and 'Re.'. The second system starts with 'dimin.' and has a '(20)' above it. The third system has 'mf' and 'cresc.'. The fourth system has 'f'.

1. A more appropriate distribution between the two hands of the passages in bars 14, 17 and 25 seemed to be enjoined from rythmical as well as from purely mechanical reasons. To the latter belongs the rule to avoid the use of the thumbs while crossing the hands since they hinder the facility of movement by bringing the whole palm into play.

2. The fingering for the 10th and 11th bar is applicable to all similar movements: the more the upper keys are touched, the less the thumb is to be used and vice versa.

1. Eine zweckmässigere Vertheilung der Figuren in Tact 14-17 auch 25 unter die beiden Hände schien aus rhythmischen wie rein mechanischen Gründen geboten. Zu den letzteren zählt die Regel, bei Kreuzung der Hände den Gebrauch der Daumen zu vermeiden, welche durch Heranziehung der ganzen Handfläche in das Spiel die Leichtigkeit der Bewegung jeder Hand verkümmern.

2. Der für Tact 10 und 11 gegebene Fingersatz ist für alle ähnlichen Rückungen massgebend: je mehr Obertasten in Berührung kommen, desto seltner werde der Daumen gebraucht und umgekehrt.

Vivace. (♩ = 108.)

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time, marked Vivace. The tempo is indicated as ♩ = 108. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into five systems, each containing a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a forte (f) dynamic and includes a triplet in the right hand. The second system features a diminuendo (dim.) marking. The third system continues with various melodic and harmonic patterns. The fourth system is marked with a measure number of (10) and includes a forte (f) dynamic. The fifth system is marked with a measure number of (15) and includes a diminuendo (dim.) marking. The score concludes with a final cadence in the bass staff.

(20)

(25)

(30)

1. What we commonly call "bravura" may be attained even by a beginner, by a right study of this piece, namely by clearness, equality of strength, and strictness of time. Dynamic *nuances* may, on the whole, be left out of consideration.

2. The chief object of this study will be attained if the player, after having mastered all the individual difficulties, can play the piece half a dozen consecutive times with increasing power and speed.

3. The demisemiquavers in the right hand (in bars 2, 4, 6, 28, 29.) may be struck with the third note of the left hand triplet. This permission is justified by, e. g. the tradition for the execution of the D major Prelude and of the E minor Fugue in the second Part of Bach's "Wohltemperirtes Klavier."

4. In the figure in bars 21 and 22, the fingering 1 2 3 or 2 3 4 ^{*)} might also be employed.

^{*)} or with German fingering, 2 3 4, 3 4 5.

1. Das, was man gemeinlich „Bravour“ zu nennen pflegt kann durch richtiges Studium dieses Stücks, auch seitens eines Anfängers demselben bald beigebracht werden: Deutlichkeit, kräftige Gleichmässigkeit, Taktfestigkeit. Von dynamischen Schattirungen kann im Grossen und Ganzen abgesehen werden.

2. Der Hauptnutzen aus dieser Etüde wird sich dann einstellen, wenn der Spieler nach Bewältigung aller einzelnen „Steine des Anstosses“ dieselbe ein halb Dutzendmal hinter einander mit gesteigerter Kraft und Geschwindigkeit gewissermassen abrollt.

3. Die 32 stel der rechten Hand (Takt 2. 4. 6. 28. 29.) können mit je der dritten Triole in der linken Hand zusammentreffen. Die Tradition u. B. für den Vortrag des D dur Präludiums und der E moll Fuge aus dem zweiten Theile von Bach's wohltemperirtem Klavier rechtfertigt eine solche Accomodation.

4. Für die Finger in Takt 21 und 22 sind auch andere Fingersätze: 2 3 4 oder 3 4 5 statthaft.

Allegro moderato. $\text{♩} = 144$

pp
ten. sempre legato.

cresc.

(5)

f

(10)

pp

cresc.

f

(15)

pp

Detailed description: This is a musical score for piano, consisting of six systems of two staves each. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato' with a quarter note equal to 144 beats per minute. The score begins with a piano (pp) dynamic and a 'ten. sempre legato.' instruction. The first system shows a right-hand melody with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a left-hand accompaniment of eighth notes. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, with a 'cresc.' marking. The third system features a more complex right-hand melody with slurs and fingerings, and a left-hand accompaniment of eighth notes, with a 'f' (forte) dynamic marking. The fourth system continues the melody and accompaniment, with a 'pp' (pianissimo) dynamic marking and a 'cresc.' marking. The fifth system continues the melody and accompaniment, with a 'f' (forte) dynamic marking. The sixth system continues the melody and accompaniment, with a 'pp' (pianissimo) dynamic marking and a 'cresc.' marking. The score ends with a final measure in the sixth system.

(20)

cresc.

dimin.

(25)

cresc.

pizz f

f

ten.

(30)

dimin.

(35)

p dimin.

ten.

A transposition of this study into G minor and F minor might prove still more its technical utility and besides the exercise of transposing cannot be recommended too early as of advantage in developing the ear and musical understanding of the pupil. Compare Preface.

Eine Transposition dieser Etude nach G moll und F moll dürfte ihr technische Nützlichkeit noch vielseitiger erproben, wie andererseits die Uebung des Transponirens zum Vortheil der Gehör- und musikalischen Verstandesentwicklung des Schülers nicht frühzeitig genug empfohlen werden kann. Vergleiche das Vorwort.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is D-flat major (three flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, key signature (three flats), time signature (4/4), and dynamic markings like 'cresc.', 'dim.', 'p', and 'pp'. Bar numbers 15, 20, and 25 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final key signature change to C major.

1. The teaching experience of the editor has made the relative uselessness of this study in its original key (D major) as evident to him as is its usefulness when transposed into D flat major; the want of a fingering really suitable for the piano for hands of less extension by uninterrupted legato playing, being already felt in the first and second bar.

2. There cannot be too much attention paid in order to keep down the thumb in bars 9, 13 and 14, while the finger has to pass over to the last quaver. Such preliminary exercises for polyphonic playing are usually not sufficiently appreciated.

3. It is further recommended that the study be transposed into C major, in which case the unavoidable alterations in the fingering may be left to the intelligence of the master.

1. Die pädagogischen Erfahrungen des Herausgebers haben ihm die relative Unbrauchbarkeit dieser Etude in der Tonart des Originals (D dur) — ein wirklich klareremässiger Fingersatz ist für Hände geringerer Ausdehnung bei ununterbrochenem Legatospieler schon im Uebergange des ersten in den zweiten Tact unauffindbar — ebenso evident dargethan, als ihre Zweckdienlichkeit in der Transposition nach Des dur.

2. Auf ein genaues Festhalten des Daumens der linken Hand in den Tacten 9, 13, und 14 während der Zeigefinger auf dem letzten Achtel überzuschlagen hat, kann nicht streng genug geachtet werden. Dergleichen Vorübungen zum „polyphonen“ Spiel wird gewöhnlich nicht die gebührende Aufmerksamkeit gewährt.

3. Zu empfehlen ist ferner eine Versetzung der Etude nach C dur, wobei die unausbleiblichen Applicaturveränderungen der Intelligenz des Lehrers anheimgestellt werden können.

Moderato con espressione. (♩ = 132.)

8.

Musical score for piano, measures 1-20. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The piece is marked "Moderato con espressione" with a tempo of 132 beats per minute. The score includes various dynamics such as *p*, *mf*, *sf*, *f*, and *cresc.*, as well as articulation like "ten." and "poco più f". Fingerings and breath marks are indicated throughout.

1. This study must be regarded as an exercise for the flexibility of the left hand. The teacher should take care that the pupil, while endeavouring to gain an even touch should at the same time keep up the proper spirit regarding the progression of the bass. This spirit must be shown by accenting (not too perceptibly) the notes marking the progress of modulation. Of course these accentuations are not to be too frequent, as for instance the bars 1 and 2 do not admit of a repeated accentuation of the lowest note. In the 5th bar on the contrary, in addition to the first and third crotchet the fourth and eighth quaver are to be slightly accented, in the sixth and seventh bar every crotchet, whilst in the 23rd and 31st bar the second crotchet must not be accented on account of the sustained harmony.

2. The separate practice of the right hand will be found equally useful for acquiring a fine and intelligent interpretation. The observation of the seemingly complicated fingering is to be carefully attended to. Considerations for the different kinds of touch and the correct rendering of the melodious phrase have dictated it.

3. The turn in the 29th bar can be executed in two ways,

either
entweder:

or
oder:

the editor however prefers the latter mode because the integrity of the succession of notes by sustaining the second crotchet is hereby retained more rhythmically and the discord a flat-g created on the third quaver by the bass cannot be called unpleasant.

E.S. & C^o 752

1. Zunächst wird diese Etude als eine Gefälligkeitsübung für die linke Hand aufgefasst werden. Der Lehrer achte darauf, dass in dieser Beziehung das Gefühl für die Führung des Basses inmitten der Bemühungen um gleichmässigen Anschlag stets rege bleibe. Dieses Gefühl hat sich in einer, wenn auch nicht allzu merklichen Accentuierung der die Modulationsschritte kennzeichnenden Töne kund zu geben. Es versteht sich von selbst, dass die Accente nicht ohne Noth zu häufen sind, wie denn z.B. die Tacte 1 und 2 eine wiederholte Betonung der tiefsten Note nicht zulassen. Dagegen sind im Tact 5 neben dem ersten und dritten Viertel auch das vierte und achte Achtel leise zu markiren, in Tact 6 und 7 jedes Viertel, wegen in den Tacten 23 u. 31 das zweite Viertel wegen der ruhenden Harmonie keinen Accent verträgt.

2. Nicht minder nützlich wird sich das Separatsudium der rechten Hand für verständigen und schönen Vortrag erweisen. Auf Beobachtung des scheinbar complicirten Fingersatzes ist sorgsam zu wachen; die Rücksicht auf die verschiedenen Anschlagsarten und die richtige Declamation der melodischen Phrase haben ihn dictirt.

3. Der Doppelschlag im Tact 29 kann auf zweierlei Art ausgeführt werden,

doch ertheilt der Herausgeber der letzteren Weise den Vorzug, weil sie die Integrität der Tonfolge (Ruhe auf dem zweiten Viertel) rhythmisch strenger festhält und die auf dem dritten Achtel durch den Zusammenklang mit dem Basses entstehende Dissonanz $\frac{a}{g}$ nicht übelklingend genannt werden kann.

Moderato. (♩. = 92.)

(5)

dolce e sempre legato.

(10)

*cresc.**f*

(15)

*dimin.**cresc.*

(20)

f

(25)

*dimin.**dolce*

(30)



(35)



(40)

(45)



1. The original fingering has been retained, although in accordance with the principles of modern technique — especially in conjunction with the phrasing — systematic alterations might have been made. Yet the principal object is to learn a *legatissimo* in both hands, which throughout rise and fall in union.

2. By the division of the slurs, the player will see that the first up-beat note is silent, and that the subject begins with an Arsis (up-beat) to which, after two bars, a very slight accent is given. A deviation from this phrasing, in bars 34-40, is justified by the extension of the melody, in which any break before the final quaver of bars 34 and 38 is inconceivable.

3. The metre must be thought of as follows: $\frac{6}{8}$ , and the fingers should linger slightly on the first and fourth notes in both hands, though, of course, without delay in striking the second and fifth notes.

4. The new popular editions (Litolf and Peters) give *f* instead of *h* as the second eighth of the left hand, in bars 35 and 39, which is contradicted by the old English edition (with the author's own corrections), which the editor had before him.

1. Der Fingersatz des-Originals ist beibehalten worden, obwohl nach den Prinzipien moderner Technik — nämlich im Einklange mit der Phrasierung — systematische Änderungen an demselben vorgenommen werden könnten. Doch die Hauptsache ist Erlernung eines „Legatissimo“ in beiden Händen, welche hierin durchgängig einhellig mit einander zu wetteifern haben.

2. Durch die Bogeneinteilung ist dem Spieler dargelegt, dass die erste Auftaktsnote verschwiegen worden ist, dass das Motiv mit einer Arsis (Hebung) beginnt, der nach zwei Takten immer eine sehr unmerkliche Betonung zukömmt. Eine Abweichung von dieser Phrasierung Takt 34-40 rechtfertigt sich aus der melodischen Dehnung, der gemäss vor dem letzten Achtel von Takt 34 u. 38 ein Absetzen undenkbar ist.

3. Als Metrum hat man sich vorzustellen: $\frac{6}{8}$  somit den Finger auf der 1 u. 4 Note verweilen zu lassen, in beiden Händen, natürlich ohne die Eintritte der 2 u. 5. Note zu verzögern.

4. Die neuen Volksausgaben (Litolf u. Peters) bringen in Takt 35 u. 39 als zweites Achtel der linken Hand *f* statt *h*, was mit der dem Herausgeber vorliegenden alten englischen Ausgabe (mit eigenhändigen Correc-turen des Autors) in Widerspruch steht.

This musical score is for a piano piece, measures 1 through 15. It is written in common time (C) and marked 'Allegro brillante' with a tempo of 152 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs).
- **Measure 1:** Treble clef has a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C) and a quarter note (F#). Bass clef has a half note (F#) and a half note (C).
- **Measures 2-4:** Treble clef has a continuous eighth-note melody with triplets. Bass clef has a half-note accompaniment.
- **Measure 5:** Treble clef has a half note (F#) and a half note (C). Bass clef has a half note (F#) and a half note (C).
- **Measures 6-8:** Treble clef has a half note (F#) and a half note (C). Bass clef has a half-note accompaniment.
- **Measure 9:** Treble clef has a half note (F#) and a half note (C). Bass clef has a half note (F#) and a half note (C).
- **Measures 10-12:** Treble clef has a half note (F#) and a half note (C). Bass clef has a half-note accompaniment.
- **Measure 13:** Treble clef has a half note (F#) and a half note (C). Bass clef has a half note (F#) and a half note (C).
- **Measures 14-15:** Treble clef has a half note (F#) and a half note (C). Bass clef has a half-note accompaniment.
The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The word 'ten.' appears in measures 9 and 10, indicating a tenuto mark.

(20)

dim.

p

cresc.

(25)

ff

(30)

dimin. sempre ten.

ten.

simili

p

morendo

pp

1. As regards the execution of the Arpeggio Chords in the first and last bar compare the note to the first study.

2. The „Staccati“ which appear alternately in both hands are to be played very short (bars 13 - 16.)

3. The episode in bars 21 - 25 deserves particular attention, as much on account of the changing of the fingers in the passage of the right hand as also on account of the skips with the first finger of the left hand when crossing.

4. In spite of its great similarity to the first study it has not thereby been rendered superfluous.

1. Betreffs Ausführung der arpeggierten Accorde im ersten und letzten Tacte vergleiche die Note zur Etude 1.

2. Die in beiden Händen abwechselnd vorkommenden „staccati“ sind sehr kurz auszuführen. (Tacte 13 - 16.)

3. Besondere Beachtung verdient die Episode (Tacte 21-25) sowohl wegen des Fingerwechsels in der Figur der rechten Hand, als wegen der Sprünge mit dem Zeigefinger der linken beim Überschlagen.

4. Trotz ihrer grossen Familienähnlichkeit mit der Etude 1 ist sie durch diese nicht überflüssig geworden.

Moderato. $\text{♩} = 62.$

The musical score is written for piano in a 2/4 time signature with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Moderato' with a quarter note equal to 62 beats per minute. The score is divided into six systems, each containing two staves (treble and bass clef). The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measures 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, and 30 are marked with their respective measure numbers in parentheses above the treble staff. The piece concludes with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in measure 34, followed by a final measure (35) ending with a double bar line. The bass line consists of sustained chords and single notes, while the treble line features a continuous eighth-note melody.



1. To make the exercises for the independence of the third and fourth finger profitable it is recommended at least to double the movements in each bar.

thus:
also:



etc.
u.s.f.

2. Hands of less power of extension will find difficulties principally in bars 1, 4, 12 and 28. As the changes, admissible in the way of facilitating this study, depend upon individual requirements, they must be left to the good sense of the teacher.

3. Whilst attending to the technical purpose of this study its masterly form and its merit both in point of melody and modulation must not be neglected.

4. Transposition of this study into C sharp minor and B minor will be of use technically and as exercises for the practical applications of the first acquirement of Harmony.
E S & C 752

1. Zu fruchtbarer Benutzung der Unabhängigkeitsübungen des dritten und fünften Fingers der rechten Hand wird empfohlen, die Zahl der Bewegungen in jedem Tacte mindestens zu verdoppeln.

2. Händen von geringerem Spannermögen werden hauptsächlich nur die Tacte 1, 4, 12 und 28 zu schaffen machen. Die statthafte Erleichterungen sind als individuell bedingte dem Ermessen des Lehrers zu überlassen.

3. Über dem technischen Zwecke dieser Etude werde das Studium ihrer musterhaften Form und ihres melodischen wie modulatorischen Gehaltes nicht vernachlässigt.

4. Versetzungen der Etude in die Tonarten Cis moll und H moll werden sich technisch wie als Übungen in practischer Verwerthung der ersten Harmonikenntnisse sehr förderlich erweisen.

12.

Allegro. (♩ = 144.)

4 3 1

4 3 2 4 3 2 4

3 2 1 5 3 2 1 5

mf. leggiero.

ten.

(5)

p

(10)

p

sf

dim.

(15)

f

dim.

p

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols, dynamics, and fingerings.

The first system (measures 1-4) includes fingerings (5, 3, 1, 2, 1, 4, 1, 2, 1) and dynamics (*cresc.*, *f*, *p*). Measure 4 is marked with a rehearsal mark (20).

The second system (measures 5-8) includes fingerings (5, 3, 4, 2, 5, 3, 4, 2, 5, 3, 4, 2) and dynamics (*cresc.*, *dim.*).

The third system (measures 9-12) includes fingerings (5, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1) and dynamics (*p*, *sfz*, *p*, *sfz*). Measure 12 is marked with a rehearsal mark (25).

The fourth system (measures 13-16) includes fingerings (3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1) and dynamics (*fp*, *f*, *dim.*).

The fifth system (measures 17-20) includes fingerings (3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1) and dynamics (*rit.*, *a tempo.*, *mfz*, *p*). Measure 20 is marked with a rehearsal mark (30).

The sixth system (measures 21-24) includes fingerings (3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1) and dynamics (*mfz*, *p*, *mfz*, *p*).

(35) *rallent.* - - - *a tempo.*

p

(40)

fz *p* *fz* *p*

(45)

fz *p* *fz* *p*

dim. *p*

(50)

fp *f* *p*

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system (measures 35-40) begins with a tempo change from 'rallent.' to 'a tempo.' and includes a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system (measures 40-45) features a series of chords and arpeggios with dynamic markings *fz*, *p*, *fz*, and *p*. The third system (measures 45-50) continues with similar patterns, including a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The fourth system (measures 50-55) starts with a forte piano (*fp*) dynamic and includes a *f* (forte) dynamic. The fifth system (measures 55-60) concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes.

(55)

(60)

1. Changing the fingers on the same key is one of the most useful means of gaining flexibility and rapidity. These, however, can only be attained by the most careful attention to distinctness, and a due control of this necessitates a very moderate speed, especially in first beginning the study.

2. The fatigue usually felt by the player, especially in the first stage of practising an unbroken light *staccato*, will imperceptibly lead him to seek for resting places, or "breathing points," (Stützpunkten), which he thinks he will find by slurring together single intervals, which by their regular recurrence immediately strike the ear; for example, in bars 1-8 in the connection of every fourth sixteenth with the following one. It is advisable by self-watchfulness to guard against this temptation. On the other hand, the slur on the second quarter of bars 9 and 11, in the left hand, is necessary, because D $\sharp$ is a passing note, which requires accenting to distinguish it from the bass notes c, a, on the third and fourth quarters.

3. Bars 15 and 16. The third quarter in the right hand is a suspension, which is resolved on the fourth quarter in the left hand.

NB. This study is not included in any other German edition, and was composed afterward by Cramer as a substitute for No 14 of the first volume of the original English edition. The proof-copy of the original English edition, in the possession of the Firm of Jos. Aibl, contains the remark "new" in J. B. Cramer's own handwriting.

1. Fingerwechsel auf derselben Taste zählt zu den wirksamsten Beförderungsmitteln von Gelenkigkeit und Geläufigkeit. Eine solche kann jedoch nur durch sorgfältigste Deutlichkeit erreicht werden und die Controlle hierüber erfordert namentlich im Beginne des Studiums ein recht ruhiges Zeitmass.

2. Die Ermüdung, welche der Spieler namentlich im ersten Übungsstadium eines ununterbrochenen leichten Staccato häufig empfindet, wird ihn verleiten, unbewusst nach Stützpunkten zu suchen, welche er in der Bindung einzelner Intervalle, die durch regelmässige Wiederkehr sich zugleich dem Ohre aufdrängen, zu finden glaubt: z. B. in Takt 1-8 in der Beziehung jedes vierten Sechzehnteils zum darauf folgenden. Es ist rathsam, sich durch Selbstbeobachtung gegen diese Versuchung zu hüten. Die Bindung in der linken Hand auf dem zweiten Viertel von Takt 9 und 11 ist dagegen notwendig, weil „dis“ eine Wechselnote ist, deren Accentuierung sich wesentlich von den Bassnoten c, a, auf dem dritten und vierten Viertel zu unterscheiden hat.

3. Takt 15 und 16. Das dritte Viertel in der rechten Hand ist eine Vorhaltsnote, welche durch das vierte Viertel der linken Hand zur Auflösung gelangt.

NB. Diese Etude ist in keiner anderen deutschen Ausgabe enthalten und wurde von Cramer als Ersatz für No 14 des 1^{ten} Bandes der englischen Original-Ausgabe nachcomponirt. Das im Besitze der Firma Jos. Aibl befindliche Correctur Exemplar der englischen Originalausgabe enthält den von J. B. Cramer eigenhändig geschriebenen Vermerk „New.“

Allegro non troppo. (♩ = 72.)

The musical score is written for piano in B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. It consists of seven systems of two staves each. The tempo is marked 'Allegro non troppo' with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note melody with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The piece ends with a final cadence in the seventh system.

(5)

(10)

(15)

1. As a certain continuity is both necessary and to the purpose, the editor has made the present exercise and the next one, for the practise of the shake, follow the preceding exercise for the third and fourth finger. It is necessary to explain more minutely that with the present exercise a new technical period in musical culture has been entered, the weaker fingers combine with the stronger for the purpose of obtaining a uniformly light and nimble touch. Besides this the capacity for a quick contraction of the fingers after sudden extension is so beacquired, whereby the whole hand may be accustomed to round movements in such a manner that it appears to be at rest while executing them.

2 The editor attaches particular importance to a correct fingering of the left hand. His experiences of the results caused by indolence have taught him that the „customary“ convenient fingering:

often leads to the following audible or rather inaudible result:

In polyphonic compositions the greatest misunderstanding with regard to the progression of voices arises sometimes from such amateur execution. The passages in thirds as for instance those in the Presto of Beethoven's Sonata in C minor op. 27 No 2, bars 47, 48, 53 and 54, which are moreover to be executed piano, require a similar fingering to ensure a correct rendering, especially as the deeper keys of our present pianofortes encourage the above mentioned result far more than has been the case in former eras of pianoforte playing under the reign of the Viennese Pianoforte mechanism.

1. Da für jedes mechanische Specialstudium eine gewisse Continuität ebenso zweckmässig als notwendig ist, so hat der Herausgeber auf die vorhergehende Uebung für den vierten und fünften Finger die gegenwärtige und die folgende Trillerübung folgen lassen. Es bedarf keiner näheren Auseinandersetzung, dass in der vorliegenden Uebung ausserdem ein neues technisches Bildungsmoment hinzutreten ist: die schwächeren Finger werden zu gleichmässig leichten und behendem Anschlage mit den stärkeren vereinigt. Ausserdem soll die Fähigkeit schnellen Zusammenziehens der Finger nach plötzlicher Ausdehnung erworben werden, wobei die ganze Hand an abgerundete Bewegungen dergleichen zu gewöhnen ist, dass sie dieselben im Zustande der Ruhe zu rollziehen scheinen soll.

2. Auf eine genaue Fingersatzbezeichnung für die linke Hand legt der Herausgeber ein besonderes Gewicht. Seine Erfahrungen von der Macht des Gesetzes der Trägheit haben ihn gelehrt, dass eine „applicatur“ wie die „übliche“ bequeme:

allzu häufig zu folgendem, hörbaren oder vielmehr nicht hörbaren Resultate führt:

In polyphonen Stücken werden durch derartige dilettantische Ausführung mitunter die größten Missverständnisse betreffs Stimmführung gefördert. Terzenpassagen, wie beispielsweise die noch dazu „piano“ auszuführenden im Presto der Beethoven'schen Cis moll Sonate Op. 27 No 2 Tact 47, 48, 53 und 54 bedürfen zu correcter Wiedergabe ähnlicher Applicaturen, zumal der tieferen Tastenfall unserer heutigen Klaviere die Unterwerfung unter das genannte Trägheitsgesetz weit mehr befördert, als dross in früheren Epochen des Klavierspiels unter der Herrschaft der Wiener Pianoforte-Mechanik der Fall gewesen sein mag.

14.

Andante. (♩ = 112.)

dolce legato.

simile.

(5)

(10)

mf

simile.

(15)

dimin.

p

(20)

(25)

ten.

1. Instead of the four notes for the shake, which in the original work have been allotted to each quaver the editor has thought proper to put six.

2. The beginning of the shake with the note above is justified by the importance it possesses in this study, by the necessary regard for the smoothness of the concluding notes and the charm gained by its suspension, whilst an indistinctness in the harmony nowhere appears.

3. Exceptions are to be met with in bars 25, 27, 35 and 37 in the left hand where, if one began with the upper note it would interfere with the clearness of the harmony in the most essential parts of its base, namely the bass.

4. A critical revision of the part of the left hand in bars 13-15 seemed indispensable as it is inconceivably scanty in the original.

1. Statt der vier Trillernoten, welche das Original dem Achtel zukommen lässt, hat der Herausgeber sechs vorzuschreiben nützlich erachtet.

2. Der Beginn des Trillers mit dem oberen Nebentone rechtfertigt sich aus der Bedeutung, welche er in diesem Stücke einnimmt, aus der nothwendigen Rücksicht auf die Glätte des Nachschlags, aus dem vorhaltsartigen Reize, den er hierdurch gewinnt, während eine harmonische Undeutlichkeit nirgends herbeigeführt wird.

3. Ausnahmen ergeben sich in Tact 25, 27, 35 und 37 der linken Hand, wo ein Beginn mit der Nebennote eine Trübung der Harmonie in deren wesentlichstem Bestandtheile ihrer Grundlage, im Basse bewirkt haben würde.

4. In Tact 13-15 erschien eine kritische Revision der Partes der linken Hand unerlässlich, der im Original von einer unbegreiflichen Dürftigkeit ist.

15.

Lento. (♩ = 76.)

The musical score is for a piano piece, measures 1 through 16. It is written in E major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. The tempo is Lento, with a quarter note equal to 76 beats per minute. The score is divided into five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs).

- Measure 1:** Treble clef has a half note E5 with a fingering of 5 and the marking *cantabile.* Bass clef has a half note E2 with the marking *dolce.*
- Measures 2-4:** Treble clef has a continuous eighth-note scale starting on E5. Bass clef has a half note E2, then a half note G2, and a half note B2.
- Measures 5-8:** Treble clef continues the eighth-note scale. Bass clef has a half note D3, then a half note F3, and a half note A3.
- Measures 9-12:** Treble clef continues the eighth-note scale. Bass clef has a half note C4, then a half note E4, and a half note G4.
- Measures 13-16:** Treble clef continues the eighth-note scale. Bass clef has a half note B4, then a half note D5, and a half note E5.

Additional markings include *ten.* (tension) above the treble staff in measures 1, 5, and 9, and *cresc.* (crescendo) below the bass staff in measure 13. The piece ends with a final chord in measure 16.

The first system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#). The treble staff features a long, flowing melodic line with a slur over the first four measures and a finger number '5' above the first note. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with a few notes, including a 'ten.' marking in the fourth measure.

The second system continues the piece. The treble staff has a slur over the first two measures and a finger number '5' above the first note. The bass staff has a slur over the last two measures and a finger number '5' below the last note.

The third system shows the continuation of the melody and accompaniment. The treble staff has a slur over the first two measures and a finger number '5' above the first note. The bass staff has a slur over the last two measures and a finger number '2' above the first note.

The fourth system features a change in the treble staff, with a slur over the first two measures and a finger number '13' above the first note. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment, with a finger number '5' below the first note.

The fifth system concludes the piece. The treble staff has a slur over the first two measures and a finger number '15' above the first note. The bass staff has a slur over the last two measures and a finger number '5' above the first note.

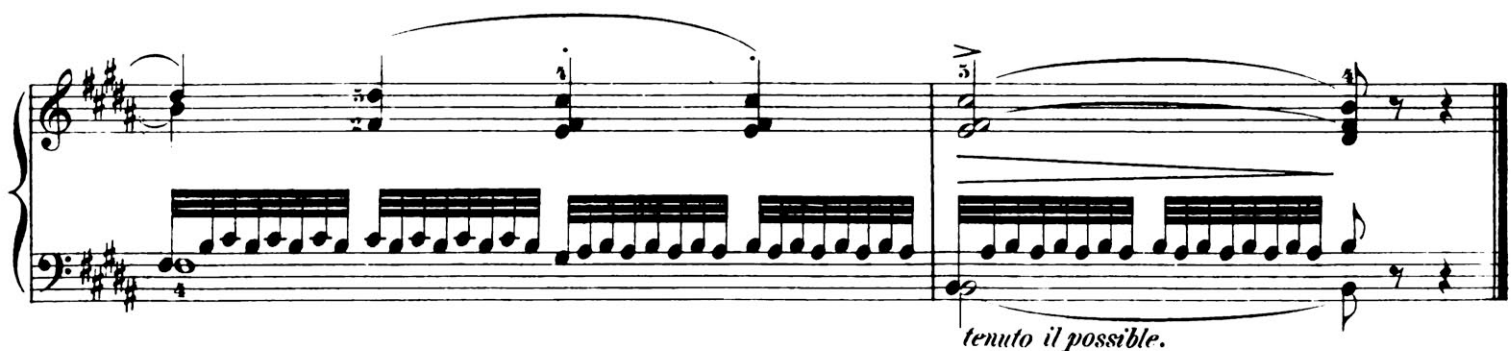
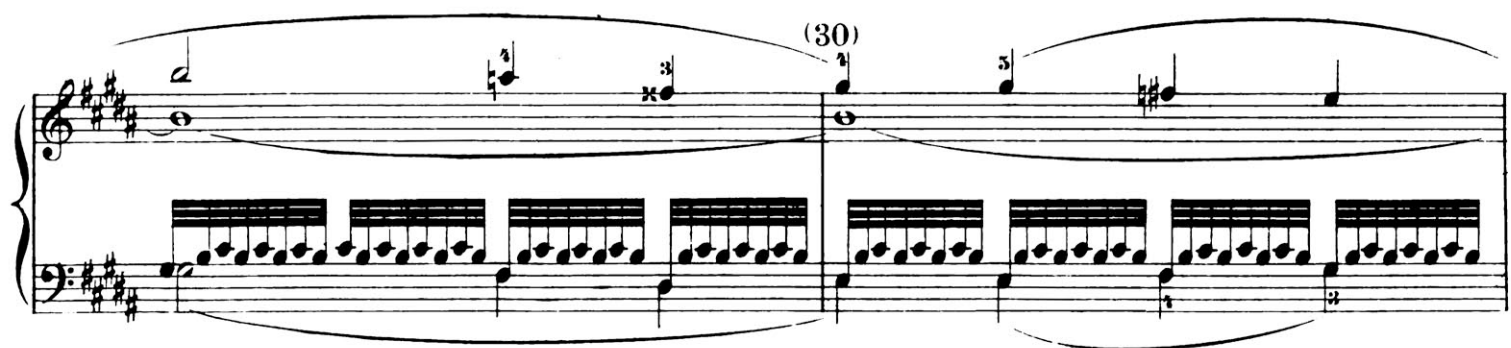
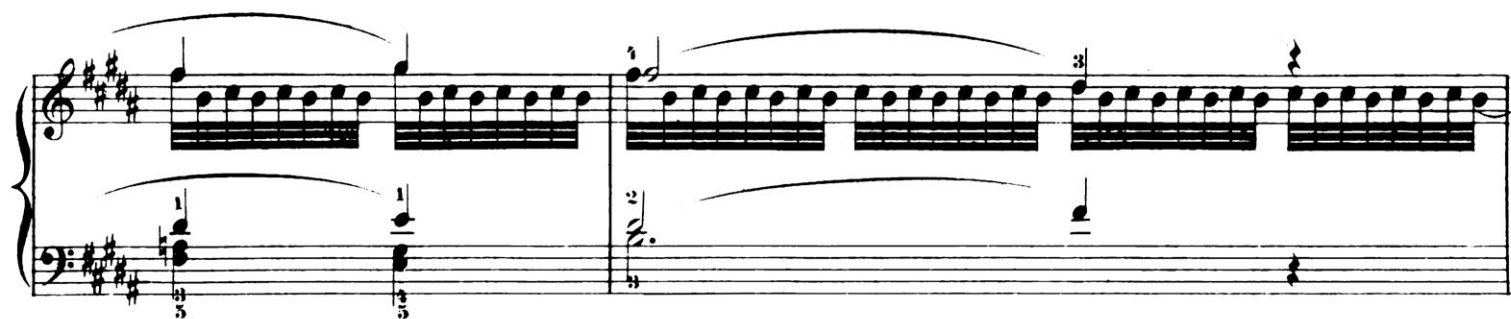
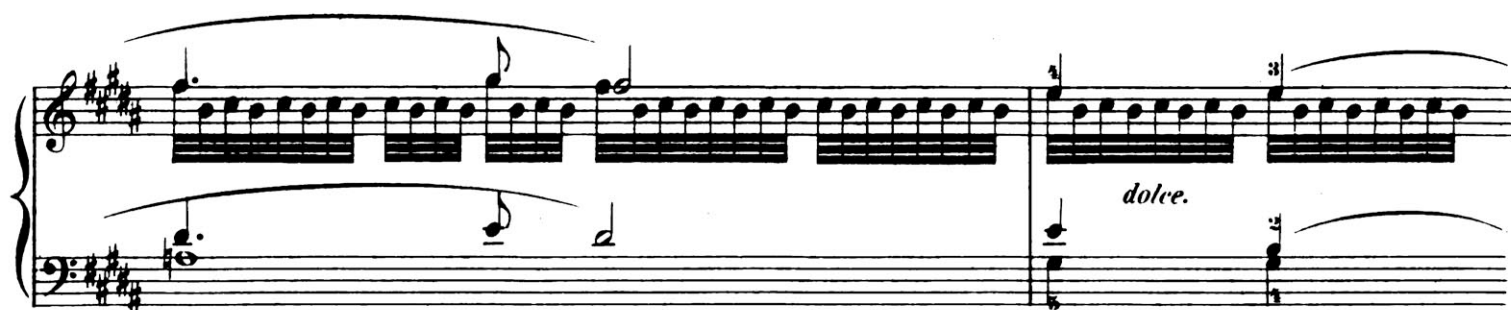
First system of a musical score in G major (one sharp). The right hand features a continuous eighth-note arpeggiated pattern, with fingerings 2, 4, 5 indicated above the first measure. The left hand plays a simple bass line with a few notes and rests.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues the arpeggiated pattern. The left hand has a few notes and rests, with a *ten.* (tenuto) marking below the second measure.

Third system of the musical score, starting with a measure number (20) above the first measure. The right hand continues the arpeggiated pattern. The left hand has a few notes and rests, with a *ten.* (tenuto) marking below the second measure.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand continues the arpeggiated pattern. The left hand has a few notes and rests, with a *ten.* (tenuto) marking below the second measure.

Fifth system of the musical score, starting with a measure number (25) above the first measure. The right hand continues the arpeggiated pattern. The left hand has a few notes and rests, with a *ten.* (tenuto) marking below the second measure.



As a counterpart to the preceding study the present one seems to find its proper place here. As in pianoforte playing the whole of the so-called power is based upon the flexibility of the fingers gained by practice, the independence of the third and fourth fingers required in the former studies, will therefore, by their facility of touch, be useful in the rendering of the upper voice. By writing down in full the movement of the shake, the editor hopes to have remedied that pitiful helplessness which for instance in the last parts of Beethoven's Sonata Op. 53, 109, 111. (also in part first of Op. 106) leads frequently to the most preposterous interpretations.

Als Gegenstück zur vorhergehenden Etude schien die gegenwärtige hier ihre angemessene Stelle finden zu dürfen. Wie im Klavierspiel alle sogenannte „Kraft“ auf durch Übung erlangter Beweglichkeit der Finger beruht, so wird die in den vorigen Studien errungene Selbständigkeit des vierten und fünften Fingers hier dem Vortrage der Oberstimme als Anschlagsfertigkeit zu Gute kommen. Durch das genaue Ausschreiben der Trillerbewegungen hofft der Herausgeber jener mitleiderregenden Rathlosigkeit abgeholfen zu haben, welche z. B. in den letzten Sätzen der Beethoven'schen Sonaten Op. 53, 109, 111 (auch im ersten von Op. 106.) häufig zu den allerverrücktesten praktischen Interpretationen zu verleiten pflegt.