

Delphin Alard (1815 - 1888)

SCUOLA DEL VIOLINO

SCALE ED ESERCIZI

Non sapremmo troppo raccomandare lo studio giornaliero delle Scale. Esse daranno alle dita una sicurezza d'intonazione ed una grande facilità nel percorrere il manico ed anche l'arco ne trarrà giovamento.

I più grandi artisti non le trascurano un sol giorno.
Queste Scale e questi Esercizi devono studiarsi anche in *S'accato*.

N.º 1.

The sheet music for Exercise N.º 1 consists of ten staves of musical notation for violin. The notation is primarily in common time. The music is divided into sections by large curved lines above the staves. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as '1', '2', '3', '4', '8', and '1'. The music is primarily on the 4th string (4. Corda), with occasional notes on other strings. The key signature changes throughout the piece, including G major, A major, B major, C major, D major, E major, F major, G major, A major, and B major.

ÉCOLE DU VIOLON

GAMMES ET EXERCICES

Nous ne saurions trop recommander l'étude journalière des Gammes. Elles donneront aux doigts une sûreté d'intonation ainsi qu'une grande aisance à parcourir le manche et l'archet profitera également de ce travail.

Les plus grands Artistes, ne se croient pas tenus de les négliger un seul jour.

Ces Gammes et Exercices doivent se travailler aussi en *Détaché*.

4^a Corda

4^a Corda

4^a Corda

E.R. 2583

N° 2.





OTTAVE

OCTAVES

N^o. 3.

The sheet music contains two staves of musical notation for piano. The first staff, labeled "OTTAVE", starts in common time with a treble clef. It features a series of eighth-note chords and patterns, primarily in the right hand, with occasional bass notes. The second staff, labeled "OCTAVES", also starts in common time with a treble clef. This staff focuses on eighth-note chords in the right hand, with bass notes providing harmonic support. Both staves include dynamic markings such as forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sf). Articulation marks like dots and dashes are placed above the notes to indicate specific playing techniques. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and the entire piece concludes with a final fermata at the end of the twelfth measure.

Altra maniera di studiar le Scale per Octave.

Manières différentes de travailler les Gammes en Octaves.

Nº 4.

Nº 2.

ACCORDI PERFETTI

Studiate ugualmente questi Esercizi in Saltellato.

N° 4

ACCORDS PARFAITS

Travaillez également ces Exercices en Sautillé.

N° 5.

The sheet music consists of ten staves of sixteenth-note patterns. The staves are in common time. Key signatures change from C major to D major, A major, E major, B-flat major, F-sharp major, C-sharp major, G-sharp major, and D-sharp major. Measure numbers 1 through 10 are indicated above each staff, with a '1' at the beginning of each staff and an '8' indicating a repeat sign.

Nº 5.

The image shows ten staves of musical notation, likely for a wind instrument like a flute or oboe. The music is numbered N° 5 at the top left. The staves are arranged vertically, each starting with a different clef (G, F, C) and key signature. The notation consists of vertical stems with horizontal dashes, representing grace notes or slurs. Various dynamic markings are present, such as '8' (octave), '1', '2', and '3'. Fingerings are indicated by numbers above the stems, such as '1' and '2'. The music includes several rests and a final note on each staff.

N° 6.

The sheet music for N° 6 consists of ten staves of musical notation. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measures 1 through 6 are shown on each staff. Measure 7 is indicated by a '8' above the staff line. Measures 8 through 12 are also indicated by a '8' above the staff line. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and bar lines, with some notes having '1' or '2' above them, likely indicating different fingerings or attacks. The key signature changes from G major (no sharps or flats) to F major (one sharp) and then to D major (two sharps) across the staves.

8

8

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SCALE CROMATICHE

GAMMES CHROMATIQUES

N° 7.

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation for a single instrument. Each staff begins with a dynamic marking of '8.' followed by a short dash. The music is written in common time with a treble clef. Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as '3 2 1' or '1 2 3'. The keys change from one staff to the next, starting with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and moving through various sharps and flats, including two sharps, one flat, three sharps, and three flats. The music is composed of eighth-note patterns.

Continuate in tutti i toni e sempre colla stessa digitazione.

Continuez dans tous les tons et toujours le même doigté.

24 Etüden-Capricen

Revidiert von E. Kross

ZEICHEN:
 ⌂ ist stumm mitzugehende Note
 ⌂ = Herunterstrich
 ⌂ = Aufstrich
 g. B. = ganze Bogenlänge
 h. B. = halbe Bogenlänge
 M. = Mitte des Bogens
 Sp. = Spitze des Bogens
 I = E-Saite
 II = A-Saite
 III = D-Saite
 IV = G-Saite

SIGNS:
 ⌂ = *Mute stops; fingers kept down*
 ⌂ = *Down Stroke*
 ⌂ = *Up Stroke*
 g. B. = *Whole Bow*
 h. B. = *Half Bow*
 M. = *Middle of the Bow*
 Sp. = *Point of the Bow*
 I = *E-String*
 II = *A-String*
 III = *D-String*
 IV = *G-String*

D. Alard, Op. 41, Heft 2

SIGNES:
 ⌂ = ne pas lever les doigts des sons muets
 ⌂ = Tirez
 ⌂ = Poussez
 g. B. = Tout l'archet
 h. B. = Moitié de l'archet
 M. = Milieu de l'archet
 Sp. = Pointe de l'archet
 I = Corde Mi
 II = Corde La
 III = Corde Ré
 IV = Corde Sol

Allegro moderato. ♩ = 76.

Nº 13.

*) 1{—2{—3{— bedeutet: der 1. 2. oder 3. Finger bleiben während der Dauer der Striche im Quintdoppelgriff auf 2 Saiten liegen

*) 1{—2{—3{— means placing the 1st, 2nd or 3rd finger in Parallel Fifths on two strings and leaving them down to the end of the line

*) 1{—2{—3{— signifie: le 1. 2. ou 3. doigt reste placé en quinte pendant toute la durée du coup d'archet

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+) siehe p. 4 +) voir p. 4
+) see p. 4

The sheet music consists of 12 staves of musical notation for piano. The music is divided into sections by key changes and measure endings. Fingerings are indicated above the notes throughout the piece. Key signatures include G major, F# major, C major, G minor, E minor, and B minor. Dynamics such as *f*, *cresc.*, *p*, and *dim.* are used. Measure endings are marked with Roman numerals I, II, III, and IV. The page number 3 is located in the top right corner, and a note at the top left indicates to see page 4.

Allegro appassionato. (d = 66)

N° 14.

dolce espressivo

cresc.

dim.

f

p

cresc.

III

p

cresc.

II *III*

Heel au talon

Fr.

festes staccato firm staccato stacc. ferme

p

*) *1 2 3* bedeutet mit gleitender Stützfinger von unterer nach höherer Lage

*) *1 2 3* indicates the gliding of the supporting finger from a lower to a higher position

*) *1 2 3* signifie: transporter le son à une position supérieure d'une façon bien liée

cre - scen - do

poco rall. **Iº Tempo**

f

p

dim.

0

f

p

cre - scen - do

^{*)} Man suche eine gleichzeitig erklingende dreistimmige Harmonie zu Gehör zu bringen, indem man besonders die mittlere Saite gut niederdrückt

^{*)} Try to attain a simultaneous three-part harmony by gripping the middle string well with the bow

^{*)} Afin que les trois notes sonnent bien ensemble on appuiera bien le doigt sur la corde intermédiaire

Andante. ♩ = 88.

N° 15.

II

III

IV

poco animato

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

f

dim.

*) Die Passagen sehr gleichmässig und brillant

*) These passages very even and brilliantly

*) Les traits très également et avec virtuosité

A page of sheet music for piano, featuring 12 staves of musical notation. The music is divided into sections labeled I, II, III, IV, V, and VI, each with specific dynamics and performance instructions.

The sections and their characteristics:

- I**: Four staves in G major (two treble, two bass). Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *p*. Measure 4: *cresc.*
- II**: Three staves in E major (one treble, one bass, one alto). Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*, *f*.
- III**: Three staves in C major (one treble, one bass, one alto). Dynamics: *dim.*, *rit.*, *pp*.
- IV**: Three staves in A major (one treble, one bass, one alto). Dynamics: *pp*.
- V**: Three staves in F major (one treble, one bass, one alto). Dynamics: *f*.
- VI**: Three staves in D major (one treble, one bass, one alto). Dynamics: *cresc.*, *f*.
- Final Measures**: Three staves in B major (one treble, one bass, one alto). Dynamics: *dim.*, *pp*.

Performance instructions include measure numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4).

Leicht aufgeworfener Strich in der Mitte

Lightly thrown strokes with the Middle

En jetant légèrement l'archet du milieu

Allegro. $\text{d} = 92$.

Nº 16.

p leggiero

I^o Tempo

ritard.

segue

p

4

4

dim.

Iº Tempo

cresc.

poco ritard.

p spiccato

IIº Tempo

ritard.

f

festes stacc.
firm stacc.
stacc. ferme

Allegro con eleganza. = 100

The image shows ten staves of musical notation for a solo instrument, likely a violin or cello, arranged vertically. The music is in common time and consists of measures in various keys, primarily B-flat major and minor. Each staff includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *f*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, *tr*, and *dolce*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers above the notes, and slurs and grace notes are also present. The notation is dense and technical, typical of a virtuoso piece.

*) bedeutet Bebung der Finger

**) 2 __ 8 __ bedeutet mitgleitender Stütz-
finger aus einer höheren in eine tiefere Lage

**) means vibrating the note*

***) 2—3 indicates the gliding of the supporting finger from a higher into a lower position*

*) Vibration du doigt

**) 2 — 3 — signifie: transporter le son à une position inférieure d'une façon bien liée

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for piano, arranged vertically. The key signature is three flats. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *cresc.* The second staff starts with a dynamic of *cresc.* The third staff features a dynamic of *f* and performance instructions: *festes stacc.*, *firm stacc.*, and *stacc. ferme*. The fourth staff includes dynamics *p*, *III*, *VI*, *3-*, *II*, *2-*, and *3-*. The fifth staff has dynamics *cresc.*, *M.*, and *f*. The sixth staff ends with a dynamic of *dim.* and a tempo marking of *dolce*. The seventh staff ends with a dynamic of *rall.*. The eighth staff begins with a tempo marking of *I^o Tempo*. The ninth staff features dynamics *III*, *0*, *II*, and *cresc.*. The tenth staff ends with dynamics *dim.*, *chanterelle*, *tr*, and *p rall.*.

Allegro appassionato. ♩ = 136

Nº 18.

Allegro appassionato. ♩ = 130

Up. half p A.B.o.

1 4 cresc. II 1 4 3 1 f

1

II II

0 4

4 2 4 1

p f p cresc. 1 f p

cresc. f p Sp. f p

f

dim. p

II II

3 0 4 0

4 2 4 1 2

1 4 1 2

dolce

♩ = 100

Sheet music for piano, page 13, featuring 12 staves of musical notation. The music is divided into sections by tempo changes and dynamics. Key signatures and time signatures vary throughout the piece.

- Staff 1:** Treble clef. Dynamics: \geq , \geq , \geq , \geq . Measure 1 ends with a fermata over the first note of the next measure.
- Staff 2:** Treble clef. Dynamics: f . Measure 1 ends with a fermata over the first note of the next measure.
- Staff 3:** Treble clef. Dynamics: p . Measures 1-2 end with a fermata over the first note of the next measure.
- Staff 4:** Treble clef. Dynamics: p .
- Staff 5:** Treble clef. Dynamics: f . Measure 1 ends with a fermata over the first note of the next measure.
- Staff 6:** Treble clef. Dynamics: p .
- Staff 7:** Treble clef. Dynamics: f .
- Staff 8:** Treble clef. Dynamics: f .
- Staff 9:** Treble clef. Dynamics: f .
- Staff 10:** Treble clef. Dynamics: f .
- Staff 11:** Treble clef. Dynamics: f .
- Staff 12:** Treble clef. Dynamics: f .

Tempo markings include $\text{I}^{\text{st}} \text{ Tempo}$, $\text{II}^{\text{nd}} \text{ Tempo}$, $\text{III}^{\text{rd}} \text{ Tempo}$, and cresc. . Other markings include dim. , cre - scen - do , and cre - scen - do .

Um dieser Etüde Herr zu werden, übe man zuerst Sechzehnteile, gehe alsdann zu Zweihunddreißigteilen, später zu Vier- und Sechzigteilen über. — Diesen brillanten Geigen-Effekt nennt man Tremolo der linken Hand.

Diese Etüde verlangt und verleiht große Ausdauer im Fingerschlag. Es ist nicht ratsam, dieselbe sogleich in ihrer ganzen Länge erzwingen zu wollen. Man übe dieselbe zuerst bis Φ , alsdann bis $\Phi \Phi$, darauf die ganze Nummer

In order to thoroughly master this study it should at first be executed in semi-quavers, then in demi-semi-quavers and finally in semi-demi-semi-quavers. — This most brilliant effect on the Violin is called Tremolo of the left hand.

This Etude requires and conveys great strength to the fingers. It would be unwise to try and force it in its entirety. Practise well the section to Φ , then to $\Phi \Phi$ and finally the whole

Pour se rendre maître de cette étude on commencera par la travailler en doubles croches, après en triples et quadruples croches. — Ce bel effet du violon s'appelle: trémolo de la main gauche.

Cette étude exige et apporte beaucoup de force aux doigts. Il est préférable de l'étudier en parties; premièrement jusque: Φ ; ensuite jusque $\Phi \Phi$ et puis entièrement

Andante. $\text{♩} = 72$.

N° 19.

Man nehme auch zuerst auf jeden Takt 2 Striche

Two bows to each bar should be used at first

On exécutera d'abord chaque mesure en 2 coups d'archet

Musical score for a single instrument (likely keyboard) in G minor (one flat). The score consists of eight staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. Measure numbers 1 through 8 are placed above the staves.

- Measures 1-7: Eighth-note patterns. Measure 1 ends with a fermata. Measures 2-7 also end with fermatas.
- Measure 8: Starts with a repeat sign and a double bar line. Eighth-note patterns continue.

Sheet music for piano, page 16, featuring eight staves of musical notation. The music is in common time, with a key signature of two flats. The notation consists of eighth-note patterns, primarily consisting of eighth-note pairs (beamed together) and sixteenth-note pairs. Measure numbers 1 through 8 are indicated above each staff. The first staff begins with a single eighth note. The second staff begins with a sixteenth note followed by a eighth-note pair. The third staff begins with a single eighth note. The fourth staff begins with a sixteenth note followed by a eighth-note pair. The fifth staff begins with a single eighth note. The sixth staff begins with a sixteenth note followed by a eighth-note pair. The seventh staff begins with a single eighth note. The eighth staff begins with a sixteenth note followed by a eighth-note pair. The music includes dynamic markings: *cresc.* (measures 6-7), *f* (measure 7), and *dim.* (measure 8). A tempo marking *(od. 3,4)* or *3,4* is placed between measures 3 and 4. Measures 1, 3, 5, and 7 feature a single melodic line, while measures 2, 4, 6, and 8 feature a harmonic line below the melody.

A musical score for piano consisting of five staves of music. The key signature is three flats. The first four staves begin with a dynamic of *p*. The third staff includes a crescendo instruction (*cresc.*). The fourth staff includes dynamics *broadly*, *breit*, and *large*. The fifth staff begins with a dynamic of *f* and includes a decrescendo instruction (*dim. rall.*).

A musical score for piano consisting of five staves of music. The key signature is three flats. The first staff begins with a dynamic of *p* and is labeled *I^o Tempo*. The subsequent four staves are continuous, with the second staff beginning with a dynamic of *p*, the third staff with a dynamic of *p*, and the fourth staff with a dynamic of *f*.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

2 2 2

2

cresc.

f

(3,4)
(*od.*)
(or 3,4)

2 2

3 4

2 2 2

dim.

2

p

f

dim.

cre - - - scen - - -

do - - -

Allegro agitato.

Fr. Heel au talon

N°20.

f

festes staccato. stacc. ferme
firm staccato

Allegretto. $\text{d} = 72$

p

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc.

f

Piu lento

p

Finger liegen lassen, ne pas lever les doigts
Leave fingers down.

cresc.

poco rall. II Tempo

dim.

f

p

dim.

poco ritard. D.C.

Allegretto giocoso. $\text{d} = 76$.

The image shows a page of sheet music for a string instrument, likely cello or double bass. The music is numbered N° 21. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The first staff begins with a dynamic 'p' (pianissimo) and a marking 'spicato'. The second staff starts with a dynamic 'cresc.' (crescendo). The third staff begins with a dynamic 'p' and a tempo marking '42'. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic 'f' (fortissimo). The fifth staff begins with a dynamic 'f'. The sixth staff begins with a dynamic 'p'. The seventh staff begins with a dynamic 'f' and a tempo marking 'Iº Tempo'. The eighth staff begins with a dynamic 'dim.' (diminuendo) and a tempo marking '0'. The ninth staff begins with a dynamic 'f'. The tenth staff begins with a dynamic 'poco rall.' (poco ritardando) and a tempo marking 'dim.'. The music consists of ten staves of sixteenth-note patterns, with various dynamics and tempo changes throughout.



Bei den Syncopen hüte man sich, auf die Mitte statt auf den Anfang eine Betonung auszuüben, da hierdurch das Charakteristische der Syncopen verwischt würde

Be careful to accent the first part of the syncopated notes, not their middle, as the latter method entirely destroys the character of Syncopation

Afin que la syncope ne perde pas de son caractère on évitera d'appuyer à son milieu au lieu de son début

Allegro agitato. $\text{d}=72.$



24

poco ritenuto

pp

leggiero

M.

leggiero

Iº Tempo.

f

M.

dim.

poco ritard.

Iº Tempo.

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

A page of sheet music for piano, consisting of ten staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef. The key signature is one sharp. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and beams, with some notes having numerical or letter-like markings above them (e.g., 2, 3, 4, M.). The first staff begins with a dynamic of *cresc.* followed by *dim.* and *poco rall.*. The second staff starts with *pp*. The third staff features a complex sequence of chords and eighth-note patterns. The fourth staff contains a series of eighth-note groups. The fifth staff is labeled *M.* and *brillante*, with a dynamic of *f*. The sixth staff consists of eighth-note pairs. The seventh staff features sixteenth-note patterns. The eighth staff contains eighth-note groups. The ninth staff shows a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The tenth staff concludes the page with a final dynamic marking of *dim.*

Andante. ♩ = 92.

A musical score for piano, featuring five staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic 'p' and a bass clef. Measures 1-5 show a pattern of eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note figures. Measure 6 starts with a forte dynamic and a treble clef.

A horizontal strip of sheet music for piano, featuring a single melodic line. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef. It includes several dynamic markings: a forte dynamic (F) at the beginning, a piano dynamic (P) with a circled '2' in parentheses, a forte dynamic (F) with a circled '1', another piano dynamic (P) with a circled '2', a forte dynamic (F) with a circled '1', a piano dynamic (P) with a circled '0', a forte dynamic (F) with a circled '4', a dynamic (D) with a circled '3', and a final forte dynamic (F) with a circled '1'. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns and grace notes.

PIECE FOR PIANO

A musical score for piano featuring a single melodic line. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The melody consists of eighth-note patterns with grace notes indicated by small 'e' symbols above the main notes. Dynamic markings include a forte dynamic (f) at the beginning, a decrescendo dynamic (h) in the middle, and a crescendo dynamic (A) at the end. Measure numbers 1, 2, and 3 are placed above specific measures to indicate performance segments.

A musical score for piano, showing measures 8 through 10. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 8 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern in the treble staff, followed by eighth-note pairs in the bass staff. Measure 9 continues with eighth-note pairs in both staves. Measure 10 concludes with eighth-note pairs in both staves. Measure numbers 8, 9, and 10 are written above the staves.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 12 begins with a forte dynamic. Various slurs and grace notes are present, along with dynamic markings like $\hat{2}$, $\hat{1}$, and $\hat{4}$.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The left staff uses a treble clef and the right staff uses a bass clef. Measures 11 and 12 are shown, separated by a repeat sign with a 'C' above it. Measure 11 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 12 starts with a piano dynamic. Both measures feature eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The left staff uses a treble clef and the right staff uses a bass clef. Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 12 begins with a piano dynamic. Various performance markings like accents and dynamics (e.g., 4, 0, 4, 8, 4, 3) are placed above the notes.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The left staff uses a treble clef and the right staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 12 begins with a piano dynamic. Various dynamics and performance instructions like 'sf' (sforzando) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte) are indicated throughout the measures.

A musical score for a six-string guitar, consisting of ten staves of notation. The notation includes various fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 0) and performance instructions like 'cresc.' (crescendo). The music features a mix of open and fretted notes, with some staves showing more complex chordal patterns. The overall style suggests a technical or instructional piece.

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, consisting of eight staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef. The first two staves begin with a dynamic of $\frac{2}{4}$. The third staff starts with a dynamic of $\frac{0}{1}$. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic of $\frac{1}{2}$. The fifth staff starts with a dynamic of $\frac{0}{1}$. The sixth staff begins with a dynamic of $\frac{1}{2}$. The seventh staff starts with a dynamic of $\frac{1}{2}$, followed by a crescendo marking, and ends with a dynamic of f . The eighth staff begins with a dynamic of p .

BOLÉRO.

Brillante. ♩ = 104.

N° 24.

f festes staccato
firm staccato
stacc.ferme

saltato

p stacc.ferme
firm staccato
festes staccato

f

p *saltato*

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for guitar, arranged vertically. The first five staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the last five are in 2/4 time (indicated by a '2'). The key signature varies throughout the piece. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, such as sixteenth-note chords and single-note arpeggios, often with grace notes indicated by small 'e' symbols. Performance instructions are placed below certain staves: 'festes staccato' and 'firm staccato' appear twice; 'stacc.ferme' appears once; 'saltato' appears once above a staff in 4/4 time; 'f' (fortissimo) appears once; 'p' (pianissimo) appears once; and dynamics like '0', '1', '2', '3', '4', and 'dim.' are used to indicate volume changes. The tempo markings 'feste' and 'firm' are placed under the first two staccato instructions. The tempo 'poco più lento' is marked above the sixth staff, and 'dolce' is marked above the seventh staff. The final staff ends with a dynamic 'f' followed by a fermata.

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for piano. The first six staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the last four are in 6/8 time (indicated by a '6/8'). The key signature changes frequently, including G major, F# major, E major, D major, C major, B major, A major, G major, F# major, and E major. Various performance markings are present throughout, such as dynamic markings (e.g., *f*, *p*, *ff*, *mf*, *mf*), fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 0), slurs, and grace notes. Some staves contain text instructions: 'saltato' in the second staff, 'festes staccato' (staccato firm), 'firm staccato', and 'stacc. ferme' in the third staff; and 'f' (fortissimo) in the fourth staff.

*) siehe Anmerk. zu No. 14 pag. 5

*) see Foot-note to No. 14 page 5

*) Voir les observations du No. 14 page 5