

CLOSED  
SHELF  
M  
22

81736

H

G 68

Copy 2

Vol. 4

# COMPOSITIONS OF L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

Apotheose, (Grande Marche Solennelle).....	1.50	Ojos Criollos, (Danse Cubaine,) <i>Solo</i> , 75c. <i>Four hands</i> ,	1.00
Ardennes Mazurka, .....	75	Orfa Grand Polka, .....	65
Bamboula, .....	1.00	Overture to William Tell,.....	<i>Four hands</i> ,.. 2.50
Bananier, (Chanson Negre,) .....	40	Pastorella e Cavalliere, .....	1.00
Banjo, (Grotesque Fantasie,) .....	1.10	Pasquinade, .....	<i>Solo</i> ,..90c. <i>Four hands</i> , . 1.00
Bataille,.....	1.25	Pensée Poétique, .....	75
Berceuse, (Cradle Song,).....	75	Pensive Polka Redowa,.....	60
Brazilian National Hymn, (Gr. Fant. Triomphale,) <i>Four hands</i> ,	1.00	Polonia, .....	1.25
Chant du Martyrs,.....	75	Printemps d'Amour Mazurka, <i>Solo</i> , 1.25 <i>Four hands</i> ,	1.25
Chant du Soldat, .....	1.35	Radieuse Grand Waltz,.... <i>Solo</i> ,..90c. <i>Four hands</i> ,.	1.50
Chute des Feuilles, (Nocturne,).....	1.25	Reflets du Passée, (Ballade,) .....	75
Colombe Polka, (The Dove,).....	85	Reponds Moi, (Danse Cubaine,) <i>Solo</i> , 60c, <i>Four hands</i> ,	1.00
Danse Ossianique, .....	60	Ricordate, (Nocturne,) .....	75
Dernier Amour, .....	1.00	Scintilla (La) Mazurka, (The Spark,) 75c. <i>Four hands</i> ,	75
Dying Poet, ....	<i>Solo</i> ,..75c. <i>Four Hands</i> ,	Serenade, .....	75
Fairy Land Schottische,.....	75	Slumber on, Baby dear, (Song,).....	75
Favorita (La), .....	1.50	Souvenir d'Andalousie, .....	80
Forest Glade Polka,.....	<i>Solo</i> ,..60c. <i>Four hands</i> ,.. 75	Souvenir de la Havane,.....	1.00
Gallina, (La) (Danse Cubaine,) <i>Solo</i> ,..75c. <i>Four hands</i> ,	1.00	Solitude, ...	75
Gitanella, .....	60	Suis Moi, .....	75
God Save the Queen,.....	1.00	Tremolo, .....	1.10
Grand Scherzo,.....	1.00	Union, (Paraphrase de Concert,).....	1.60
Home, Sweet Home,.....	1.00	Valse Poetique, (Sospiro,) .....	85
Hurrah Galop, .....	75	Water Sprite Polka, .....	85
Illusions Perdues, .....	75	My only Love, Good-bye, (Song, in D,).....	50
Impromptu, .....	1.00	My only Love, Good-bye, (Song, in F,) .....	50
Jerusalem, .....	1.25	Shepherdess and the Knight, (Vocal,).....	1.00
Jeunesse Mazurka, .....	60	Tournament Galop, .....	90
Jota Aragonesa,.....	60		
Last Hope, (Religious Meditation,) .. 75 <i>Four hands</i> ,	1.25	<b>POSTHUMOUS WORKS. ... Espadero's Edition.</b>	
Love and Chivalry, .....	75	Ave Maria, (Vocal,) .....	75
Maiden's Blush, (Grand Concert Waltz,) .....	75	Banjo (2me) (Second),.....	1.50
Manchega, .....	75	Caprice Polka, ..	90
Marche de Nuit, .... <i>Solo</i> ,...1.00. <i>Four hands</i> ,....	1.25	Celèbre Tarantelle de Bravura,..	1.50
Marche Funebre,.....	75	Chant de Guerre, (War Chant,).....	90
Minuet à Seville,.....	1.00	Cocoyé (El) (Grande Caprice Cubain,).....	1.60
Morte, (Lamentation,).....	75	Marguèrite, (Grande Valse Brillante,).....	75
Miserere, "Trovatore,"... <i>Solo</i> ,..1.00..... <i>Four hands</i> ,..	1.10	Mazurka Rustique,.....	75
Murmures Eoliens, .....	1.25	Overture d'Oberon,.....	<i>à quatre mains</i> , .....
O Loving Heart, Trust On, (Song,) in E... In F,..	60	Papillon (Le) (Fair Butterfly,) (Vocal).....	1.00
O Ma Charmante,.....	50	Rayons d'Azur, (Shades of Evening,) Polka .....	80
Ossian. (Caprice Poetique,).....	40	Scherzo Romantique, .....	85
Idol of Beauty, (Song,).....	60	Souvenir de Lima, (Mazurka,).....	85
Mountaineer's Song, (Vocal,).....	50	Souvenir de Cuba, (Mazurka,).....	60

BOSTON:

OLIVER DITSON COMPANY.

New York C. H. DITSON & CO. Chicago: LYON & HEALY. Boston: JOHN C. HAYNES & CO. Phila.: J. E. DITSON & CO.

# PREFATORY REMARKS,

BY AN ARTIST FRIEND OF THE GREAT COMPOSER.

I offer to the public the posthumous works of the Pianist-composer,  
LOUIS MOREAU GOTTSCHALK.

I owe the rare good fortune of possessing them to a friendship extending through eighteen years, including the period of the beginning the increase, and the summit of his fame.

In the year 1860, troubled with a strange presentiment, and believing that his career, so brilliant, would ere long come to a close, he gave it in charge to me to do for him what our friend, Jules Fontana, has done for Chopin.

To-day I endeavor to execute the trust. The family of the deceased master expected it, and in giving these as yet unknown works to the public, I am doing simply what the master himself would have done, had not his prophetic forebodings been so soon realized. He was but forty years of age at the time of his death.

There are certain words which the pen hesitates to inscribe. How shall we characterize the works of GOTTSCHALK? If we say he was an "Artiste de Génie," the term is vague. It seems more proper to accord to him the higher possession of Inspiration, for certainly there was such perfect grace, such supreme emotion, such expression; there were such ingeniously constructed, novel and beautiful rhythmical forms in his compositions, that we cannot deny to him the faculty which characterized both the virtuoso and the composer.

GOTTSCHALK in his twentieth year already had won the applause of Europe. He produced in Paris a sensation. His future seemed full of promise. Berlioz, among others, vouched for the genuineness of his genius, and was among the most decided in his praise. Europe saw the unfolding of that talent. America, his native land, enjoyed the fullness of his fame. But had his more brilliant days been passed in the old world, this new constellation would there, doubtless, have been among the brightest of the stars.

As a pianist, never have I heard artist's hand bring from the docile keys of the piano such brilliant, sparkling, splendid harmonies. Then what lightness! what warmth! what *clat*! what originality! After the crash and brightness of the great chords, what charming simplicity in caprice! what delicate grace! what tenderness! Two distinct individualities seemed to dwell in the same nerve-system. His execution was marvellous; but while he overcame all difficulties with ease, there was no pretence of show, and no exhibition of finger-gymnastics.

As a composer, his form is pure, correct and full of thought. His fertility of invention was wonderful. Often have I seen (so intense was the presentation to my interior vision) delicious morceaux, full of grace, and of perfect shape, leap from the instrument at his bidding—never again, alas! to be heard or seen! GOTTSCHALK, at such moments, reminded me of those Hungarian ladies, who, in the enthusiasm of dancing, scattered and destroyed valuable clusters of pearls and jewels negligently attached to their chevalure.

As virtuoso, GOTTSCHALK united, in a high degree, classical, traditional culture with progress. Possessing great resources, he did not hesitate to introduce innovations, and has been bolder in this respect than most great masters of his instrument, even in their own fields of effort; his ingenuity suggested new ways of attacking notes, of intensifying effects, of using the pedals. He may, indeed, be said to be a reformer of the "piano touch."

His method of thought, the manner in which his compositions were produced, was perhaps better known to the writer than to any other, for none surely had with him such free interchange of artistic sympathies.

The ruling force in the compositions of GOTTSCHALK was a poetic sentiment, elevated to its purest height, and embodying a grace somewhat mournful, a penetrating sensibility, and a passionate tenderness.

qualities which did not seem to be at all in the way of force, grandeur, amplitude of "invention," of majestic movement. In elective affinity he was, doubtless, nearer to Chopin than any other artist. GOTTSCHALK was always equal to the occasion. He preferred, like the poets, to remain in sweet valleys; but like them, in sudden impulses, soared to the highest summits. Always self-possessed, he held a serene control of his fancies, even those that seemed eccentric and audacious.

Owing to a feverish activity, his numerous journeys and concerts, many of his compositions have never been committed to paper. Indeed the published pieces are but as a shadow of his entire creations. It was necessary to persuade him. It was at the solicitation of the writer he consented to have published "Apotheose," "Polonia," "Printemps d'Amour," "Chant du Soldat," "Il Sospiro," "Minuit à Seville," and others.

It needed even reproaches, and the full influence of our friendship, to cause him to give to the world, among others, "Mazeppa," dedicated to Liszt, for whom he had an enthusiastic admiration. "Mazeppa" has immense beauty, and is full of ingenious mechanism but requires an able interpreter.

We may add, that it was much by our advice that he undertook to express in music the "sentiment" of the circumstances in which, at various times, he found himself placed. Among such compositions we find one pervaded by a tear-like quality; another seems a voluptuous dream; a third might have been written in the dark, damp, unwholesome depths of a tropical forest; and a fourth suggests a heart troubled with a sublime oppression, a grief which cannot be defined.

GOTTSCHALK's hand sometimes held a golden lyre—sometimes he chanted wild bacchanal lays. He did not shun grotesqueness and barbarism but discovered a certain poesy in them, and so composed "Bamboula," "Banancier," "Banjo," "Ojos Creoles," "Marche de Gibaros," "Souvenir d'Andalousie," "Chanson de Gitano," etc., etc. It is sufficient to say, in passing, that all these pieces are impressed with a certain poetry and sentiment, which it would be very difficult for another composer to imitate or equal.

It will be proper, before closing, to call attention to the four-hand works, published with the others. Their beauty of form, their novel arrangement, grandeur, and "majesterial" character, render it worth while for pianists to study them carefully and analytically.

The public, eventually, will determine whether GOTTSCHALK shall have enduring fame. Critics of the highest authority in art have already pronounced in his favor. This judgment, rendered before his talent had attained its full growth, may cause what has here been recorded to seem of little weight, but it will not be denied, even to one of the second or third rank, to render homage where admiration was so well deserved.

Besides, as one specially honored with the artistic friendship of a master of his art, it could not but be becoming to render additional tribute to his memory, and to endeavor to win for one who fills our happiest memories, a still larger share of the sympathies of the musical world.

This effort, we believe, should inspire both regret and pleasure. Regret, that a talent so admirable should so soon be arrested. Pleasure that the works of the best period of his life are before us. We enjoy the first fruits of his inspirations. We see the bright flowers of the summer days of his manhood.

N. R. ESPADERO.

(de la Havane.)

June 20, 1872.

# EL COCOYÉ.

## GRAND CAPRICE CUBAIN di Bravura.

Oeuvres Posthumes. Havanne, 1853.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

M. M. ♩ = 120.

The first system of the musical score is for the piano. It features a treble and bass clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'M. M. ♩ = 120'. The instruction 'deciso' is written above the bass staff. The music consists of a series of chords in the bass staff, with a dynamic marking of 'fff' (fortississimo) below the first few measures. There are three triplet markings over the bass staff.

Red.

\*

2<sup>eme</sup> Version

The second system of the musical score shows two versions of the piece. The top version is labeled '2<sup>eme</sup> Version' and the bottom version is labeled '1<sup>ere</sup> Version'. Both versions are in the same key signature and time signature. The top version has a dynamic marking of 'f' and the instruction 'strepitoso e con impeto'. The bottom version also has a dynamic marking of 'f' and the instruction 'strepitoso e con impeto'. The top version has a dynamic marking of 'ff' and the instruction 'a tempo ma deciso'. The bottom version has a dynamic marking of 'ff' and the instruction 'a tempo ma deciso'. There are various performance markings such as 'Red.', '\*', and 'M.D.' throughout the system.

Red.

\* Red.

*in tempo*

*precipitandosi* **f**

*Red. precipitandosi* \* *Red. in tempo gva.* \* *Red.* \* *ben mesurato*

*Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \*

*2<sup>eme</sup> Version.*

*a tempo*

**f streppitoso**

*Red.* \* *Red.* \* *a tempo*

**f streppitoso**

*Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \*

*fp* *ff* *precipitoso* *sva.....*

*fp* *ff* *precipitoso* *sva.....*

*ff* *precipitoso* *ff*

*Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \*

*Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \*

*sva.....* *fp* *accel.* *cres.* *sva.....*

*f ben martellato* *M.D.*

*Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.*

*sva.....* *Red.* \* *Red.*

*fff con im - pe - to*

*Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.*

*sea.*

*ff* *ff* *sempre*

\* *Red.*

\* *Red.*

*e ac - - cel - - e*

*Red.*

\*

*un poco meno presto, ma sempre martell.e f*

*Red.*

\* *Red.*

\* *Red.*

\* *Red.*

\*

*ran - - do*

*Red.*

\*

*a Tempo*  
*tutta la forza*

*poco rit.* *fz* *fp*

*tutta la forza* *fp*

*Red.* \* *Red.* \*

*Red.* \*

*Red.* \*

*tutta la forza* *stridente*

*Red.* \* *Red.* \*

M.M. ♩ = 112.

*brillante e con fuoco* *ff*

*Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* *pesante* \*

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains complex chords and melodic lines, with some notes marked with '5' and '3'. The bass clef staff features a rhythmic accompaniment. Performance markings include 'Ped.' at the beginning, followed by '\* Ped.' and 'pesante \* Ped.' in the middle, and 'ff' in the final measure.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes triplet markings ('3'). The bass clef staff continues the accompaniment. Performance markings include 'Ped.' at the start, followed by '\* Ped.', and 'deciso' in the middle of the system.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a 'fp' dynamic marking. The bass clef staff has 'ff' and 'fp' markings. Performance markings include 'Ped.' at the start, followed by '\* Ped.', and 'deciso' appearing twice in the system.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes triplet markings ('3') and a '5' marking. The bass clef staff has '3' markings. Performance markings include 'Ped.' at the start, followed by '\* Ped.', and 'marcato' in the middle of the system.



*sva.* *sva.*

**fff** *con furia* *con furia* *deciso ma ben cantato*

Red. \* Red. \* Red. \* Red. \*

M.M. = 116. *martellato ma*

Red. \* Red. \* Red. \*

*ben mesurato*

Red. \* Red. \* Red. \* Red. \*

*sva.*

*legg.* *scintill.* *un poco martell.*

*mf* *p* *il basso semplice*

Red. \* Red. \*

*8va. rapido*

Musical score system 1. Treble clef staff contains a rapid eighth-note passage with a fingering diagram above it: 2 5 4 3 2. Bass clef staff contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The instruction *mesurato il basso sempre* is written above the bass staff. Below the bass staff, the word *Red.* is written under the first, third, and fifth measures, with an asterisk under the second and fourth measures.

Musical score system 2. Treble clef staff continues the rapid eighth-note passage. Bass clef staff continues the steady eighth-note accompaniment. Below the bass staff, the word *Red.* is written under the second, fourth, and sixth measures, with an asterisk under the third and fifth measures.

Musical score system 3. Treble clef staff features a *ten.* (tenth) fingering diagram above a note. Bass clef staff continues the accompaniment. Below the bass staff, the word *Red.* is written under the first, third, and fifth measures, with an asterisk under the second and fourth measures.

Musical score system 4. Treble clef staff contains a rapid eighth-note passage with a fingering diagram above it: 2 5 4 3 2. Bass clef staff contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The instruction *rapidam.* is written at the end of the system. Below the bass staff, the words *M.D.* and *M.G.* are written under the second and third measures respectively. Below the system, the word *Red.* is written under the first, third, and fifth measures, with an asterisk under the second and fourth measures.

*scintillante.*

*ten*

M.G.

\* *Ped.*

\* *Ped.*

*gva.*

*rapidamente*

M.G.

\* *Ped.*

*gva.*

\* *Ped.*

\* *Ped.*

\* *Ped.*

*rapido*

*gva.*

*a tempo*

*gva.*

M.G.

*prezsez*

*ff*

*mf*

M.G.

\* *Ped.*

\* *gva. Ped.*

\* *Ped.*

\* *Ped.*

*rapido*

*gva.*

*a tempo*

*prezsez.*

M.G.

\* *Ped.*

\* *Ped.*

\* *Ped.*

\* *Ped.*

*rapido* *gva.* *allegro*

*prezessez*

*gva.* *gva.*

*cres.* *f* *e animando*

*gva.* *gva.*

*ff e martellato*

*brillante*

*f*

*gva.*

*Brillante.*

*pva.*

*ff* *mf*

*ben marc. ma ben deliratamente*

*p*

*Red.*

*pva.*

*p*

\*

*Red.*

*pva.*

*p*

\*

*Red.*

*pva.*

*poco ca - lan*

*p*

\*

*Red.*

\* *Red.*

\*

*gva.*

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 5

*do*

*Red.*

\* *Red.*  
*gva.*

*gva.*

*a tempo*

Ossia.

*rapido*

*fp*

*scintillante*

*sanz rall.*

*Red.*

*gva.*

*a tempo*

*rapido*

*gva.*

*gva.*

\* *Red.*

M.D.

M.D.

M.G.

M.G.

*Red.*

*gva.*

*rapido*

M.G.

*Red. gva.*

*gva.*

*Red. gva.*

*gva.*

*Red. gva.*

*gva.*

*Red. gva.*

*gva.*

*Red. gva.*

*gva.*

*Red.*

\*

*Red.*

\*

*sva.* *rapido* *sva.*

*cres.* *M.G.* *M.G.* *fp* *martell.*

*f* *f animato e ben marc. il canto*

*sva.* *Red.*

*mf ben mesurato* *f animandosi*

*Red.* *Red.* *Red.*

*sempre* *ff e con impeto*

*sva.* *Red.*

*Red.* *Red.*



*sva.*

*animando molto*

*f*

Red. \* Red. \* Red. \* Red. \*

*sva.*

*fff e precipitato. Pausa seco.*

*ff martellato*

Red. \* Red. \*

Meno allegro. M.M. ♩ = 112.

*p*

Red. \* Red. \* Red. \*

*con malinconia, ma ben cantato*

Red. \* Red. \* Red. \*

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of chords and melodic lines, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

*Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \*

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with similar treble and bass staves. The treble staff shows complex chordal textures and melodic fragments, while the bass staff maintains a steady accompaniment.

*Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \*

Third system of musical notation, showing further development of the musical themes. The treble staff features more intricate melodic lines and chordal structures, while the bass staff continues its accompaniment.

*Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \*

Fourth system of musical notation, the final system on the page. It includes dynamic markings such as *cres.*, *e*, and *animando*. A dashed line labeled *sva.* indicates a section of the music. The notation concludes with a final chord in the treble staff and a rest in the bass staff.

*Red.* \* *Red.* \* *Red.* \*

*gva.* *f* *3* *3* *animando* *molto* *fp* *3* *3*

M.G.

Red. \* Red. \* Red. \*

*gva.* *vibrante* *ff* *rapidamente* *dim.* *1* *2*

Red. \*

*gva.* *6* *6* *calando ma poco*

Red.

*a tempo* *gva.* *rapidamente* *gva.*

Red. \*

First system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) features a descending melodic line with fingerings 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 1, 2, 1. The left hand (bass clef) has a simple accompaniment. The marking "M.G." is present in the left hand. The system concludes with a double bar line and an asterisk.

Second system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) features a descending melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The left hand (bass clef) has a simple accompaniment. The marking "M.G." is present in the left hand. The system concludes with a double bar line and an asterisk.

Third system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) features a descending melodic line with fingerings 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2. The left hand (bass clef) has a simple accompaniment. The marking "M.G." is present in the left hand. The system concludes with a double bar line and an asterisk.

Fourth system of a musical score. The right hand (treble clef) features a descending melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The left hand (bass clef) has a simple accompaniment. The marking "M.G." is present in the left hand. The system concludes with a double bar line and an asterisk.

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

*Red.* *gva.*

*Red.* *gva.* *gva.* *gva.*

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

*Red.* *cres.*

*gva.* *Ossia.* *gva.* *animandosi*

*gva.* *Ossia.* *gva.*

*gva.* *rapido e deciso.* *gva.*

*gva.* *cal - - man - do - si* *leggere*

*gva.* *a tempo*

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) features a series of chords and melodic lines. The left hand (bass clef) includes a section labeled "M. G." with fingerings 1 and 2, and a "Ped." marking. A "gva." marking is present below the staff. A star symbol is at the end of the system.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand has a long melodic line with a slur and a "gva." marking. The left hand has a "Ped." marking. A star symbol is at the end of the system.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a series of chords with fingerings 2 1 4 3 2 1 and 5 1 4 3 2 1. The left hand has a "M. G." marking and a "Ped." marking. A star symbol is at the end of the system.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has a long melodic line with a slur and a "gva." marking. The left hand has a "Ped." marking. A star symbol is at the end of the system.

First system of a piano score. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The music features a series of eighth-note chords in the treble and a descending eighth-note line in the bass. A slur covers the first two measures. The word "Ped." is written below the bass staff. A star symbol is at the end of the system.

Second system of a piano score. It consists of two staves. The treble staff has a slur over a series of eighth-note chords, with the word "pva." written above it. The bass staff has a descending eighth-note line. The word "Ped." is written below the bass staff. A star symbol is at the end of the system.

Third system of a piano score. It consists of two staves. The treble staff has a slur over a series of eighth-note chords, with the word "pva." written above it. The bass staff has a descending eighth-note line. The word "Ped." is written below the bass staff. A star symbol is at the end of the system.

Fourth system of a piano score. It consists of two staves. The treble staff has a slur over a series of eighth-note chords, with the word "pva." written above it. The bass staff has a descending eighth-note line. The word "Ped." is written below the bass staff. The dynamic marking "f" is written below the treble staff. The tempo marking "animando" is written below the treble staff. The tempo marking "con impeto" is written below the treble staff. A star symbol is at the end of the system.



*gva.*

*con impeto* *f* e deciso

*Red.* \*

*gva.*

*ff con fiera e martellato*

*Red.* \*

M. M. ♩ = 120.

*gva.*

*con fuoco*

*ff e martellato*

*Red.* \*

*gva.*

*Red.* \*

*gva.*

*gva.* \**Red.*

Più mosso, M.M. ♩ = 132.

Facilité.

*gva.*

*ff*

*Red.*

M. G.

Più mosso, M.M. ♩ = 132.

*gva.*

*ff*

*Red.*

M. D.

M. D. M. G.

M. G.

*sva.*

The first system of the musical score consists of two systems of staves. The top system has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with accompaniment. The bottom system also has a treble staff with a more active melodic line and a bass staff with accompaniment. Dynamics include *sva.* (sforzando) and *Red.* (ritardando). There are asterisks marking specific measures.

The second system of the musical score consists of two systems of staves. The top system has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with accompaniment. The bottom system also has a treble staff with a more active melodic line and a bass staff with accompaniment. Dynamics include *fp* (fortissimo) and *con furia*. There are asterisks marking specific measures.

This musical score is for a piano piece, consisting of four systems of music. Each system contains a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing repeat signs. Dynamic markings include *gva.* (ritardando), *ff* (fortissimo), and *con furia* (with fury). There are also markings for *ped.* (pedal) and asterisks (\*) indicating specific notes or chords. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs. The piece concludes with a final chord marked with an asterisk.

Red. \*

Red. \*

Red. \*

Red. \*

Red. \*

Red. \*

Red. \*

Red. \*

Red. \*

Red. \*

*sva.*  
***fff***

*accel. molto*

*sempre accel.*

Red. \*

\* Red.

\* Red.

\* Red.

\* Red.

\* Red.

*sva.*

*sva.*

*sva.*

***fff***

Red.

\* Red.

\* Red.

\* Red.

\* Red.

\* Red.

