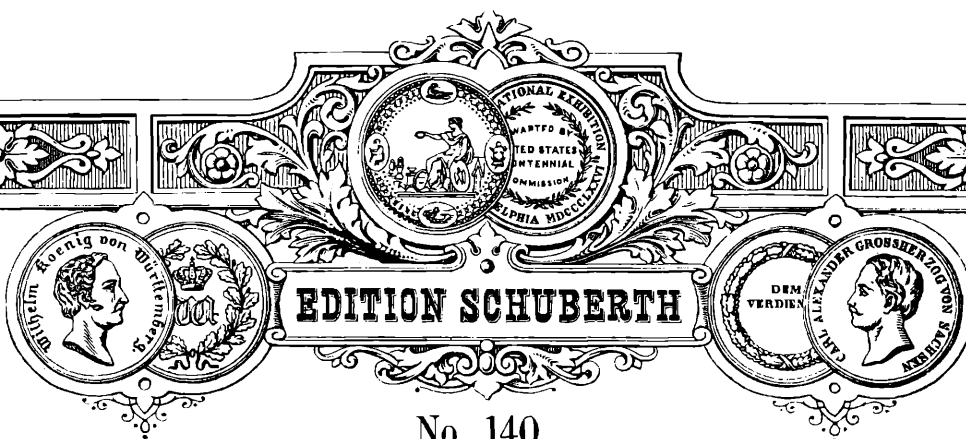




No. 140.

John Field.

18 NOCTURNES.

FRANZ LISZT.

Mit Vorwort.

3.—

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Eigenthum der Verleger.

Eingetragen in das Vereinsarchiv.

J. Schubert & Co., Leipzig, Dörrienstr. 1.

J. Schubert & Co. in Leipzig und New-York.

Prämien-Beigabe

zu

John Field, Nocturnes.

Uebertragung ins Deutsche

von

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ILLUSTRATIONS

par

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Translated into english

by

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Die Veröffentlichung der neun Nocturnos von Field, welche bei J. Schubert und Comp. zum ersten Male in einer Gesamtausgabe erschienen, entspricht nach unserm Dafürhalten dem Wunsche aller Derjenigen, welche dem eindringlichen Reize dieser innigen Dichtungen zugänglich sind. Bis jetzt mußte man sie aus verschiedenen Editionen zusammensuchen; es waren Blätter, die der Verfasser freigebig auf seinem Pfade umherstreute, indem er nicht weniger Sorglosigkeit bei ihrer Veröffentlichung als bei ihrem Vortrage an den Tag legte; eine Sorglosigkeit, die seinem Talente so viel Anmuth verlieh, und die seine Bewunderer so sehr beklagen läßt, daß sie seine sämtlichen Werke nur so schwer zusammen finden können, — wahre Meisterwerke in der Gattung, die sich vorzugsweise an die Empfindung wendet. Es ist sehr zu bedauern, daß Rücksichten auf bestehende Eigenthumsrechte eine ganz vollständige Sammlung dieser Nocturnos zur Zeit noch verhindern; man hat hier wenigstens diejenigen vereinigt, die man wieder aufzulegen berechtigt war.

Die Field'schen Nocturnos sind neu geblieben neben so Vielem, was längst veraltet ist; vierzig Jahre sind seit ihrem ersten Erscheinen verstrichen, und noch weht uns aus ihnen eine balsamische Frische, ein duftender Wohlgeruch entgegen. Wo fänden wir sonst noch eine solche Vollendung unnachahmlichster Naivetät? Niemand nach ihm vermochte sich wieder in dieser Herzenssprache auszudrücken, die uns rührt wie ein feuchter, zärtlicher Blick, die uns einwiegt wie das sanfte, gleichmäßige

La publication des neuf Nocturnes de Field, réunis pour la première fois (Édition de J. Schubert et Co.), répond, ce nous semble, au désir de tous ceux qui goûtent le charme pénétrant de ces poésies intimes. Jusqu'ici on a dû les chercher dans des éditions diverses, l'auteur les ayant insouciamment effeuillées sur sa route, car il mettait autant de négligence dans leur publication, que dans leur exécution: négligence qui donnait tant de grâce à son talent, mais qui laisse à ses admirateurs le regret de ne retrouver que difficilement l'ensemble de ses compositions, vrais chefs-d'œuvres de sensibilité. Il est fâcheux que des raisons de propriété s'opposent encore à ce qu'il en soit fait un recueil de ces chefs-d'œuvres complet; on a du moins rassemblé ceux dont la réimpression était autorisée.

Les Nocturnes de Field ont gardé leur jeunesse à côté de tant de choses si tôt vieilles! A plus de quarante années de distance ils ont encore une fraîcheur embaumée, et apparaissent ruisselans de parfums. Où rencontrerions-nous ailleurs une telle perfection d'incomparable naïveté? — Personne depuis n'a su reproduire les charmes de ce langage caressant, comme un regard moite et attendri; berçant, comme les paisibles retours du balancement de la nacelle, ou les impulsions d'un hamac, qui oscille avec une si moëlleuse lenteur, qu'on croirait entendre autour de sa carène le bruissement d'embrasemens expirans! Per-

This complete edition of the nine Nocturnos, or night-pieces, by Field, now for the first time published by J. Schubert et Co., meets in our opinion the wishes of all those who feel the charm of these impassioned compositions. Up to the present day they had to be collected from various editions; they were leaves which the author carelessly strewed about upon his path, whilst he showed not less inattention to them at the time of their publication, than when he composed them, a negligence which imbued his talent with so much grace and which caused so much grief to the admirers of Field, who can with difficulty obtain his complete works, which are true master-pieces of their kind, and which are characterized in an eminent degree by delicacy of feeling, or what the poets call sensibility. It is much to be regretted that a regard for the existing rights of property offers obstacles at present to a complete collection of these Nightpieces, we have therefore collected those, to the republication of which we are entitled.

Mr. Field's Nocturnos have retained their youthful grace by the side of many things that have long become obsolete. After a lapse of thirty-six years from the time they made their first appearance, they still possess a balmy freshness and a fragrant perfume. Where else could we meet with such a perfect and incomparable simplicity? Nobody after him had the capacity to repro-

Schaukeln eines Rahmes, wie die Schwingungen einer Hängematte, die mit so schmeichelnder Gemächlichkeit vor sich gehen, daß man um ihren Rand das leise Geflüster ersterbender Flüsse zu vernehmen glaubt.

Niemand erreichte diese unbestimmten Harmonien der Aeolsharfe, diese halben Seufzer, die in die Luft dahinschweben, leise klagend und in süßen Schmerz aufgelöst. Niemand wagte das, besonders keiner derjenigen, die Field selbst spielen oder vielmehr seine Lieder von ihm dahinträumen hörten, in Augenblicken, wo er, sich ganz seiner Begeisterung überlassend, von dem ersten Entwurfe des Stüdes, wie er seiner Einbildungskraft vorgeschwebt, abwich, und in ununterbrochener Folge neue Gruppen erfand, die er gleich Blumengewinden um seine Melodien schlang, indem er diese immer aufs neue schmückte mit jenem Regen duftiger Sträußchen und gleichwohl so belleidete, daß ihr schmachthendes Beben und ihre reizenden Windungen nicht verhüllt, sondern nur wie mit einem durchsichtigen Schleier bedeckt wurden. Mit welchem unerschöpflichen Reichtume variierte er den Gedanken bei seiner Wiederkehr! Mit welcher seltenem Glücke umwand er ihn, ohne ihn zu trüben, mit einem Rege von Arabesken!

Wenn man sich von der sanften Nührung durchdringen läßt, die sich in seinen Compositionen kundgiebt, gleichwie sie sein Spiel beherrschte, so kann man sich der Ueberzeugung nicht erwehren, wie unnütz es wäre, ihn copiren zu wollen, oder sich der Hoffnung hinzugeben, als ließe sich diese zarte Originalität, welche sich ebenso sehr durch äußerste Einfachheit der Gefühle, als größte Verschiedenheit der Formen und Verzierungen charakterisirt, mit Glück nachbilden. Wenn es irgend etwas giebt, dessen Geheimniß wir umsonst erforschen, sofern nicht die Natur selbst es unsern Anlagen als auszeichnendes Merkmal anvertraut hat, so ist es die Anmuth der Einfalt und der Reiz der Unbefangenheit. Man kann diese Eigenschaften als angeborene Gabe besitzen, aber nie sich erwerben. Field war damit ausgestattet, und darum werden seine Schöpfungen stets einen Zauber bewahren, über den die Zeit keine Macht hat; seine Form wird nie veralten, denn sie stimmt genau zu seinen Gefühlen, die nicht in den Bereich des Vorübergehenden, rasch Verschwindenden, gehören, Dessen, was unter dem Einflusse entsteht, dem man zunächst ausgesetzt ist, sondern zu jenen reinen Gemüthsbewegungen, welche einen ewigen Reiz für das menschliche Herz haben, weil es dieselben immer unveränderlich findet angefüllt der Schönheiten der Natur und der arten Empfindungen, welche es in jenem Frühlinge des Lebens überkommen, wo die glänzenden Prismen der Gefühlswelt noch nicht von den

sonne n'a atteint à ces éoliennes vagues, à ces demi-soupirs des airs, qui se plaignent tout bas, et gémissent avec volupté. Personne ne s'est hasardé à le tenter; de ceux surtout qui ont pu entendre Field lui-même jouer, ou plutôt rêver ses morceaux, s'abandonnant à son inspiration, ne pas s'astreindre aux notes, qu'il avait imaginées, mais en inventer sans cesse de nouveaux groupes, qu'il enroulait autour de ces mélodies; chaque fois, elles étaient diversement ornées par lui de ces bouquets tombés en pluie, et néanmoins ne disparaissaient jamais sous une parure, qui voilait sans les dérober, leurs ondulations alanguies et leurs ravissantes courbes. Avec quelle inépuisable richesse ne variait-il pas les atours de sa pensée! Avec quel rare bonheur il entrelaçait autour d'elle, sans l'étouffer, les plus ingénieux treillages d'arabesques!

Si l'on s'est laissé pénétrer par le placide attendrissement qui domine ses écrits, comme il dominait son jeu, il est impossible de ne pas se persuader, combien il serait inutile de vouloir le copier, et d'espérer imiter avec bonheur cette douce originalité, qui n'exclut ni l'extrême simplicité de sentimens, ni la variété de formes et de broderies. S'il est quelque chose dont on voudrait en vain trouver le secret, lorsque la nature ne l'a point confié à notre talent, pour en être à jamais le cachet distinctif, c'est la grâce de la candeur et le charme de l'ingénuité. On peut les posséder par un don inné, mais ils ne s'acquerraient point. Field en était doué, et par là ses productions garderont toujours un attrait, sur lequel le temps n'aura point d'empire. Sa forme ne vieillira pas, car elle est parfaitement adaptée à ses impressions, lesquelles n'appartiennent point à un ordre de sentimens passagers, transitoires, éclos sous l'influence du milieu dans lequel il s'est trouvé, mais aux pures émotions qui resteront éternellement charmantes au cœur de l'homme, car il les retrouve toujours les mêmes, en face des beautés de la nature, et des plus douces tendresses qui l'accueillent au matin de la vie, avant que la réflexion soit venue plaquer d'ombres les prismes radieux de ses sentimens. On ne saurait donc même songer à se modeler sur cet admirable modèle, parceque sans une aspiration toute particulière, on ne peut arriver à ces effets qu'on ne trouve qu'alors qu'on ne les cherche point. En vain s'appliquerait-on à analyser le charme de leur spontanéité. Elle n'émane que d'une disposition d'âme

duce the charms of his caressing language, which affects us like a tearful and tender look, and which lulls like the soft and regular rocking of a boat on the water, or like the gentle oscillations of a hammock, swinging to and fro with a seductive languor, inclining to serene meditation and poetic repose.

None have quite attained to these vague eolian harmonies, these half-formed sighs floating through the air, softly lamenting and dissolved in delicious melancholy. Nobody has even attempted this peculiar style, and especially none of those who heard Field play himself, or rather who heard him dream his music in moments when he entirely abandoned himself to his inspiration, when he deviated from the first plan of the piece as it was present in his imagination, and invented new groups in an uninterrupted succession, which he twined around his melodies like garlands, adorning them anew with that shower of fragrant blossoms, and yet decking them in such a manner that their tremulous languishment and their charming outlines were not entirely obscured, but only covered with a transparent veil. With what an inexhaustible wealth did he not vary the attire of the thought on its repetition! With what a rare success did he turn and twist it (without injuring it), and envelope it in a net-work of Arabesques! If we have allowed ourselves to be penetrated with the fascinating tenderness, which is expressed in his compositions, and as it reigned in his performance, it is impossible not to perceive how useless it would be to attempt to copy it or hope to imitate successfully that sweet originality which neither excluded extreme simplicity of sentiment, nor variety of form and embroidery. If there be anything, the secret of which we seek in vain, when nature has not confided it in any degree to our talent, in order to be for ever its distinctive token, it is the grace of simplicity and charm of ingenuousness. They may be possessed by an innate gift, but they are never acquired. Field was endowed with them, and hence his productions will always preserve an attraction over which time will have no power.

This form of musical writing will never grow old, for it is perfectly adapted to its impressions, which do not belong to the commoner order of sentiments, such as are transient, bred under the influence of the society in which the artist finds himself; but which appertain to the pure emanations

Schatten der Reflexion umdüstert werden. Man darf daher nicht daran denken, sich nach diesem wunderbaren Muster zu bilden, denn ohne eine ganz besondere Anlage wird man diese Wirkungen nie erreichen, die man nur erlangen kann, wenn man sie nicht beabsichtigt. Vergebens würde man sich bestreben, den Reiz ihrer Ursprünglichkeit einer Zergliederung zu unterziehen. Diese ist lediglich der Ausfluß einer Seelenstimmung, wie sie Field eigen war.

Für ihn war die Erfindung des Neuen ein leichtes Spiel, die Verschiedenheit und Vielseitigkeit der Formen ein Bedürfniß, wie es bei allen denen vorzukommen pflegt, welche überschwänglich von einem Gefühle befeelt sind. Aber trotz dieser seine mannigfaltigen Tönen durchwehenden Eleganz war sein Talent frei von jeder Affectation; vielmehr zeichnete sich seine Erfindung aus durch ursprüngliche Einfachheit, die sich darin gefällt, für die klare und glückliche Harmonie eines Gefühles, von welchem das Herz erfüllt ist, unendlich viele Darstellungen zu finden.

Was wir hier sagen, gilt ebenso vom Componisten als vom Virtuosen. Schreibend wie spielend war er bloß beflissen, sich selbst über seine Gefühle klar zu werden, und man kann sich keine kindlichere Gleichgültigkeit gegen das Publikum denken, als die seinige.

Als er nach Paris kam, begnügte er sich in seinen Concerten mit einem tafelförmigen Instrumente, dessen Wirkung doch weit hinter der zurückbleiben mußte, welche ein anderes hervorbringen konnte, das den Localen mehr angemessen war, in welchen sich eine aufmerksame Zuhörerschaft versammelte, die er bezauberte, ohne es zu wollen und zu wissen. Die fast unbewegliche Haltung seiner Hände und seine ausdruckslose Miene erweckten keine Neugierde. Sein Blick heftete sich an keinen andern, sein Spiel entsfaltete sich klar und flüßig. Seine Hände glitten über die Tasten und unter ihnen erwachten die Töne wie eine lange Spur von perlendem Schaume. Man konnte ohne Mühe die Entdeckung machen, daß ihm keines Zuhörers Befriedigung so sehr am Herzen lag, als die seinige; seine Ruhe gränzte an Apathie und nichts konnte ihn weniger stören als der Eindruck, den er auf sein Auditorium hervorbringen mochte. Weder in seiner Haltung, noch in dem Rhythmus seines Spiels zeigte sich je etwas Hastiges oder Gewaltthätiges, was den Faden seiner melodischen Träumereien unterbrochen hätte, die ein gewisses Etwas voll köstlichen Zaubers um ihn her verbreiteten, was durch seine Melodien mit leiser Stimme lesend das Geständniß der süßesten Eindrücke und reizendsten Ueberraschungen des Herzens liespelte.

pareille à celle de Field. Pour lui, l'invention était une facilité, la diversité des formes un besoin, comme il advient d'ordinaire à ceux qui sont surabondamment remplis d'un sentiment. Aussi malgré cette élégance si variée dans ses caprices, n'y avait-il dans son talent aucune affectation; loin de là, sa recherche avait toute la simplicité de l'instinct, qui se plaît à moduler à l'infini l'accord simple et heureux du sentiment, dont le cœur est rempli.

Et, ce que nous disons, peut également s'appliquer au compositeur et au virtuose. En écrivant comme en jouant, il n'était préoccupé que de se rendre sensible à lui-même son propre sentiment, et l'on ne saurait imaginer une insouciance du public plus candide que la sienne. Lorsqu'il vint à Paris, il ne refusa pas de se servir à ses concerts de Pianos carrés, qui ne répondaient certainement pas à l'effet qu'eût produit un instrument plus approprié aux salles dans lesquelles il rassemblait un public attentif, qu'il enchantait sans y prendre garde. Sa pose presque immobile, son visage peu expressif, n'attiraient pas l'attention. Son regard n'en cherchait aucun autre. Son jeu s'écoulait clair et limpide. Ses mains glissaient sur les touches, et les sons en se réveillant semblaient les suivre d'un sillage ecumeux. Il était aisé de deviner, que pour lui son principal auditeur c'était lui-même. Sa tranquillité était presque somnolente, et les impressions du public étaient ce qui pouvait le moins la troubler. Rien de heurté, rien de saccadé, soit dans le geste, soit dans le rythme, ne venait jamais interrompre sa mélodieuse rêverie, qui répandait dans l'atmosphère un vague délicieux, par ces chants murmurant amoureuxment, mezza voce, les plus suaves impressions, les plus charmantes surprises du cœur!

Non seulement cette calme quiétude ne le quittait jamais, mais elle semblait au contraire l'absorber de plus en plus. A mesure qu'il avançait en âge, le bruit et le mouvement lui devenaient généralement antipathique. Il aimait le silence; il parlait doucement et lentement. Tout ce qui était brusque et turbulent lui répugnait, et il le fuyait. Son exécution, d'un si bon goût, et d'une si rare distinction, s'impregnait d'une morbidité dont la langueur paraissait devenir toujours plus indolente. Pour éviter la moindre agitation inutile, il adapta aux exercices qu'il se plaisait à continuer plusieurs heures par jour, jusque dans sa vieillesse, un procédé trop oublié aujourd'hui,

that will exercise a perpetual spell over the heart of man, because he finds them ever the same, in presence of the beauties of nature and of the endearing acts of tenderness which welcome him in the morning of life, before reflection comes to darken with her shadows the radiant prisms of feeling.

One cannot therefore even think of forming oneself upon this admirable model, because without a very peculiar inspiration one cannot attain to those effects which are only to be found when they are not sought. In vain do we exert ourselves to analyze the charm of their spontaneity. This emanates only from a constitution of soul similar to that of Field. To him invention was a pure gift of nature, the diversity of forms a necessity, as is ordinarily the case with those who are superabundantly endowed with sensibility. For this reason, notwithstanding that varied elegance that appears in his caprices, there was not the slightest shade of affectation in his talent; on the contrary his most elaborate conceptions evidence all the simplicity of instinct, which delights in giving an infinite variety of expression to the simple and joyous poetry of the sentiment that glows in the heart. What we assert applies equally to the composer and the performer. In composing and in playing he thought only of embodying his own feeling, and that for his own enjoyment; one cannot imagine a disregard for the public voice more genuine than his. When he came to Paris, he did not decline to use square pianos at his concerts, and these certainly did not produce the effect which he might have derived from an instrument more suitable to the halls which were filled with attentive auditors whom he enchanted without noticing it. His look sought no other look. His execution flowed clear and limpid. His fingers glided over the keys, and the sounds they awoke seemed to follow them like a ridge of feathery foam.

It was easy to see that for him his principal auditor was himself. His tranquillity was almost sleepy, and the impressions of the public were what least troubled him. There was nothing jarring, no jerks, either in gesture or rhythm, to interrupt his melodious revery, which diffused through the atmosphere a delightful dreaminess by means of airs that lovingly murmured the sweetest impressions, charming surprises of the heart.

Diese ruhige Gelassenheit, weit entfernt, ihn je zu verlassen, schien sich seiner im Gegentheile immer mehr zu bemächtigen, je älter er ward. Jedes Geräusch, jede Bewegung wurden ihm durchaus zuwider, er liebte die Stille und wenn er sprach, so geschah es sanft und langsam. Alles aufbrausende und lärmende Wesen war gegen seine Natur und wurde von ihm gemieden. Sein so geschmackvoller, so ausgezeichnetes Vortrag nahm das Gepräge einer „Morbidezza“ an, deren Charakter von Tag zu Tag auffallender zu werden schien.

Um die mindeste unnützte Bewegung zu verhüten, erfand er für die Uebungen, denen er bis zu seinem vorgerückten Alter täglich einige Stunden zu widmen pflegte, ein Verfahren, welches heutzutage leider allzusehr in Vergessenheit gerathen zu sein scheint. Es besteht darin, daß man ein großes Geldstück auf die obere Fläche der Hand legt, und, damit sie nicht herunterfalle, jede heftige Bewegung beim Spielen vermeidet. Dieser Zug giebt einen trefflichen Begriff von der Ruhe seines Spiels und seines Charakters. Eine völlige Gleichgültigkeit bemächtigte sich seiner in den letzten Jahren seines Lebens, und beherrschte alle seine körperlichen Gewohnheiten dergestalt, daß ihm sogar das Stehen und Gehen zur Last wurde. Das leichte Gewicht eines Spazierstöckchens überstieg die Kräfte seiner, aller Anstrengung entwöhnten Hand, und wenn er es auf dem Spaziergange fallen ließ, so blieb er in Ermangelung des Quentchens Energie, welches nöthig war, um es selbst aufzunehmen, daneben still stehen in ruhigem Warten, bis Jemand des Weges kommen und es ihm aufheben würde.

Ungefähr eben so verhielt es sich mit seinem Ruhme, um den er sich weder Mühen noch Sorgen machte. Ihm lag wenig daran, in weiteren Kreisen bekannt und von den Kennern der Deffentlichkeit gelobt und angerühmt zu werden. Für ihn hatte die Kunst keine andere Genugthuung als die, welche er in dem Reize fand, sich ihr hinzugeben. Ueberall bekümmerte er sich nicht darum, welchen Platz man ihm einräumen, welcher Ruf ihm folgen, welchen Erfolg und welche Dauer seine Werke haben würden. Field sang für sich selbst, sein persönliches Vergnügen war die einzige Befriedigung, die er von seiner Kunst in Anspruch nahm. Wenn er etwas aufschrieb, so geschah es in einer Art von Zerstreuung. Mehrere seiner, leider nicht sehr zahlreichen Werke, insbesondere seine Concerte, enthalten Stellen voll Originalität, überraschender Neuheit in der Erfindung und unbestreitbarer harmonischer Schönheit; wenn man sie aber studirt, und sich von ihrem Inhalte mehr durchdringen läßt, so ist man versucht anzunehmen, daß er sowohl beim

(hélas!) consistant à poser une large pièce de monnaie sur le revers de la main, sans jamais la faire tomber par un geste violent. Ce trait donne une parfaite idée de la placidité de son jeu, et de son caractère. Une nonchalance absolue s'empara de lui dans les dernières années de sa vie; toutes les habitudes de son corps y furent soumises; se lever, se rasseoir, marcher, lui devenait une fatigue. Le léger poids d'une canne excédait parfois les efforts de sa main paresseuse, et quand à la promenade il la laissait échapper faute de la mince dose d'énergie nécessaire pour la retenir, il restait debout à côté d'elle, attendant qu'un passant la lui relevât.

Il en agissait à peu près de même avec sa gloire, et nul soin, nul souci à cet égard ne le préoccupait, peu lui importait d'être connu au loin, loué et prôné par les portavoix de la renommée. Pour lui l'art consistait dans la satisfaction qu'il trouvait à s'y livrer. Il ne s'inquiétait guère du reste, de la place qu'on lui assignerait, du renom qui l'entourerait, du succès ou de la durée de ses œuvres. Field se chantait à lui-même, et son propre plaisir lui suffisant, il ne demandait rien d'autre à la musique. S'il écrivait, c'était en quelque sorte par distraction. Plusieurs de ses ouvrages, malheureusement trop peu nombreux, ses concertos en particulier, contiennent des pages d'une originalité frappante, et d'un mérite harmonique incontestable; mais en les étudiant, en se pénétrant de leur sens, on est conduit à supposer qu'en les composant, comme en les exécutant, il satisfaisait seulement à sa fantaisie: créant sans effort, imaginant sans travail, perfectionnant sans peine, et publiant avec indifférence. Quel contraste ce souvenir ne forme-t-il pas avec les mœurs du jour?

C'est à cette absence totale de tout ce qui vise à l'effet, que nous devons les premiers essais (si accomplis!) qu'aient tentés sur le Piano, le sentiment et la rêverie, pour s'affranchir de la contrainte exercée jusques là par le moule régulier et officiel, imposé à toutes les compositions. Elles devaient jadis nécessairement être ou des Sonates, ou des Rondeaux, etc.; Field introduisit le premier un genre, qui ne relevait d'aucune des catégories établies, et dans lequel le sentiment et la mélodie règnent seuls, délivrés des entraves et des alourdissemens d'une forme obligée. Il a ouvert la voie à toutes les productions qui ont parus ensuite sous le titre de chants sans

Not only did this calm quietness never leave him, but it seemed, on the contrary, to absorb him more and more. In proportion as he advanced in age all noise and agitation became, in general, his antipathy. He loved silence; he spoke softly and slowly. Every thing that was abrupt and turbulent was repugnant to his temper: he therefore studiously avoided it. His execution, so tasteful and so distinguished, became impregnated with a certain morbid and excessive delicacy, the languor of which seemed continually to increase. To avoid the least useless agitation he used, for the exercises which he delighted to practice several hours daily, even up to his old age, a method too much forgotten now, which consisted in placing a broad piece of money on the back of the hand without even causing it to fall by a sudden movement. This trait gives a perfect idea of the placidity of his manner of playing, and of his character also. A perfect indifference took possession of him during the last years of his life; all his personal habits were subjected to it; to rise up, to sit down again, to walk, was a fatigue to him. The light burden of a cane was sometimes too great for his indolent hand, and when he let it drop, for want of the slight exertion necessary to hold it, he remained standing beside it, until some passer-by picked it up for him!

He acted in the same manner with regard to his own fame; no care, no anxiety for it occupied his mind; to him it seemed of little importance to be widely known. For him art consisted in the delight of devoting himself wholly to it. He gave himself little uneasiness as to all the rest; either as regards the celebrity which would surround him, or the success and the duration of his works.

Field sang to himself, and his own pleasure was enough for him; he asked nothing else of music. If he composed, it was, in some sort, by way of diversion. Several of his productions, unhappily too few, his concertos in particular, contain pages of striking originality, and of an incontestable harmonic merit; but in studying them, in penetrating ourselves with their sense, we are led to suppose, that in composing, as in executing them, he gratified only his own fancy, creating without effort, conceiving without labour, perfecting without pains, and publishing with entire unconcern. What a contrast this recollection presents to the manners of the present day!

Niederschreiben als beim Vortrage derselben lediglich seiner Phantasie Rechnung trug, indem er ohne Anstrengung schuf, mühelos erfand, mit Leichtigkeit ausfeilte und mit Gleichgültigkeit veröffentlichte. Wie ist das jetzt alles so verändert gegen damals! Aber gerade jenem Abscheu von aller Berechnung des Effectes verdanken wir die ersten (und wie gelungenen!) Versuche, den Klaviersatz von dem Zwange zu befreien, den der Normalleser auf denselben ausübte, über welchen alle Stücke regelmäßig und pflichtschuldig geschlagen werden mußten, — und ihn dem Ausdrucke von Gefühlen und einer Welt träumerischer Gebilde anheimzugeben. Früher mußte eine Composition nothwendigerweise Sonate, Rondo oder dergleichen sein. Field war der erste, der eine Gattung einführte, die ihren Ursprung von keiner der bestehenden Formen herschrieb, in welcher die Empfindung und das Gefängliche ausschließlich vorherrschten, frei von den Fesseln und Banden einer aufgedrungenen Schablone. Er bahnte den Weg für alle nachfolgenden Leistungen, die unter dem Namen „Lieder ohne Worte, Impromptu's, Balladen“ u. s. w. erschienen, und bis zu ihm hinauf kann man den Ursprung jener Stücke zurückführen, die bestimmt sind, besonderen Erregungen und innigen Empfindungen Töne zu leihen. Er entdeckte dieses so neue und für die Entfaltung von Anlagen, die sich mehr durch Feinheit als Größe, von Gedanken die sich mehr durch Zartheit als kühnen Schwung auszeichnen, so günstige Gebiet.

Der Name „Nocturne“ steht den Stücken sehr gut, die Field so zu nennen den Einfall hatte, denn er führt sofort unsere Gedanken von dem Tagesleben hinweg zu jenen Stunden, wo die Seele, allem Kummer der Gegenwart entrückt, in sich selbst versunken zu den geheimnißvollen Regionen des Sternenhimmels sich aufschwingt. Hier sehen wir sie luftig und beflügelt wie die Philomela der Alten umherschweben über den Blumen und Düften einer Natur, deren „Inamorata“ sie ist.

Der Reiz, welcher jene Seelen, denen immer einige jugendliche Triebe verblieben sind, stets wieder zu diesen reinen und einfachen Ergüssen zurückzieht, ist jetzt um so unwiderstehlicher, je mehr wir das Bedürfnis fühlen, uns von den erzwungenen und erquälten Ausbrüchen heftigerer und verwirrter Leidenschaften, die einem größeren Theile der modernen Schule eigen sind, zu erholen. Wir mußten erleben, daß selbst unter dem Namen „Nocturne“ statt des Ausdrucks einer schüchternen und harmlosen Zärtlichkeit, welchen Field in diese Tonstücke legte, so fremde als befremdende Effecte geboten wurden. Einem einzigen Genius gelang es, dieser Gattung die höchste Beweglichkeit und

paroles, impromptus, ballades etc. etc., et on peut faire remonter à lui l'origine de ces pièces destinées à peindre des émotions individuelles et intimes. Il a découvert ce domaine aussi nouveau que favorable aux imaginations plus subtiles que grandioses, aux inspirations plus tendres que lyriques.

Le nom de Nocturne sied bien aux morceaux que Field imagina d'appeler ainsi, en reportant dès l'abord notre pensée vers ces heures, où l'âme, dégagée de tous les soucis du jour, se replie uniquement sur elle-même, et s'élance vers les mystérieuses régions d'un ciel étoilé. Nous la voyons ici vaporeuse et ailée, planer comme la Philomèle antique, au-dessus des fleurs et des parfums d'une nature, dont elle est enamourée. L'attrait, qui ramène vers ces pures et simples impressions, les âmes qui conservent toujours quelques instincts juvéniles, est double maintenant par le besoin de répit que nous font éprouver les expressions forcées et tourmentées, des passions plus énergiques et plus complexes, que reproduit une notable partie de l'école moderne. Même sous le nom de Nocturnes, nous avons vu remplacer les timides et sereines tendresses que Field les chargeait d'interpréter, par des effets étranges et étrangers. Un seul génie s'est emparé de ce genre, pour lui donner le mouvement et l'ardeur dont il était susceptible, tout en lui conservant sa douceur, et le vague de ses aspirations. Parcourant tous les tons du sentiment élégiaque, colorant aussi ses rêveries de la profonde tristesse pour laquelle Young a trouvé quelques accords vibrant si douloureusement, Chopin dans ses nocturnes-poèmes n'a pas seulement chanté les harmonies qui sont la source de nos plus ineffables jouissances, mais aussi les troubles inquiets et agités, qu'elles font souvent naître. Son vol est plus haut, quoique son aile soit plus blessée, et la suavité y devient navrante, tant elle laisse entrevoir de désolation. L'on ne saurait plus surpasser, ce qui dans les arts signifie élever, la supériorité d'inspiration et de forme, qu'il a donné à tous les morceaux publiés sous ce titre. Plus voisins de la douleur que ceux de Field, ils sont par là

It is to this total absence of every thing that looks to effect, that we owe the first essays which feeling and reverie ventured to make on the piano, to free themselves from the constraint exercised over them by the regular and official model imposed until that time on all compositions.

It was formerly necessary that they should be either Sonatas or Rondos etc.; Field was the first to introduce a species which belonged to none of the established classes, and in which feeling and melody reigned alone, liberated from the fetters and encumbrances of a coercive form. He opened the way for all the productions which have since appeared under the title of songs without words, impromptus, ballads etc. and to him we may trace the origin of those pieces designed to paint individual and deep-seated emotions. He discovered that domain, as new as it is favourable to inspirations more subtle than grandiose, to fantasies rather lyrical, than dramatic.

The name of Nightpiece well suits those works which Field chose so to denominate, carrying our thoughts to those hours when the soul, freed from all the cares of the day, turns solely upon herself and darts into the mysterious regions of the starry heaven. We here behold her aerial and winged, hovering like the Philomel of antiquity, above the flowers and the perfumes of Nature, of whom she is enamoured. The attraction which leads back to this pure and simple expression the minds which yet preserve some instincts of childhood, is now made doubly strong by the need of respite, engendered by the forced and violent expression of the more energetic and complex passions which are perpetually reproduced by a large part of the modern school. Even under the name of Nightpieces we have seen the sweet and serene emotions of tenderness, which Field interprets, giving place to effects of another kind. A single genius takes possession of this department of music, to give it the depth and ardour of which it is susceptible, yet preserving all its sweetness and the dreaminess of its aspirations. Passing through all the endless changes of elegiac feeling, colouring in this manner his reveries with the profound sadness for which Young has found notes that vibrate so plaintively, Chopin in his Nocturnes has made us listen to the harmonies which are not only the expression of our most unspeakable delights, but also of the troubles, pains,

Gluth einzuhauchen, die sie ertragen konnte, ohne gleichwohl ihre Süßigkeit und das Träumeriſche ihrer Beſtimmung zu verlieren.

Alle Saiten elegiſcher Gefühle anſchlagend und ſeine Träumereien mit jenen dunkeln Tinten tiefer Trauer färbend, für welche Young einige ſo ſchmerzlich erzitternde Accorde fand, ließ uns Chopin in ſeinen „Nocturnes“ Harmonieen vernehmen, welche die Quelle unſerer unausſprechlichſten Wonnen, aber auch unſerer unruhigſten und leiſenſchaftlichſten Erregungen werden. Sein Flug iſt höher, wiewohl ſeine Fittige tiefer verwundet ſind, und ſeine Süßigkeit wirkt ſchmerzhaft einſchneidend, ſo wenig vermag ſie ſeine Troſtloſigkeit zu verhüllen. Man wird nicht im Staunde ſein, die Vollendung in Erfindung und Form noch zu übertreffen, oder — was in der Kunſt gleichviel bedeutet — zu erreichen, die alle Stücke auszeichnet, welche er unter dem Namen „Nocturne“ veröffentlicht hat.

Dem Schmerze näher gerückt, als die von Field, ſind ſie gerade darum bedeutungsvoller. Ihre düſterſchimmernde Poeſie reiſt uns mehr hin, aber beruhigt uns weniger, und bewirkt daß wir glücklich ſind, uns wieder zu jenen Perlmuscheln wenden zu können, die ſich ferne von den Stürmen des ungeheuren Oceans am Rande einer im Schatten der Palmen rieſelnden Quelle erſchließen, in einer Caſe, deren Genuß die Wüſte, von der ſie umfaſſen iſt, vergeſſen läßt.

Der Reiz, den ich immer an dieſen Stücken fand, die ſich durch ſo viel Melodie und eine ſo ſeine Harmonie auszeichnen, reicht bis in meine erſten Jugendjahre zurück. Lange bevor ich je daran dachte, ihrem Verfaſſer einſt zu begegnen, wiegte ich mich Stunden lang in den geſtaltvollen Träumen, die vor meiner trunkenen Seele erſtiegen, nachdem ich von dieſer Muſik in eine ſanfte Betäubung verſetzt war, derjenigen vergleichbar, welchen der wohlriechende Duft eines Roſentabaks verurſacht, der in einem Narguilé (Perſiſche Pfeife) voll Jaſminparfums den ſcharfen Dampf des Tombéki (ein türkiſcher Tabak) erſetzt; Hallucinationen ohne Fieber oder Zukungen, vielmehr voll verſchwimmender, unfafbarer Bilder, deren ergreifende Schönheit in einem Augenblicke ſeligen Wahnes die Erregung bis zur Leidenschaft ſteigern. — In dieſen Stücken findet ſich Alles, was je zum Schreiben oder Leſen von Idyllen und Eklogen anregte, außér Reizendſte vereinigt. Wie oft ließ ich den Blick und die Gedanken über den Namen jener M^{me} Roſenkampf ſchweifen, welcher das längſte und ſchönſte dieſer Stücke (das vierte Nocturne) gewidmet iſt; wie viel verwirrte und liebliche Einfälle knüpften ſich für mich an dieſen „Roſen-Kampf“, der jene tiefgeföhlté, zartmelancholiſche und doch ſo glückliche Erfindung eingegeben hatte. Die Schön-

plus accentués; leur poésie est plus sombre et plus fascinante; elle nous ravit davantage, mais nous repose moins; et nous permet par là, de retourner avec bonheur vers ces nacres, écloses loin des tempêtes et des grandeurs de l'océan, au bord de quelque fontaine gazouillante, ombragée de palmiers, dans une oasis fortunée qui fait oublier jusqu'à l'existence du désert.

Le charme que j'ai toujours trouvé dans ces morceaux, renfermant tant de mélodie, et une si fine harmonie, remonte aux premières années de ma jeunesse. Bien avant encore, que j'ai pensé à jamais rencontrer leur auteur, je m'étais laissé bercer des heures durant, par les apparitions que font surgir les molles ivresses de cette musique, comparables aux funées odorantes d'un tabac de roses, remplaçant dans un narguilé, rempli des parfums du jasmin, les âcres bouffes du tombéki; hallucinations sans fièvres, ni emportemens, pleines au contraire d'images flottantes et irisées, dont les beautés attendrissantes s'élèvent jusqu'à la passion, à quelques instans d'heureux miroitement. Toutes les émotions qui ont fait écrire et lire les Idylles et les Élogues, se trouvent ici avec leurs plus charmans attraits. Que de momens ai-je passé, laissant errer mon imagination et mes yeux sur le nom de M^{me} de Rosenkampf, à laquelle est dédiée la plus longue et la plus belle de ces pièces — (quatrième nocturne)! Que de confuses et gracieuses idées se liaient pour moi à ce combat de roses, auquel se rattachait cette inspiration si profondément sentie, si tendrement mélancolique, et si heureuse! La distinction du style y égale la grâce du sentiment, et il y règne une si rare délicatesse d'ornementation, un art si exquis dans la modulation de la pensée, qu'on eût dit, que rien ne semblait à l'auteur assez noble, assez irréprochable, lorsqu'il écrivait ces lignes si pures.

Le premier et le cinquième Nocturne de ce recueil sont empreints d'un bonheur radieux, on dirait l'épanouissement d'une félicité, obtenue sans peine, goûtée avec délices. Dans le second, les teintes sont plus foncées, comme

and sorrows with which they are too often combined. His flight is higher, though his wing is more grievously wounded, and the sweetness of his song becomes heart-rending, on account of the inward desolation of which it gives us glimpses. The perfection of invention and form which he has attained in all his pieces published under the name of Nocturnes cannot be surpassed, or what is the same thing in art, can scarcely be equalled. More nearly allied to suffering than those of Field, they are accordingly more striking; their gloomy and glimmering poetic stream bears us along with more force, but tranquillizes us less, and makes us glad to turn again to those pearly chalices which open, far from the storms of the mighty ocean, on the brink of some fountain gushing out under the shade of palms, in an oasis the beauty of which makes us forget the surrounding desert.

The charm which I have always found in these pieces and which distinguishes itself by so much melody and by so delicate a harmony, reaches back to my earliest youth. Long before I thought of ever meeting their author, I was lapped, for hours, in dreams populated with forms that rose before my imagination, while the music soothed me into a soft apathy like that caused by the fragrant fumes of rose-tobacco, which in a Narghile (a Persian pipe), full of the perfume of the jessamine, takes the place of the acid smoke of the Jombeki (Turkish tobacco); hallucinations without fever, or rather floating evanescent images whose ravishing beauty, in a moment of delightful illusion, heightens emotion into passion. In these pieces we find united in the most attractive manner all that inspires men to write or to read idyls and eclogues. How often have my thoughts and my eyes rested on the name of that Mad. Rosenkampf, to whom the longest and most beautiful of these Nightpieces, the fourth Notturmo, is dedicated! what confused yet beautiful ideas connected themselves in my mind with that name „the fight of the roses“, which gave rise to such a deeply felt, tender melancholy and yet happy invention! Beauty of style is here united to grace of feeling, and there reigns such a delicacy in the ornamentation, so nice a choice in the modulation of the thought, that it should seem as if the author, in writing down these pure ideas, found nothing noble, exquisite, and faultless enough for his purpose.

heit des Stils vereinigt sich hier mit Anmuth des Gefühls, und es herrscht eine solche Zartheit in der Ausschmückung, eine so feine Wahl in der Modulation des Gedankens, daß es scheint, es sei dem Verfasser nichts edel, auferlesen und untadelhaft genug gewesen, als er diese keuschen Zeilen niederschrieb.

Das erste und fünfte dieser Nocturnes athmen ein strahlendes Glück. Man möchte sagen, es ist die Entfaltung eines Glückes, welches ohne Mühe erungen und wonnig genossen worden. Im zweiten sind die Tinten dunkler, wie die des Lichtes, welches sich in einer schattigen Allee verliert. Man ist versucht zu behaupten, es herrschte in diesem Liede das schmerzliche Gefühl eines Fernseins in dem Grade vielleicht, welcher Jemand veranlaßte zu sagen: „Das Fernseins ist eine Welt ohne Sonne.“

Das dritte und sechste sind mehr „pastoral“ gehalten. Der laue Hauch wärziger Lüfte weht durch ihre Melodien. In ihnen glänzt der Widerschein der schillernden Nuancen, womit die flüchtigen Dünste den Thau des Morgens färben, so daß er wechselnd erst rosig, dann blau und endlich violett schimmert. Im letzten jedoch zeichnen sich die Formen deutlicher, die Umrisse bestimmter: so gewahrt man, wenn die drückende Hitze des Tages bereits den Frühnebel zerstreut hat, wellenförmige Dunstgebilde, die gleich einer Woge mit vielen kleinen, wie Diamantsplitter glitzernden Wellchen in schlangenartigen Biegungen über eine von Licht und Frische strahlende Landschaft rollen. Diese glänzende Klarheit steht durchaus in keinem Widerspruche mit dem Titel dieser Stücke, und es ist auch durchaus nicht aus bloßer Eigenheit geschehen, wenn Field eines seiner Nocturnes, welches man hier nicht hat wiedergeben dürfen, „Mittag“ benannt hat. Ist des nicht der Traum eines Halbwachenden in einer jener Sommernächte ohne Dunkel, wie die in St. Petersburg, welche er so oft anbrechen sah? Nächte, bedeckt mit einem blassen Schleier, welcher dem Auge nichts verbirgt, und die Gegenstände nur mit einem Nebel umhüllt, nicht dichter als ein falbglänzender Silberflor. Eine geheime Verwandtschaft hebt die scheinbare Verschiedenheit zwischen den nächtlichen Schatten und der strahlenden Klarheit auf und man wundert sich nicht weiter darüber; denn das Unbestimmte des Gemäldes läßt uns fühlen, daß es sich bloß so gestaltet in der träumerischen Einbildungskraft des Dichters, nicht aber nach einem in der Wirklichkeit vorhandenen Vorwurfe.

Es scheint mir statthaft, zu sagen, daß das ganze Leben Field's, welches eben so frei von jener fieberischen Thätigkeit, zu welcher der Wunsch zu sehen und gesehen zu werden die meisten Menschen anspornt, als unberührt von dem versengenden Feuer heftiger Leidenschaften, in einer träumerischen Ruhe dahinfließ, hier und da erst mit von halben Tinten und ungewissem Hell Dunkel, auch fast verging wie ein langes

celles de la lumière dans une allée ombreuse.

On pourrait croire que dans ce chant on sent une absence, si comme on l'a dit, l'absence est un monde sans soleil. Le troisième et sixième nocturne ont un caractère pastoral; les mélodies se pénètrent des brises les plus odoriférantes, des souffles les plus tièdes; elles semblent refléter les nuances changeantes, colorant les vapeurs d'une aube, lorsque de rosées elles deviennent bleuâtres, pour se lilacer ensuite. Mais dans le dernier, les formes se dessinent plus distinctes, les contours plus arrêtés, comme si une chaleur déjà oppressive avait dissipé le brouillard matinal. On y rencontre des sinuosités, pareilles à une onde à petites vagues étincelantes, comme des écailles de diamant, roulant ses plis serpenteux à travers un paysage brillant de lumière et de fraîcheur. Cette clarté rayonnante n'offre aucun contraste dissonant avec les titres de ces morceaux, et ce n'est pas seulement par singularité, que Field appela Midi un de ses Nocturnes qu'on n'a pu reproduire ici. Ne sont-ce pas des rêves à demi-éveillés, dans une nuit sans ténèbres, comme celles des étés de St. Pétersbourg, qu'il vit si souvent revenir? Nuits drapées de voiles blancs, qui ne dérobent rien à l'œil, et ne recouvrent les objets que d'une brume semblable au mat d'un crêpe argenté. Une secrète harmonie détruit l'apparente disparité entre de nocturnes ombres et de rayonnantes clartés, et l'on n'en est point étonné, tant le vague des tableaux nous fait sentir, qu'ils ne se dessinent que dans la songeuse imagination du poète, non dans une vivace réalité.

On pourrait dire que la vie entière de Field, exempte de cette activité surexcitée, qu'imprime à la généralité des hommes le désir de se faire jour, et d'être au grand jour, exempte aussi des brûlans rayons, que projettent des passions vives, écoulée toute entière dans une paresse rêvante, remplie de demi-teintes et de clairs-obscurs, a passé sa vie-même comme un long Nocturne, sans que l'éclair d'aucun orage, ou le coup de vent d'aucune bourrasque ait jamais troublé le calme d'une nature au repos. Né en Angle-

The first and fifth of these Nightpieces breathe unmingled happiness. One would say that here is the expansion of a felicity obtained without labour, and enjoyed with conscious but quiet fruition. In the second the tints are darker, like those of moonlight broken in a shady walk. One is tempted to affirm, that there reigns in this song the most painful feeling of absence, a feeling carried to an intensity which caused some one to say: „Absence is a world without a sun.“ The third and sixth are of a more pastoral character. The warm breath of vernal airs permeates their melodies. In them gleams the reflection of those changing hues which tint the evening sky, alternately roscate, pale-yellow, lilac, and deep azure. In the last Nocturno the forms are more distinct, the outlines more sharply defined, as, when the heat of the day has already dispersed the morning haze, we see the clouds of vapour, — one great billow with many wavelets, shining like splinters of diamond, that spreads itself like a white and flowing robe over a landscape effulgent with light and freshness. This clear brilliancy does not contradict the title of the piece, nor is it from caprice that Field gave the name of Noon to one of the Nightpieces printed in this edition. Is not that the dream of one who lies half awake in a summer night without darkness, such as Field often saw in Russia? — a night whose veil is so pellucid as scarcely to obscure any objects, a shadow thin and transparent like a curtain of silver gauze! a secret spiritual agency removes the apparent discrepancy between the nocturnal gloom and the glistening radiance, nor are we surprised that they should blend, — for the dreamy vagueness of the musical picture makes us feel that it was so painted only in the composer's imagination, not in accordance with any existing reality.

We should not err, were we to say that the whole life of Field was as free from that feverish activity which the desire to see and be seen awakens in most men, as it was untouched by the scathing fire of violent passions; gliding on in a poetic indolence, here and there enlivened with half-tints, and lighted by an uncertain chiaroscuro, that life passed like a long Nocturno, with no furious tempest, no flashing lightnings, no volcanic eruption to break the calm of its peaceful course. Field left England, the land of his nativity, while yet young, on account of his attachment to his teacher

Nocturne, ohne daß der Blitzschlag eines Unge-
witters, oder der heftige Stoß einer Windsturm-
die Ruhe seines friedlichen Naturels gestört
hätte. — Er verließ England, wo er geboren
war, noch in seiner Jugend, aus Anhänglichkeit
für seinen Lehrer Clementi, welchen er be-
gleitete; begab sich nach Deutschland, wo er
nur ein oder zwei Jahre verweilte, und hierauf
nach Rußland, wo er sich bleibend niederließ.
In St. Petersburg und Moskau war sein
Unterricht äußerst gesucht und nach seinem wahren
Werthe geschätzt; viele Jahre lang stritt man
sich förmlich um seine Stunden, so zwar, daß
er oft die Lectionen seiner Zöglinge, welche in
einem anstoßenden Zimmer spielten, schon am
Morgen vor dem Aufstehen im Bette abhören
mußte. In schon ziemlich vorgerücktem Alter
wollte er, veranlaßt durch eine plötzliche Laune,
Italien besuchen. Er berührte Paris, wo
er trotz seiner Schwäche mehrere Concerte gab,
und reiste von da nach Neapel. Aber der allzu-
klare Himmel und das Klima daselbst sagten
ihm nicht zu. Er erkrankte und kehrte nach
Rußland zurück, wo er mit jenem bereitwilligen
Wohlmollen aufgenommen wurde, dessen Gegen-
stand er in diesem seinen zweiten Vaterlande,
welches ihn so wahrhaft adoptirt hatte, stets
in dem Maße blieb, daß sein Ruhm dort bei-
nahe als eine Nationalehre betrachtet wurde,
und beendigte dort sein Leben im Jahre 1837.

Lieblingsschüler Clementi's, überkam er
von diesem großen Meister die Geheimnisse des
schönsten Vortrages, dessen sich jene Epoche
rühmen konnte, und verwandte dieselben in
einer Gattung von Poesie, in der er stets als
unnachahmliches Muster von natürlicher Anmuth,
melancholischer Naivetät, Feinheit und Einfach-
heit zugleich gelten wird. Er ist einer jener
hervorragenden Typen der primitiven
Schaffens, denen man nur in gewissen
Perioden der Kunst begegnet, wenn dieselbe be-
reits ihre Hülfquellen kennen gelernt, aber
noch nicht bis zu dem Grade erschöpft hat, daß
sie versucht wäre, ihr Gebiet weiter auszudehnen
und sich freier zu entfalten, auf die Gefahr
hin, sich in dem Ringen der Befreiung aus
den ererbten Fesseln die Flügel zu zerzwemmen.

*terre, il la quitta jeune encore pour suivre
par attachement son maître Clementi, d'abord
en Allemagne, où il ne passa qu'un ou deux
ans, puis en Russie, où il se fixa. A Péters-
bourg et à Moscou ses leçons furent recherchées et
estimées à toute leur valeur; pendant de longues
années on se disputa son temps si avidement,
qu'il lui arrivait de devoir écouter dans son
lit, dès son réveil, des élèves jouant dans
une chambre voisine. Déjà dans un âge
avancé, attiré peut-être par quelque mirage
de sa pensée, il a voulu visiter l'Italie. Il
traversa Paris, où malgré son affaissement,
il donna plusieurs concerts, et se rendit à
Naples. Mais ce ciel trop éclatant, et ce
climat ne lui ont point convenu. — Il tomba
malade, et repartit pour la Russie, où il
reçut cette bienveillance empressée, dont il fut
toujours l'objet dans cette seconde patrie, qui
l'adopta si véritablement, que sa célébrité y
devint presque nationale; et là il termina sa
vie 1837. Elève favori de Clementi, il apprit
de ce grand maître les secrets de la plus belle
exécution que possédât cette époque, et s'en
servit pour un genre de poésie, dans le-
quel il restera un incomparable modèle de
grâce inconsciente d'elle-même, de mélancolique
naïveté, de finesse et d'abandon en même
temps. Il est un de ces types d'école primitive
qu'on ne rencontre qu'à certaines périodes de
l'art, alors, que commençant à connaître
ses ressources, il ne les a pas encore épuisées
au point de se hasarder à étendre son domaine,
pour se déployer plus librement, dût-il se
briser plus d'une fois les ailes, en essayant
de rompre ses entraves.*

Clementi, whom he accompanied; and after
visiting Germany, where he remained but
two years, he proceeded to Russia, where
he fixed his permanent abode. In St. Peters-
burg and Moscow his instructions were eagerly
sought, and prized according to their true
value; year after year pupils contended
for his lessons to such a degree that he
was often obliged to hear their rehearsals
in bed before he rose in the morning; a
contiguous chamber being assigned to them
for the purpose. In his more advanced age,
impelled by some sudden, powerful impulse,
he visited Italy. Passing through Paris,
where, weak as he was, he gave several
concerts, he journeyed as far as Naples;
but that too dazzling sky and glowing climate
did not agree with his constitution. He fell
ill, and returned to Russia, where he was
received with that spontaneous kindness of
which in this, his second fatherland, he
was always the object; a land which had
so truly adopted him that his fame has
there become almost a national tradition.
Here he closed his life, in the year 1837.

The favourite pupil of Clementi, he
acquired from that great Master the secrets
of the most perfect musical execution of
which that time could boast, and employed
them in a class of poetic creations in which
he will always be regarded as an inimitable
model of natural grace, unaffected pathos,
delicacy and simplicity. He is one of those
rare types of the earlier school which are
to be met with only in certain periods of
art, when, just beginning to learn its own
resources, but not having yet exhausted
them, it has not been tempted to enlarge
its domain and wander into distant and
unknown regions, at the risk of shattering
its bright plumes in the attempt to escape
from bondage.

NOCTURNE.

I.

Molto moderato. John Field.

mezza voce.

pp *cresc.* *dim.*

schierz. *rit.* *a tempo.* *un poco f*

The musical score is written for piano and consists of 32 measures. It begins with a piano introduction marked 'Molto moderato.' and 'mezza voce.' The score includes various dynamics such as 'pp', 'cresc.', 'dim.', and 'un poco f'. There are also tempo markings: 'Molto moderato.', 'rit.', 'a tempo.', and 'schierz.'. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and some measures contain asterisks (*). The piece concludes with a final chord and a repeat sign.

a Tempo

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a complex accompaniment. The second system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a complex accompaniment. The third system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a complex accompaniment. The fourth system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a complex accompaniment. The fifth system includes a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a complex accompaniment. The sixth system features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a complex accompaniment.

Key musical elements and markings include:

- Tempo:** "a Tempo" appears at the beginning of the first system and above the second system.
- Dynamics:** *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *dim.* (diminuendo) are used throughout the piece.
- Performance Instructions:** "ritard." (ritardando) is used in the first and second systems.
- Figured Bass:** Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are used below the bass staff in various systems, likely indicating fingerings or figured bass.
- Ornaments:** Small star-like symbols are placed below the bass staff in several systems.
- Rehearsal Marks:** Numbers 21, 53, and 58 are placed at the beginning of the sixth system.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with notes and rests, marked with *pp*, *ped.*, and *p*. The lower staff has a bass line with chords and moving lines, marked with *pp*, *ped.*, and asterisks. The system is divided into four measures.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with notes and rests, marked with *cresc.*, *ped.*, and asterisks. The lower staff has a bass line with chords and moving lines, marked with *ped.* and asterisks. The system is divided into four measures.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with notes and rests, marked with *ped.* and asterisks. The lower staff has a bass line with chords and moving lines, marked with *ped.* and asterisks. The system is divided into four measures.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with notes and rests, marked with *cresc.*, *ped.*, and asterisks. The lower staff has a bass line with chords and moving lines, marked with *ped.* and asterisks. The system is divided into four measures.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff has a melodic line with notes and rests, marked with *f*, *pp*, and *ppp*. The lower staff has a bass line with chords and moving lines, marked with *ped.* and asterisks. The system is divided into four measures.

NOCTURNE. II.

Moderato e molto espressivo.

John Field.

The musical score for Nocturne II by John Field, Liszt Edition, is presented in a single system of six staves. The notation is in 3/8 time, key of B-flat major. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*p*, *poco*, *pp*, *cresc.*), articulation (*legato*), and fingerings. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a tempo of *Moderato e molto espressivo*. The score is marked with several *Red.* (Reduction) and ** Red.* (Reduction) markings, indicating specific editorial changes or reductions. The piece concludes with a final chord and a double bar line.

[illegible]

pp
dim.
cresc.
ritard.
a Tempo
espress.
cresc.
dim.
p sospirando.
ritard.
dim.
pp

Musical notation includes treble and bass staves with various notes, rests, and ornaments. Performance markings include *pp* (pianissimo), *dim.* (diminuendo), *cresc.* (crescendo), *ritard.* (ritardando), *a Tempo*, *espress.* (espressivo), *p sospirando.* (piano, with a sigh), and *ritard.* (ritardando). The notation also features fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), slurs, and dynamic markings like *pp* and *p*.

NOCTURNE.

III.

Un poco allegretto.

John Field.

The musical score is written for piano in 6/8 time. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The tempo is marked "Un poco allegretto." and the composer is "John Field." The edition is by Liszt. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), *riten.* (ritardando), and *tempo.* (tempo). The piece is marked "sempre legato" (always legato). The score ends with a final cadence in the bass staff.

espress. *cresc.* *dim.* *Più moderato.* *rit.* *cresc.* *riten.* *tempo.* *p*

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble and bass staff in a key with three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The first staff has a dynamic marking of *espress.* and a *cresc.* marking. The second system features a *dim.* marking. The third system includes a *sf* (sforzando) marking. The fourth system is marked *Più moderato.* and includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The fifth system features a *cresc.* marking and a *riten.* (ritardando) marking. The sixth system is marked *tempo.* and includes a *p* (piano) marking. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: three flats. The system contains three measures. The first measure has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble (fingerings 2, 3) and a dotted quarter note in the bass. The second measure has a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass, with the instruction *cresc.* above the treble staff. The third measure has a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass, with the instruction *f* above the treble staff. A measure number 12 is at the end of the system.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The system contains three measures. The first measure has a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass. The second measure has a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass, with the instruction *mf* above the treble staff. The third measure has a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass, with fingerings 5, 1, 3, 2 in the treble and 3 in the bass.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The system contains three measures. The first measure has a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass, with fingerings 1, 2, 3 in the bass. The second measure has a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass, with the instruction *cresc.* above the treble staff. The third measure has a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass, with the instruction *dim.* above the treble staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The system contains three measures. The first measure has a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass, with the instruction *riten.* above the treble staff. The second measure has a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass, with the instruction *sempre cresc.* above the treble staff. The third measure has a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The system contains three measures. The first measure has a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass. The second measure has a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass. The third measure has a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass, with the instruction *cresc.* above the treble staff.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The system contains three measures. The first measure has a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass, with the instruction *dim.* above the treble staff. The second measure has a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass, with the instruction *pp* above the treble staff. The third measure has a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass, with fingerings 4, 5, 1, 4, 3 in the bass.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a slur over measures 1-3 with fingerings 5, 4, 5, 4, 1. Bass staff has a slur over measures 1-3 with fingerings 2, 5, 4. The instruction *poco ritard.* is written above the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a slur over measures 1-3 with fingerings 3, 4, 5. Bass staff has a slur over measures 1-3. The instruction *Red. pp* is written above the treble staff. Below the bass staff, the instruction *Red.* is written above a series of asterisks.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a slur over measures 1-3. Bass staff has a slur over measures 1-3. The instruction *Red.* is written above the treble staff. Below the bass staff, the instruction *dim.* is written.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a slur over measures 1-3. Bass staff has a slur over measures 1-3. The instruction *Red.* is written above the treble staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a slur over measures 1-3. Bass staff has a slur over measures 1-3. The instruction *sempre cresc.* is written above the treble staff. Below the bass staff, the instruction *Red.* is written above a series of asterisks.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a slur over measures 1-3. Bass staff has a slur over measures 1-3. The instruction *dim.* is written above the treble staff. Below the bass staff, the instruction *ppp* is written.

NOCTURNE.

IV.

Poco adagio.

John Field.

The musical score for Nocturne IV by John Field, Liszt Edition, is presented in five systems of piano and bass staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked "Poco adagio." and the piece is dedicated to M^{me} Rosenkampf. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (p, mf, pp, dim., rallent., dol.), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingerings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

System 1: Piano staff begins with a *p* dynamic. Bass staff has a *dim.* marking. The system ends with a *dim.* marking.

System 2: Piano staff begins with a *dim.* marking. Bass staff has a *p* dynamic. The system ends with a *dim.* marking.

System 3: Piano staff begins with a *pp* marking. Bass staff has a *mf* marking. The system ends with a *pp* marking.

System 4: Piano staff begins with a *p* dynamic. Bass staff has a *pp* marking. The system ends with a *rallent.* marking.

System 5: Piano staff begins with a *dol.* marking. Bass staff has a *dol.* marking. The system ends with a *dol.* marking.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a long melodic line with many accidentals and fingerings (1-5). Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *And.* (first measure), *And.* (second measure), *cresc. And.* (third measure).

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *And.* (first measure), *dolce.* (second measure), *And.* (third measure), *And.* (fourth measure), *And.* (fifth measure).

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *And.* (first measure), *And.* (second measure), *And.* (third measure), *con delicatezza* (fourth measure), *pp* (fifth measure), *dim.* (sixth measure), *rit.* (seventh measure), *And.* (eighth measure).

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *piangendo* (first measure), *And.* (second measure), *And.* (third measure), *And.* (fourth measure), *poco f* (fifth measure), *And.* (sixth measure), *And.* (seventh measure), *And.* (eighth measure).

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with fingerings. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics: *dim.* (first measure), *cresc.* (second measure), *f* (third measure).

First system of musical notation, measures 1-2. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody in the right hand starts with a half note F#4, followed by quarter notes G#4, A4, and B4. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern starting on B3. Measure 2 features a fermata over the right-hand melody and a double bar line.

Second system of musical notation, measures 3-4. The right hand continues with quarter notes C#5, D5, and E5. The left hand's eighth-note pattern continues. Measure 4 has a fermata over the right-hand melody and a double bar line.

Third system of musical notation, measures 5-6. The right hand plays quarter notes F#4, G#4, and A4. The left hand's eighth-note pattern continues. Measure 6 features a fermata over the right-hand melody and a double bar line.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 7-8. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. Measure 8 features a fermata over the right-hand melody and a double bar line.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 9-10. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. Measure 10 features a fermata over the right-hand melody and a double bar line.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each containing a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and ornaments. Dynamics and performance instructions are written throughout the piece.

The first system begins with a *dim.* (diminuendo) instruction. The second system features a *dim.* instruction and a *3 5* fingering. The third system includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) instruction and a *1 3* fingering. The fourth system is marked *a Tempo* and includes a *dim e rall.* (diminuendo e rallentando) instruction. The fifth system features a *ppp* (pianississimo) dynamic. The sixth system includes a *pp delicatissimo* dynamic, a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic, and an *espress.* (espressivo) instruction.

The notation is written in a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The piece concludes with a final chord in the sixth system.

First system of piano accompaniment. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *pp*.

Second system of piano accompaniment. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a complex melodic line with many slurs and ties. Bass staff continues the accompaniment. Dynamics include *morendo*.

Third system of piano accompaniment. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *dolce.* and *ped.*

Fourth system of piano accompaniment. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *ped. poco fe ritard.*

Fifth system of piano accompaniment. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *ppp* and *ten.*

per - - - - - don - - - - - do - - - - - si

NOCTURNE.

V.

Cantabile.

John Field.

p. Nicht zu geschwind.

cresc.

dim.

pp

pp

dim.

18

1863

This page of musical notation contains six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and ornaments. Dynamics are indicated by *f*, *p*, *pp*, *mf*, *cresc.*, and *dim.*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The page number 19 is visible in the bottom right corner.

NOCTURNE.

(Berceuse.)

VI.

Andante tranquillo.

John Field.

p dolce.

pp con delicatezza.

cresc.

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a piano. The score is written in a single system with five systems of staves. The notation is complex, featuring many triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo/mood is indicated as 'poco agitato'. The dynamics range from 'pp' (pianissimo) to 'p' (piano). There are also markings for 'rit.' (ritardando) and 'poco rit.'. The score includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and articulation marks. The page is numbered '24' in the top right corner.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** Features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a complex, rhythmic accompaniment. The bass staff includes markings like "Ped." and asterisks.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and accompanimental lines. The bass staff has "Ped." and asterisk markings.
- System 3:** The treble staff begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) marking and contains rapid, sixteenth-note passages. The bass staff has "Ped." and asterisk markings.
- System 4:** The treble staff has a measure marked with a "5" above it. The bass staff continues with "Ped." and asterisk markings.
- System 5:** The treble staff has a measure marked with a "5" above it. The bass staff includes a *rit* (ritardando) marking and "Ped." and asterisk markings. The system ends with a *tempo.* (tempo) marking.
- System 6:** The final system on the page, featuring rapid passages in both staves. The bass staff has "Ped." and asterisk markings.

pp

dolcissimo.

smorzando.

calando.

ppp

*Fin.*²³

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely a study or a short composition. It consists of eight systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The notation is highly detailed, with numerous fingerings (numbers 1-5) and articulations (accents, slurs, and staccato marks) throughout. Dynamics include *leggiere*, *molto*, *dim.* (diminuendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *delicat.* (delicate). The piece features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. The notation is written in a clear, professional style, typical of a published musical score.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures of two sharps (F# and C#), and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and ornaments. Dynamics and performance instructions are indicated throughout the piece.

The first system begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic and includes the instruction *delicatiss.* (delicately). It features a melodic line with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a bass line with a *dimin.* (diminuendo) instruction.

The second system continues the melodic and bass lines, with dynamics ranging from *pp* to *p* (piano).

The third system is marked *con tenerezza* (with firmness) and includes a *Red.* (Reduction) instruction.

The fourth system features a *sotto voce* (softly) instruction and a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic.

The fifth system continues the melodic and bass lines, with a *Red.* instruction.

The sixth system continues the melodic and bass lines, with a *Red.* instruction.

The seventh system concludes the piece with a *sotto voce* instruction and a *pp* dynamic.

The page number 26 is located at the bottom left corner.

NOCTURNE.

VIII.

Liszt-Edition.

Andante spianato.

J. Field:

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It begins with the tempo marking "Andante spianato." and the composer credit "J. Field:". The key signature has two flats (B-flat major), and the time signature is 6/8. The score is divided into six systems, each with a piano staff and a vocal staff. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *poco rit.* (poco ritardando). Pedal markings include *Ped.* and *Ped. simile*. The piece includes various musical notations such as fingerings, ornaments, and articulation marks. The overall mood is serene and expressive, characteristic of Liszt's nocturnes.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for a grand piano, with a treble and bass staff for each system. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The piece features a variety of musical textures, including arpeggiated chords, flowing sixteenth-note passages, and sustained harmonic blocks.

Dynamics and performance markings include:

- p* (piano) at the beginning of the first system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) in the second system.
- dolce* (sweetly) in the third system.
- m. d.* (mezzo-forte) in the third system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) in the fourth system.
- pp dolciss.* (pianissimo, very sweetly) in the fourth system.
- p* (piano) in the fourth system.
- m. d.* (mezzo-forte) in the fifth system.
- pp* (pianissimo) in the fifth system.
- cresc.* (crescendo) in the fifth system.
- f* (forte) in the fifth system.
- dim.* (diminuendo) in the fifth system.
- p* (piano) in the fifth system.
- dolciss.* (very sweetly) in the sixth system.
- pp* (pianissimo) in the sixth system.
- m. d.* (mezzo-forte) in the sixth system.
- m. s.* (mezzo-forte) in the sixth system.
- ppp* (pianississimo) in the sixth system.

The notation includes numerous fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), slurs, and accents. The piece concludes with a final chord marked *ppp*.

NOCTURNE. IX.

Adagio.
dolente.

John Field.

The musical score for Nocturne IX by John Field, Liszt Edition, is presented in five systems. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 12/8. The tempo is marked 'Adagio' and the mood is 'dolente' (sorrowful). The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (mf, pp, p, cresc., sospirando), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingerings. The piece concludes with a final cadence marked 'cres.'.

System 1: Treble staff begins with a 3-measure rest, followed by a melodic line. The bass staff features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics: *mf*. Fingering: 3, 4, 2, 1.

System 2: Continuation of the melodic and accompanimental lines. Dynamics: *p*.

System 3: Continuation of the melodic and accompanimental lines. Dynamics: *cresc.*

System 4: Continuation of the melodic and accompanimental lines. Dynamics: *pp*, *sospirando*.

System 5: Continuation of the melodic and accompanimental lines. Dynamics: *cres.*

cen do

pp

poco rit.

cresc.

mf

dolce.

dim.

tr

pp

pp dolcissimo.

p

pp

pp dolcissimo.

tr

dim.

ppp

riten.

30

3754

NOCTURNE PASTORALE.

X.

J. Field.

Andante con moto.

The first system of musical notation for Nocturne Pastorale, X. by J. Field. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 6/8. The music begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with various ornaments and fingerings (2, 3, 4). The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

The second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic development with more complex ornaments and fingerings. The left hand maintains the harmonic support. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*. The system ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

The third system of musical notation. The right hand features a series of rapid sixteenth-note passages with fingerings 1-5 and 4-1. The left hand has a more active role with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *pp* and *p*. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

The fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has a long, flowing melodic line with many ornaments and fingerings. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.* (crescendo), and *dim.* (diminuendo). The system ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

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

forza *ff* *p*

17 1 4 3 2 1

Red. *

5 4 3 2 4 5 5 4 2 4

f p *pp* *mf*

Red. Red. Red. *

5 4 3 4 5 2 4 4 4 4

p *mf*

Red. *

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

f *p*

4 3 1 5 3 5

pp *mf dolce.* *pp*

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The treble clef staff contains melodic lines with slurs and fingerings (2, 2, 5, 2). The bass clef staff contains dense chordal textures. Performance markings include *p* (piano) and *Red.* (Reduction) with a star symbol.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The treble clef staff features arpeggiated figures with fingerings (1, 3, 5, 4, 4). The bass clef staff continues with dense chordal patterns. A *p* (piano) marking is present in measure 8.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The treble clef staff shows complex melodic runs with slurs and fingerings (3, 3, 4, 2, 5, 4). The bass clef staff maintains the dense harmonic accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The treble clef staff includes a long melodic phrase with a slur and fingerings (3, 1, 2, 1, 4, 4, 1). The bass clef staff features a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in measure 13 and a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking in measure 16. A *p* (piano) marking is also present in measure 16.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The treble clef staff contains rapid, continuous melodic passages. The bass clef staff provides a steady harmonic foundation. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present in measure 18.

A musical score for a vocal part, labeled "il canto" at the bottom right. The score is written on two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments, including grace notes and slurs, and is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff contains a bass line with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The music is in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line. The first measure of the treble staff ends with a fermata, and the second measure begins with a new melodic phrase. The bass staff has a steady rhythm of eighth notes.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line and a bass line. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is written on a treble clef staff, and the bass line is written on a bass clef staff. The melody consists of two phrases. The first phrase starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, then a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The second phrase starts with a quarter note D5, followed by a quarter note E5, then a quarter note F#5, and a quarter note G5. The bass line consists of two phrases. The first phrase starts with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note F#2, then a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2. The second phrase starts with a quarter note C2, followed by a quarter note B1, then a quarter note A1, and a quarter note G1. The score is marked with a "C" for common time and a "2" for two measures. The melody is marked with a "1" for the first measure and a "2" for the second measure. The bass line is marked with a "1" for the first measure and a "2" for the second measure. The score is marked with a "C" for common time and a "2" for two measures. The melody is marked with a "1" for the first measure and a "2" for the second measure. The bass line is marked with a "1" for the first measure and a "2" for the second measure.

The image shows a page from a musical score for 'The Merry Widow' by Franz Lehár. The score is written for piano and includes a detailed piano introduction section. The music is in 3/4 time and features complex fingerings and articulations. The score is written for piano and includes a detailed piano introduction section. The music is in 3/4 time and features complex fingerings and articulations. The score is written for piano and includes a detailed piano introduction section. The music is in 3/4 time and features complex fingerings and articulations.

A musical score for a piano piece titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for two staves, treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a melody in the treble staff and a supporting bass line in the bass staff. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several dynamic markings: "cresc." (crescendo) and "dim." (diminuendo). The piece concludes with a final chord in the treble staff and a whole note in the bass staff.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves with complex fingering and articulation. Pedal points are indicated below the bass staff in measures 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves with complex fingering and articulation. Pedal points are indicated below the bass staff in measures 5, 6, and 7. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in measure 7.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves with complex fingering and articulation. Pedal points are indicated below the bass staff in measures 9, 10, and 11. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in measure 10, and a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking is present in measure 12.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves with complex fingering and articulation. Pedal points are indicated below the bass staff in measures 13 and 14. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking is present in measure 13, and a *dimin.* (diminuendo) marking is present in measure 14. A *dimin. sempre* (diminuendo sempre) marking is present in measure 15.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. Treble and bass staves with complex fingering and articulation. Pedal points are indicated below the bass staff in measures 17 and 18. A *ppp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking is present in measure 19.

NOCTURNE.

XI.

Moderato. ($\text{♩} = 108.$)J. Field.
revidirt v. E. Tausig.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of 37 measures. It is in B-flat major (two flats) and 12/8 time. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' with a quarter note equal to 108 beats per minute. The score is arranged in five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The first system begins with a piano (*p*) marking. The second system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and an expressive (*espressivo*) marking. The third system features a diminuendo (*dimin.*) marking. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingering numbers (1-5). The piece concludes with a final cadence in the fifth system.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves. The first system shows a treble and bass staff with complex chordal textures and melodic lines. The second system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a fermata. The third system features a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a fermata. The fourth system is marked *a tempo* and shows a return to a steady tempo. The fifth system includes *cresc.* (crescendo) and *dimin.* (diminuendo) markings. The sixth system begins with a forte (*f*) *espressivo* marking and includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a *dimin.* marking. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures, followed by a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure, and a fourth measure with a slur. The lower staff contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures, followed by a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure, and a fourth measure with a slur. Dynamics include *f* (forte) at the beginning, *p* (piano) in the third measure, and *dimin.* (diminuendo) in the fourth measure. Fingering numbers 2, 3, and 4 are visible above the notes in the upper staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures, followed by a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure, and a fourth measure with a slur. The lower staff contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures, followed by a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure, and a fourth measure with a slur. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in the third measure. The instruction *sempre legato il basso* (always legato the bass) is written below the first measure of the lower staff. Fingering numbers 2, 3, and 4 are visible above the notes in the upper staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures, followed by a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure, and a fourth measure with a slur. The lower staff contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures, followed by a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure, and a fourth measure with a slur. Fingering numbers 2, 3, and 4 are visible above the notes in the upper staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures, followed by a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure, and a fourth measure with a slur. The lower staff contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures, followed by a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure, and a fourth measure with a slur. Fingering numbers 2, 3, and 4 are visible above the notes in the upper staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures, followed by a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure, and a fourth measure with a slur. The lower staff contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures, followed by a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure, and a fourth measure with a slur. Dynamics include *p* (piano) in the third measure and *dim.* (diminuendo) in the fourth measure. Fingering numbers 2, 3, and 4 are visible above the notes in the upper staff.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two flats. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with a slur over the first two measures, followed by a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure, and a fourth measure with a slur. The lower staff contains a bass line with a slur over the first two measures, followed by a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure, and a fourth measure with a slur. Dynamics include *fp* (fortissimo) in the third measure. Fingering numbers 2, 3, and 4 are visible above the notes in the upper staff.

First system of a piano score in B-flat major, 3/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *fp* (fortissimo piano). Fingering numbers 2, 4, and 3 are visible.

Second system of the piano score. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and ties. The left hand has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *fp*. Fingering numbers 2, 3, 4, and 1 are visible.

Third system of the piano score. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *fp*. Fingering numbers 2, 3, 4, and 1 are visible.

Fourth system of the piano score. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *fp*. Fingering numbers 2, 3, 4, and 1 are visible. The instruction *molto espressivo* is present.

Fifth system of the piano score. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *e languido* (and languid). Fingering numbers 5, 4, and 3 are visible.

Sixth system of the piano score. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano). Fingering numbers 2, 4, and 1 are visible.

First system of a piano score. The right hand features a melodic line with a fermata over the first measure, marked with a 53-measure rest. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Fingering numbers 1-5 are visible above the notes.

Second system of the piano score. The right hand continues the melodic line with various phrasing slurs and fingering. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

Third system of the piano score. The right hand has a melodic line with a 5-measure rest at the beginning. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

Fourth system of the piano score. The right hand features a melodic line with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

Fifth system of the piano score. The right hand has a melodic line with a fermata over the first measure. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

Sixth system of the piano score. The right hand has a melodic line with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

53

cresc.

dimin.

ppp

sempre - piu - moto - Allegretto

e cresc.

dimin. - e - rallent.

Tempo primo.

dimin. sempre

perdendo e sostenuto.

1.

8 5

5 4

2 1

3

5 4

3

5

1 1

8

NOCTURNE CARACTERISTIQUE.

MIDI^{CC}

En forme de Rondo.

XII.

J. Field.

Allegro.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of 43 measures. It is in 2/4 time and the key of D major. The tempo is marked "Allegro." and the form is "En forme de Rondo." The piece is numbered "XII." and is by J. Field. The score includes various musical notations such as trills, arpeggios, and dynamic markings. The first system (measures 1-6) begins with a piano (*p*) and *leggiere* marking. The second system (measures 7-12) includes a piano (*p*) marking. The third system (measures 13-18) includes a forte (*f*) marking and a *rinf.* (rinforzando) marking. The fourth system (measures 19-24) includes a forte (*f*) marking. The fifth system (measures 25-30) includes a piano (*p*) and *leggiere* marking. The sixth system (measures 31-36) includes a piano (*p*) marking. The seventh system (measures 37-43) includes a piano (*p*) marking. The score is written for piano and features a variety of musical techniques including trills, arpeggios, and dynamic markings.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely in the key of D major (two sharps). It consists of seven systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous fingerings (numbers 1-5), slurs, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third system features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and the instruction "di - mi - nuendo poco". The fourth system includes dynamics of *a poco*, *f*, *pp*, *rf*, and *Red.* (ritardando), followed by *dolce*. The fifth system includes a piano (*p*) and pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The sixth system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic. The seventh system includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) dynamic. The page number 44 is located at the bottom left, and the number 3588 is at the bottom center.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely in the key of D major (two sharps). It consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and fingerings (indicated by numbers 1-5). Dynamics and performance instructions are written throughout the piece:

- System 1:** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features rapid sixteenth-note passages with fingerings like 1 2 4 5 3 and 5 2 4 3 1 4. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines.
- System 2:** The right hand continues with intricate patterns, marked *brillante* (brilliant). The left hand has a *cresc.* (crescendo) instruction. Fingerings like 1 3 1 3 1 3 and 5 4 2 1 are shown.
- System 3:** The right hand has a *dimin.* (diminuendo) instruction. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. Fingerings like 1 4 3 2 3 and 3 2 1 2 1 3 2 1 are present.
- System 4:** The tempo/mood changes to *rall.* (rallentando) and *leggiere* (light). The right hand has more melodic lines with fingerings like 1 2 3 5 and 3 2 1 3 2 1. The left hand has a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic.
- System 5:** The right hand has a *poco rit.* (poco rallentando) instruction. The left hand has a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. Fingerings like 1 2 3 5 and 1 3 2 1 are shown.
- System 6:** The piece concludes with a *ff* dynamic and a *Pa.* (Pia) instruction. The right hand has a final flourish with fingerings like 1 4 1 2 3 2 and 5 4 3 2.

marcato

radolcendo

dimin.

cresc.

p

cresc.

animato

dim.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble and bass staff in F# major, marked *marcato*. The second system continues in F# major, marked *radolcendo*. The third system transitions to Bb major, marked *dimin.*. The fourth system continues in Bb major, marked *cresc.*. The fifth system continues in Bb major, marked *p*. The sixth system transitions to Eb major, marked *cresc.*. The seventh system continues in Eb major, marked *animato*. The eighth system continues in Eb major, marked *dim.*. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

Tempo.

p rit. *cresc.* *dim. e rit.* *tempo* *p* *f* *brill.* *decresc.* *L. H. R. H. cresc.* *pp*

cre - scen - do

*Tw. * Tw. **

The musical score consists of seven systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It begins with a piano (*p*) and ritardando (*rit.*) marking, followed by a crescendo (*cresc.*). The second system continues with a decrescendo and ritardando (*dim. e rit.*) leading back to tempo, then a piano (*p*) marking. The third system features a forte (*f*) marking and the lyrics "cre - scen - do". The fourth system includes a brilliant (*brill.*) marking and a decrescendo (*decresc.*). The fifth system has a decrescendo (*decresc.*) marking. The sixth system includes a decrescendo (*decresc.*) marking and the instruction "L. H. R. H. cresc.". The seventh system begins with a piano (*p*) marking and ends with a pianissimo (*pp*) marking. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

dimin. senza rall.

p *leggiro* *mf*

cresc. *rf* *ten.*

f *rit.*

dolce
Cloche
1. Coup
2.
3.
4.
5.

6.
7.
8.

9.
10.
11.
12.
f *rallent.*

XIII. RÉVERIE-NOCTURNE.

John Field.

Träumerisch. ♩ = 76

f *dimin* *p*

Ped. *Ped.* *Ped.*

Ped. *Ped. simile*

mf

dimin. *p*

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, accented with slurs and dynamic markings. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes, including fingerings (1, 2, 3) and a triplet in the final measure.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic development. The bass clef staff features more complex accompaniment with chords and moving lines, including fingerings (1, 2, 3) and a triplet in the final measure.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes the instruction *dimin.* (diminuendo). The bass clef staff includes the instruction *p* (piano). The system concludes with a triplet in the bass clef staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes the instruction *dimin.* (diminuendo). The bass clef staff includes the instruction *pp* (pianissimo). The system concludes with a triplet in the bass clef staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes the instruction *smorzando* (ritardando). The bass clef staff includes the instruction *smorzando*. The system concludes with a triplet in the bass clef staff.

più agitato

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and ornaments. Dynamics include *mf*, *cresc.*, *dimin.*, *p*, and *pp*. Performance instructions include *string* and *pp*. The score is marked *più agitato* at the top. The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and ornaments, suggesting a fast and technically demanding piece. The first system starts with a *mf* dynamic. The second system has a *cresc.* marking. The third system has a *dimin.* marking. The fourth system has a *p* marking. The fifth system has a *pp* marking. The sixth system has a *pp* marking. The score is written in a style that is typical of the late 19th or early 20th century.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp* and *dimin.*

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *ppp*, *p*, and *mf*.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *dimin.*

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a melodic line with slurs and ties. Bass staff features a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *pp*, *dimin.*, and *estinto*.

XIV. NOCTURNE.

Lento. (♩ = 108.)

John Field.

The musical score for Nocturne XIV by John Field is presented in five systems, each consisting of a right-hand melody and a left-hand accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Lento' with a metronome indication of 108 beats per minute. The left-hand accompaniment is highly technical, featuring rapid arpeggiated figures and complex fingerings, often marked with 'Ped.' (pedal) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The right-hand melody is more melodic and expressive, with various ornaments and phrasing marks. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the right hand and a sustained pedal point in the left hand.

54

cresc.

Ped.

teneramente

p cresc.

f p

Ped.

delicat.

un poco rit.

a tempo

ppdolciss.

4702

XV.

NOCTURNE.

(Lied ohne Worte.)

John Field.

Lento. (♩ = 80.)

dolente

più agitato

trm

*ped. **

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

*ped. ** *ped. **

p *fz* *fz* *fz* *fz*

f

2 4 2 4

p

Tempo I. (♩ = 80.)

rallent.

a tempo

p *sf* *p* *f* *pp*

XVI. NOCTURNE.

John Field.

Molto moderato. ♩ = 88

The musical score is written for piano and bass. The tempo is marked "Molto moderato" with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into five systems, each with a piano (p) and bass (b) staff. The piano part features a variety of textures, including arpeggiated chords, sustained chords, and melodic lines. The bass part provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include piano (p), fortissimo (sf), and decrescendo (dimin.). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Pedal markings (Ped.) and asterisks (*) are used throughout. The score concludes with a final cadence in the piano part.

[illegible]

First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music includes complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and dynamic markings such as *sf* (sforzando).

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes dynamic markings like *sf*, *dimin.* (diminuendo), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The notation features various fingerings and articulations.

Third system of musical notation, showing further development of the musical themes. It includes dynamic markings such as *cresc.* (crescendo) and *dimin.* (diminuendo). The notation is highly detailed with many fingerings and slurs.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff. It includes dynamic markings like *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano), and the word *dolce.* (dolce). The notation includes many fingerings and slurs, and is marked with *Lev.* (levare) and asterisks.

Fifth system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes dynamic markings like *dimin.* (diminuendo). The notation is highly detailed with many fingerings and slurs, and is marked with *Lev.* (levare) and asterisks.

Sixth system of musical notation, the final system on the page. It includes dynamic markings like *sf* (sforzando). The notation is highly detailed with many fingerings and slurs, and is marked with *Lev.* (levare) and asterisks.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on grand staves.

- System 1:** The right hand begins with a *dimin.* (diminuendo) marking. The left hand features a *ped.* (pedal) marking and a *p* (piano) dynamic. There are asterisks (*) between measures 2 and 3, and 4 and 5.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development with various fingerings and articulations.
- System 3:** Includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking followed by a *dimin.* marking. Fingerings are indicated throughout.
- System 4:** Features a *sf* (sforzando) marking and a *ped.* marking. There are asterisks (*) between measures 2 and 3, and 4 and 5.
- System 5:** Continues with complex fingerings and articulations, including trills (*tr*).
- System 6:** The final system on the page, ending with a *sf* marking and a *ped.* marking.

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including trills and grace notes. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns. The left hand has a few rests. Performance markings include *dimin.*, *p*, and *cre*. A *Ped.* marking is present below the left hand.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests. The left hand features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Performance markings include *-scen*, *do.*, *f*, and *Ped.*. Asterisks are placed below the system.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand continues with a melodic line. The left hand has a few notes. Performance markings include *f* and *dimin.*. A *Ped. f* marking is below the system.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests. The left hand features a dense texture of many beamed sixteenth notes.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has a melodic line with some rests. The left hand features a dense texture of many beamed sixteenth notes. Performance markings include *a tem- poco rit.*, *cresc.*, and *p*.

- po.

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Features a melodic line in the treble with a trill marked '10' and a triplet marked '3'. The bass line has chords. Pedal markings 'Ped.' and asterisks are present.
- System 2:** Includes a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking and a 'p' (piano) dynamic. The treble has a sequence of notes with fingerings (5, 4, 1, 2, 5, 4, 1, 2). The bass has chords. Pedal markings are present.
- System 3:** Features a complex melodic line in the treble with many fingerings (1, 3, 1, 3, 5, 4, 2, 2, 1, 3, 5, 1, 2, 4, 3). The bass has chords. Pedal markings are present.
- System 4:** Includes a sequence of notes in the treble with fingerings (1, 2, 2, 4, 1, 3, 1, 2, 2, 4, 1, 2). The bass has chords. Pedal markings are present.
- System 5:** Features a melodic line in the treble with a 'p' dynamic. The bass has chords. Pedal markings are present.
- System 6:** Includes a melodic line in the treble with a 'p' dynamic. The bass has chords. Pedal markings are present.

The notation is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass staff.

cresc. *p* *Ped.* *poco cre -*

scen - do

di - mi - nu - en -

do. *pp.* *smorzando.* *PPP*

XVII. NOCTURNE.

Molto moderato. ♩ = 80.

John Field.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of music. Each system contains a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (numbers 1-5). Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *ritard.* (ritardando), *a Tempo.*, and *cresc.* (crescendo). The tempo is marked *Molto moderato* with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The score features several trills and grace notes, particularly in the first system. The piece concludes with a repeat sign and two endings. The first ending leads back to an earlier section, and the second ending provides a final resolution.

dolce. *p* *ritard.*

Red. *

a Tempo *cresc.*

Red. *

cresc. *sf* *p* *dimin.* *espress.*

Red. *

f *p scherz.* *dim* *sf*

p *sf* *pp* *manando.* *poco rit.* *dolce.*

First system of a piano score. The right hand features a melodic line with triplets and slurs, marked with dynamics *cresc.*, *f*, *p*, and *pp*. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above several notes.

Second system of the piano score. It begins with a *ritard.* (ritardando) marking. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a more active accompaniment. The system concludes with the tempo marking *a Tempo.* and a *p* (piano) dynamic.

Third system of the piano score. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked with *f* and *p*. The left hand accompaniment is rhythmic. The system ends with *ritard.* and *a Tempo.* markings.

Fourth system of the piano score. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked with *f* and *p*. The left hand accompaniment is rhythmic. The system ends with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.

Fifth system of the piano score. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked with *sf* (sforzando) and *pp*. The left hand accompaniment is rhythmic. The system ends with a *Ped.* (pedal) marking and a decorative flourish.

XVIII NOCTURNE.

John Field.

Molto moderato. ♩ = 72

Cantando.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *sf* > *p*. Fingerings: 2, 5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 5, 3, 2, 5, 3, 4, 3, 5. A *cresc.* marking is present.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *f*, *sf*, *dolce.*, *p*. Fingerings: 4, 3, 14, 5, 2, 4, 2. A *Ped.* marking with a flower symbol is present.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Fingerings: 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 5. A *Ped.* marking with a flower symbol is present.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p*, *ritard.*, *sf*. Tempo marking: *in Tempo*. Fingerings: 1, 2, 5, 4, 1, 4, 3. A *Ped.* marking with a flower symbol is present.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *dimin.*, *pp*. Fingerings: 5, 3, 3, 4, 3, 3, 1, 4, 4. A *Ped.* marking with a flower symbol is present.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Tempo marking: *scherzando*. Dynamics: *pp*. Fingerings: 1, 3, 5, 2, 4, 4. A *Ped.* marking with a flower symbol is present.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a 4-measure phrase, then a 5-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, and finally a 4-measure phrase. Bass staff has a 4-measure phrase, then a 5-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, and finally a 4-measure phrase. Dynamics include *f* and *Ped.* (Pedal). A star symbol is at the end.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, and finally a 4-measure phrase. Bass staff has a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, and finally a 4-measure phrase. Dynamics include *p* and *Ped.* (Pedal). A star symbol is at the end.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, and finally a 4-measure phrase. Bass staff has a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, and finally a 4-measure phrase. Dynamics include *con espress.*, *dimin.*, and *pp*. A star symbol is at the end.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, and finally a 4-measure phrase. Bass staff has a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, and finally a 4-measure phrase. Dynamics include *più agitato*, *cresc.*, *f*, *pp*, and *dol.*. A star symbol is at the end.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, and finally a 4-measure phrase. Bass staff has a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, and finally a 4-measure phrase. Dynamics include *ritard.* and *Ped.* (Pedal). A star symbol is at the end.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, and finally a 4-measure phrase. Bass staff has a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, then a 4-measure phrase, and finally a 4-measure phrase. Dynamics include *smor* and *zan*. A star symbol is at the end.

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