

f. FETIS "Biographie des Musiciens": (T. II du suppl^r p 6.7)

"En vérité, T. Huerta est un homme fort extraordinaire, les difficultés qu'il exécute vraiment de prodige. Rien ne peut donner une idée de la merveilleuse agilité de ses doigts. Huerta était un virtuose d'une nature étrange, d'un ordre exceptionnel, qui semblait transformer la guitare en lui demandant ce qu'on n'en avait jamais obtenu avant lui."

✓
Méthode de guitare
et
divertissements favoris
vidués à Madame la Comtesse
Luboff Koucheloff Besborodko
Par
François Criniti Huerta.

Château de Mensignac, 1^{er} Mai 1861.

Madame la Comtesse,

En me trouvant retiré pour quelque temps dans le château de mon ami le comte de Sarrailhon et pour rompre la triste solitude m'inspiration, je me suis occupé à composer cet ouvrage (si recherché par mes amis) pour le mettre entre vos mains, et que j'ai l'honneur de vous dédier. C'est un petit témoignage pour tant de protection que vous voulez bien accorder aux arts et aux artistes en général.

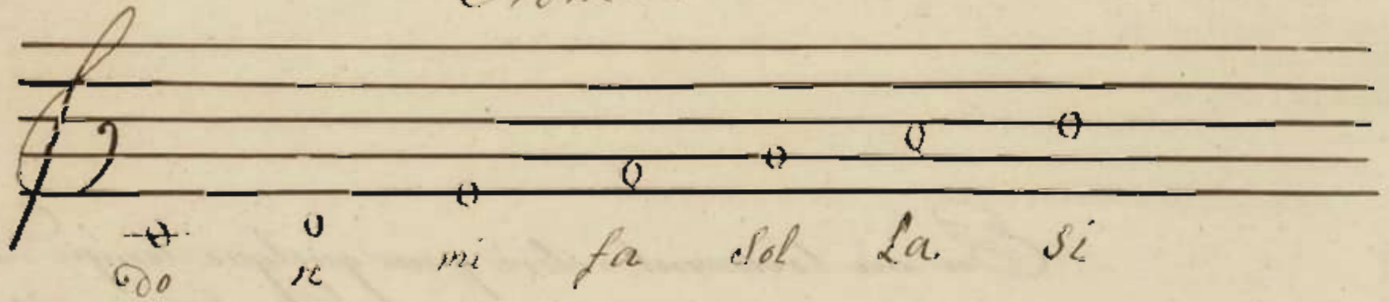
Je vous prie, Madame la Comtesse, de l'accueillir comme une véritable preuve de ma gratitude éternelle, et pour l'appui si bienveillant et la distinction que vous avez bien voulu m'accorder.

Daignez, Madame la Comtesse, agréer les hommages de mon sincère et profond respect.

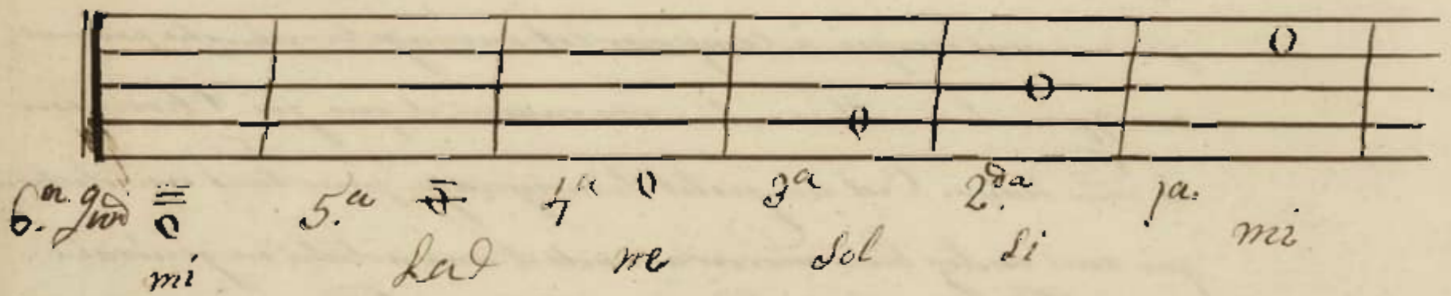
Le comte de Sarrailhon
Huet

Château de Mensignac, 1^{er} Mai 1861.

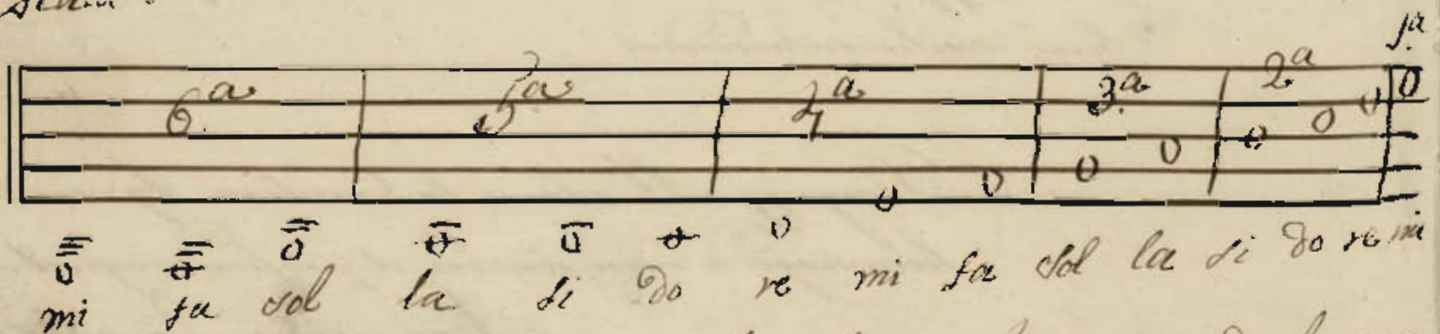
Nombres de las notas de Musica



Nombres de las cuerdas de la Guitarra



Escala Natural de la Guitarra



Mas adelante se dice y explica la continuacion de la esca
la =

3
Señora:

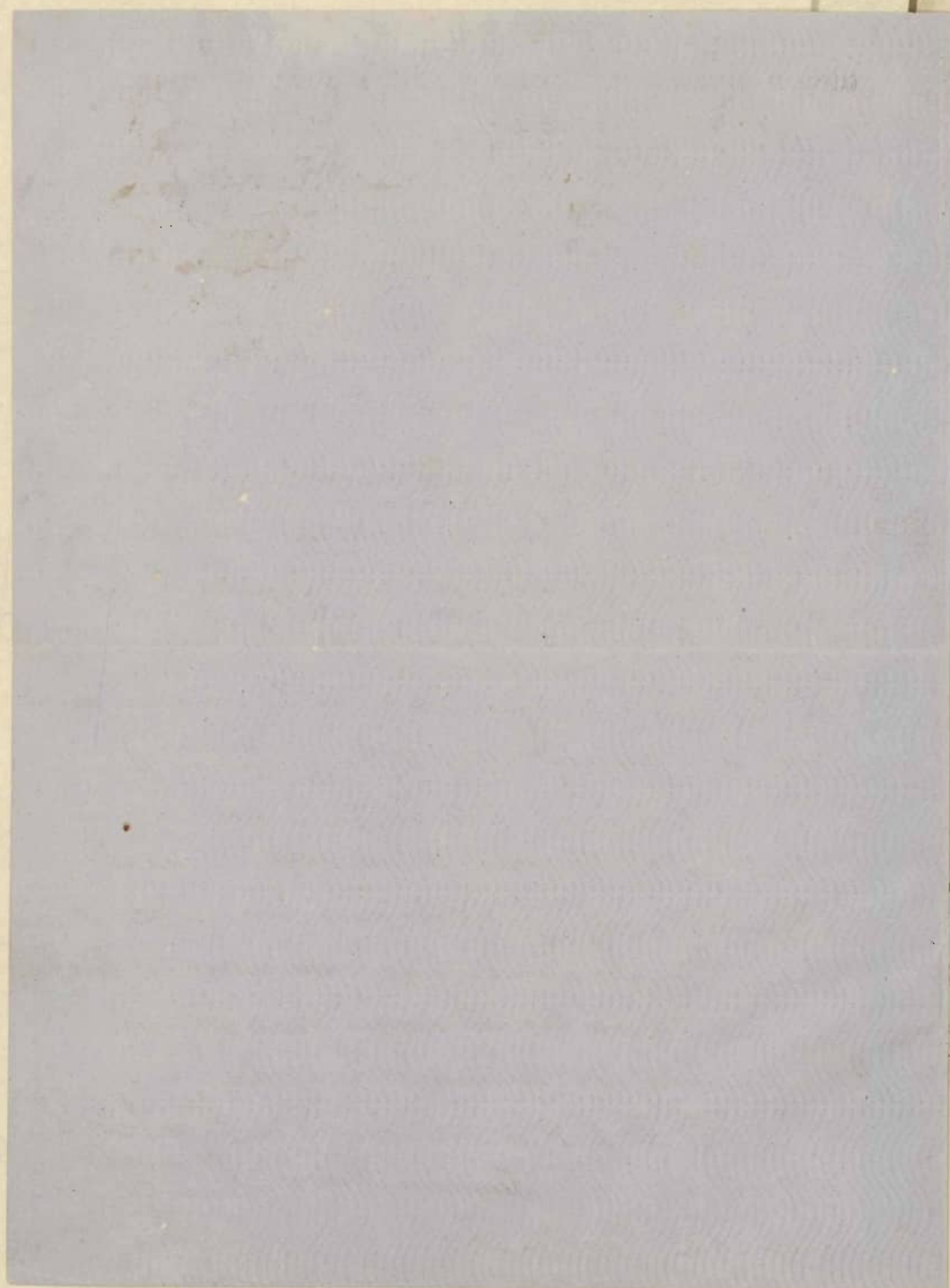
Retirado en esta casa de campo de el Sr.
Conde de Sanjillón mi discípulo no he caído
emplear mi tiempo en esta solitud tan
profunda y componer esta pequeña obra
original mia y ponerla en las manos de
S. E. como una prueba de la mucha protec-
cion que dispensa a las Artes y artistas de mérito.

Ruego a S. E. tenga a bien aceptarla
como un testimonio de mi eterna gratitud,
a tantos favores y distinciones como S. E. a tenido
a bien dispensarme y la aprecio que hace de
mi corto talento es un honor que estimo
en mucho en humilde servido.

J. B. L. P. de la S. Condesa de Koucheloff
Francisco Tomás Herrera

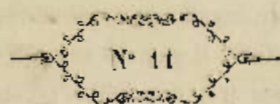
Mensajae 1.º de Mayo de 1865





MUSÉE FRANÇAIS

GALERIE DE PORTRAITS DESSINÉS ET GRAVÉS D'APRÈS LES MEILLEURES PHOTOGRAPHIES



HUERTA

Très-curieuse figure d'artiste, musicien et compositeur de talent, guitariste de la reine Isabelle II, chevalier de l'ordre de Grégoire-le-Grand et d'un grand nombre d'autres ordres. — Huerta est né en 1805, à Orihuela, ville importante du royaume de Valence, d'une famille noble. Une vocation irrésistible l'entraînant vers la musique, on l'avait placé dans un collège spécial; vers sa quatorzième année, il se faisait déjà distinguer de tous les internes de l'établissement par son aptitude à saisir les premiers secrets de son art. Très-peu de temps après, faisant partie d'un régiment de cadets, il s'en échappait et arrivait à Madrid, qui était alors le principal foyer patriotique de l'Espagne. On sait que l'héroïque général Riego et les hommes les plus éminents du jour y défendaient, même à main armée, la constitution contre les amis du passé. Tout brûlant d'amour pour la liberté, Huerta s'y associa à un poète-soldat déjà célèbre, au colonel Evariste de San Miguel, qui est aujourd'hui capitaine général des hallebardiers de Saint-Ildefonso, grade qui correspond à celui de commandant du palais. De leur collaboration il résulta bientôt le fameux hymne qui a pour titre : *la Marche de Riego* et qui passe pour être la *Marseillaise* des Espagnols. En moins d'une semaine, la Péninsule tout entière apprenait et chantait cette cantate, qui a eu depuis lors un succès européen.

Nous ne dirons pas comment le mouvement libéral fut étouffé en Espagne; c'est une page qui touche à notre propre histoire et que tout le monde se rappelle. Tous ceux qui avaient donné la main à Riego devaient prendre la route de l'exil ou mourir comme lui; Huerta se réfugia en France ainsi que la plupart des personnages du temps; mais, dès ce moment, il renferma son existence dans l'exercice de l'art, ne se rappelant ses sentiments politiques que pour ouvrir sa bourse à ses anciens amis proscrits. Musicien de premier ordre, il ne pouvait manquer d'être recherché par l'élite de la société parisienne. Jeune, plein de ferveur pour sa profession, il donnait des leçons de chant en compagnie de Garcia, le père, de la Malibran, et d'Adolphe Nourrit. En témoignage de sa vive amitié pour ce dernier, il a publié un fort beau morceau qui porte comme dédicace le nom du célèbre et malheureux ténor.

Mais en artiste ami du caprice, Huerta obéissait sans calcul à tous les mouvements de sa pensée. Dans ce temps-là, on l'appelle au Havre, où il doit donner un concert. En allant de Paris à Rouen pour se rendre à sa destination, le musicien rencontre des négociants espa-

gnols qui prennent la route du nouveau monde. - « A quoi bon donner un concert au Havre? lui dirent-ils; suivez-nous en Amérique: vous y gagnerez votre pesant d'or. » Tout en riant, Huerta monte sur leur navire et il part pour New-York au moment où le public havrais entrait dans la salle du théâtre, afin d'aller l'entendre.

Aux États-Unis, l'artiste nomade devait avoir toute une série d'aventures. Nous ne citerons qu'un trait. Chanteur et instrumentiste, il gagnait ce qu'il voulait. Le hasard le fit s'associer à un peintre qui ressemblait un peu trop aux héros picaresques de *Gil-Blas*. Tous deux devaient exercer leur métier sur cette terre vierge, et faire du produit de leur talent une masse commune; Huerta seul alimentait le trésor, dont le total s'élevait déjà à la somme ronde de dix mille piastres. Un matin, en s'éveillant, Huerta découvre que son loyal ami s'est enfui en emportant toute leur petite fortune, et qu'il le laisse dans une auberge. Pour comble de déconvenue, il perd en une nuit sa voix, fraîche et vibrante, qui était son principal gagne-pain. Que faire dans ce pays où il n'avait pas d'autre industrie que le chant? En homme de cœur, il ne se décourage pas. Huerta se rase les cheveux, les sourcils et la barbe d'une moitié de la figure, afin de se forcer à garder la chambre; il étudie la guitare, et jure qu'il ne reparaitra en public que lorsque sa barbe, ses sourcils et ses cheveux auront repoussé, c'est-à-dire après qu'il aura eu le temps d'être sur son instrument favori un exécutant hors ligne. En effet, au bout de trois mois d'efforts héroïques, Huerta se révélait comme le premier guitariste du monde musical.

De sa guitare, notre artiste fait dix instruments divers, qui enchantent également l'oreille. Toute l'Europe l'a entendu et applaudi cent fois. A son retour d'Amérique, notre Orphée a séjourné à Londres, vivant au milieu des artistes les plus distingués, La Pasta, Galli, Donzelli, Lablache, Rubini et plusieurs autres. Il y est resté jusqu'en 1830, donnant des concerts toujours très-fructueux, mais dont il consacrait sans cesse le produit à calmer l'infortune des réfugiés espagnols. En 1832, Paris le revoyait, toujours sa guitare à la main. Là aussi, Huerta était accueilli avec le plus honorable empressement par les célébrités de la politique, des arts et de la littérature. Madame Émile de Girardin lui adressait des vers, MM. de Lamartine et Victor Hugo lui prodiguaient des encouragements. Armand Murrast préconisait ses concerts, et notre ami Ch. Philipon, qui sait si bien deviner et aimer les organisations d'élite, lui vouait cette vive affection dont il lui a donné tout récemment un nouveau témoignage, lorsqu'il l'a rappelé au public par un grand dessin et un article du *Journal Amusant*.

L'espace nous manque pour donner à cette Notice biographique toute l'ampleur que le sujet exigerait. Bornons-nous à dire que, dans le grand monde officiel, Huerta n'est pas moins populaire que chez les artistes et les gens du monde. Presque tous les souverains de l'Europe l'ont nommé chevalier de leurs ordres; la reine d'Espagne a voulu l'investir d'une charge dans ses palais. A l'étranger et en France, son nom est de ceux que la haute société aime le plus. Comme couronnement à tant de sympathies, un homme qui a toute la majesté d'un prince, Rossini, honore notre artiste de l'attachement le plus affectueux.

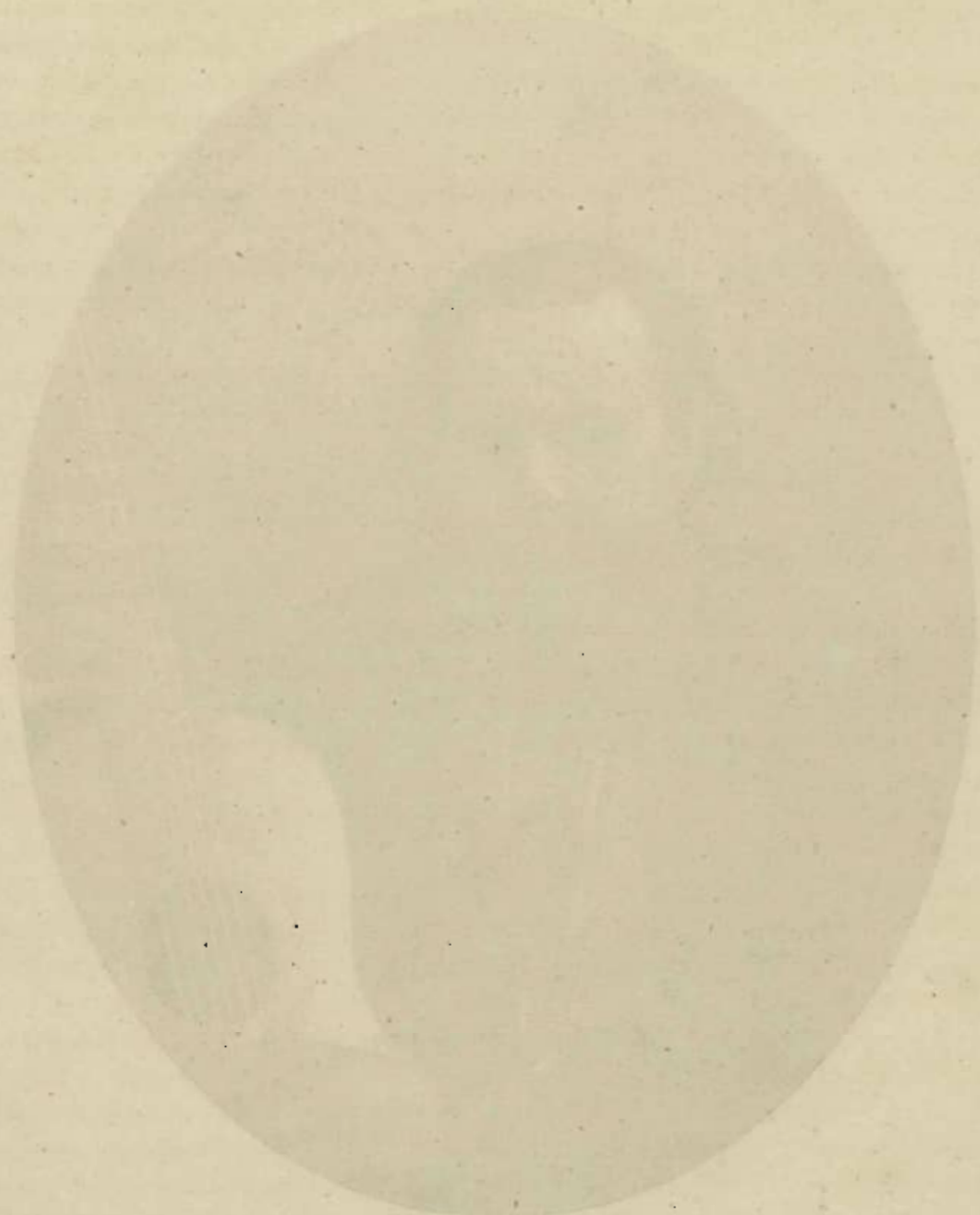
6



HUERTA

Dessiné par E. Verstraë, d'après la photographie de Nadar.

Imprimé par Etienne Buis, rue Saint-Louis, 45, Paris.



HERBY

Printed by J. W. Smith, at the Press of the
University of Cambridge, 1854.

28
(Prologo)

Desde mi infancia q^{ue} la musica me dominava de
modo q^{ue} todas las clases de estudio a q^{ue} mis Padres
me dedicaban absolutamente de nada me an servian
sino la musica; como dice mi biografia, tuve q^{ue}
sujetarme a un estudio severo con Maestro, pero siem-
pre me vivia de algo de oír en mi País Buenos
a casi todo el mundo la Guitarra y yo tambien
los imitaba; he sabido con el estudio encontrar
nuevos efectos q^{ue} he producido el deseo en todos los Pa-
ises q^{ue} he dado conciertos de aprender a tocar algo
y particularmente en Londres tube algunos discipulos
q^{ue} me hacian honor; pero como Generalmente los
Artistas no pueden estar tranquilos en un punto
solo, determine presentarme por algun tiempo
y por el amor q^{ue} generalmente tienen todos a
baber a vez su país natal, yo tuve la desgra-
cia de volver sin acordarme de aquel prober-
bio q^{ue} dice q^{ue} ninguno es Profeta en su Patria
y q^{ue} no hai Cuña peor que la del mismo
País; En España di algunos conciertos a S. M.
La Reyna la q^{ue} me condecoro con la Cruz de
Carlos III y me concedio los honores de Gui-
tarrista de Camara pero a esta fiesta
he tenido q^{ue} contentarme con los honores q^{ue}
no hacen muy buen caldo de puchero —

7 Como yo me detuve varios años sin volver a Lon-
dres y Paris y de aher fallecido mi amigo Sor,
este es un gran motivo para q. haiga muerto
enteramente. la guitarra como tambien me habian
Matado los papeles publicos y fue un hermano mio q.
tambien tocava algo: ya sea dedado en los Periodicos
de Paris antes y despues del gran Concierto q. tuvo
lugar el dia 20 de Mayo de el presente año de 61)
q. generosamente ayudaron la famosa Penco la
Principal Cantatriz en la epoca presente) el
Divino Grassiani y igualmente Lugmini Badicelli y
Caseller y Señora todas acompañados por el fa-
moso Maestro Chinac Monte — esto lo digo para
q. sepan mis amigos, q. los artistas y talianos siem-
pre sean prestado a ayudarme desinteresadamente.
en todos los paises q. encontrado. — tambien de-
claro q. el haber yo perdido las composiciones de
el Dios de la musica q. se llama Borsini
me ha servido y ayudado a mi genio musico-
fiento en el alma q. seaya perdido la aficion a
la guitarra. El Piano esta en boga, esta
las hijas de los Espinas de Paris) llamados Conserjes
se didican a este Piano y q. algunas veces tocan
tan Piano q. no se oye — cosa mala iii
En este momento estoy por algun tiempo en una
Casa de Campo del Sr. Conde de Serzillon mi amigo
y discipulo en solitud profunda escribiendo esta
Recopilacion de guitarra y musica

8 con la mejor voluntad, a los deseos de la S^a Condesa
de Koenigsleff q^{ue} tantas distinciones favorece y pro-
teccion q^{ue} se asignado aconce. — y me encuentro
en solitud profunda esperando ami amigo de donde
de Sangillon gran aficionado a las artes y q^{ue}
tanto el, como su Anciano Padre, un dudo y proteji-
do a todos los desgraciados Emigrados esta q^{ue} an-
duebo a España de una manera digna de esta
Birtuosa familia de una singular generosidad
y q^{ue} si S. M. la Reyna de España D.^a Isabel
2^a fuera informada de los muchos servicios
q^{ue} han prestado a los españoles emigrados en todas
las Epocas, q^{ue} an Parado por esta Villa de
Mensinas le concederia una Condecoracion
tan justamente bien merecida. Yo S^a
Conde de Sangillon. No quiero ser mas pesado
pero tampoco de ninguna manera quisiera olvidar
la mucha proteccion q^{ue} yo tengo recibida de todos
los Rusos q^{ue} he tenido la fortuna de conocer
pues me conta singulares tengo bistola Rusia
por muchos amigos mis, la gran proteccion q^{ue} dan
a los Artistas en General, y enbidad q^{ue} cambien
rias mi viaje de mi casa y una de Madrid
por la Capital de Rusia y desearia acabar
mis pocos dias en un Pais de tanta opita-
vidad y proteccion — Hueste
Vale.

Mensinas 1.^o de
Mayo de 1861

1
[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Notas de la musica y Signas

1	2	4	8	16
Semibreve vale quatro partes	minimas valen dos partes del Compas	Seminimas valen una parte del Compas	Corcheas valen dos partes del Compas	Semicorcheas valen quatro partes del Compas

32	64	esta figura se llama la llave de Sol.	esta figura se llama compasillo y se compone de 4 partes
fusas valen 8 partes del Compas	semifusas entran 16 en cada parte del Compas		

4 Partes y entran 16	4	4	4	4
	Partes	Partes	Partes	partes

4 Partes y entran 32	4 Partes y entran 64	notas de la musica son siete asaber
		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
		do re mi fa sol la si do

do	re	mi	fa	sol	la	si	do

figura	figura	figura	figura	figura	figura	figura
Signas	minima	seminima	Corchea	Semicorchea	fusa	semifusa

Escala natural

Escala
Armonica

Escala
Diatonica

Escala
de sol

Escala
de la

Escala
de mi

Escala
de si

estas son general mente
las escalas y tonos q. generalmente
se usan en la Guitarra

do sostenido
aumenta
medio punto

do natural

do sostenido

do becuadro
natural

bemo
disminuye
medio punto

do bemo

do becuadro

pon la nota
en su lugar

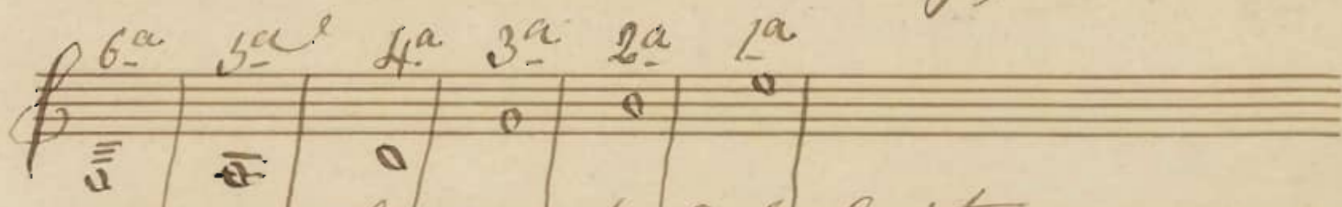
do bemo
baja la nota
medio punto

do becuadro
restablece la
nota natural

Exem
plo

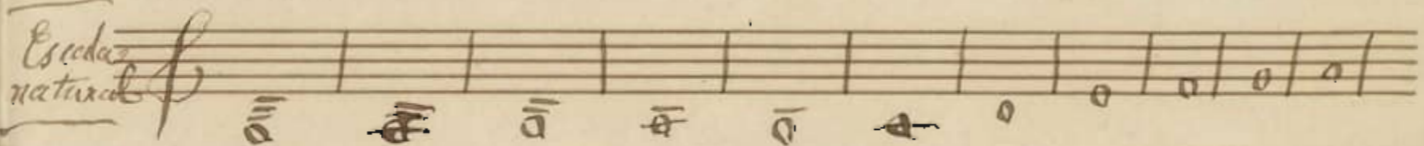
Recopilacion del metodo de Guitarra de la compo.
de J. E. Huerta
dedicado a la S.^a Condesa

Krichkeff



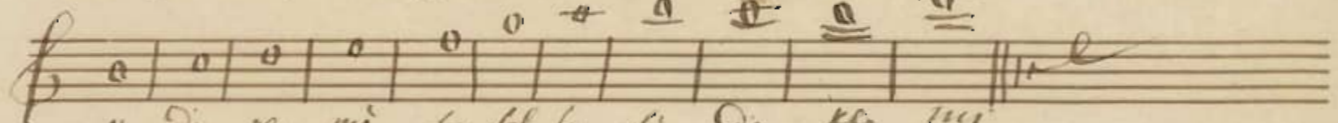
nombres de las cuerdas de la Guitarra

mi la re sol si mi



números mi fa sol la si do re mi fa sol la

los trastes 0 1 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2



si do re mi fa sol la si do re mi

0 1 3 0 1 3 5 7 8 10 12

En esta escala natural se deben tocar las notas

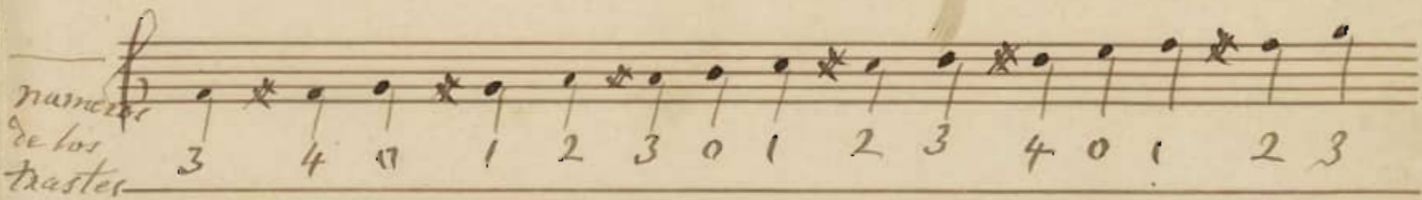
con el dedo pulgar de la mano derecha (con el puño con

uñedo) con el brazo tendido en el arco de la Guitarra

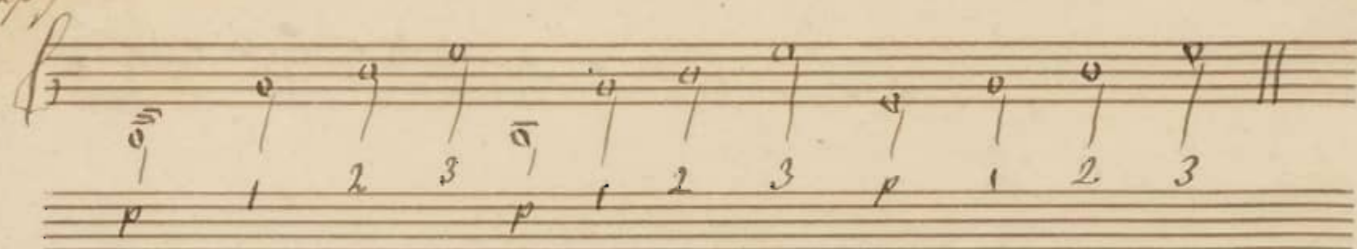
hasta el sol y las demas notas con el primer y segundo

dedo

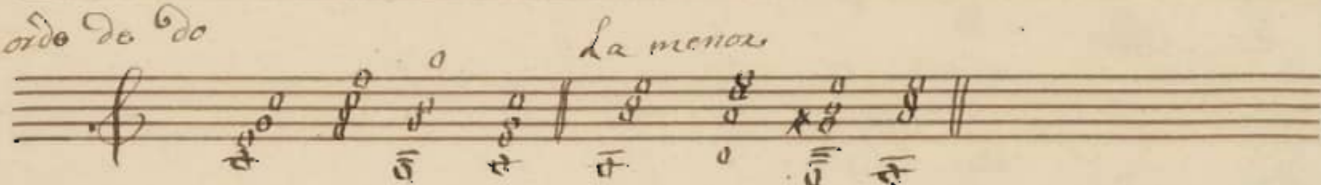
0 1 2 3 4 0 1 2 3 4 0 1 2



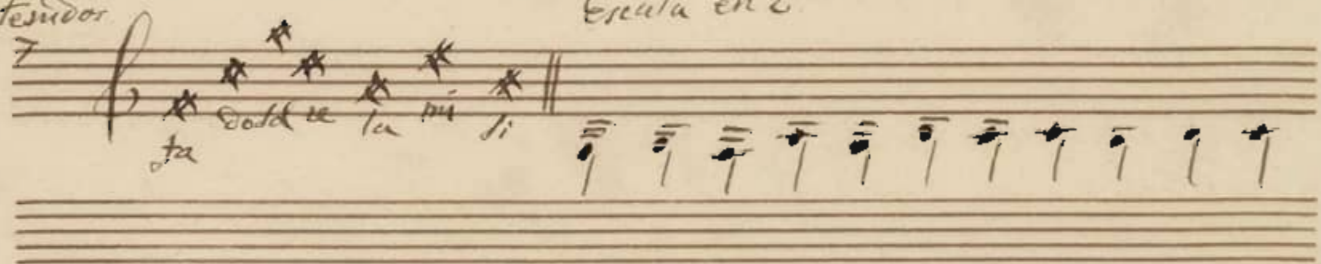
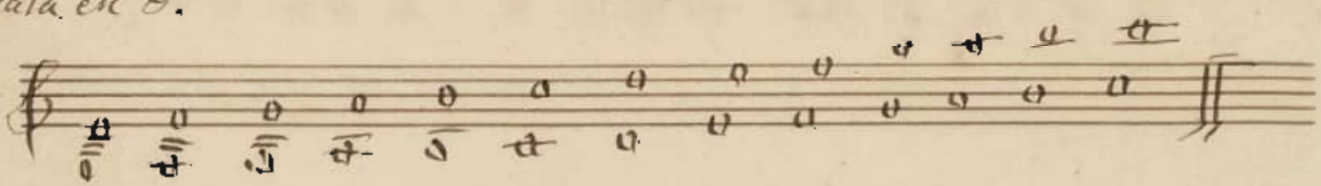
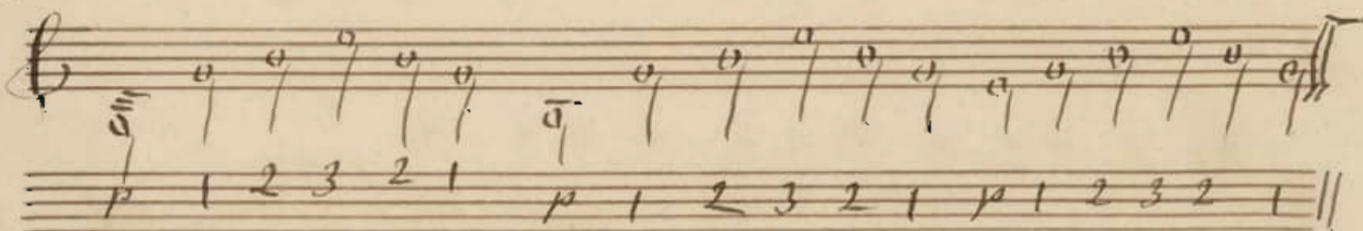
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Arpejo 1.^o

Acorde de do



La menor

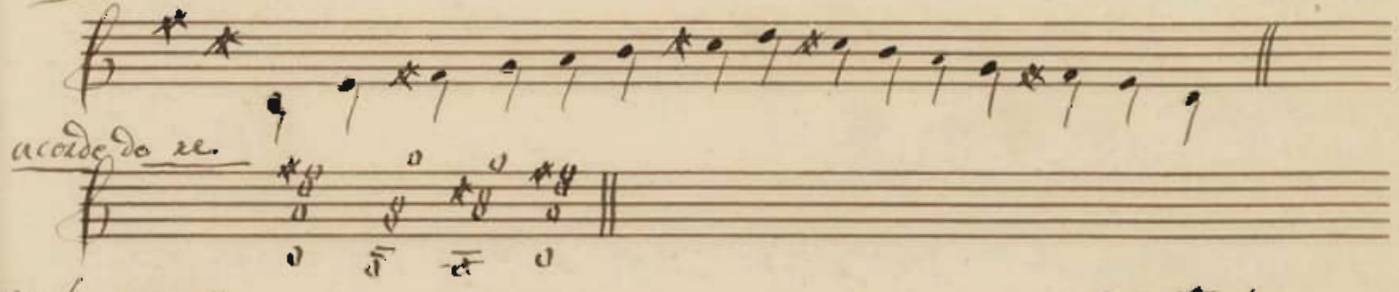
Sortesudoor
Son 7Escala en 2.^{da}Escala en 3.^{ra}Arpejo 2.^{do}

14 Escala en Sol i acorde



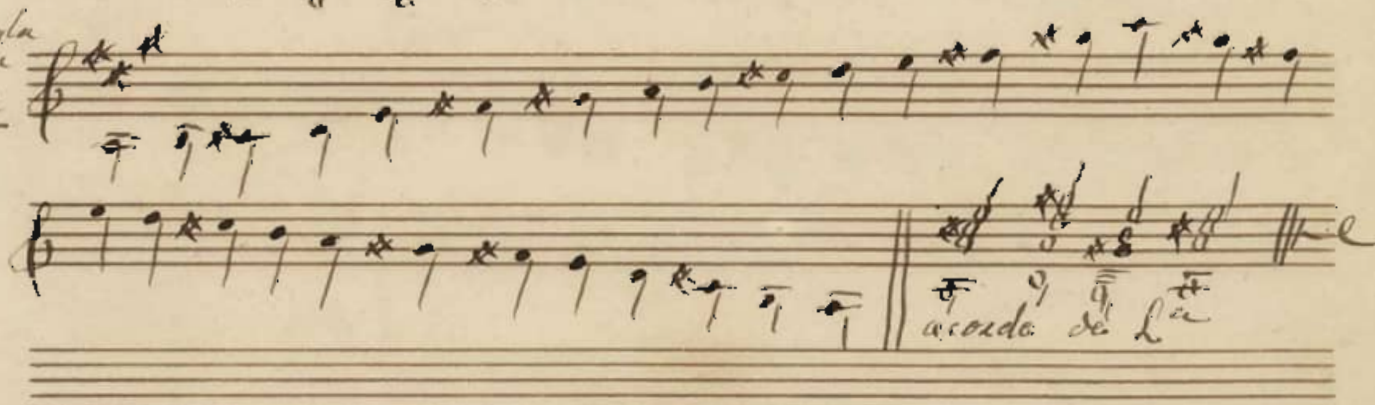
Handwritten musical notation for the scale and chords of Sol (G). The scale is written on two staves, with the first staff in treble clef and the second in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The scale consists of 12 notes: G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, D. The chords are written below the second staff, showing the triads for each note: G major, A minor, B major, C major, D major, E major, F# major, G major, A minor, B major, C major, D major. The text "acorde facil" is written below the chords.

Escala en re



Handwritten musical notation for the scale and chords of Re (D). The scale is written on two staves, with the first staff in treble clef and the second in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The scale consists of 12 notes: D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#, D, E, F#, G, A. The chords are written below the second staff, showing the triads for each note: D major, E major, F# major, G major, A major, B major, C# major, D major, E major, F# major, G major, A major. The text "acorde do re" is written below the chords.

Escala en la



Handwritten musical notation for the scale and chords of La (A). The scale is written on two staves, with the first staff in treble clef and the second in bass clef. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, and G#). The scale consists of 12 notes: A, B, C#, D, E, F#, G#, A, B, C#, D, E. The chords are written below the second staff, showing the triads for each note: A major, B major, C# major, D major, E major, F# major, G# major, A major, B major, C# major, D major, E major. The text "acorde de la" is written below the chords.

Escala de mi



Handwritten musical notation for the scale and chords of Mi (E). The scale is written on two staves, with the first staff in treble clef and the second in bass clef. The key signature has four sharps (F#, C#, G#, and D#). The scale consists of 12 notes: E, F#, G#, A, B, C#, D#, E, F#, G#, A, B. The chords are written below the second staff, showing the triads for each note: E major, F# major, G# major, A major, B major, C# major, D# major, E major, F# major, G# major, A major, B major. The text "acorde de mi" is written below the chords. The text "V.L." is written at the end of the page.

Estudio para la mano derecha

Apogio

Escala de fa

Escala y estudio de la mano derecha y izquierda

Estudio de la mano derecha

los becueros

pausas

beginners

Estension y nombres en todas las guerdas de las notas de mus.
ja que le corresponden en todos los trastes
o divisiones

6^a

numeros de los trastes

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

5^a

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

4^a

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

3^a

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

2^a

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

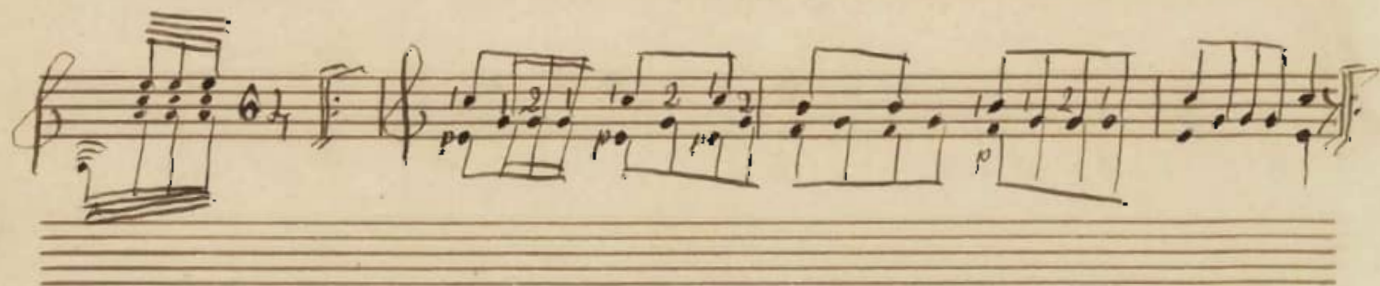
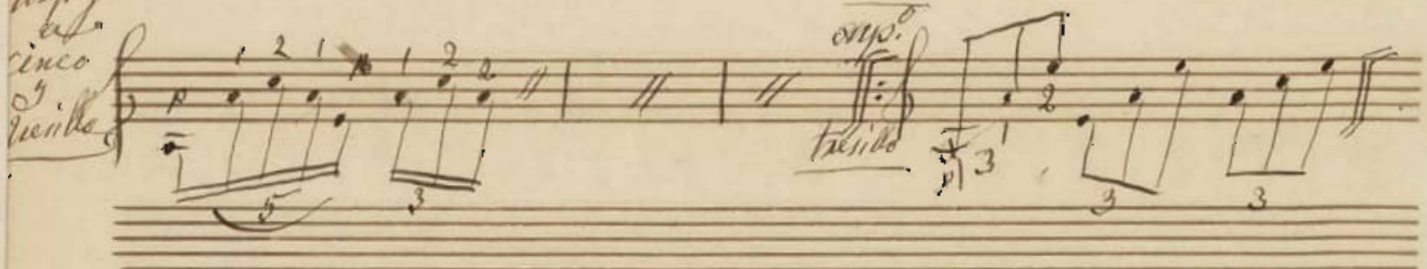
1^a

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

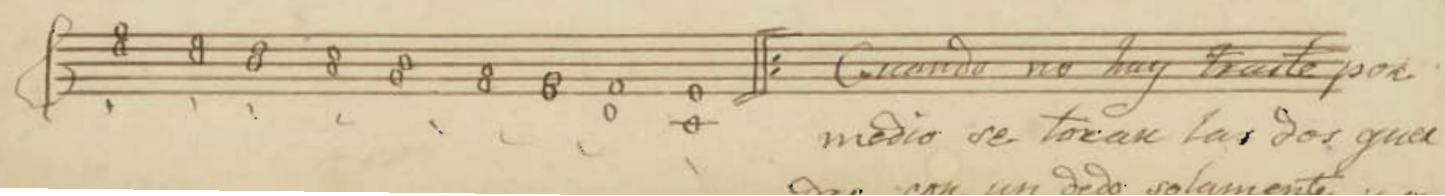
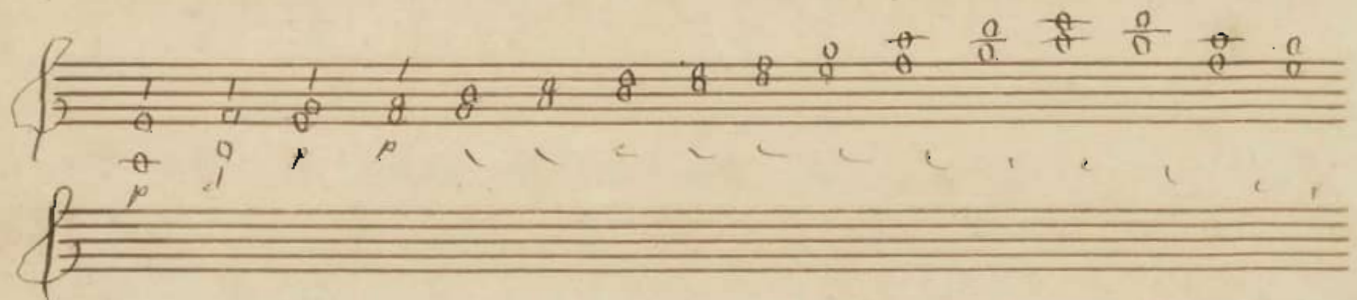
arpeggio a 8 notas



*arpeggio
a
cinco
quintas*

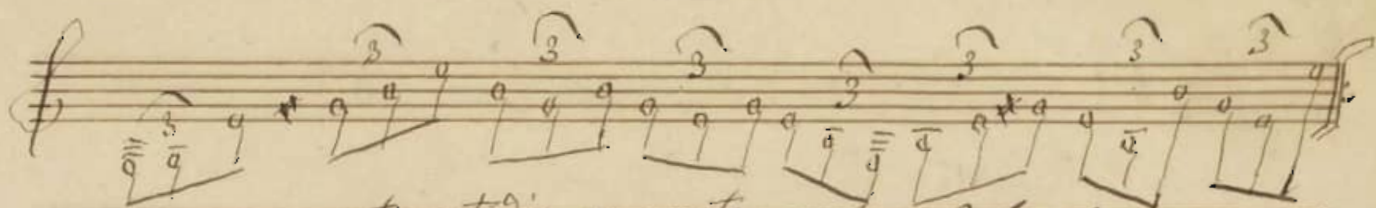


Estudio en terceras en do mayor



*Quando no hay traste por
medio se tocan las dos que
van con un dedo solamente*

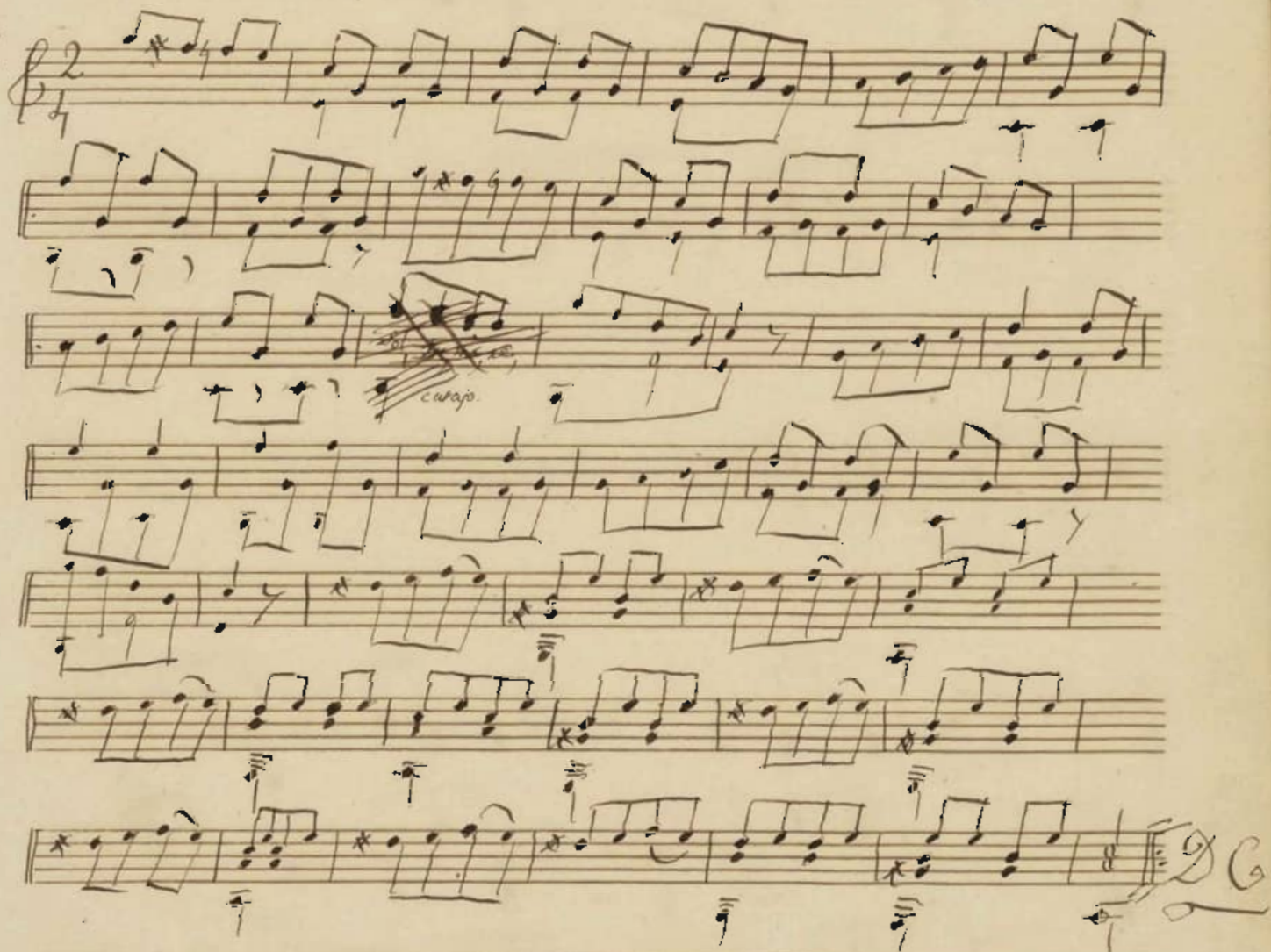
18 *Apoyo original de Huerta por medio de tresillos*



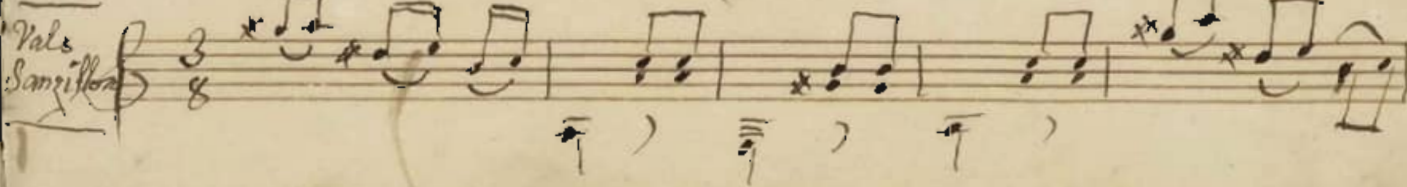
este estudio se repite mucho todos los dias antes de to-
car nada a fin de poder conseguir una ejecucion
Brillante. Huerta.

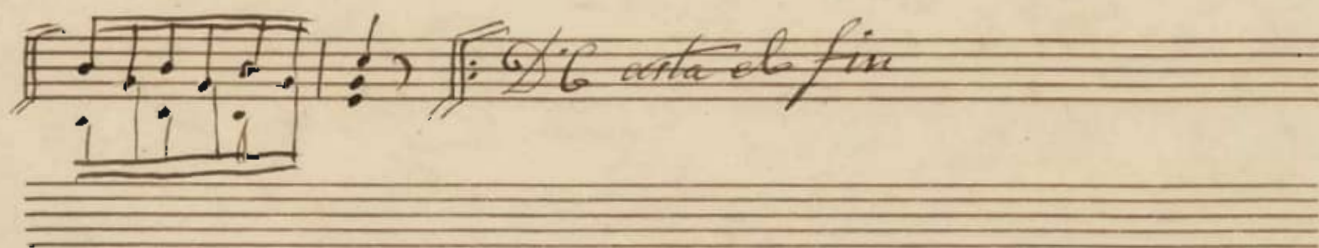
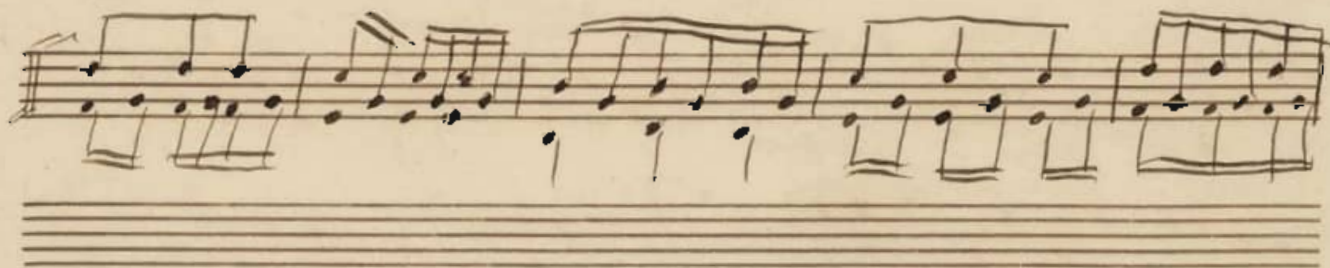
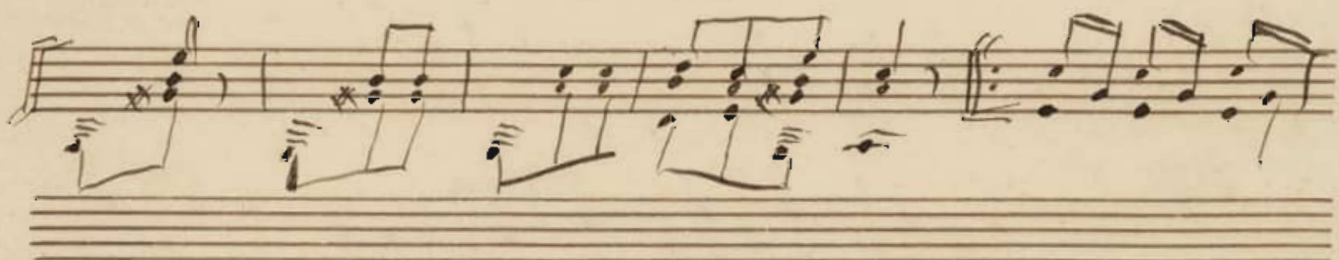
6 locatas o divertimientos facilitas para los discipulos

n.º 1.

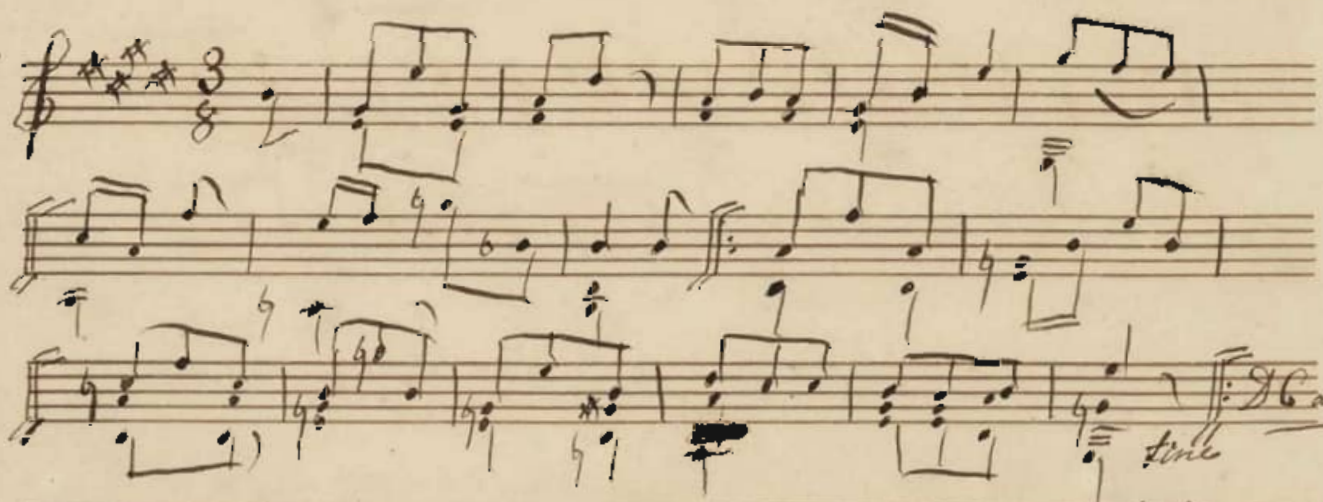


n.º 2





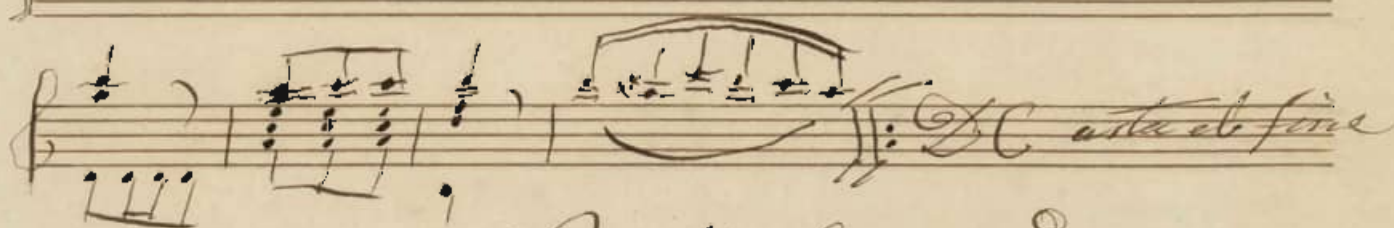
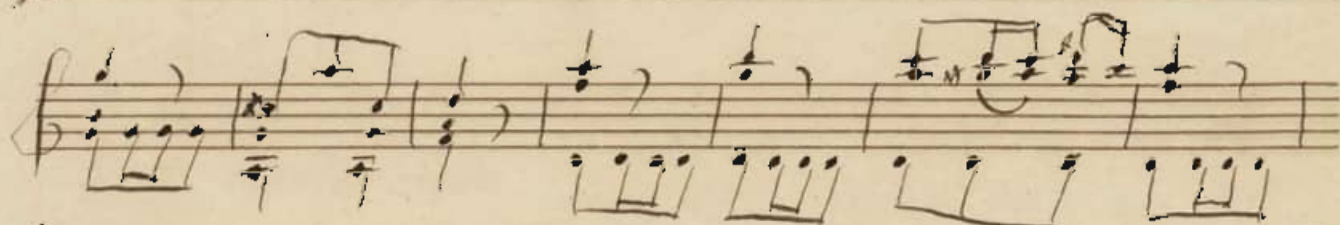
n.º 3



A Madame Leconte Koucheloffe
Hrista

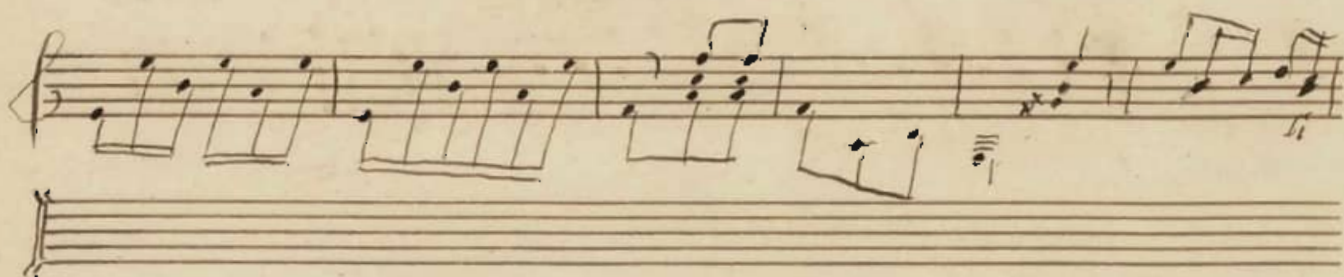
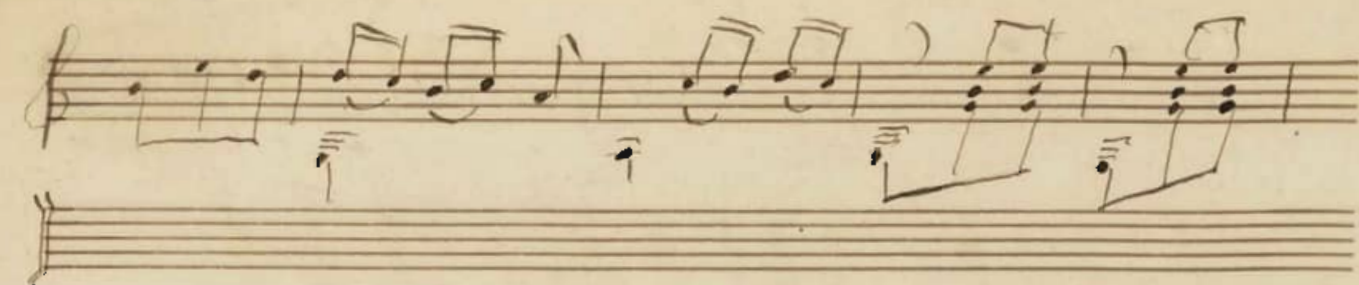
20

Allegro
H. C. H.



El fandango Nacional de España





Handwritten musical score for "Campanella" by Franz Liszt. The score is written on multiple staves, featuring musical notation and lyrics in Italian. The lyrics include "Ritornando", "Abba nera", "con... senti... mento", "in far dan do", "Amor", "danza di dios", and "Campanella dolce". The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

23

no

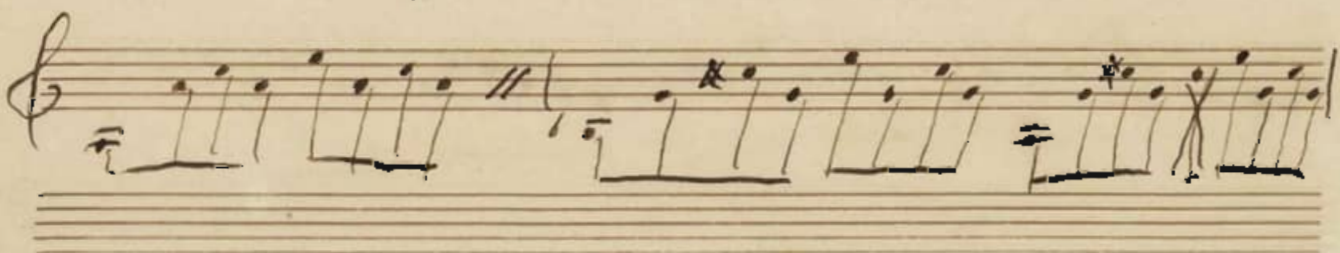
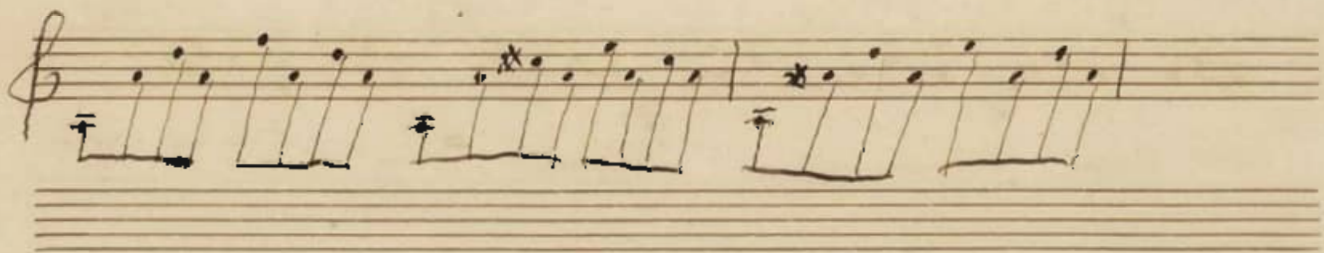
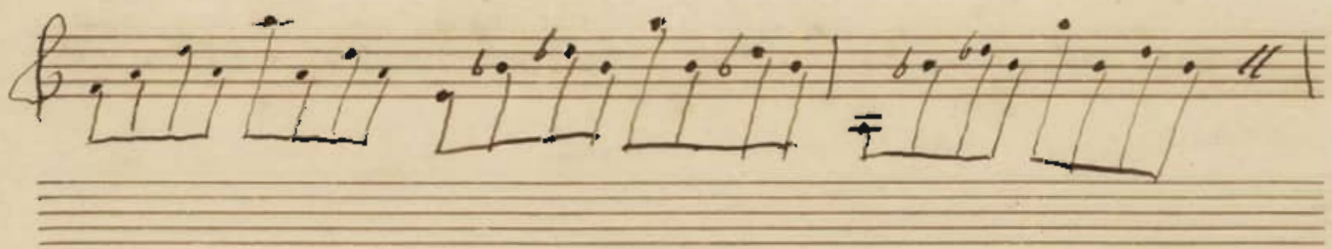
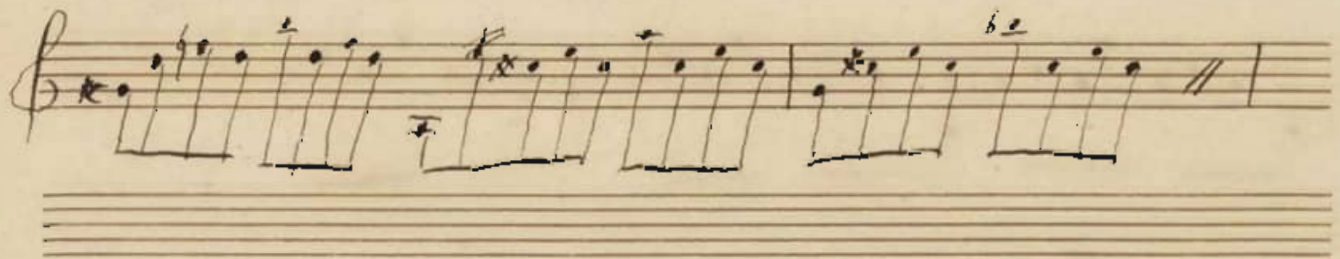
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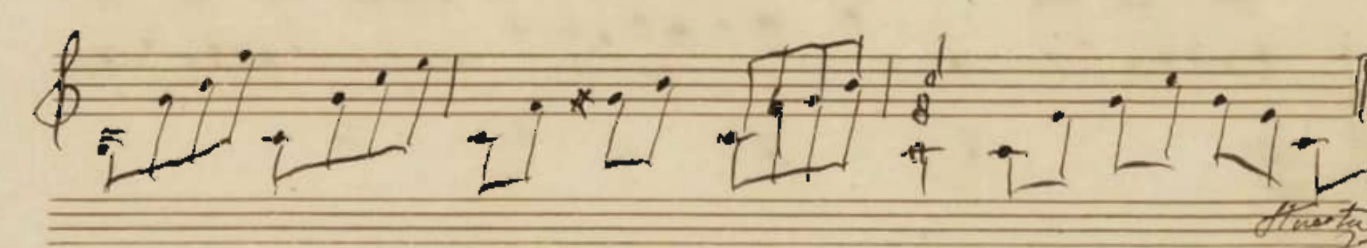
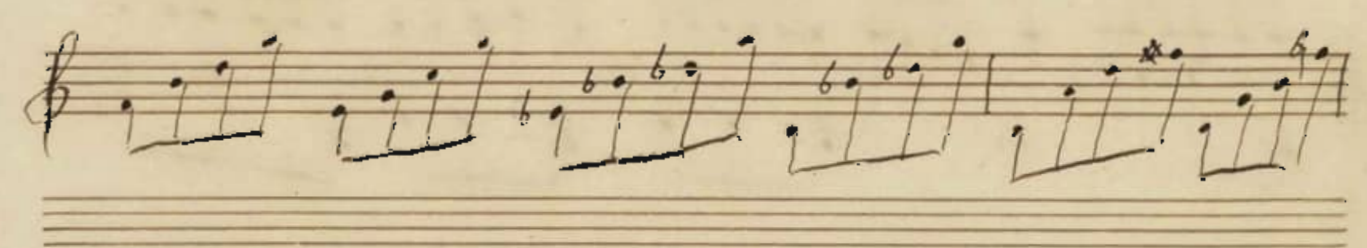
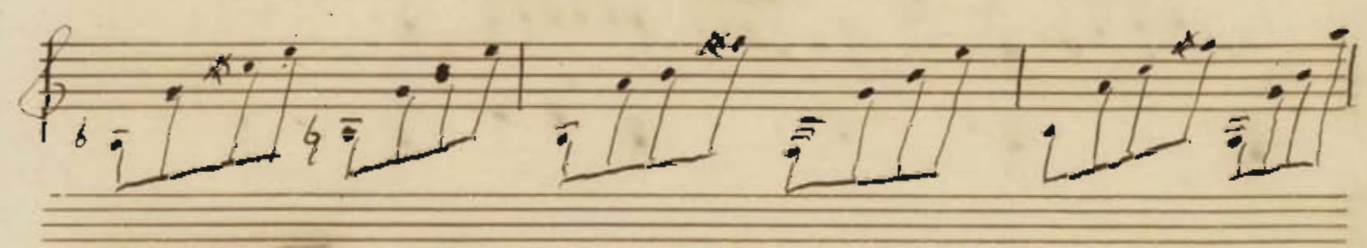
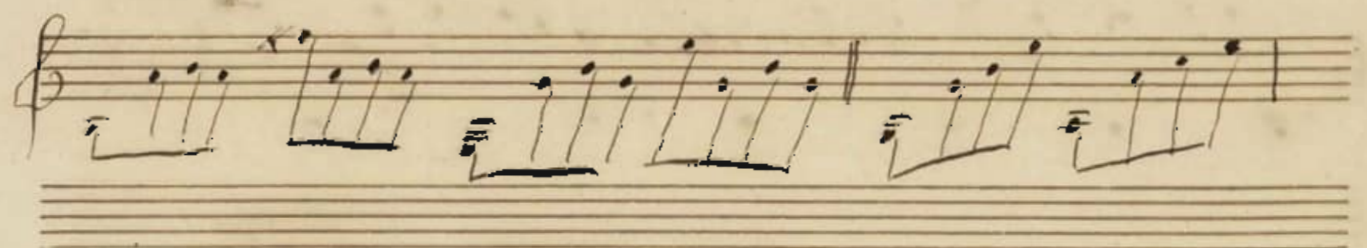
6^a en
re

Favosita Masunkat a Madame la Comtesse de Roussellot
compasacion. regional de Francia en Paris

The musical score is handwritten on aged paper. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 3/4. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The second staff continues the melody, with some notes tied across measures. The third staff shows a more complex melodic line with some slurs. The fourth staff features a series of notes, some with the word 'Har' written above them, indicating a harmonica part. The fifth staff continues the melody, with some notes tied across measures. The sixth staff shows a series of notes, some with the word 'Har' written above them, indicating a harmonica part. The bottom of the page shows empty staves, indicating the score continues on the next page.







Mussey
H. C.

Musica Galica de Citar 20
Huseta

All. vivace

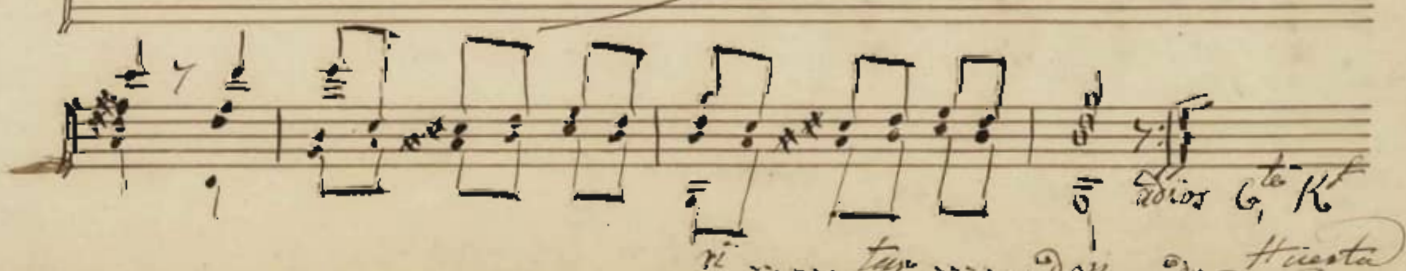
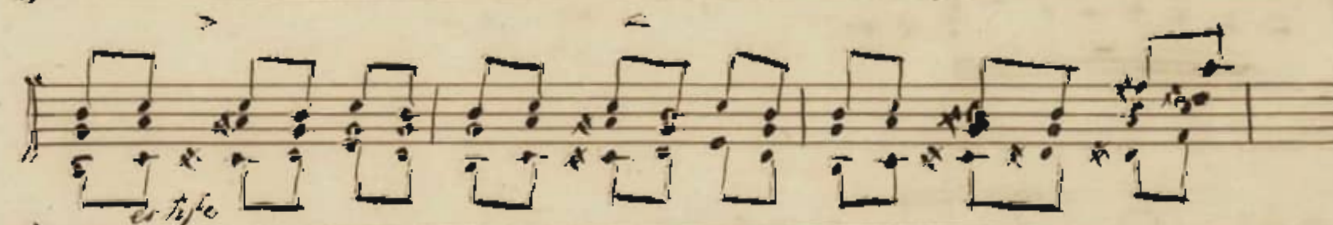
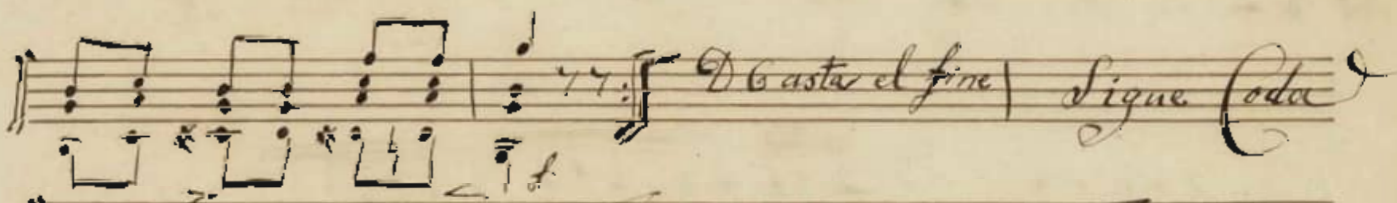
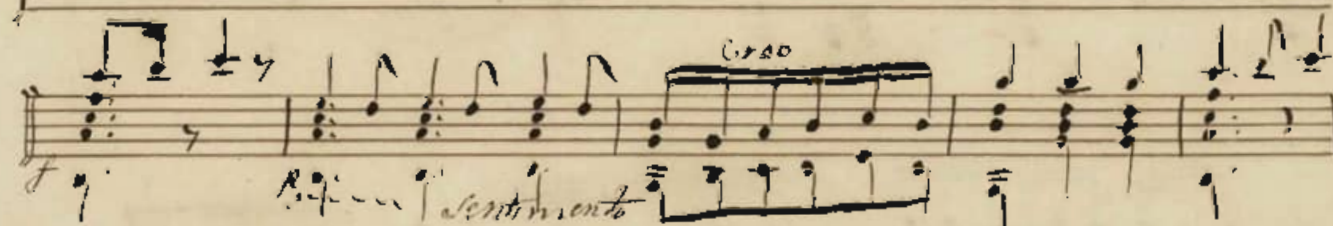
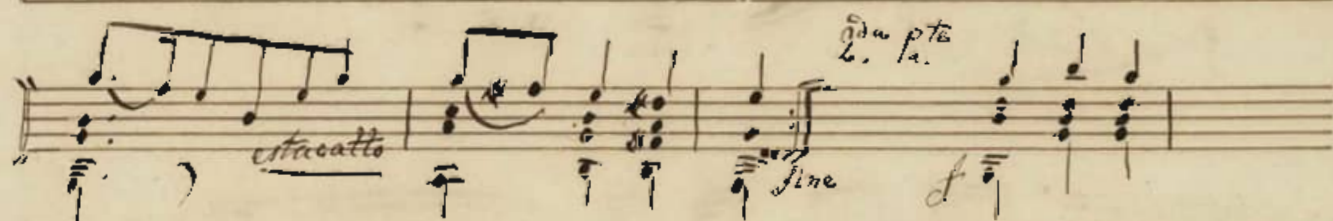
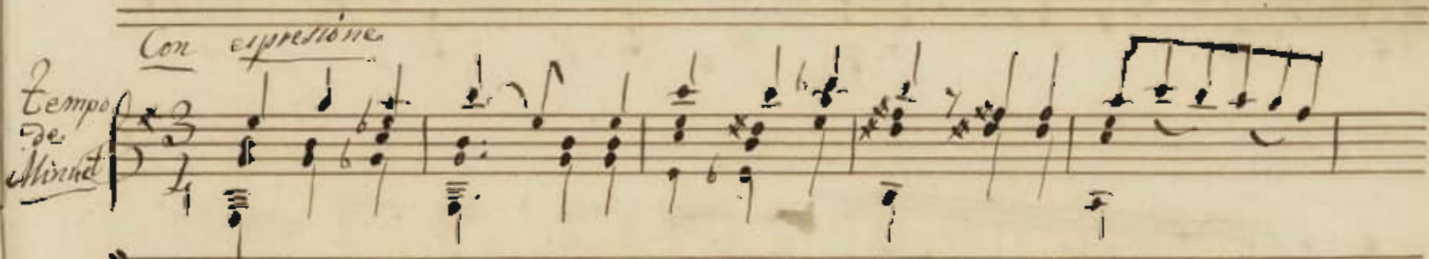
Idio

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff is marked with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/8 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The handwriting is in ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The piece is titled 'Musica Galica de Citar 20' and 'Huseta', with a tempo marking 'All. vivace' and a starting instruction 'Idio'.

Handwritten musical score on page 28, featuring six systems of staves. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system shows a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a few notes. The second system continues the melody in the treble staff and adds more notes in the bass staff. The third system features a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a few notes. The fourth system shows a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a few notes. The fifth system includes the marking "Con esp" above the treble staff and a bass staff with a few notes. The sixth system shows a treble staff with a series of eighth notes and a bass staff with a few notes.

A handwritten musical score on six systems of staves. The notation is in a single system, likely for a single melodic line. The first system contains a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs. The second system features a large slur over a group of notes, with a '6' written below it. The third system continues the melodic line with various note values and rests. The fourth system shows a series of eighth notes. The fifth system features a series of sixteenth notes. The sixth system concludes with a double bar line and the word 'fine' written in a decorative script. Below the 'fine' is a signature that reads 'Hector J. de la Cruz'.

Vals de la Esperanza dedicado a Monsiara L. Concha de 30
Koucheloff
de Huerta



Mismo tempo

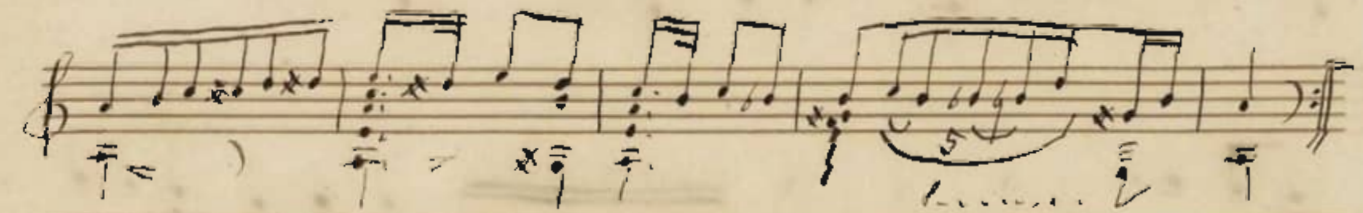
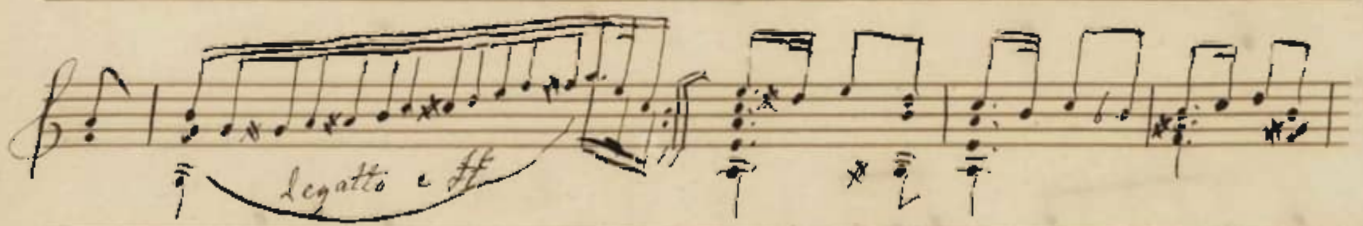
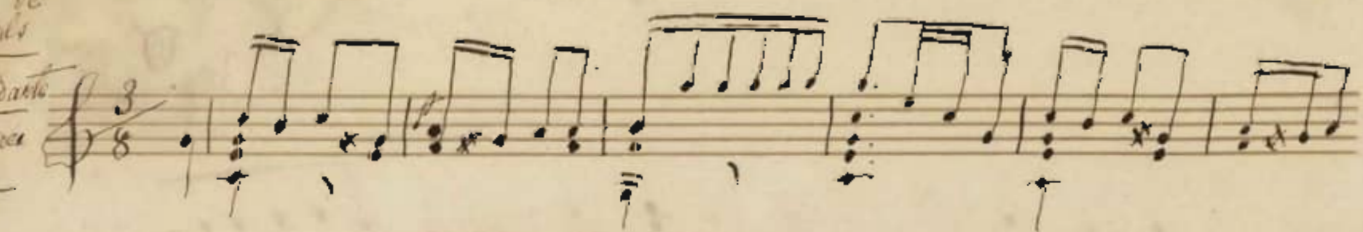
de

Vals

Andante

mo-
to

to



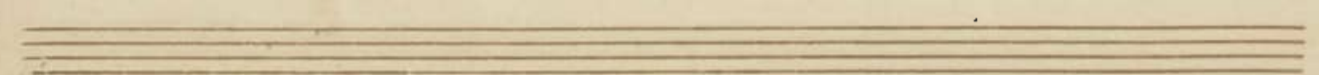
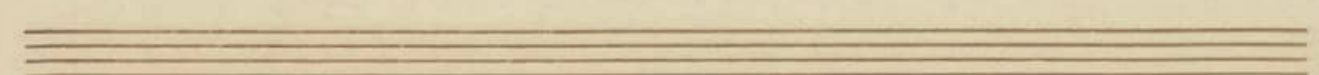
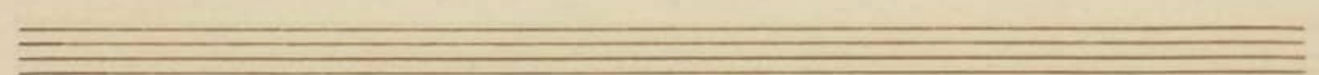
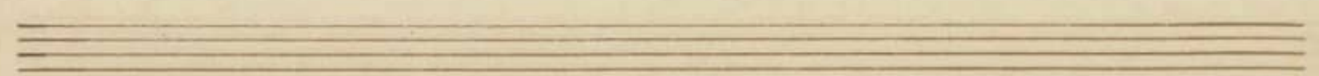
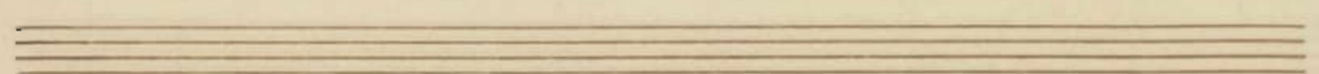
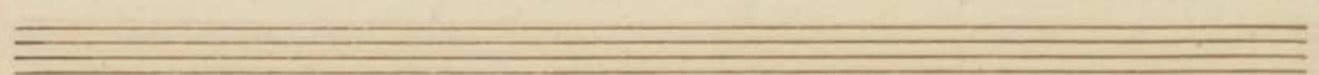
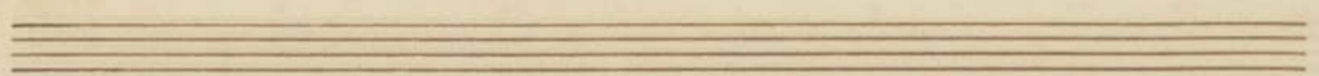
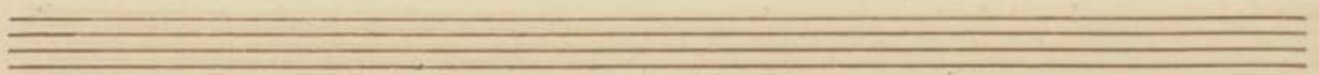
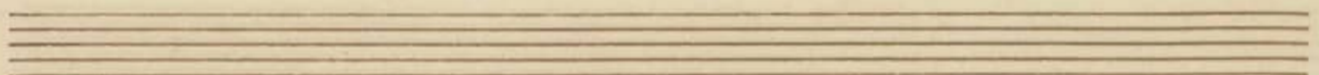
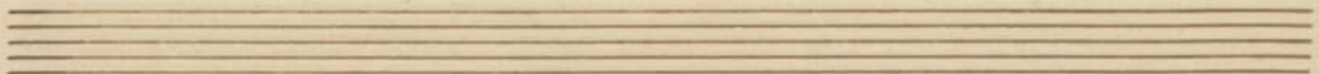
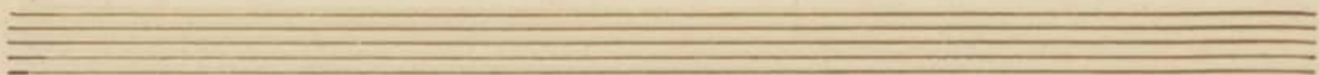
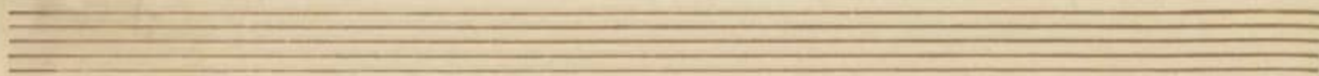
Costumbrista español

Bombo

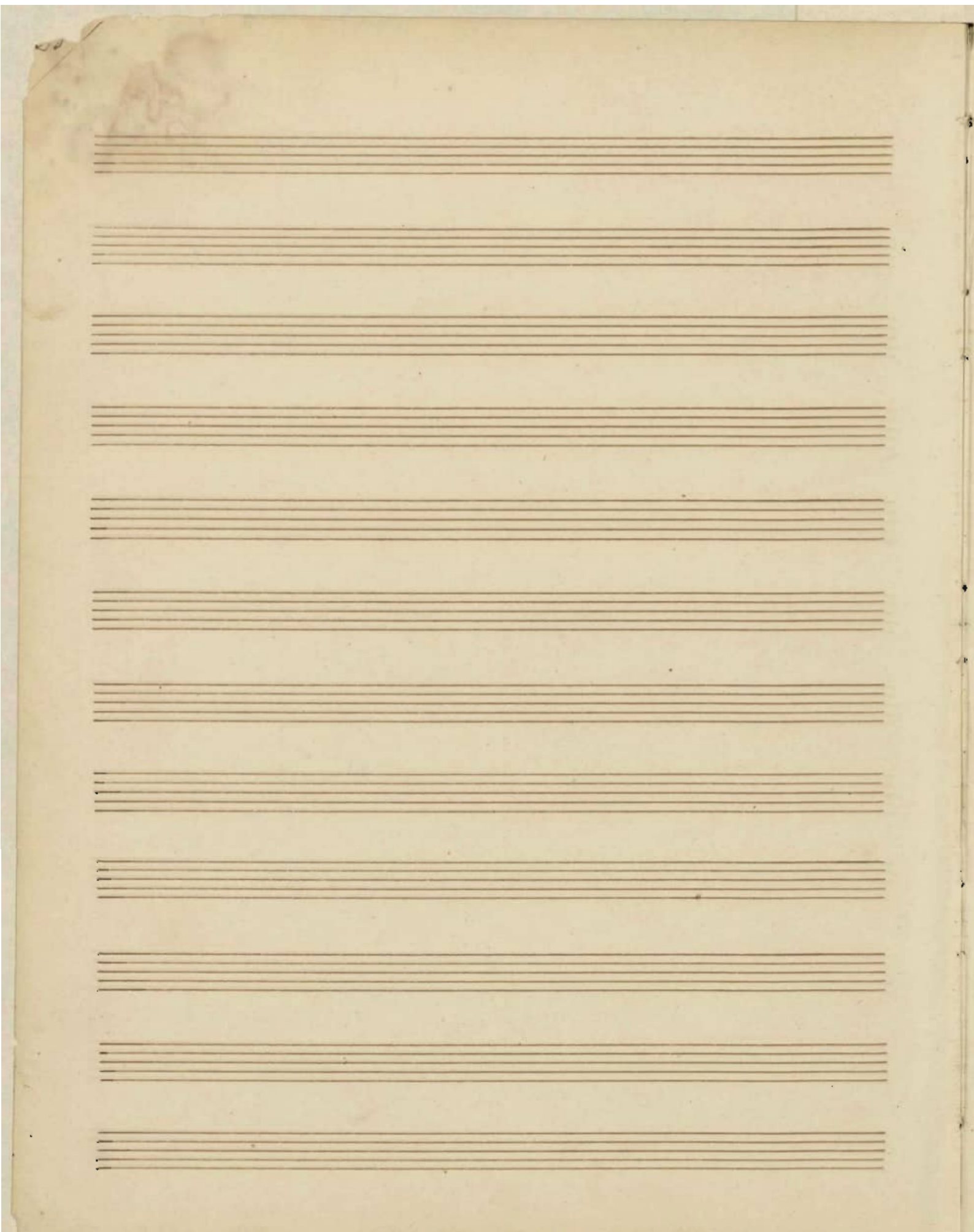
rasgueado

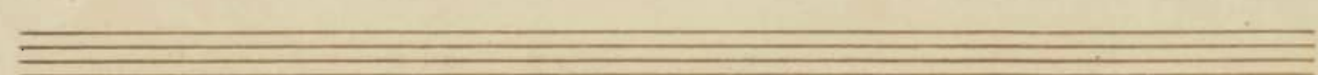
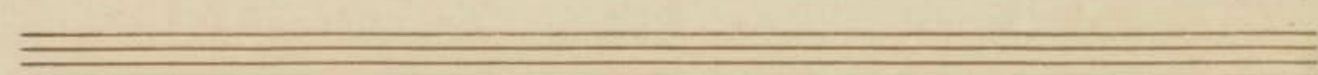
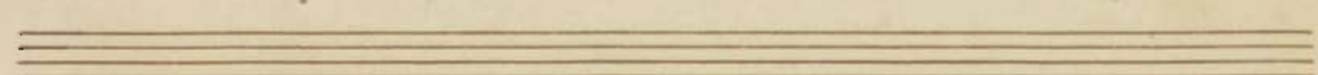
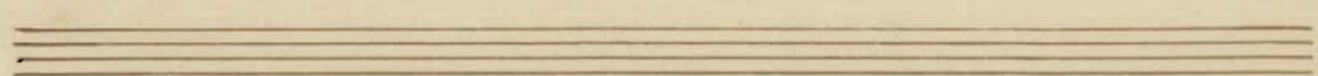
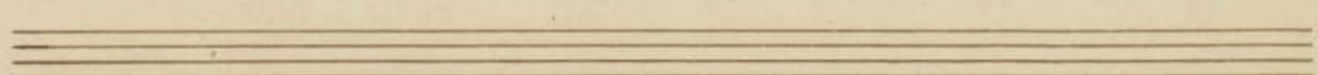
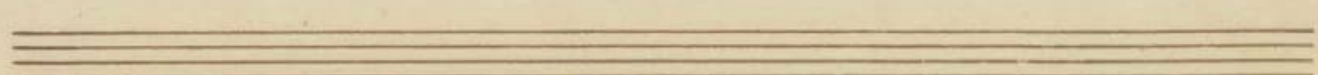
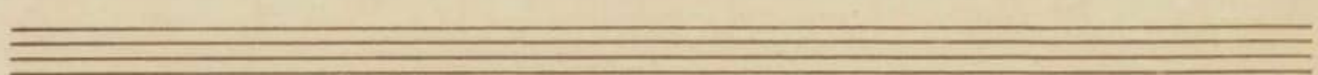
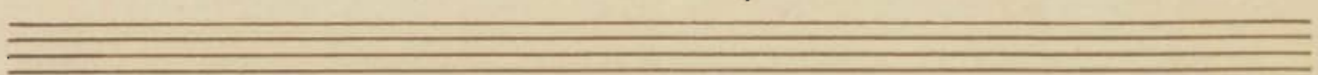
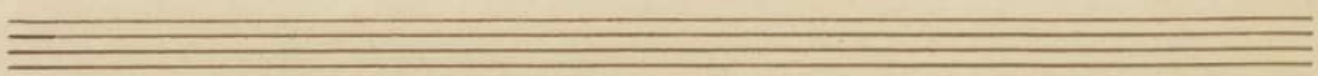
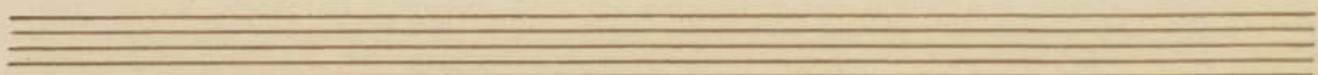
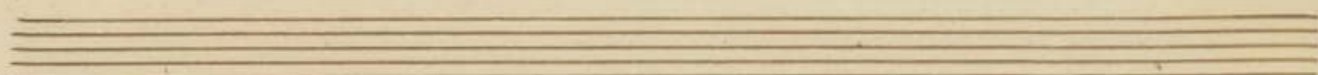
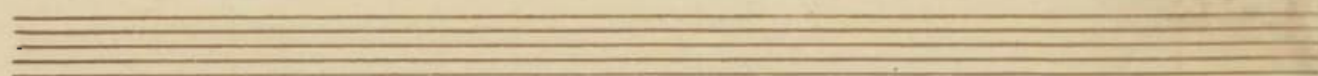
El bombo se hace con el dedo Pulgar de la mano derecha. Mueve

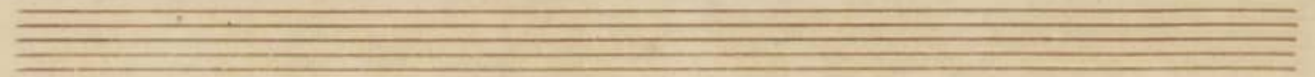
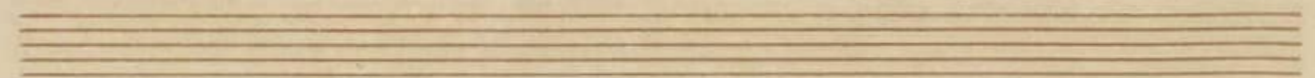
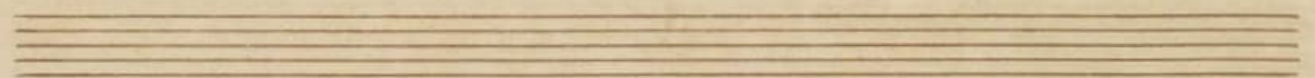
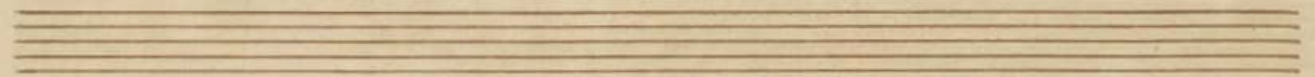
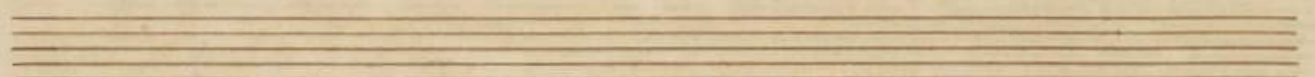
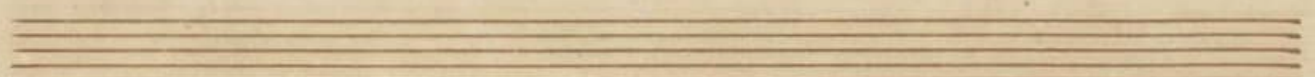
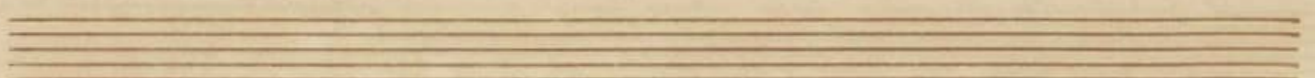
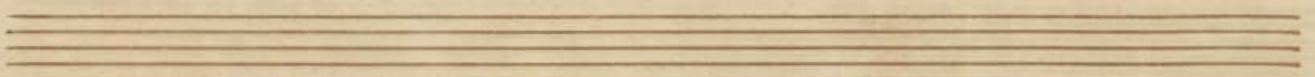
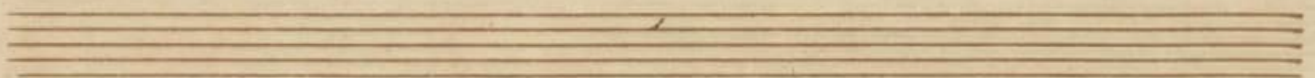
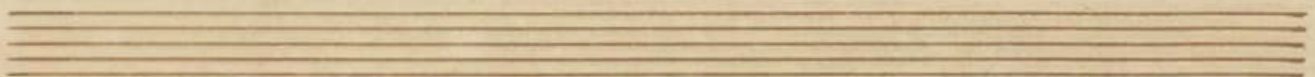
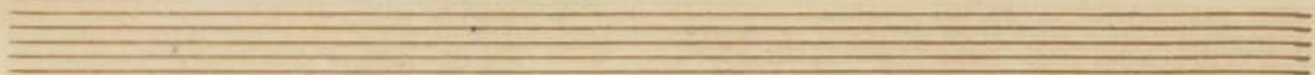
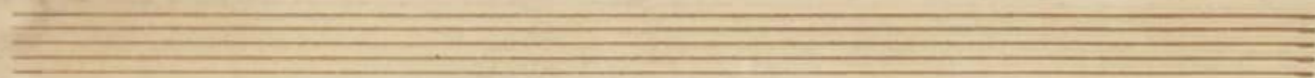


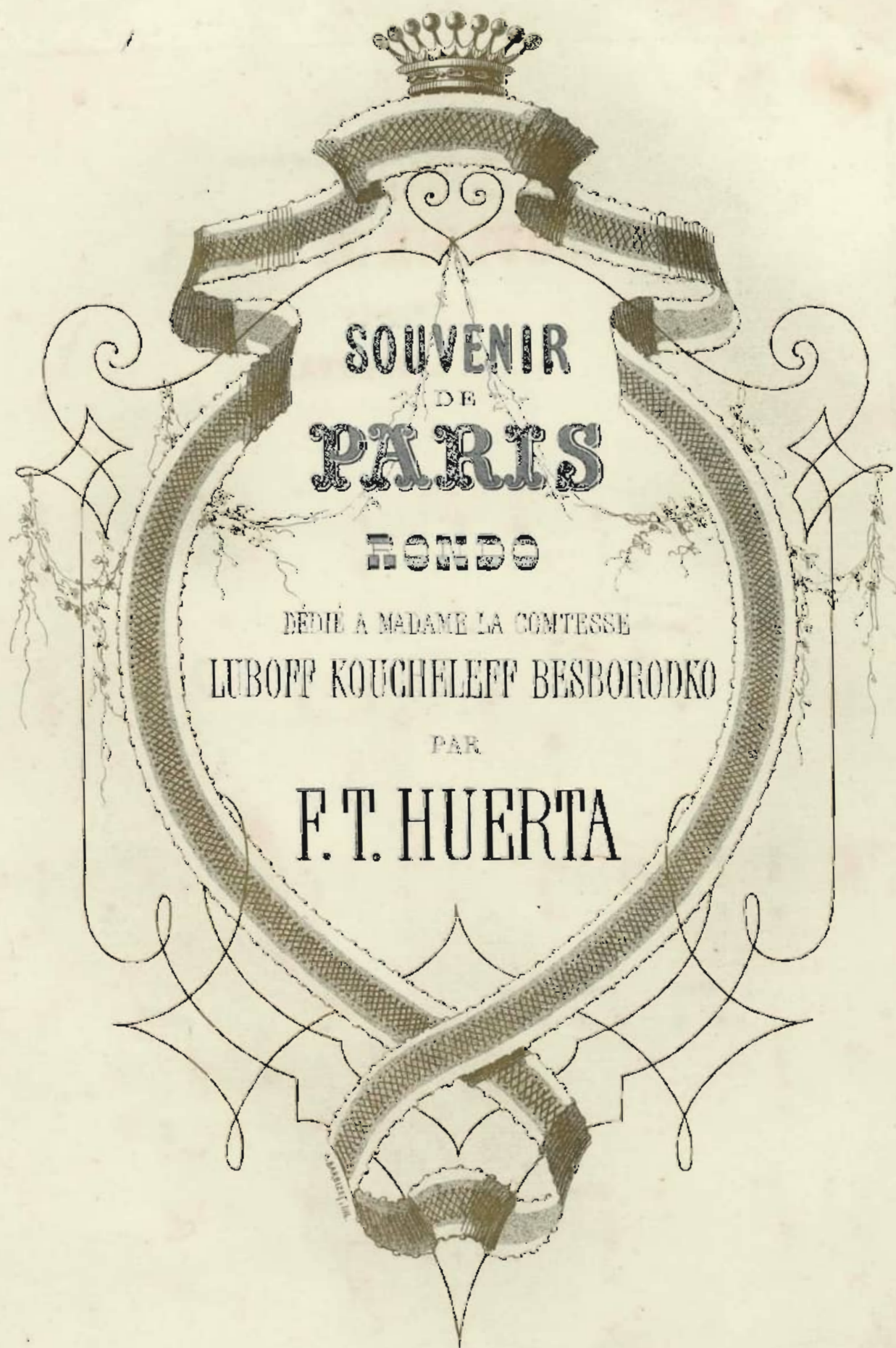


Handwritten musical notation on a page with 12 staves. The notation is written in brown ink and consists of various notes, rests, and bar lines. The staves are arranged vertically, and the notation is written across them. The paper is aged and yellowed, with some faint smudges and a small mark in the top right corner.









Dédié à M^{lle} la Comtesse

LUBOFF KOUCHELEFF BESBORODKO.

SOUVENIR DE PARIS,

RondoPAR **F. T. HUERTA.** Op. 53

GUITARE.

MAR:

p

p

espressione.





LOLA MONTÈS

MUSIQUE FAVORITE A ORCHESTRE

DÉDIE
À SON ÉLÈVE
LE C^{TE} DE SANZILLON

COMPOSÉ

PAR

F. T. HUERTA.

PROPRIÉTÉ de l'AUTEUR.

Imp. Roubaix par la Presse de l'Éclair

Dédié à son élève le Comte de Sanzillon.

LOLA MONTES,

BOLERO FAVORI ET ORIGINAL.

PAR F. T. HUERTA. Op. 54.

GUITARE.

apogado.

noval.

estaf.

arm.

hom.

The musical score is written for guitar and consists of eight staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a single system. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, time signatures, and notes. The piece is titled 'LOLA MONTES' and is a bolero by F. T. Huerta. The notation is in 3/4 time and includes various musical markings such as 'apogado', 'noval.', 'estaf.', 'arm.', and 'hom.'.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for guitar. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and various musical markings. The first staff has a *2^a p.^a* marking. The second staff has a *p* marking. The third staff has a *rasqueado* marking. The fourth staff has a *arm.* marking. The fifth staff has a *arm.* marking. The sixth staff has a *arm.* marking. The seventh staff has a *arm.* marking. The eighth staff has a *arm.* marking. The ninth staff has a *apogado* marking. The tenth staff has a *(FIN)* marking.

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