

Sonate

pour la Guitare

composée par

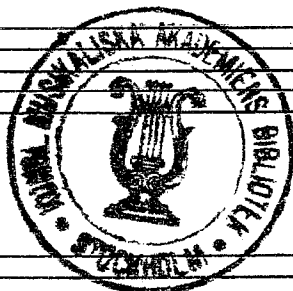
W. Matiegka

Oeuvre 23

Vienne au magasin de l'imprimerie chimique J. Piprini ^{sur} au Graben
n° 619

n° 1786

2 1/2 b



1924
783

Presto - Fugato G major $\frac{2}{4}$

adagio

Tempo 1^o *ritard.* *more* *espress.* *Tempo 1^{mo}*

cres. *cres.*

pp

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a single system across the staves.

Key markings and annotations include:

- ritard.* (ritardando) on the second staff.
- resp.* (responso) on the second staff.
- cri-* (cry) on the third staff.
- ritard...* (ritardando) on the fourth staff.
- cri. b* (cry. b) on the seventh staff.
- avagio* (avagio) on the tenth staff.
- Rempio 1^o* (Rempio 1^o) on the tenth staff.

The score concludes with two empty staves at the bottom of the page.

A handwritten musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on 15 staves, with the first 14 staves containing the melody and the 15th staff containing the bass line. The melody is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'mod.' (moderate). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. Dynamics include 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), and 'cres.' (crescendo). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.

Menuetto

Handwritten musical score for the first section of a Minuet. The score is written on six staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The second staff includes a "cres." (crescendo) marking. The third and fourth staves continue the melodic and harmonic development. The fifth staff has an "espress." (espressivo) marking. The section concludes on the sixth staff with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Minore

Trio

Handwritten musical score for the Trio section of the Minuet. The score is written on seven staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 3/4 time signature. The Trio section is characterized by a more complex, often triplets-based, rhythmic pattern. The music is written in a minor mode, as indicated by the "Minore" label. The score concludes on the seventh staff with a double bar line and the initials "M. D. C."

Rondo

Handwritten musical score for a Rondo in G major, 6/8 time. The score consists of 12 staves. The first staff is the melody, and the subsequent staves are accompaniment. The piece features various musical notations including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings such as *p*, *f*, *dol.*, and *cry.*

A handwritten musical score consisting of 12 staves. The notation is in a single system, likely for a piano or similar instrument. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. There are several dynamic markings and performance instructions written in the margins and between staves. Notable markings include "p" (piano), "espress" (espressivo), and "cres" (crescendo). The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of a composer's draft. The staves are numbered 1 through 12 at the beginning of each line.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Key markings and annotations include:

- dol* (dolce) at the top right.
- mon...* (mondo) in the second staff.
- 4p.* (fourth part) in the second staff.
- cres.* (crescendo) in the fourth staff.
- dol* (dolce) in the sixth staff.
- dol.* (dolce) in the eighth staff.
- sf.* (sforzando) in the ninth staff.

The score is written in a single system across ten staves, featuring a variety of musical notations including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.

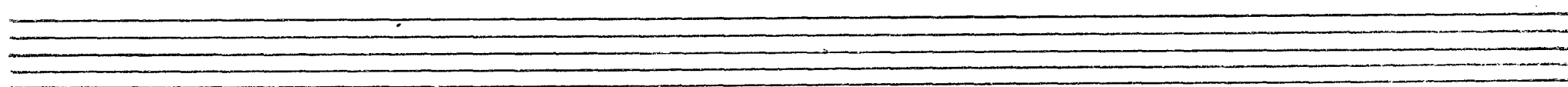
Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of 10 staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The music features a complex, rhythmic melody with many slurs and ties. The word "ritard." is written below the eighth staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#).

V. J.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is written in a fluid, handwritten style.

Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). There are also markings like *mf* and *mf* appearing below the staves.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is written in a fluid, handwritten style.



Al Dignor Carlo Oscar Proje af Gennöj
da Stockholm, valentissimo chitarrista,
nel mandargli la sonata n.º 23 di Brahms,
in segno di amicizia e di riconoscenza.

- Le care note del maestro antico
trascritte qui religiosamente
ecco io Le mando, mio lontano amico.
Nel rievocar le vecchie armonie sparse.
La man tremava, e suscitava il cuore
Per la grande dolcezza che ne viene;
Ammirazione sentivo in me ed amore,
Quello ammiravo, ed a Lei voglio bene.

Costa (Italia) il 27 novembre 1905
Luigi D. Lucat

Al M. Charles Oscar Proje af Gennöj
de Stockholm, guitariste distingué,
en lui envoyant la Sonate n.º 23 de Brahms
au signe d'amitié et de reconnaissance.

Voici du maître ancien les notes rajeunies,
Religieusement transcrites de ma main
Pour vous les envoyer, o mon ami lointain.
En évoquant des yeux ces vieilles harmonies,
Je sentais mon cœur battre et passer tour à tour
De l'admiration aux confins de l'amour.
L'une et l'autre m'emplit d'une douceur suprême
J'admire le vieux maître, et vous... vous je vous aime.

Costa (Italie) le 27 novembre 1905
Luigi D. Lucat