

MUSICA ANTIQUA BOHEMICA

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REV. VÁCLAV KAPRÁL

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JAN VÁCLAV (HUGO) VOŘÍŠEK

# IMPROMPTUS

op. 7

PIANO

PRAHA 1964

STÁTNÍ HUDEBNÍ VYDAVATELSTVÍ

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JAN VÁCLAV (HUGO) VOŘÍŠEK se narodil 11. května 1791 ve východočeském Vamberku jako syn tamějšího školního rektora a učitele hudby Václava Voříška, rodáka z Týniště n. Orl., a matky Rozálky, rozené Kubiasové, dcery vamberského obuvníka. Jevil již jako dítě velké hudební nadání, ve věku sedmi let hrál na varhany a housle. Určen svým otcem k úřednické dráze, studoval v Praze gymnasium a zároveň hudbu u V. J. Tomáška, jenž naučil mladého, geniálně nadaného Voříška spojovat myšlenkový hudební rozlet s uvědomělou ukázněností. Na doporučení Tomáškovy se stal učitelem klavíru v rodině Lobkoviců. V Praze také poznal jednak doznívající mozartovskou tradici, jednak nové tehdejší hudební směry, jako operu Cherubiniovu a Méhulovu. R. 1813 odešel Voříšek do Vídně na přímluvu vídeňského profesora Jana N. Zizia, rodáka z Heřmanova Městce (nar. 7. ledna 1772, zemřel 5. dubna 1824 ve Vídni) a tehdy známého a obětavého přítele Beethovenova. Jím dostal se Voříšek k Beethovenovi, jehož navštěvoval roku 1814 a pravděpodobně i později, nosil mu své skladby a patřil ke kroužku nadšených mladých ctitelů Beethovenových, mezi nimiž byl i Franz Schubert. To vše mělo na uměleckou fyziognomii Voříškovu rozhodující vliv, neboť Beethoven se stává od té doby pevnou oporou v jeho skladatelské činnosti, jak ukazuje např. jeho klavírní sonáta b moll a symfonie D dur. Ve Vídni se seznámil také s Moschelesem, Meyerbeerem a hlavně s Hummlem, jenž si oblíbil Voříška tak, že mu po odchodu z Vídně (1816) odevzdal své žáky. Voříšek patřil též k hostům hud. historika Raf. Kiesewettera (rodáka z Holešova na Moravě) a hudbymilovného advokáta Ign. Sonnleitnera, u něhož poznal širší hudební společnost vídeňskou.

Na doporučení Kiesewetterova se stal 1818 dirigentem orchestru v *Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde*. Téhož roku se marně ucházel o místo dvorního varhaníka. Proto, touže po pevném postavení, dokončil 1822 právnická studia a vstoupil do služeb ve dvor. válečné radě, ale na krátko. Již 10. ledna 1823 byl jmenován druhým dvor. varhaníkem, když předtím 26. listopadu 1822 zemřel jeho předchůdce v tomto úřadě J. B. Henneberg, a po roce (1824) postoupil na místo prvního dvor. varhaníka jako nástupce Václava Růžičky, známého učitele Fr. Schuberta.\*) Ale dlouho se tomuto postavení netěšil. Tuberkulóza ubírala stále více sil tomuto geniálnímu umělci. Marně hledal úlevu v Karlových Varech. V létě 1825 navštívil ještě rodný kraj, pobyv krátce u svého staršího bratra Františka (nar. 3. dubna 1784 ve Vamberku), potomního faráře v Kyšperku (zemřel tam 3. července 1845), jenž byl tehdy kaplanem v Čes. Petrovicích a administrátorem v Žamberku. Jan Voříšek zemřel ve Vídni 19. listopadu 1825, ve věku 34 let.

Voříšek byl nadán vzácnou genialitou. Ačkoliv zemřel mlád, zanechal po sobě obsáhlý a vysoce cenný odkaz ve svých skladbách klavírních, komorních, v symfonii D dur, v písních a v chrámové hudbě. Ve své umělecké povaze je blízký Fr. Schubertovi. Oba vycházejí ve své tvorbě z Beethovena a oba razí svou hudbou nový výraz *romantický*. Voříšek patří k prvním romantikům na půdě vídeňské hudby. Přichází s novou melodií, s barvitostí a modulační svěžestí, která je příznačná pro romantismus. V jeho skladbách se najde zajímavé spojení tónů klasických, mozartovských a zvláště beethovenských, s novými obraty již čistě romantickými, podobně jako je tomu u Schuberta. O tom svědčí zde vydaná *Impromptus* z r. 1822. Je tak jedním z nejvýmluvnějších dokladů toho, jak hluboce zasáhli naši hudební emigranti do vývoje evropské hudby. Pro začátky hudebního romantismu bude muset přisoudit historie Voříškovi přední místo. To ukazuje i ta okolnost, že klavírními *Impromptus* (1822), zde vydanými, měl veliký vliv na klavírní *Impromptus* a *Moments musicaux* Fr. Schuberta (1827).

Voříšek má důležitý význam také pro otázku tradice české hudby před B. Smetanou. Patřil k nejvýznamnějším předchůdcům Smetanovým, neboť v jeho hudbě se objevují četné obraty, z nichž pak vychází Smetana. Tak zde vydané *Impromptus* čís. 3 ukazuje cestu jak k Schubertovi tak ke Smetanovi, a to v 1. díle i ve střední části, jež, rostouc z Beethovena, dospívá k výrazu mladého Smetany (viz takty 68–74). Podobně ve středním díle čís. 4 a zvláště v krajních dílech čís. 6, které jako by byly napsány mladým Smetanou. V melodice i v modulační linii vytváří zde již místa smetanovského ražení. Hudební svěžest těchto *Impromptus* rázem zaujme a zaručuje jim trvalý význam. Je to dílo plné neutuchajícího hudebního života.\*\*)

Voříškova *Impromptus* op. 7 vyšla r. 1822 u P. Mechettiho ve Vídni s názvem: *Impromptus | pour le | Piano-Forte | composés et dédiés | A Monsieur | Charles Würth | par | J. H. Woržischek. | Oeuvre 7. | | Wien, bey Pietro Mechetti*

\*) Václav Růžička pocházel z moravských Jaroměřic n. Rokyt., kde byl jeho otec Jan rektorem a varhaníkem, jenž tam zažil skvělou hudební kulturu za hraběte Jana Adama Questenberka. Matka Václ. Růžičky Františka, rozená Gravaniová, byla rovněž z hudebního rodu jaroměřického. Regenschori u sv. Jakuba v Brně a skladatel Peregrinus Gravani byl bratrancem V. Růžičky. (Jos. Fischer, Paměti jaroměřického varhaníka a rektora Jana Růžičky, Almanach student. kroužku v Jaroměřicích, 1932, 9 a n.; jaroměřické matriky.) Václav Růžička zemřel 21. července 1823.

\*\*\*) *Literatura* o Voříškovi viz v úvodu k vydání Voříškova houslového Ronda op. 8, Praha, Hud. Matice a Čes. Akademie, 1933.

qm Carlo, | im Michaelerhaus der k. k. Reitschule gegenüber Nr. 1153. — Čís. nákladu 914. Rukopis tohoto díla nebyl dosud nalezen. Proto vydání z r. 1822 u Mechettiho platí pro toto nové vydání v MAB za originální předlohu, neboť vyšlo za života Voříškova, tedy jistě s jeho revizí. Mimo to vyšla tato *Impromptus* op. 7 ještě v Paříži u Richaulta před r. 1828.\*\*\*) Čís. 3 vydal kolem 1824 Gombart & Comp. v Augsburgu ve sbírce *Unterhaltungen für's Pianoforte*, 6. sešit, str. 13–15. Je to věrný otisk z vydání Mechettiho v notaci i v přednesových znaménkách.

(Pro třetí vydání upravil předmluvu prof. dr. Jan Racek)

Vladimír Helfert

## YDAVATELSKÁ ZPRÁVA

1. INTONAČNÍ STRÁNKA je v tomto otisku samozřejmě přesně podle orig. tisku. Možné tiskové chyby v orig.: v čís. 4., str. 17, t. 102, p. r. 2. osmina je v orig.  $a^3$ , ale je pravděpodobnější  $fis^3$ . V otisku však ponecháno znění orig. V čís. 5., str. 20, t. 62, p. r. předrážka je v orig.  $fis^1-e^1$ . To však zde změněno na  $fis^1-gis^1$  analogicky s ostatními předrážkami v tomto čísle. Tamtéž str. 20, t. 40, p. r. místo  $dis^1$  by mohlo být také  $disis^1$ .

2. DYNAMIKA je v orig. označena jen v hlavních rysech, takže bylo nutno ji doplnit tak, aby to vyhovovalo dnešním požadavkům klavírní hry. Orig. nečiní přesného rozdílu mezi *f* a *fz*. Upravovatel Václav Kaprál přidržel se dynamiky originálu a na tom základě doplnil dynamická znaménka, zachováváje přesně stylové požadavky díla. Dynamická znaménka a předpisy, jež jsou v orig., jsou v tomto novotisku podškrtnuta (na př. *p. crescendo, dolce*), značky pro *cresc.* a *decrec.*, jež jsou v orig., jsou zde označeny:  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="115 340 180 355"/>. Ostatní znaménka nepodškrtnuta a bez příček jsou dodatky upravovatelovy. Jinak provedeny tyto změny: Čís. 1. T. 17, 3. čtvrt má v orig. *fz*, zde  $\text{>}$ . T. 18–19, 22–23, předrážky v 1. r. mají v orig. *fz*, zde  $\text{>}$ . T. 47 až 48, 55–56, 75–76, 83–84, 1. půl. v orig. *rinf*, zde  $\text{>}$ . T. 45–46, 53–54, 73–74, 81–82 označen v orig. *cresc.* zde  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small downward curve below it" data-bbox="340 370 390 385"/>. Čís. 2. T. 41–44, 1. čtvrt v 1. r. má v orig. *fz*, zde  $\text{>}$ . T. 66–69 má v orig. *fz*; to zde vynecháno. Takt 57–58, poslední osmina má v orig. *f*, patrně místo *sfz*. Čís. 4. T. 34 má v orig. *sfz*, nepochybně místo *f*, totéž v t. 96. T. 47, 51, 52, 3. čtvrt v 1. r. má v orig. *fz*, zde  $\text{>}$ . T. 98 a násl. označen v orig. *sempre piano e legatissimo*. Čís. 5. T. 30 má v orig. *rinf*; zde vynecháno. T. 82 má v orig. *fz*, patrně místo *f*. T. 91 má na 3. osmině v orig. *rinf*, zde *sf*. T. 101, 1. čtvrt má v orig. *rinf*, zde  $\text{>}$ . Totéž v t. 112, 137 a 148. T. 100, 101, v orig. nemá na 1. a 4. osmině  $\text{>}$ . Podobně na analog. dalších místech. T. 104–107, 3. a 6. osmina má v orig.  $\text{>}$ . Podobně na analog. dalších místech. Čís. 6 T. 66, 1. r., má v orig. *pp*. To zde vynecháno jako zbytečné. T. 96, 3. čtvrt má v orig. *rinf*, zde *sfz*. Totéž v t. 98.$$

3. FRÁZOVÁNÍ bylo upravovatelem nejvíce doplněno. V orig. tisku je označeno nepostačujícím způsobem a nedůsledně. Je to pozůstatek tradice ze 17. a 18. stol., kdy hudební reprodukce byla z největší části ponechávána improvizací schopnosti reprodukcujícího umělce. Dnes je ovšem nutno tento nedokonalý způsob frázování doplnit v duchu dnešní klavírní techniky. Upravovatel se opřel o nečetné frázovací předpisy originálu, aby, vycházející z nich a šetřící stylu díla, je vypracoval podle dnešních potřeb. *Seznam frázovacích znamének v orig. tisku* (svázání dvou neb více not po příp. taktů, obloučkem označeno zde  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 510 530 525"/>): Čís. 1. Frázování vzaté z orig. tisku: T. 13–17, p. r., nejsou však  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 530 530 545"/> v t. 39–42, ale v novotisku doplněny analogicky podle taktu 13–17. Druhá pol. taktu 42–58, p. r. T. 59, 61–62, 65–66, 66–85, p. r. Frázování v orig. tisku, odchýlné od novotisku: T. 1, 3, 5 a další analog. mají sice nad triolami  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 550 530 565"/>, ale to neznamená frázování, nýbrž označuje trioly. Čís. 2. Frázování vzaté z orig. tisku: T. 13 až 16, p. r. T. 38–44, 1. r. T. 47–51, p. r. T. 80–81, ale orig. nemá stacc. ani v p., ani 1. r.: totéž t. 88–89, 103–105. Frázování odchýlné v orig.: T. 1., p. r. posled. 3 noty  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 570 530 585"/>; totéž t. 2, 4, 9, 10, 12. T. 3. p. r. celý takt svázán  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 590 530 605"/>; totéž t. 5, 7, 11, 19, 20 až 26, 30–35, 42–46, 82–86, 90–94, 100–102, 116–119 a analogicky při opakování. T. 8, p. r. 3 a 3 osminy  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 610 530 625"/>. T. 17–18 svázány společným  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 630 530 645"/>; totéž t. 28–29, 36–37. Čís. 3. Frázování vzaté z orig. tisku: T. 3, p. r. T. 7. 1. r. T. 9, p. r. ale v 1. r. v orig. první 2 noty  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 650 530 665"/>. T. 11–27, 1. r., totéž t. 31–33. T. 36–37, 1. r. T. 21, 24, 26, 27 v p. a 1. r. T. 72, 76, 84, 85–87, 96, 104, 108, 112, 116, 117–119 v p. a 1. r. Frázování odchýlné v orig.: Předtaktí k 1. t. má stacc. T. 1. p. r., první 2 noty  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 670 530 685"/>; totéž t. 29 a při opakování. T. 2, p. r. první 4 šestnáctky  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 690 530 705"/>; další 2 osminy stacc.; totéž t. 6. a při opakování. T. 19, p. r., poslední 2 osminy  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 710 530 725"/>. T. 20, 23, 24, 26, p. r., poslední 3 šestnáctky  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 730 530 745"/>. T. 31 a 33, p. r., první 3 osminy  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 750 530 765"/> 4. osmina stacc. T. 35, 36, 40, p. r., první 2 osminy  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 770 530 785"/>, ostatní stacc. T. 41 celý svázán  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 790 530 805"/>. T. 71, 79, 103, 107, 115, p. r. 1. s 2. a 3. se 4. osminou  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 810 530 825"/>. T. 89–91, 97–100, p. a 1. r. stacc. tak, jako v novotisku, ale bez  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 830 530 845"/>. Čís. 4. Frázování vzaté z orig. tisku: T. 2, 12, 65, p. r., poslední 3 osminy. T. 92, p. r., poslední 2 osminy. T. 137–142, p. r., svázání oktáv. T. 144–146, 1. r. Frázování odchýlné v orig.: Předtaktí k prvnímu taktu  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 850 530 865"/>, totéž poslední 2 osminy v t. 10, 63, 86. T. 1, 11, 36, 69 poslední 3 osminy  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 870 530 885"/>. T. 5, 1. r., první 2 čtvrtě  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 890 530 905"/>. T. 7, 1. r., celý svázán  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 910 530 925"/>; totéž t. 8. T. 53, p. r., poslední 2 čtvrtě  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 930 530 945"/>. T. 54, p. r., celý svázán  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 950 530 965"/>; totéž t. 64, 88, 98, 106. T. 55, 57, pr. r., první 2 čtvrtě  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 970 530 985"/>, 3. čtvrt (trioly)  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 990 530 1005"/>. T. 143, p. r., první 4 osminy  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 1010 530 1025"/>. T. 147–148, 1. r., poslední 2 osminy  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 1030 530 1045"/>. Čís. 5. Frázování vzaté z orig. tisku: T. 15–17, 1. r. T. 30–37, pr. r. T. 42, poslední 3 osminy. T. 99, p. r.; 4. osmina však není v orig. stacc. T. 100, a totéž 110–111 a analogicky v dalším. Frázování odchýlné v orig.: T. 2, p. r., 1–5. osmina  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 1050 530 1065"/>, 6. osmina stacc. T. 3. p. a 1. r., první 3 osminy  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 1070 530 1085"/>, p. r. 4. a 5. osmina  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 1090 530 1105"/>; totéž t. 11. T. 4. p. r., 1. a 2. nota  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 1110 530 1125"/>, 3. nota stacc., 1. r. 1. a 2. nota  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 1130 530 1145"/>. Totéž t. 12. T. 5, p. r.  $dis^1-e^1$ ,  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 1150 530 1165"/> 1. r. a  $gis$   $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 1170 530 1185"/>; totéž t. 6, 13, 14. T. 7. poslední 3 osminy  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 1190 530 1205"/>. T. 15, p. r., poslední 3 osminy  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 1210 530 1225"/>. T. 16, p. r., 1.–2. nota  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 1230 530 1245"/>; totéž t. 171, kde 3. nota stacc. T. 19, p. r., 4. a 5. osmina  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 1250 530 1265"/>, 6. osmina stacc., analogicky v dalším. T. 20, p. r., poslední 3 osminy  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 1270 530 1285"/>; totéž t. 38, 40, 44, 48, 51 (zde poslední osmina stacc.), 52, 53, 54 a analog. dále až k t. 60. T. 39, p. r. celý svázán  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 1290 530 1305"/>; totéž t. 41 (shodně v novotisku), 45, 46, 49. T. 103–104 p. r., první 3 noty  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 1310 530 1325"/>, 3. a 4. nota stacc.; totéž t. 114–115 a analog. v dalším. Čís. 6. Frázování vzaté z orig.: T. 30, 49, 57, 157, 160, 186–190, p. r. T. 21–31, 1. r. Frázování odchýlné v orig.: T. 1., p. r., poslední 3 osminy  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 1330 530 1345"/>; totéž t. 2, 27, 28, 29, 35, 36, 46–48, 54–56, 122, 123, 124–126, 130, 131, 132, 143, 153, 154, 163, 164, 165, 171, 172, 173, 192, 193. T. 3–4, p. r. svázány  $\text{<img alt="musical notation symbol: a horizontal line with a small upward curve above it" data-bbox="480 1350 530 1365"/>; totéž$$$

\*\*\*) C. F. Whistling, Handbuch der musik. Literatur, 1828.

t. 40–41, 137–138, 155–156, 166–167, 184–185, T. 5, p. r., celý svázán  $\frown$ ; totéž t. 7, 15, 17, 21–26, 43, 44, 134, 174, 175. T. 6, p. r., poslední 2 osminy  $\frown$ ; totéž t. 14, 16. T. 8–10, p. r., svázány společným  $\frown$ . T. 11. až první 4 osminy taktu 14. svázány v p. r. společným  $\frown$ . T. 16., p. r., 1.–4. osmina  $\frown$ , 1. osmina stacc. Poslední 3 osminy taktu 139–142, p. r. vázány společným  $\frown$ .

4. OZDOBNÉ NOTY ponechány z orig. Jen tam, kde toho vyžadovala klavírní technika, byly upravovatelem pozměněny, jak je zde zaznamenáno: Přírazy v *čís. 1* (t. 1. a další) jsou v orig. psány bez protržení a bez spojovacího obloučku, tedy jako opory. Přírazy v *čís. 2* (t. 1. a další) jsou sice protrženy, ale bez obloučku. V *čís. 3* t. 45, 2. osmina v p. r.  $g^2$  má v orig. *tr.*, jež v novotisku změněn na nátryl ( $\blacktriangledown$ ). V *čís. 4*, t. 99 a 132, 1. nota má v orig. příraz bez obloučku. V *čís. 5*, t. 27, příraz je v orig. psán jako opora (bez protržení a bez obloučku; totéž v t. 72. V t. 7, 21, je psán jako příraz, ale bez obloučku; totéž v t. 48, 50, 52–54, 56–60, 68, 81, 87, 175. V *čís. 6*, t. 134, p. r., příraz v orig. nemá obloučku. T. 139, p. r.,  $eis^3$  má v orig. obal  $\infty$ ; totéž v t. 181, p. r., 4. osmina  $dis^3$ .

5. PEDALIZACE je v orig. tisku označena velice zřídka a byla proto upravovatelem doplněna. Označení pedálu v orig.: v *čís. 1* t. 45 a analogické další mají označení *Ped.*, bez \*. V *čís. 2* začátek má *Ped.* a ve 4. t., po 1. čtvrti \*. V t. 27 po 1. čtvrti je \*, aniž předtím bylo označeno *Ped.* *Čís. 3* má jediné označení *Ped.* v t. 119 (seconda volta). V *čís. 4* označen *Ped.* pouze v t. 97, 3. čtvrt, ale bez \*. V *čís. 5* označen *Ped.* v t. 97, poslední osmička a \* v t. 102 u čtvrté pauzy. Totéž v t. 108–113, t. 119–122 (zde \* pod poslední osminou), t. 124–127 (\* pod poslední osminou), t. 133–138, t. 144 (bez \*) a t. 154. V *čís. 6* označen *Ped.* pouze v t. 80 a \* v t. 82, pod 1. čtvrtí.

6. OZNAČENÍ METRONOMU je podle orig. tisku.

Vladimír Helfert

(Pro třetí vydání upravil notovou část a vydavatelskou zprávu Vratislav Bělský.)

JAN VÁCLAV (HUGO) VOŘÍŠEK wurde am 11. Mai 1791 im ostböhmischen Vamberk als Sohn des dortigen Schuldirektors und Musiklehrers Václav Voříšek, der aus Týniště a. d. Adler stammte, und seiner Mutter Rozálka, geb. Kubiasová, der Tochter eines Vamberker Schuhmachers geboren. Schon als Kind bekundete er große musikalische Begabung, mit sieben Jahren spielte er schon Orgel und Violine. Von seinem Vater für die Beamtenlaufbahn bestimmt, besuchte er das Gymnasium in Prag und studierte gleichzeitig Musik bei V. J. Tomášek, der den jungen, genial begabten Voříšek lehrte, den musikalischen Gedankenflug mit bewußter Disziplin zu verbieten. Auf Tomášeks Empfehlung wurde er Klavierlehrer in der Familie Lobkowitz. In Prag lernte er einerseits die ausklingende Mozarttradition, andererseits aber auch die damals neuen Richtungen der Musik kennen, wie die Opern Cherubinis und Méhuls. Im Jahre 1813 ging Voříšek nach Wien, u. zw. auf Zureden des Wiener Professors Jan N. Zizius (geb. 7. Januar 1752 in Heřmanův Městec, gest. 5. April 1824 in Wien), des damals bekannten und aufopfernden Freundes Beethovens. Durch ihn kam Voříšek auch zu Beethoven, den er im Jahre 1814 und wahrscheinlich auch später besuchte und dem er seine Kompositionen brachte; er gehörte zu dem Kreis junger begeisterter Verehrer Beethovens, in welchem sich auch Franz Schubert befand. Dies alles hatte auf die künstlerische Physiognomie Voříšeks einen entscheidenden Einfluß, denn seit jener Zeit wurde Beethoven die feste Achse seines künstlerischen Schaffens, wie z. B. seine Klaviersonate b moll und die Symphonie D dur erkennen lassen. In Wien wurde er auch mit Moscheles, Meyerbeer und hauptsächlich mit Hummel bekannt, welch letzterer eine solche Vorliebe für Voříšek bekundete, daß er ihm bei seinem Abgang von Wien (1816) seine Schüler übergab. Er gehörte auch zu den Gästen Musikhistorikers Raph. Kiesewetter (aus Holešov in Mähren gebürtig) und des musikliebenden Advokaten Ign. Sonnleitner, bei dem er die breitere Wiener musikalische Gesellschaft kennenlernte.

Auf Kiesewetters Empfehlung hin wurde er 1818 Dirigent des Orchesters der *Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde*. Im selben Jahr bewarb er sich vergeblich um den Posten eines Hoforganisten. In dem Streben nach einer festen Anstellung beendete er daher i. J. 1822 seine juristischen Studien und trat in die Dienste des Hof-Kriegsrates, aber nur für kurze Zeit. Schon am 10. Januar 1823 wurde er zum zweiten Hof-Organisten ernannt, nachdem sein Vorgänger in diesem Amte J. B. Henneberg am 26. November 1822 gestorben war, und nach einem Jahr (1824) wurde er zum ersten Hof-Organisten als Nachfolger Václav Růžičkas befördert, des bekannten Lehrers Franz Schuberts.\*) Aber lange konnte er sich dieser Stellung nicht erfreuen. Die Tuberkulose zehrte immer mehr und mehr die Kräfte dieses genialen Künstlers auf. Vergebens suchte er Erleichterung in Karlsbad.

\*) Václav Růžička stammte aus Jaroměřice a. d. Rokytna in Mähren, wo sein Vater Jan als Rektor und Organist wirkte und an der dortigen blühenden Musikkultur zur Zeit des Grafen Jan Adam Questenberk teilhatte. Václav Růžičkas Mutter Františka, geb. Gravaniová, stammte ebenfalls aus einem Jaroměřicer Musikergeschlecht. Der Regenschori bei St. Jakob in Brünn and Komponist Peregrinus Gravanii war ein Vetter Václav Růžičkas. (*Jos. Fischer*, Paměti jaroměřického varhaníka a rektora Jana Růžičky – Erinnerungen des Jaroměřicer Organisten und Rektors J. R., Almanach des Studentenzirkels in Jaroměřice 1932, 9 ff; Jaroměřicer Matrikeln). Václ. Růžička starb am 21. Juli 1823.

Im Jahre 1825 besuchte er nochmals seine Heimat und hielt sich kurze Zeit bei seinem älteren Bruder František (geb. 3. April 1784 in Vamberk) auf, des nachmaligen Pfarrers von Kyšperk, (wo er am 3. Juli 1845 starb), der damals jedoch noch Kaplan in České Petrovice und Administrator in Žamberk war. Jan Václav Voříšek starb am 19. November 1825 im Alter von 34 Jahren in Wien.

Voříšek war ein Musiker von besonders genialer Begabung. Obwohl jung verstorben, hinterließ er dennoch einen umfangreichen und hochwertigen künstlerischen Nachlaß in seinen Klavier- und Kammerwerken, in der Symphonie D dur, seinen Liedern und Kirchenkompositionen. Seiner künstlerischen Natur nach steht er Franz Schubert nahe. Beide gehen in ihrem Schaffen von Beethoven aus; beide prägen mit ihrer Musik den neuen romantischen Ausdruck. Auf dem Boden der Wiener Musik gehört Voříšek zu den ersten Romantikern. Er bringt eine neue romantische Melodik, mit einem Farbenreichtum und einer Modulationsfrische, die für die Romantik bezeichnend ist. In seinen Kompositionen findet sich eine interessante Verknüpfung von klassischen, mozartischen und insbesondere beethovenschen Tönen mit neuen, schon rein romantischen Wendungen, ähnlich wie bei Schubert. Dafür sind die hier vorliegenden *Impromptus* aus d. J. 1822 ein Beleg. So ist Voříšek einer der beredtesten Zeugen dafür, wie viel unsere Musiker-Emigranten zur Entwicklung der europäischen Musik beigetragen haben. Für den Beginn des musikalischen Romantismus wird die Geschichte Voříšek einen führenden Platz zuerkennen müssen. Das erhärtet auch der Umstand, daß die hier herausgegebenen Klavier-*Impromptus* (1822) einen großen Einfluß auf die Klavier-*Impromptus* und *Moments musicaux* von Franz Schubert (1827) ausübten.

Auch für die Frage der Tradition der tschechischen Musik vor B. Smetana ist Voříšek von wichtiger Bedeutung. Er gehört zu den hervorragendsten Vorläufern Smetanas, denn in seiner Musik kommen häufig Wendungen vor, von denen Smetana anfänglich ausgeht. So weist das hier herausgegebene *Impromptu* Nr. 3 sowohl den Weg zu Schubert, als auch zu Smetana, u. zw. sowohl im ersten, wie auch im Mittelteil, der — noch von Beethoven ausgehend — bis zum Ausdruck des jungen Smetana fortschreitet (siehe Takte 68–74). Ähnlich im Mittelteil von Nr. 4 und besonders in den Eckteilen von Nr. 6, die klingen, als ob sie der junge Smetana geschrieben hätte. Hier formt er in der Melodik und in der Modulationslinie schon Stellen von Smetanascher Prägung. Die musikalische Frische dieser *Impromptus* fesselt sogleich und sichert ihnen bleibende Bedeutung. Es ist ein Werk voll unversiegbaren musikalischen Lebens.\*\*)

Voříšeks *Impromptus* op. 7 erschienen im Jahre 1822 bei P. Mechetti in Wien mit dem Titel: *Impromptus / pour le / Piano—Forte / composés et dédiés / A Monsieur / Charles Würth / par / J. H. Woržischek. / Oeuvre 7. / / Wien, bey Pietro Mechetti qm Carlo, / im Michaelerhaus der k. k. Reitschule gegenüber Nr. 1153. — Ed. Nr. 914.*

Das Manuskript dieses Werkes ist bisher unauffindbar. Daher gilt für diese Neuausgabe in der Edition MAB die Ausgabe Mechettis aus d. J. 1822 als Originalvorlage, da sie zu Lebzeiten Voříšeks und demnach sicherlich mit seiner Revision erschienen ist. Außerdem sind diese *Impromptus* op. 7 noch in Paris bei Richault vor dem Jahre 1828 erschienen.\*\*\*) Nr. 3 wurde um das Jahr 1824 von Gombart & Comp. in Augsburg in der Sammlung *Unterhaltungen für's Pianoforte*, 6. Heft, S. 13–15 herausgegeben. Es ist ein in der Notierung und in den Vortragszeichen getreuer Abdruck der Ausgabe Mechettis.

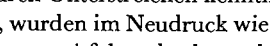
Vladimír Helfert

Übersetzt von I. Turnovská

(Das Vorwort für die 3. Auflage wurde von Prof. Dr. Jan Racek neu revidiert.)

## REVISIONSBERICHT








































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
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\*\*\*) Literatur über Voříšek s. Vorwort zur Ausgabe des Rondos für Violine op. 8 von Voříšek, Prag, Verlag Hudební Maticce und Tschech. Akademie, 1933.

\*\*\*) C. F. Whistling, Handbuch der musik. Literatur, 1828.

schläge in der 1. H. > gegenüber *fz* des Originals. T. 47–48, 55–56, 75–76, 83–84, erste Hälfte >, im Or. *rinf.* T. 45–46, 53–54, 73–74, 81–82 ~~—~~ und nicht wie im Or. *cresc.* Nr. 2. T. 41–44, erstes Viertel 1. H. > und nicht wie im Or. *fz.* T. 66 bis 69 hat im Or. *cresc.* T. 127 erstes Viertel im Or. *p.*, dieses soll aber erst mit den letzten drei Achteln eintreten (Reprise). Nr. 3. T. 12, 3. Achtel hat im Or. *fz.* T. 57–58 das letzte Achtel hat im Or. *f* statt *fz.* Dasselbe gilt für T. 96, Nr. 4. T. 34 hat im Or. *sfz* statt *f*, dasselbe gilt für T. 96. T. 47, 51, 52, 3. Viertel 1. H. >, im Or. *fz.* T. 98 u. folg. sind im Or. mit *sempre piano e legatissimo* bezeichnet. Nr. 5. T. wurde das *rinf.* des Or. weggelassen. T. 82 hat im Or. *fz* statt *f.* T. 91, 3. Achtel im Or. *rinf.*, im Neudruck *sf.* T. 101, 1. Viertel >, im Or. *rinf.* Dasselbe gilt für T. 112, 137, 148. T. 100 bis 110 fehlt im Or. > auf das 1. und 4. Achtel. Analog weiter. T. 104–107, 3. und 6. Achtel hat im Or. >. Analog weiter. Nr. 6. T. 66, 1. H. im Or. *pp.* T. 96, 3. Viertel *sfz*, im Or. *rinf.* Dasselbe gilt für T. 98.

3. DIE PHRASIERUNG ist im Originaldruck ganz ungenügend bezeichnet und der improvisatorischen Fähigkeit des ausübenden Künstlers überlassen. Hier hat V. Kaprál ergänzend eingegriffen und die Phrasierung den heutigen Anforderungen des Klavierspiels angepaßt. (Die Ligatur über zwei und mehreren Noten bzw. Takten wird mit einem Bogen  bezeichnet.) Nr. 1. *Nachstehende Phrasierung ist dem Originaldruck entnommen:* T. 13–17, r. H. T. 39–42 fehlt  im Or. Zweite Hälfte T. 42–58, r. H. T. 59, 61–62, 65–66, 66–68, r. H. Die Phrasierung des Neudruckes weicht an folgenden Stellen vom Or. ab: T. 1, 3, 5 und analog weiter haben zwar über der Triole den Bogen , der aber nicht als Phrasierungszeichen, sondern als Zeichen für die Triole aufzufassen ist. Nr. 2. *Dem Or. entnommene Phrasierung:* T. 13–16, r. H. T. 38 bis 44, 1. H. T. 17–51, r. H. T. 80–81, aber weder 1. noch r. H. mit *stacc.* im Or. bezeichnet; desgleichen T. 88–89, 103–105. *Phrasierung im Or. vom Neudr. abweichend:* T. 1, r. H. die 3 letzten Noten ; dasselbe T. 2, 4, 9, 10, 12. T. 3, r. H. der ganze Takt gebunden ; dasselbe T. 5, 7, 11, 19, 20–26, 30–35, 42–46, 82–86, 90–94, 100–102, 106–110 und analog bei der Wiederholung. T. 8, r. H. je 3 Achtel . T. 17–18 gemeinsam gebunden ; dasselbe T. 28–29, 36–37. Nr. 3. *Dem Originaldruck entnommene Phrasierung:* T. 3, r. H., T. 7, 1. H., T. 9, r. H., 1. H. im Or. die ersten 2 Noten . T. 11–27 1. H.; dasselbe T. 31–33. T. 36–37, 1. H., T. 21, 34, 26, 27 r. und 1. H. *stacc.* T. 1. r. H. die ersten 2 Noten ; dasselbe T. 29 und bei der Wiederholung. T. 2, r. H. die ersten 4 Sechzehntel , weitere 2 Achtel *stacc.*; dasselbe T. 6 und bei der Wiederholung. T. 19, r. H. die letzten 2 Achtel . T. 20, 23, 24, 26 r. H. die letzten 3 Sechzehntel . T. 31 und 33 r. H. die ersten 3 Achtel , das 4. Achtel *stacc.* T. 35, 36, 40 r. H. die ersten 2 Achtel , die übrigen *stacc.* T. 41 ganz gebunden . T. 71, 79, 103, 107, 115 r. H. erstes und zweites, drittes und viertes Achtel . T. 89–91, 97–100, r. und 1. H. *stacc.*; im Neudruck ebenso, aber ohne . Nr. 4. *Dem Originaldruck entnommene Phrasierung:* T. 2, 12, 65, r. H., die letzten 3 Achtel. T. 92, r. H. die letzten 2 Achtel. T. 137–142, r. H. die Oktaven gebunden. T. 144–146, 1. H. *Phrasierung im Or., vom Neudr. abweichend:* Der Auftakt zu T. 1 , dasselbe bei den letzten 2 Achteln im T. 10, 63, 68. T. 1, 11, 36, 69 die letzten 3 Achtel . T. 5, 1. H. die ersten 2 Viertel . T. 7, 1. H. ganz gebunden ; dasselbe T. 8. T. 53, r. H. die letzten 2 Viertel . T. 54, r. H. ganz gebunden ; dasselbe T. 64, 88, 98, 106. T. 55, 57, r. H., die ersten 2 Viertel , 3. Viertel (Triole) . T. 143, r. H. die ersten 4 Achtel . T. 147–148, 1. H., die letzten 2 Achtel . Nr. 5. *Dem Or. entnommene Phrasierung:* T. 15–17, 1. H. T. 30–37, r. H. T. 42, die letzten 3 Achtel. T. 99, r. H., 4. Achtel ohne *stacc.* im Or., T. 100 dasselbe, T. 110–111 und analog weiter. *Phrasierung im Or., vom Neudr. abweichend:* T. 2, r. H., 1.–5. Achtel , 6. Achtel *stacc.* T. 3, r. und 1. H. die ersten 3 Achtel , r. H. 4. und 5. Achtel ; dasselbe T. 11. T. 4, r. H. 1. und 2. Note , 3. Note *stacc.*, 1. H. 1. und 2. Note , dasselbe T. 12. T. 5, r. H. *dis<sup>1</sup>-e<sup>1</sup>* . 1. H. *a-gis* , dasselbe T. 6, 13, 14, T. 7, die letzten 3 Achtel . T. 15, r. H. die letzten 3 Achtel . T. 16, r. H. 1. und 2. Note ; dasselbe T. 171, die 3. Note *stacc.* T. 19, r. h. 4. und 5. Achtel , 6. Achtel *stacc.*; analog weiter. T. 20. r. H. die letzten 3 Achtel ; dasselbe T. 38, 40, 44, 48, 51 (hier das letzte Achtel *stacc.*)\* 52, 53, 54 und analog weiter bis zum T. 60. T. 39, r. H. in einem gebunden ; dasselbe T. 41, 45, 46, 49. T. 103–104, r. H. die ersten 3 Noten , die 3. und 4. Note *stacc.*; dasselbe T. 114–115 und analog weiter. Nr. 6. *Dem Orig. entnommene Phrasierung:* T. 30, 49, 57, 157, 160, 186–190, r. H. T. 21–31, 1. H. *Phrasierung im Or., vom Neudr. abweichend:* T. 1., r. H., die letzten 3 Achtel , dasselbe T. 2, 27, 28, 29, 35, 36, 46–48, 54–56, 122, 123, 124–126, 130, 131, 132, 143, 153, 154, 163, 164, 165, 171–173, 192, 193. T. 3–4 gebunden ; dasselbe T. 40–41, 137–138, 155–156, 166–167, 184–185. T. 5, r. H. ganz gebunden ; dasselbe T. 7, 15, 17, 21–26, 43, 44, 134, 174, 175. T. 6, r. H., die letzten 2 Achtel ; dasselbe T. 14, 16. T. 8–10, r. H. durch den Bogen  gebunden. T. 11 bis zu den ersten 4 Achteln des T. 19, r. H. gemeinsam gebunden . T. 16, r. H. 1.–4. Achtel , 1. Achtel *stacc.* Die letzten 3 Achtel des T. 139 bis T. 140 r. H. gebunden .

4. VERZIERUNGEN wurden dem Originaldruck entnommen. Nur dort, wo es die Technik des Klavierspiels erfordert, wurden sie von V. Kaprál wie folgt geändert: Die Vorschläge in Nr. 1 (T. 1 u. folg.) sind im Or. ohne Durchstreichung und ohne Verbindungsbogen geschrieben. Die Vorschläge in Nr. 2 (T. 1. u. folg.) sind zwar durchstrichen, aber ohne Verbindungsbogen. In Nr. 3, Takt 45, hat das 2. Achtel  $g^2$  r. H. im Or. die Bezeichnung *tr*, dies wurde im Neudruck in  abgeändert. In Nr. 4, T. 99 und 132 steht über der 1. Note im Or. ein Vorschlagzeichen ohne Verbindungsbogen. In Nr. 5, T. 27 ist der Vorschlag nicht durchstrichen und ohne Verbindungsbogen; dasselbe in T. 72. T. 7, 21 ist der kurze Vorschlag ohne Verbindungsbogen; dasselbe in T. 48, 50, 52–54, 56–60, 68, 81, 87, 175. In Nr. 6, T. 134, r. H. ist der Vorschlag im Or. ohne Verbindungsbogen. T. 139, r. H. über *eis*<sup>3</sup>, und T. 181, r. H., über dem 4. Achtel steht im Or.  $\infty$ .

5. DAS PEDAL ist im Originaldruck sehr selten angegeben und zwar: in Nr. 1 T. 45 und analog weiter steht zwar Ped., aber kein \*. In Nr. 2 steht am Anfang Ped. und im 4. Takt nach dem 1. Viertel \*. T. 27 steht nach dem 1. Viertel \*, fehlt aber vorher die Angabe Ped. In Nr. 3 ist nur im T. 119 (*seconda volta*) Ped. angegeben. In Nr. 4 ist Ped. im T. 97, 3. Viertel angezeigt, es fehlt aber \*. In Nr. 5 steht Ped. im T. 97 beim letzten Achtel, \* im T. 102 bei der Viertel-Pause; dasselbe T. 108–113, 119–122 (hier \* unter dem letzten Achtel), 124–127, 133–138 (aber ohne \*) und T. 154. In Nr. 6 steht Ped. nur im T. 80, \* im T. 82 unter dem 1. Viertel.

6. DIE METRONOMBEZEICHNUNG wurde dem Originaldruck entnommen.

Vladimír Helfert

(Der Revisionsbericht und die Notenvorlage wurde für die dritte Auflage von Vratislav Bělský neu revidiert.)

JAN VÁCLAV (HUGO) VOŘÍŠEK was born on May 11, 1791, at Vamberk in East Bohemia as the son of the local headmaster and music teacher Václav Voříšek, a native of Týniště nad Orlicí, and his wife Rozálka, born Kubiasová, daughter of a Vamberk shoemaker. Even as a child he showed great musical talent and when only seven years of age he could play the organ and violin. In accordance with his father's wish for a clerical career he left to attend a Prague grammar school, also studying music under V. J. Tomášek who taught the young, extraordinarily talented Jan Voříšek how to combine intellectual musical fantasy with rigorous conscious discipline. On the recommendation of Tomášek he became a piano tutor in the family of Count Lobkovic. In Prague he also became acquainted with the slowly receding Mozart tradition as well as with the new musical trends represented then by the operas by Cherubini and Méhule. In 1813, at the instigation of the Viennese Professor, Jan N. Zizius, a native of Heřmanův Městec (born January 7, 1772, died April 5, 1825, in Vienna) and a well known and devoted friend of Beethoven, Jan Voříšek went to Vienna. Through Zizius he became acquainted with Beethoven whom he visited in 1814 and probably also later and to whom he showed his compositions. He belonged to the circle of Beethoven's enthusiastic young admirers which included also Franz Schubert. All this had a decisive influence on Voříšek's artistic physiognomy, Beethoven becoming from that time a firm basis of his endeavours in the field of composition, a fact witnessed, for example, by his Piano Sonata in B Flat and his Symphony in D Major. In Vienna he also became acquainted with Moscheles, Meyerbeer and above all with Hummel who took such a liking to Jan Voříšek that when he left Vienna in 1816 he entrusted all his pupils to his care. Jan Voříšek also ranked among the frequent visitors to the home of the musical historian R. Kiesewetter (a native of Holešov in Moravia) and the music-loving lawyer I. Sonnleitner, where he became acquainted with the wide Viennese musical society.

In 1818, on the recommendation of Kiesewetter, he became conductor of the orchestra of the society "Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde". In the same year he applied, though unsuccessfully, for the post of court organist. Desiring to have a permanent post, he completed his law studies in 1822 and entered into the service of the court war council, but for a short period only. On January 10, 1823, he was appointed second court organist in place of J. B. Henneberg who had died on November 26, 1822, and one year later (1824) he replaced Václav Růžička, the well known teacher of F. Schubert, as first court organist.\* Unfortunately, however, he did not enjoy this position for very long. Tuberculosis increasingly taxed the strength of this musical genius who sought relief, without success, at Karlovy Vary (Carlsbad). In 1825 he revisited his birthplace, staying a short while with his elder brother František (born April 3, 1784, at Vamberk) and subsequently minister at Kyšperk (dying there on July 3, 1845) who at that time was chaplain at České Petrovice and administrator at Žamberk. Jan Václav Voříšek died in Vienna on November 19, 1825, at the age of 34.

Jan Voříšek possessed rare genius. Although he died at an early age, he left a rich and highly valuable heritage in his piano and chamber works, his Symphony in D Major, in his songs and church music. In his artistic character he resembles F. Schubert. In their work they both set out from Beethoven's example, both of them lending their music romantic expression. J. Voříšek ranks among the first romantics in Viennese music. He composed new, romantic melodies with the refreshing colourfulness and modulation so characteristic of romanticism, his compositions featuring interesting combinations of the classical tones of Mozart and particularly Beethoven with new, purely romantic figures similar to those found in the works of F. Schubert. Proof of this lies in the Impromptus from 1822 published herein, this work also being one of the most convincing testimonies to the extent to which Czech musical emigrants influenced the development of European music. It is to Jan Voříšek that history will have to give credit for the beginnings of musical romanticism, a fact borne out by the circumstance that his piano Impromptus (1822), published herein, greatly influenced F. Schubert's Impromptus and Moments musicaux (1827).

Jan Voříšek is of important significance also for the tradition of Czech music before the time of B. Smetana. He was one of Smetana's most outstanding predecessors. Indeed, in his music many figures appear which, later on, Smetana took as a starting point in his compositions. For example, the Impromptu No. 3 published herein shows the way to Schubert and also Smetana both in the first part and in the middle part which, growing from the style of Beethoven, attains the expression of the young Smetana (see bars 68—74). A similar example

\*) Václav Růžička was born at Jaroměřice nad Rokytnou in Moravia where his father Jan was teacher and organist and where he enjoyed a wonderful musical cultural life under Count Jan Adam Questenberk. His mother, Františka Růžičková, born Gravaniová, also came from Jaroměřice, her family likewise being highly musical. Regenschori at St. James' in Brno and composer Peregrinus Gravani was a cousin of Václav Růžička. (Jos. Fischer, Memories of the Jaroměřice Organist and teacher Jan Růžička. Almanach of the Students' Circle at Jaroměřice, 1932, pp. 9 f; register of Jaroměřice). Václav Růžička died on July 21, 1823.

is the middle part of No. and particularly the beginning and end parts of No. 6 which could easily have been written by the young Smetana. Both as regards melody and modulation these Impromptus contain places of an almost Smetanian style. The musical freshness of these Impromptus captivates the listener immediately and guarantees their ever-lasting importance. It is a work full of immortal musical life.\*\*

Voříšek's Impromptus opus 7 were published in 1822 by P. Mechetti in Vienna under the title: *Impromptus / pour le / Piano-Forte / composés et dédiés / A Monsieur / Charles Würth / par / J. H. Woržischek. / Oeuvre 7. / / Wien, bey Pietro Mechetti qm Carlo, / im Michaelerhaus der k. k. Reitschule gegenüber Nr. 1153. — Edition No. 914.*

The manuscript of this work has not yet been found. For this reason the version published by Mechetti in 1822 is considered as the original for the purpose of this edition, since it was published during the composer's life time and consequently was most probably revised by him. Apart from this original edition the *Impromptus Opus 7* were published by Richault in Paris prior to 1828.\*\*\*

No. 3 was published by Gombart & Co. in Augsburg in the collection *Unterhaltungen für's Pianoforte*, Book 6, pp. 13—15 about 1824. This edition is an exact reprint of Mechetti's edition both as regards notation and directions.

Vladimír Helfert

(For the third edition the foreword was prepared by prof. Dr. Jan Racek)

## EDITOR'S NOTES

1. INTONATION of this edition follows exactly the original. Possible misprints of the original: No. 4, p. 17, bar 102, R. H., the second quaver is written as  $a^3$  in the original, but should more probably read  $f^3$  sharp; this edition, however, has adhered to the original notation. No. 5, p. 20, bar 62, R. H., appoggiature is written in the original as  $f^1$  sharp— $e^1$ , but has been changed here to  $f^1$  sharp— $g^1$  sharp analogously with all other appoggiaturas in this No. Ibis., p. 20, bar 40, R. H., instead of  $d^1$  sharp there could also be  $d^1$  double sharp.

2. DYNAMICS. The original includes only general dynamic directions, which had to be supplemented to satisfy the requirements of contemporary piano interpretation. The original, for example, does not distinguish exactly between  $f$  and  $fz$ . The editor of the work, Václav Káprál, has adhered to the dynamics of the original and supplemented this edition with dynamics directions in the spirit of the former, adhering minutely to the style of the work. All dynamic directions and instructions contained in the original are underlined in this edition (e. g.  $p$ , crescendo, dolce). The directions of *cresc.* and *decresc.* contained in the original are marked  $\text{—} \text{—} \text{—}$ . All other directions, which are not underlined or not provided with verticals, have been added by the editor. Otherwise the following changes have been carried out: No. 1, bar 17, third crotchet is marked  $fz$  in the original, but  $>$  in this edition. Bars 18—19, 22—23, appoggiaturas in the L. H. are marked  $fz$  in the original, but  $>$  in this edition. Bars 47—48, 55—56, 75—76, 83—84, first halves, *rinf.* in the original,  $>$  in this edition. Bars 45—46, 53—54, 73—74, 81—82 are marked *cresc.* in the original, and with  $\text{—} \text{—} \text{—}$  in this edition. No. 2. Bars 41—44, the first crotchet in L. H. is marked with  $fz$  in the original and with  $>$  in this edition. Bars 66—69 are marked *cresc.* in the original. Bar 127 is marked  $p$  in the first crotchet, which should obviously refer to the last three quavers (beginning of the repetition). No. 3. Bar 12, third quaver is marked  $fz$  in the original; the direction is deleted in this edition. Bars 57—58, the last quaver is marked  $f$  in the original, which should probably read  $sfz$ . No. 4. Bar 34 is marked  $sfz$ , no doubt instead of the correct  $f$ . Ditto in bar 96. Bars 47, 51, 52, third crotchet in L. H. is marked  $fz$  in the original, and with  $>$  in this edition. Bar 98 and foll. are marked with the direction *sempre piano e legatissimo*. No. 5. Bar 30 is marked *rinf.* in the original, which has been deleted in this edition. Bar 82 has  $fz$  in the original, probably instead of the correct  $f$ . Bar 91, the third quaver is marked with *rinf.* in the original, and with  $>$  in this edition. Bar 101, the first crotchet has *rinf.* in the original and  $>$  in this edition. Ditto, in bars 112, 137 and 148. Bars 100, 101 have no  $>$  on the first and fourth quaver, similarly in other analogous places. Bars 104—107, the third and sixth quavers are marked with  $>$  in the original, similarly as in other analogous places. No. 6. Bar 66, L. H., is marked with  $pp$  in the original; this direction has been deleted as superfluous in this edition. Bar 96, third crotchet is marked with *rinf.* in the original and with  $sfz$ . in this edition. Ditto in bar 98.

3. PHRASING has been subjected to the largest changes, the respective directions being given in the original most inadequately and inconsequently. This is a remainder of the tradition of the 17th and 18th centuries when the performance of music was left to a major extent to the improvising abilities of the performing artist. Today this imperfect manner of phrasing must be supplemented in the spirit of the present day piano playing technique. The editor has based his amendments on the infrequent phrasing directions of the original, supplementing them in the spirit of the original style of the composition in accordance with present day requirements. *List of phrasing directions used in the original* (slurring of two or more notes or bars): No. 1. *Phrasing taken over from the original*: Bars 13—17, R. H., not slurred in bars 39—42, but in this edition supplemented analogously with bars 13—17. Second half of bars 42—58, R. H. Bars 59, 61—62, 65—66, 66—85, R. H. *Original phrasing deviating from this edition*: Bars 1, 3, 5 and foll. analogously have a slur over the triplets; this does not refer to phrasing, but denotes simply triplets. No. 2. *Phrasing taken over from the original*: Bars 13—16, R. H.,

\*\*\*) For literature about Jan Voříšek see the introduction to the edition of Voříšek's Violin Rondo op. 8, Prague, Hud. Maticе and the Czech Academy, 1933.

\*\*\*) C. F. Whistling: *Handbuch der musik. Literatur*, 1828.



bar 38—44 L. H., bars 47—51, R. H., bar 80—81, but in the original there is no staccato either in the right or in the left hand; ditto in bars 88—89, 103—105. *Original phrasing deviating from this edition:* Bar 1, R. H., the last three notes are slurred; ditto in bars 2, 4, 9, 10, 12. Bar 3, R. H., the whole bar is slurred; ditto in bars 5, 7, 11, 19, 20—26, 30—35, 42—46, 82—86, 90—94, 100—102, 116—120 and analogously in the repetition. Bar 8, R. H. Three and three quavers slurred. Bars 17—18 slurred all together with one slur; ditto for bars 28—29, 36—37. *No. 3. Phrasing taken over from the original:* bar 3, R. H., Bar 7, L. H. Bar 9, R. H., but in the L. H. the first two notes slurred. Bars 11—27, L. H., ditto in bars 31—33. Bars 36—37, L. H., Bars 21, 24, 26, 27 both in R. H., and in L. H., Bars 72, 76, 84, 85—87, 96, 104, 108, 112, 116, 117—119 in both hands. *Original phrasing deviating from this edition.* Upbeat of bar 1 is marked with staccato. Bar 1, R. H., the first two notes slurred; ditto in bar 29 and in the repetition. Bar 2, R. H., the first four semiquavers slurred, further two quavers staccato; ditto in bar 6 and in the repetition. Bar 19, R. H., the last two quavers slurred. Bar 20, 23, 24, 26, R. H., the last three semiquavers slurred. Bars 31 and 33, R. H., the first three quaves slurred, the fourth quaver staccato. Bars 35, 36, 40, R. H., the first two quavers slurred, the remaining notes staccato. Bar 41 all slurred. Bars 71, 79, 103, 107, 115, R. H., the first and the second quavers slurred, ditto for the third and fourth quavers. Bars 89—91, 97—100 R. H. and L. H. staccato like in this edition, but without a slur. *No. 4. Phrasing taken over from the original.* Bars 2, 12, 65, R. H., the last three quavers slurred. Bar 92, R. H., the last two quavers slurred. Bars 137—142, R. H., octaves slurred. Bars 144—146, L. H. *Original phrasing deviating from this edition.* Upbeat of bar 1 slurred, ditto the last two quavers in bars 10, 63, 86. Bars 1, 11, 36, 69, the last three quavers slurred. Bar 5, L. H., the first two crotchets slurred. Bar 7, L. H., all slurred; ditto in bar 8. Bar 53, R. H., the last two crotchets slurred. Bar 54, R. H., all slurred; ditto for bars 64, 88, 98, 106. Bars 55, 57, R. H., the first two crotchets slurred, the third crotchet (triplets) slurred. Bar 143, R. H., the first four quavers slurred. Bars 147—148, L. H., the last two quavers slurred. *No. 5. Phrasing taken over from the original.* Bars 15—17, L. H., Bars 30—37, R. H., Bar 42, the last three quavers. Bar 99, R. H. However, the fourth quaver is not staccato in the original. Bar 100, ditto bars 110—111 and analogously further on. *Original phrasing deviating from this edition.* Bar 2, R. H., the first five quavers slurred, the sixth staccato. Bar 3, R. H. and L. H., the first three quavers slurred, R. H. the fourth and the fifth quavers slurred; ditto in bar 11. Bar 4, R. H., the first two notes slurred, the third note staccato. L. H. the first two notes slurred; ditto in bar 12. Bar 5, R. H.  $d^{\sharp}$  sharp— $e^{\flat}$  slurred, L. H.  $a$ — $g$  sharp slurred; ditto in bars 6, 13, 14. Bar 7, the last three quavers slurred. Bar 15 R. H., the last three quavers slurred. Bar 16, R. H. the first two notes slurred; ditto in bar 171, where the third note is staccato. Bar 19, R. H., the fourth and the fifth quavers slurred, the sixth quaver staccato, analogously further on. Bar 20 R. H., the last three quavers slurred; ditto in bars 38, 40, 44, 48, 51 (where the last quaver is staccato), 52, 53, 54 and analogously further as far as bar 60. Bar 39 R. H., all slurred; ditto in bar 41 (identically with this edition), 45, 46, 49. Bars 103—104, R. H., the first three notes slurred, the third and the fourth notes staccato; ditto in bars 114—115 and analogously further on. *No. 6. Phrasing taken over from the original.* Bars 30, 49, 57, 157, 160, 186—190, R. H., Bars 21—31, L. H. *Original phrasing deviating from this edition.* Bar 1, R. H., the last three quavers slurred; ditto in bars 2, 27, 28, 29, 35, 36, 46—48, 54—56, 122, 123, 124—126, 130, 131, 132, 143, 153, 154, 163, 164, 165, 171, 172, 173, 192, 193, Bars 3 and 4, R. H., all slurred; ditto for bars 40—41, 137—138, 155—156, 166—167, 184—185. Bar 5, R. H., all slurred; ditto for bars 7, 15, 17, 21—26, 43, 44, 134, 174, 175. Bar 6, R. H., the last two quavers slurred; ditto in bars 14, 16. Bars 8—10, R. H., all slurred. Bar 11 as far as the first four quavers of bar 14 all slurred in R. H.. Bar 16, R. H., the first four quavers slurred, the first quaver staccato. The last three quavers of bars 139—142, R. H., all slurred.

4. ORNAMENTS have been taken over from the original. Only in places where the present day piano technique requires such changes have they been changed by the editor as follows: *No. 1.* (Bar 1 and further on). In the original the appoggiaturas are not crossed and are written without the connecting slur. In *No. 2* (Bar 1 and further on) they are crossed, but again are written without the connecting slur. In *No. 3*, bar 45, the second crotchet, R. H.,  $g^{\sharp}$  is marked with *tr* in the original, which has been changed to mordent ( $\blacklozenge$ ) in this edition. In *No. 4*, bars 99 and 132, the first note has an appoggiatura without the connecting slur in the original. In *No. 5*, bar 27, the appoggiatura is written without the connecting slur and is not crossed; ditto in bar 72. In bars 7 and 21 the appoggiatura is written without the slur; ditto in bars 48, 50, 52—54, 56—60, 68, 81, 87, 175. In *No. 6*, bar 134, R. H., the appoggiatura is written without the connecting slur in the original. Bar 139, R. H.,  $e^{\sharp}$  sharp is marked with a turn ( $\circ$ ) in the original; ditto in bar 181, R. H., the fourth quaver  $d^{\sharp}$  sharp.

5. PEDAL is marked very rarely in the original and has, therefore, been supplemented by the editor. Pedals marked in the original: *No. 1*, bar 45 and analogous bars are marked Ped. without the asterisk. In *No. 2* the direction Ped. is used at the beginning and in bar 4, and the asterisk after the first crotchet. In bar 27 after the first crotchet there is an asterisk unpreceded by any Ped. *No. 3* has only one direction Ped. in bar 119 (seconda volta). In *No. 4* the direction Ped. is written only in bar 97, the third crotchet, but without the asterisk. In *No. 5* the direction Ped. is given in bar 97, the last crotchet, and the asterisk in bar 102 under the crotchet rest. Ditto in bars 108—113, bars 119—122 (where the asterisk is below the last quaver), bars 124—127 (asterisk below the last quaver), bars 133—138, bar 144 (without the asterisk) and bar 154. In *No. 6* the direction Ped. is given only in bar 80 and the asterisk in bar 82 below the last crotchet.

6. METRONOME MARKING conforms with the original.

Vladimír Helfert

Translated by Joy Kadečková

(For the third edition the Editor's Notes and musics were prepared by Vratislav Bělský.)

JAN VÁCLAV (HUGO) VOŘÍŠEK

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IMPROMPTUS, OP. 7

# IMPROMPTUS

J. V. H. VOŘÍŠEK, op. 7  
(1791-1825)

Allegro (♩ = 116)

1. *mf.* *p.* *mf.*  
*P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \*

5 *cresc.* *sf.* *subito p*  
*P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \*

10 *tranquillo* *poco rit.* *p dolce*  
*P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \*

15 *mf.* *p*  
*P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \*

20 *mf.* *pp.* *mf.*  
*P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \*

System 1: Treble and bass staves with piano accompaniment. Includes dynamic markings *p*, *mf*, and *f*. Measure numbers 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 are indicated. Fingerings and articulation marks are present.

System 2: Treble and bass staves with piano accompaniment. Includes dynamic markings *p*. Measure numbers 35, 40 are indicated. Fingerings and articulation marks are present.

System 3: Treble and bass staves with piano accompaniment. Includes dynamic marking *p* and tempo marking *poco rit.*. Measure numbers 40, 45 are indicated. The system concludes with the word *Fine.*

System 4: Treble and bass staves with piano accompaniment. Includes dynamic marking *p*. Measure number 45 is indicated. The system concludes with a *P* dynamic marking.

System 5: Treble and bass staves with piano accompaniment. Includes dynamic markings *f* and *p*. Measure number 50 is indicated. Fingerings and articulation marks are present.

System 6: Treble and bass staves with piano accompaniment. Includes dynamic markings *f* and *p*. Measure number 55 is indicated. The system concludes with two first endings (1. and 2.) and a *p* dynamic marking.

Musical score system 1, measures 58-65. The system is in 4/4 time. The right hand (RH) features a melodic line with slurs and accents, while the left hand (LH) provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *mf*, *sfz*, and *f*. Performance markings include *P* (piano) and asterisks (\*). Measure numbers 58, 60, and 65 are visible.

Musical score system 2, measures 66-74. The RH continues the melodic line with slurs and accents. The LH accompaniment includes chords and single notes. Dynamics include *sfz* and *dim.* (diminuendo). Performance markings include *P* and asterisks (\*). Measure numbers 70 and 74 are visible.

Musical score system 3, measures 75-82. The RH features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The LH accompaniment includes chords and single notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f*. Performance markings include *P* and asterisks (\*). Measure number 75 is visible.

Musical score system 4, measures 83-90. The RH features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The LH accompaniment includes chords and single notes. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*. Performance markings include *P* and asterisks (\*). Measure numbers 80 and 85 are visible.

Musical score system 5, measures 91-98. The system includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The RH features a melodic line with slurs and accents. The LH accompaniment includes chords and single notes. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. Performance markings include *P* and asterisks (\*). Measure numbers 85 and 88 are visible. The system concludes with the instruction *D.C. al Fine.*



First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time signature. Measures 27-32. Treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 4 3, 1 2 3 1 2, 3 3 2 5 2). Bass staff contains a bass line with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 2 3 4, 4 3 2, 1). Dynamics include *sfz*, *P*, and *sfz* *P*. A double asterisk (\*) is present in the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time signature. Measures 33-38. Treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 5 4 2, 3 1 5 4 2 1, 3 1 5 4 2 1, 5 1 4 3, 5 1 2 3 4 1). Bass staff contains a bass line with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 1 2, 3, 2 3 4, 4 3 2, 1). Dynamics include *P*, *sfz*, and *P*. A double asterisk (\*) is present in the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time signature. Measures 39-44. Treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 2 3 5 2 5 4, 3 4 5, 5 4 2, 5 4 2, 5 4 3). Bass staff contains a bass line with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 5, 4 3 2, 1 2 4, 1 2 4, 1 2 #, 2 3 1). Dynamics include *p* and *f*. A double asterisk (\*) is present in the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time signature. Measures 45-50. Treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 4 3 4, 5 4 3, 2 5 3 2, 3 2, 3 2, 50). Bass staff contains a bass line with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 2-1, 4, 5, 1 2, 2 4, 1 2). Dynamics include *dim.*. A double asterisk (\*) is present in the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time signature. Measures 51-56. Treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 5 4 2, 1, 55, 1 2 4, 5 1 2 3 5 4). Bass staff contains a bass line with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 2 4 5, 5, P, P, P). Dynamics include *p* and *P*. A double asterisk (\*) is present in the bass staff.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 4/4 time signature. Measures 57-62. Treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 3 1 2 3, 5 1 5 4, 3 4 2, 60, 3 5 4 2). Bass staff contains a bass line with slurs and fingerings (e.g., P, 2 1 2, 3 2 4, 5 4, # 3, 2). Dynamics include *P*. A double asterisk (\*) is present in the bass staff.

Musical score system 1, measures 58-64. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Fingerings: 1, 2, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 4, 65, 3, 1, 5-3, 4, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2. Dynamics: *P*, *P*, *P*, *P*, *P*, *P*, *P*. Performance instruction: *mano sinistra espressivo*.

Musical score system 2, measures 65-70. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Fingerings: 3, 1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3. Dynamics: *P*, *P*, *P*, *P*, *P*, *P*. Performance instruction: *fz*.

Musical score system 3, measures 71-76. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Fingerings: 1, 3, 5, 1, 4, 75, 3, 5, 4, 3, 5, 5, 1, 4, 5, 5, 2, 5, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 1, 5. Dynamics: *mf*, *P*, *P*, *P*, *P*, *P*, *P*. Performance instruction: *Fine*.

Musical score system 4, measures 77-82. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Fingerings: 2, 5, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3. Dynamics: *p*, *p*, *f*, *P*. Performance instruction: *p*.

Musical score system 5, measures 83-88. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Fingerings: 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 2, 85, 1, 1. Dynamics: *P*, *P*, *P*, *P*, *P*, *p*, *p*.

Musical score system 6, measures 89-94. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Fingerings: 4, 3, 1, 95. Dynamics: *f*, *P*, *P*, *P*, *P*, *P*, *P*.





Allegretto (♩ = 108)

3.

Musical notation for measures 3 and 4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). Measure 3 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and single notes, including fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and dynamic markings (*P*, *\* P*, *\* P*, *\* P*, *\* P*). Measure 4 continues the melodic and harmonic development.

5

Musical notation for measures 5 through 9. Measure 5 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand continues its melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The left hand features a steady bass line with fingerings (1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 1, 3, 2, 4) and dynamic markings (*P*, *\* P*, *\* P*, *\* P*, *\* P*). A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present in measure 7. Measure 9 ends with a fermata over the final chord.

10

Musical notation for measures 10 through 14. Measure 10 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 1, 5, 2, 5, 2, 5, 1, 4, 2, 2, 3, 4, 2). The left hand has a bass line with fingerings (2, 1, 3, 5, 2, 1, 5, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 4, 1, 2) and dynamic markings (*p*, *\* P*, *\* P*, *\* P*, *\* P*). A *fp con espress.* (fortissimo con espressione) marking appears in measure 14. Measure 14 ends with a fermata.

15

Musical notation for measures 15 through 19. Measure 15 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 4, 5, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 4, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4). The left hand has a bass line with fingerings (3, 2, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4) and dynamic markings (*P*, *\* P*, *\* P*, *\* P*, *\* P*). Measure 19 ends with a fermata.

20

Musical notation for measures 20 through 23. Measure 20 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The left hand has a bass line with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and dynamic markings (*\* P*, *\* P*, *\* P*, *\* P*). Measure 21 includes first and second endings. Measure 22 ends with a fermata. Measure 23 concludes with a piano-piano (*pp*) dynamic and a fermata.

First system of musical notation, measures 25-29. Treble clef, bass clef. Includes fingerings (e.g., 4 2 1, 3 2 1), dynamics (*cresc.*), and performance markings (*P*, \*).

Second system of musical notation, measures 30-34. Treble clef, bass clef. Includes fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), dynamics (*P*, \*), and performance markings (*sf*).

Third system of musical notation, measures 35-39. Treble clef, bass clef. Includes fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), dynamics (*P*, \*), and performance markings.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 40-44. Treble clef, bass clef. Includes fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), dynamics (*sf*), and performance markings.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 45-49. Treble clef, bass clef. Includes fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), dynamics (*p*), and performance markings (*ritardando*, \*).

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 50-54. Treble clef, bass clef. Includes fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), dynamics (*P*, \*), and performance markings.



90

90 91 92 93 94

*mf*

*P* \* *P* \*

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

Detailed description: This system contains measures 90 to 94. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 3, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1). The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *mf*, *P*, and *P*. There are asterisks under the *P* markings.

95

95 96 97 98 99

*p*

*cresc.*

*P* \*

4 4 5 5 5 4 1 2

Detailed description: This system contains measures 95 to 99. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 4, 1, 2). The left hand has chords and single notes. Dynamics include *p*, *cresc.*, and *P*. There is an asterisk under the *P* marking.

100

100 101 102 103 104

*sf*

*p*

*P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \*

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

Detailed description: This system contains measures 100 to 104. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1). The left hand has chords and single notes. Dynamics include *sf*, *p*, and *P*. There are asterisks under the *P* markings.

110

110 111 112 113 114

*mf*

*P* \* *P* \*

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

Detailed description: This system contains measures 110 to 114. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1). The left hand has chords and single notes. Dynamics include *mf*, *P*, and *P*. There are asterisks under the *P* markings.

115

115 116 117 118 119

*p*

*sf*

*P* \* *P* \* *P* \*

Detailed description: This system contains measures 115 to 119. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and dynamics *p*, *sf*, *sf*. The left hand has chords and single notes with dynamics *P*, *P*, *P*. There are asterisks under the *P* markings.

120

120 121 122 123 124

*sf*

*p*

*rinf.*

*P* \* *P* \*

*P* *D. S.*  
*al Fine.*

Detailed description: This system contains measures 120 to 124. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and dynamics *sf*, *p*, *rinf.*. The left hand has chords and single notes with dynamics *P*, *P*. There are asterisks under the *P* markings. The system ends with *P*, *D. S.*, and *al Fine.*

Allegretto (♩=72)

4.

mf sfz p sempre legato

P \* P \* P \* P \*

2 3 2 1 2 3 1 4 2 1 2

mf p P \* P \* P \* P \*

sfz p \* P \* P

crescen - - - do. \* P \* P \* P \*

sfz p \* sfz p \* sfz p \* sfz p

Musical score system 1, measures 1-5. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), 4/4 time signature. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 5, 4, 5, 2, 1, #). The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings (1, 3, 2, 5, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1). Dynamics include *p* and *P*. A fermata is placed over the first measure of the right hand.

Musical score system 2, measures 6-10. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps, 4/4 time signature. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (2, 1, #, 2, 1, #, 2, 1, #). The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings (5, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1). Dynamics include *P* and *crescen.*

Musical score system 3, measures 11-15. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps, 4/4 time signature. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 2, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 5, 4, 2, 5, 4). The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings (2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 2, 1). Dynamics include *f*, *sfz*, and *p*. A repeat sign is present in the right hand.

Musical score system 4, measures 16-20. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps, 4/4 time signature. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4). The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings (4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1). Dynamics include *P* and *sotto voce*.

Musical score system 5, measures 21-25. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps, 4/4 time signature. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5). The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings (3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1). Dynamics include *P*.





Musical notation for measures 65-70. The piece is in D major (two sharps). The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 4). The left hand provides a bass line with fingerings (2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 2). Measure 70 is marked with a '70' above the staff.

Musical notation for measures 71-76. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 5, 4, 3, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5). The left hand has a more active bass line with slurs and fingerings (3, 2, 1, 5, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 5). Dynamic markings include *f*, *sfz*, and *p*. There are asterisks under the left hand notes in measures 72, 74, and 76. Measure 75 is marked with a '75' above the staff.

Musical notation for measures 77-84. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 3, 5, 4, 3, 5, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3). The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings (4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1). Measure 80 is marked with an '80' above the staff.

Musical notation for measures 85-90. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 3, 5, 4, 3, 5, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3). The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings (3, 2, 1, 5, 2, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1). A *cresc.* marking is present in the first measure. A *f* dynamic marking is at the end of the system. Measure 85 is marked with an '85' above the staff.

Musical notation for measures 91-96. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1). The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings (2, 2, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1). A *sf* dynamic marking is present. Measure 85 is marked with an '85' above the staff.

Musical notation for measures 97-102. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1). The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings (2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1). Dynamic markings include *p* and asterisks under the left hand notes in measures 97, 99, 101, and 102. Measure 90 is marked with a '90' above the staff.

95

*cresc.* *f*

*Fine.* *pp* *leggierissimo*

una corda

105

110

115

*pp*

120

tre corde

*P simile*

Musical score system 1, measures 125-130. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with various fingerings (e.g., 3 2 1 3 2, 3 1 2 1, 2 3 4 5) and slurs. The lower staff contains a bass line with fingerings (e.g., 5, 1 3, 4 3, 2 5 1, 2 1 3, 2 1 2) and slurs. Measure numbers 125 and 130 are indicated.

Musical score system 2, measures 130-135. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with fingerings (e.g., 3 1 3 4 2, 4 2 4, 3 1 3 4, 5, 1 4, 1 3) and slurs. The lower staff contains a bass line with fingerings (e.g., 3 1 2, 1 5 3 2 1 2, 3 1, 5 3 2 4 3 2, 3 5 1) and slurs. Measure numbers 130 and 135 are indicated.

Musical score system 3, measures 135-140. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with fingerings (e.g., 3 1 2 1, 1 2 4 3, 2 4 3 2, 3 5 1) and slurs. The lower staff contains a bass line with fingerings (e.g., 5 3 2 4 3 2, 1 5 2 3 2 1, 3 5 4 3 2 5, 3 5 1) and slurs. Measure numbers 135 and 140 are indicated.

Musical score system 4, measures 140-145. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with fingerings (e.g., 3 1 2 1, 1 2, 1 2 3 1 4) and slurs. The lower staff contains a bass line with fingerings (e.g., 4 1, 1 2 3, 1 3 1, 3 1, 1) and slurs. The instruction *cresc.* is written above the lower staff, and *senza ped.* is written below it. Measure numbers 140 and 145 are indicated.

Musical score system 5, measures 145-150. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with fingerings (e.g., 1 2 3 1 4, 1 2 3 1 4) and slurs. The lower staff contains a bass line with fingerings (e.g., 1 1, 4 3 2, 1 P, 5) and slurs. The instruction *cresc.* is written above the lower staff. Measure numbers 145 and 150 are indicated.

Musical score system 6, measures 150-155. The system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a melodic line with fingerings (e.g., 4 2 3, 4 2 3, 4 2 3, 2 3) and slurs. The lower staff contains a bass line with fingerings (e.g., 1, 1, 1, 3 4) and slurs. The instruction *f* is written above the lower staff. Measure numbers 150 and 155 are indicated.

D. S. al Fine.

5. Allegretto (♩ = 88)

*dol.* *p* *P* *P* *fz*

*fz* *f* *p* *P* *P*

*P* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P*

*p* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P*

*P* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P*

*P* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P*

5 3 40 4 2 4 1 2 3  
*cresc.*  
*P* \* *P* \*

1 3 5 3 4 3 45 2 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 3  
*ritard.* *p*  
*P* \* *P* \*

4 50 2  
*p* *sfz* *p* *rinf.*  
*P* \* *P* \* *P* \*

5 4 3 2 1 5 4 3 2 1 55 4 5 4 3 2 3 2 1 5 4 3 2 1  
*cresc.* *p* *sfz* *rinf.*  
*P* *P* *P* *P* *P* \* *P* *P* *P* *P*

4 5 4 3 2 5 5 4 3 2 60 3 5 5 4 3 2 3 1 5  
*cresc.* *rinf.* *rinf.* *p*  
*P* *P* *P* \* *P* *P* *P* *P* *P* \*

3 2 1 2 1 2 3 4 5 3 65  
*P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \*

Musical notation for measures 65-70. The piece is in A major (three sharps). The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3 1, 5 2 1, 4 2 1, 5, 3). The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* and *p*. Pedal points are marked with asterisks (\*).

Musical notation for measures 71-75. The right hand continues with a melodic line, including fingerings (1 2 3, 1 3 4, 2 4, 2 3 5). The left hand has a *cresc.* marking. Dynamics include *p*. Pedal points are marked with asterisks (\*).

Musical notation for measures 76-80. The right hand has a melodic line with a *p* dynamic. The left hand features a *cresc.* marking. Dynamics include *p*. Pedal points are marked with asterisks (\*).

Musical notation for measures 81-85. The right hand has a melodic line with a *f* dynamic. The left hand has a *p* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *cresc.*. Pedal points are marked with asterisks (\*).

Musical notation for measures 86-90. The right hand has a melodic line with a *f* dynamic. The left hand has a *p* dynamic. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. Pedal points are marked with asterisks (\*).

Musical notation for measures 91-95. The right hand has a melodic line with a *p* dynamic. The left hand has a *sf* dynamic. Dynamics include *p* and *sf*. The piece concludes with a *Fine* marking. Pedal points are marked with asterisks (\*).

Musical score system 1, measures 95-100. Treble clef: *fz* (measures 95-96), *rinf* (measures 97-100). Bass clef: *P* (measures 95-96), *P* (measures 97-100). Measure numbers 100 and 105 are indicated above the treble staff.

Musical score system 2, measures 101-105. Treble clef: *p* (measures 101-102), *p* (measures 103-104), *p* (measures 105-106). Bass clef: *P* (measures 101-102), *P* (measures 103-104), *P* (measures 105-106). Measure numbers 105 and 110 are indicated above the treble staff.

Musical score system 3, measures 106-110. Treble clef: *mf* (measures 106-107), *mf* (measures 108-110). Bass clef: *P* (measures 106-107), *P* (measures 108-109), *P* (measures 110-111). Measure numbers 110 and 115 are indicated above the treble staff.

Musical score system 4, measures 111-115. Treble clef: *rinf* (measures 111-112), [*p*] (measures 113-114), *p* (measures 115-116). Bass clef: *P* (measures 111-112), *P* (measures 113-114), *P* (measures 115-116). Measure numbers 115 and 120 are indicated above the treble staff.

Musical score system 5, measures 116-120. Treble clef: *p* (measures 116-117), *p* (measures 118-119), *p* (measures 120-121). Bass clef: *P* (measures 116-117), *P* (measures 118-119), *P* (measures 120-121). Measure numbers 120 and 125 are indicated above the treble staff.

Musical score system 6, measures 122-125. Treble clef: *p* (measures 122-123), *p* (measures 124-125). Bass clef: *P* (measures 122-123), *P* (measures 124-125). Measure numbers 125 and 130 are indicated above the treble staff.

First system of musical notation, measures 125-130. The right hand features a complex melodic line with slurs and accents, including a trill-like figure. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* and *fz*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. Measure numbers 125, 130, and 135 are visible.

Second system of musical notation, measures 131-136. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns. Dynamics range from *pp* to *mf*. Measure numbers 135 and 140 are visible.

Third system of musical notation, measures 137-142. The right hand has a more sustained melodic line. Dynamics include *rinf*, *pp*, and *p*. Measure numbers 140 and 145 are visible.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 143-148. The right hand features a rhythmic melodic pattern. Dynamics include *mf*. Measure numbers 145 and 150 are visible.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 149-154. The right hand has a more complex, arpeggiated texture. Dynamics include *fz*. Measure numbers 150 and 155 are visible.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 155-158. The right hand features a sustained chordal texture. Dynamics include *rinf* and *dol.*. The system concludes with the instruction *D C al Fine*. Measure numbers 155 and 160 are visible.



Allegretto (♩ = 80)

6.

Musical notation for measures 1-5. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is Allegretto (♩ = 80). The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff has a dynamic marking of *p* and the bass staff has a dynamic marking of *P*. There are asterisks under the bass staff notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

Musical notation for measures 6-10. The treble staff continues with melodic lines and dynamic markings of *P*. The bass staff has dynamic markings of *P* and asterisks. Measure 10 includes a fermata over a note.

Musical notation for measures 11-15. The treble staff has dynamic markings of *p*, *P*, *f*, and *mp*. The bass staff has dynamic markings of *P* and asterisks. The instruction *una corda* appears at the end of the system.

Musical notation for measures 16-20. The treble staff has dynamic markings of *p* and *P*. The bass staff has dynamic markings of *P* and asterisks. The instruction *tre corde* appears at the end of the system.

Musical notation for measures 21-25. The treble staff has dynamic markings of *cresc.* and *sf*. The bass staff has dynamic markings of *P* and asterisks.

Musical notation for measures 26-30. The treble staff has dynamic markings of *p* and *mf*. The bass staff has dynamic markings of *P* and asterisks.

35

*f* *p* *pp*

*P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \*

4 1 5 2 3

40

*p* *cresc.*

*P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \*

3 2 1 3 2 1 2 1

45

*fp* *risoluto*

*P* \*

4 3 2 4 2 3 1

50

*mf* *fp* *mf*

\* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* \* *P* \* *P* \*

2 3 1 2 3 1

55

*mf* *fp*

*P* \* *P* \* *P* \*

60

*forte possibile* *sempre*

\* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P*

65

70

*pianissimo*

\* P \* P \*

75

P \* P

80

*rinf*

\* P \* P P \*

85

*p* *p* P \* P \* P \* P \* 1 3 4 3

90

1 3 2 4 5 1 2 1 2 3 2 4 1 4 2 3 1 4 2 5 2 4 2 1 2 4 1 3 2 4 2 P \* P \* 3 5

95

Musical score for measures 95-100. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many slurs and fingerings (e.g., 5 1 4 2 5 1 5 3 4 2 3 1 2 1 3 1 2). The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *P* and *sfz*. There are asterisks under some notes in the left hand.

100

Musical score for measures 100-105. The right hand continues with a melodic line, including slurs and fingerings (e.g., 5 4 2 1 3). The left hand has chords and single notes. Dynamics include *P* and *sfz*. There are asterisks under some notes in the left hand.

105

Musical score for measures 105-110. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 3 1 5 1 4 2 3 1 4 2 5 1 3 1 4 2 5 1 2 1 3 5 2 3 5). The left hand has chords and single notes. Dynamics include *f* and *P*.

110

Musical score for measures 110-115. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 3 1 5 1 4 2 3 1 4 2 5 1 2 1 3 5 2 3 5). The left hand has chords and single notes. Dynamics include *fp*, *mf*, and *P*. There are asterisks under some notes in the left hand.

115

Musical score for measures 115-120. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (e.g., 3 1 5 1 4 2 3 1 4 2 5 1 2 1 3 5 2 3 5). The left hand has chords and single notes. Dynamics include *fz*, *p*, and *pp*. The piece ends with the word *Fine*. There are asterisks under some notes in the left hand.

120

*pp*  
*sotto voce*  
una corda *P*

130

*P*

135

*P* *cresc.*

140

*P* *dim.*

145

*pp*  
tre corde *P*

155

*P*

160

*P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *pp*

165

\* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \*

*una corda*

170

*P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \*

180

*P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \*

185

*P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \*

*diminuendo*

190

*P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \* *P* \*

*D.C. al Fine.*

*P* \*

tre corde