

I!

PIERROT.*)

Edited by B. BOEKELMAN.

Moderato.

From Robert Schumann. Op. 9.

(Comp. 1834-35.)

*)-"Pierrot," Diminutive of Pierre. A character on the Italian stage, corresponding in characteristics and costume to our modern clown.

A) We may imagine that the motive contained in the first six quarter-notes of this phrase represents the swaggering gait of the clown, and that contained in the 7th and 8th quarters, the summersault in which he often indulges. These two characteristic motives should be distinctly separated in the execution; the "summersault" motive should be given brusquely, loud throughout, and as it were in a ludicrous sense.

4

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble and bass clef, a key signature of two flats, and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

sempre cresc.

1. 2.

FIN.

967-2

I²

WALSE NOBLE.*)

Edited by B. BOEKELMAN.

From Robert Schumann, op. 9.
(Comp. 1824-25.)

Un poco maestoso.

* "Walse Noble" indicating a waltz danced with solemnity and dignity, in full dress, as at a ball of the nobility.

A) It is especially important here to play the Octaves *legato*, and we cannot help earnestly calling attention to the valuable Chapter on legato-playing in Kullak's "Method of Octaves"; the player should not only often repeat the practical exercises in point, but also make himself thoroughly familiar with the treat given in the new edition of this excellent work.

1844
969.2

B) At this and each similar place afterwards, the upper voice *as soprano* is not to be considered *dotted*; the dots apply to the 2d voice, which is tied to the next measure and to the 2d voice, which, as *seventh* of the chord, *resolves* in the next measure, as indicated by the light lines diagonal to the staff.

In regard to the notes marked *staccato* we refer to *Fantasie-Stücke, Anschauung*, page 7, Note A.

COQUETTE.*

Edited by B. ROEKELMAN.

From Robert Schumann, op. 9.
(Comp. 1828-29.)

Vivo.

PIANO.

* "Coquette." This is a character so well known as to need no description, and often met with at balls. The execution of this number should be very light and airy, the *legato* part bordering as to touch, on the *non legato*. The familiar tones—A, E, (E♭), C, B— in English: A, E, C, B—with which each number begins, appears after the introduction, in the right hand part, 4th measure from the beginning.

Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of five systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The music features complex melodic lines with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often spanning across bar lines. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are present. The score is written in a fluid, handwritten style with various slurs and phrasing marks.

