

MUSICA ANTIQUA BOHEMICA

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37

JIŘÍ ANTONÍN BENDA

SONATINE

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EDITIO SUPRAPHON PRAHA

JIRÍ ANTONÍN BENDA patří k nejvýraznějším a také nejpozoruhodnějším představitelům české hudební emigrace 18. století v Německu. Pocházel z bohatě rozvětveného muzikantského rodu, který byl rozsazen na území severovýchodních Čech, zvláště v oblasti sevřené přibližně pořčím Labe, povodím obou Orlic a hraničními Orlickými horami. Prvé příslušníky Bendova muzikantského rodu zjišťujeme již v polovině 16. století v Čilci u Nymburka. Od počátku 17. století vznikají dvě linie tohoto rodu. Prvá z nich se utvořila ve Skalsku a okolí, druhá v oblasti vytčené Nymburkem, Lysou nad Labem a Starými Benátkami nad Jizerou. Prvou linií zakládá Martin Benda (1676—1746) a jeho syn Felix Benda (1708—1768). Z druhé linie pocházel Jan Jiří Benda (1686—1762). Jak bylo zjištěno podrobnými genealogickými studiemi, žilo v tomto kraji od počátku 17. do konce 18. století asi 115 příslušníků tohoto rodu.

Jiří Antonín Benda se narodil dne 30. června 1722 ve Starých Benátkách v severovýchodních Čechách jako syn tkalce a lidového hudebníka Jana Jiřího Bendy (1686—1762). Prošel výchovou na piaristickém gymnasiu v Kosmonosích (1735), později studoval na jezuitském gymnasiu v Jičíně (1739—42). V tomto prostředí poznal nejen deklamační patos, ale i dramatickou vzrušenost oratorních cvičení a školních jezuitských her pozdního baroku. Roku 1742 se vystěhoval s rodinou svého otce Jana Jiřího Bendy do Berlína, kde se stal houslistou královské kapely. K největšímu rozmachu jeho tvůrčí skladatelské vloh došlo teprve v Gotě, na dvoře durynského vévody Fridricha III. a jeho choti Luisy Doroty. Roku 1750 byl jmenován maestrem vévodské kapely. Benda se dostal v Gotě do pokrokového kulturního prostředí, které bylo prostoupeno ideami francouzského osvícenského racionalismu a svobodomyšlnými zednářskými myšlenkami a filosofickými názory Voltairovými, d'Alembertovými, Helvétiovými, Holbachovými a Rousseauovými. V letech 1765—66 podnikl Benda studijní cestu po Itálii. Navštívil hlavně Benátky, Turin a Řím. V Benátkách se setkal s J. A. Hassem a A. Schweitzerem. V letech 1770—1780 vstupuje Benda do nejplodnější a zároveň myšlenkově nejbohatší periody svého života. V Gotě přišel do styku s divadelní společností Seylerovou, v níž tehdy působila za ředitele A. Schweitzera proslulá herečka Brandesová, pro kterou napsal Benda svá melodramata a monodramata. Roku 1778 opustil službu na gotském dvoře. Jeho nástupcem se stal Anton Schweitzer. Benda odešel na kratší dobu do Hamburku a do Vídně, kde se marně ucházel o kapelnické místo. Roku 1780 se vrátil znovu do gotského kraje. Skromně a v ústraní žil v Georgenthalu a Ohrdruffu. Roku 1781 podnikl cestu do Paříže, aby tam provedl singspiel *Romeo a Julie*. V Berlíně nastudoval patrně roku 1782 melodram *Ariadna na Naxu*. Sklonek svého života prožil do r. 1788 v ústraní v lázních Ronneburku a v saské Kostřici, kde zemřel 6. listopadu roku 1795.

Jiří Benda svým osobitým a myšlenkově nevšedním dílem připravil půdu hudebnímu klasicismu beethovenského typu. Nový skladebný projev se ohlásil nejen v jeho hudbě kantátové a dramatické, v které usiluje o tragický patos a dramatickou pravdivost v duchu Gluckovy reformy, ale i v jeho tvorbě orchestrální a nástrojové. Ve svých skladbách mistrně spojuje hloubavou přemítavost s typicky českou muzikantskou vlohou, opřenou o zdravý lidový základ. Benda byl muž pevně vyhraněného uměleckého charakteru. Proto byl vzdálen toho, aby nekriticky a pasivně přejímal italské skladebné vzory nebo velké dědictví školy Bachovy. Melodické myšlení Bendovo je osobité a roste z lidových nápěvných prvků rodné země, které nesporně formovaly jeho hudební mluvu.

Z Bendovy komorní tvorby jsou vývojově nejvýznamnější jeho klavírní *sonáty a sonatiny*, v nichž domýšlí a myšlenkově přehodnocuje slohové a technické podněty díla J. S. Bacha a klavírní styl Domenica Scarlattioho (1685—1757), Wilh. Friedemanna Bacha (1710—1784), C. Ph. Em. Bacha (1714—1788) a Joh. Christ. Bacha (1735—1782). Podobně jako klavírní (cembalové) sonáty, tak i klavírní (cembalové) sonatiny zaujímají v tvorbě Bendově pozoruhodné místo. V nich se jeví Benda jako mistr klavírního (cembalového) stylu a specifické zvukové barvy tohoto klávesového nástroje. Nesmíme zapomenout, že Benda byl současníkem C. Ph. Em. Bacha, vynikajícího představitele klavírního slohu z doby stylového přelomu z baroka do rokoka a klasicismu v druhé polovině 18. století. Mohutné klavírní dílo C. Ph. Em. Bacha, které tvoří více než 52 koncertů, přes 300 sólových skladeb a četné klavírní sonáty, působilo zcela nepochybně také na klavírní tvorbu Bendovu. Vždyť C. Ph. Em. Bach byl Bendovi nejbližší ze všech Bachů. Do prvního styku s klavírními koncerty Bachovými se dostává Benda v době svého berlínského pobytu. Ale i po odchodu Bendově z Berlína pokračuje jeho osobní styk s C. Ph. Em. Bachem, jak ostatně průkazně dokázal Vladimír Helfert ve své monografii o Jiřím Ant. Bendovi. Jeho styky s C. Ph. Em. Bachem byly velmi důležité a oplodňující další umělecký růst a vývoj Bendova hudebního myšlení.

Cyklos 34 klavírních (cembalových) *sonatin* Jiřího Antonína Bendy, který přináší naše edice, je ukázkou toho, jak i v této malé klavírní formě dovedl jejich autor tvůrčím a osobitým způsobem navázat na klavírní (cembalovou) tvorbu svých velkých vzorů, jejichž klavírní dílo vývojově předcházelo skladebnímu klavírnímu dílu Ben-

dovu. Bendovy sonatiny jsou až na dvě výjimky vesměs jednověté skladby malého formového rozsahu. Převládají dvoudílné a třídílné písňové formy (AB a ABA), pak formy rondové a malých variací. Tyto klavírní miniatury, plně jiskřivých, svěžích, melodicky velmi prostých hudebních nápadů slohově navazují na scarlattiovský skladební typ. V hudební dikci často narazíme na mozartovskou stylizaci klavírní věty a na mozartovské nápěvné prvky (zvl. čís. 1, 9, 10, 14 a 21), někdy též na lidově znějící pastorelové útvary. Osobitý charakter mají jmenovitě sonatiny pomalého pohybu v mollových tóninách. Jejich náladový okruh je mnohem intimnější a výrazově prostší než výrazová průraznost Bendových klavírních sonát. Rovněž v harmonickém myšlení a smělém vedení hlasů nedosahují průbojnosti jeho sonát, ale jejich hudební obsah i vyříbený smysl pro formovou konciznost svědčí o nevšední invenci autorově. A tak možno říci, že Bendovy klavírní sonatiny svým svěžím hudebním obsahem, především svým kouzelným melodickým lyrismem, technickou brilancí i hudební výpností patří nesporně mezi pozoruhodné klavírní skladby tohoto formového druhu v komorní hudbě 18. století.

PRAMENY A LITERATURA

Podrobný soupis skladeb Jiřího Bendy uvádí Robert *Eitner* v *Quellenlexikonu* (sv. I, str. 436–9). Jejich evidence je zaznamenána v ústředním katalogu hudebních bohemi a moravik v hudebně historickém oddělení Moravského muzea v Brně. Tištěné a rukopisné klavírní skladby Bendovy jsou uloženy v Berlíně (stát. knihovna), Bruselu (knihovna konzervatoře), Drážďanech (zemská knihovna), Gotě (zemská knihovna), Kodani (královská knihovna), Lehnici (Bibliotheca Rudolfini), Lipsku (městská hud. knihovna), Londýně (British museum), Lüneburku (městská knihovna), Marpurku (býv. knihovna Wagenerova), Mnichově (státní knihovna), Paříži (konzervatoř), Řezně (býv. knihovna Proskeho), Římě (Santa Cecilia), Vídni (státní knihovna), Wolfenbüttelu, u nás v hud. oddělení pražského Národního muzea, Ústřední knihovně města Prahy, v hud. hist. oddělení Moravského muzea v Brně a v jiných českých veřejných a ústavních hudebních knihovnách. Množství klavírních skladeb, zvláště sonát a sonatin, vyšlo ještě za života Bendova. Tak např. sonáta G dur byla vydána ve sbírce Giovanni Ulrica *Haffnera Oeuvres mélées*, která vycházela v l. 1755–65 (celkem 12 12 svazků). Některé jeho klavírní sonáty vydal G. L. *Winter* r. 1757 v Berlíně a další sonáty vyšly v Lipsku u Breitkopfa r. 1773. Benda vydával své klavírní skladby soustavně od r. 1780 ve sbírce *Sammlung vermischter Clavierstücke für geübte und ungeübte Spieler* zprvu svým nákladem u C. W. *Ettingera* v Gotě, později v téže sbírce v Lipsku u *Schwickerta*. V novější době byly vydány Bendovy klavírní skladby v edici *Trésor des pianistes*, kterou redigoval francouzský nakladatel a hudební pedagog *Aristide Farrenc* (20. sv., 1861–1863 a 1867–1872). V edici *Fritze Oberdörffera* vyšly Bendovy sonáty a sonatiny v rámci edice *Deutsche Klaviermusik des 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts* (Berlín – Lichterfelde, F. *Vieweg* 1937). V antologii *Alte Klaviermusik* (vyd. E. *Pauer*) II. řada, seš. 3 vyšla jedna klavírní sonáta Bendova a klavírní sonatiny vydal také *Willy Kahl* ve sbírce *Deutsche Klaviermusik des XVIII. Jahrhunderts* (Wolfenbüttel 1933 a r. 1936). Bendův klavírní koncert G dur s prův. smyčcového orchestru vyd. *Myra Bethan* v *Nagelově Musik-Archiv*, čís. 144 (Hannover 1939). V četných jiných edicích vycházely jednotlivě Bendovy klavírní skladby samostatně nebo neúplně. V české klavírní literatuře byly Bendovy sonatiny otištěny ve sbírkách *Album starších českých mistrův* (vyd. K. *Hülka*, Praha 1891), *Sonatiny a sonáty* (vyd. *Jos. Jiránek*, Praha 1928), *České sonatiny* (vyd. *Kat. Emingerová*, Praha, nedat.) a v edici *Česká hudba XXXIV*, 1932 (vyd. *Jar. Fiala*). Ve sbírce *Musica Antiqua Bohemica* byly vydány Bendovy sonatiny ve sv. 14 (Praha 1953) a sv. 17 (Praha 1954). Souborné vydání Bendových klavírních sonát vyšlo v téže sbírce, sv. 24 (Praha 1956).

O Bendových klavírních skladbách se zmiňuje *Vlad. Helfert* v knize *Jiří Benda I.–II. sv.* (Brno 1929 a 1934). Zde je také podrobný výčet pramenů a literatury o Bendovi (srovnej též heslo v *Československém hud. slovníku*, Praha 1963, 76–78). Viz též *Rich. Hodermann*: *Georg Benda* (Coburg 1895), *Karel Hülka*: *Jiří Benda* (Praha 1903) a *Alois Hnilička*: *Portréty starých českých mistrův hudebních* (Praha 1922). K dějinám klavírní hudby viz tuto literaturu: *A. D. Aleksejev*: *Klavirnoje iskusstvo. Očerki i materialy po istorii pianisma* (Moskva–Leningrad 1952). *B. van Beijnum*: *Bouw en Geschiedenis van het Klavier* (Rotterdam 1932). *A. Dolmetsch*: *The Interpretation of Music of the XVIIth and XVIIIth Centuries* (Londýn 1915). *Lothar Erbrecht-Hoffmann*: *Deutsche und italienische Klaviermusik vor der Bachzeit. Studien zur Thematik und Themenverarbeitung in der Zeit von 1720–1760* (Lipsko 1954). *J. C. Eschmann*: *Wegweiser durch die Klavier-Literatur* (vyd. *Adolf Ruthardt*, Lipsko 1925, 10. vyd.). *Rosamond E. M. Harding*: *Experimental Pianofortes and the Music written for them* (Proc. Mus. Ass. sv. 57, 1931). *Tjž*: *The Pianoforte to 1851* (Cambridge 1933). *Willy Kahl*: *Das lyrische Klavierstück Schuberts und seiner Vorgänger* (AfMw III, 1920). *Tjž*: *Das lyrische Klavierstück zu Beginn des 19. Jhdts. und seine Vorgeschichte im 17. und 18. Jhd* (AfMw 1921, 8). *Tjž*: *Aus der Frühzeit des lyrischen Klavierstück* (Zeitschrift für Musik 1922). *Tjž*: *Selbstbiographie deutscher Musiker des 18. Jhdts* (Kolín n. R. 1947). *W. Niemann*: *Das Klavierbuch. Geschichte der Klaviermusik und ihrer Meister bis zur Gegenwart* (Lipsko 1910). *Tjž*: *Klavierlexikon* (Londýn 1918, 4. vyd.). *G. Schünemann*: *Geschichte der Klaviermusik* (Berlín 1940). *C. F. Weitzmann-Seifert*: *Geschichte der Klaviermusik* (Lipsko 1899). *H. Westerby*: *The History of the Pianoforte Music* (Londýn 1924). K Bendovu pobytu v Gotě viz práci *Armin Felt*: *Musikgeschichte der Stadt Gotha* (rkp. disertace Freiburg in Breisgau).

Jan Racek

YDAVATELSKÁ ZPRÁVA

Vydání Bendových klavírních sonatin těsně navazuje na edici jeho klavírních sonát, která vyšla ve 24. svazku sbírky *Musica Antiqua Bohemica* (Praha 1956). Jako předlohy k tomuto vydání Bendových sonatin jsem použil šestidílné sbírky klavírních, později též písňových skladeb, kterou Benda vydával pro abonenty v nepravidelných časových lhůtách od r. 1780 do r. 1787. Prvé dva sešity vyšly nejprve s názvem *Sammlung / vermischter Clavierstücke / für geübte und ungeübte Spieler*. Velký úspěch obou sešitů podnítil skladatele, aby oba díly vydal znovu



v podstatně větším rozsahu pod rozšířeným názvem *Sammlung / vermischter Clavier-und Gesangstücke* atd. Tento název se pak opakuje u pěti sešitů, mění se pouze dedikace a titulatury skladatele. Pouze třetí díl sbírky měl zvláštní název *Rondeaux und Lieder / auch / kleine und größere Clavierstücke*. Původní dva svazky vyšly v Gotě vlastním nákladem skladatele, všechny další pak vycházely v Lipsku „im Schwickertschen Verlage“. Dnes jsou tyto původní tisky velmi vzácné a žádná z veřejných hudebních knihoven v Československu je nemá v kompletním znění. Jediný jejich kompletní celek má v majetku prof. dr. Jaromír Fiala z Prahy, jemuž děkuji za laskavé zapůjčení této vzácné tištěné předlohy.

Jednotlivé sonatiny jsou vybrány z těchto svazků původního souborného vydání: ze svazku I. sonatiny čís. 1—7, z II. sv. čís. 8—10, z III. sv. čís. 11—16, ze IV. sv. čís. 17—22, z V. sv. čís. 23—27 a ze sv. VI. čís. 28 až 34.

Notace byla uzpůsobena dnešní notační praxi. Notační systém horní řádky byl převeden důsledně ze sopránového do houslového klíče, opraveny zřejmé tiskové chyby. Osnova obou řádků byla rozvržena tak, aby byl sice uchován typ a charakter klasické klavírní věty i co do vizuálního dojmu, ale aby bylo dosaženo větší přehlednosti a čitelnosti než jak je tomu v původním tisku.

Tempová označení zůstala beze změny a doslovně byla převzata z původní tištěné předlohy.

Intonace byla rovněž ponechána jako v předloze. Byly opraveny pouze drobné nelogičnosti.



Ornamentiky používá Jiří Benda ve srovnání s jeho současníky velmi úsporně. Ozdoby jsou vysvětleny všude tam, kde by mohlo dojít k nejasnostem. Vodítkem tu byla logika vedení hlasů a zásady, které vyslovil Ph. Em. Bach ve svém díle *Versuch über die wahre Art das Klavier zu spielen* (vyd. 1753—1762, nově W. Niemann, Lipsko 1925, 5. vyd.). Tak zvané dlouhé opory jsou vypsány ve tvaru, v jakém se skutečně hrají. Jen v případech, kde se dnešní jejich výklad rozchází, jsou uvedeny v původním znění s připojenou poznámkou, obsahující návrh historicky správné interpretace. Takový je např. tvar . Správná interpretace  je uvedena v poznámce, avšak vydavatel si je vědom, že dosavadní praxe kolísá a že by doslovný předpis mohl vyvolat zmatek.

Rytmus není proti původnímu znění změněn. Velká většina fermat (korun) je opatřena závorkami. To značí, že fermatu na takovém místě není třeba respektovat. V původním tisku Bendově znamenala fermata místo, kde skladatel dovoloval a doporučoval provedení krátké kadence podle volné hráčovy improvizace. Je to jeden z dokladů tehdejší improvizáční praxe, která ovšem dnes již docela vymizela z moderního interpretačního pojetí historických skladeb. Poněvadž místa, opatřená fermatami, ztratila svůj původní význam, proto tyto fermaty bez kadencí není nutno také dodržovat.

Dynamika je v notovém textu předloh vyznačena jen zcela ojediněle. V našem vydání je všude vypracována, a to v duchu moderního kladívkového klavíru. Kde však výraz skladby vyžaduje „terasovitou“ dynamiku, je ponechána. Proto se bude v notovém textu dobře orientovat i cembalista.

Frázování v předlohách buď chybělo zcela nebo bylo provedeno jen nahodile. Frázování bylo provedeno podle hudební logiky jednotlivých skladeb ve smyslu nejnovějších reprodukčních zásad.

Prstoklad je vypracován podrobně, a to z toho důvodu, že edice je určena také praktické reprodukční potřebě.

Pedalizace v předlohách docela chyběla. Byla provedena se zřetelem k reprodukční praxi. Následují-li po sobě znaménka P bez vložené značky*, pustí se pedál teprve až u značky P, nikoli dříve. Pak teprve se znovu stiskne pedál nový (tzv. výměna). Tedy : hrej 

Václav Jan Sýkora

JIRÍ ANTONÍN BENDA (Georg Anton B.) gehört in der musikalischen Weltliteratur zweifellos zu den ausdrucksvollsten und bemerkenswertesten Repräsentanten der böhmischen Musikeremigration im 18. Jahrhundert. Er entstammte einem reichverzweigten Musikergeschlecht, das in Nordwestböhmen besonders in dem annähernd durch das Stromgebiet der Elbe, den Flußlauf der Schwarzen und der Weißen Adler und das Adlergebirge umschlossenen Landstrich verbreitet war. Die ersten Angehörigen des Musikergeschlechts Benda sind schon in der Mitte des 16. Jahrhunderts in dem Ort Čilec bei Nymburk urkundlich belegt. Seit der Mitte des 17. Jahrhunderts entstehen zwei Linien des Geschlechts. Die eine bildete sich in Skalsko und Umgebung heraus, die andere entstand in dem durch Nymburk, Lysá and der Elbe und Staré Benátky (Alt-Benátek) an der Iser begrenzten Gebiet. Die erste Linie wurde von Martin Benda (1676—1746) und dessen Sohn Felix Benda (1708—1768) begründet. Der zweiten Linie entstammte Jan Jiří Benda (1686—1762). Wie durch eingehende geschlechtskundliche Forschungen ermittelt wurde, lebten in dem genannten Landstrich vom Anfang des siebzehnten bis zum Ende des achtzehnten Jahrhundert an 115 Angehörige des Geschlechts.

Jiří Antonín Benda wurde am 30. Juni 1722 in Staré Benátky in Nordostböhmen als Sohn des Webers und Volksmusikers Jan Jiří Benda (1686—1762) geboren. Seine Schulbildung erhielt er am Piaristengymnasium in

Kosmonosy (1735), später studierte er am Jesuitengymnasium in Jičín (Gitschin, 1739—1742). In diesem Milieu machte er sich mit dem deklamatorischen Pathos und mit der dramatischen Bewegtheit der Oratorienübungen und jesuitischen Schuldramen des Spätbarocks vertraut. Im Jahre 1742 zog er mit der Familie seines Vaters Jan Jiří Benda nach Berlin, wo er Violinist der königlichen Kapelle wurde. Zur größten Entfaltung seiner schöpferischen Anlagen als Komponist kam es erst in Gotha, am Hofe des Thüringer Herzogs Friedrich III. und seiner Gemahlin Luise Dorothea. Im Jahre 1750 wurde er zum Maestro der herzoglichen Kapelle ernannt.

In Gotha gelangte Benda in einen fortschrittlichen Kulturkreis, der von den Ideen des französischen Rationalismus, von den Tendenzen des Freimaureertums den philosophischen Anschauungen Voltaires, d'Alemberts, Helvetius', Holbachs und Rousseaus durchdrungen war. In den Jahren 1765—1766 unternahm Benda eine Studienreise nach Italien. Er besuchte namentlich Venedig, Turin und Rom. In Venedig begegnete er J. A. Hasse und A. Schweitzer. Das Jahrzehnt 1770—1780 bedeutet für Benda den fruchtbarsten und zugleich ideell reichsten Zeitraum seines Dasein. In Gotha kam er mit Seylers Theatergesellschaft in Berührung, in der damals unter A. Schweitzer als Direktor die berühmte Schauspielerinnen Brandes wirkte, für die Benda seine Melodramen und Monodramen schrieb. Im Jahre 1778 schied er aus dem Dienst am Gothaer Hof, wo Anton Schweitzer sein Nachfolger wurde. Er begab sich für kurze Zeit nach Hamburg und Wien, wo er sich vergeblich um eine Kapellmeisterstelle bewarb. Im Jahre 1780 kehrte er ins Gothaische zurück; dort lebte er in bescheidener Zurückgezogenheit in Georgenthal und Ohrdruff. Im Jahre 1781 begab er sich nach Paris, um dort sein Singspiel *Romeo und Julie* zur Aufführung zu bringen. In Berlin studierte er, offenbar 1782, sein Melodram *Ariadne auf Naxos* ein. Seinen Lebensabend verbrachte er seit 1788 in einsiedlerischer Abgeschiedenheit im Altenburgischen in Bad Ronneburg und in dem sächsischen Köstritz wo er am 6. November 1795 starb.

Jiří Benda ist mit seinem an persönlichen Eigenwerten reichen und ideell außergewöhnlichen Lebenswerk der Wegbahner des gipfelnden Klassizismus Beethovenscher Prägung. Der neue tonsetzerische Ausdruck kündigt sich nicht nur in seiner Kantatenmusik und seinen dramatischen Gebilden an, in denen er tragisches Pathos und dramatische Wahrheit im Geiste von Glucks Reform anstrebt, sondern auch in seinem Schaffen auf dem Gebiete der Orchester- und der Instrumentalmusik. In seinen Kompositionen verbindet er meisterhaft eine sinnende Gemütsanlage mit einer typisch tschechischen, auf kernhafte Volksgrundlagen gestützten Musikantenbegabung. Benda war ein Mann von festgeprägtem Künstlercharakter. Er war daher weit davon entfernt, unkritisch und passiv die italienischen Vorbilder der Tonkunst oder das gewaltige Erbe von Bachs Schule zu übernehmen. Die ist der Grund, warum auch Bendas melodisches Denken ganz persönlich ist und aus den melodischen Volkselementen seines Heimatlandes aufsteigt, die unstreitig, seine Tonsprache geformt haben.

Von Bendas Kammerwerken sind entwicklungsgeschichtlich die bedeutendsten seine *Klaviersonaten und Sonatinen* in denen er die stilistischen und technischen Anregungen J. S. Bachs und den Klavierstil Domenico Scarlattis (1685—1757), Wilhelm Friedemann Bachs (1710—1784), C. Ph. Emanuel Bachs (1714—1788) und Johann Christian Bachs (1735—1782) fortgestaltet und ideell umwertet. Ähnlich wie seine Klavier- (Cembalo-) Sonaten nehmen auch die Klavier- (Cembalo-) Sonatinen in Bendas Schaffen eine bemerkenswerte Stelle ein. Benda erweist sich in ihnen als ein Meister des Klavier- (Cembalo-) Stils und der spezifischen Klangfarbe dieses Tasteninstrumentes.

Es ist zu berücksichtigen, daß Benda Zeitgenosse C. Ph. Emanuel Bachs war, des hervorragenden Repräsentanten des Klavierstils aus der Zeit des Stilbruchs vom Barock zum Rokoko und des Klassizismus in der zweiten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts. Emanuel Bachs gewaltige Klavierproduktion, wie sie sich in mehr als 52 Konzerten, über 300 Solowerken und zahlreichen Klaviersonaten darbietet, wirkte ganz zweifellos auch auf Bendas Klavierkompositionen ein. Stand doch C. Ph. Em. Bach von allen Angehörigen der Familie Bach Benda am nächsten. In die erste Berührung mit Bachs Klavierkonzerten kam Benda zur Zeit seines Berliner Aufenthalts. Doch auch nach Bendas Scheiden von Berlin setzte sich sein persönlicher Verkehr mit C. Ph. Em. Bach fort, wie übrigens von Vladimír Helfert in seiner Monographie über Jiří Antonín Benda beweiskräftig dargetan wurde. Dieser Verkehr mit Emanuel Bach erwies sich für Bendas weiteres Reifen und für seine künstlerische Entwicklung als sehr bedeutsam und befruchtend.

Der Zyklus von 34 Klavier- (Cembalo-) *Sonatinen* Jiří Antonín Bendas in der vorliegenden Ausgabe ist ein Zeugnis dafür, wie sehr es ihr Komponist auch in dieser Kleinform verstanden hat, in schöpferischer und persönlicher Weise an das Schaffen seiner großen Vorbilder anzuknüpfen, deren Klavierwerk seinem eigenen Schaffen entwicklungsgeschichtlich vorausging. Bendas Sonatinen sind bis auf zwei Ausnahmen einsätzig komponierte kleinen Umfangs. Es überwiegen liedmäßige zwei- und dreiteilige Formen (AB and ABA), sodann Rondoformen und aus kleinen Variationen bestehende Gebilde. Diese reizvollen musikalischen Minia-

turen mit ihrer Fülle funkelnder, frischer, melodisch verblüffend einfacher musikalischer Eingebungen knüpfen stilmäßig an Scarlattis Typus des Tonsatzes an. In der musikalischen Diktion stoßen wir häufig auf eine an Mozart erinnernde Stilisierung des Klaviersatzes und auf Mozartsche melodische Elemente (bes. Nr. 1, 9, 10, 14 und 21), manchmal auch auf volkstümlich klingende Pastorellengebilde. Persönliche Eigenart haben namentlich die in Moll-Tonarten gehaltenen Sonatinen von langsamem Tempo. Ihr Umkreis von Stimmungen ist viel intimer und ausdrucksmäßig schlichter als die Durchschlagskraft des Ausdrucks in Bendas Klaviersonaten. Auch im harmonischen Denken und kühner Stimmungsführung reichen sie nicht an die Durchschlagskraft seiner Sonaten heran, doch zeugt ihr musikalischer Gehalt und der geläuterte Sinn für formale Gedrungenheit von der außerordentlichen Erfindungsgabe ihres Schöpfers. Und so kann gesagt werden, daß Bendas Klaviersonatinen vermöge ihres frischen musikalischen Gehalts, vor allem durch ihren bezaubernden melodischen Lyrismus, ihre technische Brillanz und ihren musikalischen Scharfsinn unlegbar zu den bemerkenswerten Klavierwerken dieser Formgattung in der Kammermusik des 18. Jahrhunderts gehören.

QUELLEN UND LITERATUR

Eine ausführliche Zusammenstellung von Werken Jiří Bendas ist in Robert Eitners Quellenlexikon (Bd. 4, S. 436–439) enthalten. Ihre Evidenzführung ist im Zentralkatalog musikalischer Bohemica und Moravica in der musikhistorischen Abteilung des Mährischen Museums in Brünn verzeichnet. Gedruckte und handschriftliche Kompositionen Bendas erliegen in Berlin (Staatsbibliothek), Brüssel (Bibliothek des Konservatoriums), Dresden (Landesbibliothek), Gotha (Landesbibliothek), Kopenhagen (Königliche Bibliothek), Liegnitz (Bibliotheca Rudolphina), Leipzig (Städtische Musikbibliothek), London (British Museum), Lüneburg (Städtische Bibliothek), Paris (Konservatorium), Regensburg (ehem. Proke-Bibliothek), Rom (Santa Cecilia), Wien (Staatsbibliothek), Wolfenbüttel; in der Tschechoslowakei in der Musikabteilung des Prager Nationalmuseums, in der Zentralbibliothek der Stadt Prag, in der musikhistorischen Abteilung des Mährischen Museums in Brünn und in anderen öffentlichen und Anstaltsbibliotheken. Eine Anzahl Klavierkompositionen, namentlich Sonaten und Sonatinen, erschien noch zu Bendas Lebzeiten. So wurde z. B. die G-dur-Sonate in der Sammlung des Giovanni Ulrico Haffner Oeuvres mêlées veröffentlicht, die 1755–1765 erschien (im ganzen 12 Bände). Manche von seinen Klaviersonaten gab G. L. Winter i. J. 1757 in Berlin heraus und weitere Sonaten erschienen 1773 bei Breitkopf in Leipzig. Benda gab seine Klavierkompositionen seit 1780 systematisch in der Sammlung vermischter Clavierstücke für geübte und ungelübte Spieler heraus, u. zw. zuerst im Selbstverlag bei C. W. Ettinger in Gotha, späterhin in derselben Sammlung bei Schwicker in Leipzig. In neuerer Zeit erschienen Bendas Klavierkompositionen in der von dem französischen Verleger und Klavierpädagogen Aristide Ferrus redigierten Edition Trésor des pianistes (20 Bde, 1861–1863 und 1867–1872). In der Ausgabe Fritz Oberdorffers erschienen Bendas Sonaten und Sonatinen im Rahmen der Edition Deutsche Klaviermusik des 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts (Berlin-Lichterfelde, F. Vieweg 1937). In der Anthologie Alte Klaviermusik (hg. v. E. Pawr), II. Reihe, Heft 3, erschien eine Klaviersonate Bendas; die Klaviersonatinen wurden auch von Willy Kahl in der Sammlung Deutsche Klaviermusik des XVIII. Jahrhunderts (Wolfenbüttel 1933 und 1936) herausgegeben. Bendas Klavierkonzert G-dur mit Begleitung des Streichorchesters gab Myra Bethas in Nagels Musik-Archiv, Nr. 144 (Hannover 1939) heraus. In zahlreichen anderen Editionen erschienen einzelne von Bendas Klavierkompositionen selbständig oder unvollständig. In der tschechischen Klavierliteratur wurden Bendas Sonatinen in den Sammlungen Album starých českých mistrův (hg. v. K. Hálka, Prag 1891), Sonatiny a sonáty (hg. v. Jos. Jirák, Prag 1928), České sonatiny (hg. von Kat. Emingerová, Prag, ohne Jahreszahl) und in der Edition Česká hudba XXXIV. 1932 (hg. v. Jaroslav Fiala) herausgegeben. In der Sammlung Musica Antiqua Bohemica erschienen Bendas Sonatinen in Bd. 14 (Prag 1953) und Bd. 17 (Prag 1954). Eine vollständige Ausgabe von Bendas Klaviersonaten erschien in derselben Sammlung, Bd. 24 (Prag 1956).

Bendas Klavierkompositionen erwähnt Vladimír Holfert in seinem Werk Jiří Benda I.–II. (Brünn 1929 und 1934). Dortselbst auch eine ausführliche Aufzählung der Quellen und der Literatur über Benda (vgl. auch das Schlagwort in Pazdřeks Musiklexikon, S. 61–62). Siehe auch: Richard Hodermann: Georg Benda (Koburg 1895), Karel Hálka: Jiří Benda (tschechisch, Prag 1903) und Alois Hnilička: Portréty starých českých mistrův hudebních (Bildnisse alter tschechischer Meister der Musik, Prag 1922). – Zur Geschichte der Klaviermusik s. nachstehende Literatur: A. D. Aleksejev: Klavirnoje iskusstvo. Očerki i materialy po istorii pianisma (Moskau-Leningrad 1952). B. van Beijnum: Bouw en Geschiedenis van het Klavier (Rotterdam 1932). A. Dolmetsch: The Interpretation of Music of the XVIIth and XVIIIth Centuries (London 1915). Lothar Erbrecht-Hoffmann: Deutsche und italienische Klaviermusik vor der Bachzeit. Studien zur Thematik und Themenverarbeitung in der Zeit von 1720–1760 (Leipzig 1954). J. C. Eschmann: Wegweiser durch die Klavier-Literatur (hg. v. Adolf Ruthardt, Leipzig 1925, 10. Aufl.). Rosamond E. M. Harding: Experimental Pianofortes and the Music written for them (Proc. Mus. Ass. Bd. 57, 1931). Rosamond E. M. Harding: The Pianoforte to 1851 (Cambridge 1933), Willy Kahl: Das lyrische Klavierstück Schuberts und seiner Vorgänger (AfMw III, 1920). Derselbe: Das lyrische Klavierstück zu Beginn des 19. Jhdts und seine Vorgeschichte im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert (AfMw 1921, 8). Derselbe: Aus der Frühzeit des lyrischen Klavierstücks (Zeitschrift für Musik 1922). Derselbe: Selbstbiographien deutscher Musiker des 18. Jhdts (Köln a. Rh. 1947). W. Nimmann: Das Klavierbuch. Geschichte der Klaviermusik und ihrer Meister bis zur Gegenwart (Leipzig 1910). Derselbe: Klavierlexikon (London 1918, 4. Aufl.). G. Shünemann: Geschichte der Klaviermusik (Berlin 1940). C. F. Weitemann-Seifert: Geschichte der Klaviermusik (Leipzig 1899). H. Westerby: The History of the Pianoforte Music (London 1924). Zu Bendas Gothaer Aufenthalt s. die Arbeit von Armin Fett: Musikgeschichte der Stadt Gotha (Manuskript, Dissertation, Freiburg i. Breisgau).

Jan Racek

EDITIONSBERICHT



Die vorliegende Ausgabe von Bendas Klaviersonatinen knüpft unmittelbar und die Editionen seiner im 24. Band der Sammlung *Musica Antiqua Bohemica* (Prag 1956) erschienenen Klaviersonaten an. Als Vorlage zu der vorliegenden Ausgabe von Bendas Sonatinen zog ich die sechsteilige von Klavierkompositionen, späterhin auch von Gesangsstücken heran, die Benda für Abonnenten in unregelmäßigen Zeitabständen von 1780 bis 1787 herausgab. Die ersten zwei Hefte erschienen zuerst unter dem Titel *Sammlung / vermischter Clavierstücke / für geübte und ungeübte Spieler*. Der große Erfolg der zwei Hefte veranlaßte den Komponisten beide Teile in wesentlich größerem Umfang unter dem erweiterten Titel *Sammlung / vermischter Clavier- und Gesangsstücke etc.* wiedererscheinen zu lassen. Dieser Titel wiederholt sich dann bei fünf Heften, es ändert sich nur die Zueignung und die Titulatur des Komponisten. Bloß der dritte Teil der Sammlung hatte den Sondertitel *Rondeaux und Lieder / auch / kleine und größere Clavierstücke*. Die ursprünglichen zwei Bände erschienen in Gotha im Selbstverlag des Komponisten, die weiteren erschienen jedoch in Leipzig „im Schwickertschen Verlage“. Heute sind alle diese ursprünglichen Drucke sehr selten und keine einzige der öffentlichen Musikbibliotheken in der Tschechoslowakei besitzt sie in vollständiger Fassung. Das einzige komplette Ganzstück ist im Besitze von Prof. Dr. Jaromír Fiala in Prag, dem ich für leihweise Überlassung dieser seltenen gedruckten Vorlage danke.

Die einzelnen Sonatinen der vorliegenden Ausgabe sind folgenden Bänden der ursprünglichen Gesamtausgabe entnommen: aus Band I. die Sonatinen Nr. 1–7, aus Band II. die Sonatinen Nr. 8–10, aus Band III. die Sonatinen Nr. 11–16, aus Band IV. die Sonatinen Nr. 17–22, aus Band V. die Sonatinen Nr. 23–27 und aus Band VI. die Sonatinen Nr. 28–34.

Die Notierung wurde der gegenwärtigen Notierungspraxis angepaßt. Das Notierungssystem der oberen Zeile wurde konsequent aus dem Sopran- in den Violinschlüssel umgeschrieben, offenkundige Druckfehler wurden berichtigt. Das Zweizeilensystem wurde so aufgeteilt, um zwar den Typus und Charakter des klassischen Klaviersatzes auch in Hinsicht auf den visuellen Eindruck zu bewahren, zugleich aber eine größere Übersichtlichkeit und Lesbarkeit zu erreichen, als dies bis dem Originaldruck der Fall ist.

Die Tempobezeichnungen blieben unverändert und wurden wortgetreu aus der gedruckten Originalvorlage übernommen.

Auch die Intonierung wurde in der Gestalt beibehalten, in der sie sich in der Vorlage vorfindet. Berichtigt wurden nur geringfügige Abweichungen von der logischen Führung.

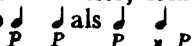
Von Ornamentik, d. h. von Verzierungen, macht Jiří Benda im Vergleich mit seinen Zeitgenossen nur sehr sparsam Gebrauch. Die bei ihm vorkommenden Verzierungen werden überall dort erläutert, wo sich Unklarheiten ergeben könnten. Maßgebend waren hiebei die Logik der Stimmführung und die von Ph. Em. Bach in seinem „Versuch über die wahre Art das Klavier zu spielen“ (1753–1762, Neuauflage W. Niemann, Leipzig 1925, 5. Auflage) ausgesprochenen Grundsätze. Die sog. langen Stützen sind in der Gestalt ausgeschrieben, in der sie tatsächlich gespielt werden. Nur in Fällen, in denen ihre heutige Deutung schwankt, werden sie in der ursprünglichen Fassung mit einer beigelegten Anmerkung angeführt, die einen Vorschlag für eine historisch richtige Interpretation enthält. Ein solcher Fall ist z. B. die Gestalt . Die richtige Interpretation  ist in der Anmerkung angegeben, doch ist sich der Herausgeber bewußt, daß die bisherige Praxis schwankend ist und daß eine wörtliche Vorschrift Verwirrung stiften könnte.

Der Rhythmus wurde gegenüber der ursprünglichen Fassung unverändert belassen. Die große Mehrheit der Fermaten (Coronen) ist in Klammern gesetzt. Dies bedeutet, daß die Fermate an einer solchen Stelle nicht berücksichtigt zu werden braucht. In Bendas Originaldruck bedeutete eine solche Fermate eine Stelle, an der der Komponist die Ausführung einer kurzen Kadenz nach freier Improvisation des Spielers gestattete und empfahl. Es ist dies einer der Belge für die damalige Improvisationspraxis, die heute aus der modernen Auffassung der Wiedergabe historischer Kompositionen schon völlig geschwunden ist. Solche mit Fermaten versehene Stellen haben folglich auch ihre ursprüngliche Bedeutung eingebüßt, weshalb diese Fermaten ohne Kadenz auch nicht eingehalten zu werden brauchen.

Die Dynamik erscheint im Notentext der Vorlagen nur ganz vereinzelt bezeichnet. In unserer Ausgabe ist sie überall ausgearbeitet, u. zw. im Geiste des modernen Hammerklaviers. Wo jedoch der Ausdruck der Komposition eine „terrassenförmige“ Dynamik notwendig macht, wurde sie belassen. Dies wird auch dem Cembalisten eine gute Orientierung im Notentext ermöglichen.

Die Phrasierung fehlte in den Vorlagen entweder völlig oder war nur gelegentlich ausgeführt. Es war daher notwendig, die Phrasierung nach der musikalischen Logik der einzelnen Kompositionen im Sinne der neuesten Grundsätze musikalischer Wiedergabe festzulegen.

Der Fingersatz ist eingehend ausgearbeitet, u. zw. aus dem Grunde, weil die Edition auch für Zwecke der praktischen Reproduktion bestimmt ist.

Die Pedalisierung fehlte in den Vorlagen völlig. Sie wurde mit Berücksichtigung der Reproduktionspraxis ausgeführt. Folgen die Zeichen P aufeinander ohne das eingefügte Zeichen*, so ist das Pedal erst beim Zeichen P, nicht etwa früher, loszulassen. Erst dann ist wieder ein neues Pedal niederzudrücken (der sog. Wechsel). Es ist also  zu spielen.

Übersetzt von Pavel Eisner

Václav Jan Sýkora

JIŘÍ ANTONÍN BENDA undoubtedly occupies a place in music of unusual importance and interest as one of the many Czech émigré musicians living in Germany during the eighteenth century. He came from a large family of musicians distributed over north-east Bohemia and particularly numerous in the roughly bounded by the Elbe, the two Orlice rivers and the Orlice mountains. The Benda family of musicians is first heard of half way through the sixteenth century at Čilec near Nymburk. At the beginning of the seventeenth century two branches of the original family emerged, the first of which was settled in the surroundings of Skalsko, and the second in the region lying between Nymburk, Lysá on-the-Elbe and Staré Benátky on the Jizera. The founder of the first of these lines was Martin Benda (1676—1746) and his son Felix Benda (1708—68). Jan Jiří Benda (1686—1762) was descended from the second line. Genealogical studies in that part of the country, from the beginning of the seventeenth century to the end of the eighteenth century, established the existence of over 115 members of the Benda family.

Jiří Antonín Benda was born on the 30th June, 1722, at Staré Benátky in north-east Bohemia. He was the son of the musician Jan Jiří Benda (1686—1762). His mother was a weaver. He was educated at the Piarist school at Kosmonosy (1735). Later he studied at the Jesuit college in Jičín (1739—42) where he became acquainted with the declamatory pathos and dramatic intensity of the Jesuit oratorios and religious plays of late Baroque period. In 1742 he moved with the family of his father Jan Jiří Benda to Berlin where he became a violinist in the court orchestra. However, his greatest activity as a composer began in Gotha at the court of the Duke of Thuringia, Frederic III. and his wife Louisa Dorothea. In 1750 Benda was appointed leader of the Duke's orchestra. In Gotha he found himself in a progressive and cultured atmosphere permeated by the ideals of French rationalism, freemasonry and the philosophies of Voltaire, d'Alembert, Helvetius, Holbach and Rousseau. From 1765—66 he travelled in Italy for purposes of study and visited among other places Venice, Turin and Rome. In Venice he met J. A. Haas and A. Schweitzer. The most fruitful years of Benda's life were the years 1770—1780 which were also the years when he reached his highest achievements. In Gotha he was in contact with Seyler's theatrical company where the actress Brandes was a member of the cast under theatre director Schweitzer, and it was for Brandes that Benda wrote his melodramas and monodramas. In 1778 he gave up his post at the court of Gotha where Anton Schweitzer became his successor. Benda then spent some time in Hamburg and went on to Vienna where he applied without success for the post of conductor. In 1780 he returned to the Gotha countryside where he lived in modest retirement at Georgenthal and Ohrdruff. In 1781 he made the journey to Paris in order to produce there his opera, *Romeo and Juliet*. In 1782 he seems to have started rehearsals in Berlin of his melodrama, *Ariadna auf Naxos*. The end of his life from the year 1788 was spent in complete retirement at Spa Ronnebourg and at Köstritz in Saxony, where he died on the 6th November, 1795.

Jiří Benda whose work is notable for both its compositional method and its thought-content, did much to prepare the way for the classicism as typified by Beethoven. These features are present not only in his cantatas and dramatic works, where he conveys an intensity of expression and sense of tragic pathos in the spirit of Gluck's reforms, but also in his orchestral and instrumental music. In his works he achieves a masterly combination of profound thoughtfulness and typical Czech musicality, deeply rooted in its native element. Benda was a man of firmly defined artistic character, which explains his inability to accept unconditionally the Italian style of composing and the great legacy of the school of Bach. His individual and melodious style derives from the folk elements of his native land, which were undoubtedly among the main factors in forming his musical idiom.

Benda's most interesting chamber music works, from the point of view of compositional development, are his piano sonatas and sonatinas in which he proves that he had fully grasped both the stylistic and technical innovations in the works of Johann Sebastian Bach and in the piano style of Domenico Scarlatti (1685—1757), Wilhelm Friedemann Bach (1710—1784), Carl Philip Emanuel Bach (1714—1788) and Johann Christian Bach (1735—1782). Both his piano (harpsichord) sonatas and his piano (harpsichord) sonatinas occupy a notable place in his work. In these works Benda proves himself to be a master of piano (harpsichord) style and of the tone colour possibilities of this keyboard instrument. One should not forget that Benda was a contemporary of Carl Philip Emanuel Bach, the excellent representative of piano composition at the time when Baroque was giving way to Rococo and the classicism of the second half of the eighteenth century the great body of piano works of Carl Philip Emanuel Bach, comprising over 50 concertos, over 300 solo pieces and many sonatas, undoubtedly influenced the piano works of Benda. Carl Philip Emanuel Bach was of all the Bachs the nearest to Benda. It was in Berlin that Benda first came into contact with the piano concertos of Bach. And their friendship continued even after Benda had left Berlin, as Vladimír Helfert points out in his book on Jiří Antonín Benda.

The friendship between Benda and Carl Philip Emanuel Bach was a very important and inspiring factor in Benda's, life and stimulated his artistic growth.

The cycle of 34 piano (harpsichord) sonatinas by Jiří Antonín Benda, which appear in this edition, is an example of his ability, even in a small-scale composition, to produce creative and original work linking up with the piano style evolved by his immediate predecessors. Benda's sonatinas are, with two exceptions, one-movement compositions on a small scale. They are mostly either in binary or ternary form (AB, ABA) or rondos or variations. These piano miniatures are lively, fresh, melodious and overflowing with musical ideas and carry on the tradition of the Scarlatti type of composition. Benda's piano stylisation often resembles that of Mozart and some of his melodies are Mozartian in character (ie. Nos. 1, 9, 10, 14 and 21). Also the folk element is strongly discernable. The most original of the sonatinas are those in slow tempi and in minor keys. They are distinguished by a mood of even greater intimacy and simplicity than marks the more dynamic expression of his piano sonatas. Also the harmony and part writing have not such boldness and clarity in his sonatas, although their musical content and conciseness of form leave no doubt of the unusual inventiveness of the composer. In fact it may be said that Benda's piano sonatinas with their fresh musical content and especially their charming melodic lyricism, technical brilliance and wittiness undoubtedly hold an important place as unusually interesting piano compositions in this form in the music of the eighteenth century.

SOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

A detailed catalogue of the works of Jiří Benda is given by Robert *Eitner* in the *Quellenlexikon* (Vol. I, pp. 436–9). His works are also given in the main catalogue of Bohemian and Moravian musicians in the Music History Department of the Moravian Museum in Brno. Printed and manuscript piano works by Benda are housed in Berlin (State library), Brussels (Conservatoire Library), Dresden (provincial library), Gotha (provincial library), Copenhagen (Royal library), Liegnitz (Biblioteca Rudolfiniana), Leipzig (City music library), London (British Museum), Lüneburg (City library), Marburg (formerly Wagener's library), Munich (State library), Paris (Conservatoire), Regensburg (formerly Proske's library), Rome (Santa-Cecilia), Vienna (State library) and in Wolfenbüttel. In Bohemia in the Music Department of the National museum in Prague, the central city library of Prague, the Music History Department of the Moravian museum in Brno and other public and institutional music libraries. Many piano compositions particularly sonatas and sonatinas were published during Benda's lifetime. E. g. the sonata in G major was published in Giovanni Ulric *Haffners* collection, *Oeuvres mêlées*, which appeared in 1755–65 (altogether 12 volumes). Some of his piano sonatas were published in 1757 by G. L. *Winter* of Berlin, and others were published in Leipzig by Breitkopf in 1773. Benda published his piano works regularly from 1780 in the collection, *Sammlung vermischter Clavierstücke für geübte und ungeübte Spieler*, at first at his own expense, with C. W. *Ettinger* of Gotha, later in the same collection with *Schwickert* of Leipzig. In more recent times Benda's piano works were published in the edition, *Trésor des pianistes*, edited by the French publisher and music teacher *Aristide Farrenc* (20 Vol. 1861–1863 and 1867–1872). *Fritz Oberdörffer* published Benda's Sonatas and sonatinas as part of the edition *Deutsche Klaviermusik des 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts* (Berlin-Lichterfelde, F. Vieweg 1937). One of Benda's piano sonatas was published in the anthology, *Alte Klaviermusik* (published by E. *Passer*), second set, Vol. 3, and his piano sonatinas were published by *Willy Kahl* in the collection *Deutsche Klaviermusik des XVIII. Jahrhunderts* (Wolfenbüttel 1933 and 1936). Benda's concerto G major for piano and string orchestra was published by *Myra Bethan* in the edition *Nagel Musik-Archiv*, No. 144 (Hannover 1939). Benda's piano compositions also appeared in many other editions singly or incomplete. In Czech piano literature Benda's sonatas have appeared in the collections *Album of Older Czech Masters* (published by K. *Hálka*, Prague, 1891), *Sonatinas and sonatas* (published by *Josef Jiránek*, Prague, 1928), *Czech sonatinas* (published by *Kateřina Eminger*, Prague, undated) and in the edition *Czech Music XXXIV*, 1932 (published by J. *Fiala*). Benda's sonatinas appeared in the edition *Musica antiqua bohemica*, Vol. 14 (Prague 1953) and Vol. 17 (Prague 1954). The complete edition of Benda's piano sonatas appeared in the same edition, Vol. 24 (Prague 1956).

Benda's piano compositions are mentioned in *Vladimír Helfert's* book *Jiří Benda Vol. I–II* (Brno 1929 and 1934) where there is also a detailed catalogue of sources and bibliography concerning Benda (compare article in the *Czechoslovak Dictionary of Music*, Praha 1963, pp. 76–78). See also: *Richard Hodermann*: *Georg Benda* (Coburg 1895). *Karel Hálka*: *Jiří Benda* (Prague 1903). *Alois Hnilička*: *Portraits of the Old Czech musicians* (Prague 1922). For mention of Benda in the history of piano music see the following: *A. D. Alekseyev*: *Klavirnoje iskusstvo. Očerki i materialy po istorii pianisma* (Moskva-Leningrad 1952). *B. van Beijnum*: *Bouw en Geschiedenis van het Klavier* (Rotterdam 1932). *A. Dolmetsch*: *The Interpretation of Music of the XVIIth and XVIIIth centuries* (London, 1915). *Lothar Ebrecht-Hoffmann*: *Deutsche und italienische Klaviermusik vor der Bachzeit. Studien zur Thematik und Themenverarbeitung in der Zeit von 1720–1760* (Leipzig, 1954). *J. C. Eschmann*: *Wegweiser durch die Klavier-Literatur* (published by *Adolf Ruthardt*, Leipzig 1925, 10th ed.). *Rosamond E. M. Harding*: *Experimental pianofortes and the music written for them* (Proc. Mus. Ass., Vol. 57, 1931). *Idem*: *The pianoforte to 1851* (Cambridge 1933). *Willy Kahl*: *Das lyrische Klavierstück Schuberts und seiner Vorgänger* (AfMw III, 1920). *Idem*: *Das lyrische Klavierstück zu Beginn des 19. Jhdts und seine Vorgeschichte im 17. und 18. Jhd* (AfMw 1921, 8). *Idem*: *Aus der Frühzeit des lyrischen Klavierstück* (Zeitschrift für Musik 1922). *Idem*: *Selbstbiographie deutscher Musiker des 18. Jhdts* (Cologne 1947). *W. Niemann*: *Das Klavierbuch. Geschichte der Klaviermusik und ihrer Meister bis zur Gegenwart* (Leipzig 1910). *Idem*: *Klavierlexikon* (London 1918, 4th ed.). *G. Schünemann*: *Geschichte der Klaviermusik* (Berlin 1940). *C. F. Weitzmann-Seifert*: *Geschichte der Klaviermusik* (Leipzig 1899). *H. Westerby*: *A History of Pianoforte Music* (London 1924). For information concerning Benda's life in Gotha see the work of *Armin Felt*: *Musikgeschichte der Stadt Gotha* (manuscript of the dissertation in Freiburg in Breisgau).

Jan Racek

EDITOR'S NOTES



This edition of Benda's piano sonatinas follows closely the edition of his piano sonatas, which appeared in No 24 of *Musica Antiqua Bohemica* (Prague 1956). As the basis for this edition of Benda's sonatinas I have used the six-volume collection of piano pieces, later of songs, which Benda published for subscribers at irregular intervals between 1780 and 1787. The first two volumes appeared first of all with the title: *Sammlung / vermischter Clavierstücke / für geübte und ungeübte Spieler*. The great succes of these two volumes induced the composer to publish them both a second time in a considerably larger edition under the more general title: *Sammlung / vermischter Clavier- und Gesangstücke etc.* This title was used for the next five volumes where only the dedication and the manner of giving the composer's name vary. Only the third volume had a special title: *Rondeaux und Lieder / auch / kleine und größere Clavierstücke*. The original two volumes were published in Gotha at the composer's own expense. All the others, however, were published in Leipzig „im Schwickertschen Verlage“. Today these original prints are very rare and not a single public library in Czechoslovakia possesses a complete set. The only complete set in the country is in the possession of Prof. Dr. Jaromír Fiala, of Prague, for whose kindness in lending me his rare print I offer my grateful thanks.

The sonatinas have been selected from the volumes of the original edition as follows: From Volume I, No 7; from Volume II, Nos. 8 and 10; from Volume III, Nos 11 and 16; from Volume IV, Nos 17 and 22; from Volume V, Nos. 23 and 27, and from Volume VI, Nos. 28 and 34.

The notation has been altered to correspond to the practice of today. The notation of the upper stave has been changed from the soprano to the treble cleff, and obvious printing errors have been corrected. The staves have been placed in such a way as to preserve the original character of a classical movement as regards the visual impression, yet giving greater legibility than was the case in the original print.

Indications of Tempo have been left unchanged and appear exactly as they are given in the original edition.

The notation has also been left as as it was in the original edition. Only a few illogical places have been corrected.



Ornamentation is used by Jiří Benda, in comparison with his contemporaries, very sparingly. The ornaments are explained in every case where there might be ambignity. In this I have been guided by the logic of the part writing and by the principles laid down by Carl Philip Emanuel Bach in his work: *Versuch über die wahre Art das Klavier zu spielen* (published, 1753—1762 and reprinted by W. Niemann, Leipzig, 1925, 5th ed.). The appoggiaturas have been written out as they are to be played. Only in those cases where according to the practice of today they would be played otherwise are they given as in the original with the addition of a note suggesting the dirrect historic method of interpretation. As an example, of this the figure  correct interpretation  has been given in the notes. On the other hand I am fully aware that hitherto methods on interpretation vary and that to be too exact would only cause confusion.

The rhythm has been left as in the original. Most of the pauses have been put in brackets, in which case these pauses are not necessarily to be observed. In the original, Benda placed pauses where the interpreter could, if he chose, improvise a short cadenza. In fact here is proof of the prevalent practice of improvisation at that time which today has completely dissapeared when interpreting older works. It is therefore clear that these pauses are unnecessary as it is needless to observe a pause where no cadenza is to follow.

Dynamics are almost non-existent in the original. In this edition they have been added in accordance with the hammer action of the modern piano. Where the composition demands "stepped" dynamics they have been left unchanged. In this way harpsichordists will the more easily orientate themselves.

Phrasing was either non-existent or only very haphazard in the original. Phrasing has been added in the spirit of the most modern principles of interpretation.



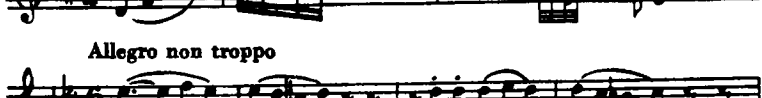
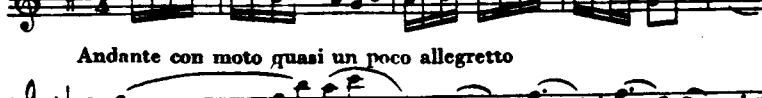
Fingering has been worked out in detail, as this edition is also intended for practical purposes.

Indications for the use of the pedal, entirely lacking in the original, have been inserted in accordance with interpretative practice. If two Ps follow each other without the mark *, the pedal should be lited only at the P and not before. Only then should the pedal be depressed again. Thus  should be played .

Václav Jan Sýkora

Translated by Roberta Samsour

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SONATINE SONATINA I

JIRÍ ANTONÍN BENDA
(1722 - 1795)

Rondeau. Andante

The musical score consists of five systems of piano and bass staves. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a first pedal point marked "Ped. *". The second system features a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes two pedal points marked "Ped. *". The third system includes dynamics of *f* and *p*, and includes two pedal points marked "Ped. *". The fourth system includes a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and includes four pedal points marked "Ped. *". The fifth system concludes the piece with various musical notations and fingerings.

senza tempo

1 2 1

1 2 1

1

1 3 2

p

a tempo

f

Ped. *

2 1 2 1 3 2

Ped. *

Ped. *

4 5 4 5

1 3 5 1 3

mf

p

4 5 4 5

Ped. *

1 3 4 5 3 4

Ped. *

3 5 2

Ped. *

Ped. *

SONATINA II

Andantino

2 3
mf
Ped. *
*)

5 3
Ped. *
Ped. *
*)

5 3 3 3 3
mf f
Ped.

5 4 4 4 4 1 3
mf f
Ped.

3
p
Ped. Ped. *

3
f
Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

*) etc. *sempre simile*

**)

***)

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

Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *Ped.* * *Ped.*

1 5 4 2 1 5 1 3 2 3 4

mf * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

4 4 3 5 3 3 3 (3 4)

4 1 4 1

SONATINA III

Allegro.

f * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

2 5 4 2 5 1 4

Ped. * *Ped.* *

Ped. * *Ped.* *

Fine *p leggiero* *Ped.*

Ped. *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

cresc. *f* *Ped.*

* *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

p *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.*

3 1 1 1 3 2 4

Ped.

p

sf sf f

D. C. al Fine

Ped.

SONATINA IV

Mezzo allegro

p sf p f

Ped.

decresc.

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

p *f*

Ped. *

1 2 5 4 3 5 5 4 3

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

Fine

Ped. *

2 4 1 4 5 4 5 3

3 2 4 3 2 4 1 5 1 3

p

1 3 1 5 2 3 3

1

f

1 2 5 1 2 5

decresc.

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

p *sf* *p* *f*

Ped. * Ped. *

1 2 5 4 5 5 4 3

2 4 2 5 2 4

2 1 3 1 4

3 w 5 4 1 2 5 2 5

5 1 2

p sf sf p

5 5 4 2 1 1 2 5 1 2 5

2

sf sf f

1 1 2 5 1 2 5

decresc.

D. C. al Fine

Variazione

3 1 3

p cresc. p

2/4 2/4 1/2 2/4 2/4 1/2

cresc. (3)

Ped. Ped. Ped. *

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

f

1 2 3 5 2 1 1

Ped. *

2 4 8 4 2 2 4 2 3 1 5 1 2 5 3 2 5 3 2 5 4

mf *p*

Ped. * *Ped.* *

f

1 3 3 1 1

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

p **Fine**

Ped. *

1 5 1 3 1 2 2 4 1 2 1

pp

1 2 2 4 1 3 5 1 3 1 2

p *cresc.*

1 1 2 3 2 4 3

f *p*

Ped. *

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

f *p* *f*

*Ped. **

3 3 2 3 4 1 1 3

2 1 4 1 2 5 3 1 2 1

p

*Ped. **

1 3 1

2 2 1 4 2 3 1 3

f *p*

3

3 4 1 3 2 1 4 1 2 1

p *f* *pp*

(3)

4 1 2

2 1 2 1 2 3

p *cresc.* *f*

D. C. al Fine

1 1

SONATINA V

Allegretto

The musical score consists of six systems of piano and bass staves. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The first measure is marked with a forte dynamic 'f' and the instruction 'senza Ped.'. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and fermatas. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The second system continues the piece with similar notation. The third system features a double bar line and a change in dynamics to piano 'p'. The fourth system includes markings for 'rit.' (ritardando) and 'f a tempo' (fornace a tempo). The fifth system continues with piano 'p' dynamics. The sixth system concludes with a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking and a final forte 'f' dynamic. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

SONATINA VI

Allegretto

The musical score for Sonatina VI, Allegretto, is presented in six systems. Each system contains two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The time signature is 2/4. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

- System 1:** Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes. The left hand has a bass line with a quarter note G2 and a half note G2. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
- System 2:** Dynamics change to mezzo-forte (*mf*). The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings 1, 5, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 3. The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings 1, 2, 3, 2, 5.
- System 3:** Continues the *mf* dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings 1, 3, 1, 2, 5, 1, 4, 1, 3. The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings 1, 5, 4, 5, 2.
- System 4:** Dynamics change to mezzo-forte (*mf*). The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings 2, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 2. The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings 2, 4, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 1, 4.
- System 5:** Dynamics change to forte (*f*). The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings 1, 4, 5, 3, 1, 1, 2. The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings 3, 1, 4, 3.
- System 6:** Dynamics change to piano (*p*). The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings 1, 3, 4, 3. The left hand has a bass line with slurs and fingerings 4, 3.

1 2

5 4 3 4 4 1 1 3

cresc. *f*

p *sf* *p*

Ped.

4 1 1 5 4 3 3 4 5 5

4 4 1 5 4 3 3 4 5 5

p

3 3 3 2 1

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp). The right hand features a melodic line with triplets and slurs, while the left hand provides harmonic support with chords and triplets. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The right hand continues with melodic patterns, including a triplet in measure 6. The left hand has a more active role with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *p*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The right hand plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The left hand has a simple accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. Dynamics are not explicitly marked in this system.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The right hand features a descending melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a bass line with chords. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *f*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings. The left hand has a bass line with chords. Dynamics include *p*, *sf*, and *p*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Ped. *

SONATINA VII

Allegro moderato

The musical score is presented in six systems, each with a piano (treble clef) and bass (bass clef) staff. The tempo is marked "Allegro moderato".

- System 1:** Starts with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The piano part features a triplet of eighth notes. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.
- System 3:** Includes a triplet of eighth notes in the piano part. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.
- System 4:** Features a crescendo leading to a dynamic marking of *f*. The piano part has a triplet of eighth notes. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.
- System 5:** Includes a dynamic marking of *mf*. The piano part has a triplet of eighth notes. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.
- System 6:** Ends with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The piano part has a triplet of eighth notes. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.

Throughout the score, various musical notations are used, including fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5), slurs, and articulation marks. The bass staff consistently includes "Ped." markings with asterisks to indicate pedal points.

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

1323
Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

mf
Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

3 2 1 3 1 2 3 *AV*

Cresc.

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

f

Ped. * Ped.

la sinistra legato

Ped. *

mf

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

* Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

* Ped. * Ped. * Ped. Ped. Ped.

5 4 3 1 4 3

Ped. * * * * *Ped.* * * * * *Ped.* * * * * *Ped.* * * * *

4 3 2 4 3 2 4 3

Ped. * * * * *Ped.* * * * * *Ped.* * * * * *Ped.* * * * *

4 4 3 1 4 3

Ped. * * * * *Ped.* * * * * *Ped.* * * * * *Ped.* * * * *

4 3 4 3

Ped. * * * * *Ped.* * * * * *Ped.* * * * * *Ped.* * * * *

4 3 2 1 2 3 5 1 3 2

Ped. * * * * *Ped.* * * * * *Ped.* * * * * *Ped.* * * * * *Ped.* * * * *

4 3 2 1 2 3 5 1 3 2

Ped. * * * * *Ped.* * * * * *Ped.* * * * * *Ped.* * * * * *Ped.* * * * *

SONATINA VIII

Allegro assai

p
Ped. *
cresc.
f
mp
mf
f
mp
Ped. *

f *p legato* *cresc.*

f *p* *Ped.**

mf *f* *decresc.*

p *crescendo e poco rit.*

f *p a tempo* *Ped.**

cresc. *f* *Ped.**

SONATINA IX

Andante quasi allegretto

Tempo di Minuetto

mf

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. Ped.

Ped. *

Ped. *

f

Ped. Ped. Ped. *

mf

Ped. Ped. *

mf

Ped. * Ped * Ped. *

f p

Ped * Ped. Ped. *

SONATINA X

Allegretto

1 2 4 1 2 4 (1) 2 3 5 5 3

f

Ped. * *Ped.*

5 1 2 1 2 1 2 1

* *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

5 1 2 1 5 3 2 1

Ped. * *Ped.*

* *Ped.* *

5 4 1

Ped. * *Ped.* *

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

f

Ped. *Ped.* *Ped.*

2 4 3 4 3 5 3 5 3

p

Ped.

*

2 2 2 2 2

p

Ped.

5 4 5 2 3

f

Ped.

3 3 2 1 2

mp

Ped. *

5 4 1 1 2 3 2 1

f

Ped. *

5 3 3 2 5 3 2

f

Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.*

f

* *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

5 4 1

f

Ped. * *Ped.* *

SONATINA XI

Menuet

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

f

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

f

Ped. *

2 4 5 1 2

f *p*

Ped. *

5 1 2 5 2 5 1 2 1

f

Ped. *

Variazione

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

f

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

sf

Ped. *

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

Ped. *

3 5 1 2 1

p *f*

Ped. *

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

Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

SONATINA XII

Andantino quasi allegretto

p

Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

f

Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

Ped. * *Ped.* *

decresc.

Ped. * *Ped.* *

*)

**) ete sempre simile

4 3 1
p
 Ped. * Ped. Ped. *

f
 Ped. * Ped. Ped. Ped.

2 1 13 4 1 3 1 2 1 2 3 5 4 1 2 1 5 3 2 3 5
 Ped. * Ped. *

4 1 2 1 3 1 3 2 2 4
sfz p
 Ped. * Ped. *

1 5 4 2 1 2 1 5 3 1 2 1
 Ped. Ped.

f
 * Ped. * Ped. * Ped.

decrease. *p*

* Ped. * Ped. * Ped. Ped. *

f

Ped. * Ped.

tr

Ped. Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

p

Ped. * Ped. *

SONATINA XIII

Allegro non troppo

p legato

Ped. *

p

Ped. *

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

sf *p* *f* *cresc.* *f*

Ped. *

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

p

Ped. *

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

f

4 1 4 1 3 1

mf

Ped. * *Ped.* *

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

cresc.

Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics include *f*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The system contains two measures.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The system contains two measures.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics include *p*. The instruction *legato* is written in the bass staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The system contains two measures.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics include *mf*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The system contains two measures.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics include *f*. Pedal markings are present: *Ped.* followed by an asterisk, *Ped.* followed by an asterisk, *Ped.* followed by an asterisk, *Ped.* followed by an asterisk, and an asterisk. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The system contains two measures.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Pedal markings are present: *Ped.* followed by an asterisk, *Ped.* followed by an asterisk, *Ped.* followed by an asterisk, *Ped.* followed by an asterisk, and an asterisk. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The system contains two measures.

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

p

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

ffp *cresc.*

Ped. *

5 1 3 1 3 1 5 3 2

f *p*

Ped. *

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

p

Ped. *

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

p

Ped. *

3 2 5 4 3 4

pp *p* *legato*

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

1 5 4

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

p *cresc.*

Ped. *

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

f *mf*

Ped. *

3 4 1 5 2

Ped. *

2 4 2 3 1 5 2

Ped. *

2 3 1 5 1 4 1 3

cresc. *f*

Ped. *

cresc. *f* *Fine* *p*

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

f *p* *f* *p* *p*

Ped. * Ped. *

f *p* *f* *p* *p*

f *p* *f*

Ped. *

p

mf

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The piece begins with a triplet of eighth notes in the treble staff, followed by another triplet. The bass staff has a single eighth note. Dynamic markings include *p* and *crese?*. There are *mw* markings above the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef. Starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bass staff has a half note. Dynamic markings include *p*. Pedal instructions are marked as *Ped. ** under the first, second, and third measures. Measure numbers 12 and (5) are indicated at the end of the system.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef. Features alternating dynamics of *f* and *p*. The bass staff has a half note. Pedal instructions are marked as *Ped. ** under the first and second measures. A measure number 4 is at the end.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef. This system is primarily a single melodic line in the treble staff. The bass staff has a half note. Measure numbers 5 and 5 are indicated at the beginning and middle of the system.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef. Marked *legato*. Includes various dynamic markings like *f* and *p*. The bass staff has a half note. Pedal instructions are marked as *Ped. ** under the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth measures. Measure numbers 21 and 45 are indicated.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef. Ends with the instruction *D. C. al Fine*. The bass staff has a half note. Dynamic markings include *f* and *p*. Measure numbers 4 and 5 are at the beginning, and 3 and 3 are in the middle.

SONATINA XV

Andante con moto quasi un poco allegretto

The musical score consists of six systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The piece is in a minor key, indicated by three flats in the key signature. The tempo is 'Andante con moto quasi un poco allegretto'. Dynamics range from piano (*p*) to fortissimo (*ff*). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Pedal markings ('Ped.') and asterisks (*) are used throughout. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and accents.

System 1: Treble clef starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bass clef has a *fp* dynamic. Fingerings include (5 4) and (4 3). Pedal markings: Ped., Ped., Ped. with an asterisk.

System 2: Treble clef has a *mf* dynamic. Bass clef has a *f* dynamic. Pedal markings: Ped., Ped., Ped., Ped., Ped., Ped. with an asterisk.

System 3: Treble clef has a *p* dynamic. Bass clef has a *p* dynamic. Pedal markings: Ped., Ped., Ped., Ped. with an asterisk.

System 4: Treble clef has a *p* dynamic. Bass clef has a *p* dynamic. Pedal markings: Ped., Ped., Ped., Ped. with an asterisk.

System 5: Treble clef has a *p* dynamic. Bass clef has a *p* dynamic. Pedal markings: Ped., Ped., Ped., Ped. with an asterisk.

System 6: Treble clef has a *fp* dynamic. Bass clef has a *mf* dynamic. Pedal markings: Ped., Ped., Ped., Ped., Ped., Ped. with an asterisk.

5 4 2 12 1 5

calando

p *f*
a tempo

p

f

mf

4/2 3/4

SONATINA XVII

Presto

non legato
p
1 5 4

f
2 3 5 4 1

2 5 5 4 2 1 2 3 5 4 1. 5 4 2
p
*Ped. **

2.
f marc.
f
* 1 4 2

*Ped. **
1 4 2

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The right hand plays a series of eighth notes with fingerings 5, 4, 2, 1. The bass clef has a few notes, including a 'v' marking.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Fingerings 2, 5, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 5 are shown. A 'Ped.' marking is present in the bass staff. A 'decresc.' instruction is written in the treble staff. A double asterisk (*) is placed below the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Fingerings 5, 4, 2, 5 are shown. A 'p' dynamic marking is present in the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Fingerings 4, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 5 are shown. A 'f' dynamic marking is present in the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Fingerings 5, 4, 2, 1, 2, 5, 2, 3, 5 are shown.

Sixth system of musical notation, divided into two endings. First ending (1.) has a 'ff' dynamic marking. Second ending (2.) has a 'ff' dynamic marking. 'Ped.' markings and double asterisks (*) are present in the bass staff.

SONATINA XVIII

Andante quasi allegretto

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The tempo is marked "Andante quasi allegretto".

- System 1:** Treble clef starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bass clef has a *Ped.* marking with an asterisk. Fingering numbers 3, 5, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4, 2 are present.
- System 2:** Treble clef has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Bass clef has a *Ped.* marking with an asterisk. Fingering numbers 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 5, 5, 4, 2, 2, 2 are present.
- System 3:** Treble clef has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Bass clef has a *Ped.* marking with an asterisk. Fingering numbers 2, 2, 2, 2, 4, 2, 1, 4, 1, 5, 2 are present.
- System 4:** Treble clef starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ends with a sforzando (*sfp*) dynamic. Bass clef has a *Ped.* marking with an asterisk. Fingering numbers 2, 1, 4, 2, 5, 2, 4, 5, 1, 4, 2, 5, 2, 4, 5 are present.
- System 5:** Treble clef starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and ends with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Bass clef has a *Ped.* marking with an asterisk. Fingering numbers 2, 4, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2 are present.
- System 6:** Treble clef starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Bass clef has a *Ped.* marking with an asterisk. Fingering numbers 1, 4, 1, 5, 1, 4, 5, 2, 1, 4, 2 are present.

P.d. * *f* *Ped.* *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.*

p *mf* *

f *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

p *senza tempo* *a tempo* *p* *p* *Ped.* *

f *Ped.* *Ped.* * *Ped.* *Ped.* *

p *pp* *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

SONATINA XIX

Allegretto

First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). The piece is in 3/4 time. The right hand starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The left hand starts with a bass clef. The first measure is marked *f* and contains a triplet of eighth notes. The second measure is marked *p* and contains a triplet of eighth notes. The third and fourth measures also contain triplets of eighth notes. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). The right hand continues with eighth notes, marked *f*. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Pedal markings are present: *Ped.* with an asterisk (*) under measures 5 and 7. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Third system of musical notation (measures 9-12). The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *f* in measure 9 and *p* in measure 11. The left hand continues with eighth notes. Pedal markings are present: *Ped.* with an asterisk (*) under measures 10 and 12. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 13-16). The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *pp* in measure 13. The left hand continues with eighth notes. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 17-20). The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *f* in measure 17. The left hand continues with eighth notes. Pedal markings are present: *Ped.* with an asterisk (*) under measures 18, 19, and 20. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Sixth system of musical notation (measures 21-24). The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *p* in measure 22. The left hand continues with eighth notes. Pedal markings are present: *Ped.* with an asterisk (*) under measures 21 and 24. The system ends with a repeat sign.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef: *f*, *p*. Bass clef: *Ped.* * *Ped.* * Fingerings: 1, 3, 2, 5, 5, 2, 3, 1.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef: *f*, *mf*. Bass clef: *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* Fingerings: 2, 3, 3, 4, 5.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef: Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 4, 1, 2, 1, 3. Bass clef: *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef: *cresc.*, *f*, *p*. Bass clef: *Ped.* * *Ped.* * Fingerings: 2, 1, 4, 5, 2, 1, 2, 4, 3, 1, 4, 1, 3.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef: *f*, *p*. Bass clef: *Ped.* * *Ped.* * Fingerings: 3, 1, 2, 5, 2, 1.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef: *f*, *p*. Bass clef: *Ped.* * Fingerings: 5, 1, 2, 4, 5, 3, 3, 2.

*1) Musical notation for a specific fingering or articulation.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time signature. Dynamics: *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). Includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time signature. Dynamics: *f* (forte). Includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a *Ped.* (pedal) marking with an asterisk.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time signature. Includes first and second endings in the right hand and *Ped.* (pedal) markings with asterisks in the bass line.

SONATINA XX

Andante con moto

First system of musical notation for the 'Andante con moto' section. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time signature. Dynamics: *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Includes a *w* (accidental) marking.

Second system of musical notation for the 'Andante con moto' section. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 2/4 time signature. Dynamics: *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). Includes various fingering numbers (1-5) and a *w* (accidental) marking.

3 *f* *p* *Fine* *f*
Ped. Ped. * Ped. *

p *f*
Ped. *

f *p*

p *cresc.* *p*
Ped. * Ped.

f *p* *mf*
Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped.

p *sfp* *p*
* 1/3 2

5 2 1 3 5 2 1 5 3

poco rit. *mp*

mf *f.*

p *f* *p*

Ped. Ped. * *Ped. **

SONATINA XXI

Allegretto moderato

f *p leggiero*

*Ped. ** *Ped. **

f *p*

*Ped. ** *Ped.* *

mf mp mf
Ped. *

mp p 5 pp rit.
*

f a tempo

p pp

poco f p poco rit. a tempo
Ped. Ped. Ped. *

f p leggiero
Ped. *

21
5
Ped. *

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics: *f* (first measure), *p* (second measure). Pedal markings: *Ped.* with asterisk in first measure, *Ped.* in second measure, and asterisk in third measure.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics: *mf* (first measure), *p* (second measure), *mf* (third measure), *p* (fourth measure). Pedal markings: *Ped.* in first measure, asterisk in second measure, *Ped.* in third measure, and asterisk in fourth measure.

SONATINA XXII

Allegro moderato

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics: *p* (first measure). Fingerings: 5, 3, 2, 2, 1, 3, 5, 1, 1, 3, 1, 3. Pedal markings: *Ped.* in first measure, *Ped.* in second measure, and asterisk in third measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Dynamics: *p* (first measure), *f* (third measure). Fingerings: 2, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 2, 5, 1, 3. Pedal markings: *Ped.* in first measure, asterisk in second measure, *Ped.* in third measure, *Ped.* in fourth measure, asterisk in fifth measure, and *Ped.* in sixth measure.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, bass clef. Fingerings: 2, 2, 5, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 1, 4, 2. Pedal markings: *Ped.* in first measure, *Ped.* in second measure, *Ped.* in third measure, and asterisk in fourth measure.

5 5 2 5 5 4 5 5 1

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

mf *p* *cresc.*

Ped. * Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

f *meno f*

* Ped. * Ped. *

p *mf*

Ped. * Ped. *

f *p*

2 3 1 5

Ped. Ped. *

*) 3 4 2 1 2 1 4 3 2 1 2 4 3 2 3 5 3 2 1 2

Musical staff 1: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef contains a melodic line with slurs and dynamic markings *p* and *f*. Bass clef contains a simple accompaniment. Pedal markings *Ped.* with asterisks are placed below the staff.

Musical staff 2: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (2, 2, 5, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 3, 5, 4, 4, 1, 2, 5, 1). Bass clef contains a simple accompaniment. Pedal markings *Ped.* with asterisks are placed below the staff.

Musical staff 3: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 5, 5, 5, 4, 5, 4, 1, 5). Bass clef contains a simple accompaniment. Pedal markings *Ped.* with asterisks are placed below the staff.

Musical staff 4: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1, 4, 2, 2, 1, 2). Bass clef contains a simple accompaniment. Pedal markings *Ped.* with asterisks are placed below the staff.

Musical staff 5: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 2, 2, 5, 1, 3, 5, 2, 2, 5, 1, 5, 2, 5, 2, 1, 3). Bass clef contains a simple accompaniment.

Musical staff 6: Treble and bass clefs. Treble clef contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 4, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 4, 5). Bass clef contains a simple accompaniment. Dynamic markings *sf*, *p*, *rit.*, and *p* are present. A *rit.* marking is also present in the bass clef. A *rit.* marking is present in the bass clef.

Musical staff 7: Treble clef. A short melodic fragment with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

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

p

Ped. *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

3 1 2 3 2 5 1 3 2 3

f

Ped. *Ped.* * *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

2 1 3 2 5 2 2 5 2 4

Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

4 2 3 5

fz *pp* *p*

Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *Ped.*

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

f

* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *

SONATINA XXIII

Andante un poco allegretto

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The tempo is marked "Andante un poco allegretto". The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

System 1: Treble clef starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Fingering numbers 2, 4, 3, 5, 1, 3, 3 are present. Pedal markings (*Ped.* *) are at the end of the system.

System 2: Treble clef starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Fingering numbers 2, 5, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 3, 4, 5, 3, 2, 3 are present. Bass clef has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Pedal markings (*Ped.* *) are at the end of the system.

System 3: Treble clef starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Fingering numbers 2, 1, 5, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2 are present. Bass clef has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Pedal markings (*Ped.* *) are at the end of the system.

System 4: Treble clef starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Fingering numbers 1, 4, 2, 1, 5, 3, 2, 3, 1, 3 are present. Bass clef has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Pedal markings (*Ped.* *) are at the end of the system. A *cresc.* marking is present in the treble staff.

System 5: Treble clef starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Fingering numbers 3, 2, 1, 4, 1 are present. Bass clef has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Pedal markings (*Ped.* *) are at the end of the system.

System 6: Treble clef starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Fingering numbers 2, 4, 3, 2 are present. Pedal markings (*Ped.* *) are at the end of the system.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The right hand features a series of chords and eighth notes, with fingerings 5, 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 1, 4. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings 4, 2, 5. A first pedal point is marked with "Ped. *". The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a second pedal point marked "Ped."

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs, with fingerings 3, 3, 1, 4, 3, 4, 3, 1, 2. The left hand accompaniment has fingerings 3, 5, 5. A first pedal point is marked with "Ped. *". The system concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a second pedal point marked "Ped. *".

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with fingerings 5, 2, 1, 3, 5, 2, 4, 5. The left hand accompaniment has fingerings 4, 5, 4. A first pedal point is marked with "Ped. *". The system concludes with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a second pedal point marked "Ped. *".

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has fingerings 2, 3, 3, 2, 4. The left hand has fingerings 1, 5, 4, 5, 2, 3. The tempo changes to "calando" (ritardando) and then "a tempo". The dynamic is piano (*p*). The system concludes with a first pedal point marked "Ped. *".

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has fingerings 3, 5, 1, 3, 3, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2. The left hand has fingerings 1, 4, 5, 2, 3, 1, 2. A first pedal point is marked with "Ped. *".

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand has fingerings 5, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 5, 2, 3, 1. The left hand has fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1. The system concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a first pedal point marked "Ped. *".

SONATINA XXIV

Menuet

mp

Ped. * * * *Ped.* *

p

Ped. * * * *Ped.* *

puccif

mf

tr.

p

Ped. * *

52

5 4 2 1 2 (2 1) 3 1 4 5 4 2 1 4
3 1 4 3 *cresc.* *p*

5 4 2 3 1 2 1 2 5 4 3 *f* *decresc.*

mp *mp*
3 *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

poco f *poco f*
Ped. *

p *p*
Ped. * *Ped.* *

poco f *poco f*
Ped. *

SONATINA XXV

Allegro

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The piece begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes. The second measure has a fermata over a quarter note. The third measure has a first finger fingering (1) under a quarter note. The fourth measure has a fermata over a quarter note. The fifth measure has a triplet of eighth notes with a fermata. The sixth measure has a fourth finger fingering (4) under a quarter note. The seventh measure has a second finger fingering (2) under a quarter note. The eighth measure has a triplet of eighth notes with a fermata. The bass clef part has a first finger fingering (1) under a quarter note in the second measure, a third finger fingering (3) under a quarter note in the fourth measure, a fifth finger fingering (5) under a quarter note in the sixth measure, and a second finger fingering (2) under a quarter note in the eighth measure.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef part continues with a first finger fingering (1) under a quarter note in the first measure, a fermata over a quarter note in the second measure, a fermata over a quarter note in the third measure, a fifth finger fingering (5) under a quarter note in the fourth measure, a first and fourth finger fingering (1 4) under a quarter note in the fifth measure, a first finger fingering (1) under a quarter note in the sixth measure, a second finger fingering (2) under a quarter note in the seventh measure, and a triplet of eighth notes with a fermata in the eighth measure. The bass clef part has a fourth finger fingering (4) under a quarter note in the first measure, a triplet of eighth notes with a fermata in the second measure, a first finger fingering (1) under a quarter note in the third measure, a fourth finger fingering (4) under a quarter note in the fourth measure, a second finger fingering (2) under a quarter note in the sixth measure, and a fourth finger fingering (4) under a quarter note in the eighth measure. A *crescendo* marking is placed in the seventh measure.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef part has a fourth finger fingering (4) under a quarter note in the first measure, a first and third finger fingering (1 3) under a quarter note in the second measure, a fourth finger fingering (4) under a quarter note in the third measure, a triplet of eighth notes with a fermata in the fourth measure, a first and third finger fingering (1 3) under a quarter note in the fifth measure, a first finger fingering (1) under a quarter note in the sixth measure, a triplet of eighth notes with a fermata in the seventh measure, and a first and fourth finger fingering (1 4) under a quarter note in the eighth measure. The bass clef part has a third finger fingering (3) under a quarter note in the first measure, a second finger fingering (2) under a quarter note in the second measure, a *poco* dynamic marking in the third measure, a *a* dynamic marking in the fourth measure, and a *poco* dynamic marking in the eighth measure. A fifth finger fingering (5) is shown under a quarter note in the eighth measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef part has a triplet of eighth notes with a fermata in the first measure, a first and third finger fingering (1 3) under a quarter note in the second measure, a first finger fingering (1) under a quarter note in the third measure, a first and second finger fingering (1 2) under a quarter note in the fourth measure, a first, second, and fourth finger fingering (1 2 4) under a quarter note in the fifth measure, a fifth, third, and first finger fingering (5 3 1) under a quarter note in the sixth measure, a first and third finger fingering (1 3) under a quarter note in the seventh measure, and a first finger fingering (1) under a quarter note in the eighth measure. The bass clef part has a first finger fingering (1) under a quarter note in the first measure, a third finger fingering (3) under a quarter note in the second measure, a fourth finger fingering (4) under a quarter note in the third measure, a *f* dynamic marking in the fourth measure, a *p* dynamic marking in the sixth measure, and a *p* dynamic marking in the eighth measure. Pedal markings (*Ped.*) are present in the first, sixth, and eighth measures. An asterisk (*) is placed between the sixth and seventh measures.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef part has a first and second finger fingering (1 2) under a quarter note in the first measure, a first finger fingering (1) under a quarter note in the second measure, a first and second finger fingering (1 2) under a quarter note in the third measure, a first and second finger fingering (1 2) under a quarter note in the fourth measure, and a first finger fingering (1) under a quarter note in the fifth measure. The bass clef part has a *f* dynamic marking in the first measure, a first finger fingering (1) under a quarter note in the second measure, a first and second finger fingering (1 2) under a quarter note in the third measure, and a first finger fingering (1) under a quarter note in the fourth measure. An asterisk (*) is placed in the first measure.

A small musical notation block at the bottom left, showing a triplet of eighth notes with a fermata in the first measure, a first and third finger fingering (1 3) under a quarter note in the second measure, and a first finger fingering (1) under a quarter note in the third measure. A first finger fingering (1) is also shown under a quarter note in the fourth measure.

etc. sempre simile

4 1 3 1 2 1 *sf. sf.* *f* Ped. *

1 4 2 4 1 2 1 5 2 3 1 2 3 Ped. * Ped. * Ped.

2 3 4 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 5 *mf* Ped. *

1 4 1 2 3 1 4 1 3 *crescendo* Ped. *

5 5 1 4 3 1 3 1 *poco a poco* Ped. *

2 1 3 1 2 1 3 1 *p* Ped. * Ped. *

First system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (2, 3, 5, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 2). The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. Pedal markings (*Ped.*) and asterisks (*) are present below the staff.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with slurs and fingerings (3, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 5, 5, 4, 2, 1, 4, 5, 2, 3, 5, 2). The left hand has a *crescendo* marking and a *f* dynamic. Pedal markings and asterisks are present.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has slurs and fingerings (2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 4, 5). The left hand has a *sf sf* dynamic marking. Pedal markings and asterisks are present.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has slurs and fingerings (1, 1, 4, 5, 2, 4, 1, 5, 2, 4, 1, 5, 4). The left hand has a *f* dynamic. Pedal markings and asterisks are present.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has slurs and fingerings (3, 3, 3, 5, 3, 2, 4). The left hand has a *ff* dynamic. Pedal markings and asterisks are present.

Footnote musical notation showing two examples of fingering patterns for the right hand, labeled with asterisks (*).

SONATINA XXVI

Andantino quasi un poco allegretto

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The tempo is marked "Andantino quasi un poco allegretto".

- System 1:** Starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with fingerings 5, 4, 1, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 2. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings 4, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 5. Pedal markings: *Ped.* * (under first measure), *Ped.* * (under second measure), *Ped.* * (under eighth measure).
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and bass lines. Dynamics include *p* and *f*. Pedal markings: *Ped.* * (under first measure), *Ped.* * (under second measure), *Ped.* * (under eighth measure).
- System 3:** Features a *Fine* marking in the right hand. Dynamics include *p* and *pp*. Pedal markings: *Ped.* * (under first measure), *Ped.* (under eighth measure).
- System 4:** Continues with various dynamics (*f*, *p*). Pedal markings: *Ped.* * (under first measure), *Ped.* * (under second measure), *Ped.* * (under eighth measure), *Ped.* (under ninth measure), *Ped.* (under tenth measure).
- System 5:** Labeled "quasi cadenza". It features a complex melodic line in the right hand with many fingerings (1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3). The left hand has a simple bass line. A final asterisk (*) is placed below the system.

1 5 1 2 5 4
p *a tempo* *f*
come sopra
 Ped. *

p
 Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

f *p* *mf*
 Ped. * Ped. *

p
 Ped. * Ped.

f
 Ped. * Ped. *

p *calando* *a tempo*
 D. S. al Fine
 Ped *

SONATINA XXVII

Un poco allegretto 5

p grazioso

f
*Ped. ** *Ped. ** *Ped. ** *Ped. ** *Ped.*

mf
*Ped. **

*Ped. ** *Ped. ** *Ped.*

poco rit. *p* *a tempo*

f
*Ped. **

*)

**)

Musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble and bass staff with various notes and rests.

Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

Musical notation for the second system, including dynamic markings *mf* and *poco legato*.

Musical notation for the third system, showing fingerings and articulation.

Musical notation for the fourth system, including dynamic markings and *Ped.*

Musical notation for the fifth system, including dynamic markings and *poco rit.*

Musical notation for the sixth system, including dynamic markings and *a tempo*.

2

Ped. * *Ped.* * *Ped.* *

Ped. *

SONATINA XXVIII

Tempo di Minuetto

f

tr

1. 2.

Ped. * *Ped.* * 2 3 4 5

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

4 1

Ped. *

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

2 3 1 2 1 1 1

Ped. *

4 1 3 br 1. 2. Fine

2 4 3 2

Ped. * Ped. *

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

mf

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

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

5 3

Ped. * Ped. *

*)

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece begins with a *mf* dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 2, 3, 1, 3, 5, 4, 3, 2). The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with slurs and fingerings (1, 3, 2). Pedal markings are present: *Ped.* at the start, an asterisk (*) at the second measure, *Ped.* at the fifth measure, and another asterisk (*) at the eighth measure.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with slurs and fingerings (3, 2, 2, 1, 4). The left hand has slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 2). Pedal markings include *Ped.* at the first measure and an asterisk (*) at the third measure.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features slurs and fingerings (3, 3, 3). The left hand has slurs and fingerings (2, 2). The *mf* dynamic is indicated. Pedal markings include *Ped.* at the second measure, an asterisk (*) at the fourth measure, *Ped.* at the sixth measure, and an asterisk (*) at the eighth measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand has a long slur across the first two measures. The left hand has slurs and fingerings (2, 2). Pedal markings include *Ped.* at the second measure, an asterisk (*) at the fourth measure, *Ped.* at the sixth measure, and an asterisk (*) at the eighth measure.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand has slurs and fingerings (5, 4, 5). The left hand has slurs and fingerings (5, 4). The piece concludes with the instruction *D. C. al Fine*. Pedal markings include *Ped.* at the first measure, an asterisk (*) at the third measure, *Ped.* at the fifth measure, and an asterisk (*) at the seventh measure.

SONATINA XXIX

Allegretto

mf dolce

p cresc.
*Ped.**

f rit. p

f a tempo p
*Ped.**

f p

p f
*Ped.**

4 3 2 1
*1) etc. sempre simile

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

p

P.d. *

mf

cresc.

f

p

Ped. *

mf

cresc.

f

Ped.

p

f

p

Ped. *

pp

Ped. *

4 4 2 3 3 1 5

mf dolce

2 4

3 3 2 3 5 3

p cresc.

Ped. *

2 1 (2) 3 3 4 3 1 4 3 2 3

f rit. p

1 3 2 4 5 2 5 1 (5 4) (2 4) (1 3)

f p

Ped. *

2 4 1 5

f

3 5 2

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

p f

1 2 1

Ped. *

SONATINA XXX

Andante un poco allegretto

*)

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*. Includes *cresc.* and fingerings. Pedal marks with asterisks. Fingerings: 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1, 3, 1.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *f*. Includes *Ped.* and asterisks. Fingerings: 2, 1, 2, 5, 1, 1, 5, 3, 2, 1, 4, 5, 2, 1, 4, 5, 2, 1, 4, 4, 2.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p*, *mp*. Includes *calando*, *a tempo*, *come sopra*, and *Ped.* with asterisks. Fingerings: 5, 4, 5, 3, 2, 1, 5, 3, 2, 2, 3, 1, 1.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *legato*, *mf*.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p*. Includes *Ped.* and asterisks. Fingerings: 2, 2, 1, 4, 3.

SONATINA XXXI

Allegretto

non legato

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

1 3 2 3 1

4 2 1

mf

p *f* *p*

Ped. *

f *p* *f*

Ped. * Ped. *

1 3 2 1 5 1 5 1 2 5 4

1 3 2 1 1 2 1

1 3 (2) 1 2 1

5 2

Ped. *

SONATINA XXXII

Rondeau.

Andante con moto, quasi mezzo allegretto

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 2/4. The piece is marked "Andante con moto, quasi mezzo allegretto".

Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *fp* (fortissimo), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Performance instructions include "Ped." (pedal) and "quasi cadenza".

The score includes numerous fingerings (1-5) and articulation marks such as slurs, accents, and breath marks. Pedaling is indicated with "Ped." and asterisks (*).

The final system includes the instruction "mf quasi cadenza" and ends with a fermata.

*)  ossia 

1 4 2 1 3 1 4 2 3

rit. *p a tempo*

f *Ped.* *

p *f* *p*

1 5 5 4 5

f *f* *p*

3 2

4 2 1 4 4 5 4 2 3 3

f *p* *fp*

3 2

3 3 3 4 5 2 4 3 5

fp *f* *p*

Ped. * Ped. *

1 5 (b) 4 1 3 1 3 5 2

x) 2 3

f rit. *p a tempo*

Ped. *

f

Ped. * Ped.

p *f*

*

p *f poco rit.*

x) 4 1

SONATINA XXXIII

Allegro

First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first measure starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated: 5 in the right hand for the first note, and 2 in the left hand for the first note of the second measure.

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). The right hand features a series of eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1 2 3 1 3, 4, 2, 5 4, 3, 5, and 1 2 3 1 3. The left hand has a simple accompaniment with a 2 in the first measure.

Third system of musical notation (measures 9-12). The right hand continues with eighth-note patterns and fingerings 4, 3, 4 2, 3 1, and 1 4. The left hand has a simple accompaniment with a 3 in the first measure and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the fourth measure.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 13-16). The right hand features eighth-note patterns with fingerings 1 4, 1 4, 1 4, 1 3, 2 1, 1 5, and 2. The left hand has a simple accompaniment with a forte (*f*) dynamic in the second measure, a piano (*p*) dynamic in the third measure, and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the sixth measure.

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 17-20). The right hand features eighth-note patterns with fingerings 2 5, 1 4, 1 4, 3, 1, 5, 3, 1, 2 1 5, and 3. The left hand has a simple accompaniment with a forte (*f*) dynamic in the second measure, a piano (*p*) dynamic in the third measure, and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the fourth and fifth measures. The piece concludes with a *ritardando* (*rit.*) marking in the final measure.

Sixth system of musical notation (measures 21-24). The right hand features eighth-note patterns with fingerings 4, 3, 3, 1, 4, 2 1 2 4, 2 3, and 5. The left hand has a simple accompaniment with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the second measure, a forte (*f*) dynamic in the third measure, and a tempo marking *a tempo* in the third measure. The piece concludes with a *ritardando* (*rit.*) marking in the final measure.

rit.

*

Musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble and bass clef with various notes and rests.

Ped. *

Musical notation for the second system, including fingerings (3, 2, 1, 4) and dynamics (*p*).

Musical notation for the third system, including dynamics (*f*) and pedal markings.

Ped. *

Ped. *

Musical notation for the fourth system, including dynamics (*p*, *f*) and fingerings (5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4).

Ped. *

Ped. *

Musical notation for the fifth system, including dynamics (*mp*) and fingerings (3, 2, 1, 4, 5).

Musical notation for the sixth system, including dynamics (*cresc.*) and fingerings (1, 4, 2, 5).

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), and 2/4 time signature. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 4, 5, 5, 1, 2). The left hand provides a bass line with fingerings (2, 1). Dynamics include *f* and *mf*.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), and 2/4 time signature. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (1, 5, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 4). The left hand has a bass line with fingerings (1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2). Dynamics include *mf* and *p*.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), and 2/4 time signature. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 5, 4, 4, 3, 5, 3). The left hand has a bass line with fingerings (2, 1, 1). Dynamics include *p* and *f*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), and 2/4 time signature. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (3, 5, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3). The left hand has a bass line with fingerings (1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2). Dynamics include *f*.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), and 2/4 time signature. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 3, 4, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 4, 3). The left hand has a bass line with fingerings (2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2). Dynamics include *f*.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), and 2/4 time signature. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 3, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 4). The left hand has a bass line with fingerings (1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2). Dynamics include *f*.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one flat (B-flat). Fingerings: 1 5, 2 1, 1 3, 1 2, 1 3, 1 4, 1 4. Bass clef accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef. Dynamics: *f*, *p*, *mf*, *f*. Performance instruction: *calando*. Fingerings: 1 4, 1 3, 2 1, 3, 3, 4, 2. Bass clef accompaniment with fingerings 3, 4, 3.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef. Dynamics: *p*, *f*. Performance instruction: *a tempo*. Fingerings: 4, 3, 4, 2, 1, 2 4, 2 3, 4 2. Bass clef accompaniment with fingerings 3. Pedal markings: *Ped.* *.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef. Fingerings: 3, 2, 5, 3, 2, 5, 2, 1. Bass clef accompaniment with fingerings 1, 2, 3. Pedal markings: *Ped.* *.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef. Dynamics: *p*, *f*. Fingerings: 4, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2, 3, 4, 2. Bass clef accompaniment with fingerings 2, 5, 1, 4, 5. Pedal markings: *Ped.* *.

Sixth system of musical notation. Treble clef. Dynamics: *p*. Fingerings: 5, 3, 4, 2. Bass clef accompaniment with fingerings 3. Pedal markings: *Ped.* *.

SONATINA XXXIV

Presto

Musical score for Sonata XXXIV, Presto. The score is written for piano and consists of five systems of music. The first system is marked *f non legato* and includes fingering numbers 5, 1, 2, and 4. The second system is marked *p*. The third system is marked *f* and includes fingering numbers 5 and 4. The fourth system includes various fingering numbers (2, 5, 4, 1, 2, 1, 4, 1, 2, 1, 3, 1, 3) and a *p* dynamic marking. The fifth system is marked *p giocoso* and includes fingering numbers 1, 4, 2, 3, 1, 2, 5, 4, 2, 5, 4, 1, 2, 3, and 5.

4 1 2¹ 2 5 2 4 2 5 4 3 5 1 2 3

cresc.

2 1 5 1 (2¹) 1 2 1 3 1 2 4 1 4

p

Ped. Ped. *

3 1

rit.

non legato

f a tempo

p

1 3 2 1 5 4 1 2 1 4

p

*Ped. **

*Ped. **

First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4). The bass staff provides harmonic accompaniment. Pedal markings are present below the bass staff.

*Ped. ** *Ped. **

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 4). The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. The dynamic marking *pp poco rit.* is placed in the right-hand staff.

pp poco rit.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff is marked *non legato* and the bass staff is marked *f a tempo*. Both staves show a melodic line with slurs and a steady accompaniment.

non legato

f a tempo

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. The dynamic marking *p* is placed in the right-hand staff.

p

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a melodic line with slurs. The bass staff has a simple accompaniment. The dynamic marking *f* is placed in the right-hand staff.

*Ped. ** *Ped. **