

A UMBERTO GIORDANO



SATIRE MUSICALI

PER PIANOFORTE

DI

M. ENRICO BOSSI

OPUS EXTRA

Pr. netto 1 M 50 Pf.

LIPSIA, J. RIETER-BIEDERMANN.

Lith. Anst. v. C. G. Röder, Leipzig.

Städtische Hoff.-Bücherei

Satire Musicali. Musikalische Scherze.

3

I.

M. E. BOSSI.
opus extra.

Procedimento per toni. — Ganztonweise Melodiefortschreitung.

Moderato religioso.

p *cresc.* *a poco* *mf* *cresc.* *f*
con Ped.

ff *pesante* *dim. a poco dolce* *dim. sempre*

sino al *pp* *cresc. a poco* *mf*
espress.

cresc. *f* *espress.* *dim. a poco*

dim. *pp*

Procedimento di none.

II

Nonenweise Fortschreitung.

Quest' improvviso a base di successioni melodiche di none rappresenta, nell' idea creatrice dell' autore, due anime non perfettamente uguali, suscettibili di procedere d'accordo mediante concessioni reciproche, che musicalmente possono chiamarsi considerazioni armoniche.

Mit dieser Improvisation, bei der zwei melodische Stimmen in Nonen zusammen klingend fortschreiten, wollte der Autor vorstellen, wie zwei Seelen, die sich zwar nicht völlig gleichen, dennoch im Stande sind neben einander zu bestehen und sich zu vertragen vermittelt gegenseitigen Verstehens, was man musicalisch als „harmonischen Compromiss“ bezeichnen könnte. — (Das Stück verlangt subtilste musicalische Ausführung. Anm. des Uebersetzers).

A tempo rubato.
dolcissimo

The first system of musical notation is for a piano piece in 4/4 time, key of D major. It features two staves. The right staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The left staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music is marked 'A tempo rubato' and 'dolcissimo'. The right staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the left staff has a harmonic line with chords. There are dynamic markings 'mp' and 'p'. A tempo change is indicated by '(un po' lentamente)' and 'affrettando'.

con Ped.

delicatissimo

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves. The right staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the left staff has a harmonic line with chords. There are dynamic markings 'p' and 'f'. A tempo change is indicated by '(sin.)' and 'ancora un po' lentamente'.

(sin.)

f con calore

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves. The right staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the left staff has a harmonic line with chords. There are dynamic markings 'f' and 'pp'. A tempo change is indicated by '(sin.)' and 'f con calore'.

delicatissimo

pp e trattenuto

riprendendo, animato e con

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves. The right staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the left staff has a harmonic line with chords. There are dynamic markings 'pp' and 'f'. A tempo change is indicated by 'riprendendo, animato e con'.

passione

f ma dolce

The fifth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features two staves. The right staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the left staff has a harmonic line with chords. There are dynamic markings 'f' and 'pp'. A tempo change is indicated by 'passione' and 'f ma dolce'.

dolcissimo

mp dim.

rall. assai

a tempo

mp dolce

poco cresc.

espress.

a tempo

poco rall. e dim. p

cresc. ed affrettando

espress.

mp

cresc. ed affrettando cresc. molto

f con calore

espress.

dim.

dolce dim. e rall.

Un po' lento

pp delicatissimo

rall. assai

pp

p con 2 Ped.

III.

Procedimento di Quinte. — Quintenweise Fortschreitung.

Grazioso, con vivacità.

The first system of musical notation is in 2/4 time, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a series of chords and single notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The tempo and mood are indicated as 'Grazioso, con vivacità'. The word 'dolce' is written above the bass staff, and 'con Ped.' is written below it.

The second system continues the musical piece. It includes a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking above the bass staff. The notation shows a progression of chords and melodic lines in both staves.

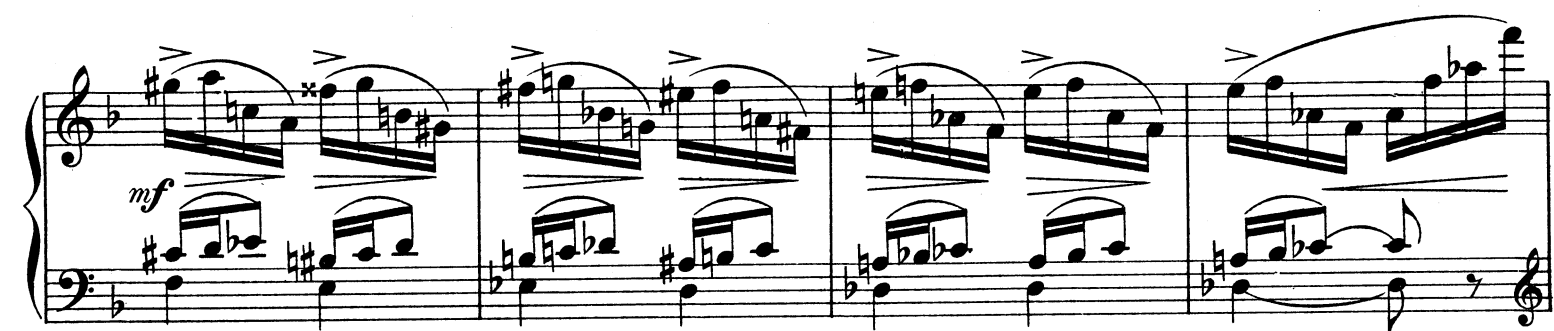
The third system features a 'f' (forte) dynamic marking at the beginning. It includes a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking above the bass staff. The notation shows a progression of chords and melodic lines in both staves.

The fourth system includes a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking above the bass staff. The notation shows a progression of chords and melodic lines in both staves.

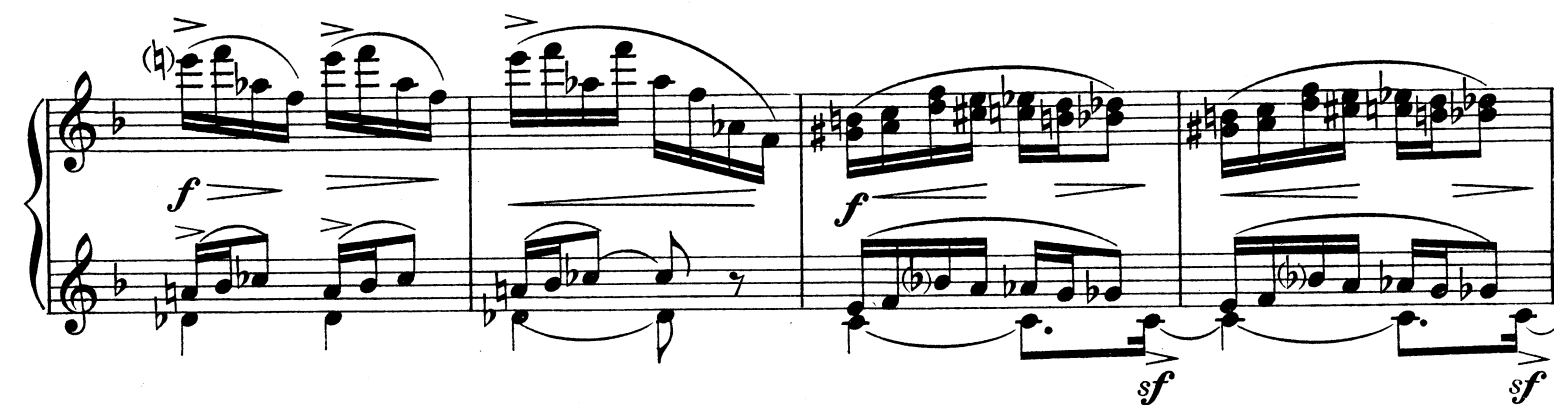
The fifth system includes a 'pp' (pianissimo) dynamic marking at the beginning. It includes a 'mp dolce' (mezzo-piano dolce) marking above the bass staff. The notation shows a progression of chords and melodic lines in both staves.



First system of musical notation. The treble and bass staves contain complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The word *dolce* is written above the treble staff in the third measure.



Second system of musical notation. The treble and bass staves continue the complex rhythmic patterns. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is written above the treble staff in the first measure.



Third system of musical notation. The treble and bass staves continue the complex rhythmic patterns. The dynamic marking *f* (forte) is written above the treble staff in the first measure. The word *sff* (sforzando) appears at the end of the system.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble and bass staves continue the complex rhythmic patterns. The dynamic marking *dim.* (diminuendo) is written above the treble staff in the first measure. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is written above the treble staff in the third measure. The word *sff* (sforzando) appears at the end of the system.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble and bass staves continue the complex rhythmic patterns. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is written above the treble staff in the first measure. The word *dim.* (diminuendo) is written above the treble staff in the second measure. The word *rall.* (rallentando) is written above the treble staff in the third measure. The word *Red.* (Ritardando) is written below the bass staff in the first measure. The word *** (Crescendo) is written below the bass staff in the last measure.

IV.

Romanza in "do maggiore"!

Eine Romanze in „C dur“!

Melanconicamente.

accentando la melodia

p dolce
con Ped.

sf
deciso
f
rimettendosi

sf
deciso
f
ralldo
calmo
p

cresc.
sf
con anima
f
tranquillo
p

rall. e dim.
A tempo
p
sf

animando con passione

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *sf* (sforzando). The music features rapid sixteenth-note passages and slurs.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *cresc.* (crescendo), *sf* (sforzando), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *calmo* (calm), *p* (piano). The music continues with rapid passages and includes a section marked *calmo*.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *dim. e poco rall.* (diminuendo and a little slower), *A tempo, un po' più lento* (at tempo, a little slower), *p* (piano). The tempo changes to *A tempo, un po' più lento*.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *dolce* (sweet), *sf* (sforzando), *cresc.* (crescendo), *espress.* (expressive). The music features expressive melodic lines and chords.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *poco rall.* (a little slower), *pp* (pianissimo). The music concludes with a *poco rall.* marking and very soft dynamics.

V.

Questa breve composizione va eseguita delicatissimamente in modo da attenuare la sgradevole impressione risultante dal contrasto delle opposte tonalità: soltanto quando la melodia procede nella stessa tonalità del basso si potrà aumentare il grado di forza. In talguisa sembrerà cattivo il buono e viceversa.

Dieses kleine Stück muss äusserst zart vorgetragen werden, wenn anders der missfällige Eindruck gemildert werden soll, der aus dem Contrast einander direct widersprechender Tonarten entsteht. Nur wenn die Melodie in gleicher Tonart fortschreitet wie der Bass, kann man die Tonstärke etwas steigern, man wird dann die merkwürdige Entdeckung machen, dass das Gute schlecht klingt und umgekehrt.

Allegretto. (in la ♭ magg.)

ppp (in la ♭ magg.)

ppp burlescamente

molto cresc.

(in la ♭)

dolce, ma sensibile

con Ped.

(in la $\sharp$) *ppp* *dolce*

(in la $\sharp$) *ppp*

(in la $\flat$) *dolce, ma sensibile* *sf*

(in la $\sharp$) *diminuendo molto* *ppp*

rall. *a poco* *perdendosi*



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VON

M. ENRICO BOSSI



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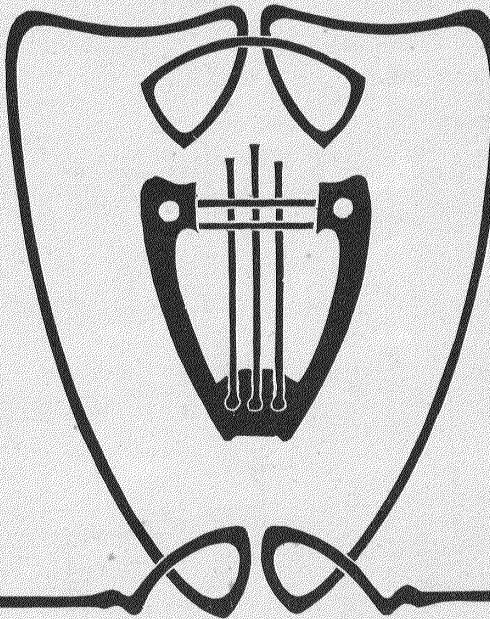
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