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# Aus alter und neuer Zeit.

Gavotte.  
Mazurka.

Mennello.  
Walzer.

## vier Tänze

für das

### Pianoforte zu vier Händen

componirt  
von

# Xaver Scharwenka.

Op. 24.

Pr. Mk 3,50

Eigentum des Verlegers für alle Länder

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I.  
Gavotte.

Commodo. M. M.  $\frac{4}{4}$  110.

Secondo.

Xaver Scharwenka. Op. 24, N° 1.

I.  
Gavotte.

3

Commodo. M. M. ♩ = 126.

Primo.

Xaver Scharwenka, Op. 24, N° 1.

Sheet music for 'Gavotte' by Xaver Scharwenka, Op. 24, N° 1. The score consists of two staves for piano. The top staff is for the right hand (Primo) and the bottom staff is for the left hand (Secondo). The music is in common time, key signature of one sharp (F#), and tempo Commodo (♩ = 126). The piece begins with a series of eighth-note chords in the right hand, followed by a melodic line of sixteenth-note patterns. The left hand provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The right hand's melody includes grace notes and slurs. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the right hand.

Secondo.

11 12 13 14

Gavotte D.C. al Fine.

Primo.

5

A page of sheet music for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff is labeled "Primo." and has measure numbers 5 through 10 above it. The bottom staff is labeled "Secondo." and has measure numbers 5 through 10 below it. The music consists of eighth-note patterns and rests, with dynamics such as *p*, *f*, *pp*, and *sf*. Measure 5 starts with a forte dynamic in the right hand. Measures 6-7 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes. Measure 8 begins with a piano dynamic. Measure 9 features a sustained note. Measure 10 concludes with a piano dynamic.

II.  
Menuetto.

Non Allegro. M. M. # = 76

Secondo.

Xaver Scharwenka, Op. 24 No. 2.

P. 8. 10. 100

## Menuetto.

Primo.

Non Allegro. M. M.  $\dot{\text{d}} = 76$ .

Xaver Scharwenka, Op. 24, No. 2.

*Secondo.*

A page of sheet music for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The time signature is common time. The music consists of six measures. Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth-note chords; Bass staff has eighth-note chords. Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth-note chords; Bass staff has eighth-note chords. Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth-note chords; Bass staff has eighth-note chords. Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth-note chords; Bass staff has eighth-note chords. Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth-note chords; Bass staff has eighth-note chords. Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth-note chords; Bass staff has eighth-note chords. Measures 3 through 6 are enclosed in a large oval. Measure 7: Treble staff has eighth-note chords; Bass staff has eighth-note chords. Measure 8: Treble staff has eighth-note chords; Bass staff has eighth-note chords. Measure 9: Treble staff has eighth-note chords; Bass staff has eighth-note chords. Measure 10: Treble staff has eighth-note chords; Bass staff has eighth-note chords. Measures 7 through 10 are enclosed in a large oval. Measure 11: Treble staff has eighth-note chords; Bass staff has eighth-note chords. Measure 12: Treble staff has eighth-note chords; Bass staff has eighth-note chords. Measures 11 and 12 are enclosed in a large oval.

## Primo.

9

The musical score consists of ten measures of alternating staves. The Primo staff (top) starts with a dynamic 'pp' and contains measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The Secondo staff (bottom) contains measures of eighth-note patterns. Measures 1 through 9 alternate between the two staves. Measure 10 is a single measure for the Primo staff, ending with a fermata over the last note.

## Secondo.

ere - - - scen - - - do

cresc.

Fine,

p. & q. sord.

Primo.

11

Primo.

Secondo.

p

f

cresc.

P

Fine.

## III.

## Mazurka.

Allegro non troppo. M.M. 6- $\frac{2}{3}$  Secondo.

Xaver Scharwenka, Op. 24, No. 2

Allegro non troppo. M.M. 6- $\frac{2}{3}$  Secondo.

Xaver Scharwenka, Op. 24, No. 2

marcato

## Mazurka.

Allegro non troppo. M.M.  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

Primo.

Xaver Scharwenka, Op. 24, N° 3.

The sheet music contains eight staves of musical notation for piano. The first four staves are in common time (indicated by a '4') and the last four staves are also in common time. The key signature changes from one sharp in the first system to one sharp in the second system. The music includes various piano techniques like eighth-note patterns, sixteenth-note runs, and grace notes. Measure numbers 1 through 16 are indicated above the staves.

**Secondo,**

A musical score page featuring two staves. The top staff is for the piano, showing a bass line with dynamic markings *f*, *p*, and *sforzando*. The bottom staff is for the orchestra, showing a treble line with eighth-note patterns. Measure 11 ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line. Measure 12 begins with *Vivace*, *doppio*, and *p* dynamics. The piano part has a sustained note in measure 12. Measure 13 starts with *f* dynamics. Measure 14 starts with *sforzando* dynamics. Measure 15 starts with *p* dynamics. Measure 16 starts with *ritardando*.

## Primo.

Vivace,  $\text{d} = 80$ .

rilar dando

Tempo I.  $f$

## Secondo.



## Vivace.

P.D.M. W.H.

Fine.

## Primo.

17

Primo.

Secondo.

17

*p*

*molto ritard*

*molto vivace*

*f*

Vivace.

*p*

*molto ritard*

*molto vivace*

*f*

Fin.

17

## IV.

## Walzer.

Con moto. M. M. u. = 60.

Secondo.

XAVIER Scharwenka, Op. 24, N° 4.

*p*

*crease.*

*p*

## IV.

## Walzer.

Xaver Scherwinski, Op. 24, N° 4.

Con moto.  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $\frac{2}{2}$ .

Primo.

Con moto.  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{2}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $\frac{2}{2}$ .

Primo.

Xaver Scherwinski, Op. 24, N° 4.

*p*

*p* erhebe.

## Secondo.

ff

f

p

pp

p

dim.

fff

Secondo

## Primo.

21

The sheet music is for two pianos, Primo and Secondo. It features six staves of musical notation in F major, 2/4 time. The Primo part (top) starts with eighth-note chords and leads into a melodic line with grace notes and slurs. The Secondo part (bottom) provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. Dynamics include forte, piano, and dim. (diminuendo). Performance instructions like 'cre-' and 'seen - do' appear in the second staff. The music concludes with a final dynamic marking of piano.

Un poco meno mosso.

## Secondo.

Piano score showing four systems of music. The first system (measures 1-4) starts with a dynamic of *p* and includes a tempo marking "Un poco meno mosso.". The second system (measures 5-8) starts with a dynamic of *ff*. The third system (measures 9-12) starts with a dynamic of *ff* and includes a tempo marking "dolce". The fourth system (measures 13-16) starts with a dynamic of *pp*.

*Un poco meno mosso.***Primo.**

*p. dolce*

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

*dolce*

23

Tempo primo.

Secondo.

pp

pp

*eresc.*

### Tempo primo.

### Primo.

A page from a musical score for piano, featuring six staves of music. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 101 starts with a forte dynamic (f) in common time. Measures 102-103 show eighth-note chords in the right hand. Measures 104-105 feature sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 106-107 continue with sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 108 begins with a piano dynamic (p). Measures 109-110 show eighth-note chords. Measures 111-112 feature sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 113 begins with a forte dynamic (f). Measures 114-115 show eighth-note chords. Measures 116-117 feature sixteenth-note patterns.

### **Secondo.**

The image shows a page of sheet music for a piano, consisting of six staves. The top staff is in common time, B-flat major, with a dynamic of *mf*. The second staff starts with a dynamic of *p*. The third staff has a dynamic of *pp*. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic of *p*. The fifth staff ends with a dynamic of *p* and a marking of "dimin.". The sixth staff begins with a dynamic of *p* and a marking of "cresc.". The music includes various chords, eighth-note patterns, and sixteenth-note figures. The bottom staff concludes with a dynamic of *f*.

The musical score consists of two staves, labeled "Primo." and "Secondo." The score is in common time and uses a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Primo staff begins with a forte dynamic (f) and a sixteenth-note pattern. The Secondo staff follows with a similar pattern. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note patterns with slurs. Measures 4-5 feature sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 6-7 show eighth-note patterns with slurs. Measures 8-9 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 10 concludes with a dynamic of ff and a sixteenth-note pattern. Performance instructions include "dimin." (diminishing) in measure 7 and "erne." (renewed) in measure 9.