

зала
шкафъ
полка

234
№ 2

LA HARPE DU NORD

Journal de Musique

*destiné' uniquement à recueillir ce qu'il y aura de plus
intéressant en fait de pièces fugitives composées par les
amateurs et les artistes demeurant en Prussie.*

pour le Chant, le Piano, la Harpe et la Guitarre

très humblement dédié

à Sa Majesté l'Impératrice regnante

ELISABETH ALEXIEWNA

PAR L'EDITEUR FRÉDÉRIC SATZENHOVEN.



ST PETERSBOURG.

1823

Cahier N° 2.

Lithographie de Frédéric Satzenhoven, Place d'Isaac maison Labanoff N° 280.

2^{DE} ANNÉE.

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243
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No. 1.

Romance.

Тосно араба
как могилу коня.

Paroles de M. Souzoffsky.
Musique de M. A. de Pleschkejeff.

Allegro.

Voce.

Piano-

Forte.

for.

for.

Cui gupro; ko-co u bropo bno-

... не об-го-нелъ, Онъ стѣлъ на зад. кий огръ псе-ковъ ну-дѣи-нока

Cres.

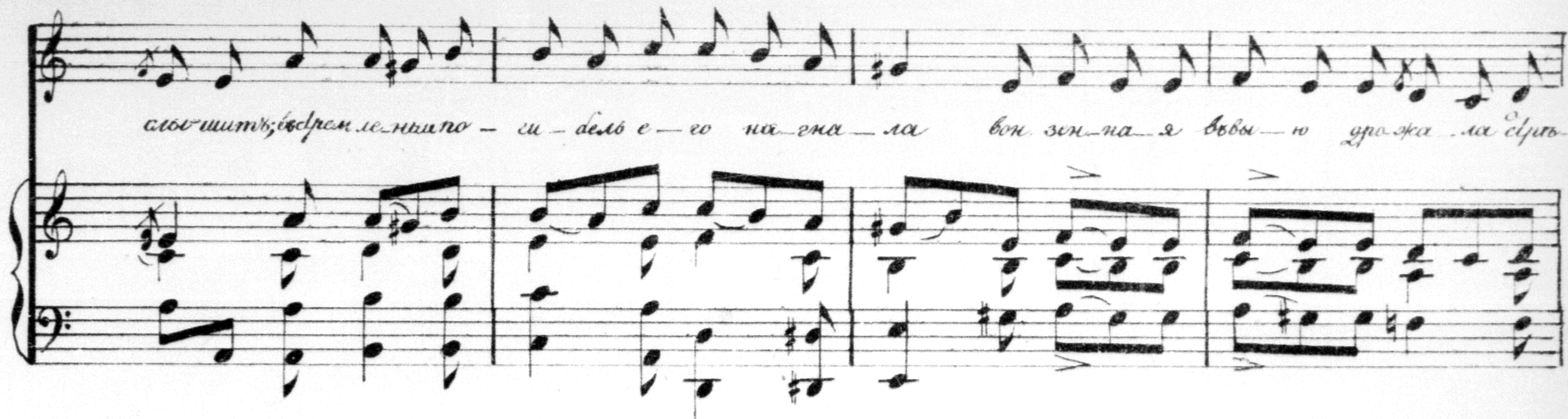
for.

Allegro agitato.

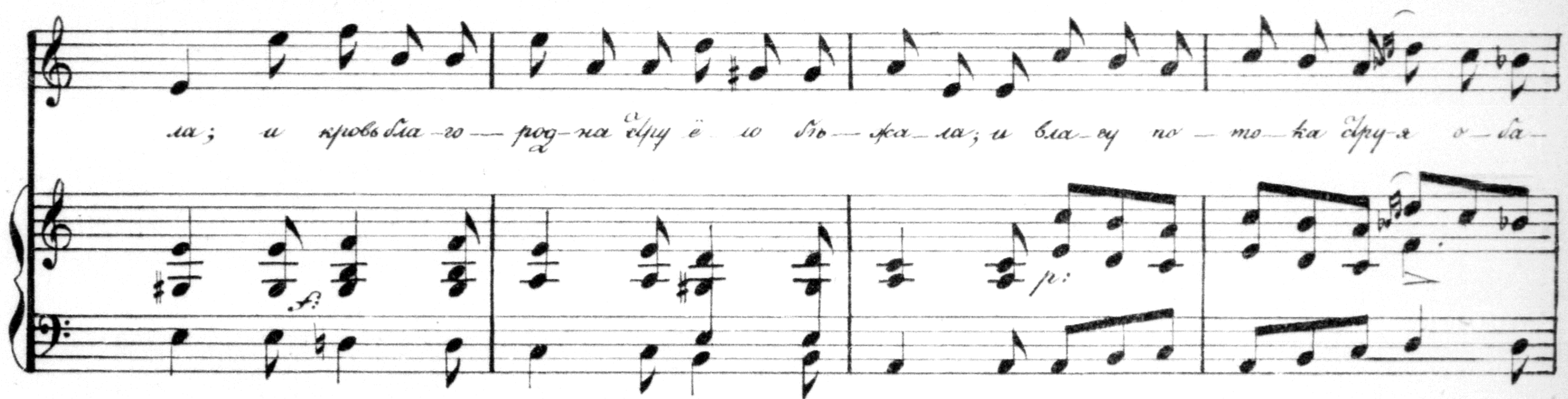
нака! О снѣжикъ! со мною Страчанъ о гро-ли; Царь бѣ-дра-го от-га про-дѣла на зем.

и; и во зву-ханъ брани у-же онъ не до-шѣлъ; и грозна-го ржа-ная пу-ѣи-на не

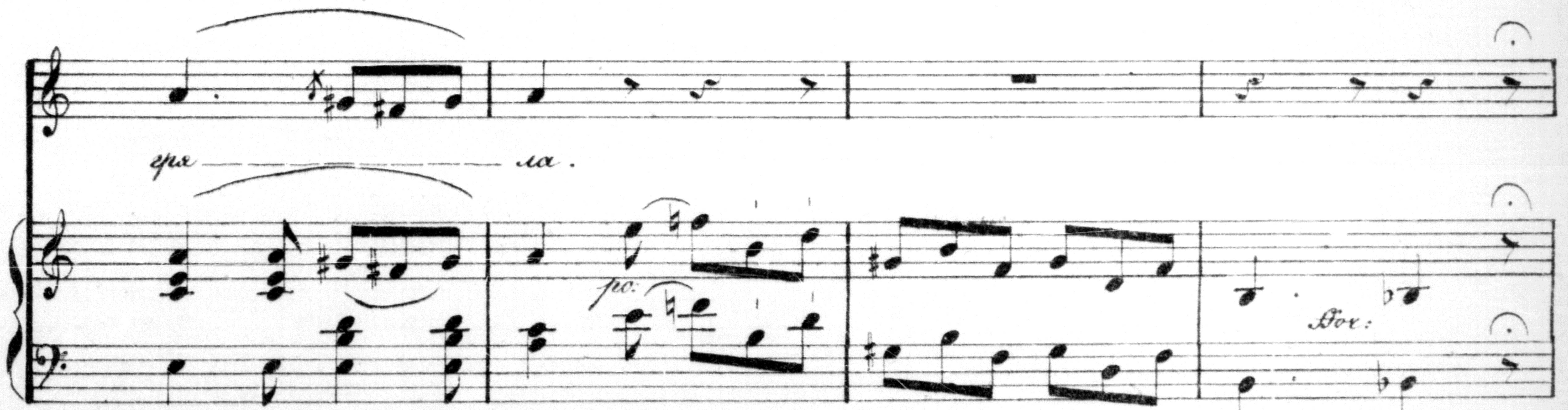
сво-шты; въ-рм-ле-нь-по — си — дель е — го на — ма — ла вон зен — на — я ввы — ю гро — жа — ла сру —



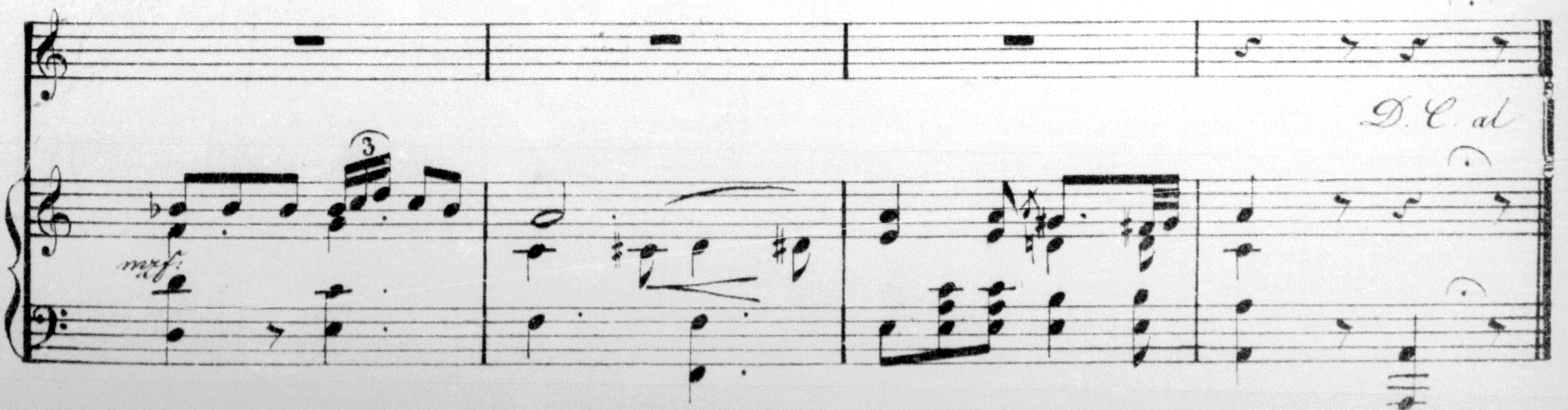
ла; и кровь бла — го — род — на сру — е — ло бо — жа — ла; и бла — су по — мо — ка сру — а о — ба —



ра — ла.



mf



No. 2.

Polonaise

tirée de l'Opéra le Barbier de
Sévile de Rossini.

Con Espressione.

Piano-
Forte.

The musical score is written in 3/4 time and consists of 16 staves. The first two staves are a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The piece begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings such as 'poco' and 'ped.'. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the signature 'Sic. Polonaise D. C.'.

Trio.

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It consists of seven systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics markings include *p.* (piano), *ped.* (pedal), *cras* (crescendo), and *for* (forte). The piece concludes with the instruction *Trio D.C.* (Da Capo).

Polonaise D.C.
at Fine.

No. 3. Ecossaise.

Comp. par M. de Laskomsky.

Piano-Forte.

for.

f.

pour finir.

D.C. Ecof.

No. 4.

Piano-Forte.

Ecossaise.

Comp. par A. Reinholdt.

for.

f.

ma.

da.

N. 5.

Mazourka

Comp: par M. de Laskowsky.

Piano-Forte dolce.

risoluto. *For.* *Se* *ped.*

ma. *2 da* *3* *po.*

ma. *2 da.*

N.º 6. Prelude pour la Harpe.

Moderato con Espressione.

Comp. par M. La Pen.

Harpe.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one flat. It contains several measures of music with notes and rests. The lower staff begins with a bass clef and contains corresponding notes and rests. Dynamic markings include *for.* and *pp.*.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the melodic line with various note values and rests. The lower staff provides harmonic support. Dynamic markings include *pp.* and *guttur.*.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff features a sixteenth-note figure with a slur and a '6' above it. The lower staff continues with notes and rests. Dynamic markings include *f.*, *ritard.*, and *pp.*.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and contains notes with slurs. The lower staff has a bass clef and contains notes and rests. Dynamic markings include *for.*, *pp.*, *diminuendo.*, and *piu Presto.*.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a complex sixteenth-note figure with a slur. The lower staff contains notes and rests. A dynamic marking of *f.* is present.

The sixth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the sixteenth-note figure. The lower staff contains notes and rests. Dynamic markings include *pp.*, *coupe*, and *Legato.*.

Si
Coupé.

p.

pp.
Soc.

No. 7. Valse.

Secondo.

à 4 Mains.

Comp. par R.

Piano Forte.

First system of musical notation for the piano introduction, consisting of two staves (treble and bass) in 3/4 time. The music begins with a piano (*p.*) dynamic marking. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes.

Second system of musical notation for the piano introduction, continuing the two-staff format. It features a variety of note values and rests, with a *f.* (forte) dynamic marking appearing in the middle of the system. The piece concludes this section with a *Fine.* marking.

Trio.

First system of musical notation for the Trio section, consisting of two staves in 3/4 time. The treble staff features a staccato melodic line, while the bass staff has whole rests. The dynamic marking is *staccato.*

Second system of musical notation for the Trio section, continuing the staccato melodic line in the treble staff and whole rests in the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation for the Trio section, concluding the piece. It features the staccato melodic line in the treble staff and whole rests in the bass staff. The section ends with the marking *Valse D.C. al Fine.*

Valse.

Primo.

à 4 Mains.

Comp. par R.

Piano-Forte.

Musical notation for the first system, including a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and piano (p.) dynamics.

Musical notation for the second system, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Musical notation for the third system, including a forte (f.) dynamic and a 'Fine.' marking.

Trio.

dolce.

Musical notation for the start of the Trio section, including a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and dolce dynamics.

Musical notation for the middle of the Trio section, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.

Musical notation for the end of the Trio section, including a 'Valse D.C. al Fine.' marking.

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