

Mateo Albeniz

(17.. - 1831)

Sonate en ré

(vers 1790)

Presto e gaio (♩ = 76)

PIANO

f *poco pedale* *più f*

più f *mf* *f*

8^a bassa ad libitum

mf *f*

mf *p* *mf*

(a)

Cantallós

(né vers 1760)

Sonate en ut mineur

(vers 1795)

Allegro scherzando (♩ = 126 à 132)

PIANO

The first system of the piano score. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked with a 'w' and '(a)'. The left hand (bass clef) plays a continuous eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*. Fingering numbers 3, 2, and 1 are shown for the first few notes of the left hand.

staccato e col meno pedale possibile p

The second system of the piano score. The right hand continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring a trill marked with a 'w'. The left hand maintains the eighth-note pattern with various fingering numbers (2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2). Dynamics include *mf* and *p*.

The third system of the piano score. The right hand features a trill marked with a 'w' and '(b)'. The left hand continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*.

staccato pp

The fourth system of the piano score. The right hand continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked with a 'w' and '(a)'. The left hand maintains the eighth-note pattern with fingering numbers (2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2). Dynamics include *mf* and *p*.

The fifth system of the piano score. The right hand features a trill marked with a 'w' and '(c)'. The left hand continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*.

(a) A fingering diagram showing a five-note ascending scale in the right hand, starting on G4 and ending on D5. The notes are G, A, B, C, D. The fifth finger is placed on D.

(b) A fingering diagram showing a three-note ascending scale in the right hand, starting on G4 and ending on B4. The notes are G, A, B. The third finger is placed on B.

(c) A fingering diagram showing a three-note ascending scale in the right hand, starting on G4 and ending on B4. The notes are G, A, B. The third finger is placed on B.

Blas Serrano

(né vers 1770)

Sonate en si bémol

(vers 1810)

Andantino (♩ = 92)

PIANO

p *sempre cantando e molto espressivo*

pp *poco pedale*

cresc. (d) *a Tempo*

(a) *tr* (b) *tr* (c) *tr* (e)

poco rit *p* *mf*

(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

(d) équivaut à un ritenuto à peine perceptible

(e)

Mateo Ferrer

(1788–1864)

Sonate en ré

(vers 1814)

Allegro risoluto (♩ = 144)

PIANO

M. D.

M.G.
quasi piano

crescendo

M. D.

diminuendo

p

più f

pp

quasi f

f

f

The musical score is written for piano and grand staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (D major). The tempo is marked 'Allegro risoluto' with a quarter note equal to 144 beats. The score is divided into five systems. The first system includes a piano part on the left and a grand staff on the right. The piano part starts with a forte (f) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. The grand staff has a mezzo-forte (M.F.) dynamic and a mezzo-piano (quasi piano) dynamic. The second system features a piano part with a mezzo-forte (M.F.) dynamic and a grand staff with a crescendo marking. The third system shows a piano part with a diminuendo marking and a grand staff with a piano (p) dynamic. The fourth system has a piano part with a piano-piano (pp) dynamic and a grand staff with a piano-piano (pp) dynamic. The fifth system includes a piano part with a quasi-forte (quasi f) dynamic and a grand staff with a forte (f) dynamic. The score concludes with a final cadence in the grand staff.