

William Molina
Violoncellista

THE HEIFETZ COLLECTION

Transcriptions & Cadenzas

for Violin and Piano
by Jascha Heifetz

Compilation and Introductory Notes by Eric Wen
Foreword by Itzhak Perlman



CARL FISCHER®

ATF 116 — The Heifetz Collection — Transcriptions & Cadenzas for Violin and Piano CARL FISCHER

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Printed from the original editions

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Printed in the U.S.A.

ATF116

ISBN 0-8258-1013-2

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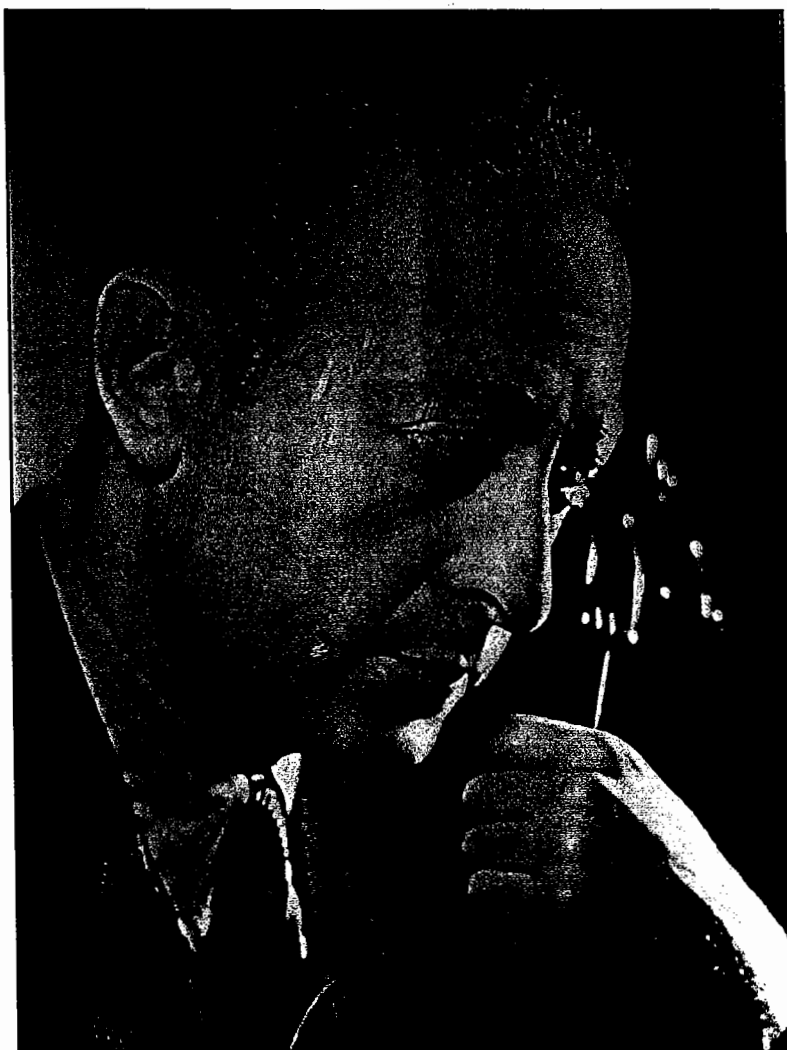
Foreword

This collection contains transcriptions which bear Heifetz's unmistakable stamp. Violinists who are familiar with his great mastery and have heard his recordings of some of these pieces will derive great pleasure playing them.

Heifetz - the father of the modern virtuoso violin playing, has had a powerful influence on practically every violinist playing today. I am no exception. I have also had the pleasure of recording some of the transcriptions in this volume on a CD entitled *Homage to Heifetz* and I strongly feel that Heifetz's individuality and musicianship shine right through these musical gems.

From *Deep River* to the *Hora Staccato*, this collection is the essence of Heifetz.

Itzhak Perlman
February 1995



Jascha Heifetz (1901-1987)

A legend in his own lifetime, Jascha Heifetz is still regarded as perhaps the single most important influence on violin playing since Paganini. Such eminent violinists as Leonid Kogan, Yehudi Menuhin, Nathan Milstein, David Oistrakh, Itzhak Perlman, Isaac Stern, Henryk Szeryng and Pinchas Zukerman have acknowledged his supremacy on the instrument, and Fritz Kreisler once remarked that Heifetz's technique "begins where I leave off".

Born in Vilna, Lithuania, on February 2nd, 1901, Heifetz began to play the violin at the age of three. After graduating from Vilna's Royal School of Music the eight-year-old violinist went to St. Petersburg where he became Leopold Auer's star pupil. As a brilliant violin prodigy, Heifetz established an immense reputation throughout Europe; at the age of eleven he performed the Tchaikovsky Concerto with the Berlin Philharmonic under Artur Nikisch. Shortly before the Russian Revolution Heifetz and his family emigrated via Siberia and Japan to the United States. Following their arrival in San Francisco, the family traveled across the continent to Boston where they stayed with relatives. Shortly afterwards, on October 27th, 1917, Heifetz made his triumphant Carnegie Hall debut which instantly established him as the new musical idol of America.

In terms of technical brilliance, Heifetz stood in a class by himself. His tonal palette was vast, and the focused intensity of his vibrato highlighted the purity of his intonation. He was able to create a wide range of expressive nuances in his playing, and his use of *portamento* was unparalleled in its ease of execution. Heifetz's unfailing technical security enabled him to play with a devilish abandon, and this combination of burning intensity with angelic perfection was undoubtedly the most striking aspect of his playing.

Heifetz's immense repertoire was a natural consequence of his ability to learn at an astonishing rate. In addition to the standard works, he commissioned and championed many important 20th century compositions. The concertos by Walton, Prokofiev (No. 2) and Korngold are among those works which owe their present-day popularity to his efforts. Heifetz was also passionately fond of chamber music and performed much of this repertoire in his later years. He was also an accomplished pianist.

Despite his celebrity Heifetz was loathe to reveal any details about his personal life. His innate shyness was veiled behind an unflinching sense of propriety in his behavior towards others. Beneath Heifetz's unapproachable manner was a side to his personality known only to his family and friends. He could be charming and hu-



morous, and his personal letters abound in puns and riddles. Heifetz had a particular gift of mimicry, and among family members he especially enjoyed indulging in costume parties, games and skits. Perhaps the enigmatic exterior he presented to the outside world was part of his mercurial sense of humor. His unparalleled achievement as a violinist, however, will continually serve as an inspiration.

Heifetz's Transcriptions

In the 19th century there was a proliferation of concerted works arranged for home music-making. The medium of violin and piano was well suited for this purpose, and arrange-

ments of compositions from the Baroque and Classical periods by Burmeister, Moffat and Ries were extremely popular. As the genre became more elaborate, short violin pieces were gradually adopted by violinists for concert performance. Many of these, such as Joachim's transcription of all of Brahms's 21 Hungarian dances and Wilhelmj's brilliant arrangements (e.g. Schubert's *Ave Maria* and Bach's *Air on the G-String*), are still popular today. In the early 20th century, virtually all the important solo violinists made transcriptions. Jascha Heifetz was no exception and, with nearly 100 published works to his credit, contributed significantly to the genre.

Hora Staccato needs no introduction; its popularity is such that it has virtually become Heifetz's signature tune. The work was originally composed by the Romanian violinist Grigoras Dinicu (1889-1949), a student of Carl Flesch and concertmaster of the Bucharest Philharmonic Orchestra. Dinicu collected and arranged many popular melodies of his native land, and published *Hora Staccato* in 1906. Heifetz's arrangement tightens up the work's formal design yet retains its inimitable gypsy flavor throughout.

The earliest work in this collection is the Toccata by the 18th-century Italian harpsichord player Pietro Domenico Paradies (1707-91). Admired by Mozart and Clementi, Paradies wrote a number of two-movement sonatas for solo keyboard. The *Toccata*, the second movement of the Sonata No. 6 in A, works impressively in Heifetz's transcription as a *perpetuum mobile* in rapid sixteenth notes. The celebrated pianist and composer Johann Nepomuk Hummel (1778-1837), a younger contemporary of Paradies, was a student of both Mozart and Clementi. His Rondo in E-flat, Op. 11, is perhaps his most well-known composition. Heifetz transforms this solo piano work into an extremely effective concert piece for violin and piano. As well as enriching the harmony in several places, Heifetz adds a brilliant solo violin cadenza before the final statement of the rondo theme. However, unlike the original version which ends with a loud flourish, he ends this transcription softly.

Nicolai Rimsky-Korsakov (1844-1908) was one of the most influential figures in Russian music in the 19th century. He was professor of composition and orchestration at the St. Petersburg Conservatory, and his students included Glazunov, Arensky and Stravinsky. He established a national school, and wrote a number of operas based on Russian legends. One of these, *The Legend of Tsar Saltan*, contains the *Flight of the Bumble-Bee* which has been excerpted as a brilliant showpiece by a variety of instruments ranging from the flute to the tuba. Its most effective arrangement, however, is that by Heifetz for solo violin and piano accompaniment included here.



The renowned pianist Sergei Rachmaninov (1873-1943) was a brilliant composer whose works are characterized by soaring melodies and luscious harmonies. Both these features are readily apparent in *Daisies*, a song set to words by Igor Syeveryanin. Heifetz's violin and piano arrangement of this lovely piece is based on the composer's own elaborate solo piano transcription of the song. A work totally different in character is *Oriental Sketch*, a furious *perpetuum mobile* originally written for solo piano in 1917. A friend and colleague of Rachmaninov, the brilliant pianist Leopold Godowsky (1870-1938), gave rise to perhaps one of the most well-known anecdotes relating

The Italian composer and conductor Riccardo Drigo (1846-1930) went to Russia in his early 30s, and became director of the Italian Opera Company in St. Petersburg in 1879. In 1886 he was appointed as chief conductor of the Imperial Ballet where he worked with all the major dancers and choreographers in the company. He conducted the premieres of Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake* and *Nutcracker* as well as Glazunov's *Raymonda*, and also composed several original ballet scores. The *Valse bluette* from Drigo's *Les millions d'Arlequin* is a perennial favorite, and a piece which young Heifetz, as a student in Leopold Auer's violin class in St. Petersburg, must have heard Drigo perform on many occasions. Another figure prominent in Russian musical life during Heifetz's youth was Alexander Krein (1883-1951). Associated with the Jewish Drama Theatre in Moscow, Krein was influential in the promotion of indigenous Jewish music in Russia. As revealed in the *Dance* included in this collection, Krein's own compositions incorporate many Jewish folk elements.

Throughout the 1920s the Russian composer Sergei Prokofiev (1891-1953) was based in Paris where he composed the opera *The Love for Three Oranges*. Although the libretto was written in Russian, the opera was premiered in a French translation by the Chicago Opera. Although the opera is not currently established in the standard repertoire, the music has become popular through Prokofiev's symphonic suite for orchestra made in 1925. The acerbic *March* was also later transcribed by the composer as a virtuoso piece for solo piano. The ballet *Romeo and Juliet*, written in 1935-6, remains one of Prokofiev's most enduring scores. Composed after the composer's return to Russia (he had lived abroad for over a decade), its musical language is highly romantic. *Masks* depicts the ball scene where a disguised Romeo first encounters Juliet. Heifetz had a close affinity with Prokofiev's music and popularized the composer's *Second Violin Concerto* through his many performances of the work. His effective transcriptions of both *March* and *Masks* are based on the composer's solo piano arrangements.

to Heifetz. At the 16-year-old violinist's Carnegie Hall debut in 1917, the veteran violinist Mischa Elman exclaimed: "It's hot in here!" whereupon Godowsky promptly responded, "Not for pianists!" Godowsky wrote several extremely complex works for the piano. He is chiefly remembered for his intricate arrangements of Lieder by Schubert and his 53 studies on the Chopin etudes. *Alt-Wien* comes from a collection of 30 character pieces entitled *Triakontameron*, and is an evocative characterization of *fin de siècle* Vienna. Its nostalgic mood is exquisitely preserved in Heifetz's imaginative arrangement with its sinewy counterpoint in double stops.

Heifetz transcribed a number of pieces by Claude Debussy (1862-1918), ranging from the intimate *Beau soir*, a song composed in the composer's late teens and set to words by Paul Bourget, to the rowdy, *Golliwog's Cake-Walk*, the sixth and final piece in the *Children's' Corner Suite* from 1908. The cake-walk is an African-American dance, and Debussy's musical depiction is full of cheeky humor, including sarcastic quotations from the Prelude to Act One of Wagner's *Tristan*. Heifetz's transcription of Debussy's evocative tone poem *Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun* (composed in 1895 and based on a poem by Mallarmé) is an extremely imaginative collage of the work's principal thematic ideas; often the violin employs octaves and double harmonics to simulate the orchestral effects of the original score. Heifetz also extracted parts of two other French works as short violin miniatures. *Valses nobles et sentimentales* by Maurice Ravel (1875-1937) is a set of eight dances which caricature the Viennese waltz, and *Mouvements perpétuels* by Francis Poulenc (1899-1963) contains three trifles whose surface simplicity is colored by subtle dissonances.

Arnold Bax (1883-1953) was one of the most respected figures in British musical life following the death of Elgar. Greatly admired by Sibelius and Rachmaninov, he was a prolific composer who wrote seven symphonies and a violin concerto. His *Mediterranean*, originally composed for solo piano and orchestrated two years later, is one of his most popular works. The exotic colors of this

miniature are vividly captured in Heifetz's arrangement. This sultry Latin atmosphere is found in two other transcriptions: *Ao pé da fogueira* by Flausino Rodrigues do Vale (1894-1954) and *Huella* by the Argentinian composer Julián Aguirre (1868-1924).

Estrellita by the Mexican composer Manuel Ponce (1882-1948) is perhaps the most famous art song written by a Latin American composer. Heifetz's popular arrangement was the violinist's first published transcription. His lavish setting of the song in the distant (and difficult) key of F-sharp is intended to exploit the natural resonance of the open strings of the violin in the pungent modulation to A major in measure 31. Two other popular songs arranged by Heifetz also appear in this collection: the spiritual *Deep River* and *Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair* by



the American songwriter Stephen Collins Foster (1826-64).

Born in Florence, Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco (1895-1968) studied composition with Ildebrando Pizzetti and established himself as one of the most important Italian composers in the period between the two world wars. He emigrated to the United States in 1939, and eventually settled in Los Angeles where he became active in film work in the 1940s and 1950s. Heifetz particularly admired the music of Castelnuovo-Tedesco, and premièred his *Violin Concerto No. 2 "I Profeti"* and tone poem for violin and piano entitled *The Lark*. His transcriptions of two of Castelnuovo-Tedesco's

33 *Shakespeare Songs* (composed in the 1920s and regarded as the composer's most outstanding achievement) were given the evocative titles of *Tango* and *Sea Murmurs* by Heifetz.

Discography

Discography of the transcriptions and cadenzas included in "The Heifetz Collection", a 46 volume compact disc edition from BMG Classics under the RCA Victor Gold Seal label.

<u>Title</u>	<u>Composer</u>	<u>Recording date</u>	<u>CD catalog number</u>
Alt-Wien	Godowsky	1. February 3, 1934 2. October 18, 1946	61733 (vol. 2) 61771 (vol. 40)
Ao pé da fogueira	Vale	November 29, 1945	61750 (vol. 19)
Beau soir	Debussy	1. October 16, 1944 2. September 15, 1970	61750 (vol. 19) 61776 (vol. 45)
The Bumble Bee, (Flight of) from <i>The Legend of Tsar Saltan</i>	Rimsky-Korsakov	1. February 3, 1934 2. October 18, 1946	61733 (vol. 2) 61737 (vol. 6)
Cadenzas to <i>Violin Concerto No. 4</i>	Mozart	May 14 & 16, 1962	61761 (vol. 30)
Cadenza to <i>Violin Concerto</i>	Brahms	February 21 & 22, 1955	61779 (vol. 11)
Daisies	Rachmaninov	1. October 16, 1946 2. May 4, 1967 3. September 15, 1970	61736 (vol. 5) 61771 (vol. 40) 61766 (vol. 35)
Dance (No. 4)	Krein	December 1, 1945	61750 (vol. 19)
Deep River	Traditional	October 18, 1944	61750 (vol. 19)
Estrellita	Ponce	1. May 8, 1928 2. October 18, 1946	61733 (vol. 2) 61771 (vol. 40)
Golliwog's Cake-Walk	Debussy	1. November 29, 1945 2. September 15, 1970	61750 (vol. 19) 61776 (vol. 45)
Hora Staccato	Dinicu	1. April 9, 1937 2. 1950	61734 (vol. 3) 61771 (vol. 40)

<u>Title</u>	<u>Composer</u>	<u>Recording date</u>	<u>CD catalog-number</u>
Huella	Aguirre	November 29, 1945	61750 (vol. 19)
Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair	Foster	October 17, 1944	61750 (vol. 19)
March from <i>The Love for Three Oranges</i>	Prokofiev	1. November 30, 1945 2. September 15, 1970	61750 (vol. 19) 61771 (vol. 40)
Masks from <i>Romeo and Juliet</i>	Prokofiev	November 29, 1945	61750 (vol. 19)
Mediterranean	Bax	October 17, 1946	61737 (vol. 6)
Mouvements perpétuels	Poulenc	1. April 9, 1937 2. April 14, 1965	61734 (vol. 3) 61776 (vol. 45)
Oriental Sketch	Rachmaninov	1. October 16, 1946 2. May 4, 1967	61736 (vol. 5) 61771 (vol. 40)
Rondo in E-flat major	Hummel	February 3, 1934	61733 (vol. 2)
Sea Murmurs	Castelnuovo-Tedesco	1. February 3, 1934 2. October 18, 1946 3. October 23, 1972	61733 (vol. 2) 61737 (vol. 6) 61777 (vol. 46)
Tango	Castelnuovo-Tedesco	October 16, 1946	61737 (vol. 6)
Valse bluette (Air de ballet)	Drigo	1. November 9, 1917 2. May 8, 1928 3. October 18, 1946	61732 (vol. 1) 61733 (vol. 2) 61771 (vol. 40)
Valses nobles et sentimentales Nos. 6 & 7	Ravel	1. October 16, 1946 2. April 14, 1965	61737 (vol. 6) 61776 (vol. 45)

About Eric Wen

Eric Wen attended Columbia and Yale Universities, and was awarded a research grant for advanced study at Cambridge University. He is a violinist, and was a member of *L'ensemble Arpeggione*, a chamber group based in Paris, from 1981-3. Mr. Wen taught theory and analysis at the Mannes College of Music, Goldsmith's College (University of London) and the Guildhall School of Music, and has published a number of articles in the field of Schenkerian analysis. He was Editor of *The Strad* (1986-9) and *The Musical Times* (1988-90), and is currently director of Biddulph Publications and Recordings.

Publisher's Note

The music in this publication has been reprinted exactly as it appeared when it was originally published. Only the type has been replaced for the sake of clarity and visual consistency.

It is well known that Jascha Heifetz had very definite ideas about these transcriptions. He concerned himself with each and every detail and personally proofread and approved every page of music that appears here.

Acknowledgement

The Heifetz Collection logo, cover photo and photos on pages 1, 4 and 6 courtesy BMG Classics.

Hora Staccato

(ROUMANIAN)

DINICU - HEIFETZ*

Con persistenza ritmica (♩ = 120-132)

Solo

Piano

*When playing this composition in public the names of both composers must be mentioned jointly on the program.

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III



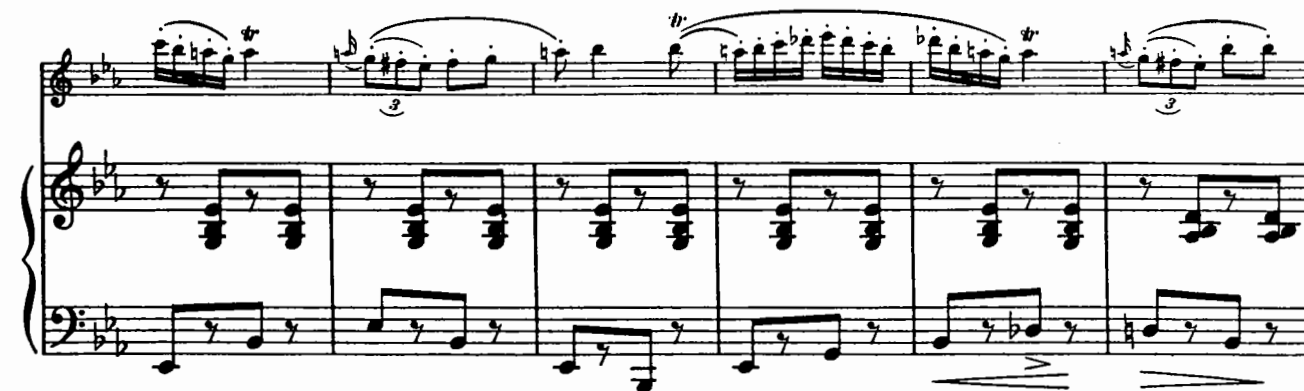
The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, featuring a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. It contains six measures of music, including a complex sixteenth-note figure in the first measure and a final measure with a fermata. The bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The right hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment, while the left hand plays a simple eighth-note bass line.



The second system continues the piece with three staves. The top staff features more complex melodic passages with slurs and ties. The grand staff below maintains the eighth-note accompaniment pattern, with the left hand providing a consistent harmonic foundation.



The third system of musical notation also consists of three staves. The top staff shows melodic development with various ornaments and slurs. The grand staff continues the accompaniment, with the left hand featuring some rests and a steady eighth-note pattern in other measures.



The fourth system of musical notation is the final system on the page, consisting of three staves. It concludes the piece with melodic resolutions in the top staff and a final accompaniment pattern in the grand staff, including a fermata in the final measure of the right hand.

The musical score is written for a piano. It consists of a single melodic line in the right hand and a complex, multi-voiced accompaniment in the left hand. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into five systems, each with a right-hand staff and a left-hand staff. The first system begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The second system includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The third system features a *p* (piano) dynamic. The fourth system includes a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The fifth system includes a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings. The left hand features complex chordal textures and moving lines, while the right hand plays a more melodic, single-line part. The piece concludes with a final chord in the left hand.

This page of musical notation consists of eight systems, each with a single melodic staff and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The melodic line is characterized by flowing eighth and sixteenth notes, often with slurs and fingerings. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and chords or moving lines in the right hand. Various musical notations are present, including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The piece concludes with a final cadence in the last system.

Musical score for a piano piece, page 13. The score is in 3/4 time and features a complex melodic line in the right hand and a rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. The key signature has two flats. The score includes various musical notations such as trills, slurs, and dynamic markings.

The score is divided into six systems, each with a right-hand staff (treble clef) and a left-hand staff (bass clef). The right-hand staff contains a melodic line with various ornaments, including trills and slurs. The left-hand staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment consisting of chords and single notes.

Key markings and dynamics include:

- cresc.* (crescendo) in the first system, right hand.
- p* (piano) in the first system, right hand.
- cresc.* (crescendo) in the second system, left hand.
- p* (piano) in the second system, right hand.
- v* (accents) in the third system, right hand.
- p* (piano) in the third system, left hand.
- dim.* (diminuendo) in the fifth system, right hand.
- senza rit.* (senza ritardando) in the fifth system, right hand.
- pizz.* (pizzicato) in the sixth system, right hand.

Toccata

PARADIES - HEIFETZ*

Presto (♩ = 152-160)

Violin

Piano

p

cresc.

p ben articolato

cresc.

f

fp

f

fp

p

mf

p

p

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mf

mf

p

cresc.

cresc.

f

fp

cresc.

cresc.

f

p

f

p



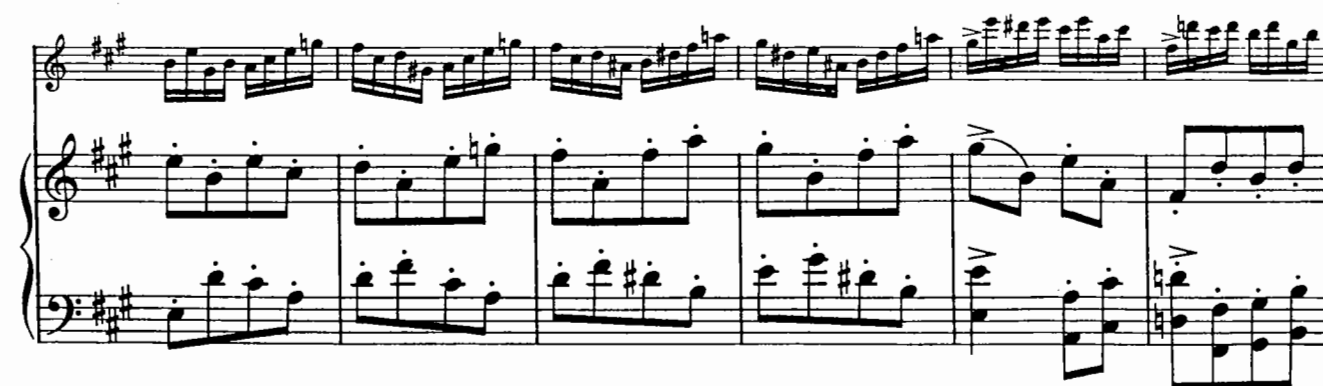
First system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music features eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed sixteenth notes. The word *cresc.* appears in both staves towards the end of the system.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody with some fingerings indicated (1, 4, 2, 4, 0, 3, 2, 3, 4). The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment. The word *p* (piano) appears in both staves.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment. The word *f* (forte) appears in both staves.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody with some accidentals (flats). The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. Treble and bass staves in D major. Treble staff has a forte piano (*fp*) dynamic marking at measure 3.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. Treble and bass staves in D major. Treble staff has a forte piano (*fp*) dynamic marking at measure 5.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. Treble and bass staves in D major. First ending bracket labeled "1" covers measures 9-12. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *poco rit.* (poco ritardando).

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. Treble and bass staves in D major. Second ending bracket labeled "2" covers measures 13-16. Dynamics include *f*, *mf cresc. molto*, *ff rit. molto*, and *ff*.

Rondo

in E-flat major

HUMMEL - HEIFETZ*

Allegro scherzando (♩ = 152-160)

Violin

Piano

*When playing this composition in public the names of the composer and transcriber must be mentioned jointly on the program.

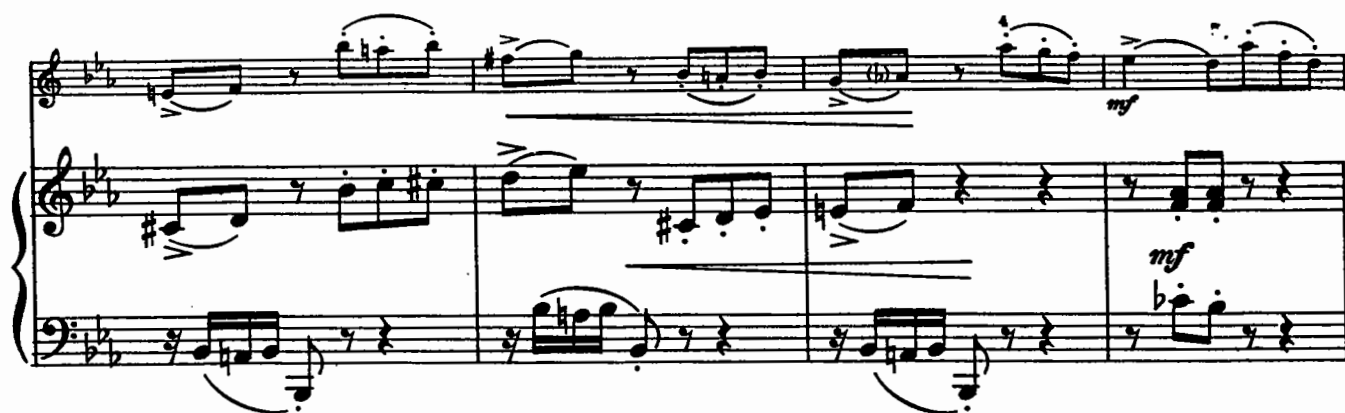
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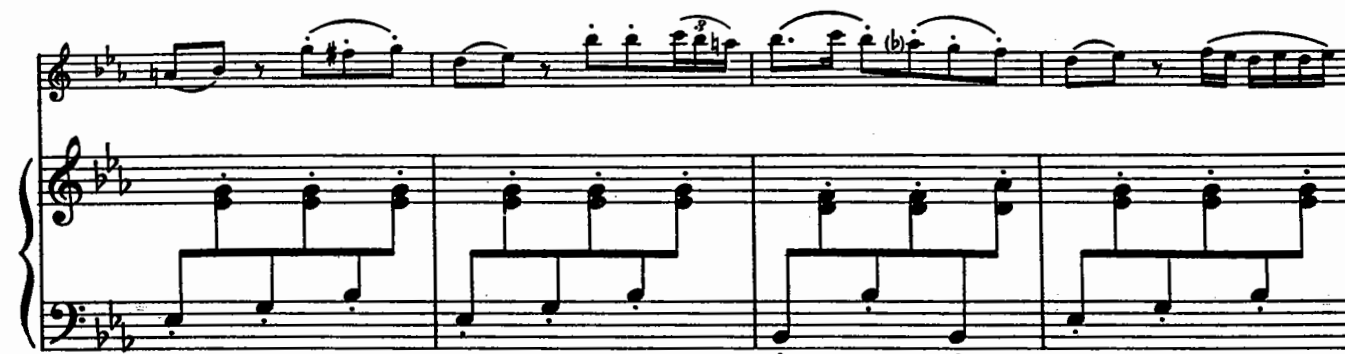
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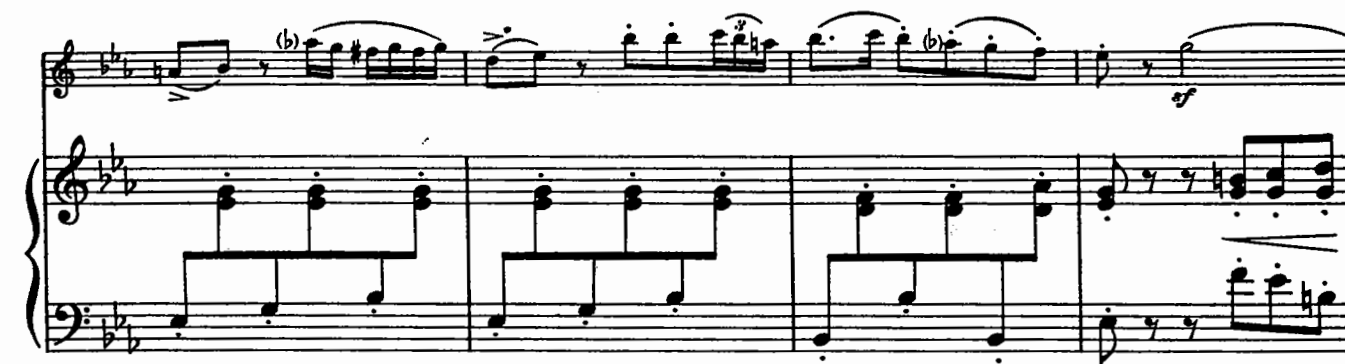
First system of musical notation. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It features a melodic line with various ornaments and a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The piano accompaniment is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte).



Second system of musical notation. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It features a melodic line with various ornaments and a dynamic marking of *rit.* (ritardando). The piano accompaniment is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking of *rit.* (ritardando). The system includes a section marked *ten.* (tension) and *a tempo*, followed by a section marked *p* (piano) and *m.d.* (more dolce).



Third system of musical notation. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It features a melodic line with various ornaments and a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The piano accompaniment is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte).



Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It features a melodic line with various ornaments and a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The piano accompaniment is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte).



First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with dynamic markings *p* and *f*, and the instruction *restez.* The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a supporting line with dynamic markings *mf* and *p*. The key signature has two flats.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with dynamic marking *p*. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a supporting line with dynamic marking *p*. The key signature has two flats.



Third system of musical notation, marked with a Roman numeral **III**. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with dynamic markings *mf* and *p*. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a supporting line with dynamic markings *mf* and *p*. The key signature has two flats.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with dynamic marking *f*. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a supporting line with dynamic marking *f*. The key signature has two flats.

First system of musical notation. The top staff features a melodic line with a trill marked 'V' and a first ending bracket. The bottom staff contains a complex piano accompaniment with sixteenth-note patterns. Performance markings include *rit.* (ritardando) and *a tempo p dolce* (return to tempo, piano, dolce).

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with a second ending bracket. The bottom staff features a steady piano accompaniment. Performance markings include *a tempo* and *dolce*.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff includes a second ending bracket. The bottom staff has a piano accompaniment with some rests. Performance markings include *rit.* and **rit.* (ritardando).

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff features a melodic line with a first ending bracket. The bottom staff contains a piano accompaniment. Performance markings include *sp* (sforzando).

This musical score is for a piano piece, spanning measures 1 through 12. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written for a single piano (p) instrument, with a grand staff consisting of a treble and a bass clef. The first system (measures 1-4) begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a section marked 'III'. The melody in the treble clef features eighth and sixteenth notes, while the bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melodic development with more complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The third system (measures 9-12) includes a crescendo (cresc.) marking and features more intricate fingerings and rhythmic patterns, such as eighth-note triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The score concludes with a final measure in the fourth system.

II

f

dim.

p *espressivo*

p

p *pp* *mf dolce* *p*

p *pp* *mf* *p*

Measures 1-16 of a musical score in B-flat major, 3/4 time. The score is for piano and features a variety of textures and dynamics. Measures 1-4 are marked *f* (forte). Measures 5-8 are marked *dim.* (diminuendo). Measures 9-12 are marked *p* (piano) and *espressivo*. Measures 13-16 are marked *p* (piano). The score includes a variety of textures, including single-note passages, chords, and complex rhythmic patterns. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major). The time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into two systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The first system contains measures 1-8, and the second system contains measures 9-16. The score is marked with a Roman numeral II at the beginning of the first system. The dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *pp* (pianissimo). The tempo is not indicated. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a clear layout and good readability.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). Measure 1 has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 2 has a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. Measure 3 has a sforzando (*sf*) marking. Measure 4 has a ritardando (*rit.*) marking and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The system concludes with a repeat sign and a tempo change to *a tempo*.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has two flats. Measure 5 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 6-8 show a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff and a melody in the treble staff.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has two flats. Measures 9-12 continue the eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff and the melody in the treble staff.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The system consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has two flats. Measure 13 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 14-16 show a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass staff and a melody in the treble staff.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with a *mf* dynamic marking. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment, also marked *mf*.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff includes dynamic markings *p*, *p*, *calando*, *dim.*, and *dolce*. The lower staff is marked *dolce* in the final measure.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff contains several triplet markings (3). The lower staff includes a *Red.* (ritardando) marking.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff is marked *sf p* (sforzando piano). The lower staff is marked *sf p* and includes a ** Red.* (ritardando) marking.



First system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line with various ornaments (vibrato, trills, etc.) and a dynamic marking of *p*. The bottom two staves are a piano accompaniment, with the left hand playing a steady eighth-note pattern and the right hand playing chords and moving lines. A dynamic marking of *p* is also present in the piano part.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with a section marked "III" and a dynamic marking of *p*. The piano accompaniment continues with similar patterns, including a triplet in the right hand. A dynamic marking of *p* is present in the piano part.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff features a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f*. The piano accompaniment includes a triplet in the right hand and a dynamic marking of *f* in the piano part.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with a dynamic marking of *p*. The piano accompaniment continues with similar patterns, including a triplet in the right hand. A dynamic marking of *p* is present in the piano part.

Musical score for a piano piece, page 27. The score is in B-flat major and 4/4 time. It features a single melodic line with piano accompaniment. The piece includes various dynamics (cresc., molto rit., f, mf, p, ff), tempo markings (a tempo), and a section labeled "Cadenza". The score is divided into systems, with some measures containing fingerings and articulation marks.

The score begins with a melodic line in the right hand and a piano accompaniment in the left hand. The first system includes a *cresc.* marking. The second system includes a *molto rit.* marking and a *f* dynamic. The third system includes a *molto rit.* marking and a *f* dynamic. The fourth system includes a *rit.* marking and a *mf* dynamic. The fifth system includes a *p* dynamic and a *a tempo* marking. The sixth system includes a *f* dynamic and a *a tempo* marking. The seventh system includes a *ff* dynamic and a *molto rit.* marking. The eighth system includes a *ff* dynamic and a *molto rit.* marking.

The score concludes with a *ff* dynamic and a *molto rit.* marking. The piece is marked with various dynamics and tempo changes throughout.

Tempo lmo

p

Tempo lmo

p

mf

mf

mf

4 4 5

First system: Melody in right hand, bass line in left hand. Dynamics: *p*.
Second system: Continuation of melody and bass line.
Third system: Melody in right hand, bass line in left hand. Dynamics: *mf*.
Fourth system: Melody in right hand, bass line in left hand. Dynamics: *p*, *pp*.
Fifth system: Continuation of melody and bass line.
Sixth system: Melody in right hand, bass line in left hand. Dynamics: *p*, *pp*.

Valse Bluette

(Air de Ballet)

Transcribed and Edited by
JASCHA HEIFETZ*

RICHARD DRIGO

Tempo di Valse

Violin

Piano

mf *meno* *molto rit.*

Molto moderato

IV

p espress.

pp

III

II

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First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a first ending bracket labeled 'I' and a crescendo marking 'cresc.'. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a forte 'f' dynamic and a piano 'p' dynamic. The lower staff (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines, also marked with 'cresc.', 'f', and 'p'.

Poco più moss
III

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) starts with a 'p leggiero' marking and contains several measures with fingerings (e.g., 4 0, 2 1, 3 2). The lower staff (bass clef) is marked with 'p' and contains sustained chords.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) continues with melodic lines and fingerings. The lower staff (bass clef) features chords, with dynamics 'mf' and 'p' indicated.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) includes a first ending bracket labeled 'III' with a 'ten.' (trill) and 'riten.' (ritardando) marking. Dynamics include 'cresc.', 'dim.', and 'riten.'. The lower staff (bass clef) is marked with 'mf', 'cresc.', 'p', 'dim.', and 'riten.'.

a tempo

a tempo

mf *cresc.* *staccato* *dim.*

mf *p* *mf cresc.* *mf* *p*

III (a piacere) II *rit.* *ten.* *Tempo I. Moderato*

dim. *pp* *leggero*

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

First system of the musical score. The upper staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The lower staff begins with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic and also includes a *cresc.* marking. The music is in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and features complex, flowing melodic lines with many slurs and ties.

Second system of the musical score. The upper staff includes dynamics of *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *con suono* (with sound). The lower staff includes *mf* and *pp* dynamics. The music continues with intricate melodic and harmonic development.

Third system of the musical score, starting with the tempo marking **Presto**. The upper staff is marked *p leggiero* (piano, light) and includes a *cresc.* marking. The lower staff is marked *p staccato* (piano, staccato). The music is characterized by rapid, light passages in the upper staff and staccato chords in the lower staff.

Fourth system of the musical score. The upper staff includes dynamics of *mf* and *pp*, and features markings for *Harm.* (harmonic) and *pizz.* (pizzicato). The lower staff includes *mf* and *pp* dynamics. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Alt-Wien

GODOWSKY - HEIFETZ*

Andante lusingando (♩ = 120 - 132)

Violin

p con sentimento

Piano

p

*Tea * Tea * Tea * Tea * Tea **

III *a tempo*

mf sostenuto

mf sostenuto mf a tempo

p sostenuto

sostenuto p a tempo

cresc. molto

cresc. molto

*Tea * Tea * Tea * Tea * Tea **

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f appassionato *mf* *mf espress.* *poco più sostenuto*

f *mf* *poco più sostenuto*

Tea * Tea * Tea Tea * Tea Tea

III IV *a tempo* III *rit.* *a tempo*

p *rit.* *a tempo*

poco rit. *mf molto espress.* *l. h.* *mf a tempo*

poco rit. *mf a tempo*

Tea * Tea Tea * Tea Tea * Tea

II *p* *rall.* *rall.*

Tea Tea Tea Tea Tea *

8. *a tempo* *p* *cresc. molto*

p a tempo

f *dim.* *senza rallentare (ad lib.)* *p*

f *dim.* *senza rallentare (ad lib.)* *p*

mf sostenuto *sostenuto*

Tea Tea Tea Tea *

Tea *

Tea Tea

[illegible]

Dance

(No. 4)

KREIN - HEIFETZ*

Allegretto

Violin

Piano

mf

mf

pizz. *arco*

mf

mf

II

II

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III

II

mf

mf

III

p

IV

mf

The first system of musical notation consists of a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves. The vocal line begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains several measures of music, including a melodic phrase with a fermata. The piano accompaniment is written for both treble and bass clefs, featuring chords and moving lines. A finger number '5' is visible above a note in the piano's right hand.

The second system of musical notation is marked 'Tempo I' and 'p' (piano). It continues the vocal and piano parts from the first system. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more active bass line. The vocal line has several measures of music, including a melodic phrase with a fermata. A finger number '2' is visible above a note in the piano's right hand.

The third system of musical notation is marked 'Harm.' (harmony) and 'p' (piano). It continues the vocal and piano parts. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more active bass line. The vocal line has several measures of music, including a melodic phrase with a fermata. A finger number '2' is visible above a note in the piano's right hand.

The fourth system of musical notation is marked 'pizz.' (pizzicato) and 'f' (forte). It continues the vocal and piano parts. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more active bass line. The vocal line has several measures of music, including a melodic phrase with a fermata. A finger number '2' is visible above a note in the piano's right hand.

The Bumble-Bee

from the Opera *The Legend of Tsar Saltan*

RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF - HEIFETZ*

Vivace (♩=184-200)

Violin

Piano

The musical score is written for Violin and Piano. The Violin part begins with a series of sixteenth-note runs, marked with fingerings (4 3 2 3 2 1 3, 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1, 3 2 1 3 4 3 2 1, 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1) and dynamics (sf, dim.). The Piano part provides harmonic support with chords and arpeggios, marked with dynamics (mf, (simile), mf). The score is divided into sections IV and III, indicated by Roman numerals and dashed lines. The tempo is Vivace (♩=184-200).

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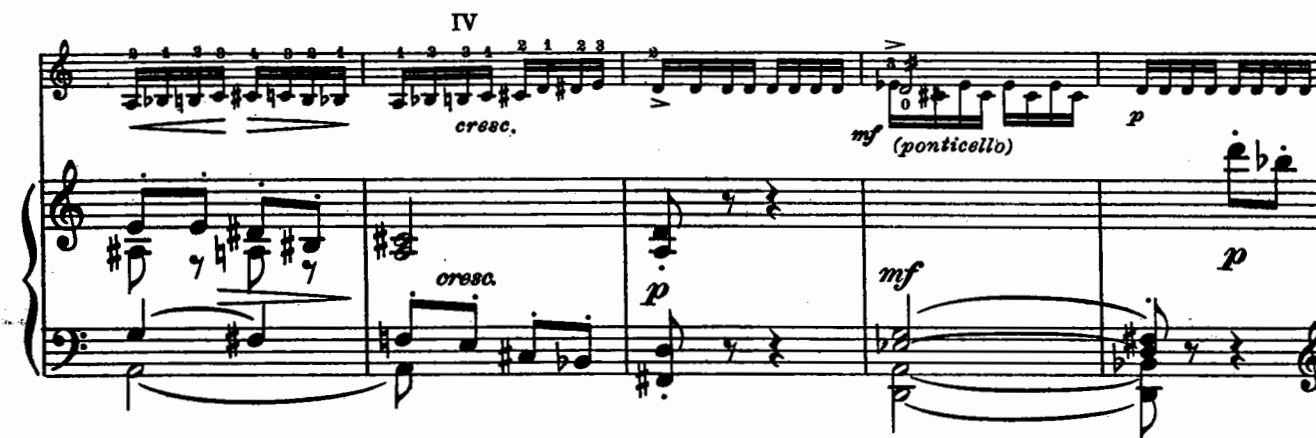
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First system of musical notation. The top staff features a complex melodic line with numerous triplets and sixteenth notes, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The bottom staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with dynamics of *mf* (ponticello), *p*, *mf* (ponticello), and *p*. The bottom staff features sustained chords and moving lines, with dynamics of *mf*, *p*, and *mf*.



Third system of musical notation, marked with a section number 'IV'. The top staff includes dynamics of *cresc.*, *mf* (ponticello), and *p*. The bottom staff includes dynamics of *cresc.*, *p*, *mf*, and *p*.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff includes dynamics of *p*, *mf*, and *cresc.*. The bottom staff includes dynamics of *mf* and *cresc.*.

First system of musical notation. The top staff features a complex melodic line with numerous fingerings (e.g., 3 2 1 2, 1 2 1, 2 2 1 0, 1 2 1, 1 2 1, 2 2 1 2, 2 1 2, 2 2 1 0, 4 2 2 1) and dynamic markings *f* and *f*. The bottom staff consists of two staves (treble and bass) with chords and single notes, including an *cresc.* marking and a *mf* dynamic.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff includes the instruction *(ponticello)*, a *mf* dynamic, a *p* dynamic, a *dim.* marking, and a *pizz. II* instruction. The bottom staff features a *mf* dynamic, a *p* dynamic, a *(m. d.)* marking, and a *mf* dynamic.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff has a *pp* dynamic. The bottom staff includes a *pp* dynamic and a *pp* dynamic.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff includes the instruction *arco* and a *mf* dynamic. The bottom staff includes a *mp* dynamic and a *m.g.* marking.

3 1 2 1 1 2 3 1 2 3 4

p *p*

f *cresc.* *mf* *mf*

cresc. molto *cresc. molto*

ff *p* *ff* *p* *p* *cresc.*

ff *p* *ff* *p* *mf*

1

sf p *cresc.*

p *mf*

2

f *dim.* *p*

mf *p*

f *f (ponticello)*

mf *mf* *mf*

molto dim. *p* *pizz.* *pp*

molto dim. *p* *mp*

Red. *

March

Op. 12, No. 1

from the Opera *Love for Three Oranges*

Allegro (♩ = 132)

PROKOFIEFF - HEIFETZ*

[illegible]

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III

p

p

f fastoso

p

f fastoso

The musical score is written for piano on five systems of grand staves. The first system (measures 1-4) is in A major (three sharps) and begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system (measures 5-8) continues in A major, with a piano (*p*) dynamic in the right hand and a forte (*f*) dynamic in the left hand, both marked *fastoso*. The third system (measures 9-12) changes to B minor (three flats). The fourth system (measures 13-16) continues in B minor. The fifth system (measures 17-20) continues in B minor. The sixth system (measures 21-24) continues in B minor. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, triplets, and slurs.

This image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, consisting of three systems of staves. Each system includes a treble and bass staff joined by a brace on the left. The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *ff*, *p*, *mf*, and *f*. There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. The first system features a crescendo hairpin and a *ff* marking. The second system includes a *p* marking and a slur over a series of notes. The third system includes a *mf* marking and a slur over a series of notes. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and a variety of dynamic and articulation markings.

brillante 10 *fff*

ff

Meno mosso
IV *pizz.*

Meno mosso

p

To Vladimir Horowitz

Masks

from *Romeo and Juliette*

PROKOFIEFF - HEIFETZ*

Andante marziale (♩ = 72)

Violin

Piano

pizz.
p

C p

arco
mp (con effetto)

poco cresc.
mp

I
v

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The image displays three systems of musical notation for a piano and violin. Each system consists of a grand staff (piano) and a single staff (violin).

- System 1:** The piano part features a complex, arpeggiated texture in the right hand and a more rhythmic, eighth-note pattern in the left hand. The violin part has a melodic line with several slurs and accents.
- System 2:** The piano part continues with similar textures. The violin part has a section marked *pizz.* (pizzicato), indicated by a 'pizz.' marking above the staff.
- System 3:** The piano part includes a section marked *arco* (arco) above the staff, indicating the violin should play with the bow. The piano part features a section marked *ff* (fortissimo) below the staff.

Other markings include *(glissando)* in the piano part of the first system, and various dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo) throughout the score.

This musical score is for a piano and voice piece, page 52. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system has a single vocal line and a grand piano accompaniment. The second system has a vocal line, a grand piano accompaniment, and a section for a second instrument (likely a violin or flute) indicated by a dashed line and the Roman numeral 'IV'. The third system has a vocal line, a grand piano accompaniment, and a section for a second instrument. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like *f*, *dim.*, and *p*. There are also some markings like 'v' and 'b' above notes.

IV.

f *dim.* *p*

dim. *p*

This image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, consisting of five systems of staves. The notation is complex, featuring various rhythmic patterns, dynamic markings, and fingerings. The first system includes a treble staff with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature, and a grand staff (treble and bass) with a key signature of one flat. The second system continues the grand staff with a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The third system shows a treble staff with a key signature of two sharps and a 3/4 time signature, and a grand staff with a key signature of two sharps and a 3/4 time signature. The fourth system features a treble staff with a key signature of two sharps and a 3/4 time signature, and a grand staff with a key signature of two sharps and a 3/4 time signature. The fifth system shows a treble staff with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature, and a grand staff with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *ff* (fortissimo), as well as *cresc.* (crescendo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The piece concludes with a final chord in the grand staff.

V
cresc.
ff
mf
mf
p
dim.
Lento
Lento pp
8

Harbor Island, Calif.
Oct. 30, 1941

Oriental Sketch

Non allegro

RACHMANINOFF - HEIFETZ*

Violin

Piano

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This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is arranged in four systems, each consisting of a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass staves). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The piece features a variety of musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf*, *p*, *pp*, *cresc.*, and *dim.*. There are also performance instructions like *arco* and *Harm.* (Harmonics). The notation includes many slurs, ties, and fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4). The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained bass line in the left hand.

IV *mf* *f* I II

IV *f* V *mf* *f*

f *mf* *f*

mf *mf cantabile* *dim.*

III
4 0 3

p

pp

f

molto marcato

molto marcato

dim.

dim.

III V

Harm. V

IV

cresc. *f*

cresc. *f*

dim.

dim.

p *cresc.*

f *ff*

ff

Daisies

RACHMANINOFF - HEIFETZ*

Lento

Violin

Piano

III

p

dolce

II

3

4

p

pp

(*rubato*)

p

mf espress.

poco cresc.

p

poco cresc.

p

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mf

rit. *p a tempo* *espressivo*

rit. *p a tempo* *mf*

IV *p*

dolcissimo *mp*

dolce

III
V
dolcissimo e rit. pp a tempo mf 8-2 1-

dolcissimo e rit. a tempo mf p

IV
poco dim. 3 10

poco dim.

V
p mf poco più mosso pp mf poco più mosso

IV
dim. e rit. p pp

dim. e rit. p pp

Harbor Island, Calif.
Oct. 8, 1945

Golliwogg's Cake-Walk

DEBUSSY - HEIFETZ*

Allegro giusto

Violin

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ATF116

IV.

f *molto* *mf* *sf*

IV.

p *cresc.* *f* *ff* Harm.

p *cresc.* *f* *ff*

Harm.

III.

p *p* *p*

III.

cresc. *mf* *f* *ff* *p*

più p

II

f *pizz.* *ff*

mf *p* *p* *più p*

Un peu moins vite
arco *v* *p*

Un peu moins vite
pp *pp*

IV

f *pizz.* *mf*

The musical score is written for a violin and piano. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system shows the violin playing a melodic line with a *pp* dynamic, while the piano provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines, also marked *pp*. The second system introduces the instruction "Cédez avec une grande émotion" and "arco" for the violin, which then plays a sustained note. The piano part features a *f* dynamic followed by a *p* dynamic and a *rit.* marking. The third system continues with "Cédez" and "a tempo" markings, showing the violin playing a melodic phrase and the piano providing accompaniment. The fourth system includes Roman numerals (III, V, II, 3, 2, 1, 4) indicating fingerings or positions, along with dynamics like *f*, *mf*, and *p*. The score concludes with a *Red* marking and a decorative asterisk.

pp

pp

pp

Cédez avec une grande émotion
arco IV

mf *rit.* *a tempo*

Cédez *a tempo*

f *p* *rit.* *pp*

Cédez *a tempo*

mf *rit.* *a tempo*

pp *pp*

III
Cédez V II 3 2 1 4

f *mf a tempo* *p*

Cédez *a tempo* *Cédez*

mf *f* *mf* *p*

Red *

a tempo *Cédez* *a tempo*

a tempo *Cédez* *a tempo.*

p *pp* *p* *pp*

f *ff* *f* *restez* *dim.* *dim.*

IV *V* *poco rit.* *retenue* *retenue* *più p* *pp* *pp* *poco rit.*

III *Toujours retenu* *pp* *rit.* *ten.* *Tempo I* *sf*

Toujours retenu *pp* *rit.* *ten.* *pp* *Tempo I*

p *mf* *sf* *molto* *mf*

ff *p* *cresc.*

mf *p* *cresc.*

f *ff* *p* *Harm.* *Harm.*

Musical score for a piece, likely a violin and piano duo. The score is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of four systems of staves.

System 1: The violin part begins with a melodic line marked *mf*, *p*, *mf*, and *f*. The piano accompaniment starts with a *p* dynamic, followed by a *cresc.* (crescendo) leading to *mf*, and then *f* and *fff*.

System 2: The violin part continues with a *p* dynamic. The piano accompaniment features a *mf* dynamic in the right hand and a *mf* dynamic in the left hand.

System 3: The violin part has a *f* dynamic. The piano accompaniment includes a *f* dynamic in the right hand and a *ff* dynamic in the left hand. A *pizz.* (pizzicato) instruction is present in the violin part.

System 4: The violin part starts with a *pp* dynamic, followed by *ppp* *molto rit.* (molto ritardando), and then *f* *a tempo*. The piano accompaniment begins with *pp*, followed by *ppp* *molto rit.*, and then *f* *a tempo*. A *pizz.* instruction is also present in the violin part.

Additional markings include *arco* (arco) and *IV* (fourth finger) in the violin part, and *2* (second finger) in the piano part.

To F.

L'Après-Midi d'un Faune

(Extrait du Prélude)

Très modéré

DEBUSSY-HEIFETZ*

Violin

Piano

III

p doux et expressif

9

8

m.g.

mf

pp

6

8

Red

** Red*

** Red*

6

8

Red

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First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section. The lower staff (bass clef) starts with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The system concludes with a double bar line and a 9/8 time signature.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff is marked with a Roman numeral *III* and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The lower staff features complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and sixteenth notes. The key signature remains three sharps.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff includes dynamics *p*, *cresc.*, and *expressif*. The lower staff includes a *cresc.* dynamic. The key signature is three sharps.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff is marked with a Roman numeral *II* and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The lower staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a *cre* (crescendo) marking. The key signature is three sharps.

musical score for voice and piano, measures 1-12. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The voice part begins with the lyrics "scen - do" and "do". The piano accompaniment features various textures, including chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, *pp*, *m.g.*, *dim.*, *rit.*, and *ten.*. Measure numbers 12, 8, 9, and 8 are indicated at the end of the first, second, third, and fourth systems respectively.

mf scen - do

mf scen - do

dim. rit.

dim. rit.

12 8

p

12 8 pp m.g.

9 8

rit. ten.

rit.

12 8

ten.
p

12
8 *pp*

m.g

9
8

ten.
mf

rit.

9
8

mf

rit.

12
8

III
p

12
8

p

9
8

V
III
V
rit.

9
8

rit.

3
4

En animant

III ⁿ

p doux et expressif

IV

cresc.

En animant

3

4 *p*

cresc.

II

mf

p

mf

p

4

4

cresc. et accel.

mf

f

cresc. et accel.

4

4

3 *mf*

f

più f

dim.

p

molto rit.

dim.

p

molto rit.

1er Mouvt

pp

doux et expressif
p

pp

molto rit.

mf

molto rit.

très soutenu

p expressif et soutenu

mf

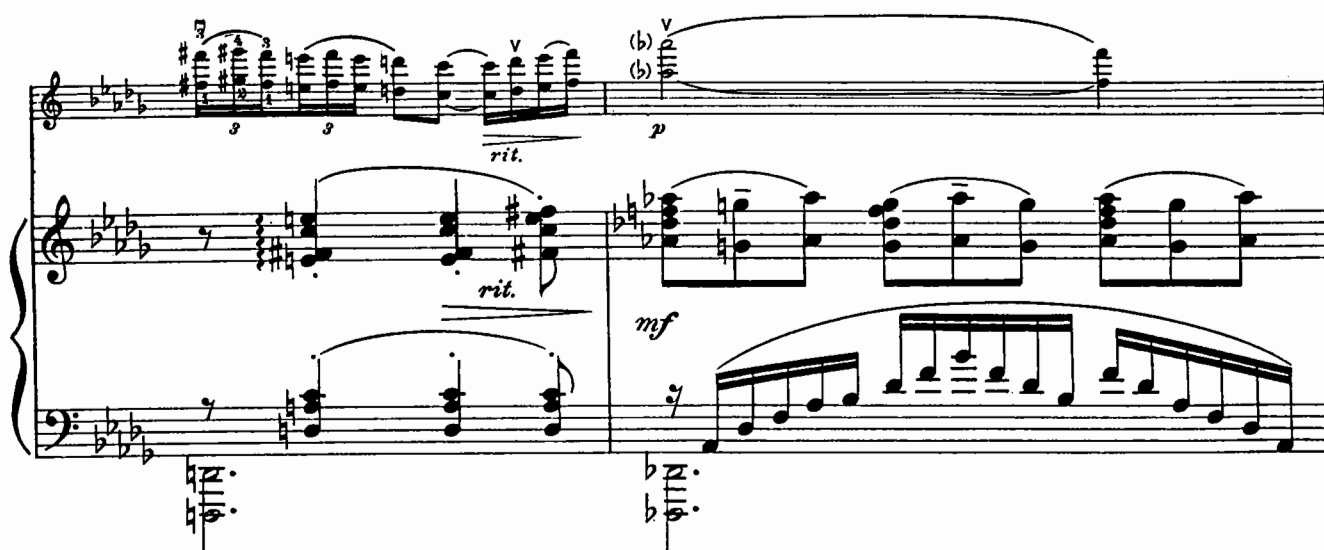
très soutenu

pp

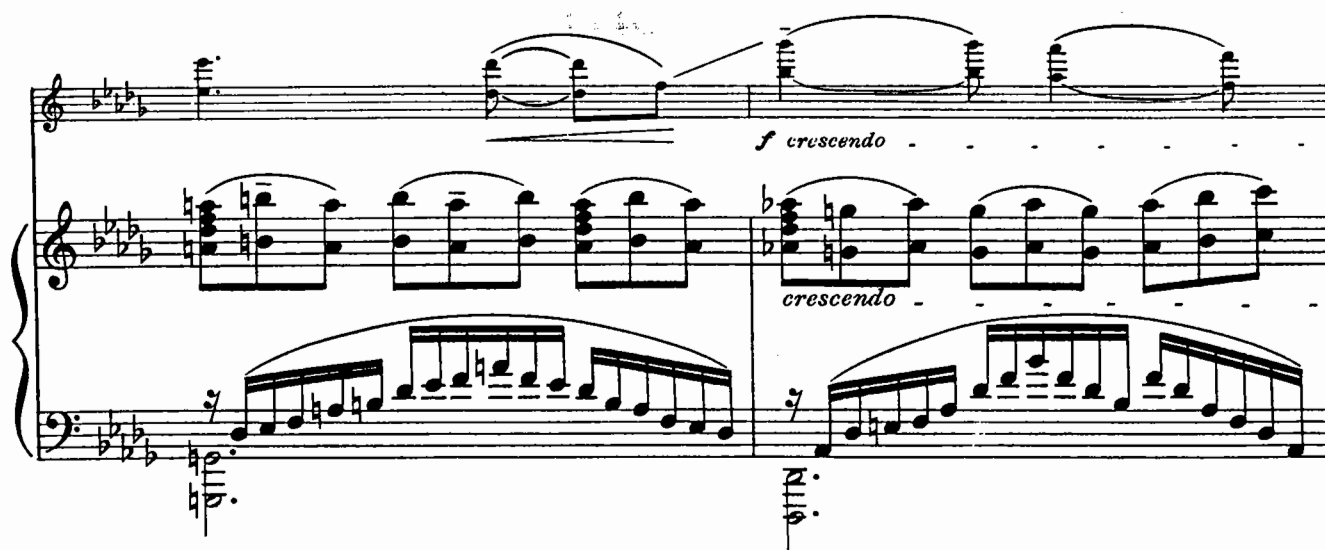
mf



First system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line with dynamics *p*, *crescendo*, *mf*, and *f*. The bottom system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with complex chordal textures. Dynamics *p*, *crescendo*, *mf*, and *f* are indicated across the system.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff features a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *rit.*, and a fermata. The bottom system is a grand staff with complex textures. Dynamics *rit.* and *mf* are indicated.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff has a melodic line with dynamics *f* and *crescendo*. The bottom system is a grand staff with complex textures. Dynamics *crescendo* and *f* are indicated.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The upper staff features a melodic line with triplets and slurs. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *crescendo molto*, and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. The upper staff continues the melodic development with increasing intensity, marked by *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), and *fff* (fortississimo). The lower staff features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more active bass line. Dynamics include *f*, *ff*, and *fff*.

Third system of musical notation, measures 7-9. The upper staff shows a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a *ten.* (tenu) marking, followed by a *rit.* (ritardando) and a *p* (piano) dynamic. The lower staff features a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic, a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic, and a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The system concludes with a *p* (piano) dynamic. Dynamics include *ff*, *mf*, *rit.*, and *p*.

p doux et expressif

più p

pp *ppp* *rit.*

C

C pp

** Red.*

mf

12
8

The image shows a page from a musical score for the song "L'Espresso" by Debussy. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is written in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The piano accompaniment consists of two staves: a right-hand part in treble clef and a left-hand part in bass clef. The key signature for the piano part is also three sharps. The tempo markings include "rit." (ritardando) and "a tempo". The dynamic marking "p" (piano) is used. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs. There are also some markings that appear to be "s" above certain notes in the vocal line. The overall style is characteristic of early 20th-century French Impressionist music.

Très lent et très retenu

très retenu
p

Très lent et très retenu

pp (jusqu'à la fin)

très retenu

ppp (jusqu'à la fin)

Harm.

musical score for "The Song of the Old Man" by George Gershwin. The score is in 3/4 time, key of D major, and consists of three systems. The first system features a vocal line with a "morendo" marking and a piano accompaniment. The second system continues the vocal line with a "morendo" marking and the piano accompaniment. The third system shows the vocal line ending with a final note and the piano accompaniment continuing with a "morendo" marking. The score is dated "New York Sept. 8, 1930".

Beau Soir

DEBUSSY - HEIFETZ*

Andante, ma non troppo

Violin

Piano

(con sordino)

III IV

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III

poco rit.

poco rit.

II

p a tempo

p a tempo

cresc.

p *mf*

II III
f *dim.*
f *dim.*
f

Più lento
p *poco rit.*
p *pp* *Più lento* *poco rit.*
pp

p a tempo
a tempo
pp *pp* *pp*

III
morendo *morendo*
più pp
vo. *ca.*

Valses Nobles et Sentimentales

No. 6

RAVEL - HEIFETZ*

Vif (♩ = 100)

Violin

Piano

3/4

pp

peine III au Mouvt

Cordes à

peine pp au Mouvt

mf

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The musical score consists of four systems, each with a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature is one sharp (F#).

- System 1:** The vocal line begins with a first ending bracket (I) and a second ending bracket (II). The piano accompaniment features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Dynamics include *mf* and *p*. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are present.
- System 2:** Continues the musical themes. The piano accompaniment includes a *rall.* (rallentando) marking. The system concludes with a repeat sign.
- System 3:** Marked *a tempo*. The vocal line has a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The piano accompaniment is marked *pp a tempo*. The phrase "Cédez à peine" (Yield slightly) is written above the vocal line and below the piano line. The system ends with a repeat sign.
- System 4:** Marked *au Mouvt* (allegretto). The vocal line has a *pp* dynamic. The piano accompaniment is marked *pp*. The phrase "Cédez à peine" is repeated. The system concludes with a *pp rit.* (pianissimo, ritardando) marking and a *Harm.* (Harmonization) instruction.

San Clemente, Calif.
July, 1941

No. 7

85

RAVEL • HEIFETZ*

Moins vif.

Violin

Piano

3/4

p

mp

mp

III

pp languissant

Tempo I

pp

pp languissant

Tempo I

pp

II

pp

pp

expressif

expressif

II

III

III

p

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express.

pp

cresc. peu a peu

a peu

cresc. peu

Un peu retenu *au Mouvt*

ff

Un peu retenu *au Mouvt*

pp

1 *II* *v.*

2 *pizz.* *Fine*

pp

Fine

Un peu plus animé

III

Un peu plus animé

III

The musical score consists of four systems, each with a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first system begins with a measure rest in the treble staff, followed by a half note G4, a half note F#4, and a half note E4, all beamed together. The grand staff plays a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The second system continues the treble melody with a half note D4, a half note C#4, and a half note B3. The third system features a half note A3, a half note G#3, and a half note F#3. The fourth system concludes with a half note E3, a half note D#3, and a half note C#3. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). A section marker 'III' is placed above the first measure of the first system.

First system of musical notation. The top staff features a melodic line with trills and slurs, marked with *ff* and *mf*. The bottom two staves (piano accompaniment) show chords and arpeggiated figures, also marked with *ff* and *mf*. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are present above the top staff.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with slurs and trills. The bottom two staves show piano accompaniment with chords and arpeggiated figures. Dynamics include *ff* and *mf*.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff begins with a section marked "III" and contains melodic lines with slurs and trills, marked with *mp*, *f*, and *mp*. The bottom two staves show piano accompaniment with chords and arpeggiated figures, marked with *mp*, *f*, and *mp*.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff begins with a section marked "III" and contains melodic lines with slurs and trills, marked with *f*, *p*, *mf*, *pp*, and *poco rit.*. The bottom two staves show piano accompaniment with chords and arpeggiated figures, marked with *mf*, *p*, and *poco rit.*. The system concludes with the instruction *D. S. al Fine*.

Mouvements Perpétuels

I

POULENC-HEIFETZ*

Assez modéré (♩ = 144)

Violin

Piano

p en général, sans nuances

p en général, sans nuances

mf

p

f

p

incolors et toujours p

pp

pp

doucement timbré

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rit. *p en général, sans nuances*

rit. *p en général, sans nuances*

IV *mf* *p*

III *f* *p doucement timbré* *incolor et toujours p*

II *pp* *rit.*

meno mosso *p* *rit.* *Très lent* *pizz.* *pp*

meno mosso *p* *mf* *rit.* *Très lent* *pp*

Attacca

Alerte ($\text{♩} = 138$)

Violin

Piano

mf

ff sans dureté - très lié

rit. *p* *mf*

rit. *p* *mf*

p uniforme *rit.* *mf* *p*

p uniforme *rit.* *mf* *p*

Tea * *Tea* *

Tea * *Tea* *

Tea * *Tea* *

Tea *

mf avec charme

p

mf

p

f

f

Moins vite
pizz.
mp

Moins vite
pp

les deux pédales

arco

Musical score for a piece, likely for violin and piano. The score is divided into four systems. The first system shows a violin part with a tremolo and a piano part with a melodic line. The second system continues the piano part with a more complex melodic line. The third system introduces a *f pizz.* section for the violin and a *f croisez* section for the piano. The fourth system concludes with a *ppp* section for both instruments, featuring a *ralentir en s'effaçant* instruction and a final *ppp rit. laisser vibrer* instruction.

Huella

AGUIRRE - HEIFETZ*

Movido y energico

Violin

Piano

2/4

sonoro

Red.

mf

pizz.

arco

sonoro

p

IV. III. II. I.

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First system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melody with eighth-note triplets and slurs. The lower staff contains a piano accompaniment with chords and a single eighth-note triplet.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a section labeled 'III' and contains eighth-note triplets. The lower staff features a piano accompaniment with chords and eighth-note triplets.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff includes a section labeled 'V' and contains eighth-note triplets. The lower staff features a piano accompaniment with chords and eighth-note triplets. Dynamic markings *p* and *pp* are present.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff includes sections labeled 'II' and 'III' and contains eighth-note triplets. The lower staff features a piano accompaniment with chords and eighth-note triplets. Dynamic markings *mf* and *p* are present.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with triplets and slurs, marked with Roman numerals IV and V. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and a bass line. A double bar line is present after the second measure.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line with triplets and slurs, marked with Roman numerals II and V. The lower staff features a piano (*p*) dynamic and a bass line with triplets. A double bar line is present after the second measure.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line with triplets and slurs, marked with Roman numerals II, III, IV, and III. The lower staff features a piano (*p*) dynamic and a bass line with triplets. A double bar line is present after the second measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line with triplets and slurs, marked with Roman numerals II and V. The lower staff features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a bass line with triplets. A double bar line is present after the second measure.

This page of musical notation is divided into four systems, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single treble staff. The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature.

System 1: The first system begins with a *lento* marking. The right hand features a series of chords and triplets, with a *ff a tempo* marking. The left hand has a steady bass line with triplets. The system concludes with a *sf* (sforzando) marking and a triplet.

System 2: The second system continues the piece, featuring a *f* (forte) marking in the right hand and a *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking in the left hand. The right hand has a series of chords and triplets, while the left hand has a steady bass line with triplets. The system concludes with a *p* (piano) marking and a triplet.

System 3: The third system begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) marking in the right hand and a *mf* marking in the left hand. The right hand has a series of chords and triplets, while the left hand has a steady bass line with triplets. The system concludes with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and a triplet.

System 4: The fourth system continues the piece, featuring a *mf* marking in the right hand and a *mf* marking in the left hand. The right hand has a series of chords and triplets, while the left hand has a steady bass line with triplets. The system concludes with a triplet.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, chords, triplets, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a final triplet in the right hand.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems of staves. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The first system begins with a melody in the right hand marked *mf* and a bass line in the left hand marked *p*. The second system includes markings for *III*, *IV*, and *cresc.* in both hands. The third system also features *cresc.* markings. The fourth system includes *poco* and *rit.* markings, and ends with a *Red.* (Reduction) instruction. The score is filled with complex rhythmic patterns, including many triplets and slurs.

Ao pé da fogueira

(Preludio XV)

VALE-HEIFETZ*

Allegro comodo

Violin

Piano

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A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano accompaniment is on two staves (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp. The music is in 4/4 time. The score consists of two systems. The first system contains the first four measures of the piece. The second system contains the next four measures. The piano part features a prominent bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a treble part with chords and single notes. The voice part has a melody with various note values and rests. The score is labeled with "1" and "2" above some notes, and "V" above others, possibly indicating fingerings or vocal parts. The title "The Rose Tree" is written in a decorative font at the bottom of the page.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff with treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody features various ornaments, including mordents and grace notes, and is marked with fingerings (1-4) and breath marks (V). The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both hands, with some notes marked with accents (^).

The image displays a musical score for 'The Swan' from 'The Nutcracker' by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky. The score is in 3/4 time, key of D major, and consists of two systems. The first system shows the piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The second system shows the melody continuing in the right hand and the bass line in the left hand. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, and *mf*, and articulation marks like accents and slurs.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano accompaniment consists of two staves, treble and bass, with a key signature of one sharp. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the time signature is 3/4. The music is in common time (C). The piano part features a prominent bass line with eighth notes and a treble line with chords and eighth notes. The voice part consists of a single line of melody with lyrics written below it.



First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet marked with a '3' and a '1' above it. The bottom staff (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. Both staves include a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with various note values and rests. The bottom staff features a steady bass line with eighth notes and chords. A forte (*ff*) dynamic marking is present in the bottom staff.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff shows a melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The bottom staff has a bass line with eighth notes and chords. A forte (*ff*) dynamic marking is present in the bottom staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff includes a melodic line with a triplet marked with a '3' and a '1' above it. The bottom staff features a bass line with eighth notes and chords. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking is present in the bottom staff, along with a 'Harm.' (harmonic) marking.

III
2

mf Harm. *mf* Harm. *mf* Harm. *p*

pizz. *arco* *pizz.* *arco*

mf *mf* *mf* *mf*

dim. *dim.* *dim.* *dim.*

pizz. *p* *pp* *pp*

mf *p* *pp* *pp*

pp

ATF116

* Don't pluck—slide into.

 Redding, Conn.
 Nov. 24, 1940

To Firenze

Mediterranean

BAX-HEIFETZ*

Tempo moderato e rubato a tempo

Violin

Piano

mf *rit.* *a tempo*

III 3 IV 3 *mf* *p* *mf*

pizz. (à la Guitare) *p* 3

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arco pizz. arco 0 pizz. 8

f *mf* *f*

arco 0

a tempo *rit.* *a tempo* 3 *rubato* 3

a tempo *rit.* *rubato*

a tempo *a tempo*

p *mp* *cresc.* *f*

p *mp* *cresc.* *f*

106

pp 3 *pizz.*

arco *rit.* *a tempo*

a tempo *rit.* (h)

p capriccioso

p 1-4

First system of musical notation. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major, with a *dim.* marking at the end. The bottom staff is a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs), key of D major, featuring a triplet of eighth notes in the bass line and a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. A *dim.* marking is also present in the piano part.

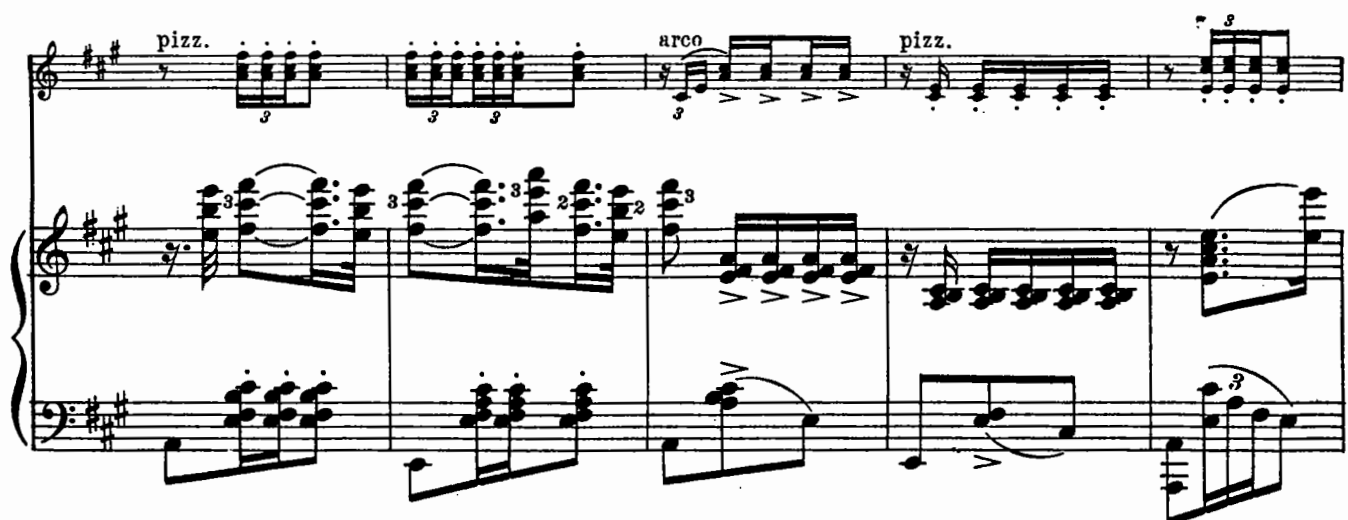
Second system of musical notation. The top staff begins with a *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking, followed by a *rit.* (ritardando) and then *a tempo*. It includes an *arco* (arco) marking and a sequence of notes numbered 2, 1, 3-10. The bottom staff continues the piano accompaniment with *rit.* and *a tempo* markings.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff features a *rit.* marking at the end. The bottom staff begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking and includes a *rit.* marking towards the end. The system concludes with a *Red. ** (Reduction) marking.

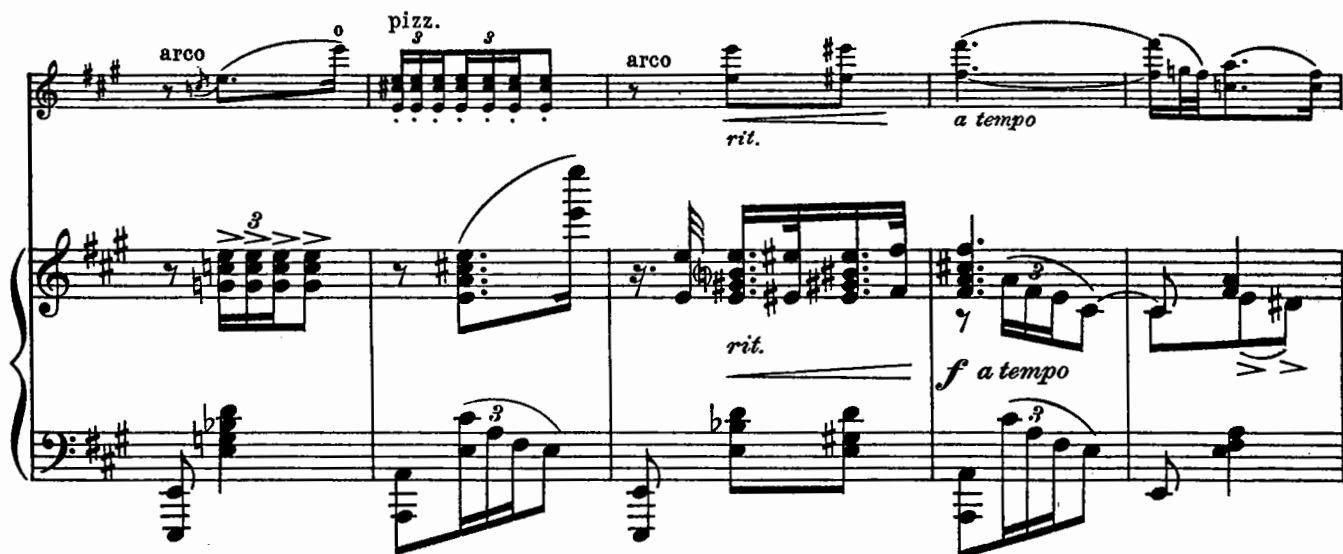
First system of musical notation, measures 1-5. The music is in A major (three sharps). The first staff (treble clef) begins with a melodic line marked *mf* and *a tempo*, featuring a triplet of eighth notes. It then moves to a chordal texture marked *pizz.* (pizzicato), followed by an *arco* (arco) section with a *rit. molto* (ritardando molto) marking. The system concludes with a return to *a tempo*, featuring a complex figure with fingerings 1, 1-, 2, and 4, and a first ending bracket. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) starts with a *f* (forte) dynamic and *a tempo* marking, playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. It also includes a *rit. molto* section and ends with a *a tempo* marking. A small asterisk is present at the end of the system.

Second system of musical notation, measures 6-10. The first staff continues the melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes and a first ending bracket. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) features a *p* (piano) dynamic and continues with a rhythmic pattern. The system concludes with a first ending bracket in the piano part.

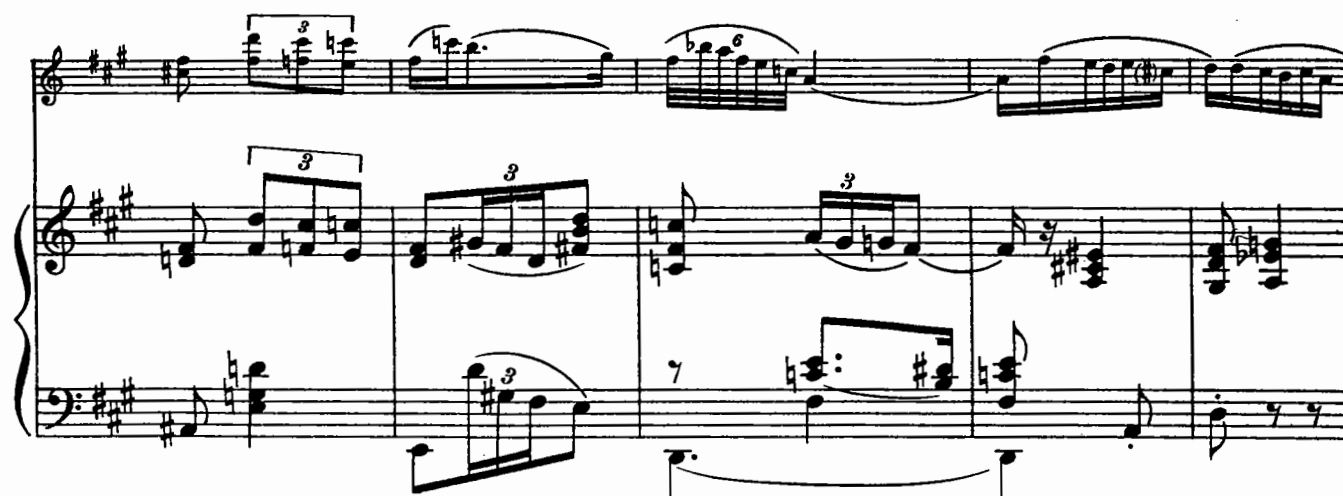
Third system of musical notation, measures 11-15. The first staff features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes and a first ending bracket. The piano accompaniment (grand staff) includes a triplet of eighth notes and a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. The system concludes with a first ending bracket in the piano part.



First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) begins with a *pizz.* (pizzicato) instruction and contains several triplet markings (3). It then transitions to an *arco* (arco) section and returns to *pizz.* with more triplet markings. The bottom staff (bass clef) features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and accents.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) includes *arco* and *pizz.* markings, with a *rit.* (ritardando) instruction and a *a tempo* marking. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and slurs, with a *rit.* instruction and a *f a tempo* marking.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and slurs. The bottom staff (bass clef) continues with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and slurs, with a *7* marking.

First system of musical notation. It consists of a single treble staff with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a melodic line with various ornaments, including a mordent and grace notes. The tempo is marked *rit.* (ritardando). The system concludes with a fermata over a whole note.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of a single treble staff with a key signature of two sharps. The tempo is marked *a tempo*. The music includes a *pizz.* (pizzicato) instruction. The system concludes with a fermata over a whole note.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of a single treble staff with a key signature of two sharps. The tempo is marked *a tempo*. The music includes an *arco* (arco) instruction. The system concludes with a fermata over a whole note.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of a single treble staff with a key signature of two sharps. The tempo is marked *a tempo*. The music includes a *mf* (mezzo-forte) instruction. The system concludes with a fermata over a whole note.

Musical score for a piece in D major, featuring piano and violin parts. The score is divided into four systems.

System 1: The piano part begins with a *mf* dynamic. The violin part has a *rit.* marking.

System 2: The piano part has a *molto rit.* marking. The violin part has a *a tempo* marking.

System 3: The piano part has a *dim.* marking. The violin part has a *pp* marking.

System 4: The piano part has a *cresc.* marking. The violin part has a *pizz.* marking.

The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings.

To T.O.F.

Estrellita

(My Little Star)

MEXICAN SERENADE

PONCE-HEIFETZ*

Moderato

Violin

Piano

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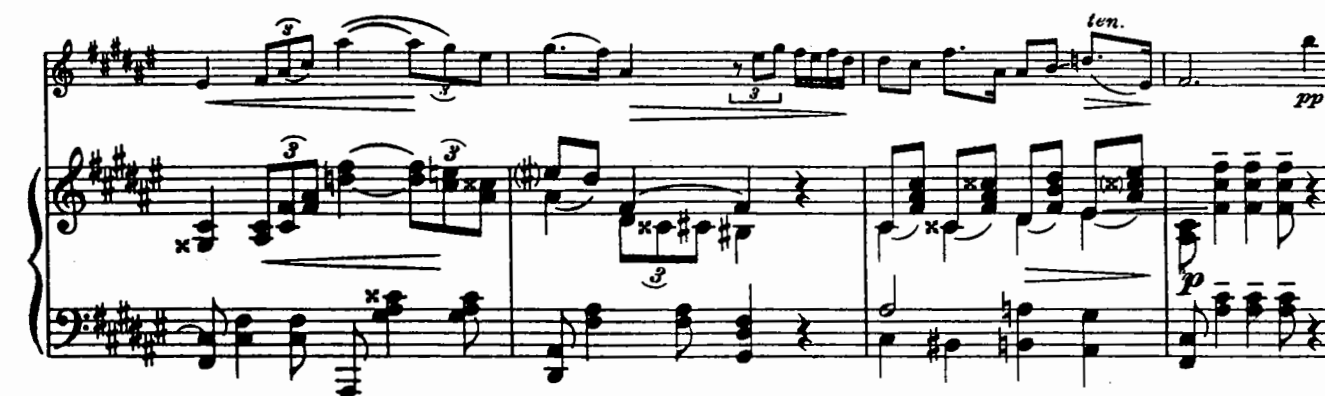
First system of musical notation. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music is written for a single melodic line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The system contains four measures.



Second system of musical notation. The key signature remains three sharps. The piano part features a *len.* (lento) marking. The system contains four measures.



Third system of musical notation. The key signature remains three sharps. The piano part features a *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking. The system contains four measures.



Fourth system of musical notation. The key signature remains three sharps. The piano part features a *pp* (pianissimo) marking. The system contains four measures.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff is a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. It begins with a *molto dolce* marking and a *mf* dynamic. The lower staff is a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a *pp* dynamic. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melody with a *f* dynamic and a *p* dynamic. The lower staff continues the piano accompaniment with a *mf* dynamic. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melody with a *f* dynamic. The lower staff continues the piano accompaniment with a *mf* dynamic. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a section marked *IV* and *ten.* (tension), followed by a *meno mosso* marking. The lower staff begins with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes.

Mexico City
Dec. 10, 1927

Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair

115

FOSTER - HEIFETZ*

Moderato

Solo

Piano

IV

mf

p

ten.

IV

III

molto espressivo

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ATF116

IV

rit.

ad lib.

rit.

poco rit.

poco rit.

a tempo

II

p

mf

First system of musical notation, featuring a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The system includes a fermata and a second ending marked with a Roman numeral II.

Second system of musical notation. It includes a first ending with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a second ending marked with a Roman numeral II. The piano part features a triplet and a section marked "ad lib." with a "ten." (tension) marking. A Roman numeral IV is also present.

Third system of musical notation, marked "Poco meno" and "p". It features a vocal line and piano accompaniment with a fermata. The piano part includes a section marked "p Poco meno".

Fourth system of musical notation, marked "p molto rit." and "p molto rit.". It features a vocal line and piano accompaniment. The system includes a first ending with a Roman numeral IV and a second ending marked with a Roman numeral II. The piano part includes a section marked "p molto rit." and a final cadence.

Sea-Murmurs*

CASTELNUOVO-TEDESCO-HEIFETZ**

Dolcemente mosso e ondulato (♩ = 69-80)

Violin

Piano

pp *armonioso*

(con sordino)

p dolce

II

III

V

*An adaptation of *Arise* from Shakespeare's *Cymbeline* (Shakespeare Songs Vol. VI) published by J. & W. Chester, Ltd., London, W.1.

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II

cresc.

III

p

This system contains the first system of music. It features a single melodic line at the top with a long slur and a fermata. Below it are two staves for piano accompaniment, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a key signature of three flats. The piano part consists of arpeggiated chords. The system is marked with a 'cresc.' (crescendo) and a 'p' (piano) dynamic.

1 1 3 2 3 2

This system contains the second system of music. It continues the melodic line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features arpeggiated chords. The system is marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic.

III

II

molto espr.

This system contains the third system of music. It continues the melodic line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features arpeggiated chords. The system is marked with a 'molto espr.' (molto espressivo) dynamic.

3 3 3 3

This system contains the fourth system of music. It continues the melodic line and piano accompaniment. The piano part features arpeggiated chords. The system is marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic.

The musical score for 'L'Espresso' by Frédéric Chopin, Op. 10, No. 3, is presented in a single system. The score is in E-flat major, 3/4 time, and consists of 32 measures. It features a piano introduction with a 'molto tratt.' section, followed by a 'dolce' section, and then a 'a tempo' section. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'p', 'pp', and 'molto tratt.'.

Musical score for a piano piece, page 121. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system shows a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, both with slurs and ties. The second system introduces a second melodic line in the right hand, marked *mf*. The third system continues the development, with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The fourth system concludes with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic and the instruction *perdendosi - - - - - lascia vibrare*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Tango*

CASTELNUOVO-TEDESCO-HEIFETZ**

Allegretto con grazia (♩ = 144-160)

Violin

Piano

*An adaptation of *Two Maids Wooing* from *Shakespeare's A Winter's Tale* (Shakespeare Songs Vol. VIII)
published by J. & W. Chester, Ltd., London, W.1.

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This musical score is for a piano and voice piece, page 123. It consists of four systems of music. The first system features a vocal line with a melodic phrase and a piano accompaniment with arpeggiated chords. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, and *dim.*. The second system begins with a vocal line marked 'III' and includes fingerings '1 0 1' and 'v'. The piano accompaniment has a steady eighth-note bass line. Dynamics include *cresc.* and *mf*. The third system continues the piano accompaniment with a more complex chordal texture. Dynamics include *mf*. The fourth system features a vocal line with a melodic phrase and a piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note bass line. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *f*, and *dim.*.

pizz. *arco*
p rit. *a tempo*
a tempo
rit.
rit. *a tempo*
rit. *a tempo*

The musical score consists of four systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** Features a treble staff with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass staff with a triplet of eighth notes. The key signature has one flat.
- System 2:** Includes the instruction *cresc.* (crescendo) in both staves. The treble staff has a fermata over a chord, and the bass staff has a fermata over a chord. The key signature changes to two flats.
- System 3:** Includes the instruction *meno mosso* (less motion) in both staves. The treble staff has a fermata over a chord, and the bass staff has a fermata over a chord. The key signature changes to one flat.
- System 4:** Includes the instruction *Harm.* (Harmonization) in the treble staff and *pp tratt.* (pianissimo, treated) in the bass staff. The treble staff has a fermata over a chord, and the bass staff has a fermata over a chord. The key signature changes to two flats.

Deep River

(Traditional Negro)

Arranged by
JASCHA HEIFETZ

Slowly

Violin

Piano

p *mf*

III IV

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This musical score is for a piano and voice piece, page 127. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The score is divided into three systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment.

System 1: The vocal line begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The piano accompaniment features a bass line with eighth notes and a treble line with chords and triplets. A piano (p) dynamic marking is present at the start.

System 2: The vocal line continues with a half note C5, followed by a half note B4, and then a half note A4. The piano accompaniment includes a section with a fermata over a chord, marked with Roman numerals V, II, and III. The piano part features various triplet patterns.

System 3: The vocal line concludes with a half note G4, followed by a half note F#4, and then a half note E4. The piano accompaniment continues with complex triplet and chordal patterns, ending with a piano (p) dynamic marking.

This musical score is for a piano and voice piece, spanning measures 1 to 16. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment.

- System 1 (Measures 1-4):** The vocal line begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a *poco rit.* (slightly slower) tempo marking. The piano accompaniment also starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- System 2 (Measures 5-8):** The vocal line continues with a *ff molto espressa.* (fortissimo, very expressive) dynamic. The piano accompaniment features a *ff* dynamic.
- System 3 (Measures 9-12):** The vocal line includes a *molto rit.* (very slow) tempo marking and a *meno* (less) dynamic marking. The piano accompaniment also has a *molto rit.* marking.
- System 4 (Measures 13-16):** The vocal line continues with a *molto rit.* marking. The piano accompaniment features a *molto rit.* marking and a *p* (piano) dynamic.

The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings (*f*, *ff*, *poco rit.*, *molto rit.*, *meno*, *p*) to guide the performer.



n, Mass.
7, 1938

EAN

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Hora Staccato

(ROUMANIAN)*

DINICU - HEIFETZ**

Con persistenza ritmica (♩ = 120-132)

*This may be played either *staccato* or *spiccato*.

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4

p

mf

cresc.

p

II

0 1

Musical notation for guitar, featuring various techniques and performance instructions:

- Staff 1: Triplets, slurs, and trills.
- Staff 2: Triplets, slurs, and trills.
- Staff 3: Triplets, slurs, and trills.
- Staff 4: Triplets, slurs, and trills.
- Staff 5: *cresc.*, *p*, triplets, slurs, and trills.
- Staff 6: Triplets, slurs, and trills.
- Staff 7: Triplets, slurs, and trills.
- Staff 8: Triplets, slurs, and trills.
- Staff 9: *dim. senza rit.*, *pizz.*, triplets, slurs, and trills.

Toccata

PARADIES - HEIFETZ*

Presto (♩ = 152-160)

The musical score for 'Toccata' by Paradies-Heifetz is written for piano. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'Presto' with a note value of 152-160 beats per minute. The time signature is 2/4. The score consists of nine staves of music. The first staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The second staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a fortissimo (*fp*) dynamic. The third staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth staff has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The seventh staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The eighth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic and a fortissimo (*fp*) dynamic. The ninth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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Musical notation for a single melodic line in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). The notation consists of ten staves. The first staff has a key signature change to D major. The second staff includes a *cresc.* marking and a *p* dynamic. The third staff has an *f* dynamic. The fourth staff has an *fp* dynamic. The fifth staff has a *poco rit.* marking. The sixth staff has a *f* dynamic. The seventh staff has a *p* dynamic. The eighth staff has a *f* dynamic. The ninth staff has a *poco rit.* marking. The tenth staff has a *f* dynamic. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

Rondo

in E-flat major

HUMMEL - HEIFETZ*

Allegro scherzando (♩ = 152-160)

p

f

cresc.

p

mf

rit.

ten.

a tempo

p

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L'Espresso
Maurice Strakosky
Op. 10, No. 1

Moderato

10 staves of musical notation in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major.

Key features of the score include:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a treble clef, key signature of two flats (B-flat major), and a 3/4 time signature. The first measure has an accent (>) over the first eighth note. The piece begins with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' and a slur. The staff ends with a dynamic marking of *mf*.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic line. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) appears at the start of the second measure. A crescendo hairpin spans from the end of the second measure to the start of the fourth measure, where the dynamic changes to *f* (forte). The word *restez* (hold) is written above the staff at the end of the fourth measure.
- Staff 3:** Features a series of beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking of *p* is placed below the staff. At the end of the staff, the numbers 4, 3, 1, and 1 are written below the notes, indicating a sequence of fingerings or a specific rhythmic pattern.
- Staff 4:** The third measure has a '4' written below it. The fourth measure is marked with a Roman numeral 'III' and a '4' below it. The staff ends with a dynamic marking of *mf*.
- Staff 5:** Continues the melodic development. A dynamic marking of *p* is placed below the staff.
- Staff 6:** Features a series of beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking of *p* is placed below the staff. A slur covers the first four measures, with a '1' written below the first measure. A second slur covers the next four measures, with an '8' written above the first measure of this group. A third slur covers the final two measures, with a '2' written above the first measure. The staff ends with a dynamic marking of *mf*.
- Staff 7:** The first measure has a '1' written below it. The second measure has a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking below it. The third measure has a 'p dolce' (piano dolce) marking below it. The fourth measure has a '3' written below it. The fifth measure has a Roman numeral 'II' and a '2' written below it. The staff ends with a dynamic marking of *mf*.
- Staff 8:** Continues the melodic line. A dynamic marking of *p* is placed below the staff. A slur covers the first four measures, with a '1' written below the first measure. A second slur covers the next four measures, with a '2' written above the first measure. The staff ends with a dynamic marking of *mf*.
- Staff 9:** Features a series of beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking of *p* is placed below the staff. A slur covers the first four measures, with a '1' written below the first measure. A second slur covers the next four measures, with a '2' written above the first measure. The staff ends with a dynamic marking of *mf*.
- Staff 10:** The first measure has a '3' written below it. The second measure has a '4' written below it. The third measure has a '3' written below it. The fourth measure has a '2' written below it. The fifth measure has a '1' written below it. The sixth measure has a '3' written below it. The staff ends with a dynamic marking of *mf*.

f *f*

cresc.

cresc.

f

dim. p espressivo

p

pp *mf dolce* *p*

p *cresc.* *sf*

rit. p *V a tempo* *p*

Musical notation for guitar, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4, and some passages are marked with slurs and breath marks. The piece concludes with a section labeled "III".

Dynamics and performance markings include: *mf*, *p*, *calando*, *dim.*, *dolce*, *sfp*, and *p*.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4, and some passages are marked with slurs and breath marks. The piece concludes with a section labeled "III".

Musical score for a piano solo, featuring eight staves of music. The notation includes various fingerings, articulations, and dynamic markings.

- Staff 1: *f*
- Staff 2: *p*
- Staff 3: *cresc.*
- Staff 4: *molto rit.*, *f*
- Staff 5: *Cadenza*
- Staff 6: *III*, *rit.*, *mf dolce e meno*
- Staff 7: *V*, *rit.*, *mf dolce e meno*
- Staff 8: *II*, *molto rit.*

a tempo

p

cresc.

f

f a tempo

Tempo I^{mo}

ff molto rit.

p

mf

mf

p

mf

pp

Valse Bluette

(Air de Ballet)

Transcribed and Edited by
JASCHA HEIFETZ*

RICHARD DRIGO

Tempo di Valse Molto moderato

p espressivo

cresc.

f

p

Poco più mosso

p leggiero

cresc.

dim.

riten. *ten.* *a tempo*

mf

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[illegible]

Alt-Wien

GODOWSKY - HEIFETZ*

Andante lusingando (♩ = 120-132)

p con sentimento

mf sostenuto *a tempo* *p sostenuto* *a tempo* *mf*

cresc. molto *f appassionato*

poco più sostenuto *mf* *mf espress.* *p*

a tempo *rit.* *poco rit.* *mf molto espress.* *a tempo*

p

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2 0 8
rall. *p a tempo*

8
cresc. molto *f* (ad lib.) dim. senza rallentare

p

mf sostenuto

III & IV
2 *a tempo* *a tempo*
p sosten. *p* *molto* *f appassionato* *mp*

poco più sost.
p *espress.* *mf* *ten.* *p*

ten. *meno* *rit.* *p* *dim.* *poco rall.* *pp* IV

Dance

(No. 4)

KREIN - HEIFETZ*

Allegretto

mf

0

5

pizz.

arco

f

mf

5

f

mf

III

4

p

5

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4 (3)

Tempo 1.

mf

Harm.

p

mf

pizz.

Harbor Island, Calif.
Nov. 1, 1941

The Bumble-Bee

from the Opera *The Legend of Tsar Saltan*

RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF - HEIFETZ*

Vivace (♩ = 184-200)

IV. *mf* *spiccato*

III *dim.* *pp*

mf

sf

(*ponticello*) *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

IV *cresc.* *mf* (*ponticello*) *p*

(*ponticello*) *p* *mf* *cresc.*

(*ponticello*) *f*

(*ponticello*) *mf* *p* *dim.* V

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The musical score is written for guitar and consists of ten staves. The notation includes various dynamics, articulations, and fingerings.

- Staff 1:** Starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a *pizz.* (pizzicato) instruction and a *f* (forte) dynamic. The staff contains several measures of music with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a *arco* (arco) instruction towards the end.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melody with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic.
- Staff 3:** Features a *f* (forte) dynamic and includes a *cresc. molto* (crescendo molto) marking.
- Staff 4:** Shows a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic, followed by a *p* (piano) dynamic.
- Staff 5:** Includes a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic, a *p* (piano) dynamic, and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.
- Staff 6:** Features a *f* (forte) dynamic and a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking.
- Staff 7:** Includes a *p* (piano) dynamic and a *molto dim.* (molto diminuendo) marking.
- Staff 8:** Shows a *f* (forte) dynamic and a *p* (piano) dynamic.
- Staff 9:** Includes a *p* (piano) dynamic and a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic.
- Staff 10:** Ends with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic and a *pizz.* (pizzicato) instruction.

The notation also includes various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a *ponticello* (ponticello) marking on the eighth staff.

from the Opera *Love for Three Oranges*

Allegro (♩ = 132)

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Musical notation for guitar, featuring various chords, scales, and technical markings. The notation includes fingerings (1-4), slurs, and dynamic markings (*p*, *mf*, *f*, *fff*, *p*). The piece concludes with a *Meno mosso* tempo change and a *pizz.* (pizzicato) instruction.

Harbor Island, Calif.
Nov. 15, 1941

To Vladimir Horowitz

Masks

from *Romeo and Juliette*

PROKOFIEFF - HEIFETZ*

Andante marziale (♩ = 72)

pizz. *p*

arco *mp (con effetto)*

pizz. *ff*

arco *ff*

IV

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IV - V 0 *f dim. p*

IV V 3 3 III 1 1 IV 3 3

pp 1 0 *mp* 1 2 1

cresc. *ff*

cresc.

ff *mf* 0 0

IV V *p* *Lento*

Oriental Sketch

RACHMANINOFF - HEIFETZ*

Non allegro

1 3 0 1 3 1 2 1 0 1 4 1 0 2

p

f

dim.

p

cresc.

arco

mf

Harm.

p

pp

poco cresc.

p

cresc.

f

mf

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[illegible]

Daisies

RACHMANINOFF - HEIFETZ*

Lento

p dolce

poco cresc.

mf

p a tempo espressivo

mp dolce

dolce e rit. pp

a tempo

mf

poco dim.

10

p mf poco più mosso

dim. e rit.

p

pp

Harbor Island, Calif.
Oct. 8, 1945

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Golliwogg's Cake-Walk

Allegro giusto

DEBUSSY - HEIFETZ*

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Un peu moins vite

arco v

p

IV 4

f

pizz.

mf *pp*

Cédez
avec une grande émotion

arco IV

mf rit.

a tempo

Cédez

rit.

a tempo

Cédez

mf *p* *f*

II

a tempo

mf

Cédez

III V

f

a tempo

Cédez

II 2

V 0

a tempo

f *ff*

III

II 2

IV 4

V

f restez dim.

IV V 4

retenu

poco rit.

Toujours retenu

III $\square$

pp

rit.

ten.

pp

sf

Tempo I.

p

mf

sf

molto

f

ff

p

cresc.

f

ff

Harm.

p

mf

p

mf

p

mf

p

f

ff

pizz.

molto rit.

arco

IV

f

ff

pizz.

L'Après-Midi d'un Faune

(Extrait du Prélude)

Très modéré

DEBUSSY-HEIFETZ*

p doux et expressif

p *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *cres.*

expressif *p* *cre.* *mf* *scen.* *do.* *f* *rit.*

dim. *rit.* *p* *ten.* *rit.* *mf*

III *0 1* *V* *III* *rit.*

En animant *III* *IV* *cres.*

p doux et expressif *mf* *p* *piu f*

cres. et accel. *mf* *f*

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dim. *p* molto rit. *p* 1^{er} Mouvt

Très soutenu

p expressif et soutenu *mf* *p* crescendo

mf - - - *f* - - - *rit.* *p*

f crescendo - - - *p* crescendo molto - - - *mf* - - -

f *ff* *fff*

ff *mf* *rit.* *p* doux et expressif

pp *ppp* *rit.* *pp* con sordino *v* *pp* (rubato)

p retenu *rit.*

a tempo *p* très retenu Très lent et très retenu

*Harm. *pp* (Jusqu'à la fin) *morendo*

Beau Soir

DEBUSSY - HEIFETZ*

Andante, ma non troppo
Piano

(con sordino)

III - - - - - IV

III

II - - - - -

poco rit. a tempo

cresc. f

II - - - - -

III

dim. p

Più lento poco rit.

p a tempo pp

morendo

V

VI

San Clemente, Calif.
July 21, 1933

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35

RAVEL - HEIFETZ*

San Clemente, Calif.
July, 1941

Printed in the U.S.A.

No. 7

Moins vif.

RAVEL - HEIFETZ*

II V 2 V 2 III
p *mp* *pp languissant*
 Tempo I
pp
pp *expressif*
p
express. *pp*
cresc. peu a peu

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8

I

ff *Un peu retenu au Mouvé*

pp *Fine*

Un peu plus animé III

III

p

mf *ff* *mf*

III

mp *f* *p* *mf* *pp* *poco rit.*

III

D. S. al Fine

Mouvements Perpétuels

I

POULENC-HEIFETZ*

Assez modéré (♩ = 144)

p en général, sans nuances

mf

p

f

p *incoloré et toujours p* *pp*

rit. *p en général, sans nuances*

mf

p

f

p *incoloré et toujours p*

pp

rit.

meno mosso

p

rit.

Très lent pizz.

pp *Attacca*

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Alerte (♩ = 138)

f

ff sans dureté - très lié

p *mf*

rit.

p uniforme

rit. *mf* *p* *mf* avec charme *p*

f

Moins vite
pizz.

f *pp*

arco *p*

pizz.

arco *p* *ppp*

rallentir en s'effaçant

ppp rit.

Huella

AGUIRRE - HEIFETZ*

Movido y energico

The musical score for "Huella" is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff in 2/4 time. It features various musical notations including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. The tempo/style is "Movido y energico". The score is divided into measures by bar lines, with some measures containing repeat signs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) and articulation marks like "pizz." and "arco".

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Ao pé da fogueira

(Preludio XV)

VALE-HEIFETZ*

Allegro comodo

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Musical notation for guitar, featuring ten staves of music in G major. The notation includes various techniques such as harmonics (Harm.), pizzicato (pizz.), arco, and dynamic markings like *ff*, *mf*, *p*, and *pp*. Fingerings and string numbers are indicated throughout the score.

Mediterranean

BAX-HEIFETZ*

Tempo moderato e rubato

Piano
 mf
 rit. a tempo
 III 3 3 IV
 mf
 pizz. (à la Guitare)
 p 3 3 3
 arco pizz. arco 0 pizz. 3 arco 0
 f > > > mf
 rit. a tempo rubato a tempo
 p mp
 cresc. f

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1 2 4
 1 8
pp
 pizz.
 2 arco
 1 rit.

a tempo
p capriccioso

p 1 4

dim. pizz. rit. arco
a tempo

2 1 8-10
 5 3
 rit. *mf a tempo*

molto *a tempo*

III
 8 4 2

The musical score for "The Swan" is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 3/4. The piece begins with a piano (p) dynamic and a tempo marking of "moderato". The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like "pizz." (pizzicato), "arco" (arco), "rit." (ritardando), "a tempo", "molto rit.", "cresc.", "mf", "p", and "sf". The piece concludes with a final cadence marked "sf".

Estrellita

(My Little Star)
MEXICAN SERENADE

PONCE-HEIFETZ*

Moderato

mf dolce

p

pp molto dolce

mf

f

p

meno mosso

ten.

ten.

IV

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Mexico City
Dec. 10, 1927

Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair

FOSTER - HEIFETZ*

Moderato

IV. *mf*

IV *ten.*

IV 2 3 2 1 2 2 3 *molto espressivo* *rit.*

IV *ad lib.*

II *poco rit.*

1 2 3 1 3 3 3 2 2 1 *p*

II 1 1

II 2 0 3 *ad lib.* IV *Poco meno* *ten.* *p*

III 4 0 12

V IV *p molto rit.* 2

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Redding, Conn.
April 20, 1939

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Sea-Murmurs*

Dolcemente mosso e ondulato (♩ = 69-80)

CASTELNUOVO-TEDESCO-HEIFETZ**

(con sordino)

pp dolce

II

III

1 8 1

8 1 cresc.

II

III

2 1

molto espr.

2 8 8 2 8 2

III

2 1 2 8 2 8

molto tratt. dolce a tempo mf

III

II

pp dolcissimo mf

1 2 8 8

p pp

Rome
April 14, 1932

*An adaptation of *Arise* from Shakespeare's *Cymbeline* (Shakespeare Songs Vol. VI) published by J. & W. Chester, Ltd., London, W.I.

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Tango*

CASTELNUOVO-TEDESCO-HEIFETZ**

Allegretto con grazia (♩ = 144-160)

*An adaptation of *Two Maids Wooing* from *Shakespeare's A Winter's Tale* (Shakespeare Songs Vol. VIII)
published by J. & W. Chester, Ltd., London, W.1.

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The musical score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. It includes a *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking and an *arço* (arco) marking. The second staff is marked *a tempo*. The third staff features Roman numerals I, II, and III, and a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The fourth staff is also marked *a tempo*. The fifth staff includes fingerings (1, 2, 3) and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The sixth staff is marked *f* (forte). The seventh staff includes a *p* (piano) marking and a *meno mosso* (less motion) marking. The eighth staff includes a *Harm.* (harmonic) marking and a *pp tratt.* (pianissimo, trattando) marking.

Deep River

(Traditional Negro)

Arranged by
JASCHA HEIFETZ

Slowly

IV

III

IV

III

II

V

III

IV

III

IV

III

molto rit.

ff molto espress.

poco rit.

molto rit.

meno

molto rit.

Boston, Mass.
Nov. 7, 1938

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53

JASCHA HEIFETZ

1st Movement

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

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10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

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2nd Movement

2nd Movement

mf

espressivo

Tutti

rit.

eto.

3rd Movement

3rd Movement

mf

p

mf

p

mf

cresc.

f

p (restes)

dim.

Tutti

rit.

eto.

Cadenza

55

for the *Concerto in D Major for Violin and Orchestra, Op. 77*, by Johannes Brahms

JASCHA HEIFETZ*

*When playing this composition in public, Mr. Heifetz's name must be mentioned on the program.

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This page of musical notation is for guitar, written in G major (one sharp). It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various fret numbers (0-4), fingerings (1-4), and musical markings such as *a tempo*, *rit.*, *marcato*, and *ff*. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The staves are connected by a single line, indicating a continuous piece of music. The notation is clear and detailed, with many slurs and ties indicating phrasing and articulation.

Musical score for guitar, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various techniques such as sixteenth-note runs, triplets, trills, and slurs. Performance markings include dynamics (*p*, *mf*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, *espress.*, *ten.*, *cresc.*, *espress. e rit.*, *dim.*), articulation (accents), and fingering numbers. Roman numerals IV, V, and II are used to indicate specific positions or sections. The piece concludes with a trill and a final chord.

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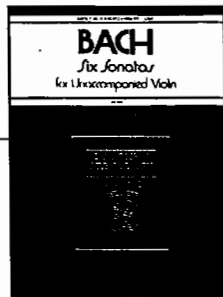
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