

KALMUS SOLO SERIES

No. 4279

PIERRE
GAVINIES
(1728-1800)

24 STUDIES
for the viola

24 STUDIES

Transcribed by A. SPITZNER

Allegro moderato e sostenuto.

P. GAVINIES

1. 

Die Bedeutung dieser Klammer ist: „Finger liegen lassen“. Selbstverständlich würde es zu weit führen, bei jeder Gelegenheit diese Klammer anzubringen. Es ist eben jedem strebsamen Musiker selbst überlassen, zur Erreichung einer tadellosen Intonation, derartige Gelegenheiten nicht ungenutzt vorübergehen zu lassen.

The bracket signifies: "Let the finger remain on the string." To mark it on every occasion naturally would be impossible; but the conscientious musician should not overlook such occasions, in order to secure irreproachable intonation.

Le crochet signifie: «laisser le doigt sur la corde.» Il va sans dire que cela nous mènerait trop loin d'indiquer ces crochets toutes les fois que l'occasion se présente d'utiliser le même procédé. Nous laissons précisément au musicien conscientieux le soin de profiter de toute occasion semblable d'obtenir une intonation tout à fait pure.

The musical score consists of ten staves of cello music. The notation is dense, featuring mostly eighth-note patterns. Fingerings are indicated by numbers above or below the notes. Bowed strokes (弓) and trills (tr) are also present. The music is in common time, with a key signature of two flats.

* 4. Finger im Liegenbleiben aufwärts und abwärts schreiten.
4th finger, remaining on the string, to move upwards and downwards.
Le 4ème doigt monte et descend sans quitter la corde.

Allegro assai.

2.

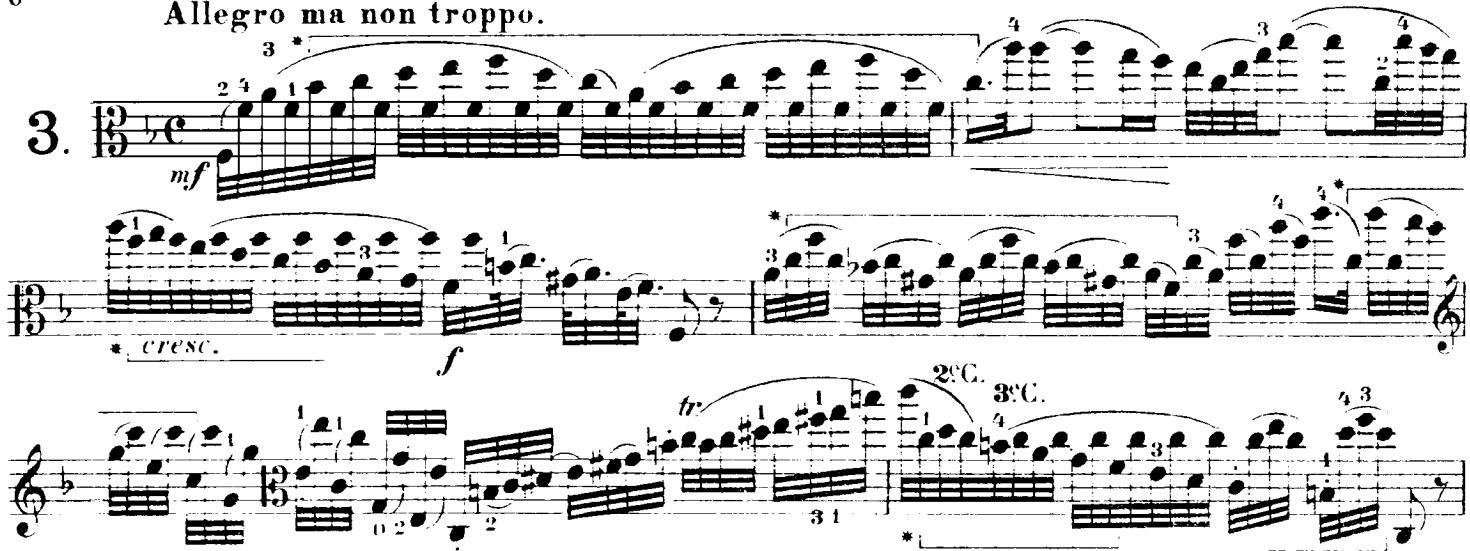
1

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for a solo instrument, likely a cello or bass. The music is in common time, with sections in 3/4 and 2/4 time. Dynamic markings include *fz* (fortissimo) and *fz* (fississimo). Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as "3^e Corde.", "4^e C. 3^e C.", and "2^e C.". The notation includes various note heads, stems, and beams, with some notes having horizontal dashes through them.

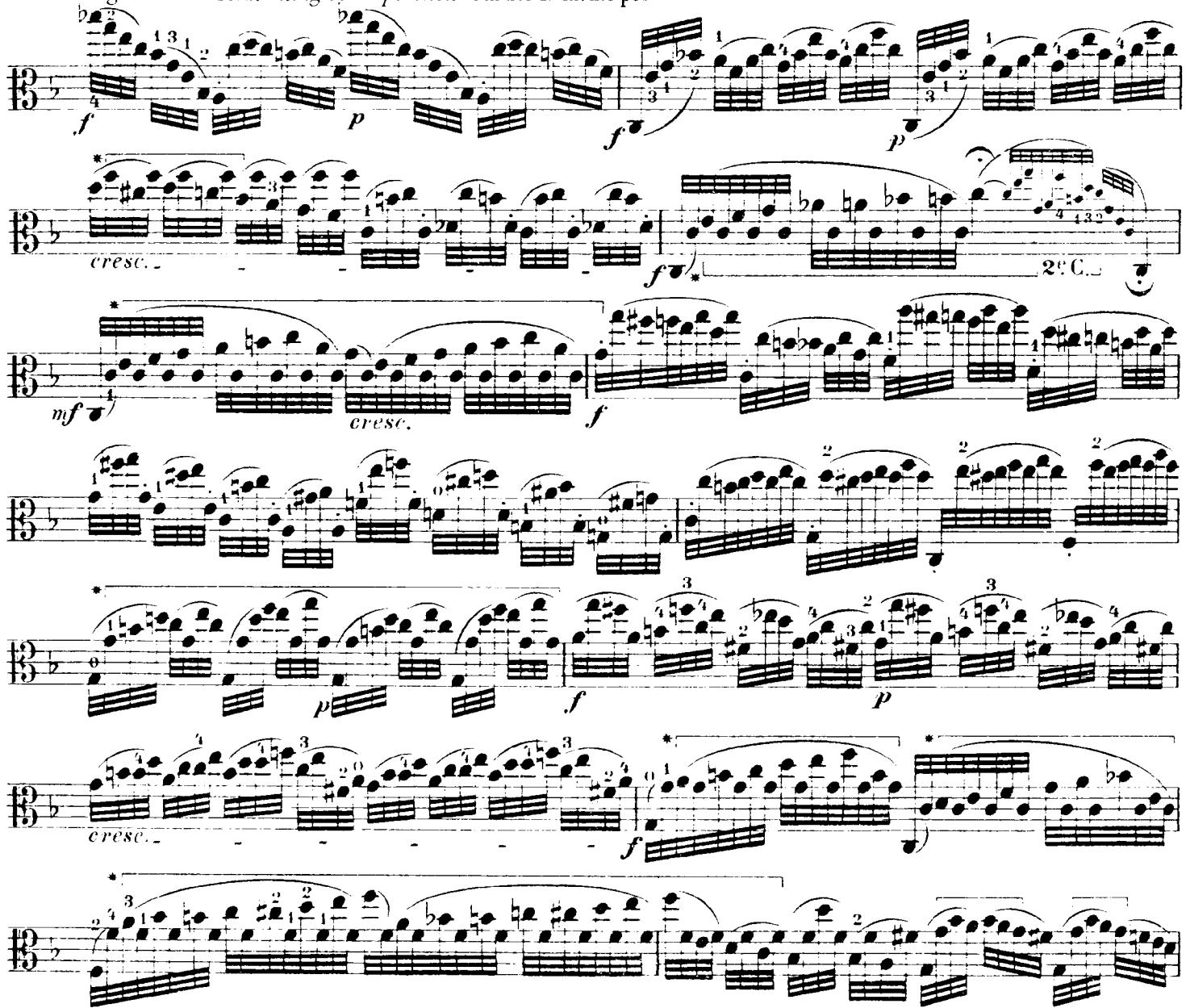
IV^{te} Lage. IVth position. IV^{ème} position..

The sheet music consists of 12 staves of musical notation for cello. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature varies between common time and 3/4. The first staff begins with a dynamic of 3^e C. The second staff begins with a dynamic of 4^e C. The notation includes various bowing techniques, slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings such as *tr.* (trill), *fz*, and *tr.* The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Allegro ma non troppo.

3. 

In der Lage bleiben. Remaining in the position. Garder la même pos.



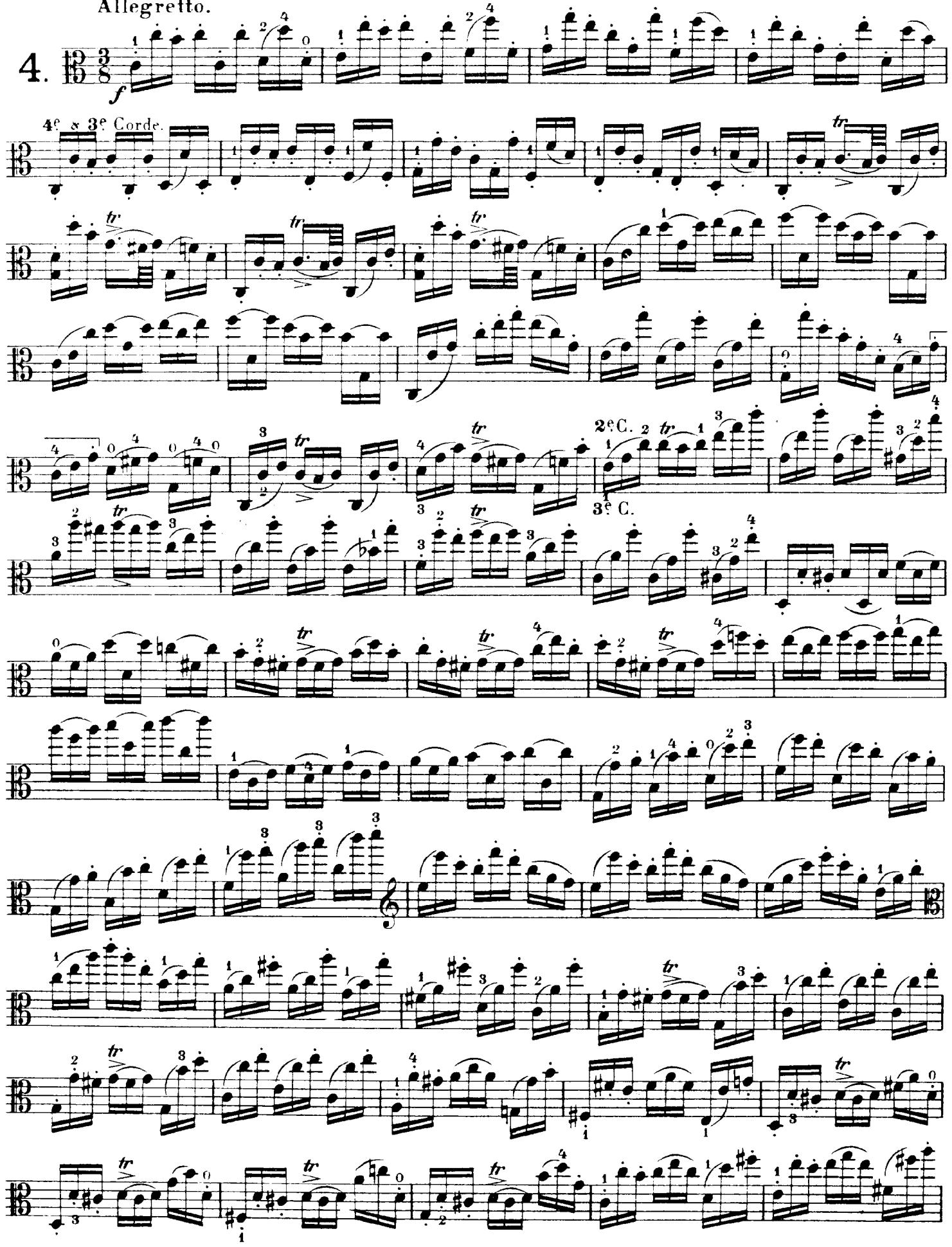
Bei den, mit einem * versehenen Stellen, außer Finger liegen lassen, vor allen Dingen Quinten decken.

In passages marked with an *, above all cover the fifths, while letting the finger rest on the string.

Dans les passages pourvus d'un *, il faut non seulement laisser le doigt sur la corde, mais surtout couvrir les quintes.

A page of musical notation for double bass, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various bowing techniques, fingerings (e.g., 0, 1, 2, 3, 4), dynamic markings (f, p, cresc.), and performance instructions like "cresc.". Measure numbers are present above some notes. The music is set in common time with a key signature of one sharp.

Allegretto.

4. 

Sheet music for a bowed string instrument, likely cello or double bass, featuring ten staves of musical notation. The music is written in common time (indicated by 'C') and includes various key signatures (e.g., F major, G major, A major, C major, D major, E major, B-flat major). The notation includes sixteenth-note patterns, grace notes, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers above or below the notes, and bowing is marked with 'tr' (trill) and 'tr.' (trill). The music is divided into sections labeled '3^e et 2^e Corde.' and '4^e & 3^e Corde.' The page number '9' is located in the top right corner.

Allegro.

5.

2e C.

*) Zur Erleichterung der eingekreuzten Takte:

For simplifying the bars between the asterisks:

Version simplifiée des mesures correspondantes:



Sheet music for a solo instrument, likely cello or bassoon, featuring ten staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and consists of six measures per staff. The key signature changes from B major (two sharps) to A major (one sharp). Various performance techniques are indicated by markings such as 'tr' (trill), '3' (third position), '4' (fourth position), and '0' (open position).

Measure 1: B major, 6 measures.

Measure 2: B major, 6 measures.

Measure 3: A major, 6 measures.

Measure 4: A major, 6 measures.

Measure 5: A major, 6 measures.

Measure 6: A major, 6 measures.

Allegro.

6.

3^e C.

* * * * *

* Die eingekreuzten Takte können mit demselben Fingersatz eine Oktave tiefer gespielt werden.

The bars between the asterisks can be played with the same fingering an octave lower.

Ces mesures peuvent s'exécuter avec le même doigté une octave plus bas.

The musical score consists of ten staves of cello music. The notation includes a mix of bowed and plucked strokes. Fingerings are marked with numbers 1 through 4 above or below the notes. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The page number 13 is located in the top right corner.

1. Finger ohne die Saite zu verlassen aufwärts gehen.
If finger, without leaving the string, to move upwards.
Le 1er doigt monte sans quitter la corde.

Allegro ma non troppo.

Leicht, in der Mitte des Bogens.
Lightly, with the middle of the bow.
 Légèrement, avec le milieu de l'archet.

Leicht, in der Mitte des Bogen.
Lightly, with the middle of the bow.
Légerement, avec le milieu de l'archet.

7. **Grave.** **4^e C.** **4^e G.**

2^e C. **3^e C.**

3^e C. **4^e C.**

* 1. Finger ohne die Saite zu verlassen mit dem 4. Finger aufwärts gehen.

1st finger, without leaving the string, to move upwards with the 4th finger.
Le 1er doigt, sans quitter la corde, monte avec le 4ème doigt.

Le 1^{er} doigt, sans quitter la corde, monte avec le 4^{eme} doigt.

A page of sheet music for piano, consisting of ten staves. The music is in common time and uses a key signature of two flats. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and beams, with some notes having numerical or letter-like markings above them (e.g., '4', '2', '3', '1', '3e C.', '3e C.', '0', '4', '3', '2', '1', '4', '3', '2', '1', '4', '3', '2', '1', '4'). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first staff begins with a measure of eighth-note pairs. Subsequent staves show more complex patterns involving sixteenth-note groups and eighth-note pairs. The final staff ends with a measure ending in a double bar line.

Prestissimo.

Prestissimo.

8. 

II^e Lage
IInd position.
IIème position.

A page of musical notation for bassoon, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings like '2', '3', and '4'. The bassoon part is set against a continuous basso continuo line at the bottom of the page.

Allegro.

9. 

f

In der Lage bleiben.

Remaining in the position. Garder la même pos.



3e C.

19

The musical score consists of ten staves of bassoon music. The first staff begins with a measure in 3e C. (3rd position, C#), indicated by a '3e C.' above the staff and a '2' below it. The music continues with various slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings. Key changes are marked with '3e C.' and '4e C.'. The bassoon part features a mix of eighth and sixteenth-note patterns. The score concludes with a dynamic marking 'pesante' at the end of the last staff.

Allegro.₂

10. 

In der Lage bleiben. *Remaining in the position.* Garder la même position.



In der Lage bleiben. *Remaining in the position.* Garder



la même position.

21

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

2^e C.

In der Lage bleiben. Remaining in the position. Garder la même position.

Presto ma non troppo. $\frac{4}{4}$ II^{te} Lage. IInd position. II^{ème} position.

11.

II. Lage $\frac{4}{4}$

$\frac{3}{4}$ C.

$\frac{3}{4}$ C.

23

In der Lage bleiben. *Remaining in the pos.* Garder la
même pos.

2e C

2e C.

3e C.

Presto.

12. 

Diese Etüde ist zuerst (soweit es möglich) langsam in Doppelgriffen zu üben. (ähnlich Dont Etüde Op. 37, Nr. 18.)

At first this Study is to be practised (as far as possible) slowly in double-stopping. (Similar to Dont's Etude Op. 37, N° 18.)

On travaillera d'abord cette étude (autant que possible) lentement, en doubles cordes (comme l'étude de Dont Op. 37. N° 18.)





In der Lage bleiben.
Remaining in the position.
Garder la même pos.



*Zur Erleichterung obiger Stelle.
For simplifying the above passage.
Version facilitee.



etc.

Allegro assai

In der Lage bleiben. *Remaining in the po-*

sition. Garder la même position.

3. 2^e C.

2^e C.

十一

*1. Finger ohne die Saite zu verlassen aufwärts schreiten.

1st finger, without leaving the string, to move upwards.

Le 1er doigt monte sans quitter la corde.

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for a solo instrument, likely cello or bassoon. The music is in 12/8 time, mostly in B-flat major, with some sections in G major. The notation includes various slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings like 'tr' (trill). The page number 27 is in the top right corner.

Staff 1: Measures 1-4. Measure 1 starts with a grace note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 2 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 3 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 4 has a grace note and a trill.

Staff 2: Measures 5-8. Measure 5 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 6 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 7 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 8 has a grace note and a trill.

Staff 3: Measures 9-12. Measure 9 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 10 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 11 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 12 has a grace note and a trill.

Staff 4: Measures 13-16. Measure 13 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 14 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 15 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 16 has a grace note and a trill.

Staff 5: Measures 17-20. Measure 17 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 18 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 19 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 20 has a grace note and a trill.

Staff 6: Measures 21-24. Measure 21 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 22 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 23 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 24 has a grace note and a trill.

Staff 7: Measures 25-28. Measure 25 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 26 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 27 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 28 has a grace note and a trill.

Staff 8: Measures 29-32. Measure 29 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 30 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 31 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 32 has a grace note and a trill.

Staff 9: Measures 33-36. Measure 33 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 34 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 35 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 36 has a grace note and a trill.

Staff 10: Measures 37-40. Measure 37 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 38 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 39 has a grace note and a trill. Measure 40 has a grace note and a trill.

Presto.

14.

3e C.

A page of musical notation for piano, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and bar lines. Some notes have numerical or letter-like markings above them, such as '4', '3', '2', '1', '0', 'B', and 'G'. The staves are in different clefs (G, F, C) and key signatures (various sharps and flats).

Adagio molto sostenuto.

15.

A page of musical notation for a bassoon, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings like "tr" (trill). Numerical fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4) are placed above or below the notes. The bassoon is in B-flat, indicated by a B-flat clef and key signature.

Allegro.

A page of sheet music for piano, numbered 16. The title "Allegro." is at the top left. The music consists of ten staves of musical notation, primarily in common time (indicated by 'C'). The first staff is in B-flat major (indicated by a B-flat symbol). The subsequent staves switch between various keys, including G major (indicated by a G symbol), F major (indicated by an F symbol), and D major (indicated by a D symbol). The music features dynamic markings such as 'f' (fortissimo) and 'tr.' (trill). Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as '2', '3', '4', and '0'. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and beams, typical of classical piano music.

A page of sheet music for a guitar, featuring ten staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and includes various fingerings (numbered 1 through 4) and trill markings (tr). The first staff begins with a treble clef, while subsequent staves switch between bass and treble clefs. The notation consists of sixteenth-note patterns, with some eighth-note chords appearing in the later staves. The page number 33 is located in the top right corner.

Allegro un poco vivace.

17. 

3^e C

The musical score consists of ten staves of bassoon and piano music. The bassoon part features complex rhythmic patterns with many slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings like 'tr' (trill). The piano part is indicated by a treble clef and bass clef in parentheses above its staff. Time signatures vary between common time and 12/8. The score is numbered 35 at the top right.

Allegro non troppo.

Sheet music for piano, page 36, movement 18, Allegro non troppo. The music is arranged in two systems of six staves each. The first system starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a tempo marking of *tr.* The second system begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a tempo marking of *tr.* The music consists of complex patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes, with various dynamics and performance instructions like *tr.* and *tr.*

This page from a guitar method book contains ten staves of musical notation for the right hand of a classical guitar. The staves are arranged in two columns of five. Fingerings are indicated by numbers above or below the notes, and trills are marked with 'tr'. The music is divided into sections by measure numbers and labels indicating finger positions:

- Top section:** Measures 1-4, labeled **3^e C.**
- Middle section:** Measures 5-8, labeled **IV^{te} Lage. IVth position. IV^{ème} position.**
- Bottom section:** Measures 9-12, labeled **3^e C.**
- Second column top section:** Measures 13-16, labeled **2^e C. tr.**
- Second column middle section:** Measures 17-20, labeled **3^e C.**
- Second column bottom section:** Measures 21-24, labeled **2^e & 3^e C.**
- Third column top section:** Measures 25-28, labeled **III^{te} Lage. IIIth position. III^{ème} position.**
- Third column middle section:** Measures 29-32, labeled **2^e C.**
- Third column bottom section:** Measures 33-36, labeled **2^e C.**

The music consists of sixteenth-note patterns primarily, with occasional eighth and sixteenth note pairs. The fingering system used here is the 'French' or 'Spanish' system, where fingers are numbered 0 through 4, with 0 being the thumb and 4 being the pinky.

Allegro brillante.

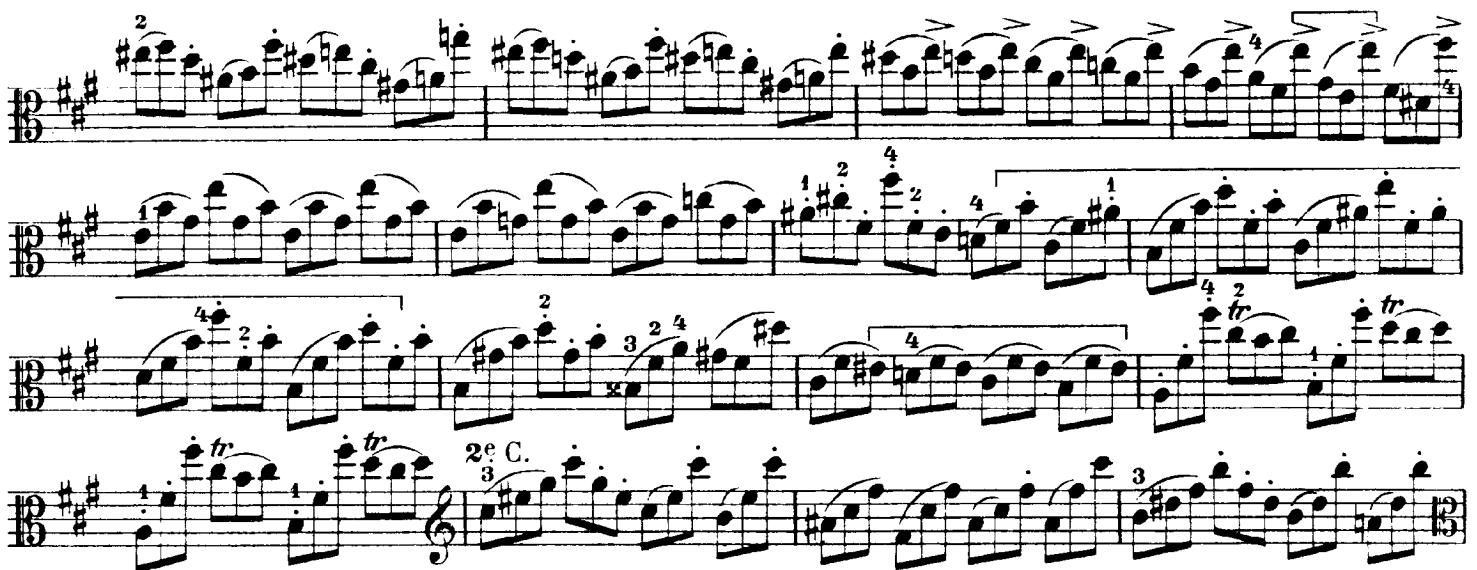
38 Allegro brillante.

19.

*1. Finger ohne die Saite zu verlassen mit dem 4. Finger aufwärts gehen.

1st finger, without leaving the string, to move upwards with the 4th finger.
Le 1^{er} doigt sans quitter la corde, monte avec le 4^{ème} doigt.

* Oder zur Erleichterung obiger Stelle.
Or for simplifying the above passage.
Version facilitée



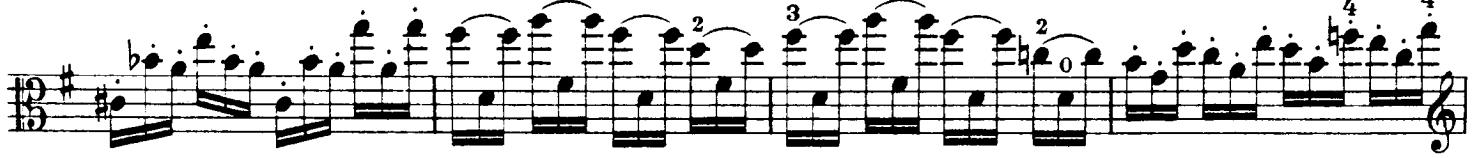
III^{te} Lage. IIInd position. III^{ème} position...



Presto.



In der Lage bleiben. Remaining in the position. Garder la même position..

VI^{te} Lage..
VIth position.
VIème position.V^{te} Lage..
Vth position.
Vème position.IV^{te} Lage..
IVth position.
IVème position.

*) 4.u.1. Finger ohne die Saite zu verlassen fortschreiten.

4th and 1st fingers, without leaving the strings, to advance.

Le 4ème et le 1er doigts progressent sans quitter les cordes.

This page contains ten staves of double bass music. The notation is primarily in common time, with some measures in 2/4 time indicated by a '2' below the staff. The key signature varies between one sharp and one flat. The music consists of sixteenth-note patterns and includes several dynamic markings such as 'tr' (trill), '4e C.' (fourth position C), '3e C.' (third position C), and '2e C.' (second position C). Fingerings are marked above the notes, often with numbers 1 through 4. Measure numbers are present at the beginning of some staves.

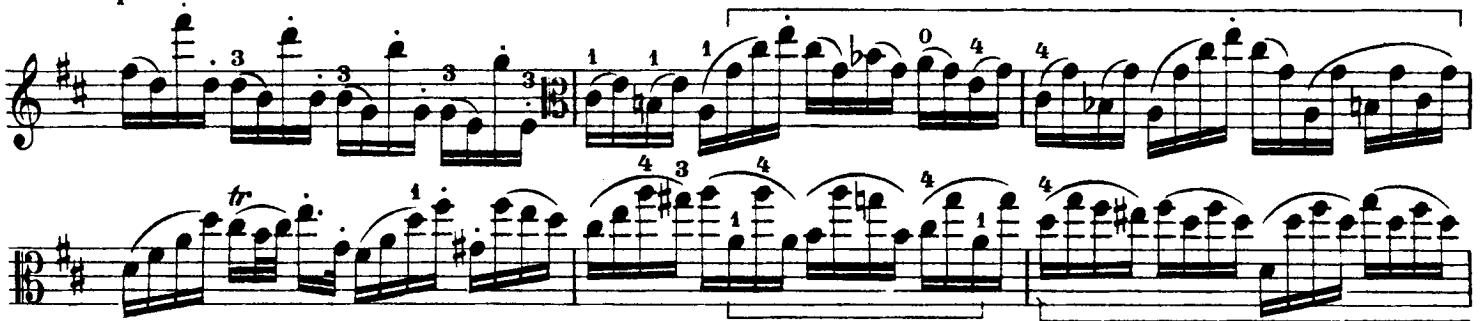
Allegro.

A musical score for page 21, featuring ten measures of music. The key signature is B major (two sharps), and the time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and consists of eighth-note pairs. Measures 2 through 10 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 10 concludes with a single eighth note.

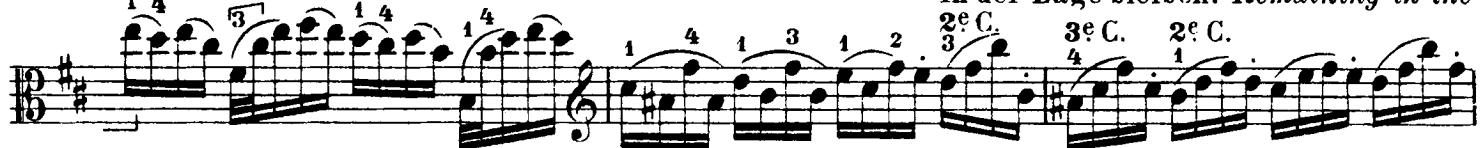
In der Lage bleiben. *Remaining in the position.* Garder la même position..

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, consisting of eight staves of musical notation. The music is primarily in common time (indicated by '4') and includes several measures in 3/4 time. The key signature varies between G major (one sharp) and A major (two sharps). The notation includes various dynamic markings such as 'tr' (trill), 'tr.' (trill dot), and 'tr.' (trill dot). Fingerings are indicated above the notes, such as '3e C.', '3 4', '4 3', '4 2', and '4 1'. The music is divided into sections by measure numbers and section labels like '3e C.' and 'In der Lage bleiben. Remaining in the position. Garder'. The piano keys are shown at the bottom of each staff.

la même position.



In der Lage bleiben. Remaining in the



position. Garder la même position.



In der Lage bleiben. Remaining in the position. Garder la même



position..



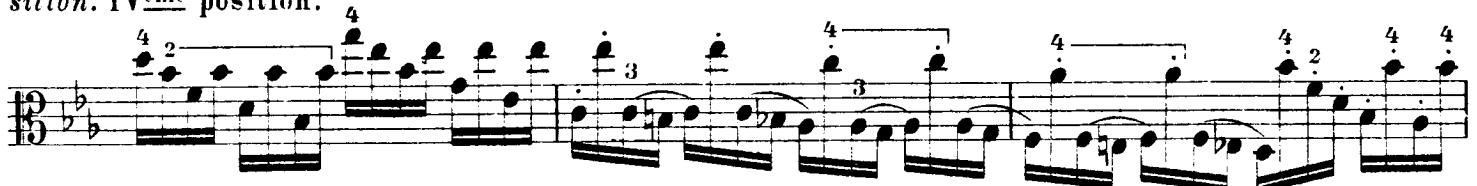
IV^{te} Lage. IVth position.



IV^{ème} position..



Allegro non troppo.

IV^{te} Lage. IVth po-sition. IV^{ème} position.3^e C.II^{te} Lage. IInd position. II^{ème} pos.

The image shows ten staves of musical notation for a bassoon, arranged vertically. The music is in common time and consists of six measures per staff. The key signature changes frequently, indicated by various sharps and flats. The notation includes many grace notes and slurs. Measure 1 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of B-flat major, and a tempo marking of 'staccato'. Measure 2 begins with a bass clef, a key signature of A-flat major, and a dynamic of 'p' (pianissimo). Measures 3 through 6 are grouped under a bracket labeled '3e C.'. Measure 7 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of E-flat major, and a dynamic of 'f' (fortissimo). Measures 8 through 10 are grouped under a bracket labeled '2'. The bass clef is consistently used throughout the piece.

Allegro moderato ma risoluto.

Allegro moderato ma risoluto.

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, numbered 23. The music is in 12/8 time and consists of ten staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is indicated as *Allegro moderato ma risoluto*. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic (f) and includes fingerings 3 and 1. Subsequent staves feature various dynamics such as *fz*, *4e.C.*, *2e.C.*, *4e.C..*, *3e.C.*, and *4e.C.*. Fingerings are consistently marked above the notes, ranging from 1 to 4. The music is highly rhythmic, with many eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The notation includes standard musical symbols like quarter and eighth notes, as well as more complex rhythmic figures. The piano keys are represented by vertical lines on the staves, and the music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

A page of sheet music for piano, consisting of ten staves. The music is in common time and uses a key signature of two flats. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and beams, with some notes having numerical or letter-like markings above them. The first few staves show a continuous sequence of eighth and sixteenth-note patterns. The subsequent staves introduce more complex rhythmic figures, including groups of three and four notes. Some staves begin with a treble clef, while others start with a bass clef. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The overall style is technical and requires precise finger control.

Andante sostenuto.

24.

The musical score consists of 12 staves of cello music. The key signature is C major (no sharps or flats). The time signature is 12/8. The tempo is Andante sostenuto. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure starts with a grace note, followed by a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note. The second measure begins with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note. The third measure begins with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note. The fourth measure begins with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note. The fifth measure begins with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note. The sixth measure begins with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note. The seventh measure begins with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note. The eighth measure begins with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note. The ninth measure begins with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note. The tenth measure begins with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note. The eleventh measure begins with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note. The twelfth measure begins with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note.

A page of musical notation for a string quartet, featuring ten staves of dense, rhythmic patterns. The notation is in common time, with a key signature of two flats. The music consists primarily of eighth-note patterns, with some sixteenth-note figures and occasional quarter notes. Measure numbers are present at the beginning of each staff. The notation is highly detailed, showing complex rhythmic subdivisions and harmonic changes across the ten staves.