

Trois

PIECES DE SOCIÉTÉ

pour Guitare seule

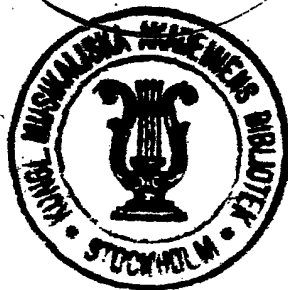
Composées & dédiées

à Mr. Esastou

Par

F. SOR.

Op. 34.



Prix 2 Francs.

Bonn chez M. Simrock.

1924  
936.

Op. 54. Tempo di Minuetto moderato .

F. Sor.

Nº 1.

The image displays a musical score for a minuet in G major, Op. 54, No. 1 by Frédéric Chopin. The score is written for piano and consists of ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is characterized by its rhythmic complexity, featuring frequent sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The piece is marked 'Tempo di Minuetto moderato'. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. A first ending bracket is visible on the fifth staff, leading to a second ending. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

Allemande.

Nº 13. Les numéros  $\underline{3}$   $\bar{3}$  indiquent si le son harmonique à la 3<sup>e</sup> touche doit être fait au dessous ou au dessus car il n'en existe pas sur cette touche

Nº 13. Die Nummer  $\underline{3}$   $\bar{3}$  bezeichnen ob der Harmonika klang (Flageoletton) unter dem 3.<sup>te</sup> Griffe nach dem Kamme zu, oder über demselben nach dem Stege genommen werden soll, denn auf dem 3.<sup>te</sup> Griffe selbst, besteht kein solcher Laut.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music is written in treble clef and features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings include 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). A measure number '10' is visible in the seventh staff.

N<sup>o</sup> 2.  
Lento  
Cantabile.

N<sup>o</sup> 13. Les sons harmoniques marques 3 doivent être faits plus avancés que la touche mais celui marqué 3 doit être fait avant la touche pour produire la 7<sup>e</sup> mineure.

N<sup>o</sup> 13. Der Harmonika Laut, (Flageoletton) so mit 3 bezeichnet ist, muss etwas unter dem 3<sup>te</sup> Griff hinaus nach dem Stopp zu, und jener mit 3 bezeichneter dem 3<sup>te</sup> Griff nach dem Kamme zu, genommen werden, um so die kleine Septime zu bringen.

This section of the musical score consists of six staves. The first five staves contain dense, rhythmic passages with various note values and rests. The sixth staff begins with the marking "ad lib:" and features a long, flowing melodic line with many slurs and ties, suggesting a more expressive and less strictly metrical section.

**Menuetto.** *Vivace.*

This section is a Minuet in G major, marked "Vivace". It consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is characterized by a lively, rhythmic melody with frequent eighth and sixteenth notes, and a steady accompaniment. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

**Trio.**

*fine.*

Men. D.C.

Andantino.

N<sup>o</sup> 3.

La 6<sup>e</sup> Corde  
en Fa.

The first system of music is written on a single treble clef staff. It begins with a 2/4 time signature. The music consists of a series of chords and melodic lines, primarily using the notes of the F major scale (F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F). There are some accidentals, including a sharp sign on the B note in the second measure. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests.

Minore

The second system of music is written on a single treble clef staff. It begins with a key signature change to three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The music continues with a series of chords and melodic lines. There are several fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) written above the notes. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests.

Maggiore.

The third system of music is written on a single treble clef staff. It begins with a key signature change to two flats (B-flat major or D minor). The music continues with a series of chords and melodic lines. There are several fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) written above the notes. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests.



Allegretto.

Chasse.

A musical score for piano, consisting of 11 staves of notation. The music is written in a single system with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), and *cres* (crescendo) are used throughout. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word *fine*.