

Les sept dernières paroles

Die Sieben letzten Worte unseres Erlösers am Kreuze

(1787)

Joseph HAYDN

(1.4.1732-31.5.1809)

Version piano : T.P. Challulau

(D'après les 3 versions de Haydn)

-2017/2025-

L'introduzione 7

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

7

Il Terremoto

Cette œuvre destinée à être jouée dans une église nécessite un usage de la pédale plus important que dans toute autres pièces de Haydn.

Ce, afin d'évoquer le lieu où elle a vocation de résonner , et, à la Sancta Cueva de Cadix la durée de la réverbération est de 4" (Voyage Janv. 2018).

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Sinfonia (3 voix) BWV 795

Cette Sinfonia fait pleinement partie de NEUMAS,
elle doit donc **précéder obligatoirement** la dernière pièce : "Monesterio de Piedra".

*Si on fait toujours ressortir le soprano les 3 motifs seront distingués (certains plus que d'autres ; le *I y est 3 fois, le *II 6 fois et le *III 2 fois) mais, personnellement j'aime faire ressortir la basse M.19 à 22 par exemple...*

J.S Bach

doigtés : T.P. Challulau

Tempo di lamento (Adagio 76=♩)

The musical score is presented in a multi-staff format. The top staff is for the Soprano, the middle for the Alto, and the bottom for the Bass. A basso continuo line is also present. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The tempo is marked 'Tempo di lamento (Adagio 76=♩)'. The score is divided into systems, with some measures containing specific markings like *I, *II, and *III. The final measure of the system shows a 'torculus' figure being transformed into a 'climacus'.

Dans ces 3 mesures nous trouvons *II inversé/augmenté, et même -à la fin de cette ligne- le *torculus* muté en *climacus*.

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J'aime vraiment cette oeuvre. Avec son emploi quasi unique de motifs en contrepoint renversible :

***I: le motif chromatique descendant en valeurs longues (climacus de 6 noires).**

***II: le motif qui commence par 2 torculus en croches qui s'enchaînent à un scandicus + climacus.**

***III: le motif qui commence par un scandicus très rapide dans un rythme dactylique suivi d'un porrectus.**

J'ai classé ces trois motifs par leur valeurs rythmiques ; chacun allant (en moyenne) deux fois plus vite que le précédent.

Pour II si je parle de torculus c'est pour rappeler que Bach ne travaille pas seulement sur les intervalles (ici : 3^{ce} min. & 2^{de} min.) puisqu'il peut transformer les intervalles de ce torculus en 5^{te} & 2^{de} (M.9&10) et même en 9^{ème} & 2^{de} (M.20& M.22).*

The musical score is presented in a single system with two staves. It features a variety of musical notations including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings such as *rinforz.* and *sub. p*. The piece concludes with a section marked *libero molto rit.* and an asterisk, indicating a final cadence. The score is heavily annotated with fingerings and slurs, suggesting a complex and technically demanding performance.

* Bach stoppe sur ce premier fa (♮)
Ma coda "libero" reste "ad lib."

Invention 3 voix en ut mineur. BWV 788.

J'adore les pouces sur les touches noires & les doigtés de glisser*, et de temps en temps les doigtés à l'ancienne...

*Pour les doigtés de glisser j'aime tout autant réellement glisser que de déplacer le doigt à côté -si le phrasé musical l'ordonne- Liszt dans Ricordanza -pièce nostalgique s'il en est- utilise des doigtés de glissé très rapides. Dans les inventions en sol m., do m. etc. le glissé du doigt est comme une caresse qu'on donne au clavier pour le consoler d'avoir une telle musique à jouer.

Tempo di giga (66/76 = ♩)

(J'aime également jouer cette pièce très très lentement, quand je suis en forme : comme une gigue au ralenti dans un rêve étrange...)

J.S Bach

doigtés : T.P. Challulau

[gigue : ici, 1 liée 2 détachées]

Croiser ainsi les doigts doit rester exceptionnel

271

273

275

278

281

284

Invention 2 voix en mi majeur. BWV 777.

Pour avoir des doigts tous terrains (pas un 4x4 comme des citadins pollueurs, mais un 10x10), il faut anticiper le placement des **doigts courts** (surtout le pouce mais aussi le 5) **sur les touches # et b**.

Par ailleurs, j'espère que de voir cette invention en deux couleurs stimulera votre imagination -autant que la mienne est stimulée- tant au niveau du phrasé que des gestes ...pour chacune des voix.

J.S Bach

doigtés : T.P. Challulau

Tempo di corrente (44=♩.) Cf Partita BWV830.

The musical score is presented in six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The tempo is 'Tempo di corrente' (44=♩.) and the reference is 'Cf Partita BWV830.'.

System 1 (Measures 155-160): Treble staff starts with a triplet of eighth notes (F#, A, C#) and continues with various eighth and sixteenth note patterns. Bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with eighth notes.

System 2 (Measures 160-165): Treble staff features a descending eighth-note scale. Bass staff continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

System 3 (Measures 165-170): Treble staff has a series of eighth-note chords. Bass staff features a descending eighth-note scale.

System 4 (Measures 170-176): Treble staff has a series of eighth-note chords. Bass staff features a descending eighth-note scale.

System 5 (Measures 176-181): Treble staff has a series of eighth-note chords. Bass staff features a descending eighth-note scale.

System 6 (Measures 181-186): Treble staff has a series of eighth-note chords. Bass staff features a descending eighth-note scale.

186

190

194

199

204

209

214

The musical score consists of seven systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various fingerings (1-5), articulations (accents, slurs), and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at measure 214.

Ici, le doigté archaïque correspond au phrasé de la gigue.
Si on tient son poignet dans le bon sens ce doigté est très facile & naturel .

Tempo di giga (100 =)

330

333

337

341

345

3131

349

Measures 349-352. Treble staff: 2 3 4 2 2 1, 2 3 4 2 3 4 4 5 3, 2 1 3 4 3 4 5 4 5 3, 5 3. Bass staff: 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 4, 3.

353

Measures 353-356. Treble staff: 5 1 2 3 4 3 4 3 5, 5, 5 1, 5 1. Bass staff: 1, 1 1 3 2 1, 5 1 2 1 2 3 1, 2 3 2.

357

Measures 357-360. Treble staff: 5 1 2 1, 5 1-2, 1, 4 5 3 2 4. Bass staff: 1, 2, 1 1 2 3 2, 3 2.
 Ici, de jouer 2 notes de la voix intermédiaire à l'autre main
 me permet de jouer le rythme exact de la basse (en contrariant
 mon envie de la tenir) ... Merci doigté ! Toi qui libère le
 cerveau pour qu'il puisse se consacrer à l'expression...
 ↑M.G.

361

Measures 361-364. Treble staff: 5 1 2 3, 3 4 2 1, 5, 5 4 1 2. Bass staff: 3 2, 1, 2 1 1 3 2, 5.
 ↑M.G.
 Bien marquer
 l'apostrophe !

365

Measures 365-368. Treble staff: 5 4 1 2 3 2 4, 3 2 1 4, 3 2 1 5, 3 2 1 5. Bass staff: 4 3 2 4 3 2, 5, 3 5, 2 4, 1 3.

368

Measures 368-371. Treble staff: 1 3 4, 4 1, 3 1 2 5, 5 2 4 1. Bass staff: 3 2 1, 3 2 1 2, 1 3 2 4 1 3 1, 5.

Invention 3 voix en si mineur, BWV 801.

Dans cette oeuvre basée sur les notes répétées, on remarquera qu'également dans les arpèges en triple-croche les répétitions à la double-coche continuent.
Quand c'était possible j'y ai mis les mêmes doigts aux deux mains : pour libérer le cerveau d'un travail, afin qu'il puisse mieux contrôler l'expressivité des doigts dans la rapidité.

J.S Bach

doigtés : T.P. Challulau

Tempo di giga (100 = ♩.)

287 [gigue : ici, 1 liée 2 détachées]

C'est seulement au tout début que j'ai ajouté la liaison de phrasé de la gigue et [-] sur les notes que je désire tenir en (≈) croche pour les faire chanter.

290

293

297

De marquer tous les doigtés permet de travailler facilement en aller-retour

300

304

Mesure 315 j'emploie le signe M.G ↓ qui veut dire M.G au dessous de la M.D.
Parfois j'emploie l'anglais down & up ou l'allemand car il n'y a pas de risque
de se mélanger comme en français.

Durée
ca. 1'30"

Le chant des oyseaux (1529)

Avec des changements de registres obligés par la perte des sonorités du texte.

J'ai transcrit cette pièce en 2014 avec un projet pianistique précis :
arriver à faire des notes répétées distinctes d'une voix à l'autre.
En 2025 mon projet est de recomposer simplement la pièce
comme un compositeur qui rend hommage à un autre.

Clément Janequin.

1485-1558.

Adaptation pour clavier & ornementation : T.P. Challulau

Durée : 7' à 8' maxi

Vif ♩ = 120 (♩ = 52 mini/72 maxi)

Re - veil - lez vous, cueurs en - dor - mis, le dieu d'a - mour son - ne

A ce pre - mier

jour de may

This musical score is written for piano and consists of seven systems of staves. The notation includes a variety of musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above or below notes. The piece features several trills and slurs. A repeat sign is present in the third system, followed by the instruction "[reprises obligées]". The score concludes with a final system that includes a double bar line and a note to "reprendre les sons de la M.D." (resume the sounds of the M.D.).

[illegible]

Più mosso

The musical score is written for piano and consists of several systems. The first system begins with a key signature change to B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'Più mosso'. The notation includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The score is divided into systems, with some systems starting with a key signature change to B-flat major. The notation includes many fingerings, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'sfz'. The piece concludes with a 'rall. --- al ---' marking.

8^{va}

Mêmes touches!

8^{va}

8^{va}

Più mosso

pp

cou - cou

cou - cou

cou - cou

[reprises obligées]

loco

p sub.

loco

cresc.

cresc. sempre

(8^{va})-- fa

un poco ritenuto
loco

mp

1313131

rall.

Vif ♩ = 120 (♩ = 52 mini/72 maxi)

↑ M.D.

croisez

Gliss.

pp

ppp

Ossia : 2 mains 8va alta

rall.

mf

molto rall.

sfz

Ossia : 2 mains 8va alta

reprendre les sons de la M.D.

(1787)

Distance clavier/nombril : 35 cm

(1.4.1732-31.5.1809)

Version piano : T.P. Challulau

(La réverbération de la Sancta Cueva de Cadix est de 4" env.)

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15 *f* *col. Led.* *p* *pp* *mp*

19 *f* *p* *fz* *fz*

23 *fz* *p sub.* *f*

26 *p* *fz* *p*

29 *fz* *p* *f* *fz* *fz*

32 *fz* *fz* *fz* *fz*

6.

(mi/do#
joués que
par Fagot)

ff *p* *dolce*

fz *f* *fz* *fz* *p*

f *p* *col* *p* *col*

p *col* *f* *fz* *fz*

p dolce *Rall.* *pp*

col

*Ce doigté pour évoquer le balancement de l'archet...

Andante grazioso

(Extrait du 73ème quatuor -op 74 n° 2- transcrit par Haydn)

Joseph HAYDN

(1.4.1732-31.5.1809)

Doigtés & ornementation: T.P. Challulau

Andante grazioso ♩ = 116

52 *p*

56 *f* *p* Reprise obligée sans petites notes

60 *mf* *p* *mf*

64

68 *p*

72

Sonate 1

[*Récit bras en croix*]

Père, Père, pardonne-leur : ils ne savent pas ce qu'ils font. (Luc 23, 34)

Joseph HAYDN

(1.4.1732-31.5.1809)

Transcription & ornamentation T.P. Challulau

Pater, dimite illis, quia nesciunt, quid faciunt

(La réverbération de la Sancta Cueva de Cadix est de 4'' env.)

Largo (♩ = 48)

[illegible]

100 4 3 4 1 2 5 4 2 5 2 5 4 2 1 2 4 3 1 5 4 3

109 5 4 3 1 4 3 3 5 1 4 2 5 2 5 2 1 2 1 5 2 1 2 3 2

113 3 2 4 5 5 4 3 2 1-5 4 3 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1

117 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 2 5 3 1 4 2 5 1 2 1

121 -1 2 4 3 5 4 4 2 5 3 5 4 2 1 4 3 2 3

125 3 1 2 4 5 5 4 1 3-5 1 5 3 1 1 5 5

*Ce doigté pour évoquer le balancement de l'archet...

157 *pp* *col Leo.* *Leo.* *col Leo.* *f* *fz*

160 *fz* *col Leo.* *fz* *p*

164 *col Leo.* *f* *3 la*

168 *(A Tpo)* *pp* *mf* *p* *senza Leo.* *col Leo.* *Leo.* *** *Leo.* ***

173 *f* *p* *p* *col Leo.* *Leo.* *poco Leo.* *pp* *(Rit.)* *mf* *Leo.*

177 *col Leo.* *poco Leo.* *Leo.*

Sonate 2

Aujourd'hui, aujourd'hui, avec moi, tu seras dans le Paradis. (Luc 23, 34)

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(1.4.1732-31.5.1809)

Transcription & ornementation T.P. Challulau

Grave e cantabile ♩ = 84

Le pouce de la M.D joue le cello solo con sord.

[Récit bras
en croix]

Dico tibi
hodie
me-cum
eris in
paradiso

col sord.

Renforcer à la M.G. les notes qui génèrent les harmoniques nécessaires au soutien efficace de la mélodie.

col sord.

Haydn donne : à cause du son du piano j'écris : pour conserver l'expression.

f

(Le pouce de la M.D joue le cello solo con sord.)

col sord.

S'attacher à unifier la couleur des pizz. de cello, surtout quand la même note est répétée sur plusieurs temps. (Et penser aux harmoniques).

206

209

212

215

219

222

225

più Leo

col Leo

col poco Leo

pp

Dans la version quatorze cette petite reprise possède une toute autre couleur !

(Rit.) (A Tpo)

229 *p* *f* *p* *col* *Reo.*

235 *col* *Reo.*

240 *f* *p* *col poco* *Reo.*

246 *f* *col* *Reo.*

250 *p* *col* *Reo.*

256 *col* *Reo.* *fz*

261 *p* *col* *Reo.*

Renforcer à la M.G. les notes qui génèrent les harmoniques nécessaires au soutien efficace de la mélodie.

S'attacher à unifier la couleur des pizz. de cello, surtout quand la même note est répétée sur plusieurs temps. (Et penser aux harmoniques).

264

267

270

273

277

281

285

pp

ff

col più Leo.

col Leo.

col poco Leo.

pp

f

Leo. *

Sonate 3

Femme, voici ton fils. (Jean 19, 26)

(La réverbération de la Sancta Cueva de Cadix est de 4'' env.)

Joseph HAYDN

(1.4.1732-31.5.1809)

[*Récit bras
en croix*]

Grave $\text{♩} = 55$

Transcription & ornamentation T.P. Challulau

[illegible]

320 *col Leg.*

323 *f* *p* *fz* *col Leg.*

327 *p* *col Leg.*

332 *col Leg.*

336 *p* *fz*

340 *p*

344

349 *p* 3 1 3 1 3 5 2 3 5 3

354 2 3 1 4 3 1 2 1 2 1 3 4 2 1 3 5 3 2 4 3 4 3 3

359 ① 2 1 2 3 ② 3 4 5 3 ⑤ 2 3 1 4 2 1 3 2 1 3 4 3

363 4 5 4 2 ① 2 5 4 3 1 2 2 3 4 2 3 1 2 1

369 2 2 3 4 1 3 4 1 1 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 5 3 2 1 5 ③

374 4 1 5 1 ③ 2 5 1 4 5 1 2 5 1 2 *fz fz*

379 *p* 2 3 1 2 3 1 4 3 2 1 *col Leo.* 5 1 5 4 1 5 1 2 3 4 5 1 2 3 4 5 *pp f*

17

384 *fz* *ff assai*

389 *p* *col. Red.* *M.D.*

394 *fz* *col. Red.*

398 *p* *fz* *col. Red.*

402 *p* *fz* *p*

406 *f* *p* *fz* *p*

411 *pp* *col. Red.* *senza Red.*

(La réverbération de la Sancta Cueva de Cadix est de 4" env.)

I
(1.4.1732-31.5.1809)

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[illegible]

489

3 5 4 3

3 4 5 4 5 4 2 2

4 1

4 5 4 5

3 4

1 3 1

3 2 1 2 3 2

1

2 1

494 3 1 3 1 3 2 3 3 2 1 5 3 2 4 2 1 * 5 3 4 2 3 2 2 1 3 1

↑ M.G. *f* *col. Ped.* * on peut serrer l'appoggiature :

[illegible]

509

3/2

3/2

3/2

5 1

4 2

* 4

2 3 1

4 2

4 5

1

2

1 4 2 3 1

p

3

4

* 3

3

col Ped.

on peut serrer l'appogiature : ♩ ♩.

3

5/15

2 3 4 1

2 3 2 3 4 5

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

1 2 4

2 1 4 2 1 5 1

3 4 4 3 3 3

520 3 2 1 3 3 2 4 1 5 2 3 4 3 4 3 4 5 1 5 3 1 5

524 5 2 1 3 4 1 5 4 3 2 1 4 2 1 3 4 1 5 4 3 2 1 3 1 3 1

529 2 3 4 3 4 3 4 1 2 3 4 3 4 3 4 1

534 2 1 3 2 1 3 1 2 1 3 5 4 1 2 1 2 2 2

539 1 2 3 3 3 2 1 5 1 3 4 5 4 5 4 3 4 3

544 4 1 2 3 4 2 5

fz *f* *p* *pp* *sfz* *pp* *col* *senza* *Red.* *

Sonate 5

J'ai soif. (Jean 19, 28.)

(La réverbération de la Sancta Cueva de Cadix est de 4'' env.)

Joseph HAYDN

(1.4.1732-31.5.1809)

Transcription & ornementation T.P. Challulau

Adagio $\text{♩} = 48$ (ad lib. : première ♩ allongée)

549 [Récit bras en-croix] **ff** **Sitio** *p* (Pizz.) *senza Ped.*

555

560 (Sempre stacc.)

565 (Arco) *fz* *col Ped.* *fz* *col Ped.* *fz* *col Ped.* *fz* *col Ped.*

571 *fz* *col Ped.* *fz* *col Ped.* *fz* *col Ped.* *fz* *col Ped.*

576 *fz* *col Ped.* *fz* *col Ped.* *fz* *col Ped.* *fz* *col Ped.*

5 (1ère ♩ allongée) *p* Cette idée de gouttes d'eau, Chopin la reprendra dans le prélude 15

581 *col poco* *And.* *(Les notes de passage ne sont pas de Haydn.)* *p*

586 *pp*

591 *con* *And.* *fp* *col poco* *And.* *(Spicc.)*

596 *(Spicc.)* *(Spicc.)* *(égales)* *f* *col* *And.*

601 *fz*

606 *p* *senza* *And.* *col* *And.* *senza* *And.* *fz*

610 *col* *And.* *p*

24

(*égales*)

615 *ff*

col Leo. 5-3 5 4 5 *Leo.* 5 4 5 3 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 5

619 *con Leo.* (oboe) (*tutti*)

623 (oboe) 5 (*tutti*)

628 (*1ère* *allongée*) *p* (*Pizz.*)

senza Leo.

633 *mp*

col Leo.

637 *f* (*Arco*) (*égales*)

641 *p* (*1ère* *allongée*)

col Leo. *col poco Leo.*

646 *col Leo.* *(égales)*

651 *f*

655 *(1ère allongée)* *p* *col Leo.*

660 *(Spice.)* *(égales)* *(Quasi legato)* *f* *col Leo.* *fz 5-4*

665 *fz*

669 *p* *senza Leo.* *5 col Leo.* *p* *senza Leo.*

673 *fz* *p* *Leo.* *

Sonate 6

Tout est consommé, tout est accompli. (Jean 19, 30.)

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Joseph HAYDN

(1.4.1732-31.5.1809)

Transcription & ornementation T.P. Challulau

Lento $\text{♩} = 48$

679 *fp* *con* *Reo.* (Dans ces deux mesures rejouer la note pour dégager des harmoniques, ...sans fonction rythmique)

683 *fp* *Reo.* *Consumatum est* [Récit bras en croix] *p* *col* *Reo.*

684 *f* *Reo.* *5* *3* *2* *1* *3* *2* *1* *4* *1* *5* *1* *3* *2* *1* *5* *2* *1* *2* *1* *1* *5* *5* *3* *1* *2* *Reo.* *5*

688 *(non legato)* *f* *col* *Reo.* *ff* *Reo.* *5*

692 *p* *col* *Reo.* *(legato)* *5* *4* *5* *1* *4* *3* *2* *1* *2* *3* *1* *5* *3* *4* *5* *4* *3* *2* *1* *5* *2* *4* *5* *4* *3* *2* *1* *5* *2* *5*

696 *f* *p* *5* *1* *2* *1* *5* *1* *5* *4* *3* *4* *1* *3* *1* *2* *1* *5* *1* *5* *4* *3* *4* *1* *5* *5*

700 3 2-3 2 3 5 1 1 1 1 5 1

con Leo.

(Dans ces deux mesures
rejoindre la note pour
dégager des harmoniques,
...sans fonction rythmique)

705 5 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 5 1 1 1 5 1 1 1

p

col Leo.

709 5 1 5 4 3 2 1 5 1 2 5 1 1 5 1 3 4 1 2 3

5 col Leo.

(Dans ces deux mesures
rejoindre la note pour
dégager des harmoniques,
...sans fonction rythmique)

712 1 3 5 4 3 1 4 2 3 1 2 1 5 1 1 1 1 5 1 5

ff

716 1 2 5 1 1 5 1 2 5 1 1 5 1 1 2 4 [Le ré est joué par le V2.]

fp fp fp fp f p

720 5 1 4-5 1 1 4 2 2 3 5 1 1 3 4 1 3 2 4 1 5

f

5.

724 *fp* *col. ped.* *p sub. cresc.*

728 *fz*

732 *fz* *con. ped.*

736 *fz* *con. ped.*

740 *fz* *col. ped.* *p*

745 *f* *(non legato)* *6.*

[illegible]

Sonate 7

Père, entre vos mains je remets mon esprit. (Luc 23, 46.)

(La réverbération de la Sancta Cueva de Cadix est de 4'' env.)

Joseph HAYDN

(1.4.1732-31.5.1809)

Transcription & ornementation T.P. Challulau

Largo ♩ = 66

[Récit bras
en croix]

Domine
in manus
tuas
commendo
spiritum
meum

(Arpeggio du V1)

The musical score is written for piano and organ. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Largo' and a quarter note equal to 66 beats. The piano part is in 3/4 time, and the organ part is in 3/4 time. The score includes various dynamics such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *fz* (forzando), *pp* (pianissimo), and *col poco* (con poco). It also includes fingerings and articulations like *col* (colla) and *Red.* (Reduction). The score is divided into measures with measure numbers 781, 785, 790, 795, and 799. The organ part includes a section labeled 'ce la^h pour imiter au mieux le cor naturel...' (this la^h to imitate as well as possible the natural horn...). The score ends with a final measure marked 'col Red.'.

803 *fz* *p* *fz* *p* *col ped.*

807 *fz* *p* *fz* *p* *1/2* *1/2* *1/2*

810 *fz* *p* *3/5 col ped.* *1/4-5* *1/2 senza ped.*

813 *senza ped.* *col ped.* *5* *1* *2* *1* *2* *1*

816 *f* *p* *ped.* *ped.* *pp* *3 col ped.* *5* *1* *1* *2* *1* *2* *ped.*

821 *1.* *2.* *1.* *2.* *1/5* *1/5* *1/2 col ped.* *3* *1/2* *1/4*

Placer 53 sur mib/so suivants *

32

826

5 4 3 2 1

1 5 1 4 3

1 5 1

1 5 2 3 5

2 4

831

4 2 3 1

5 2 4 1

5 3 4 5 2 1

4 3 2 1

3 4 3 2 1

4

f

fz

(Phrasé du VI)

1 5 1 4

5 1 4

1 5 1 4

836

3 1 2 5

1 2 3 1

4 3 2 1

3 2 3 2 1

3 2 3 2 1

3 2 3 2 1

3 2 3 2 1

fz

p

fz

p

f

p

1 3 2 4

1 3 2 4

3 5 1 2 4

1 2 5

col *Reo*

840

2 1 1 1

3 1 4 1

1 3 4 1

1 3 2 3 2

1 2 3 1 2 3

1 3 5

2 5

2 5

3 5

3 5

843

1 1 1 1

1 4 3 2

1 3 4 3

1 3 4 3

3 2 3 1 2 3

1 2 1 2

1 3 5

2 5

4

2 3

846

1 5 4 2 1 2

1 4 3 4

1 2 3 5 3 2

1 5 4 3 2 1

3 2 1 4 3 2 1 4

3 2 1 4 3 2 1 4

3 2 1 4 3 2 1 4

1 3 5

4

2 5

2 5

1 2

1 3

col *Reo*

849

1 5 4 3 2 1

3 2 1 4 3 2 1 4

1 5 4 3 2 1

3 2 1 4 3 2 1 4

1 5 4 3 2 1 4

1 5 4 3 2 1 4

1 4

2 5

1 4

2 5

1 3

2 4

1 2

1 3

[illegible]

Il Terremoto

Haydn a écrit ce Terremoto à 3/8

(La réverbération de la Sancta Cueva de Cadix est de 4'' env.)

Joseph HAYDN

(1.4.1732-31.5.1809)

Transcription & ornementation T.P. Challulau

Presto ♩ = 66

885 *ff* *senza Leo.* *fz* *fz* *fz*

889 *col Leo.* *fz* *fz* *Leo.* *non legato e marcato* *Leo.*

894 *col poco Leo.*

898 *sfz* *col poco Leo.*

901 *col Leo.* *con Leo.*

905 *croiser* *5 ↑M.D* *1 ↑M.D* *5 ↑M.D*

[illegible]

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score consists of two systems, each with four measures. The first system ends with a double bar line, and the second system begins with a repeat sign. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the left hand and a more complex melody in the right hand. The voice part has a melody that follows the piano's right hand. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a piano introduction and a vocal melody. The piano part is in G major, 2/4 time, and includes a 'Reo' (recording) section. The vocal melody is in G major, 2/4 time, and includes a 'Reo' section. The score is written for piano and voice.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a two-staff format, with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score begins with a tempo marking of '(8va)' and a dynamic marking of 'ff'. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, as well as fingerings and articulation marks. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the treble staff.

Garder le pouce en bord de clavier !

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a piano introduction and a vocal melody. The piano part is in 2/4 time, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing a bass line. The vocal melody is in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score includes fingerings, slurs, and a repeat sign for the piano introduction.

8va

Meno allegro

ff

Reo. sempre

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of two measures, and the second system consists of three measures. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody features several slurs and fingerings (5, 4, 3, 2, 1). The accompaniment includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is divided into two systems by a vertical line.

8va trem. *stringendo* *cresc.*

(8va) *a tempo* *sempre*

8va *stringendo* *cresc.*

(8va) *Più moto rfz* *sempre strepitoso* *rfz*

8va *rfz* *rfz* *A^b7*

A⁷ *B^b7* *C⁷* *D^b7* *D⁷* *E^b7* *E⁷* *F⁷* *trem.*

Viser l'8ve entre les pouces

Cadenza ad lib. Liszt invente ici une nouvelle forme *en incluant dans une oeuvre non-concertante une cadence*. Pour cette raison, j'ai un petit peu recomposé la cadence de Liszt. (Bon Mozart l'avait fait dans sa sonate K.333 par ex.)

First system of musical notation, piano and bass staves. The piano staff features complex fingerings (e.g., 2 3 1, 1 2, 3 2 1 4, 4 3, 2, 1) and a crescendo leading to a fortissimo section. The bass staff has a 4-measure rest and a 5-measure rest.

Second system of musical notation, piano and bass staves. The piano staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a crescendo and a fortissimo (*ff*) section. The bass staff has a fortissimo (*sfz*) dynamic and a fortissimo (*ffz*) dynamic. The piano staff includes the instruction "(cresc. & reprise : sempre cresc.)".

Third system of musical notation, piano and bass staves. The piano staff begins with a fortissimo (*fff*) dynamic. The bass staff has a 4-5 measure rest and a 2-measure rest. The piano staff includes the instruction "1-2".

Fourth system of musical notation, piano and bass staves. The piano staff has a 10-measure rest and a 9-measure rest. The bass staff has a 4-5 measure rest and a 5-3 measure rest. The piano staff includes the instruction "5-3".

Fifth system of musical notation, piano and bass staves. The piano staff has a 6-measure rest and a 6-measure rest. The bass staff has a 3-measure rest and a 5-3 measure rest. The piano staff includes the instruction "5-3".

Sixth system of musical notation, piano and bass staves. The piano staff has a 6-measure rest and a 6-measure rest. The bass staff has a 6-measure rest and a 6-measure rest. The piano staff includes the instruction "Rall. e pesante". The bass staff includes the instruction "Tpo. loco".

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for piano and voice. The piano part is in 3/4 time and features a complex, rhythmic melody with many accidentals. The voice part is in 3/4 time and features a simple melody with a few accidentals. The score is divided into two systems. The first system is marked with a "ff" (fortissimo) dynamic. The second system is marked with a "2" and a "5" above the voice part, indicating a second ending. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 3/4.

5 Presto furioso

ff

con Ped.

p *f* *p* *f* *sim.*

X3

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system contains the first two measures, and the second system contains the next two measures. The music is written for a piano, with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing rests. The accompaniment consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing rests. The score includes fingerings (1-5) and breath marks (indicated by a 'v' symbol) for the melody. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the melody in the first system, and 'The Rose Tree' is written below the melody in the second system.

The musical score for "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns is presented in a two-staff format. The top staff is for the piano, and the bottom staff is for the voice. The piano part begins with a waltz in 3/4 time, marked "poco a poco dim." The swan part enters with a melody in 3/4 time, marked "poco a poco dim." The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piano part features a waltz-like rhythm with a 3/4 time signature. The swan part features a melody with a 3/4 time signature. The score is written for piano and voice.

First system of the musical score. The right hand features a descending scale with fingerings 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, followed by a series of chords and single notes. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues with chords and single notes, including a triplet. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment with various fingerings.

Third system of the musical score. The right hand has a long note with a *rall.* marking. The left hand continues the accompaniment. A *pesante* marking is present. The system ends with a *ff* dynamic and a triplet. A note indicates: "Viser l'8ve entre les pouces".

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand features a triplet and a long note. The left hand continues the accompaniment. A *ff* dynamic is marked. Notes indicate: "Viser l'8ve entre les pouces", "fa", and two asterisks with Liszt annotations: "* (Liszt : a une autre proposition.)" and "* (Liszt : accord de do min.)".

Fifth system of the musical score, marked *quasi cadenza*. It features complex chords and arpeggios in both hands, with many fingerings indicated. A *8va* marking is present.

Sixth system of the musical score. The right hand has a long note with a *ff* dynamic. The left hand continues the accompaniment. A *8va* marking is present. The system ends with a *ff* dynamic and a note indicating the duration: "Durée : 5' 20'' env."

Csiffra joue en 4' Brendel en 4' 15 mais il faut ajouter env. 1' pour ma cadence.

Capriccio

T.P. Challulau d'après J.P Sweelinck (1562-1621)

Il y avait des doutes quant à l'attribution de ce capriccio à Sweelinck. C'est pour cela que je l'ai recomposé en pensant à une étude rythmique ...et me l'attribue...

D'une vivacité contenue (♩ = 80)

(p)

Il ne faut surtout pas faire ressortir le motif chromatique, mais juste le suivre dans ses inversions, augmentations et diminutions.

cresc.

p sub.

K.P.E (ou J.S.) Bach**Sicilienne BWV 1031 (vers 1730)**

Transcription & doigtés : T.P. Challulau

On pourra penser à l'étude en réb M de Chopin pour la méthode de Mochelès avec son legato/détaché de la M.D.

...Ou encore à Brahms (3ème page de l'op. 76 n°2)...

Siciliano ♩ = 104

p *clavier non legato sempre*
Cette ligne d'introduction et la reprise sont des idées de W. Kempff.

flûte legato cantando
Tpo *p* *clavier non legato sempre (basse lourrée)*

flûte legato & phrasée
non legato *la*

flûte legato espressivo & clavier non-legato
parfois les ornements sont sur le temps, parfois avant le temps selon leur valeur mélodique ou harmonique.

cresc.

* Ce doigté aide au non-legato de la partie clavier tout en préservant le legato de la flûte.

flûte legato & phrasée
clavier non legato & impassible sempre

p *f* *espressivo* *p* *mf*

clavier (et pour une seule fois : expressif avec du sur-légato)

flûte legato cantando

p *clavier non legato sempre (basse lourrée)*

flûte legato espressivo & clavier non-legato

non legato *mf* *p* *(lier fa#→so)*

p *f* *(lier fa#→so)*

rit. *Durée : ca. 4' (avec reprise)*

Dans la danse slave qui suit, l'orchestre est complet : cordes, bois etc. De plus, il y a des cordes "arco" et d'autres "pizz".* Ici aussi, les détachés des bois ne sont pas aussi secs dans l'aigu qu'un pizz ! ...Il faudra souvent écouter l'orchestre avant d'arriver à un bon résultat...

*On aimerait mettre la pédale pour l'expression du chant, mais les pizz nous en empêchent !

Symphonie n°V

Op. 67, 1er mouvement.

Durée : Ca. 6'06"
(sans la reprise)

Allegro con brio $\text{♩} = 84$

Ludvig van Beethoven

1770-1827

Transcription : T.P Challulau

1959-2037

The musical score is presented in six systems, each containing a piano (piano) and violin (violin) part. The piano part is written in the bass clef, and the violin part is in the treble clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 2/4. The tempo is Allegro con brio, with a quarter note equal to 84 beats per minute. The score includes various dynamics (ff, p, sf, f), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingerings. The first system starts with a forte (ff) piano introduction. The second system features a piano (p) introduction. The third system includes a mezzo-forte (sf) section. The fourth system is marked with a forte (f) piano introduction. The fifth system is marked with a forte (f) piano introduction. The sixth system includes a mezzo-forte (sf) section and a final forte (ff) section.

M.D.

The musical score is written for piano (p) and includes various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, notes, rests, and fingerings. The piece is in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'ff'. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for both the right and left hands on grand staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The piece includes various dynamics such as *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Articulations like slurs and accents are used throughout. The piece features several technical passages, including a section labeled "Ritmo di 4" (Rhythm of 4) and a section marked "arpeggiato sempre" (arpeggiated always). The notation is dense with many notes and complex fingerings, suggesting a challenging piece for advanced pianists.

The musical score is written for piano on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It is divided into two sections: 'Ritmo di 2' and 'Ritmo di 4'. The 'Ritmo di 2' section consists of 12 measures, with the first measure marked '1' and the second '2'. The 'Ritmo di 4' section consists of 4 measures, with the first measure marked '1', the second '2', the third '3', and the fourth '4'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pp* and *p*. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

sub. *pp* 1

ff 1

Rev.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The melody is written in the treble clef, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a long slur spanning the first six measures. The bass line is written in the bass clef, consisting of a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 4, 5) are indicated below the notes. The score concludes with a final cadence in the treble clef.

Réexposition

1 *fff*

Stop trem. sur sol (timbales).

Stop trem. sur ré

Quel génie Liszt de penser au ré!

[illegible]

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) features a series of chords and a melodic line starting with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. The left hand (bass clef) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *fff* (fortissimo). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1 and 2.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with a melodic line, including a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) and a half note C5. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *fff* and *ff*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. A marking "M.G." (Messa di Voce) is present.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a series of chords and a melodic line. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. A marking "M.G." (Messa di Voce) is present.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a series of chords and a melodic line. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. A marking "(suivre le pouce)" (follow the thumb) is present.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand features a series of chords and a melodic line. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. A marking "(suivre le soprano)" (follow the soprano) is present.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand features a series of chords and a melodic line. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff* and *sempre* (sempre). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. A marking "(suivre le pouce)" (follow the thumb) is present.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. Treble and bass staves with complex chords and fingerings.

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. Treble and bass staves with complex chords and fingerings.

Third system of musical notation, measures 17-24. Treble and bass staves with complex chords and fingerings. Includes the instruction *(Allarg.)* and *fff*.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 25-32. Treble and bass staves with complex chords and fingerings. Includes the instruction *Stop trem. sur sol (timbales).* and *pp*.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 33-40. Treble and bass staves with complex chords and fingerings. Includes the instruction *ff* and *(Pouce en relief)*.

Josquin des Prez
ca.1440-1521
T.P Challulau
1959-2037

♩ = 58 maxi

Qu'on my verra brief mes jours definir.

1. Chantaa 1959-2037

pp dolce
(Bien pulser à la ♩)

(pp)

(pp e legato) (écho) *pp*

(Toujours bien pulser à la ♩)

mp

con Leo.

p

sub p

mp

(écho)

p (Toujours bien pulser à la ♩)

cresc.

ad lib. 8va dans l'ombre

intenso

p

(Toujours bien pulser à la ♩)

ad lib. 8va

1ère fois

2ème fois

p

pp

Tpo.

molto rit.

(Durée : 3' avec reprise
(sans reprise : Hilliard : 2'
& Savall : 2'18''))

934 *ff* *senza Leg.* *fz* *fz* *fz*

938 *col Leg.* *con Leg.*

941 *senza Leg.* *col Leg.*

943 *Leg.* *** *Leg.* ***

946 *Leg.* *** *Leg.* *** *Leg.* *** *Leg.* ***

doigts tendus *ffz*

[Durée sans reprise : 47' env.]
(Le quatuor Schneider joue en 52')

Dos bien droit/articulations libres !
Distance clavier/nombril : 35 cm
Hauteur tabouret : 50 cm

Orage

(Années de pèlerinage 1)

But where of ye, O tempests is the goal ?
 Are ye like those within the human breast ?
 Or do ye find, as length, like eagles, some high nest ? (BYRON)

Liszt Ferenc

1811-1886

Cadence : T.P. Challulau

Allegro molto

The musical score for 'Orage' is written for piano and features a variety of dynamic markings and articulations. The piece begins with a forte (ff) dynamic and a 'Viser l'8ve entre les pouces' instruction. It includes a 'quasi cadenza' section with a crescendo (Cresc.) and a 'Presto furioso' section with a forte (ff) dynamic. The score is marked with numerous fingerings and articulations, including slurs, accents, and staccato (stacc.) markings. The piece concludes with a 'Cadence' section marked 'sempre ff' and a 'T.P. Challulau' signature.

Viser l'8ve entre les pouces

quasi cadenza

Cresc.

Presto furioso

rinforz.

sempre ff

T.P. Challulau

Mode d'emploi :

**Copie en Recto/Verso de 1à54
(ou 1à64)**

**puis coller le recto/verso 55/56 là où il faut.
(ou65/66)
(ou73/74)**