

Trois
QUATUORS
pour

deux Violons, Alto et Violoncelle

Dédiés à son Père
— et composés —
PAR

J.C. DE ARRIAGA

1.^{ER} LIVRE DE QUATUORS

3^{ME} EDITION

1910

Propriété de l'Éditeur

Prix : francs net



En vente à la MAISON DOTESIO

MAGASIN DE MUSIQUE ET D'INSTRUMENTS

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J. C. de Arriaga

Arriaga (Jean Chrysostome de), Né à Bilbao, en 1808, (*) montra dès son enfance les plus heureuses dispositions pour la musique. Il apprit les premiers principes de cet art presque sans maître, guidé par son génie. Sans avoir aucune connaissance de l'harmonie, il écrivit un opéra espagnol où se trouvaient des idées charmantes et toutes originales.

A l'âge de treize ans il fut envoyé à Paris pour y faire de sérieuses études au Conservatoire de son art; il y devint élève de Baillot pour le violon, et de l'auteur de ce Dictionnaire pour l'harmonie et le contre-point, au mois d'octobre 1821.

Ses progrès tinrent du prodige; moins de trois mois lui suffirent pour acquérir une connaissance parfaite de l'harmonie; et, au bout de deux années, il n'était aucune difficulté du contre-point et de la fugue dont il ne se jouât.

Arriaga avait reçu de la nature deux facultés qui se rencontrent rarement chez le même artiste: le don de l'invention et l'aptitude la plus complète à toutes les difficultés de la science.

Rien ne prouve mieux cette aptitude qu'une *Fugue* à huit voix qu'il écrivit sur les paroles du Credo, *Et vitam venturi*: la perfection de ce morceau était telle, que Cherubini, si bon juge en cette matière, n'hésita pas à le déclarer un chef-d'œuvre.

Des classes de répétition pour l'harmonie et le contre-point ayant été établies au

Arriaga (Juan Crisóstomo de), Nacido en Bilbao, en 1808, (*) mostró desde su infancia las más felices disposiciones para la música. Aprendió los principios rudimentarios de este arte casi sin maestro, guiado únicamente por su genio. Sin conocimiento alguno de la armonía, escribió una ópera española en la que se descubrían ideas encantadoras y completamente originales.

A la edad de trece años fué enviado á París para comenzar los estudios serios de la música en aquel Conservatorio de su arte, donde tuvo por profesor de violín á Baillot, y al autor de este Diccionario en armonía y contrapunto en el mes de octubre de 1821.

Sus progresos rayaron en prodigio, pues le bastaron menos de tres meses para adquirir un perfecto conocimiento de la armonía, y al cabo de dos años, no había dificultad en el contrapunto, ni en la fuga que no fuese un juego para él.

Arriaga había recibido de la naturaleza dos facultades que rara vez se encuentran reunidas en un mismo artista: el don de la inventiva y la aptitud más completa para todas las dificultades de la ciencia.

Nada prueba mejor esa aptitud, que una *Fuga* á ocho voces que escribió sobre las palabras del Credo *Et vitam venturi*: era tal la perfección de esta pieza, que Cherubini, tan buen juez en la materia, no vaciló en calificar de obra maestra.

(*) **Arriaga y Balzola (Juan Crisóstomo, Jacobo, Antonio)** Musicien espagnol, naquit à Bilbao le 27 janvier 1806.

Je rétablis ici d'une façon précise les noms, prénoms et date de naissance de cet artiste intéressant, d'après Mr. Baltasar Saldoni (*Efemérides de músicos españoles*) qui a eu sous les yeux son acte de baptême.

(*Supplément et complément, publiés sous la direction de Mr. Arthur Pougin.—1878.*)

(*) **Arriaga y Balzola (Juan Crisóstomo, Jacobo Antonio)** Músico español, nació en Bilbao el 27 de enero de 1806.

Restablezco de una manera precisa los nombres, apellidos y fecha de nacimiento de este interesante artista, según don Baltasar Saldoni, (*Efemérides de músicos españoles*) que ha tenido á la vista la fe de bautismo.

(*Supplément et complément publiés sous la direction de Mr. Arthur Pougin.—1878.*)

Conservatoire en 1824, **Arriaga** fut choisi comme répétiteur d'une de ces classes.

Les progrès de ce jeune artiste dans l'art de jouer du violon ne furent pas moins rapides: la nature l'avait organisé pour faire bien tout ce qui est du domaine de la musique.

Le besoin de produire le tourmentait, comme il tourmente tout homme de génie. Son premier ouvrage fut un œuvre de *Trois Quatuors* pour le violon, qui parut à Paris, en 1824, chez Ph. Petit. Il est impossible d'imaginer rien de plus original, de plus élégant, de plus purement écrit que ces *Quatuors*, qui ne sont pas assez connus. Chaque fois qu'ils étaient exécutés par leur jeune auteur, ils excitaient l'admiration de ceux qui les entendaient. La composition de cet ouvrage fut suivie de celle d'une *Ouverture*, d'une *Symphonie* à grand orchestre, d'une *Messe* à quatre voix, d'un *Salve Regina*, de plusieurs *Cantates* françaises et de quelques *Romances*.

Tous ces ouvrages, où brillent le plus beau génie et l'art d'écrire poussé aussi loin qu'il est possible, sont restés en manuscrit.

Tant de travaux faits avant l'âge de dix-huit ans avaient sans doute porté atteinte à la bonne constitution d'**Arriaga**; une maladie de langueur se déclara à la fin de 1825: elle le conduisit au tombeau dans les derniers jours du mois de février de l'année suivante, et le monde musical fut privé de l'avenir d'un homme destiné à contribuer puissamment à l'avancement de son art, comme les amis du jeune artiste le furent de l'âme la plus candide et la plus pure.

Cuando en 1824 se establecieron en el Conservatorio de París clases de repetición para la armonía y contrapunto, **Arriaga** fué nombrado repetidor de una de ellas.

Los progresos de este joven artista, en el arte de tocar el violín no fueron menos rápidos: parece que la naturaleza le había organizado para hacer con perfección todo lo que fuese del dominio de la música.

La necesidad de componer le torturaba, como tortura á todo hombre de genio, y la primera obra con que se dió á conocer consistió en *Tres Cuartetos* para violín publicados en 1824 por la casa Ph. Pétit. No es posible imaginar nada más original, ni más elegante, ni más pura y correctamente escrito que estos *Cuartetos* que no se han dado bastante á conocer. Cada vez que los ejecutaba su joven autor, llamaba la atención de su auditorio. A esta composición siguieron una *Ouverture*, una *Sinfonía* á grande orquesta, una *Misa* á cuatro voces, una *Salve Regina*, muchas *Cantatas* francesas y varias *Romanzas*.

Todas estas obras, en que palpita el más brillante genio y el arte de escribir llevado al último grado de perfección han quedado en manuscrito.

Tantos trabajos realizados antes de los dieciocho años, alteraron sin duda la robusta constitución de **Arriaga**; á quien á fines de 1825 se le declaró una afección de languidez que le llevó al sepulcro en los últimos días de febrero del año siguiente, y el mundo musical perdió el porvenir de un hombre destinado á contribuir poderosamente al progreso del arte, como los amigos del joven artista se vieron privados del alma más cándida y pura.

F. J. Fétis

Biographie universelle des Musiciens et Bibliographie générale de la Musique. Deuxième édition entièrement refondue et augmentée de plus de la moitié par **F. J. Fétis** Maître de Chapelle du roi des Belges; Directeur du Conservatoire Royal de Musique de Bruxelles etc. Tome premier - Paris - 1866.

L'œuvre *Trois Quatuors* pour deux violons, alto et violoncelle dont l'éminent **Fétis** s'en occupe dans la précédente biographie est en vente au prix de 9 francs l'exemplaire:

La obra *Tres Cuartetos* para dos violines, viola y violoncello de la que se ocupa el eminente **Fétis** en la precedente biografía, véndese al precio de 9 pesetas ejemplar:

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Violino I.

Tres
Cuartetos
PARA
DOS VIOLINES, VIOLA Y VIOLONCELLO
Dedicados a su Padre
y compuestos
POR
J. C. DE ARRIAGA.

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34, Carrera San Jerónimo

Calle de la Paz, 15

1^{er} QUATUOR.

3

Violino I.

ARRIAGA - Q^{ors} I^{er} liv.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 76$.

The musical score for Violino I, 1st Quartet, by Arriaga, is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked Allegro with a quarter note equal to 76 beats. The score consists of 16 measures. The first measure begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The second measure has a dolce dynamic. The third measure has a forte (f) dynamic. The fourth measure has a piano (p) dynamic. The fifth measure has a forte (f) dynamic. The sixth measure has a piano (p) dynamic. The seventh measure has a forte (f) dynamic. The eighth measure has a piano (p) dynamic. The ninth measure has a forte (f) dynamic. The tenth measure has a piano (p) dynamic. The eleventh measure has a forte (f) dynamic. The twelfth measure has a piano (p) dynamic. The thirteenth measure has a forte (f) dynamic. The fourteenth measure has a piano (p) dynamic. The fifteenth measure has a forte (f) dynamic. The sixteenth measure has a piano (p) dynamic. The score includes various articulation marks such as accents, slurs, and breath marks. The piece ends with a first ending bracket over the final two measures.

Violino I.

Violino I musical score, page 4. The score is written for a single violin in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of 14 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *ff* (fortissimo). The score includes several measures with triplets and a section marked *cresc. poco a poco*. The piece concludes with a final measure marked *dol.* (dolce).

Violino I.

5

This page of a Violino I musical score contains ten staves of music. The first six staves are in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The seventh staff begins with a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#), indicated by the word "Majeur." above the staff. The music features a variety of dynamics including *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *pp* (pianissimo). Performance markings such as *con espressione* and *pp* are present. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns, slurs, and fingerings. The page number "4" is centered at the bottom of the page.

Violino I.

Adagio con espressione. ♩ = 58

f *p*

f *p*

13

ff *f* *f* *ff*

p *dol*

f *dim.* *p*

f

3 *con*

espressione

Violino I.

7

This page of a Violino I musical score contains ten staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics such as *ff*, *dim.*, *p*, *f*, *dimin.*, *p con espress.*, *f*, *p*, *dim.*, *pp*, *pizz.*, and *arco*. It also features performance markings like *13* and *3*, and articulation symbols like *<* and *>*. The music is written in a key with two flats and a common time signature.

Violino I.

MENUETTO.
Allegro. $\text{♩} = 92$.

f *p* *tr* *pp* *cresc.* *f* *p* *f* *pp* *Fin.*

Trio.

Più moderato. $\text{♩} = 60$.

p *f* *p* *cresc.* *1* *p* *f* *pp* *cresc.* *1* *f* *p* *D.C.*

Adagio. $\text{♩} = 50$.

f *p* *f* *p* *pp* *6/8*

Violino I.

9

Allegretto. ♩ = 88.

This page contains the Violino I part of a musical score, page 9. The music is written on ten staves in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The score begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a variety of musical textures, including rapid sixteenth-note passages, sustained chords, and melodic lines. Dynamics fluctuate throughout, with markings for *p*, *f*, *ff*, and *crase.* (crescendo). The piece concludes with a final cadence marked with a double bar line and a common time signature 'C'.

Violino I.

Tempo I. Allegretto.

The musical score for Violino I. is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a tempo marking of 'Tempo I.' and a dynamic of *f*. The first staff contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with dynamics *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, and *pp*. A first ending bracket labeled '1' spans the first six measures. The tempo changes to 'Allegretto.' at the start of the second staff, which is in 6/8 time. The second staff begins with a dynamic of *f* and a 'cresc.' marking. The score continues with various musical notations including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings such as *ff*, *p*, and *f*. The piece concludes with a final key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#).

Majeur.

Majeur.

8

p

f

ff

cresc.

tr.

3

p

Mineur.

Mineur.

p *f* *ff* *p* *dol.* *pp* *dim.* *Fine*

2^e QUATUOR.

Violino I.

Allegro con brio. $\text{♩} = 88$.

ARRIAGA

The musical score for Violino I is written on ten staves in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is common time (C). The piece is marked 'Allegro con brio' with a tempo of 88 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as trills (tr), slurs, and dynamic markings including *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *dim.* (diminuendo), *cresc.* (crescendo), *pp* (pianissimo), and *dol.* (dolce). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. The score concludes with a final measure marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Violino I.

13

This page contains the Violino I musical score for page 13. The music is written on ten staves in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), and *dim.* (diminuendo). Trills are indicated by 'tr' and fingerings are shown with numbers 1 and 2. The piece concludes with a *dim.* marking on the final staff.

Violino I.

Violino I musical score page 14. The score is written for Violino I in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 4/4 time. It consists of 14 staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte (f) dynamic and a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff includes a crescendo (cresc.) and a piano (p) dynamic. The third staff features a dolcissimo (dol) dynamic. The fourth staff has a first ending bracket. The fifth staff includes a pianissimo (pp) dynamic and a crescendo. The sixth staff has a forte (f) dynamic and a piano (p) dynamic. The seventh staff has a third ending bracket. The eighth staff includes a crescendo and a piano (p) dynamic. The ninth staff has a piano (p) dynamic and a dolcissimo (dol) dynamic. The tenth staff is marked **Più Allegro.** and features a series of sixteenth notes. The eleventh staff has a first ending bracket. The twelfth staff has a piano (p) dynamic. The thirteenth staff has a piano (p) dynamic. The fourteenth staff has a piano (p) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Violino I.

15

Andante. $\text{♩} = 58.$

Thema.



1^{re} Var.



Plus vite. $\text{♩} = 72.$

2^e Var.



Lento. $\text{♩} = 50.7$

3^e Var.



Plus vite. $\text{♩} = 66.$

4^e Var.



Violino I.

5^o Var. *arco* *f*

Coda. Tempo I.

MENUETTO.
Scherzo. $\text{♩} = 92$.

Violino I.

17

Trio. $\frac{3}{4}$ pp *Fin.*

$\frac{3}{4}$ p f p

$\frac{3}{4}$ p f dim.

$\frac{3}{4}$ p cresc.

$\frac{3}{4}$ f p D.C.

Andante ma non troppo. p dol Allegro. pp cresc.

$\frac{3}{4}$ f p

Violino I.

Tempo I.

p dolce

Allegro.

pp

p

cresc.

f

p

cresc.

f

p

p

p

p

p

tr

p

2

1

2

cresc.

cresc.

f

ff

ppz

1

p

cresc.

f

p

Violino I.

19

This page contains the Violino I musical score, page 19. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The score consists of 14 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics markings include *cresc.*, *f*, *p*, *pp*, *ff*, and *cresc. poco a poco*. There are also fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, 4, and 7. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word *Fine.* at the bottom right.

3^e QUATUOR.

Violino I.

ARRIAGA

Allegro. ♩ = 152.

The musical score for Violino I is written on 14 staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat major), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' with a metronome marking of 152. The score includes various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *cresc* (crescendo). There are also trills (*tr*) and slurs throughout the piece. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The score concludes with a final flourish on the 14th staff.

Violino I.

21

This page contains the musical score for Violino I, page 21. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of 15 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *f* (forte). There are also markings for *cresc.* (crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *tr.* (trill). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various articulations. The page is numbered 21 in the top right corner.

4

Violino I.

Violino I musical score, measures 1-12. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked *p* (piano). The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *p*, *f*, *dim.*, and *pp*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. The music concludes with a double bar line.

Pastorale.

Andantino .♩. = 54.

Pastorale musical score, measures 1-12. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The tempo is marked *Andantino* with a quarter note equal to 54 beats per minute. The score begins with a 3/8 time signature. Dynamic markings include *p dolce*, *dim.*, *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *dim.*, and *pp*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. The music concludes with a double bar line.

Violino I.

23

dim.
Anime. ♩ = 69. *p* *cresc. poco a poco*

cresc. *f* *ff* *pp* *calando dim.*

Tempo I. *dol* *dim.* *p* *pp*

Violino I.

MENUETTO.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 96.$

pp *con espress.* *ff* *p* *f* *pp* *Fine.*

Trio.

Plus lent. $\text{♩} = 84.$

D.C.

Violino I.

25

Presto agitato. $\text{♩} = 96$.

The musical score for Violino I consists of 16 measures. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The score is written on a single staff with a key signature of two flats and a time signature of 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Presto agitato' with a quarter note equal to 96 beats per minute. The dynamics range from piano (p) to fortissimo (ff), with crescendos and decrescendos indicated. Measure numbers 1, 16, and 4 are marked at the bottom of the staves.

Violino I.

This page contains the Violino I musical score, page 26. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score consists of 15 staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. The third staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a trill (*tr*) marking. The fourth staff features a first finger (*1*) marking. The fifth staff has a first finger (*1*) marking. The sixth staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. The seventh staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The eighth staff includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a first finger (*1*) marking. The ninth staff has a first finger (*1*) marking. The tenth staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The eleventh staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The twelfth staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. The thirteenth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourteenth staff includes a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifteenth staff has a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score is marked with various dynamics including *p*, *f*, *ff*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, and *tr*. There are also first finger (*1*) markings and triplet markings throughout the piece.

Violino I.

27

This page contains the Violino I musical score, page 27. The music is written in a single system with 14 staves. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, trills (tr), triplets (3), and dynamic markings (cresc., f, p, ff, dim.). There are also performance instructions like "con duolo" and "Fine." at the end. The page number "27" is in the top right corner, and the number "4" is centered at the bottom.

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