

TO
DR. FRANZ LISZT.

COMPOSITIONS
FOR THE
PIANO-FORTE,
BY
ROBERT GOLDBECK.

SENTIMENTS POETIQUES.

	PRICE.
No. 1. Dreams of Childhood.....	\$0 35
“ 2. Hilarity.....	50
“ 3. Despair.....	35
“ 4. Fidelity.....	50
“ 5. The Bride (La Fiancée).....	50
“ 6. Charity.....	50
“ 7. Song of Rest.....	35

PETITS MORCEAUX.

“ 8. Cradle-Song.....	35
“ 9. Désir de retour.....	50
“ 10. Petite Etude.....	25
“ 11. Weeping Rock.....	35

MORCEAUX DE SALON.

“ 12. Manitou.....	35
“ 13. Rose Blanche et Rouge.....	50
“ 14. Beyond.....	35
“ 15. Tenerezza.....	50

FINALE.

“ 16. Minerva Grand Polonaise de Concert.....	1 25
---	------

NEW YORK: G. SCHIRMER.

COPYRIGHT, 1879, BY G. SCHIRMER.

WHITE AND RED ROSE.

(Rose blanche et rouge.)

MORCEAU de SALON.

Robert Goldbeck.

Animé.

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from piano (*p*) to mezzo-forte (*mf*). There are also markings for *L.* and *R.* (Left and Right hand) and some numerical figures like 5, 4, 3.5, and 3. The piece is marked 'Animé' and 'Morceau de Salon'.

L. *a tempo.*
dolce.

dim.

rit. *poco agitata.*
sempre dim. *mf*

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

Detailed description: This is a page of musical notation for a piano piece. It consists of seven systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first system includes markings for 'L.' (Lento), 'a tempo.', and 'dolce.'. The second system continues the piece. The third system shows a 'dim.' (diminuendo) marking. The fourth system features 'rit.' (ritardando) and 'poco agitata.' (poco agitato) markings, along with a 'mf' (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The fifth system includes 'sempre dim.' (sempre diminuendo) and 'mf' markings. The sixth system contains a series of fingering numbers (3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 4, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1, 4) above the treble staff. The seventh system concludes the piece with a final chord in the bass staff.

mf

f

poco rit.

a tempo.
molto più moderato.

mf legato ma marcando.

p

f ru-

bato

Recitando.

rit. morendo mf

lento.

R.R. L.

R.R.

senza rit.

mf

First system of musical notation, consisting of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It features a complex melodic line in the treble with many slurs and ties, and a more rhythmic bass line with frequent rests.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. The treble staff has a prominent melodic line with many slurs. The bass staff continues with a rhythmic accompaniment, including some triplet-like patterns.

Third system of musical notation. It includes performance markings: *rapidamente.* above the treble staff, *rit.* above the bass staff, and *a tempo.* above the treble staff. The treble staff features a series of chords and a melodic line. The bass staff has a rhythmic pattern with some triplet markings.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with a melodic line, and the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment. There are some slurs and ties in the treble.

Fifth system of musical notation. It includes the marking *come primo* above the treble staff. The system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots. The treble staff has a melodic line, and the bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with a melodic line, and the bass staff provides a steady accompaniment. There are some slurs and ties in the treble.

stargando.

L. R.

1.

p dolce.

L. R.

animato.

dim. e rit.

p leggero.

L. R.