

6^{me} Air varié.

Introduzione.
Adagio.

VIOLON.

CH. de BÉRIOT, Op. 12.

TUTTI. *p* *cresc.*

f *espressivo* *p*

dolce *f*

p *dolce*

f *mf*

mp *p*

dim. e rit. *pp*

Tema.
Allegretto.

mp grazioso *pp* *dim.*

f *dim.*

*)

p cresc. risoluto f dim. dolce mp

**Var. 1.
Moderato.**

mp dolce restez

cresc. f dim. restez mp

f restez rit.

a tempo mp cresc. f dim. mp

Var. 2.

f risoluto Fr. Sp. Fr.

ten. f mf f mf

f ff p mp ricochet f

ten. p 1. 2.

p

*)

Var. 3.

First musical staff of the piece, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). It begins with a dynamic marking of *f* and contains a series of sixteenth-note patterns with accents.

Second musical staff, continuing the sixteenth-note patterns. It includes dynamic markings of *p* and *cresc.* (crescendo).

Third musical staff, featuring a dynamic marking of *f* and the instruction *segue* (follow).

Fourth musical staff, continuing the sixteenth-note patterns with various articulations.

Fifth musical staff, starting with a dynamic marking of *f* and a fermata over the first few notes.

Sixth musical staff, ending with a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) and *p cresc.* (piano crescendo).

Seventh musical staff, starting with a dynamic marking of *f*.

Eighth musical staff, concluding the piece with a final dynamic marking of *f* and a 4-measure rest.

Var. 4.
Maestoso grandioso.

The musical score consists of eight staves of music, each beginning with a measure labeled '4a'. The notation includes various dynamics such as *f*, *mf*, *dim.*, *p*, *pp*, and *dolce*. It also features articulations like accents, slurs, and breath marks. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4, and some measures include fingering changes like '3a' or '2 4'. The music is written in a single melodic line on a treble clef staff.

Var. 5.
Allegro con fuoco.

The first three staves of the piece are in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and contains a series of eighth-note patterns with some sixteenth-note runs. The second and third staves continue these patterns with various articulations and slurs.

The fourth staff is marked with a repeat sign and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifth staff features a section with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic, followed by a section marked *Fr.* (feroce) with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, and then another fortissimo (*ff*) section. The sixth staff concludes the section with a repeat sign.

Coda.
Più lento.

The Coda section is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps and a common time signature. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and the instruction *dolce*. The notation features wide intervals and a slower tempo. The final staff includes the instruction *con espressione* and ends with a fermata.

J

p *mf* *dim.*

p *dolce* *poco rit.*

K *a tempo*

f

L *più animato*

ff