

Masterworks for Violin

PAGANINI - TWO PIECES

for Violin and Piano
La Campanella - Moto Perpetuo

Edited by Endre Granat

PREFACE

Niccolò Paganini gave the premiere performance of his *Second Violin Concerto* at La Scala in Milan, 1827. The success of the performance was such that the last movement of the concerto was repeated. The subtitle of this movement is *La Campanella* (The Little Bell) because of the sound the harmonics in this work produce. Paganini, known for his pyrotechnics, uses double harmonics and left-hand pizzicato lavishly in this movement.

Moto Perpetuo is one of Paganini's most popular works. Dozens of transcriptions exist for a variety of instruments, from marimba to double bass, as well as for orchestra, where all first violins play the solo part. The 3,032 sixteenth notes in this four-minute composition require formidable skill and endurance from the performer.

Endre Granat, Editor



LA CAMPANELLA

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NICCOLO PAGANINI
Op. 7

Allegretto moderato

f

Allegretto moderato

p

5

f

9

ff

p

p

13

cresc.

f

cresc.

This musical score is for a piano piece in D major, spanning measures 17 to 32. It features a single melodic line for the right hand and a harmonic accompaniment for the left hand. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into four systems, each containing a right-hand staff and a left-hand staff. Measure numbers 17, 21, 25, and 29 are indicated at the start of their respective systems. The right-hand part includes various musical ornaments such as trills (tr), grace notes (v), and fingerings (I, II). Dynamic markings include piano (p), forte (f), and mezzo-forte (mf). The left-hand part provides a steady accompaniment with chords and moving lines. A large, diagonal watermark reading 'SAMPLE' is overlaid across the center of the page.

17 *p*

21 *cresc.*

25 *p*

29 *mf*

33

f

cresc.

f

37

f

p

f

41

dolce

f

45

f *p*

f *p*