

Notes :

Hélène de Montgeroult was born into an aristocratic family in Lyon and studied piano with Nicolas Joseph Hüllmandel and Jan Ladislav Dussek. She married the Marquis de Montgeroult who died as an Austrian prisoner in 1793. Reportedly it was respect for her compositions that allowed her to survive the French Reign of Terror. A set of improvisations on La Marseillaise, performed for the Committee of Public Safety, earned her her freedom after she was imprisoned in the Revolution due to her aristocratic background. After her husband's death, Montgeroult took a position at the new Paris Conservatoire in 1795, the first female professor ever to be appointed there and taught for two years. She is considered to be an important bridge between the Classical and Romantic styles. She died in 1836 in Florence, Italy.

Hélène de Montgeroult est née dans une famille noble à Lyons et elle a étudié le piano avec Nicolas Joseph Hüllmandel et Jan Ladislav Dussek. Elle est devenue l'épouse du Marquis de Montgeroult qui est mort en 1793 prisonnier de l'Autriche. Il semble que son talent en tant qu'improvisatrice l'a sauvé pendant la Révolution Française, improvisant des variations sur la Marseillaise. Après la mort de son mari, Montgeroult est nommée en tant que professeur au Conservatoire de Paris en 1796, la première professeure, om elle a enseigné pendant deux ans. Elle est une important chain dans l'évolution entre le style classique et le style romantique. Elle est morte en 1836 à Florence, Italie.

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Trois Sonatas for piano, opus 2

Sonata in g minor,

Opus 2, no. 1

Hélène de Montgeroult

edited by Paul Wehage

I.

Allegro con molto espressione

Piano

Pno

Pno

Pno

Pno

Piano score for Hélène de Montgeroult's *Trois Sonates pour piano, Opus 2*, page 9. The score is written for Piano (Pno) and consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The measures are numbered 112, 116, 120, 124, 127, and 130.

The score includes various dynamic markings and articulations:

- Measure 112: *sf* (sforzando) in the right hand.
- Measure 116: *f* (forte) in the right hand, *sf* (sforzando) in the left hand, *ff* (fortissimo) in the left hand.
- Measure 120: *ff* (fortissimo) in the left hand.
- Measure 124: *pp* (pianissimo) in the right hand, *f* (forte) in the left hand.

The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various articulations such as slurs, ties, and accents. A large "PREVIEW" watermark is visible across the middle of the page.

Piano score for Hélène de Montgeroult's *Trois Sonates pour piano, Opus 2*, page 21. The score is written for Piano (Pno) and consists of six systems of music.

The first system (measures 194-200) features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with a slur over measures 194-195 and a trill in measure 196. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* (sforzando) in measures 196 and 197.

The second system (measures 200-206) continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns. Dynamics include *sf* in measures 200 and 201, and *dolce* (dolce) in measure 204.

The third system (measures 206-212) features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with a slur over measures 206-207 and a trill in measure 208. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* in measures 206 and 207.

The fourth system (measures 212-219) features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with a slur over measures 212-213 and a trill in measure 214. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* in measures 212 and 213.

The fifth system (measures 219-225) features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with a slur over measures 219-220 and a trill in measure 221. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* in measures 219 and 220.

The sixth system (measures 225-231) features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with a slur over measures 225-226 and a trill in measure 227. The bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* in measures 225 and 226. The system concludes with a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.).

Hélène de Montgeroult: *Trois Sonates pour piano, Opus 2*

Piano score for Hélène de Montgeroult's *Trois Sonates pour piano, Opus 2*, measures 258 to 284.

The score is written for Piano (Pno) and consists of five systems of music.

System 1 (Measures 258-264): The right hand features a melodic line with a trill at the beginning and a fermata at the end. The left hand plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo).

System 2 (Measures 265-270): The right hand continues the melodic line with a trill. The left hand plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). A *Tempo* marking is present.

System 3 (Measures 271-276): The right hand features a melodic line with a trill. The left hand plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

System 4 (Measures 277-283): The right hand continues the melodic line with a trill. The left hand plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte).

System 5 (Measures 284-289): The right hand features a melodic line with a trill. The left hand plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte).