



Allen lieben Freunden Herrn Meier  
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# Anton Diabelli

Op. 103

24 Präludien  
in aufsteigender Schwierigkeit  
für die Gitarre

Mit Fingersatz und Anschlagbezeichnung  
versehen von

Georg Meier

Lehrer für künstlerisches Gitarrespiel in Hamburg



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# Vorwort.

Wiederum ist es mir vergönnt, den Gitarrefreunden eines der seltenen Werke Diabellis zu übermitteln. Das Studium dieses Werkes erfordert eine fortgeschrittene Technik sowohl der linken als der rechten Hand. Besonderen Wert legte ich auf die Anschlagbezeichnung der rechten Hand, wodurch das Studium bedeutend erleichtert wird. Den Gebrauch des Daumens der linken Hand habe ich sowohl aus technischen als aus ästhetischen Gründen ausgeschaltet und dafür den Gebrauch des Barrégriffes vorgeschrieben.

Hamburg, November 1920.

Georg Meier.

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## Zeichenerklärung.

Rechte Hand: Daumen +  
Zeigefinger ·  
Mittelfinger ···  
Ringfinger ···

Linke Hand: Zeigefinger 1  
Mittelfinger 2  
Ringfinger 3  
Kleine Finger 4

Saitenbezeichnung: E. A. D. G. B. E.  
⑥ ⑤ ④ ③ ② ①

Großes Barré (Bedecken von 6 Saiten mit dem Zeigefinger) [ Klammer.

Auflösung des Barrégriff \*

Durchstreichen mit dem Daumen aufwärts



Durchstreichen mit dem Zeigefinger abwärts



Lage durch E.

# 7 Präludien in aufsteigender Schwierigkeit von Anton Diabelli, Op. 103

Allegro molto

2

Allegro

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in treble clef, with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with frequent use of slurs and accents. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes. Dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *sf* (sforzando) and *f* (forte). There are several dynamic markings such as *p*, *p+*, *f*, *sf*, *f cresc.*, *poco a poco f*, *dim.*, and *cresc.*. The score is divided into sections labeled V.C., II.C., and III.C. There are also some specific markings like 'D.' and '3.' in the first few measures. The piece concludes with a series of repeated rhythmic patterns.

Musical score for guitar, consisting of ten staves. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, fingerings (numbers 1-4), and dynamic markings such as *p*, *f*, *ff*, *pp*, and *cresc.*. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord diagram.

3

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar, likely for a piece in 3/4 time. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes. Each staff is annotated with specific fingering and fretting instructions:

- Staff 1: II. C. 3, 1 2, 0 1 0
- Staff 2: I. C. 2, 1 3, III. C. 1, 2, I. C. 3, 2 4
- Staff 3: 1 2 4, II. C. 1 4, 3 1 2
- Staff 4: II. C. 1 3, 3 1 4, 0
- Staff 5: 0 4 1, 1 4 0, 2 1 0
- Staff 6: 4 2 0, 3 2 0, 3 2 1
- Staff 7: II. C. 2, 1 1, 2 1 3, 1 1 3, \* 0
- Staff 8: 2 4 1, II. C. 1, 4 1, 1 4 1
- Staff 9: 1 4 1, 1 1 1, I. C. 3, 2 4, \*
- Staff 10: 3 2 4, 3 1 4

This page of musical notation for guitar consists of ten staves. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. The piece features several dynamic markings: *dim.* (diminuendo) appears on the 4th and 9th staves; *p* (piano) is marked on the 4th and 9th staves; *cresc.* (crescendo) is on the 5th staff; and *ff* (fortissimo) is at the end of the 10th staff. There are also articulation marks like asterisks (\*) and slurs. Technical markings include *II.C.* (second cycle) and *I.C.* (first cycle) above some passages. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord marked *ff*.





This page of musical notation contains ten staves of music. The notation is dense, featuring complex rhythmic patterns such as sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above or below notes. Dynamic markings include *sf* (sforzando), *pp* (pianissimo), *ppp* (pianississimo), and *rall.* (rallentando). There are also markings for *dim.* (diminuendo) and *ff* (fortissimo). Section markers are present, including "VIII. C.", "IX. C.", "VIII. C.", "III. C.", "V. C.", and "I. C.". The page concludes with a double bar line, a *ff* marking, and a *D* (Da Capo) symbol.

5

Presto

This musical score is for guitar, numbered 5, and is marked "Presto". It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various technical markings such as "H.C.", "V.C.", "V.I.C.", "I.C.", "I.V.C.", and "V.V.C.", which likely refer to specific techniques or positions. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes. There are also some asterisks and circled numbers (e.g., ④) scattered throughout the score. The music is written in a single treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The piece is highly technical and fast-paced.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for guitar. The notation includes various fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4) and techniques (e.g., V.I.C., H.I.C., I.C.) indicated above the notes. The music is written in a single system with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The notation includes a variety of note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *ff* and *D.* at the end of the piece.



This page of musical notation for guitar consists of ten staves. The notation includes various fretting techniques such as triplets, slurs, and specific fingering (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1). Dynamic markings like *f* and *ff* are present. Section markers include III.ξ., IV.ξ., I.ξ., II.ξ., V.ξ., and VII.ξ. A circled number 6 is located below the sixth staff. The music is written in a single system with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.



