à Monsieur
Ch. de Bériot

Cinquième Sextuor

pour

piano, violon, deux altos, violoncelle et contrabasse

par

Henri Bertini jeune

Op. 124

Violon

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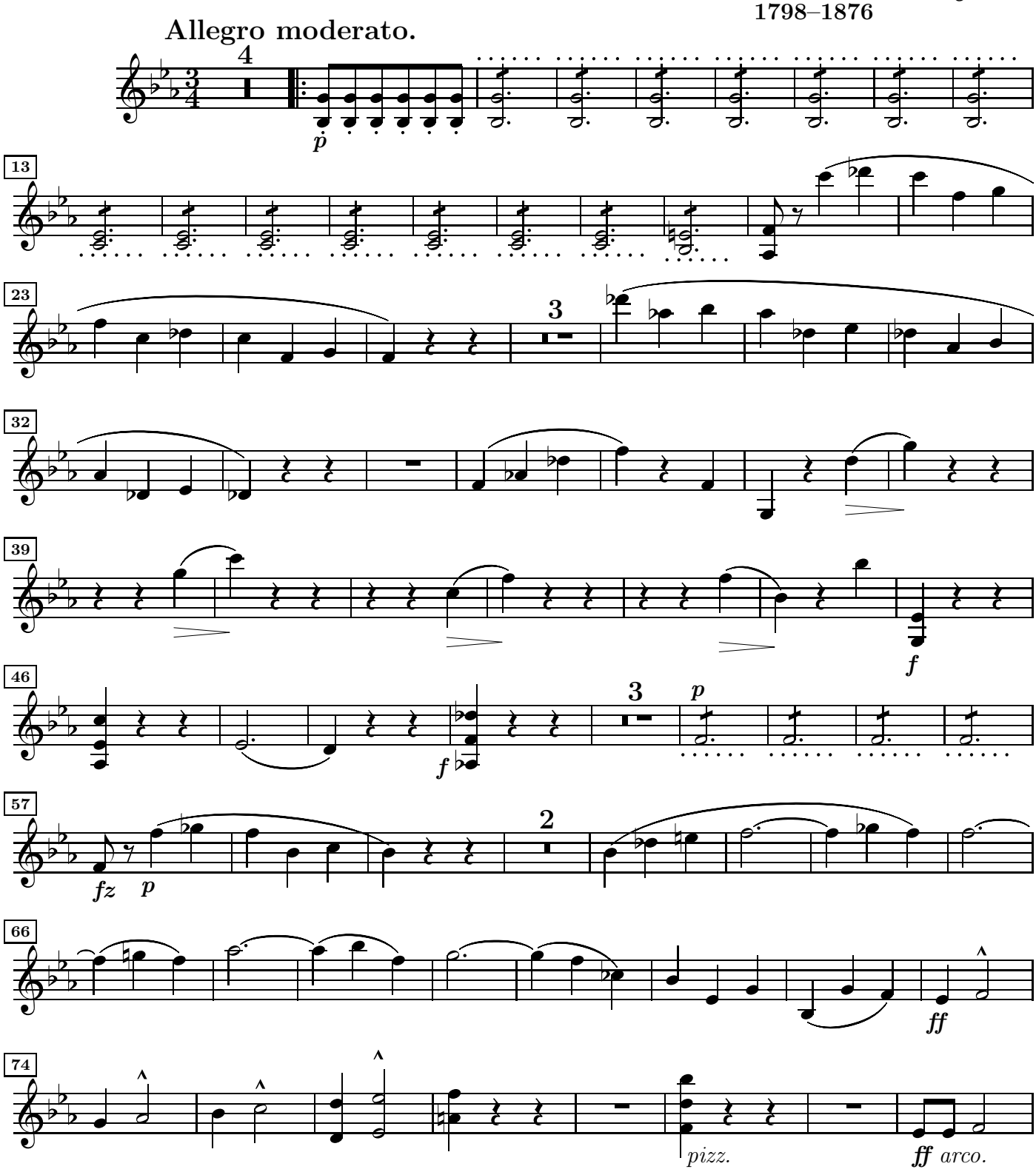
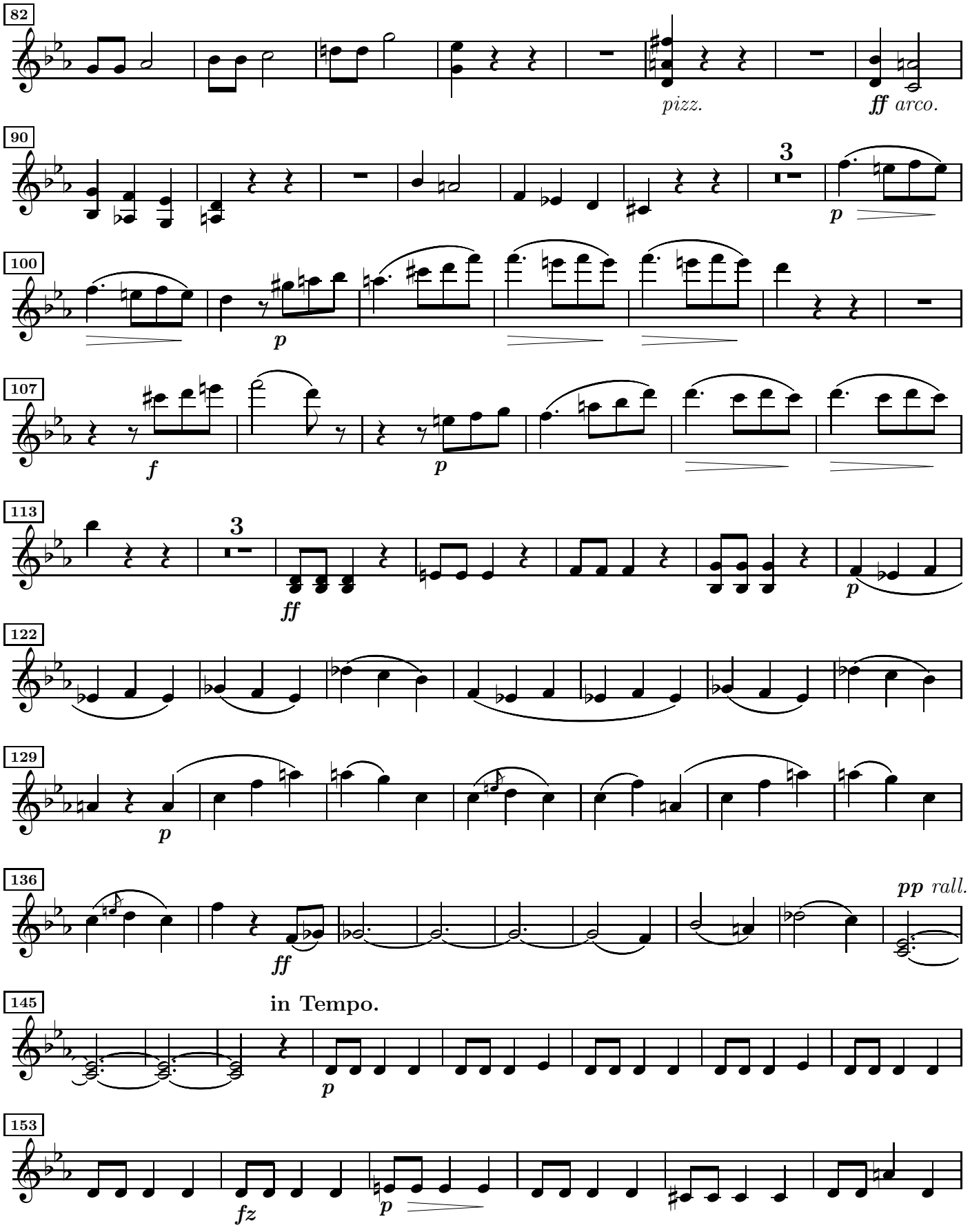
Violon

Grande Sextuor Op. 124

Henri Bertini jeune
1798–1876





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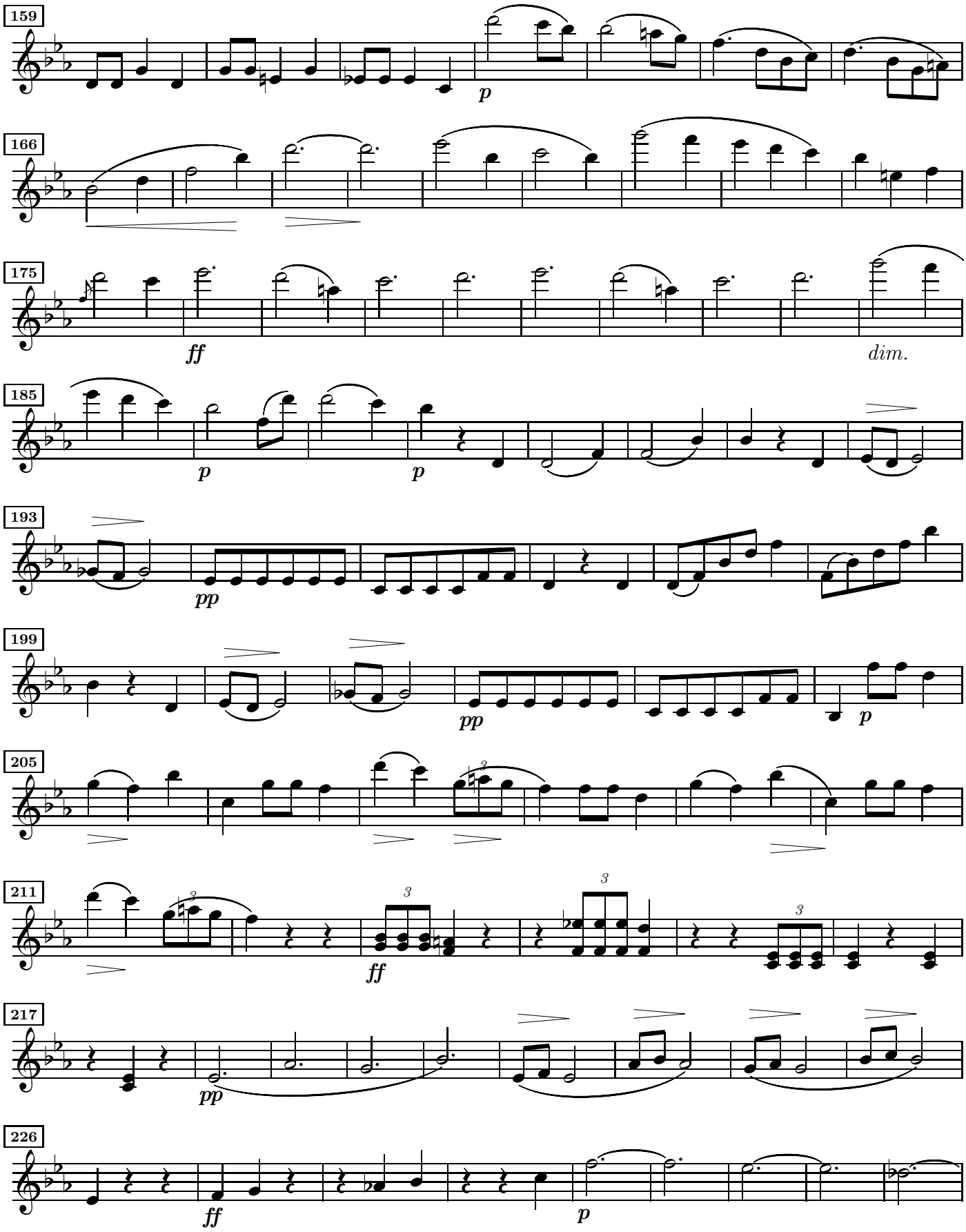
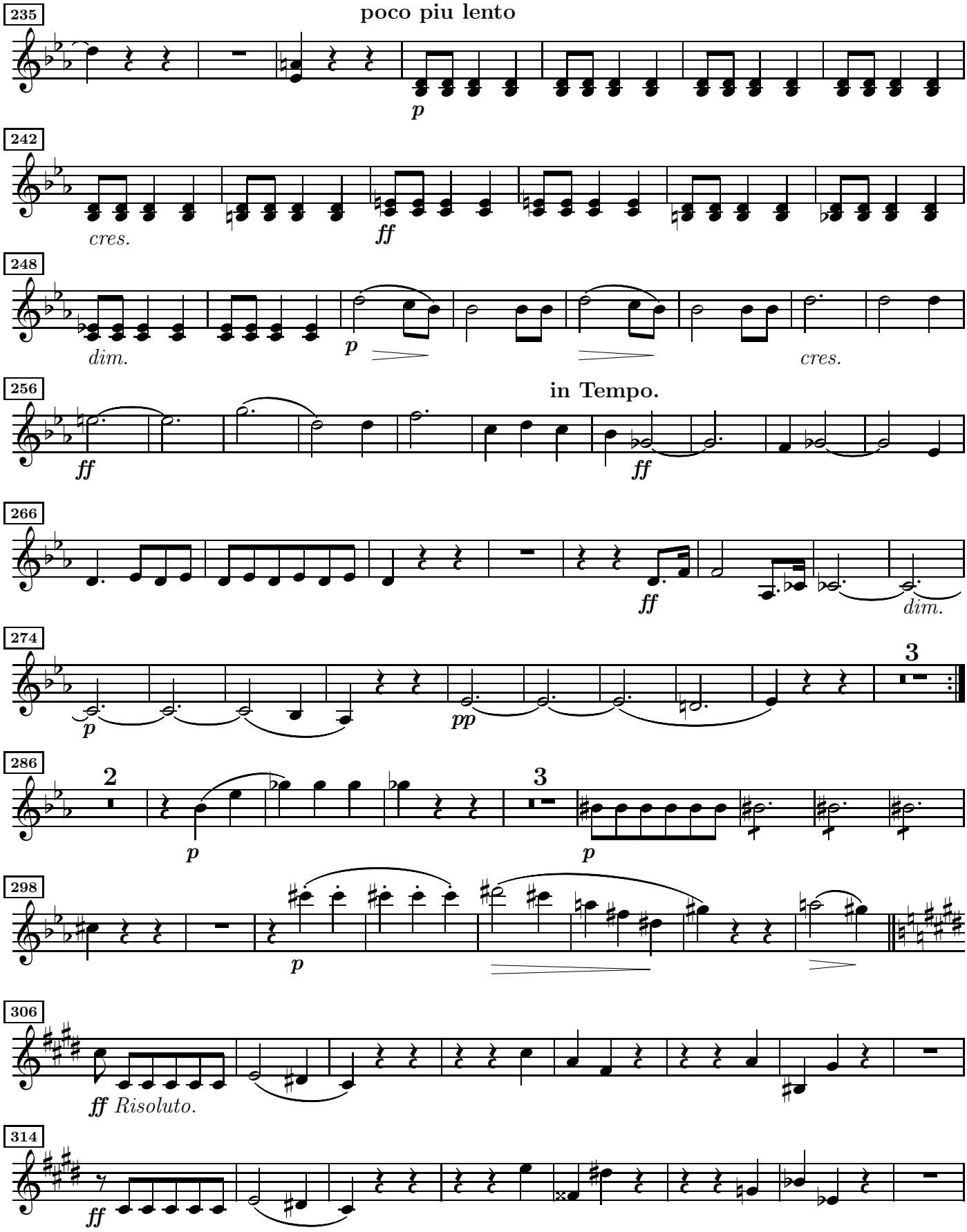

159
p
166
175
ff
dim.
185
p
p
193
pp
199
pp
p
205
211
ff
217
pp
226
ff
p



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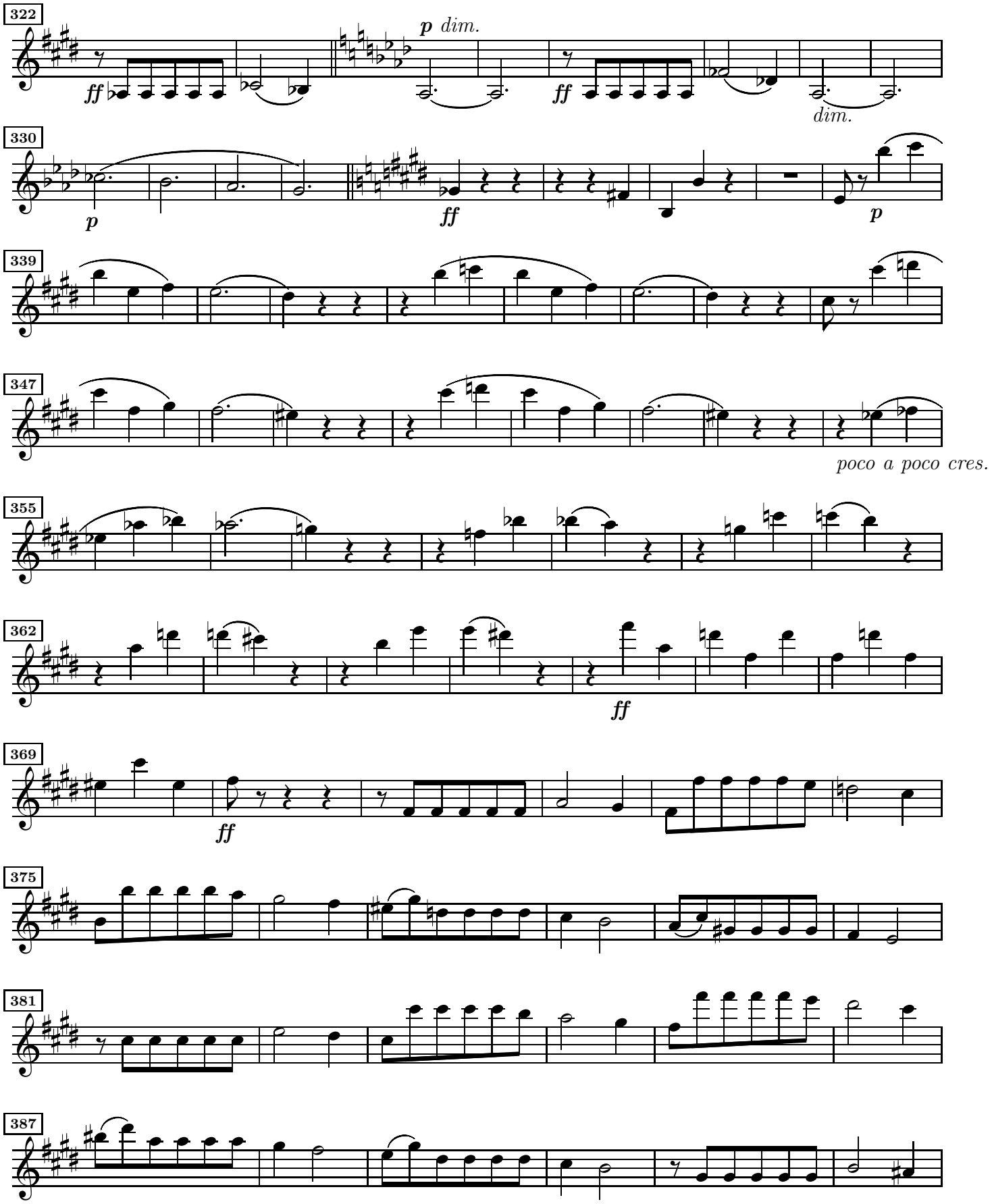
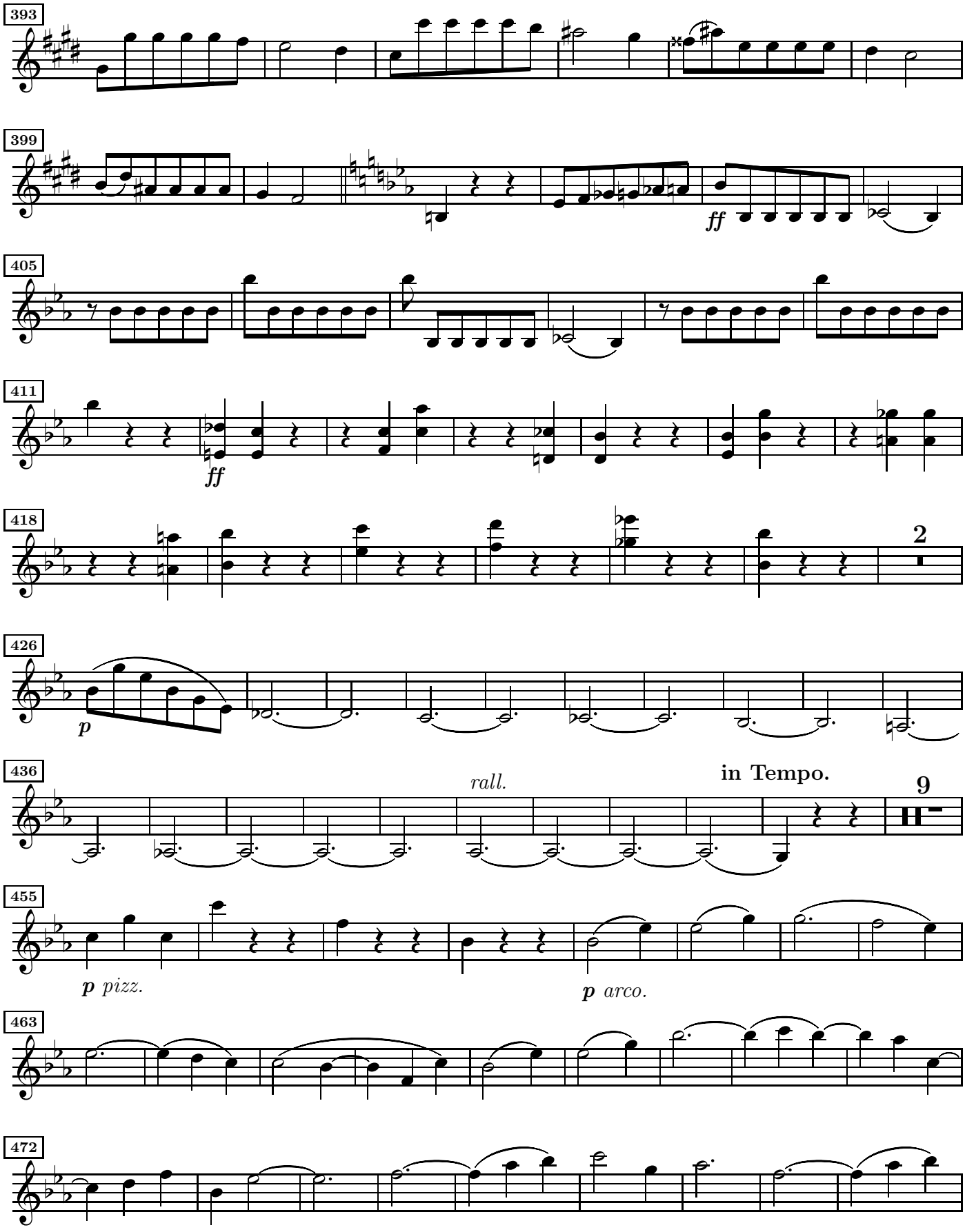

322
ff
p dim.
ff
dim.
330
p
ff
p
339
347
poco a poco cres.
355
362
ff
369
ff
375
381
387



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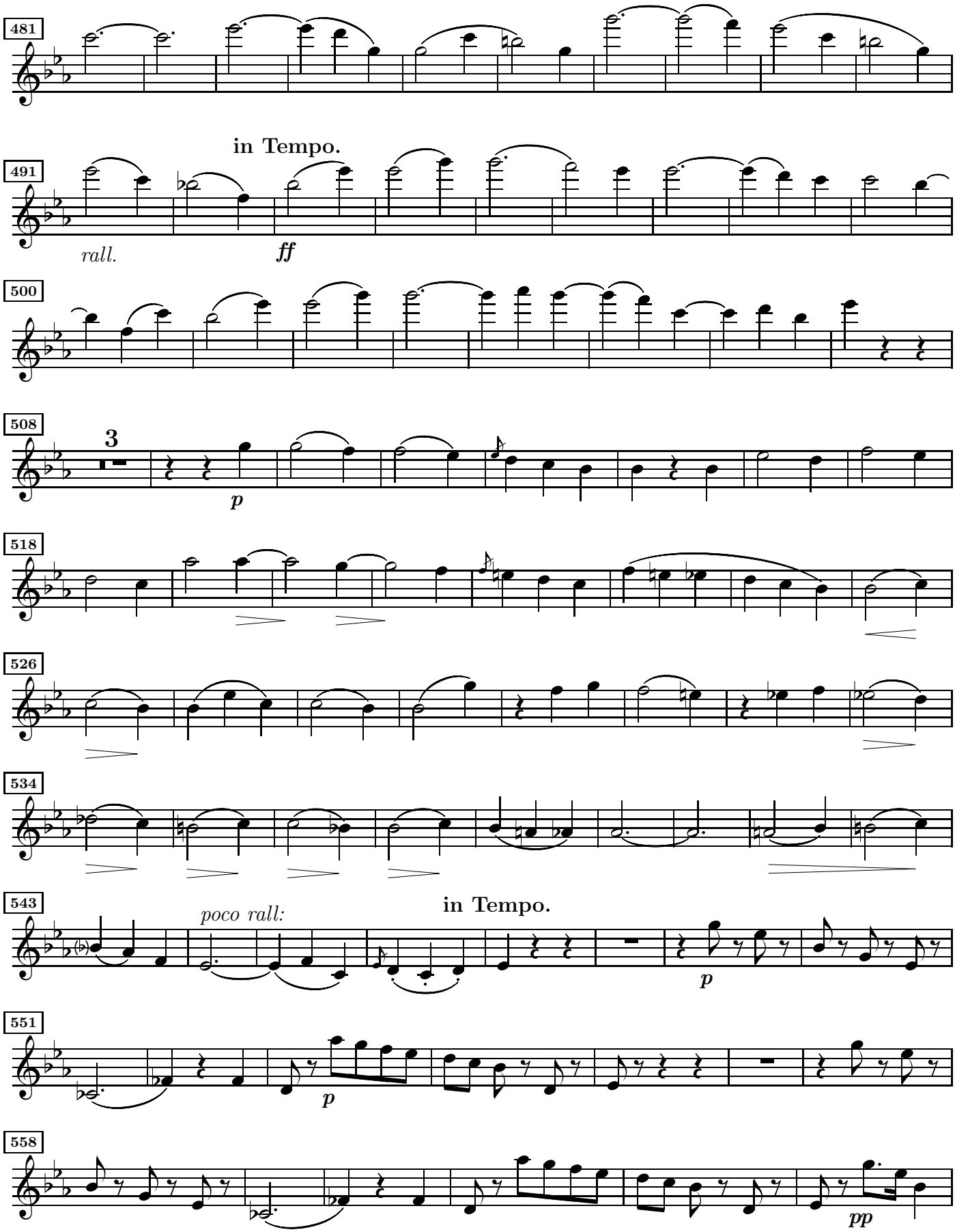
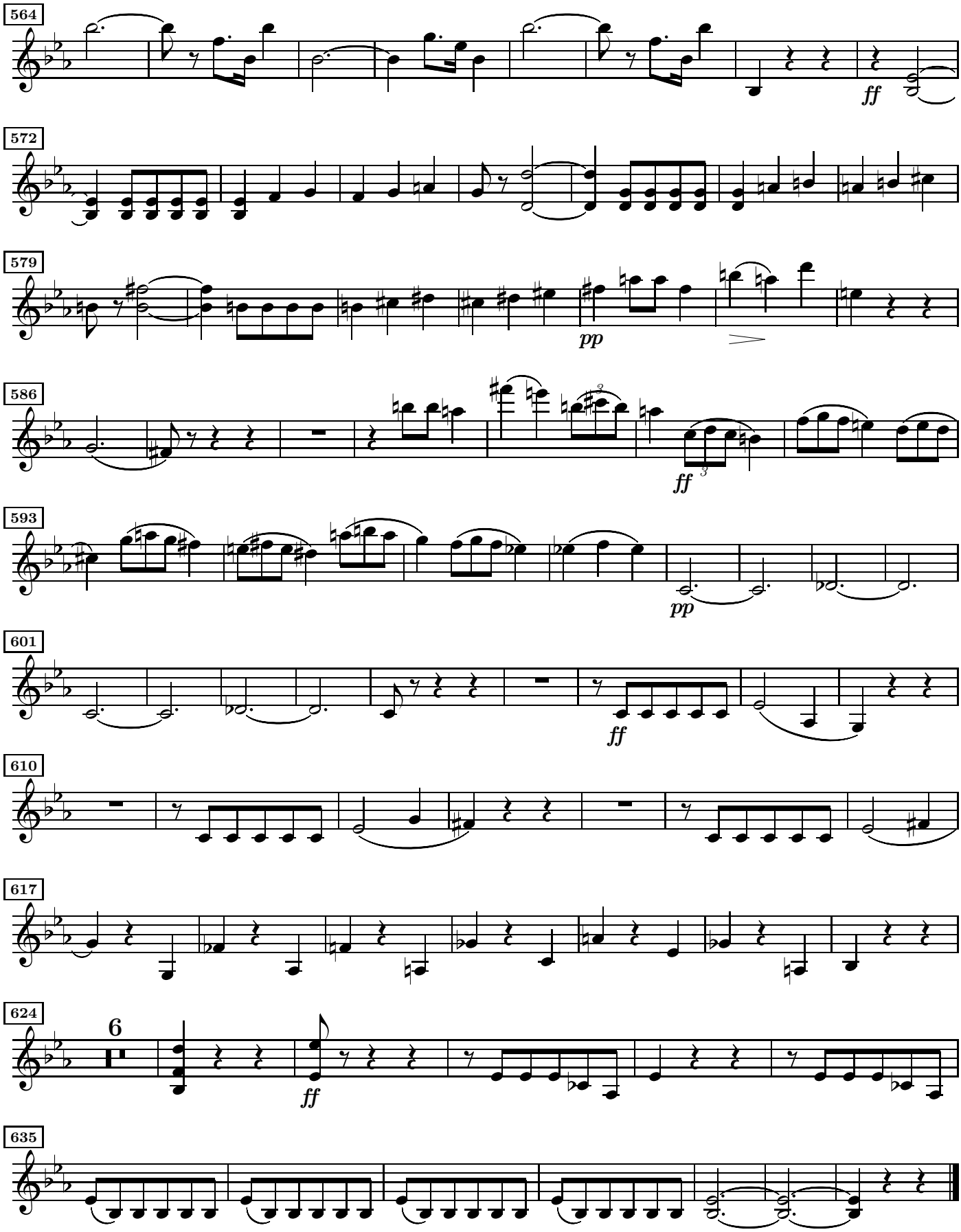

481
in Tempo.
491
rall.
ff
500
508
3
p
518
526
534
543
poco rall:
in Tempo.
p
551
p
558
pp



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Andante.

Ballade.

8

p pizz.

15

p col arco.

21

ff

28

pp

ff

36

pp

ritenuto.

44 **in Tempo. Grandioso.**

ff

ff

50

pp 3e corde

57

4

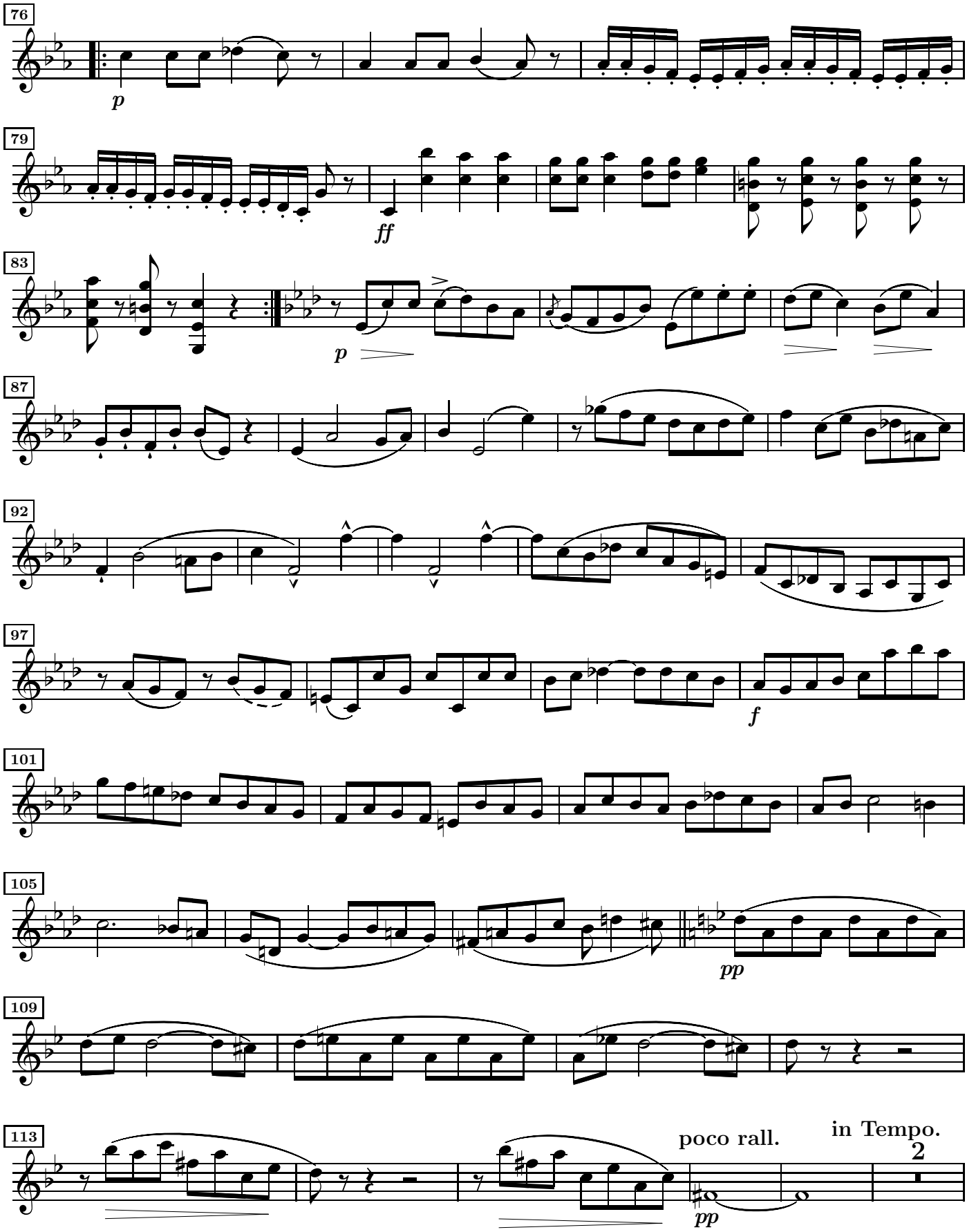
pp

67

ff

72

pp



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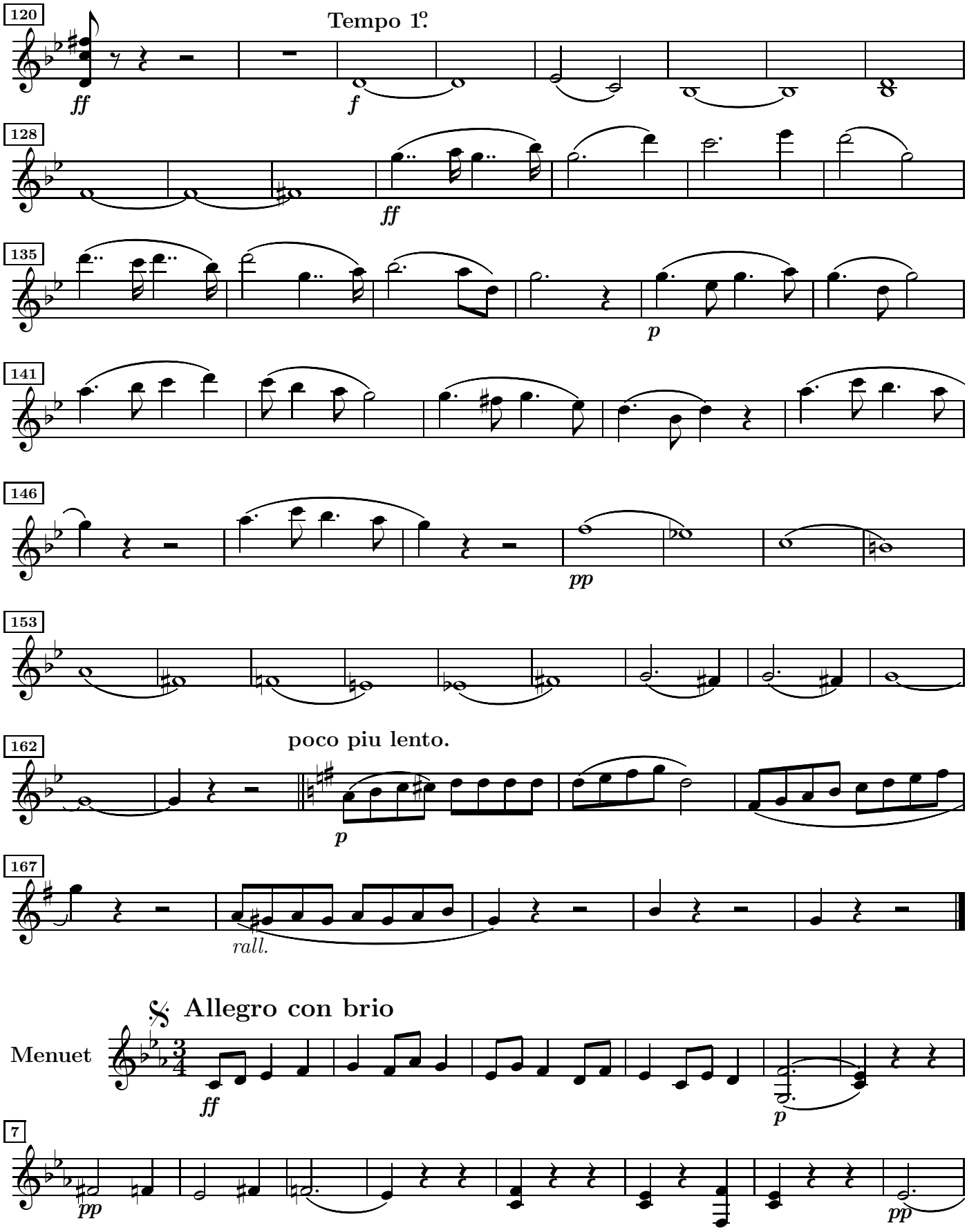
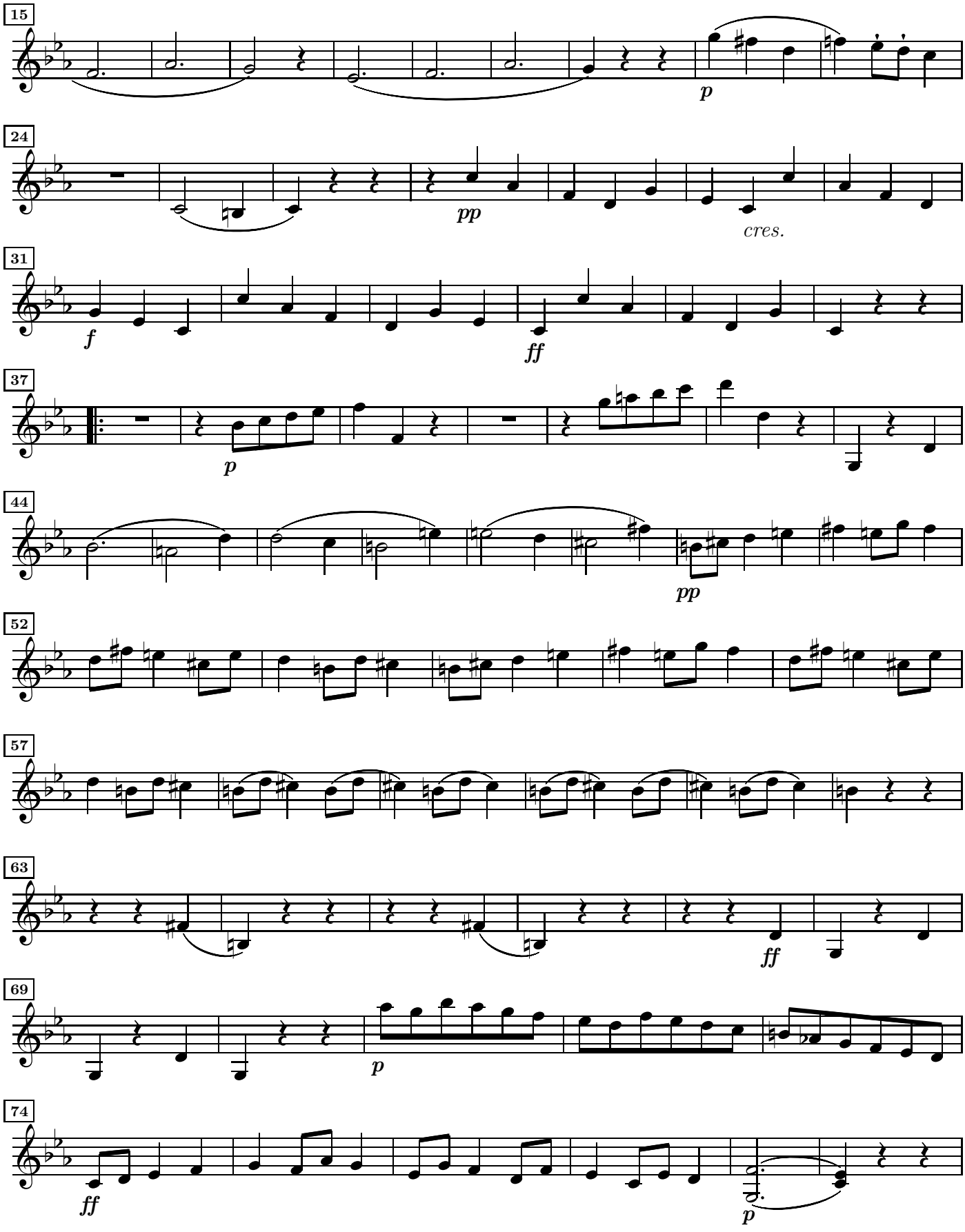

120
Tempo 1º.
ff
f
128
ff
135
p
141
146
pp
153
162
poco piu lento.
p
167
rall.
Menuet
Allegro con brio
ff
p
7
pp
pp



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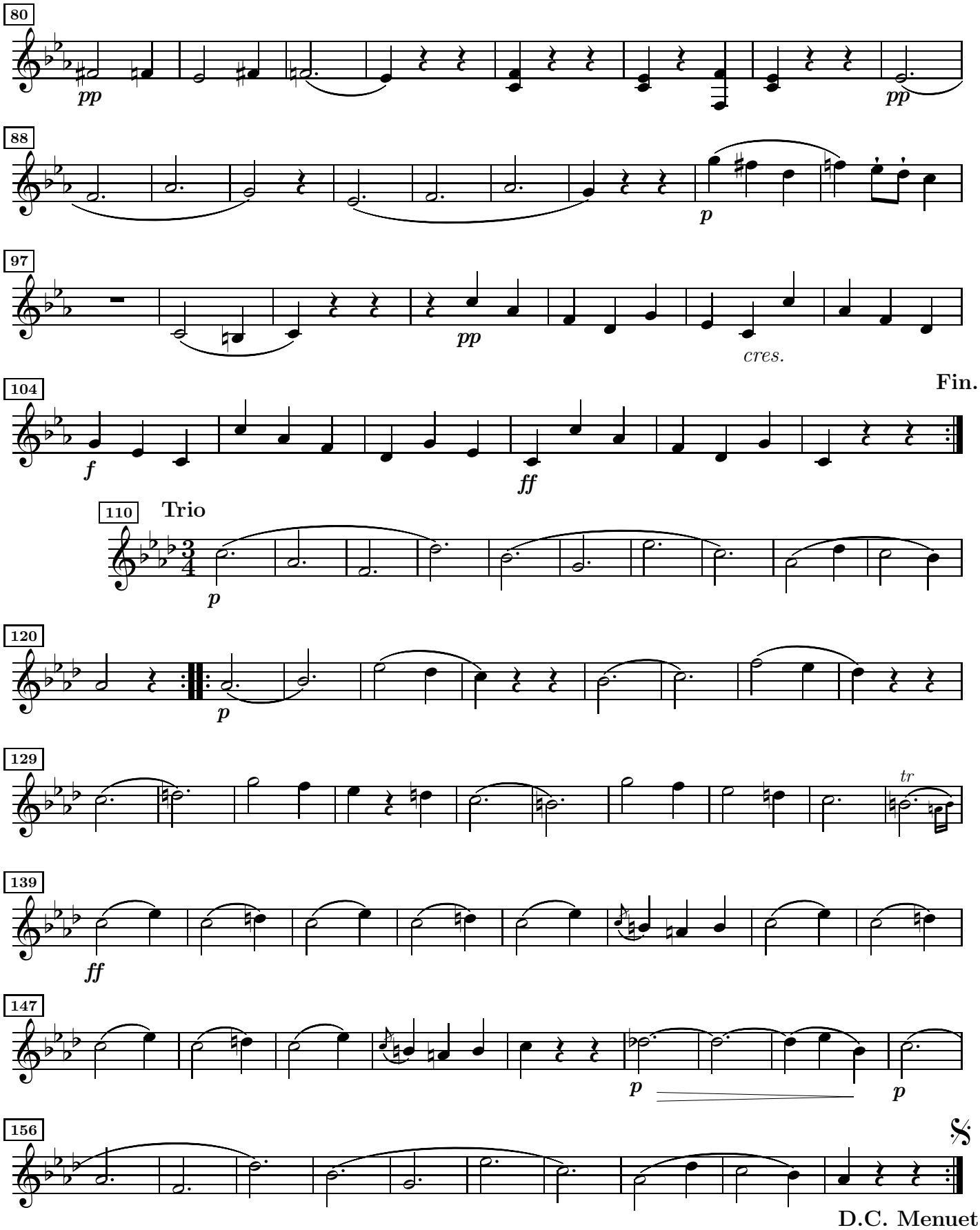
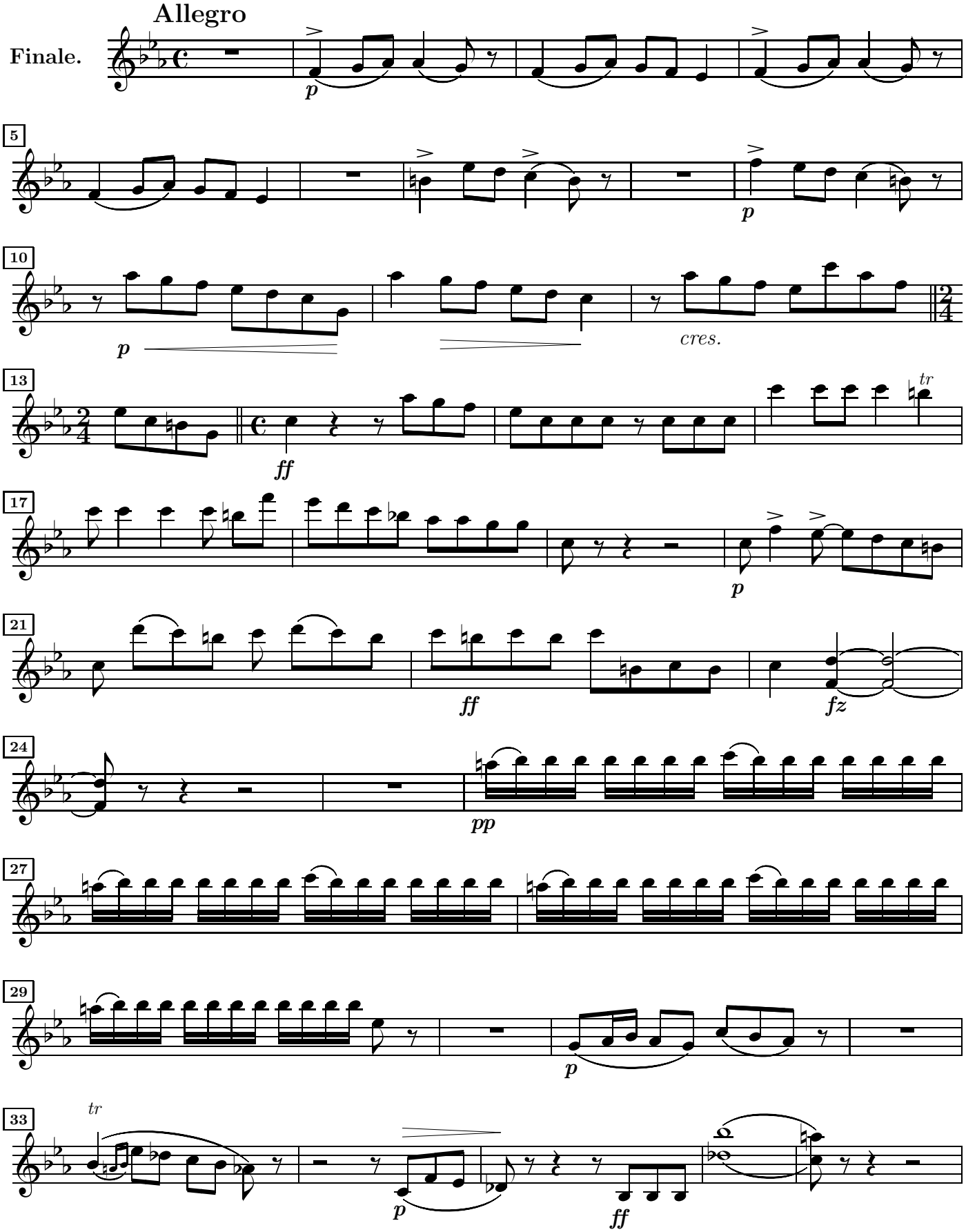

80
pp
pp
88
p
97
pp
cres.
Fin.
104
f
ff
110
Trio
p
120
p
129
tr
139
ff
147
p
p
156
D.C. Menuet



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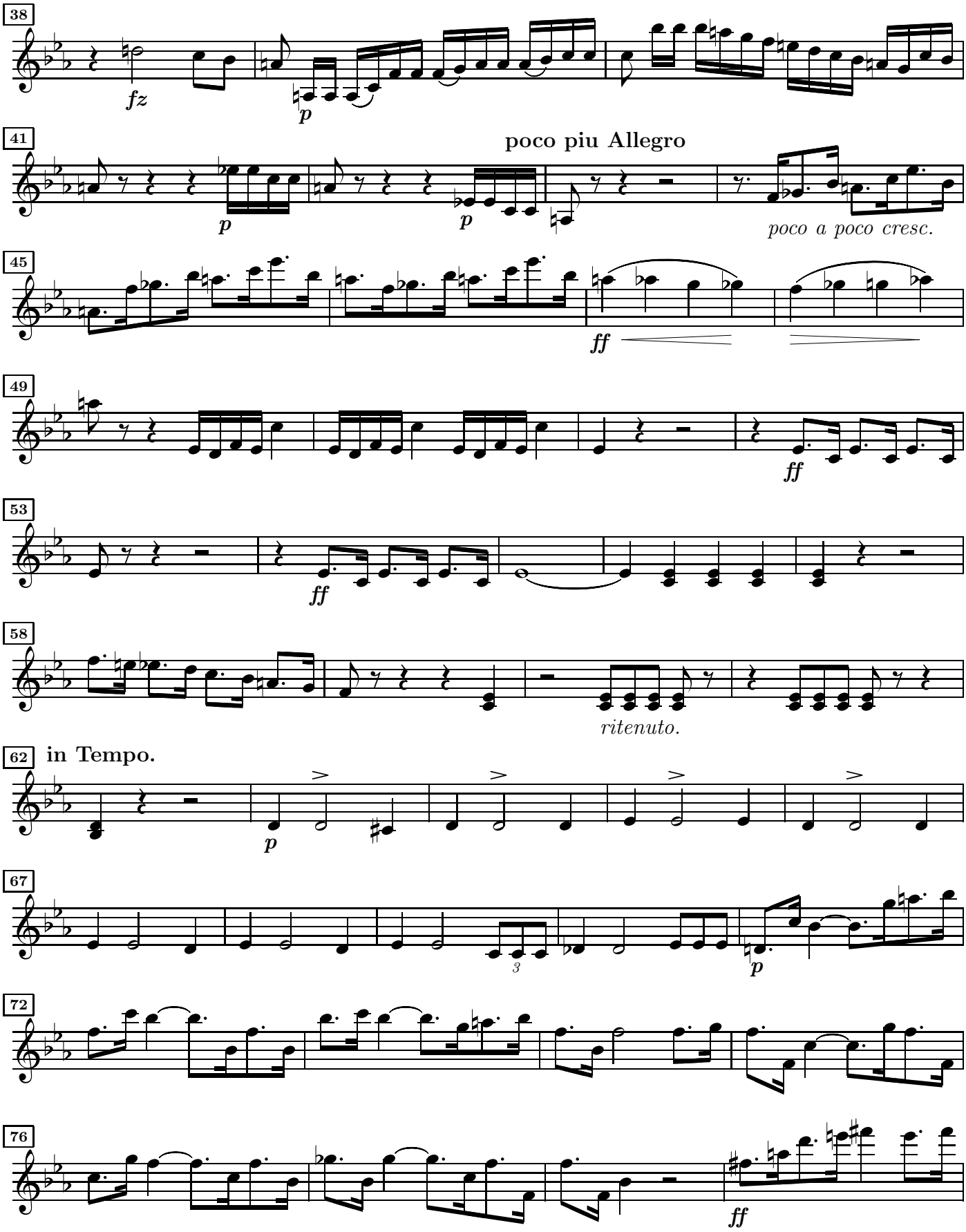
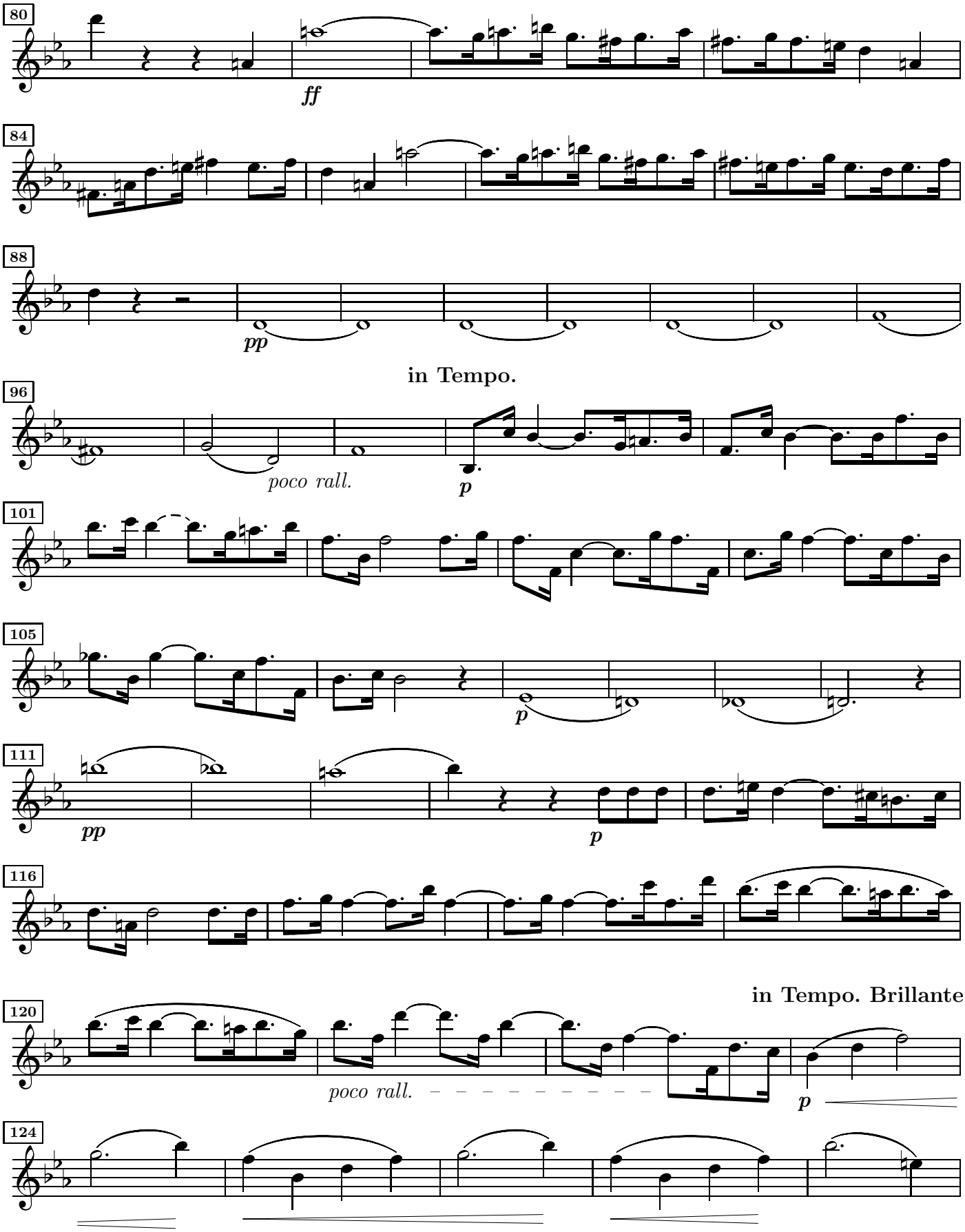

38
fz
p
41
poco piu Allegro
p
p
poco a poco cresc.
45
ff
49
ff
53
ff
58
ritenuto.
62
in Tempo.
p
67
3
p
72
76
ff



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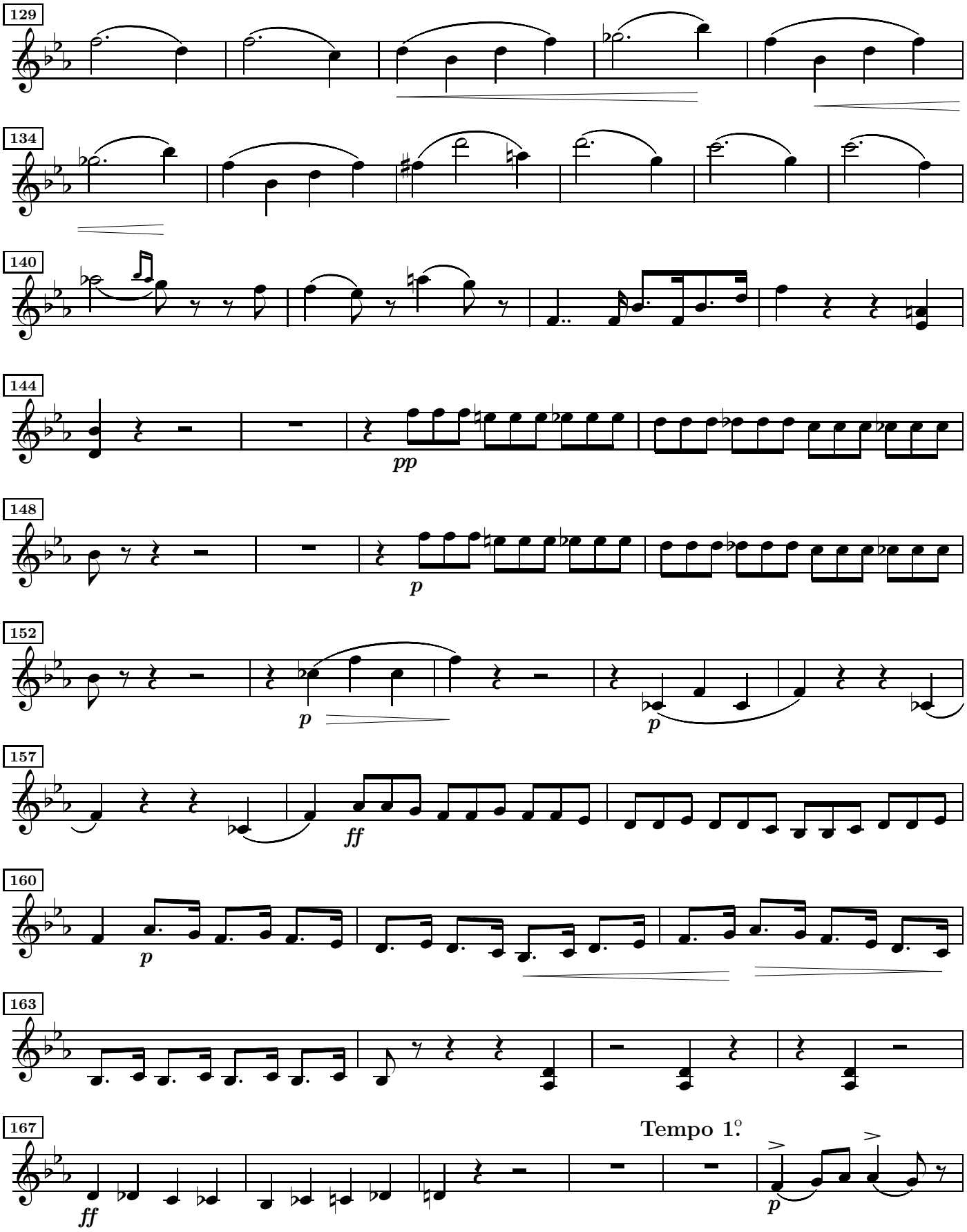
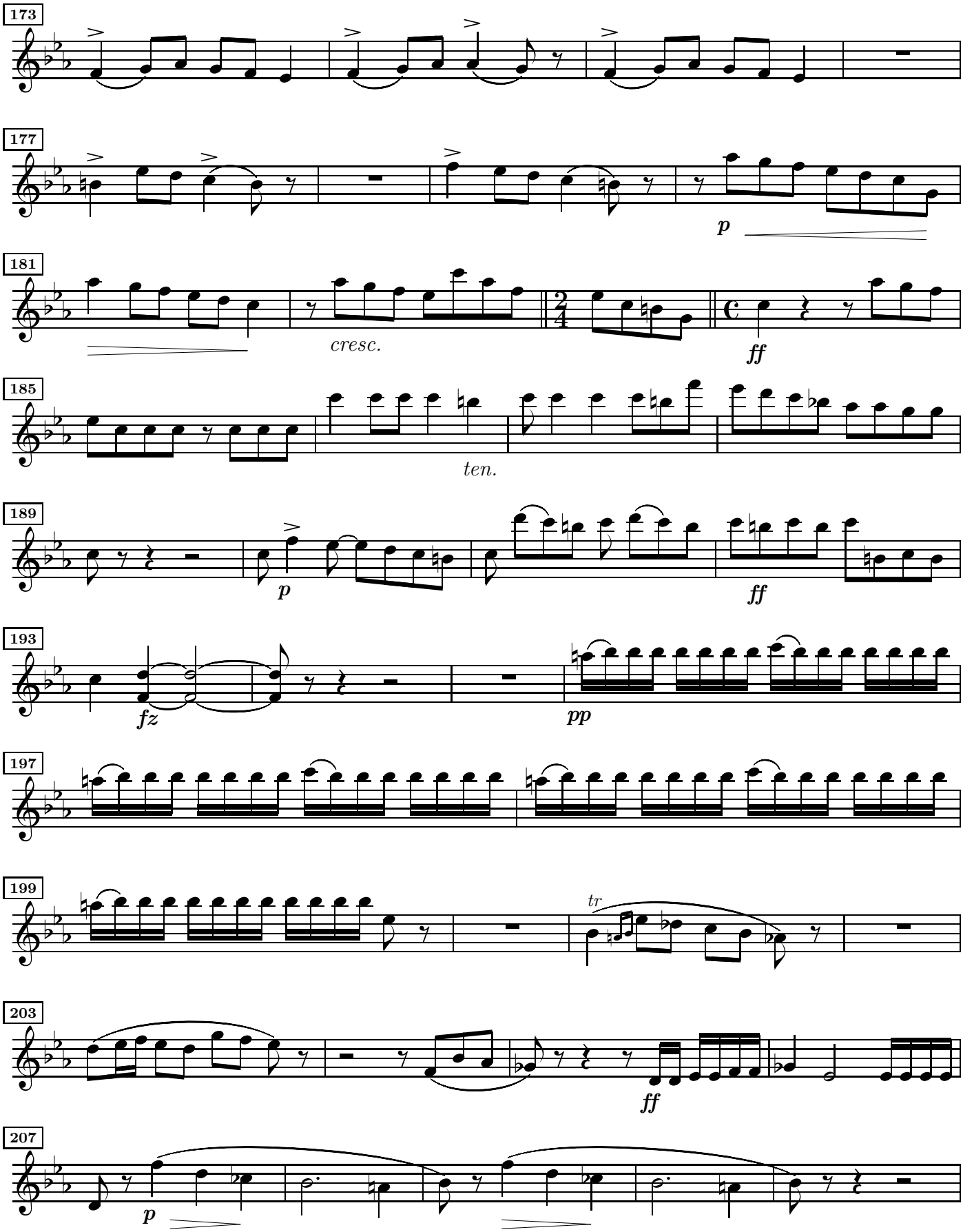

129
134
140
144
pp
148
p
152
p
p
157
ff
160
p
163
167
Tempo 1°
ff
p



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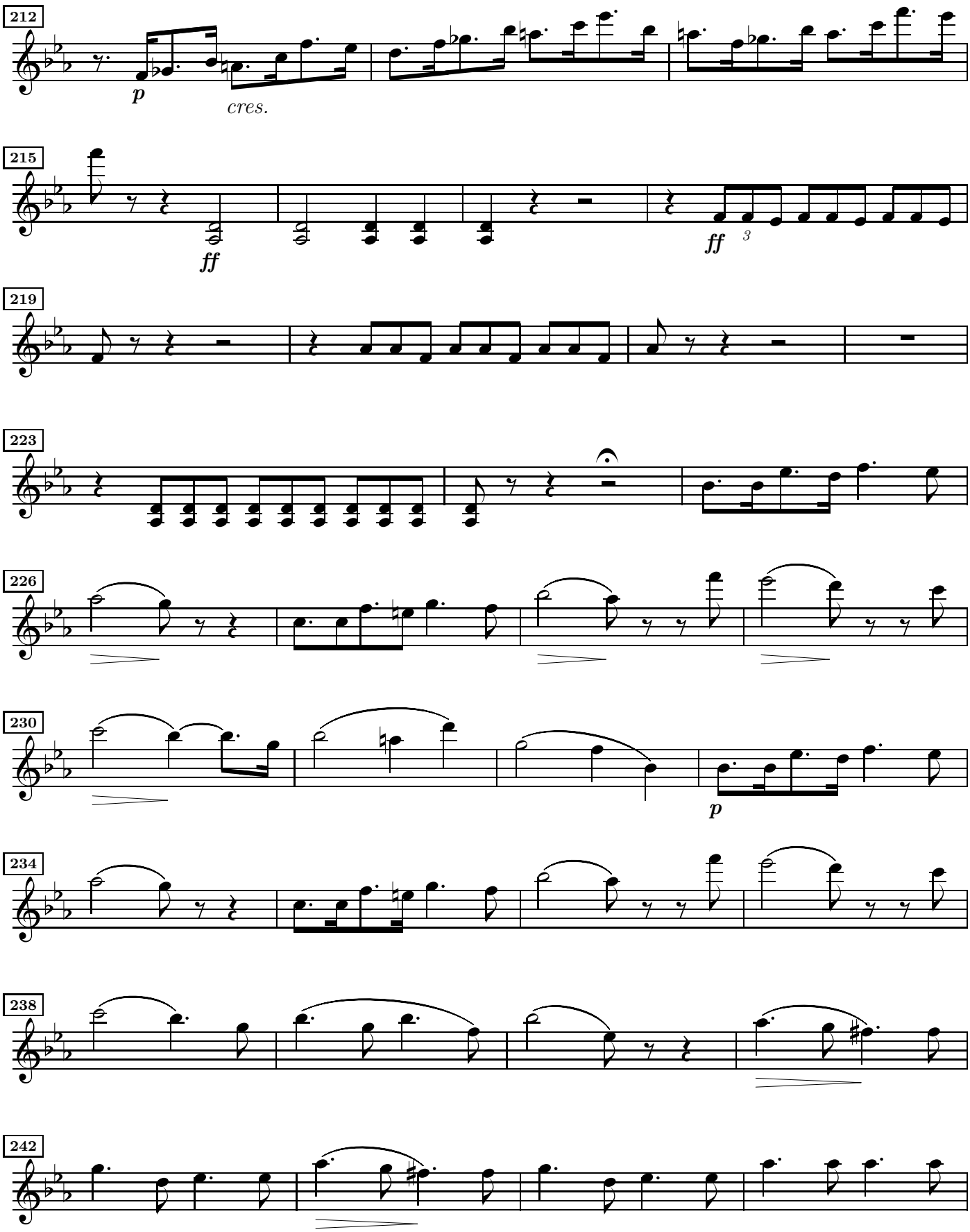
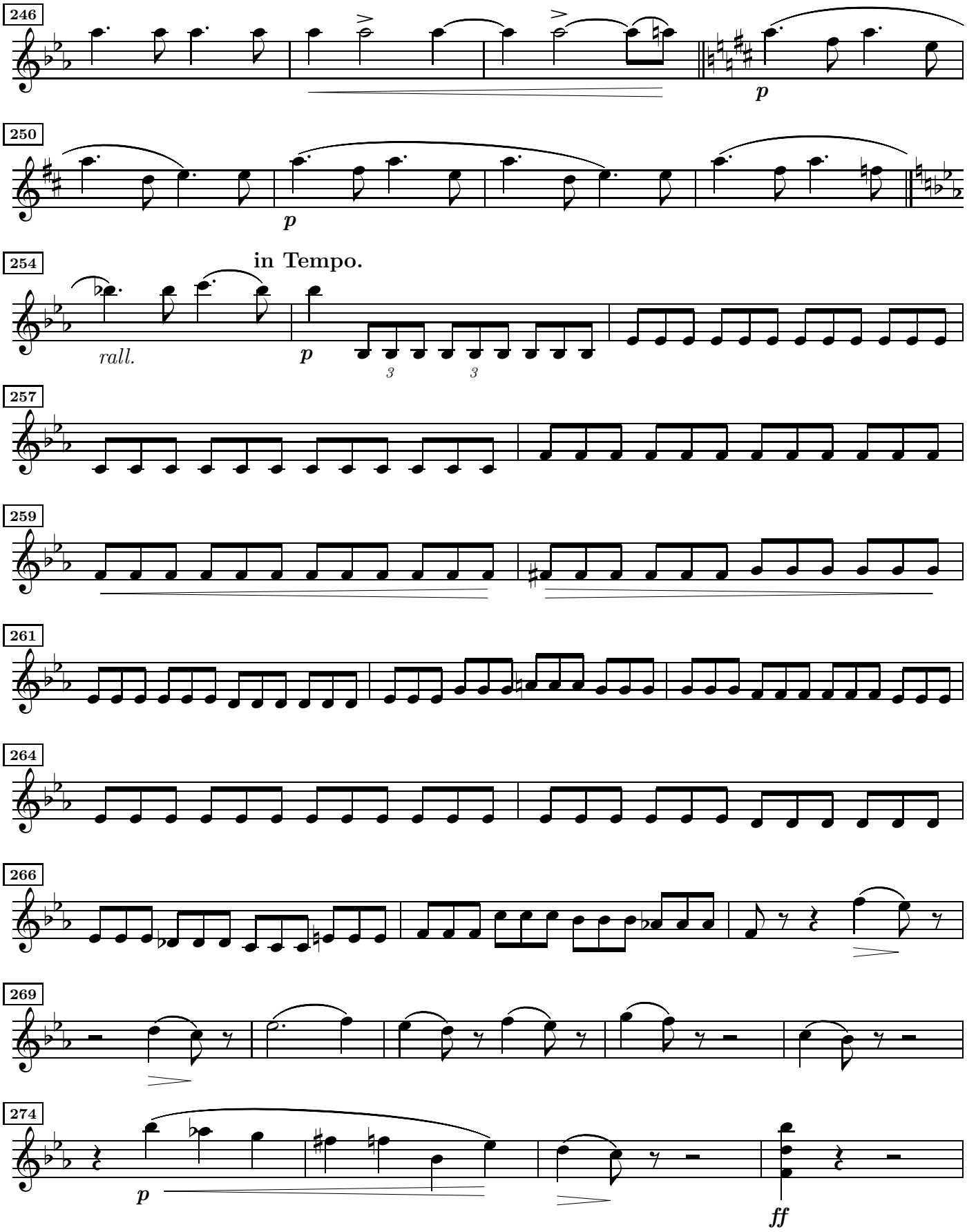

212
p
cres.
215
ff
ff
3
219
223
226
230
p
234
238
242



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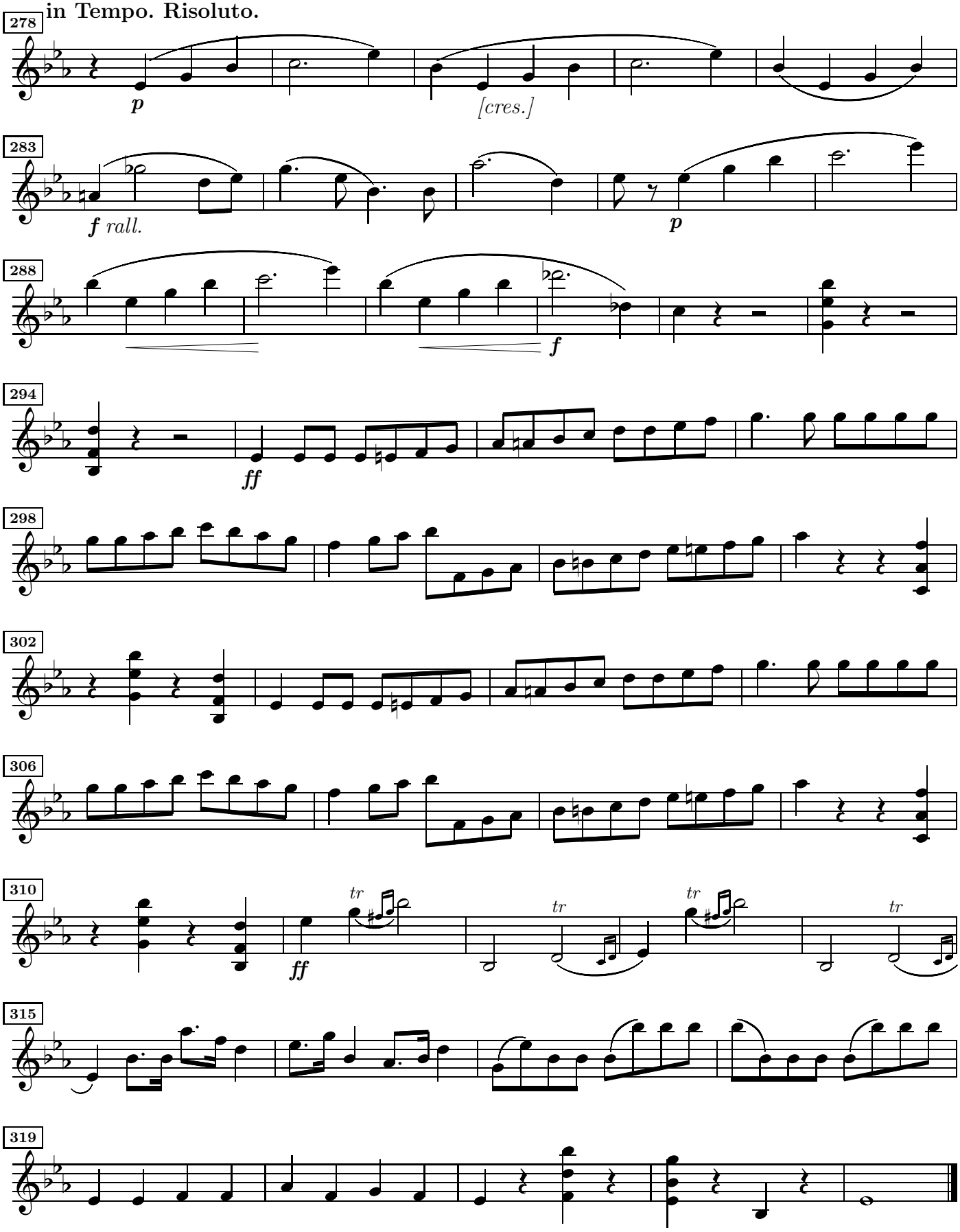
in Tempo. Risoluto.



Henri Jérôme Bertini 1798–1876

Henri Jérôme Bertini was born in London on October 28, 1798, but his family returned to Paris six months later. He received his early musical education from his father and his brother, a pupil of Clementi. He was considered a child prodigy and at the age of 12 his father took him on a tour of England, Holland, Flanders, and Germany where he was enthusiastically received. After studies in composition in England and Scotland he was appointed professor of music in Brussells but returned to Paris in 1821. It is known that Bertini gave a concert with Franz Liszt in the Salons Pape on April 20, 1828. The program included a transcription by Bertini of Beethoven's Symphony No. 7 in A major for eight hands (the other pianists were Sowinsky and Schunke.) He was also admired as a chamber music performer, giving concerts with his friends Fontaine (violin) and Franchomme (cello). He remained active in and around Paris until around 1848 when he retired from the musical scene. In 1859 he moved to Meylan (near Grenoble) where he died on September 30, 1876.

Bertini concertized widely but was not as celebrated a virtuoso as either Kalkbrenner or Henri Herz. One of his contempories (Marmontel) described his playing as having Clementi's evenness and clarity in rapid passages as well as the quality of sound, the manner of phrasing, and the ability to make the instrument sing characteristic of the school of Hummel and Moschelès. Thomas Tapper, in the preface of his edition of the Études Op.100 published by Ditson, says:

> He was in his time a shining example of the most admirable qualities of an artist. Living in an age of garish virtuosity, and hailed as a brilliant executant himself, he maintained nevertheless the most rigorous standards of musicianship in his playing, in his compositions, and in the music which he appeared before the public to interpret. This is the more remarkable when one considers that his manhood was reached during the luxuriant period of French romanticism and that the extravagances of the literary outburst were reflected in the musical movements of the time. Virtuosity was subjected to sore temptations and many succumbed. Bertini stood for the sounder qualities of the artist and gradually acquired an extended and remunerative *prestige*. His life was singularly devoid of incident and official distinction, but the legacy of pedagogic works which he has left to us and his honorable activity give it every right to be called a success.

Bertini was celebrated as a teacher. Antoine Marmontel, who devoted the second chapter of his work on celebrated pianists to Bertini, writes

> He was unsurpassed as a teacher, giving his lessons with scrupulous care and the keenest interest in his pupils' progress. After he had given up teaching, a number of his pupils continued with me, and I recognized the soundness of the principles drawn from his instruction.
>
> It is above all in the special class of studies and caprices, that Bertini's immense popularity is founded. It is here that he occupied a unique position and opened the path over which the next generation of composers was to rush after him. In each of his numerous collections of studies, embracing every degree of difficulty, he has insistently given to every piece, easy or difficult, brief or extended, a character of salient melody. The technical problem to be overcome presents itself as a song; even where the study is devoted to the problem of velocity the general contour falls into a melodic curve, and this is the first and transcendent cause of the universal success of these pieces, which are, furthermore, natural in respect to rhythm and carefully thought out harmonically.

Robert Schumann, in a review of a piano trio in the *Gesammelte Schriften*, comments that Bertini writes easily flowing harmony but that the movements are too long. He continues: "With the best will in the world, we find it difficult to be angry with Bertini, yet he drives us to distraction with his perfumed Parisian phrases; all his music is as smooth as silk and satin."[1] German sentimentality has never appreciated French elegance.

Bertini is best remembered today for his piano method *Le Rudiment du pianiste,* and his 20 books of approximately 500 studies.

For more information on the life of Bertini, see *Henri Bertini pianiste virtuose, compositeur de musique* (Grenoble, 1999) by Pascal Beyls (`http://perso.wanadoo.fr/pascal.beyls/bertini/bertini.html`).

[1] from Cobbett's Cyclopedic Survey of Chamber Music, Second Edition, Volume 1, page 124.