

3277655 L'ARLESIENNE

1. PASTORALE... 1.
2. INTERMEZZO... 20.
3. MENUET... 29.
4. FARANDOLE... 41.

GEORGES BIZET.

PASTORALE.

2^e SUITE D'ORCHESTRE.

N^o 1.

Andante sostenuto assai. (♩ = 54)

2 Flûtes.

Hautbois.
Cor Anglais.

Clarinettes en LA.

Bassons.

1 Saxophone alto
en MI b.

Cors en LA.

Cors en MI b.

Trompettes en LA.

Pistons en LA.

Trombones.

Timbales en LA-MI.

Tambourin.

Harpe ou Piano.

Violons.

Altos.

Violoncelles.

Contre-Basses.

Paris, CHOUDENS, PÈRE et FILS,

NOTA. On pourra supprimer le Saxophone en faisant exécuter par le Cor Anglais, la 1^{re} Clarinette et le 1^{er} Basson les parties supplémentaires gravées en petits caractères. Quant aux trompettes on peut les supprimer complètement dans les N^{os} 1 et 4; dans le Menuet on les remplacera par des Pistons.

This page contains a musical score for a piano, consisting of 15 staves. The notation is written in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is divided into five measures, each containing complex rhythmic patterns. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *fz* (forzando). The staves are arranged in a vertical column, with the first staff at the top and the last staff at the bottom. The notation is dense and detailed, with many notes and rests. The page is numbered '2' in the top left corner.

A

Fl. 4^o *pp*

Haut. 4^o *pp*

Cl. *pp*

BUS

Sax. *pp*

Cors en LA. 4^o *pp*

Vns

Vclles et C.B.

B

Fl. *pplegg.*

Haut. *pplegg.*

Cl. *pplegg.*

BUS

Sax. *pplegg.*

Cors. *pp*

Vns

Vclles et C.B.

Cors Anglais. *p long.*

4^o *pplegg.*

4^o *pp*

Animez.

C

Fl. *mf gaiment.*

Cors Anglais. *mf gaiment.*

Cl.

Bns. *p*

Sax. *p*

Cors en M^l. *mf* *pp*

Vns.

Vps.

Fl.

Cors Anglais.

Bns.

Vns.

Vps.

Fl. *107*

Cors Anglais.

Bns. *à 2.* *3*

Vns. *3* *3*

Vps. *3* *3*

revenez au **1^o Tempo.**

cresc molto. **ff** *à 2.*

Fl.

Haut.

Cl.

B^{ps}

Sax.

Cors.

Tromp.

p^{ns}

Tromb.

Timb.

Vns

p cresc molto. **ff**

Vcl

p cresc molto. **ff**

Vclles

p cresc molto. **ff**

C.B.

p cresc molto. **ff**

revenez au **1^o Tempo.**

This page of musical notation, labeled '6' in the top left corner, contains a complex arrangement of musical staves. The notation is organized into four main systems, each consisting of multiple staves. The first system includes a treble staff with a melodic line, a bass staff with a similar melodic line, and two middle staves featuring dense, repeated rhythmic patterns marked with 'ff' (fortissimo). The second system continues these patterns, with the middle staves showing sustained notes and the outer staves moving forward. The third system introduces more varied rhythmic figures in the outer staves while the middle staves maintain their dense texture. The fourth system concludes the page with a final melodic flourish in the treble staff and a sustained bass line. The notation is dense and detailed, with many slurs, ties, and dynamic markings throughout.

This page of musical notation, page 7, contains multiple staves of music. The notation is complex, featuring various rhythmic patterns, dynamic markings, and articulation marks.

Dynamic Markings:

- mf* (mezzo-forte) appears on several staves, including the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth, and tenth staves.
- pp* (pianissimo) appears on the second staff and the tenth staff.
- p* (piano) appears on the seventh, eighth, and ninth staves.
- dim.* (diminuendo) appears on the seventh and eighth staves.

Articulation and Rhythm:

- Triplets are indicated by a '3' over a group of notes on the second, third, and eighth staves.
- Accents are marked with a wedge symbol (>) on the second, third, and eighth staves.
- Slurs are used to group notes across measures on the second, third, and eighth staves.
- Various rhythmic values are present, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests.

The notation is arranged in a multi-staff format, with some staves containing multiple systems of music. The overall style is that of a classical or contemporary musical score.

Fl.
 Haut.
 Cl.
 Bns.
 Sax.
 Cors.
 Tromp.
 pns.
 Tromb.
 Timb.
 Harpes.
 Vns.
 4 velles Soli div.
 ff
 à 2.
 ff
 à 2.
 ff
 1^{re}
 dim subito molto.
 ppp
 smorzando.
 1^{re}
 dim subito molto.
 ppp
 smorzando.
 8.
 ppp
 smorzando.
 ppp
 dim subito molto.
 ppp
 smorzando.
 1^{re} p
 3 3
 Le 1^{er} change en FA #.
 Le 2^d change en FA #.
 RIDEAU.
 8-
 pp
 Div.
 dim subito molto.
 pp
 pizz.
 Div.
 dim subito molto.
 pp
 pizz.
 pp
 pizz.
 pp
 Div.
 pp pizz.
 Div.
 pp pizz.

[illegible]

Gd. Fl.
 Pte Fl.
 Haut.
 Cl.
 Bps.
 Cors.
 Tamb.
 Vns.
 Vlas.

Musical score for the first system, measures 15-20. The score is written for a large ensemble, including strings, woodwinds, and brass. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'p' (piano). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A handwritten '19' is visible above the woodwind staff in measure 19. A handwritten '20' is visible above the woodwind staff in measure 20.

Musical score for the second system, measures 21-24. The score is written for a large ensemble, including strings, woodwinds, and brass. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'p' (piano). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The woodwind parts (6th Fl., Cl., B♭s) are marked with 'poco f' and 'dim.' in measures 21 and 22. The brass parts (Cors., Tamb.) are marked with 'p' in measures 21 and 22. The string parts (Vns, Vls) are marked with 'p' in measures 21 and 22.

[illegible]

I

G^{de} Fl. *f* *dim.* *ff* avec la G^{de} Fl.

P^{te} Fl. *f* *dim.* *ff*

Cl. *f* *dim.* *p* *ff*

B^{as} *f* *dim.* *p* *ff*

Cors. *f* *dim.* *p*

Tamb. *f* *dim.* *p*

Vns *f* *dim.* *p*

f *dim.* *p*

f *dim.* *p*

f *dim.* *p*

Fl. *a 2.*

Cl.

B^{as}

Cors en M^l *b*.

Tamb.

Vns

[illegible]

Musical score for "L'Espresso" by Maurice Strakosky, Op. 10, No. 1. The score is in 2/4 time, key of D major, and consists of 16 measures. It features a piano (p) and a violin (v). The piano part includes a trill in the first measure, followed by a crescendo (cresc.) and fortissimo (ff) section, then a decrescendo (dim.) and molto section. The violin part includes a trill in the first measure, followed by a crescendo (cresc.) and fortissimo (ff) section, then a decrescendo (dim.) and molto section. The score is marked with "cresc.", "ff", "dim.", and "molto."

K

Gde Fl. *pp* *pp*

1^{re} Fl. *pp* Prenez la G^{de} Fl.

Cl. *pp* *pp*

Bus *pp*

1^o *pp*

Cors. *pp* Changez en MI ♯.

Tamb.

Harpes. *pp* *smorzando*.

Div. *pp* Div. *pp* Div. *pp* Div. *pp*

Vns *smorzando*.

smorzando.

pp *pizz.*

pp *pizz.*

16 **L** 1^o Tempo.

Fl. à 2.
ff

Haut. à 2.
ff

Cl. à 2.
ff

Bps
ff

Sax.
ff

Cors.
ff

Tromp.
ff

pns
ff

Tromb.
ff

Timb.
ff

Vns
ff

ff arco.

arco.
ff

ff *ff* *ff*

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely a piano score. It consists of multiple staves, each containing musical notes, rests, and other notation. The notation is written in a standard musical staff format with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes and others containing rests. Dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are visible, indicating the volume of the music. The notation includes various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The overall layout is typical of a printed musical score, with the staves arranged vertically and the music flowing from left to right.

This page of musical notation is a score for a piano piece, likely in the style of a 19th-century composer. It features a complex arrangement of staves, including a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and several single staves. The notation is dense with musical symbols, including notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo), *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *dim.* (diminuendo). The notation also includes articulation marks, such as accents and staccato marks. The score is a page from a larger work, as indicated by the page number '19' in the top right corner.

[illegible]

[illegible]

All.º moderato. (♩ = 108)

1^o

pp *pp* *pp* *pp*

rit. *rit.*

p *p* *p* *p*

p *p* *p*

All.º moderato.

B Clar.

Clar.
Saxop.
Cors à Pist.
Solo.
vns

Measures 1-4 of section B. The score is for Clarinet, Saxophone, Horn, Solo, and Violins. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'p' (piano). The music features a melodic line in the upper staves and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves.

Measures 5-8 of section B. The score continues the melodic and rhythmic themes from the previous measures.

C

sf *dimin.*
sf *dimin.*
sf *dimin.*
sf *dimin.*
sf *dimin.*
sf *dimin.*

Measures 1-4 of section C. The score is for Clarinet, Saxophone, Horn, Solo, and Violins. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'sf' (sforzando). The music features a melodic line in the upper staves and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves. The word 'dimin.' (diminuendo) is written above the melodic lines in measures 2 and 3.

Cl. 1^{re}

p *ere* - *scen* - *f* - *do.*

Bns

p *ere* - *scen* - *f* - *do.*

Sax.

p *ere* - *scen* - *f* - *do.*

Cors à Pist.

p *ere* - *scen* - *f* - *do.*

p *ere* - *scen* - *do.* *f*

p *ere* - *scen* - *do.* *f*

p *ere* - *scen* - *do.* *f*

Haut.

p

Cl.

p

Bns

p

Sax.

p

Cors à Pist.

p

p

p

p

Fl.

Haut. *sf* *p* *sf* *p* *cresc. molto.* *ff*

Cl. *sf* *p* *sf* *p* *cresc. molto.* *ff*

B^u *sf* *p* *sf* *p* *cresc. molto.* *ff*

Sax. *sf* *p* *sf* *p* *cresc. molto.* *ff*

Cors. *sf* *p* *sf* *p* *cresc. molto.* *ff* à 2.

Cors. à Pist. *sf* *p* *sf* *p* *cresc. molto.* *ff*

Timb. *sf* *p* *sf* *p* *cresc. molto.* *ff*

Harp *fff* *mf* *cresc. molto.* *fff*

V^{ns} *sf* *p* *sf* *p* *cresc. molto.* *ff*

V^{as} *sf* *p* *sf* *p* *cresc. molto.* *ff*

V^{elles} *sf* *p* *sf* *p* *cresc. molto.* *ff*

C.B. *sf* *p* *sf* *p* *cresc. molto.*

This page of musical notation is for a piano score, featuring multiple staves with various musical notations including dynamics, articulation, and tempo markings.

Tempo and Performance Markings:

- Allargando.** (Marked at the top right and bottom center)
- à 2.** (Marked on the first two staves in the final measure)

Dynamics and Articulation:

- dim.** (Diminuendo) is used frequently across the first, second, fourth, sixth, eighth, ninth, and tenth staves.
- p** (Piano) is used at the beginning of measures on the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, eighth, ninth, and tenth staves.
- cresc.** (Crescendo) is used in the middle of measures on the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, eighth, ninth, and tenth staves.
- molto.** (Molto) is used in the middle of measures on the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, eighth, ninth, and tenth staves.
- fff** (Fortissimo) is used at the end of measures on the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, eighth, ninth, and tenth staves.
- pp** (Pianissimo) is used at the beginning of the eleventh staff.
- mf** (Mezzo-forte) is used in the middle of the eleventh staff.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs, indicating a complex and expressive piece of music.

1^o Tempo.

1^o Tempo.

p

p

1^o

p

1^o

p

1^o

p

1^o

p

1^o

pp

pp

4^o Tempo.

F[illegible]

Beaucoup plus lent.

This page of musical notation is for a string quartet, consisting of four staves for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The music is in a key with two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor) and a common time signature. The tempo is marked "Beaucoup plus lent." (Much more slowly).

The notation includes various musical elements:

- Dynamics:** *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), *pp* (pianissimo), and *f* (forte).
- Articulation:** Accents (^) and slurs are used throughout the score.
- Performance Instructions:** "Div." (divisi) is written above the Violin and Viola staves, indicating divided parts. "arco." (arco) is written above the Cello/Double Bass staff, indicating that the instrument should play with the bow.
- Rehearsal Markers:** First endings are marked with "1°" above the notes.
- Staff Details:** The Violin I and II staves have treble clefs. The Viola staff has an alto clef. The Cello/Double Bass staff has a bass clef.

The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the music is written in a standard musical notation style with notes, rests, and other musical symbols.

Beaucoup plus lent.

MENUET.

N^o 3.

Andantino quasi allegretto. (♩ = 72)

Flûtes.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes en Si b.

Bassons.

1 Saxophone Alto en Mi b.

Cors en Mi b.

Cors en Si b bas.

Trompettes en Mi b.

Timbales en LA b Mi b.

Harpe.

Violons.

Altos.

Vclles et C. Basses.

Andantino quasi allegretto.

A

Fl.

Harpe.

vns

This block contains the first system of music for section A, measures 1 through 6. It features a Flute (Fl.) part in the top staff, a Harp (Harpe.) part in the second staff, and a Violoncello (vns) part in the third staff. The Flute part begins with a melodic line in the first measure, followed by a series of eighth notes. In the fourth measure, there is a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) and a trill. In the sixth measure, there is a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The Harp part provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The Violoncello part is mostly silent, with rests in all measures.

This block contains the second system of music for section A, measures 7 through 11. The Flute part continues its melodic line, with a trill in the eighth measure. The Harp part continues its accompaniment of eighth notes. The Violoncello part remains silent with rests.

B

This block contains the first system of music for section B, measures 1 through 6. It features a Flute (Fl.) part in the top staff, a Harp (Harpe.) part in the second staff, and a Violoncello (vns) part in the third staff. The Flute part begins with a melodic line in the first measure, followed by a series of eighth notes. In the third measure, there is a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo). The Harp part provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The Violoncello part is mostly silent, with rests in all measures.

Fl. *pp* *cresc.* *sf* *dim.*

Cors en SI $\flat$ bas. *pp*

Harpe. *p* *cresc.* *sf* *p*

Vns

Fl. **C** *pp* *10*

Haut. *pp*

Cors.

Harpe.

Vns

pizz. *pp*

First system of a musical score, measures 1-4. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part consists of a right-hand melody with rapid sixteenth-note passages and a left-hand accompaniment of eighth notes. The voice part enters in measure 2 with the lyrics "cre - seen". Dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo) and *cresc.* (crescendo). The key signature has two flats, and the time signature is 4/4.

Measures 1-4. Dynamics: *pp*, *cresc.*. Lyrics: cre - seen.

Second system of the musical score, measures 5-8. The piano part continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The voice part has lyrics "do. cre - seen - do molto." in measures 5-7, and "do. cre - seen - do molto." in measure 8. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking appears in measure 8. The score concludes with a final cadence in measure 8.

Measures 5-8. Dynamics: *f*. Lyrics: do. cre - seen - do molto. do. cre - seen - do molto.

D

Fl. *f* *sempre f*

Haut. *f* *sempre f*

Cl. *f* *sempre f*

Bns. *f* *sempre f*

Sax. *f* *sempre f*

Cors. *f* *sempre f*

Tromp. *f* *sempre f*

Timb. *f* *sempre f*

Harpe. *f* *sempre f*

Viol. *f* *sempre f* *pizz.* *arco.*

Viols. *f* *sempre f* *pizz.* *arco.*

Cel. et C. B. *f* *sempre f* *pizz.* *arco.*

A page of musical notation for a string quartet, featuring 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "sempre f" and "pizz.". The page is numbered "E" in the top right corner. The notation is arranged in a standard musical score format with staves grouped by a brace on the left. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "sempre f" and "pizz.". The page is numbered "E" in the top right corner. The notation is arranged in a standard musical score format with staves grouped by a brace on the left. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "sempre f" and "pizz.". The page is numbered "E" in the top right corner.

A page of musical notation for a string quartet, featuring 16 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "sempre f" and "pizz." The page is divided into two systems of eight staves each. The first system contains staves 1 through 8, and the second system contains staves 9 through 16. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and the dynamic markings are repeated frequently. The page is numbered "16" in the bottom right corner.

10

F

sempre f

1^{re}

p

avec âme.

SOLO. avec âme.

sempre f

pizz.

sempre f

pizz.

sempre f

pizz.

sempre f

pizz.

Fl.

B♭s

Sax.

Harpe.

Vln.

Vla.

Vcllo et C.B.

G

p

pp

espressivo

espressivo.

p

Fl.

B^{us}.

Sax.

Harpe.

vns

pp

cresc.

sf dim.

p

cresc.

sf

Fl.

B^{us}.

Sax.

Cors.

Harpe.

vns

pp

p

f

f

Fl. **H**

Fl. **H**
pp

Harpe.
pp

Vns

This musical score is for a Flute (Fl.) and Harp (Harpe.) ensemble. The Flute part is written in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The Harp part is written in a single staff with a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. It also begins with a *pp* dynamic marking. The score is divided into four measures. The Flute part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the Harp part provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth notes. The Vns (Violins) part is indicated by a staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, but it contains no notation.

calando e smor - zan - do. long.

calando e smor - zan - do. long.

This musical score is for a Flute (Fl.) and Harp (Harpe.) ensemble, with vocal lyrics. The Flute part is written in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. It begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The Harp part is written in a single staff with a bass clef and a key signature of two flats. It also begins with a *pp* dynamic marking. The score is divided into six measures. The Flute part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the Harp part provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth notes. The Vns (Violins) part is indicated by a staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats, but it contains no notation. The lyrics are: "calando e smor - zan - do. long."

FARANDOLE.

41

N^o 4. Allegro deciso (Tempo di marcia) (♩ = 104)

1^{re} G^{de} Flûte. *ff*

2^e G^{de} Flûte. *ff*

Hautbois. *ff*

Clarinettes en LA. *ff*

Bassons. *ff*

Cors en LA. *ff*

Cors en RÉ. *ff*

Trompettes en RÉ. *ff*

Pistons en LA. *ff*

Trombones. *ff*

Tambourin.

Timbales en RÉ-LA. *ff*

G^{re} Caisse
et Cymbales.

Violons. *ff*

Altos. *ff*

Violoncelles. *ff*

Contre-Basses. *ff*

Allegro deciso (Tempo di marcia)

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written on multiple staves, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes a vocal instruction "Prenez la petite Flûte." (Take the little flute) and dynamic markings such as "ff" (fortissimo) and "à 2." (allegretto). The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and rests, suggesting a fast and intricate piece of music. The page is numbered "10" in the bottom right corner.

The image shows a page from a musical score for 'Les cloches de la cathédrale' by Maurice Strakosky. The score is for a full orchestra and includes parts for Hautbois (Haut.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bns), Horn in E-flat (Cors en RE.), Violin (Vins), Viola (Vins), and Cello/Double Bass (C.). The music is in 2/4 time and features a variety of rhythmic patterns and melodic lines across the instruments. The score is written on multiple staves, with each instrument having its own part. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

L'ÉPIQUE. **B** All° vivo e deciso.

Haut. *rit.* *ppp* *a* *poco* *a*

Cl. *1^o* *ppp* *a* *poco* *a*

Bns *ppp* *a* *poco* *a*

Cors en RÉ.

Tambourin. *pppp*

Vus *rit.* *ppp* *a* *poco* *a*

ppp *a* *poco* *a*

ppp *a* *poco* *a*

ppp *a* *poco* *a*

All° vivo e deciso. *ppp* *a* *poco* *a*

Fl. *ten.*

Cl. *poco cre - scen - do.*

Tamb. *poco cre - scen - do.*

Vns *poco cre - scen - do.*

Bus *poco cre - scen - do.*

Cors. *poco cre - scen - do.*

Fl. *ten.* *mf* *cresc.*

Cl. *ten.* *mf* *cresc.*

Bus *mf* *cresc.*

Cors. *mf* *cresc.*

Tamb. *cresc.*

Vns *mf* *cresc.*

Bus *mf* *cresc.*

avec la 1^{re} G^{de} Fl.

C

45

Fl.

Cl.

B $\flat$ s

Cors.

Tamb.

V $\sharp$ s

Vclles et C.B.

cre -

seen

Fl.

Haut.

Cl.

B $\flat$ s

Cors.

Tamb.

V $\sharp$ s

Vclles

C.B.

do.

f

D

Fl. *cresc.* *ten.*

Haut. *cresc.* *cre* *ten.*

Cl. *cresc.* *cre* *ten.*

BUS *cresc.* *cre*

Cors. *cre*

Tamb. *cresc.* *cre*

Vcl. *cresc.* *cre*

B. *cresc.* *cre*

[illegible]

70

Fl.

Haut.

Cl.

BPs

Cors.

Tamb.

Vas

velles et C.B.

scen

do.

71

F

Fl. *ten.*
fff

Haut. *ten.*
fff

Cl. *ten.*
fff

B^{as} *à 2.*
fff

Cors.

Tromp.

B^{as}
ff

Tromb.
ff

Tamb.

Timb.

V^{cl}
fff

fff

fff

fff

[illegible]

Fl. *ff*
Cl. *ff*
B^{us} *ff*
T^r *ff*
Cors. *ff*
V^{us} *ff*
V^{us} *ff*
T^r *ff*
T^r *ff*
B^{as} *ff*
B^{as} *ff*
B^{as} *ff*

1^{re} Fl. *ff*
Haut. *p*
Cl. *ff*
B^{us} *ff*
Cors. *ff*
V^{us} *ff*
V^{us} *ff*
T^r *ff*
T^r *ff*
B^{as} *ff*
B^{as} *ff*
B^{as} *ff*

ff

Fl.

Tamb.

pizz.

p

Vns

pizz.

pizz.

p

pizz.

p



Fl.

Haut.

à 2.

ff

Cl.

à 2.

ff

Bu.

à 2.

ff

Cors.

ff

Tamb.

arco.

ff

Vns

arco.

ff

arco.

ff

arco.

ff

arco.

ff



12

Haut.
Cl.
B♭
Cor.
Vn.
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

I

Fl.
Haut.
Cl.
B♭
Cor en Ré.
Tamb.
Vn.
Va.
Vc.
Cb.

p
pp
pizz.
p
pizz.
p
pizz.
p
pizz.
p

146

J

Fl. *cre*

Haut. *19* *p* *cre*

Tamb. *cre*

Vrs *cre* *arco.*

cre

cre

152

K

Fl. *scen* *do* *sempre.*

Haut. *scen* *do* *sempre.*

Cl. *scen* *do* *sempre.*

Bns *scen* *do* *sempre.* *20* *cre*

Cors. *cre.* *scen* *do* *sempre.*

Tamb. *scen* *do* *sempre.*

Vrs *scen* *do* *sempre.* *arco.*

scen *do* *sempre.* *arco.*

scen *do* *sempre.* *arco.*

pizz. *scen* *do* *sempre.*

cre *scen* *do* *sempre.*

Fl. *cre* *scen*

Haut. *cre* *scen*

Cl. *sempre* *cre* *scen*

Bss. *cre* *scen*

Cors. *cre* *scen*

Tromp. *cre* *scen*

Bss. *cre*

Tromb. *cre*

Tamb. *cre* *scen*

Timb. *cre* *scen*

G^{re} C^{re} et Cymb. *cre* *scen*

Vcl. *cre* *scen*

Db. *cre* *scen* *arco*

This page of musical notation is for a large ensemble, likely a symphony or concert band, as indicated by the 'L' (Large) marking. The score is written for 14 staves, organized into four systems of four staves each. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation is highly rhythmic, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. Dynamic markings are prominent, including *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). Some staves have a 'do.' marking, possibly indicating a vocal line or a specific instrumental part. The bottom system includes a double bass line. The overall texture is dense and complex, with many overlapping melodic and rhythmic lines.

M

This musical score is for a multi-staff piece, likely a symphony or concerto, featuring various instruments and dynamics. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked 'M' (Moderato). The score is divided into two systems, each containing six staves. The first system includes a woodwind section (flutes, oboes, and bassoons) and a string section (violins, violas, cellos, and double basses). The second system includes a brass section (trumpets, trombones, and tubas/euphoniums) and a string section (violins, violas, cellos, and double basses). The score is marked with various dynamics, including *fff* (fortissimo) and *à 2.* (allegretto). The woodwind and brass sections play melodic lines, while the string sections provide harmonic support and rhythmic patterns. The score is written in a clear, professional style with standard musical notation.

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece. The score is written on multiple staves, with treble and bass clefs. The notation includes various musical notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as "ten." (tension or tenuto). The piece is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation is dense, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast or intricate piece. The page is numbered "1" in the top left corner.

This musical score is for a large ensemble, likely a symphony or concert band, consisting of 15 staves. The notation is as follows:

- Staff 1:** Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). It features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and dynamic markings of *ten.* (tension).
- Staff 2:** Treble clef, key of D major. Similar to Staff 1, with eighth-note patterns and *ten.* markings.
- Staff 3:** Treble clef, key of D major. Continues the melodic pattern with *ten.* markings.
- Staff 4:** Treble clef, key of D major. Continues the melodic pattern with *ten.* markings.
- Staff 5:** Bass clef, key of D major. Provides a harmonic foundation with sustained chords.
- Staff 6:** Treble clef, key of D major. Features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 7:** Treble clef, key of D major. Continues the melodic pattern.
- Staff 8:** Treble clef, key of D major. Continues the melodic pattern.
- Staff 9:** Bass clef, key of D major. Provides a harmonic foundation with sustained chords.
- Staff 10:** Bass clef, key of D major. Provides a harmonic foundation with sustained chords.
- Staff 11:** Bass clef, key of D major. Provides a harmonic foundation with sustained chords.
- Staff 12:** Treble clef, key of D major. Features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns.
- Staff 13:** Treble clef, key of D major. Continues the melodic pattern.
- Staff 14:** Treble clef, key of D major. Continues the melodic pattern.
- Staff 15:** Bass clef, key of D major. Provides a harmonic foundation with sustained chords.

The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a key signature of two sharps (D major) and a time signature that is not explicitly shown but appears to be common time (C). The dynamic marking *ten.* is used to indicate tension or a specific performance style.

This page of musical notation, page 59, contains two systems of staves. The first system consists of eight staves: four treble clefs and four bass clefs. The top four staves (treble clefs) contain complex melodic lines with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often grouped with slurs. The bottom four staves (bass clefs) provide harmonic support with chords and sustained notes. The second system also consists of eight staves, with a similar arrangement of four treble and four bass clefs. The notation continues with intricate melodic patterns in the upper staves and harmonic accompaniment in the lower staves. The page is filled with musical symbols, including note heads, stems, beams, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano).

This musical score is for a 12-part ensemble, consisting of six systems of two staves each. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. The score is marked with several dynamic and performance instructions:

- ten.** (tension) markings are placed above the first staff of each system.
- fff** (fortissimo) markings are placed below the first staff of each system.
- fff a 2.** (fortissimo, second ending) markings are placed below the first staff of the third system.
- fff** (fortissimo) markings are placed below the first staff of the fourth system.
- fff** (fortissimo) markings are placed below the first staff of the fifth system.

The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation is dense and intricate, with many notes beamed together in groups, suggesting a fast and complex piece of music.

This page of musical notation, numbered 61 in the top right corner, contains a complex arrangement of musical staves. The notation is organized into several systems, each containing multiple staves. The top system consists of four staves, with the first three marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), and the fourth with a bass clef and the same key signature. The second system also consists of four staves, with the first three marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, and the fourth with a bass clef and the same key signature. The third system consists of four staves, with the first three marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, and the fourth with a bass clef and the same key signature. The fourth system consists of four staves, with the first three marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, and the fourth with a bass clef and the same key signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings like "ten." (tension). The overall layout is dense and detailed, typical of a professional musical score.

P

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, marked with a dynamic of **P** (piano). The score is written for multiple staves, likely representing different instruments or voices. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic patterns, such as sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The piece is divided into two systems, with the first system containing 8 measures and the second system containing 8 measures. The notation is dense and complex, with many notes and rests. The first system ends with a double bar line, and the second system begins with a new measure. The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and other musical symbols clearly visible. The page number 62 is in the top left corner, and the dynamic marking **P** is in the top left corner. The notation is for a piano piece, and the dynamic marking **P** indicates that the piece should be played softly.

This page of musical notation, page 63, features a complex arrangement of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, organized into a grid-like structure. The page is numbered 63 in the top right corner.

The notation is organized into two main systems, each containing four staves. The first system (top) and second system (bottom) both begin with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, organized into a grid-like structure. The page is numbered 63 in the top right corner.

Handwritten number: 237

The musical score is written on 12 staves. The first staff is in G major (one sharp) and uses a soprano clef. The second staff is in G major and uses an alto clef. The third staff is in G major and uses a tenor clef. The fourth staff is in G major and uses a bass clef. The fifth staff is in G major and uses a soprano clef. The sixth staff is in G major and uses an alto clef. The seventh staff is in G major and uses a tenor clef. The eighth staff is in G major and uses a bass clef. The ninth staff is in G major and uses a soprano clef. The tenth staff is in G major and uses an alto clef. The eleventh staff is in G major and uses a tenor clef. The twelfth staff is in G major and uses a bass clef. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word 'FIN.' in the top right corner.