

This page contains musical notation for a string quartet, consisting of four staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff on the left is marked with a large 'M' and a 'ritard.' (ritardando) instruction. The second staff from the left has a 'non div.' (non diviso) marking. The third staff from the left has a 'ritard.' marking. The fourth staff on the right has a large 'M' marking. The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes and rests clearly visible on the staves.

The musical score is written for a grand piano (88 keys) and includes a variety of musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into two systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a single staff for the right hand. The tempo is marked "Maestoso." and the dynamics include "ff" (fortissimo) and "div." (divisi). The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a variety of rests. The notation is dense and includes many accidentals and ties. The score is written in a style typical of 19th-century piano music.

System 1:

- Measures 1-16: Right hand plays a series of sixteenth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics range from *ff* to *div.*
- Measures 17-32: The right hand continues with sixteenth-note patterns, and the left hand introduces a more complex rhythmic figure. Dynamics include *ff* and *div.*

System 2:

- Measures 33-48: The right hand plays a series of sixteenth notes, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics range from *ff* to *div.*
- Measures 49-64: The right hand continues with sixteenth-note patterns, and the left hand introduces a more complex rhythmic figure. Dynamics include *ff* and *div.*

This musical score page contains the following elements:

- Top Section (Measures 1-10):** Features a complex woodwind and string arrangement. The woodwinds (flutes, oboes, and bassoons) play rapid sixteenth-note passages. The strings provide a rhythmic foundation with eighth-note patterns. Dynamic markings include *ritard.* (ritardando) and *poco* (poco).
- Middle Section (Measures 11-20):** Includes a percussion part with a *Tamb. picc.* (Tambourine piccolo) and a woodwind part with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The strings continue with their rhythmic patterns.
- Bottom Section (Measures 21-30):** Continues the woodwind and string parts. The woodwinds play more complex rhythmic figures, and the strings maintain the eighth-note pattern. Dynamic markings include *ritard.* (ritardando) and *poco* (poco).

stacc.

stacc.

L animato

stacc.

stacc.

stacc.

stacc.

L animato

ppp

ppp

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a string quartet. The page contains several systems of musical staves. The top system includes staves for Violins I and II, Violas, and Cellos/Double Basses. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The word "arco" is visible, indicating that the instruments should play with their bows. The word "ben ten" appears on some staves, possibly indicating a specific performance instruction or a section name. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with clefs, key signatures, and time signatures. The page is numbered "1" in the bottom right corner.

Handwritten musical score for a string quartet, measures 1-4. The notation includes various string parts with dynamic markings such as *pizz.* (pizzicato), *arco* (arco), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). The key signature is one sharp (F#).

K

Empty musical staves for measures 5-6.

Handwritten musical score for measures 7-8. The notation includes various string parts with dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *d* (deciso).

Handwritten musical score for measures 9-12. The notation includes various string parts with dynamic markings such as *dd* (deciso), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Handwritten musical score for measures 13-16. The notation includes various string parts with dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The key signature is one sharp (F#).

K

Ob. *i.* *3*

Clar.

Fag. *pp*

Coran *p*

Viol. *arco* *p* *pizz.* *arco*

arco *pizz.* *arco*

arco *pizz.* *arco*

Trombe

Solo *p*

(hervortretend)

arco

Musical score for the first system. The top section consists of ten staves, each marked with *pizz.* (pizzicato). Below these is a staff labeled *poco mosso.* and *p (herfortleitend)*. The bottom section includes staves for *Cl.* (Clarinet), *Cor.* (Cornet), *Fag.* (Bassoon), and *Solo*. The *Solo* staff is marked *pp*. The *Cl.* staff is marked *I poco mosso.*

Musical score for the second system. The top section consists of ten staves, each marked with *pizz.* (pizzicato). Below these is a staff labeled *poco mosso.* and *p (herfortleitend)*. The bottom section includes staves for *Cl.* (Clarinet), *Cor.* (Cornet), *Fag.* (Bassoon), and *Solo*. The *Solo* staff is marked *pp*. The *Cl.* staff is marked *I poco mosso.*

*) Die mit kleinen Noten eingeklammerten Clar. u. Fag. sind nur zu benutzen wo 4 Violonelle nicht vorhanden.)

Allegretto marziale.

Allegretto marziale.

The musical score is written for a full orchestra. It features multiple staves for woodwinds (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons), strings (violins, violas, cellos, double basses), and brass (trumpets, trombones, tuba). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto marziale'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The woodwind section has a prominent role in the first system, with flutes and oboes playing a melodic line. The string section provides a rhythmic foundation. The brass section enters in the second system, adding to the overall texture. The score is written in a clear, professional style, with good spacing and legible notation.

Allegro molto.

This page contains a musical score for piano and orchestra, marked "Allegro molto." The score is organized into several systems of staves. The first system includes four staves for the piano (treble and bass clefs) and two staves for the orchestra (treble and bass clefs). The piano part features complex, rapid passages with many beamed notes and slurs. Dynamics such as *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are indicated. The orchestra part is mostly silent in this section. The second system continues the piano's rapid movement, with some notes marked *f* and *p*. The third system introduces a section for the piccolo drum, labeled "Tamb. picc." in the middle of the system. This section consists of a series of rhythmic patterns on a single staff. The fourth system returns to the piano and orchestra staves, with the piano part continuing its rapid, intricate figures. The score concludes with a final system of piano and orchestra staves, maintaining the "Allegro molto" tempo.

This page of musical notation contains multiple staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include:

- Dynamic markings:** *cresc.* (crescendo), *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *dim. e poco rit.* (diminuendo and a little ritardando).
- Tempo markings:** *a tempo*.
- Rehearsal marks:** Roman numerals *G* and *2* are used to mark specific sections of the music.

The notation is arranged in a standard musical score format, with staves grouped together and measures separated by bar lines. The page is numbered 25 in the bottom left corner.

This page of musical notation is a score for a piano, likely a grand piano, featuring multiple staves. The notation is complex, with many notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems, each starting with a large 'F' marking. The first system includes staves for the right hand, left hand, and a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The second system includes staves for the right hand, left hand, and a grand staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, bar lines, and dynamic markings (f, pp, p, cresc. e stretto). The score is written in a clear, professional style, with a focus on musical expression and technical precision.

ff f ff

animato

Tamb.picc.

1. 2.

animato

[illegible]

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece. The notation is arranged in two systems, each containing five staves. The music is written in a complex, rhythmic style with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. There are several dynamic markings, including 'ritard.' (ritardando) and 'f' (forte). The notation is dense and intricate, with many accidentals and slurs. The page is numbered '12' in the bottom left corner.

Maestoso. $\text{♩} = 92$

un poco ritard.

The musical score is written for a piano and orchestra. The piano part is on the left, and the orchestra part is on the right. The piano part includes a section marked "un poco ritard." and another marked "Maestoso." with a tempo change to 92. The orchestra part includes a section marked "cresc." and another marked "molto". The score is in 3/4 time, marked "Maestoso" with a tempo of 92 beats per minute. The piano part features a variety of musical textures, including arpeggiated figures, sustained chords, and melodic lines. The orchestra part provides a rich harmonic background with woodwinds, strings, and percussion.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written in 4/4 time and features multiple staves. The top section includes woodwind parts (flutes, oboes, and bassoons) and string parts (violins, violas, cellos, and double basses). The bottom section includes a percussion part, specifically a timpani (Tamb. plico.). The notation is complex, with many notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page is numbered 42 at the bottom right.

Danimato

This page of musical notation is a score for a piano piece, likely from a 19th-century manuscript. It features a complex arrangement of staves, including a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and several single staves. The notation is dense, with many notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key features include:

- Staves:** The score is organized into systems. The top system includes a grand staff and several single staves. The bottom system also includes a grand staff and single staves.
- Key Signature:** The key signature is B-flat major (two flats).
- Time Signature:** The time signature is 3/4.
- Dynamic Markings:** The score includes various dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *sfz* (sforzando), *stacc.* (staccato), and *ben ton.* (ben tonito).
- Rhythmic Patterns:** The notation features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets, sixteenth notes, and staccato rhythms.
- Tempo Marking:** The tempo marking *Danimato* (Danzato) is present in the bottom right corner.

This page of musical notation, page 17, contains several systems of staves. The notation is complex, featuring various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include:

- ben ten.**: This marking appears on the upper staves, indicating a specific musical phrase or section.
- pp**: Piano piano, indicating a very soft dynamic.
- pizz.**: Pizzicato, indicating that the strings should be played with the fingers.
- arco**: Arco, indicating that the strings should be played with the bow.
- f**: Fortissimo, indicating a very loud dynamic.

The notation is written in a standard musical staff format, with notes, rests, and other musical symbols clearly visible. The page is numbered 17 in the top right corner.

C

Violin I
Violin II
Viola
Cello
Double Bass
Piano
Tamb.

19 Solo
p (hervortretend)

pp

Tamb.
p

C

non div. pizz.
mf
non div. pizz.
mf
pizz.
mf
pizz.
mf

arco
arco
arco
arco
arco

B poco mosso.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. The score includes staves for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major or D minor). The tempo is marked "poco mosso". The first staff (Violin I) has a first ending bracket (1^o) and a second ending bracket (2^o). The second staff (Violin II) has a first ending bracket (1^o) and a second ending bracket (2^o). The third staff (Viola) has a first ending bracket (1^o) and a second ending bracket (2^o). The fourth staff (Cello/Double Bass) has a first ending bracket (1^o) and a second ending bracket (2^o). The first ending of the Cello/Double Bass staff is marked "vortretend)".

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. This system contains empty staves for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass.

B poco mosso.

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. The score includes staves for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The key signature has two flats (B-flat major or D minor). The tempo is marked "poco mosso". The first staff (Violin I) is marked "Viol. I Tutti". The second staff (Violin II) is marked "Viol. II Tutti". The third staff (Viola) is marked "Viole Tutti". The fourth staff (Cello/Double Bass) is marked "pizz.". The first ending of the Violin I staff is marked "non div. arco". The first ending of the Violin II staff is marked "pizz.". The first ending of the Viola staff is marked "arco". The first ending of the Cello/Double Bass staff is marked "pizz.". The first ending of the Cello/Double Bass staff is marked "arco".

Clar.

Fag.

A

Viol. I div.

Viol. II div.

Viole div.

4 Vcll.

Tutti div. a 2

pp sempre pizz.

p

Cor. I.

Solo.

p (ber.)

Viol. I.

Grieg, Op. 56 No 8.

***) Die mit kleinen Noten eingeklammerten Clar. u. Fag. sind nur zu benutzen, wo 4 Violoncelle nicht vorhanden.**

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony, featuring multiple staves with complex notation. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *ff* (fortissimo), with intermediate markings like *dim.* (diminuendo) and *ffz* (forzando). The tempo markings include *Andante espressivo* and *Andante*. The score is divided into sections by bar lines and includes various musical symbols such as *pp*, *dim.*, *ff*, *ffz*, *Andante espressivo*, and *Andante*. The notation is dense and complex, with many notes and rests. The page is numbered 12 in the bottom right corner.

[illegible]

The image shows a musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of two systems of staves. The top system has four staves, and the bottom system has five staves. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is primarily in the soprano and alto parts, with some accompaniment in the tenor and bass parts. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "ff" (fortissimo) and "f" (forte). The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the staves, with some words appearing in a larger, stylized font. The score is a page from a larger document, as indicated by the page number "16" in the bottom right corner.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for four voices: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The music is in 4/4 time and consists of six measures. The Soprano part has a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4. The Alto part has a melody of quarter notes: E4, F4, G4, A4, G4, F4. The Tenor part has a melody of quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, E4, D4. The Bass part has a melody of quarter notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the Soprano part. The score is written on a grand staff with four staves. The first staff is for the Soprano, the second for the Alto, the third for the Tenor, and the fourth for the Bass. The music is written in a simple, clear style with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a time signature of 4/4. The lyrics are written in a simple, clear font.

II. Intermezzo.

(Borghilds Traum.)

Poco Andante. $\text{♩} = 66.$

2 Flauti grandi.
(con Piccoli)

2 Oboi.

2 Clarinetti in A.

2 Fagotti.

4 Corni in F.

Piatti e Triangolo.

Timpani in
(coperto)

Violini I.
(con sordini)

Violini II.
(con sordini)

Viole.
(con sordini)

Violoncelli.
(con sordini)

Bassi.

Poco Andante.

Timp. *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

VI. I. *div.*
pp
div.
pp
div.
pp
div.
pp
sempre pp
pp sempre
pp sempre

First system of the musical score. It features five staves. The top staff is for the violin, marked *p* and *arco*. The second staff is for the viola, marked *div.* and *arco*. The third staff is for the cello, marked *non div.* and *arco*. The fourth and fifth staves are for the double bass, marked *pp* and *fp*. The tempo is marked *a tempo* and the dynamics include *pp*, *fp*, and *non div.*. The system concludes with the instruction *un poco rit.*

Second system of the musical score. It features five staves. The top staff is for the violin, marked *p* and *f*. The second staff is for the viola, marked *p* and *f*. The third staff is for the cello, marked *p* and *f*. The fourth and fifth staves are for the double bass, marked *p* and *f*. The tempo is marked *a tempo* and the dynamics include *p* and *f*. The system concludes with the instruction *un poco rit.*

Third system of the musical score. It features five staves. The top staff is for the violin, marked *pp*. The second staff is for the viola, marked *pp*. The third staff is for the cello, marked *pp*. The fourth and fifth staves are for the double bass, marked *pp*. The tempo is marked *poco rit.*

Fourth system of the musical score. It features five staves. The top staff is for the violin, marked *d* and *1^o Solo*. The second staff is for the viola, marked *d*. The third staff is for the cello, marked *d*. The fourth and fifth staves are for the double bass, marked *d*. The tempo is marked *poco rit.*

Solo.

Fl. I. *p*

Fl. II. *p*

Ob. *1^o Solo.* *p*

Cl. *p*

Fag. *p*

poco rit.

V.I. *poco rit.*

pizz. *p*

pp

pp arco

pp arco

pp

pp

a tempo

poco rit.

a tempo

poco rit.

pizz. *p*

pp

pp arco

pp arco

pp

pp

This page of a musical score, numbered 6, features a piano accompaniment and a vocal line. The piano part is written for both hands on grand staves, with treble and bass clefs. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains 12 measures, and the second system contains 12 measures. The vocal line is written on a single staff with a treble clef, starting in the second measure of the first system. The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the piano, with various melodic lines in the voice and piano right hand. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ritard.* (ritardando) and *ff* (fortissimo). The piece concludes with the word **FINE.** at the bottom right.

ritard.

ritard.

FINE.

This musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" (Дерево Розы). It is written for a vocal ensemble (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The score is in 2/4 time and the key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The vocal parts are written in a style that suggests a folk or traditional setting, with some parts marked "CTESC." (likely indicating a specific vocal style or technique). The piano accompaniment features a prominent melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the vocal parts are grouped together on the left side of the page.

Handwritten musical score for three staves, measures 1-4. The first two measures contain active notation, while measures 3 and 4 are mostly rests. The key signature changes to two sharps (F# and C#) in measure 4.

[illegible]

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is in treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains the first two staves, and the second system contains the next two staves. The vocal line is marked with "CTESC." at the beginning of each staff. The piano accompaniment is marked with "CTESC." at the beginning of each staff. The score is written in a style that is typical of early 20th-century musical notation.

Handwritten musical score for the first system, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and the word "arco" written vertically.

Handwritten musical score for the second system, consisting of empty staves with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 6/8 time signature.

Handwritten musical score for the third system, featuring empty staves and a single staff with notes and rests, including the marking "dd".

Handwritten musical score for the fourth system, featuring multiple staves with dense rhythmic patterns, notes, rests, and the word "dd" written vertically.

Drei Orchesterstücke aus der Musik zu: „Sigurd Jorsalfar.“

3

I. Vorspiel. (In der Königshalle.)

Edvard Grieg, Op. 56.

Allegretto semplice. $\text{♩} = 84$.

Flauto I.

Flauto II.

2 Oboi.

2 Clarinetti in A.

2 Fagotti.

4 Corni in E.

2 Trombe in E.

Timpani in

Trombone Tenore I.

Trombone Tenore II.

Trombone Basso.

Violini I.

Violini II.

Viole.

Violoncelli.

Bassi.

Allegretto semplice.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

arco

arco

div.

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SIGURD JORSALFAR
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Op. 56

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SIGURD JORSALFAR

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CONDUCTOR'S SCORE