

УВЕРТЮРА.

„La fiancée du Tzar.“

Ouverture.

Н. Римскій-Корсаковъ
N. Rimsky-Korsakow.
1898.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 108.$

8a

Flauto piccolo.

2 Flauti.

2 Oboi.

2 Clarinetti in B.

2 Fagotti.

4 Corni in F.

Trombe in C.

3 Tromboni.

e

Tuba.

3 Timpani.

Arpa.

Arpa (tacet al. 11)

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 108.$

Violini I.

Violini II.

Viole.

Violoncelli.

Contrabassi.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 108.$

Handwritten number 86 in a blue box at the top right.

Handwritten number 87 in a blue box at the bottom right.

Instrument parts and markings:

- Clar. (Clarinet): *pp*, *poco cresc.*, *mf*
- Fag. (Bassoon): *pp*, *poco cresc.*
- Cor. IV. (Horn IV): *pp*, *poco cresc.*, *mf*
- Viol. (Violin): *pp*, *poco cresc.*
- V.le. (Viola): *pp*, *poco cresc.*
- V.c. (Cello): *pp*, *poco cresc.*
- C.b. (Double Bass): *pp*, *poco cresc.*

Other markings include *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *tr* (trill).

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. It features ten staves, each labeled with an instrument: Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Clar. (Clarinet), Fag. (Bassoon), Cor. (Horn), Tuba., Timp. (Timpani), Viol. (Violin), V-le. (Viola), V-c. (Violoncello), and C-b. (Double Bass). The score is written in a common time signature (C) and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is arranged in measures, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'f' (forte). The Flute, Clarinet, and Violoncello parts show more complex melodic lines, while the other instruments provide harmonic support and rhythmic patterns. The page is numbered '1' in the top right corner.

Fl. (as Vln I)

Ob.

Clar.

Fag.

Cor.

Tuba.

Timp.

Viol.

Vlc.

V-c.

C-b.

a2.

f

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, and strings. The instruments listed on the left are Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Clar.), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor (Horn), Violin (Viol.), Viola (V-le.), Violoncello (V-c.), and Double Bass (C-b.). The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'a 2.' and 'f'. The page is numbered '67' in the top right corner.

Cor.

Tr-be.

3 Tr-bni.

Tuba.

Viol.

V.le.

V.c.

C-b.

Fl.picc.

Fl. a 2. 3

Ob. 3

Clay. 3

Fag. a 2.

Cor.

Tr-be. 3

Tr-bni. 3

Tuba.

Timp.

Viol.

V.le.

V.c.

C-b.

8d

Tr-bne III e Tuba.

2000

Picc.

2

This musical score page contains measures 1 through 6 of a symphony. The score is written for a large orchestra, including woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The measures are marked with a '2' in a box at the beginning and end, indicating a second ending or a specific measure count. The score is written in a standard musical notation with various instruments labeled in blue ink: Picc. (Piccolo), Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Cl. (Clarinet), Jug. (Jug), Cor (Cor Anglais), Tr. (Trumpet), Trb. (Trombone), Trb. + tuba (Trombone and Tuba), Tuba, Vl. (Violin), Vln. (Viola), Vc. (Violoncello), and C-b. (Cello). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. There are also blue handwritten markings, including a double slash (//) at the top right and bottom right, and a blue 'a2.' marking in the Jug. part.

2

This page of musical notation is divided into two systems. The first system consists of six staves, and the second system consists of five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, trills, and dynamic markings.

The first system features a complex melodic line in the top staff, characterized by frequent trills and slurs. The second system features a more rhythmic and harmonic texture, with a prominent bass line and a melodic line in the top staff.

This page of musical notation is for a string quartet, consisting of four staves for violins, two staves for violas, and four staves for cellos and double basses. The notation is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The first system of music (measures 1-5) features a complex rhythmic pattern in the upper staves, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The lower staves provide a harmonic foundation with longer note values. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) in measures 4 and 5. The second system (measures 6-10) continues the melodic development in the upper staves, with some staves showing rests. The lower staves maintain the harmonic support. The third system (measures 11-15) shows a change in texture, with some staves having longer note values and others having rests. The lower staves continue their harmonic role. The fourth system (measures 16-20) features a more active melodic line in the upper staves, with some staves marked *(détaché)*. The lower staves continue their harmonic support. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like *ff* and *f*.

Fl.

Ob.

Clar.

Fag.

Cor. III. IV.

Tr. be.

Tr. bni e
Tuba.

Viol.

V-le.

V-c.

C-b.

3 8e

Fl.

Ob.

Clar.

Fag.

Cor. I. II.

Viol.

V-le.

V-c. p pizz.

C-b. pizz.

3