

TEMA CON VARIAZIONI.

TEMA.

C. CUI.

Andante. ♩ = 80. Allegro non troppo. ♩ = 112.

Clarineti
in A.

Fagotti.

Corni I. II.
in E

Timpani.

I.
Violini.
II.

Viole.

Celli.

Bassi.

Flauti.

Clar.

Fag.

Cor. I. II.

Timp.

Viol.

II.

Viola.

Vc.

B.

First system of the musical score. It includes staves for Clarineti in A, Fagotti, Corni I. II. in E, Timpani, Violini I. II., Viole, Celli, and Bassi. The tempo is marked 'Andante. ♩ = 80. Allegro non troppo. ♩ = 112.' The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first staff (Clarineti) has a 'riten.' marking and a 'pp' dynamic. The second staff (Fagotti) has a 'pp' dynamic. The third staff (Corni) has a 'pp' dynamic. The fourth staff (Timpani) has a 'pp' dynamic. The fifth staff (Violini I.) has a 'p con suono' dynamic. The sixth staff (Violini II.) has a 'p con suono' dynamic. The seventh staff (Viole) has a 'p con suono' dynamic. The eighth staff (Celli) has a 'p con suono' dynamic. The ninth staff (Bassi) has a 'riten.' marking and a 'p' dynamic.

Andante. ♩ = 80. Allegro non troppo. ♩ = 112.

Second system of the musical score. It includes staves for Flauti, Clar., Fag., Cor. I. II., Timp., Viol. I., Viol. II., Viola., Vc., and B. The tempo is marked 'Andante. ♩ = 80. Allegro non troppo. ♩ = 112.' The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first staff (Flauti) has a 'p' dynamic. The second staff (Clar.) has a 'p' dynamic. The third staff (Fag.) has a 'p' dynamic. The fourth staff (Cor. I. II.) has a 'p' dynamic. The fifth staff (Timp.) has a 'pp' dynamic. The sixth staff (Viol. I.) has a 'p' dynamic. The seventh staff (Viol. II.) has a 'p' dynamic. The eighth staff (Viola.) has a 'p' dynamic. The ninth staff (Vc.) has a 'p' dynamic. The tenth staff (B.) has a 'p' dynamic.

Cl.

pp

Fg.

pp

p

mf

p

mf

B.

mf

p

mf

p

p

[illegible]

VAR. I.

Cl. Poco piu mosso. $\text{♩} = 60$.

First system of musical notation for 'VAR. I.'. It consists of six staves. The top staff is for the Clarinet (Cl.) and is marked 'Poco piu mosso. $\text{♩} = 60$ '. The other five staves are for other instruments, likely strings and woodwinds. The music is in 2/4 time and features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Poco piu mosso. $\text{♩} = 60$.

Second system of musical notation for 'VAR. I.'. It consists of ten staves. The first staff is for the Flute (Fl.) and is marked 'I^o'. The second staff is for the Oboe (Ob.) and is marked 'p'. The third staff is for the Clarinet (Cl.) and is marked 'p'. The fourth staff is for the Bassoon (Fg.) and is marked 'p'. The fifth staff is for the Horns (Cor.) and is marked 'I. II.' and 'III. IV.'. The sixth staff is for the Trumpets (T.) and is marked '1.' and '2.'. The seventh staff is for the Trombones (Tb.) and is marked '1.' and '2.'. The eighth staff is for the Tuba (Tuba) and is marked 'p'. The ninth staff is for the Snare Drum (B.) and is marked 'p'. The tenth staff is for the Cymbals (C.) and is marked 'p'. The music is in 2/4 time and features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *sf* (sforzando).

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Eg.
I. II.
Cor. III. IV.
B
B

[illegible]

Fl. I. *p*

Ob. I. *p*

Cl. *p*

Fg. *p*

Cor. I. II. *p*

pochiss. rit.

p

pochiss. riten.

p

div.

p

fnis.

p

[illegible]

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fg.

I. II.

Cor.

III. IV.

Tr.

a 2.

Tp.

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

[illegible]

VAR III.

Meno mosso. $\text{♩} = 60$.

Fl. *p*

col sord. *p*

col sord. *p*

col sord. *p*

col sord. *p*

div. *p*

pp

Meno mosso. $\text{♩} = 60$.

Fl. *p*

Ob. *p*

Cl. *p*

Fg. *p*

I. II. *p*

Cor. III. IV. *p*

div. *p*

mf

unis. *p*

pp

pp

pp

pp

mf

mf

p

p

[illegible][illegible]

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for multiple instruments, including Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fg.), Horns (I. II. and III. IV.), and Strings (I. II. and III. IV.). The music is in D major, as indicated by the key signature (two sharps). The score includes various dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), and *molto rit.* (molto ritardando). The notation includes notes, rests, and slurs, indicating the melodic and harmonic structure of the piece. The page is numbered '2' in the top left corner.

VAR. IV.
Cl Andantino. ♩ = 58.

Fg.

Cor. I. II.

senza sord. P delicatamente

senza sord. p delicatamente

senza sord. P delicatamente

unis. p delicatamente

Andantino. ♩ = 58.

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony, featuring staves for various instruments. The staves are arranged vertically, with the following instruments labeled from top to bottom: Fl. (Flute), Cl. (Clarinet), Fg. (Bassoon), Cor. I. II. (Coronet I and II), V. I. (Violin I), V. II. (Violin II), V. (Viola), and Cb. (Cello/Double Bass). The score is written in 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in E major, as indicated by the 'E' at the top right. The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf*, *p*, and *pp*. The page number '10' is visible in the top right corner.

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony, featuring staves for Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fg.), and Cor I & II. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf*, *p*, and *pp*. The notation is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). The score is arranged in a system with four staves, each representing a different instrument. The Flute part is at the top, followed by the Clarinet, Bassoon, and Cor I & II. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf*, *p*, and *pp*. The notation is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). The score is arranged in a system with four staves, each representing a different instrument. The Flute part is at the top, followed by the Clarinet, Bassoon, and Cor I & II.

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for five woodwind parts: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fg.), and Cor Anglais (Cor. I.II.). The music is in 3/4 time, as indicated by the time signature at the bottom right. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the tempo is marked "molto riten." (molto ritenuto). The score includes various dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *F* (forte). The notation includes notes, rests, and slurs, with some measures containing multiple notes beamed together. The page number "2422" is visible at the bottom center.

VAR V.
Picc. Allegro. $\text{♩} = 69$.

First system of the musical score. The score is for a Piccolo (Picc.) in 3/4 time, marked Allegro with a tempo of 69 beats per minute. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The instruments and their parts are:

- Fl.** (Flute): Part I, marked *leggiero* (light).
- Ob.** (Oboe): Part I, marked *leggiero*.
- Cl.** (Clarinet): Part II, marked *leggiero*.
- Triang.** (Triangle): Part I, marked *pp* (pianissimo).
- Violins I & II**: Marked *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *arco* (arco).
- Violas**: Marked *pizz.* and *arco*.
- Celli**: Marked *pizz.* and *arco*.
- Bassi**: Marked *pizz.* and *arco*.

The score includes various dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), and *pp* (pianissimo). The first system ends with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket.

Picc. Allegro. $\text{♩} = 69$.

Second system of the musical score. The instruments and their parts are:

- Fl.** (Flute): Part I, marked *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Cl.** (Clarinet): Part I, marked *mf*.
- Tr.** (Trumpet): Part I, marked *p* (piano).
- Violins I & II**: Marked *arco* and *pizz.*.
- Violas**: Marked *arco* and *pizz.*.
- Celli**: Marked *arco* and *pizz.*.
- Bassi**: Marked *arco* and *pizz.*.

The score includes various dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *pp* (pianissimo). The second system ends with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for five staves, each representing a different instrument: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fg.), and Cor I & II. The music is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The page is numbered '2.' at the top center. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and some parts are marked with 'div.' (divisi) and 'pizz.' (pizzicato).

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for multiple instruments, including Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fg.), Horns (Cor. I, II), Violins (Viol. I, II), and Cellos/Double Basses (Vcllo, Kb.). The music is in 4/4 time and features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *sf* (sforzando). The score is divided into measures, and the instruments are grouped together, with some instruments playing in unison (unis.) or arco (arco). The page is numbered 2 in the top left corner.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for several instruments, including Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Trumpet (Tr.), and strings. The music is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). The score is divided into measures, with various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *pizz.*, *arco*, *p*, *sf*). The string section is particularly prominent, with multiple staves showing complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic changes. The overall style is that of a classical orchestral score, with a focus on detailed notation and dynamic control.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for multiple instruments, including Piccolo (Picc.), Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fg.), Horns (Cor. I. II.), Trumpets (Tr.), and Strings. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (p, mf, f). The score is arranged in a standard orchestral format, with the woodwinds and brass instruments in the upper staves and the strings in the lower staves. The page is numbered 10 in the bottom right corner.

Fig. H

Cor. I. II. *pp*

Tr.

arco *mf* *p*

arco *mf* *p* *mf div.*

arco *mf* *p*

arco *mf* *p*

arco *p*

H

Fl. *p* *mf*

Ob. *pp* *mf*

Cl. *p* *pp*

Fig. *p*

Cor. I. II. *p*

unis. *mf* *p* *mf*

p *mf* *p*

This is a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The page contains several staves, each labeled with an instrument or section: Fl. (Flute), Cl. (Clarinet), Fg. (Bassoon), and strings. The music is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'pizz.' (pizzicato) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). There are also some handwritten annotations and a large 'I' marking the beginning of a section. The page is numbered '1' in the top right corner.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for a large ensemble, including Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fg.), Horns (I, II, III, IV), and Trumpets (Tr.). The music is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Various musical notations are used, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), and *pizz.* (pizzicato). The score is written for a large ensemble, including Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fg.), Horns (I, II, III, IV), and Trumpets (Tr.). The music is in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Various musical notations are used, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), and *pizz.* (pizzicato).

Picc K

Musical score for Picc K, measures 10-14. The score includes staves for Fl., Cl., Fg., Tr., and strings. The strings are marked with *pp* *arco* and *pizz.* dynamics. The woodwinds have various melodic lines. A circled measure 10 is indicated. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Picc.

Musical score for Picc., measures 15-19. The score includes staves for Fl., Ob., Cl., Fg., I. II., Cor. III. IV., Tr., and strings. The strings are marked with *arco* and *pizz.* dynamics. The woodwinds have various melodic lines. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Picc.

po - co - ac - ce

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fg.

I.II.

Cor.

III.IV.

Trb.

Tr.

div.

L

mf

po

co

ff

ac

ce

le . . . ran . . . do

This musical score is for a choir and orchestra. It consists of 14 staves. The top four staves are vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) with lyrics. The bottom ten staves are instrumental parts (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, Double Basses, and Woodwinds/Brass). The score is in 2/4 time and D major. The lyrics are: "le . . . ran . . . do" (first system), "le . . . ran . . . do" (second system), and "le . . . ran . . . do" (third system). The instrumental parts feature various dynamic markings: *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). The vocal parts also have dynamic markings: *f* and *ff*. The score is written in a standard musical notation with treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and time signatures.