

LE SONGE DE ROUSSEAU

Varié
pour le Piano,
Dédié

à Madame la Comtesse
de Delaware

par
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Prix: 3^f 60^c

À PARIS, chez AULAGNIER, Éditeur de Musique, Rue de la Paix, N^o 9.

Andante non tanto.

INTRODUCTION

This musical score is for a piano introduction, spanning measures 1 through 12. It is written for a grand piano with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 6/8 time signature. The tempo is marked "Andante non tanto." The score is divided into two systems of three staves each. The first system (measures 1-4) begins with a forte (F) dynamic in the right hand and a piano (P) dynamic in the left hand, with a "ped." (pedal) instruction. The second system (measures 5-8) features a "dolce." (softly) marking in the right hand and a "Ben marcato" (well marked) marking in the left hand, with a "ped." instruction. The third system (measures 9-12) includes a "Piu lento." (faster) marking in the right hand and an "A tempo." (return to tempo) marking in the left hand, with a "ped." instruction. The score concludes with a fortissimo (F) dynamic in the right hand and a pianissimo (PP) dynamic in the left hand. The page number 209 is centered at the bottom.

Andante non tanto.

INTRODUCTION

F P ped.

ped.

dolce.

F Ben marcato PP

Piu lento.

A tempo.

ped.

ped.

PP

209

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the right hand with many beamed sixteenth notes and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. The second system includes the dynamic markings "cres:_" and "dimin:". The third system features a "cres:" marking. The fourth system continues the melodic development. The fifth system is marked "Allegro." and shows a more active, rhythmic texture. The sixth system is marked "Moderato." and "Accelerando." and concludes with a final cadence. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures (one flat), time signatures, and various note values and rests.

cres: _ dimin:

cres:

Allegro.

Moderato. Accelerando.

A.

Moderato.

ARIA.

mf.

smorz:

1^{re}. VAR:

Dimin:

2^e VAR:

F

3^e VAR

scherzando. *P*

4^e VAR

pp

F

5^a VAR

mf

crescendo

dimin

P

ca...lan...do

6^a VAR

ped

fz

ped

fz

ped

fz

ped

fz

7^e VAR: Sciolco.

8^e VAR:

9^e VAR.

9^e VAR. Musical score for the 9th variation. The piano part is in C major, 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The violin part is in C major, 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system shows the piano part with a key signature change to one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The second system shows the violin part with a key signature change to one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and bar lines.

10^e VAR.

Allegretto.

10^e VAR. Musical score for the 10th variation. The piano part is in C major, 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The violin part is in C major, 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system shows the piano part with a key signature change to one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The second system shows the violin part with a key signature change to one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and bar lines.

This page of musical notation consists of seven systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the treble and a more rhythmic bass line. The second system continues this pattern with similar melodic and rhythmic structures. The third system introduces a 'ped:' marking, indicating a pedal point or sustained sound. The fourth system features a 'tr' marking, likely for a trill, and a 'tr' marking above the staff. The fifth system includes a 'loco.' marking, suggesting a local or specific tempo or style. The sixth system shows a 'P' marking, indicating piano dynamics. The seventh system concludes with a 'F' marking, indicating forte dynamics. The notation is dense and detailed, typical of a classical piano score.