

viola concerto

rico gerber

Allegro (M.M. ♩ = c. 120)

7

pizz. *f* arco pizz. *f* arco

13 pizz.

22

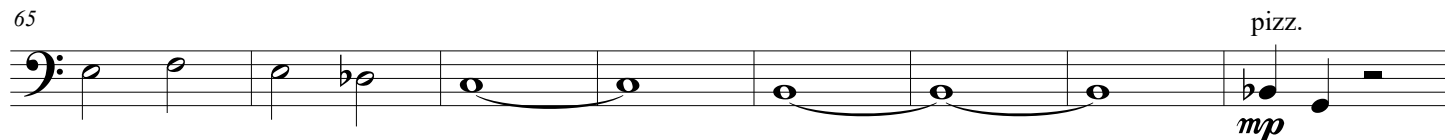
31

40

49

57 arco *mf*

65



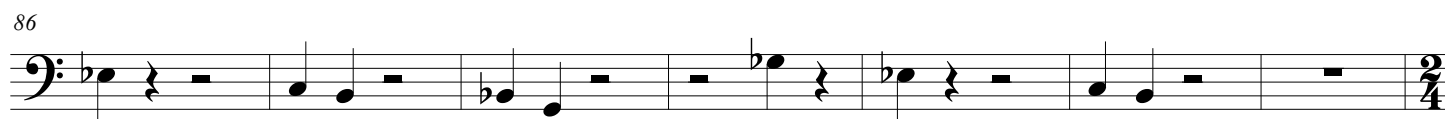
73



79



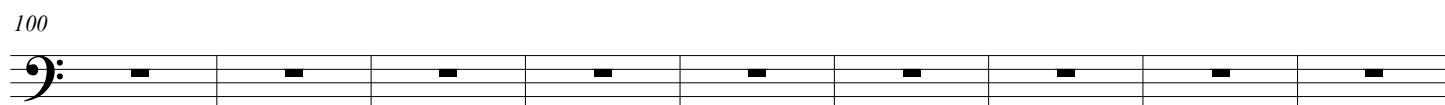
86



93

pizz.

100



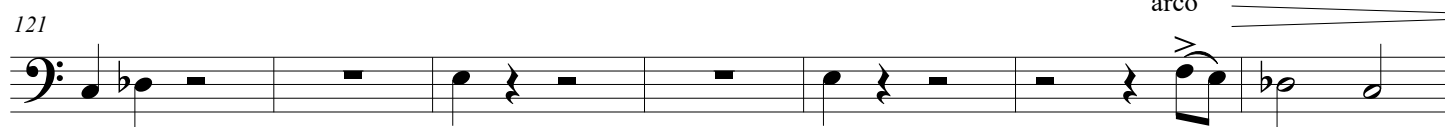
109

*pizz.**ff*

115



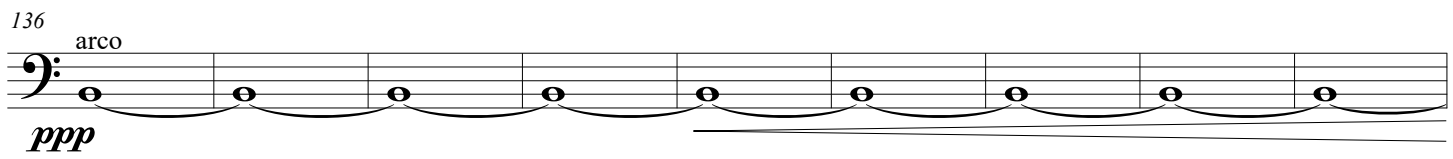
121

arco

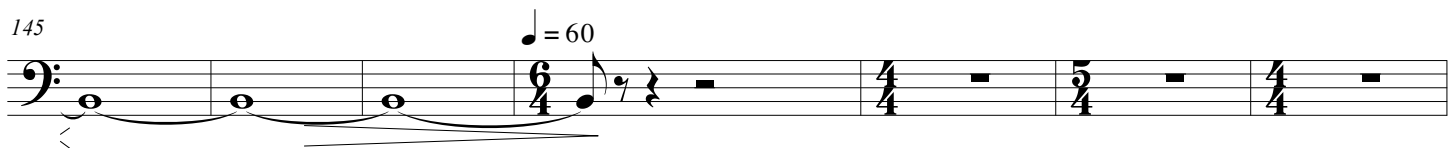
128 *pizz.*
mp



136 *arco*
ppp



145 $\text{♩} = 60$

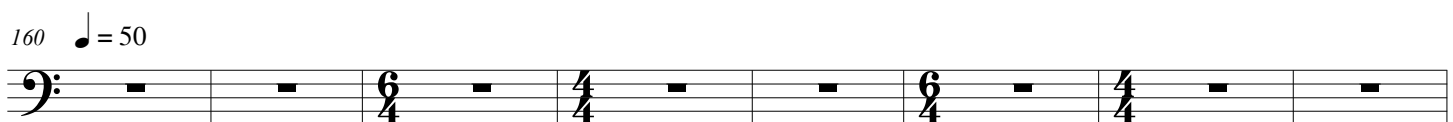


Adagio $\text{♩} = 40$

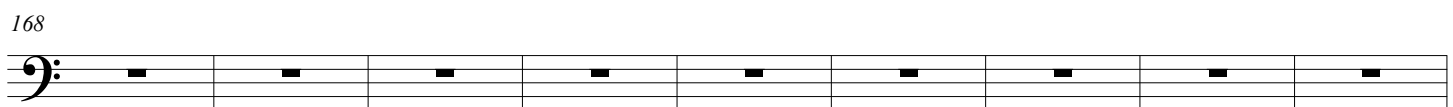
152



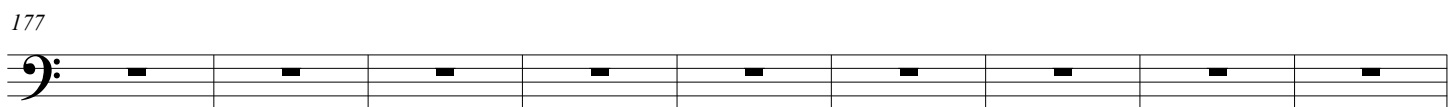
160 $\text{♩} = 50$



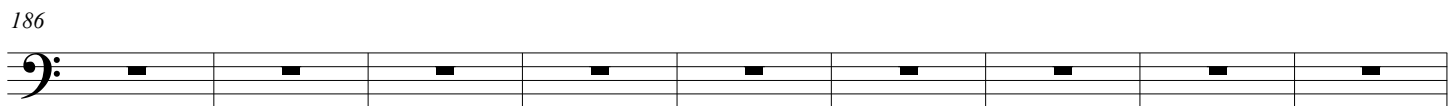
168



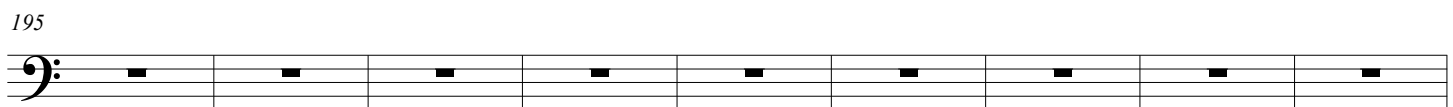
177



186



195



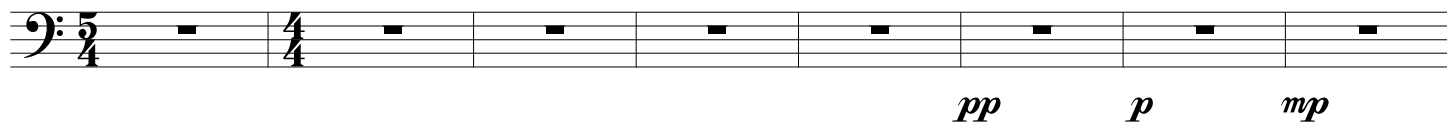
♩ = 60

204

pizz.

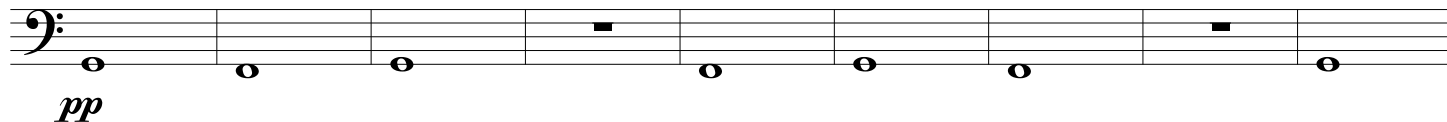


211

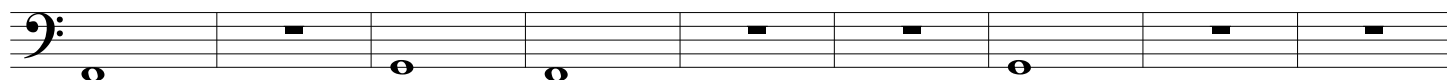


♩ = 80

219 arco



228

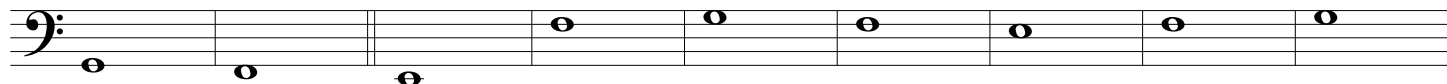


237



245

♩ = 96 poco piu mosso



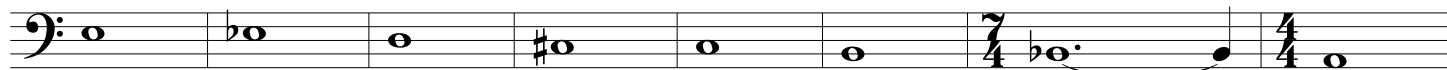
254 accel.

accel.

♩ = 108



262



270

rit.

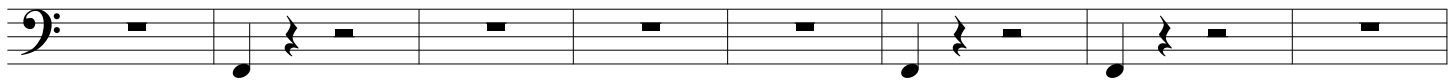
pizz. = 108



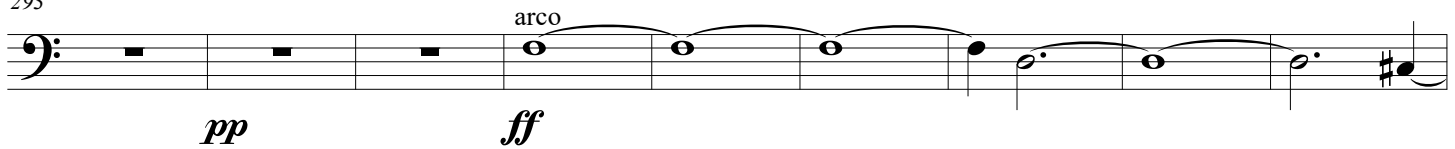
278



285



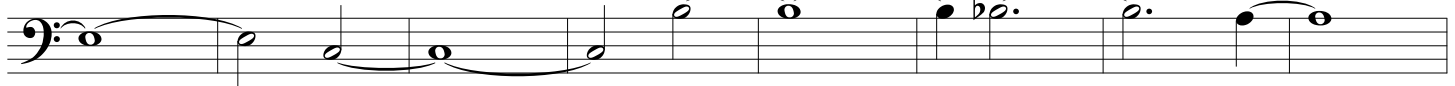
293



302



310



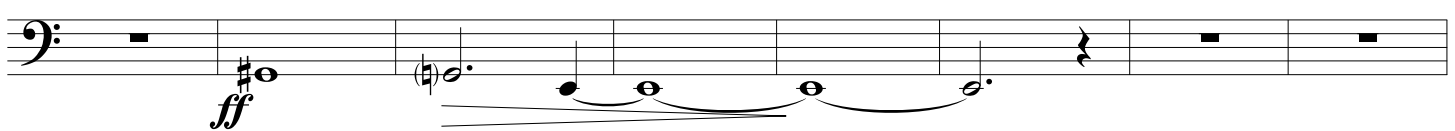
318



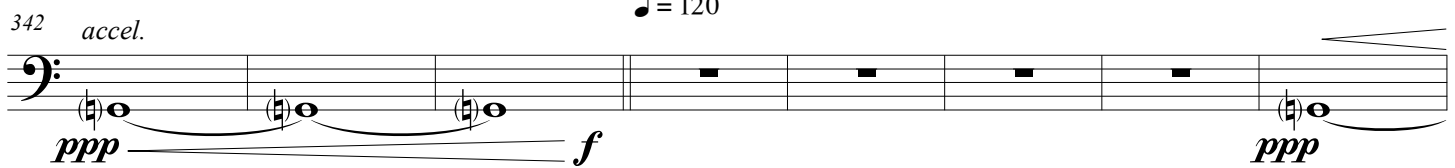
326



334



342



The bass line is written on a single staff in bass clef. It begins with a common time signature 'C'. The first two measures each contain a half note G2, with a slur connecting them. The third measure has a 2/4 time signature and contains a quarter note G2 followed by a quarter rest. The fourth measure has a 4/4 time signature and contains a whole rest. The fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth measures all contain whole rests and share the 4/4 time signature.

The bass line is written on a single staff with a bass clef. It begins with four measures of whole rests. The fifth measure starts with a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) instruction. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed sixteenth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

[illegible]

arco 

arco

fff

374 

377

The third system of the musical score, measures 377 to 380. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in measure 378. Measure 379 contains a whole rest. Measure 380 features a single eighth note G4, marked with a forte (ff) dynamic and a pizzicato (pizz.) instruction.

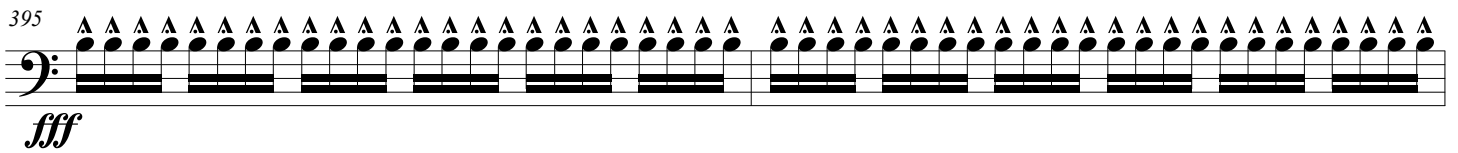
381

381

389

The musical score shows four measures of music for a bassoon. Measures 389 and 390 are in common time (C) and contain whole rests. Measure 391 is also in common time and contains a whole rest. Measure 392 changes to 6/4 time and contains six eighth notes, each followed by a grace note. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Above measure 392, there is a double bar line, a fermata, and the word "arco".

395

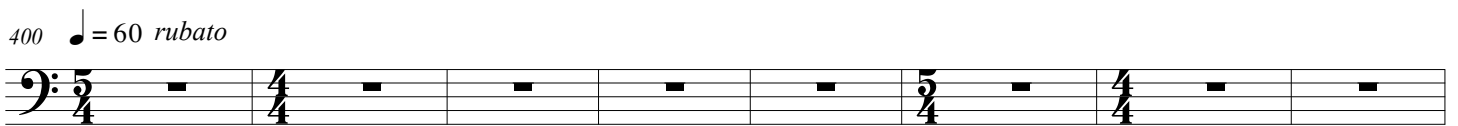


fff

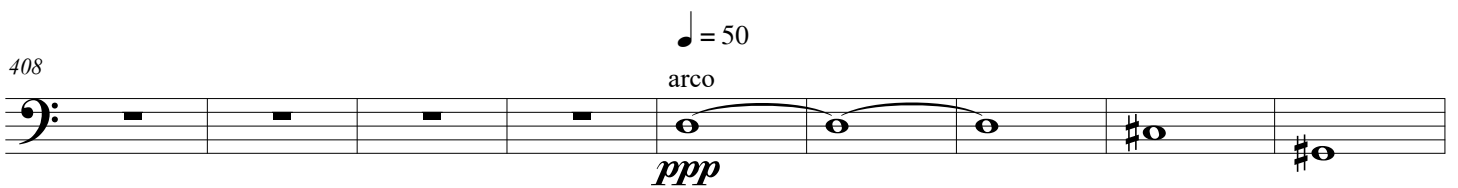
397



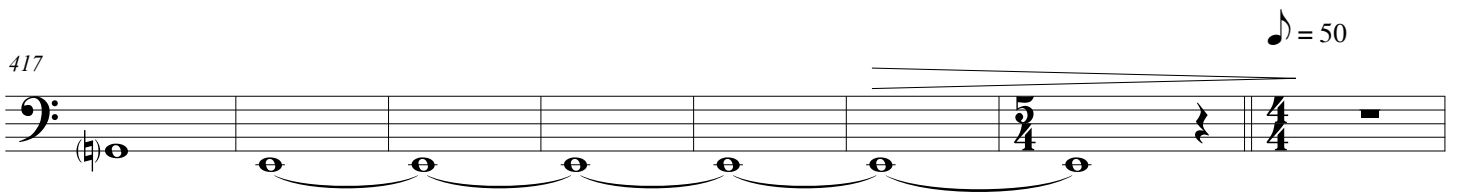
400 ♩ = 60 *rubato*



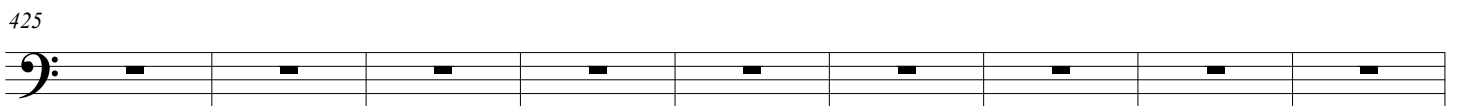
408 ♩ = 50
arco
ppp



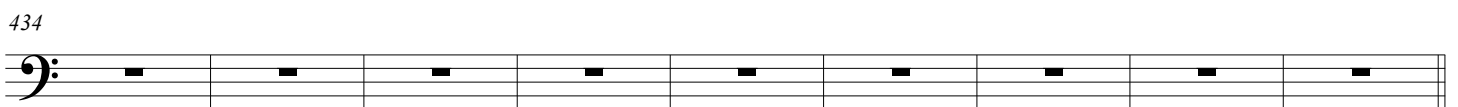
417 ♩ = 50



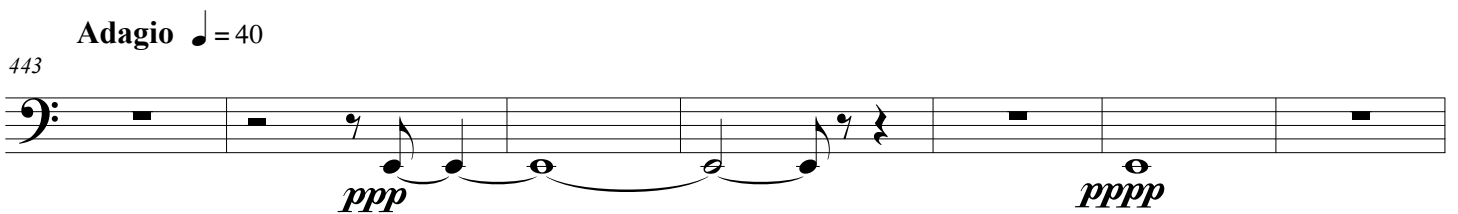
425



434



Adagio ♩ = 40
443
ppp *pppp*



450
pppp



456 *rit.*

The musical score for measures 456-460 is written in bass clef. Measure 456 begins with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. It contains a half note G2, a half note F2, and a whole rest. Measure 457 contains a whole rest. Measure 458 contains a whole rest. Measure 459 contains a whole rest. Measure 460 contains a whole rest. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 460.