

Streichquartett.

Allegro risoluto. $\text{♩} = 120$.

Violino I.

Eduard Franck, Op. 49

f
sempre f
dim.
pespr.
dolce
p espress.
p
cresc.
f
1.
2.
f
p
cresc.

Violino I.

f *f* *p cresc.*
f
f
f *f* *f* *p*
cresc. *f*
espress. *f* *p*
f *mf*
f *f*
f *dim.* *p*
sempre p
cresc.

Violino I.

f
f
f *p* *cresc.*
f *p*
cresc. *f*
f *p* *cresc.*
cresc. *f*
f *p* *cresc.*
p *cresc.*
p *cresc.*
f
f

Violino I.

Violino I. musical score, page 1. The score consists of 11 staves of music in G major (one sharp). It features various musical notations including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p*, *f*, *cresc.*, *sf*, *p*, and *cresc.* The piece concludes with a *dolce* marking and a final *cresc.* marking.

Violino I.

Violino I. musical score, page 3. The score consists of 11 staves of music in G major (one sharp). It continues the musical piece with various notations and dynamic markings including *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *dim.*, *p*, *espress.*, *p*, and *f*. The page ends with a measure marked with a '6' and a '1' below it.

Musical score for "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns. The score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score includes various dynamics such as *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *ff*, *dim.*, and *p*, and articulation marks like accents and slurs. The piece concludes with a final cadence.

Adagio molto espressivo. $\text{♩} = 72$.

This page of musical notation represents a single system of a piano piece. It consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation is highly detailed, featuring a variety of note values, rests, and complex rhythmic patterns. Dynamics such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *decresc.* (decrescendo) are used throughout to indicate changes in volume. Articulation marks, including slurs and accents, are present to guide the performer's phrasing. The piece begins with a treble clef and ends with a final cadence. The overall style is characteristic of late 19th or early 20th-century piano literature.

Violino I.

Allegro appassionato. ♩ = 138

Violino I musical score, page 8. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Allegro appassionato' and a metronome marking of 138. The music features a variety of dynamic markings including *p*, *f*, *ff*, *cresc.*, and *espr.*. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and accents, indicating a highly expressive and technically demanding piece. The score consists of 15 staves of music.

Violino I.

Violino I musical score, page 5. The score continues from the previous page, maintaining the same key and tempo. It features dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, and *espr.*. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and accents, indicating a highly expressive and technically demanding piece. The score consists of 15 staves of music.

Menuetto. $\text{♩} = 58$.

Violino I. Musical score for Menuetto. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The second staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The third staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The fourth staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The fifth staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The sixth staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The seventh staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The eighth staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The ninth staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The tenth staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The eleventh staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The twelfth staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). Dynamics include p, f, cresc., and dim. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 and 2.

Violino I. Musical score for Menuetto. The score continues from the previous page. It consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The second staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The third staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The fourth staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The fifth staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The sixth staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The seventh staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The eighth staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The ninth staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The tenth staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The eleventh staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). The twelfth staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). Dynamics include p, f, cresc., and dim. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 and 2.

CODA.

CODA. Musical score for the Coda section. It consists of 2 staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The second staff has a first ending (1) and a second ending (2). Dynamics include p, dolce, and poco rit.

Streichquartett.

Violino II.

Eduard Franck, Op. 49

Allegro risoluto. ♩ = 120.

The musical score for Violino II is written in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat major). The tempo is marked 'Allegro risoluto' with a metronome marking of 120. The score consists of 12 measures. The first measure begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a half note G4. The second measure continues with a half note A4. The third measure has a half note Bb4. The fourth measure has a half note C5. The fifth measure has a half note D5. The sixth measure has a half note E5. The seventh measure has a half note F5. The eighth measure has a half note G5. The ninth measure has a half note A5. The tenth measure has a half note Bb5. The eleventh measure has a half note C6. The twelfth measure has a half note D6. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*f*, *p*, *dim.*, *cresc.*, *espress.*), articulation (accents), and fingerings (1, 2).

Violino II.

Musical score for Violino II, page 2. The score consists of 12 staves of music in G major (one sharp). It features various dynamics including piano (*p*), forte (*f*), and crescendo (*cresc.*). There are also first endings marked with '1' and a triplet marked with '3'. The music is written in a single melodic line.

S. 8099

Violino II.

Musical score for Violino II, page 11. The score consists of 12 staves of music in G major (one sharp). It features various dynamics including piano (*p*), forte (*f*), and crescendo (*cresc.*). There are also first endings marked with '1' and a triplet marked with '3'. The music is written in a single melodic line.

Violino II.

Violino II. Musical score for page 3099. The score consists of 12 staves of music in G major (one sharp). It features various musical notations including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *dim.* The music is written in a single system across the page.

Violino II.

Violino II. Musical score for page 8099. The score consists of 12 staves of music in G major (one sharp). It features various musical notations including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *dim.* The music is written in a single system across the page.

Violino II.

S. 8099

Violino II.

S. 8099

Violino II.

Allegro appassionato. ♩ = 138.

Violino II. Part for Violino II, measures 1 to 16. The music is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a melodic line with various dynamics including *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *ff*. The first measure is marked with a '1' and a '3' above it. The 16th measure is marked with a '16' and a '8' above it. The music is written on a single staff.

Violino II.

Adagio molto espressivo. ♩ = 72.

Violino II. Part for Violino II, measures 1 to 16. The music is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a melodic line with various dynamics including *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *dim.*, *pp*, and *espress.*. The first measure is marked with a '1' and a '3' above it. The 16th measure is marked with a '16' and a '8' above it. The music is written on a single staff.

2

1

p

f

p

cresc.

f

dim.

p

cresc.

1. *f*

2. *f* *p*

p

cresc. *f*

2 *f*

p

S. 8099

2

Musical score for "L'Espresso" by Franz Liszt, Op. 28, No. 12. The score is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major, and consists of 12 measures. It features a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a half note G4. The melody is characterized by slurs and ties, with a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a coda marked "CODA." and a final measure with a half note G4.

S. 8099

Streichquartett.

Bratsche.

Eduard Franck Op. 49

Allegro risoluto. $\text{♩} = 120.$

Violin I score for 'Streichquartett' by Eduard Franck, Op. 49. The score is in G major, 2/4 time, and consists of 12 measures. It features various musical notations including dynamics (*f*, *p*, *dim.*, *cresc.*), articulation (accents), and fingerings (1, 2, 4). The piece concludes with a double bar line and the number 11.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely from a 19th-century repertoire. It consists of ten staves of music, each with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation is highly detailed, featuring a variety of note values, rests, and complex rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *sempre* (sempre) are used throughout to guide the performer's expression. Articulation marks, including slurs and accents, are also present. The piece appears to be a single melodic line, possibly for a solo piano or a single instrument in an ensemble. The notation is written in a clear, professional style, typical of the era.

Bratsche.

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece, consisting of 12 staves of music arranged in a single system. The notation is written in a single melodic line across the staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings are used throughout, including 'espr.' (espressivo), 'f' (forte), 'p' (piano), and 'cresc.' (crescendo). There are also some numerical markings, such as '7' and '1', which might indicate fingerings or specific measures. The notation is clear and professional, typical of a printed musical score.

Bratsche.

[illegible]

Bratsche.

Musical score for a piano piece, featuring 12 staves of music. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes various dynamics such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), *espr.* (espressivo), and *ff* (fortissimo). The music is characterized by flowing sixteenth and thirty-second note passages, often with slurs and ties. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the last staff.

Bratsche.

Adagio molto espressivo. 72.

Adagio molto espressivo. 72.

p

cresc. *f* *dim.*

p *cresc.*

f *p* *cresc.*

f *p* *cresc.* *dim.*

p *cresc.* *dim.*

f *dim.*

p *cresc.*

espress. *cresc.*

p

Bratsche.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely from a 19th-century repertoire, given the style and the use of terms like "espr." (espressivo). The music is written in a single system, with 12 staves of music. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various dynamics (p, f, cresc., espr.), articulation (accents), and repeat signs with first and second endings. The music is written in a single system, with staves connected by a brace on the left.

Bratsche.

Allegro appassionato

[illegible]

Bratsche.

11

1

Menuetto. $\text{♩} = 58$.

Bratsche.

1

p

1

f

cresc.

dim.

p

cresc.

f

1.

cresc.

2.

f

p

p

cresc.

f

f

p

p

Bratsche.

cresc.

f

p

1

f

1

p

cresc.

f

dim.

p

cresc.

f

2.

f

p

CODA.

p

len.

1

len.

4

poco rit.

p

Streichquartett.

Violoncello.

Eduard Franck, Op. 49

Allegro risoluto. $\text{♩} = 120.$

Violoncello part of a string quartet by Eduard Franck, Op. 49. The score is in bass clef with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of 15 measures. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics range from piano (*p*) to fortissimo (*ff*). The piece concludes with a final measure marked with a fermata.

Violoncello.

Violoncello musical score, page 2. The score consists of ten staves of music in bass clef, key of B-flat major (two flats). The music features various dynamics including *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *sempre p* (always piano). There are also triplets and a final measure marked with a '2'.

Violoncello.

Violoncello musical score, page 11. The score consists of ten staves of music in bass clef, key of B-flat major (two flats). The music features various dynamics including *p* (piano), *espress.* (espressivo), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *fp* (fortissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *dim.* (diminuendo). There are also triplets and a final measure marked with a '2'.

Violoncello.

Violoncello score for page 50, measures 1-12. The music is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Measure 1: *f* (forte), accented.
- Measure 2: *f* (forte), accented.
- Measure 3: *p* (piano), accented.
- Measure 4: *p* (piano), accented.
- Measure 5: *p* (piano), accented.
- Measure 6: *p* (piano), accented.
- Measure 7: *cresc.* (crescendo).
- Measure 8: *f* (forte), accented.
- Measure 9: *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo).
- Measure 10: *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo).
- Measure 11: *f* (forte), accented.
- Measure 12: *f* (forte), accented.

Violoncello.

Violoncello score for page 51, measures 1-12. The music is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Measure 1: *f* (forte), accented.
- Measure 2: *f* (forte), accented.
- Measure 3: *f* (forte), accented.
- Measure 4: *f* (forte), accented.
- Measure 5: *f* (forte), accented.
- Measure 6: *f* (forte), accented.
- Measure 7: *f* (forte), accented.
- Measure 8: *f* (forte), accented.
- Measure 9: *f* (forte), accented.
- Measure 10: *f* (forte), accented.
- Measure 11: *f* (forte), accented.
- Measure 12: *f* (forte), accented.

Violoncello.

Violoncello musical score, first system (measures 61-72). The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). The tempo/mood is indicated as *Adagio molto espressivo*.

Adagio molto espressivo. $\text{♩} = 72$.

Violoncello musical score, second system (measures 73-84). This system continues the melodic line with various dynamic markings: *p*, *cresc.*, *dim.*, *f*, and *f > p*. The notation includes slurs and accents to indicate phrasing and emphasis.

Violoncello.

Violoncello musical score, third system (measures 85-96). This system includes first and second endings, marked with '1.' and '2.'. Dynamics range from *p* to *f*. The notation features complex rhythmic patterns and slurs. The tempo/mood remains *Adagio molto espressivo*.

Violoncello.

Allegro appassionato. ♩ = 138.

Violoncello score for page 4, measures 1-15. The score is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats and a 2/4 time signature. It features various dynamic markings including *p*, *sf*, *ff*, *cresc.*, and *f*, along with phrasing slurs and accents.

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Violoncello.

5

Violoncello score for page 5, measures 16-30. The score continues in the same key and time signature as page 4. It includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *cresc.*, *f*, *dim.*, *espress.*, and *pp*, with complex phrasing and triplets.

S. 8099

Violoncello.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a bassoon part. The key signature is G-flat major (three flats). The notation includes various dynamics (p, f, cresc., dim.), articulation (accents), and fingerings (1, 2). The music is written in a single system with ten staves.

ten.

CODA.

ten. 1

p

ten. 4

p poco rit. < p

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Germany

Wolfgang Schreiber, Franz-Schubert-Str. 12/1 69168 Wiesloch

Phone: 06222/385117 Fax: 06222/385119 e-mail: wolfg@ngi.de

Holland

Caroline Bouwman, Hobbemastraat 6'', 1071 ZA Amsterdam Phone: 020 6737943

e-mail: caroline_willem@hotmail.com

Sweden

John Teague, Wivalliusgatan 15, 7tr. 11260 Stockholm Phone: 08-6188486

Fax: 08-6185407 e-mail: john.teague@telia.com

U.S.A.

Meriel Ennik, 811 Seaview Drive, El Cerrito CA 94530-3008 Phone: 510 527 6620

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U.K.

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8 Wilton Grove, London SW19 3QX

Phone/Fax: 020 8540 2708

e-mail: mertonmusic@argonet.co.uk

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