



# In der Dämmerung und Frühlingsjubel

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componirt von

## CAD. LORENZ.

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58. Friedrichstrasse.

Hauptcommission, Wilh. Hansen in Kopenhagen.

New-York, G. Schirmer.

London, St. Lucas, Weber & Co

Auslieferung, Fr. Volckmar in Leipzig.

C.S. 696. 697.

Petersburg, J. Jürgenson.

Paris, Durand, Schoenewerk & Co

1880.

NR. Man bittet die Rückseite zu beachten.

Stich der Buchdruckerei Officiu, Leipzig

## 1.

**Ruhig.**

Flauti.  
Oboi.  
Clarineti in A.  
Fagotti.  
Corni in E.  
Violino I.  
Violino II.  
Viola.  
Violoncello I.  
Violoncello II.  
Basso.

[illegible]

*acceler. poco a poco*

The musical score is written for piano and orchestra. The piano part is on the left, with multiple staves. The orchestral part is on the right, with staves for woodwinds and strings. The tempo is marked *acceler. poco a poco*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *cresc.* and *dim.*. The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The orchestral part provides harmonic support with sustained chords and moving lines. The score is divided into two systems, with the first system containing measures 1-12 and the second system containing measures 13-24. The key signature is D major, and the time signature is 2/4.

This image shows a page of musical notation for the piece "The Swan" (Le Cygne) by Camille Saint-Saëns. The score is written for piano and includes ten staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a variety of notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as "rit.", "a tempo", "pp", "p", "dim.", and "pizz.". The notation includes slurs, ties, and various articulation marks.

*pp*  
*dolce*  
*cresc.*  
*p*  
*f*  
*pp*  
*cresc.*  
*acceler.*  
*rit.*  
*hercourtend*  
*cresc.*  
*acceler.*  
*rit.*

This page of musical notation is a score for a piano, featuring multiple staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include "a tempo" repeated several times, "cresc." (crescendo) and "rit." (ritardando) indicating changes in volume and tempo, and "dim." (diminuendo) indicating a decrease in volume. The score is written in a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests across the staves, suggesting a complex and expressive piece of music. The page is numbered "1." in the top left corner.

**WARNUNG.**

Das Abschreiben der Stimmen  
zum Zweck der Aufführung  
wird als Nachdruck bestraft.  
Gesetz vom 11. Juni 1870.

**II.****Frühlingsjubil.**

O Wunder, wer hat das vollbracht?  
Der Knospen sprüde Hülle,  
Wer brach sie auf in einer Nacht  
Zu solcher Liebesfülle?

C. Ad. Lorenz, Op. 19.

**Lebhaft.**

n 2

Flauti.

Oboi.

Clarinetten in A.

Fagotti.

Corni in F.

Trombe in F.

*Bei der Wiederholung:* Harfe

Tromboni.

Violino I.

Violino II.

Viola.

Violoncello I.

Violoncello II.

Basso.

*AB.* Nur die Einsätze der Harfe, die nach Belieben fortfallen kann, sind in der Partitur vermerkt.

[illegible]

First system of a musical score, measures 1-8. The score is written for a large ensemble, including strings and woodwinds. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The first four measures (measures 1-4) are marked with a first ending bracket and a '2' above the staff, indicating a repeat. The dynamics 'dim.' (diminuendo) are written above the first four measures of the first four staves. The last four measures (measures 5-8) are marked with 'p' (piano) and 'cresc.' (crescendo) above the first four staves. The bottom two staves (bass clef) show a continuous melodic line with 'dim.' markings in measures 1-4 and 'p' markings in measures 5-8.

Second system of a musical score, measures 9-16. The score continues from the first system. The key signature remains two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The first four measures (measures 9-12) are marked with 'cresc.' (crescendo) above the first four staves. The last four measures (measures 13-16) are marked with 'cresc.' above the first four staves. The bottom two staves (bass clef) show a continuous melodic line with 'cresc.' markings in measures 9-12 and 'p' markings in measures 13-16. The word 'Harfe' (Harp) is written above the fifth staff in measure 10.

First system of a musical score. It consists of ten staves. The notation is highly complex, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. There are various dynamic markings such as *cresc.* (crescendo) and *rit.* (ritardando) scattered throughout the system. The key signature appears to be B-flat major or D-flat minor, with several flats visible.

Second system of the musical score, continuing from the first. It also consists of ten staves. The notation remains complex with many beamed notes. This system features a series of repeated markings: *rit.* (ritardando) followed by *a tempo* (return to tempo). These markings appear multiple times across the system, indicating a rhythmic structure of slowing down and then returning to the original tempo. The dynamic markings *f* (forte) and *rit.* are also present.

The first system of the musical score consists of two systems of staves. The top system has five staves, and the bottom system has five staves. The notation is complex, featuring many slurs, ties, and various note values. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The music is written in a style that suggests a 20th-century composition.

The second system of the musical score continues the complex notation from the first system. It also consists of two systems of staves. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and various note values. Dynamic markings such as *cresc.* and *mf* are visible. The key signature remains one sharp (F#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The music is written in a style that suggests a 20th-century composition.

(Die Holzbläser nicht zu sehr)

sehr ausdrucksroll

sehr ausdrucksroll

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

animato

Harfe

animato

riet Ton!

pizz.

pizz.

arco

arco

animato

First system of musical notation, measures 1 through 6. The score is written for a piano with multiple staves. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music features various melodic lines and harmonic accompaniment. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo) in measures 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests.

Second system of musical notation, measures 7 through 12. The score continues with the same instrumentation and key signature. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo) in measures 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. The tempo marking *a tempo* appears in measures 10, 11, and 12. The notation includes various note values and rests, with some measures featuring a *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking.

Musical score for the first system, measures 1-6. The score is written for a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass) and a piano. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The first two staves are marked "Solo" and "p". The piano part begins in measure 3 with the instruction "arco" and "p". The Cello/Double Bass part has "arco" and "p" markings in measures 4 and 5. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests.

Musical score for the second system, measures 7-12. The score continues from the first system. The piano part features a prominent melodic line with "cresc." markings in measures 8, 9, 10, and 11. The Cello/Double Bass part also has "cresc." markings in measures 8, 9, 10, and 11. The Violin I and II parts have "mf" markings in measures 8, 9, and 10. The Viola part has "mf" markings in measures 8, 9, and 10. The piano part has "arco" markings in measures 8, 9, and 10. The music continues with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests.



First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. The score is written for multiple staves, including vocal parts and piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked "Tempo I." and the page number is "15". The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The word "rit." (ritardando) appears multiple times, indicating a gradual slowing down. The word "arco" (arco) is also present, indicating a change in playing technique. The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature.

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. The notation continues from the first system, showing further development of the musical themes. The dynamic markings "mf" (mezzo-forte) are visible, indicating a moderate volume. The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature.

First system of a musical score, measures 1 through 12. The score is written for a large ensemble, including strings, woodwinds, and brass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first measure is marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The second measure is marked 'cresc.' (crescendo). The third measure is marked 'cresc.'. The fourth measure is marked 'cresc.'. The fifth measure is marked 'cresc.'. The sixth measure is marked 'cresc.'. The seventh measure is marked 'cresc.'. The eighth measure is marked 'cresc.'. The ninth measure is marked 'cresc.'. The tenth measure is marked 'cresc.'. The eleventh measure is marked 'dim.' (diminuendo). The twelfth measure is marked 'dim.'.

Second system of a musical score, measures 13 through 24. The score continues the musical piece. The key signature remains one flat. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first measure is marked 'p' (piano). The second measure is marked 'p'. The third measure is marked 'p'. The fourth measure is marked 'p'. The fifth measure is marked 'p'. The sixth measure is marked 'p'. The seventh measure is marked 'p'. The eighth measure is marked 'p'. The ninth measure is marked 'p'. The tenth measure is marked 'p'. The eleventh measure is marked 'p'. The twelfth measure is marked 'p'. The thirteenth measure is marked 'p'. The fourteenth measure is marked 'p'. The fifteenth measure is marked 'p'. The sixteenth measure is marked 'p'. The seventeenth measure is marked 'p'. The eighteenth measure is marked 'p'. The nineteenth measure is marked 'p'. The twentieth measure is marked 'p'. The twenty-first measure is marked 'p'. The twenty-second measure is marked 'p'. The twenty-third measure is marked 'p'. The twenty-fourth measure is marked 'p'.

This page of musical notation, numbered 17 in the top right corner, contains two systems of staves. The notation is complex, featuring various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *cresc.* (crescendo). The staves are arranged in two groups, each with multiple staves per system. The notation includes a variety of musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page is filled with musical notation, with some staves showing more complex patterns than others. The overall layout is typical of a musical score page, with staves grouped together and a clear progression of music across the page.

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The first system of the musical score, measures 1-5, features a complex arrangement of staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a melodic line and a lower line. The middle staves are for a piano accompaniment, with a right-hand part and a left-hand part. The bottom staff is a bass line. The music is written in a style that suggests a traditional Indian or South Asian influence, with a focus on melodic movement and harmonic support. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

The second system of the musical score, measures 6-10, continues the composition. It features a similar arrangement of staves to the first system. The vocal line continues its melodic journey, while the piano accompaniment provides a steady harmonic foundation. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, indicating a fast or complex tempo. The overall structure of the score suggests a multi-measure rest or a section of music that is repeated or varied.

# Neues für Orchester,

## theils in grosser, theils in kleinerer Besetzung

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