

ORDRE

guitar solo

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Jan. / Feb. 1988

Symbolen en speelaanwijzingen
Symbols and playing modes

- (K) Kamregister
Play with the right hand at the bridge
- (M) Middenregister
Play with the right hand in the normal position
- (T) Toetsregister
Play with the right hand over the fingerboard
- (1/2 T) Tussen midden- toetsregister
Play with the right hand midway between the fingerboard and the sound-hole
- (1/2 K) Tussen midden- kamregister
Play with the right hand midway between the bridge and the sound-hole
- (K) ~~~~~ (T) Overgang van kamregister naar toetsregister
Moving from one register to another

⊕ Aanslag met de nagel (rasgueado/golpe) ↑_m
 Flick

Δ Korte fermate
Short hold

◡ Gewone fermate
Average hold

▭ Lange fermate
Long hold

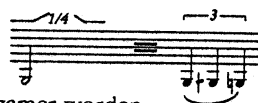
 Gedempte of afgedekte klank doordat de vingers van de L.H. licht op de snaren drukken zonder de toets te raken
Muted or damped sound produced by the left-hand fingers slightly on the strings without pressure, not touching the fingerboard

// Tremolo

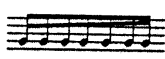
○ Bartók pizzicato

~~~~~ Ongelijkmatig afwaarts  
*Descend irregularly*      ~~~~~ Ongelijkmatig opwaarts  
*Ascend irregularly*

— 1/4 — Half kruis in het midden van de toonlengte  
*Half sharp in the middle of the tone duration*



 Sneller wordend  
*Speeding up*

 Langzamer worden  
*Slowing down*

 Slag  
*Percussion*





Handwritten musical score consisting of six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Roman numerals (XII, VII, CI, CII, CI, CII) are used as section markers. Performance instructions like 'mf', 'f', 'mp', 'Psub.', and 'etc.' are present. The score is written in a single system across six staves.

Staff 1: XII, mf (K), (M), CI<sup>6</sup>, CI<sup>5</sup>, Psub. (T), f.

Staff 2: MCI<sup>4</sup>, mf (K), P (M), f (K), Psub. (T), mp (M).

Staff 3: VII, XII, f (K), mp (M), P (T), f (K).

Staff 4: CI<sup>5</sup>, mf (M), etc., 3P.

Staff 5: CI<sup>6</sup>, v<sub>1</sub>, v<sub>3</sub>, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Staff 6: 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece, featuring various musical symbols, dynamics, and performance instructions. The notation is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4.

**Key Features and Annotations:**

- Section Markers:** Roman numerals XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, and XIX are used to denote different sections or measures.
- Dynamics:**
  - P** (Piano)
  - PP** (Pianissimo)
  - mf** (mezzo-forte)
  - cres.** (crescendo)
  - mp** (mezzo-piano)
  - ff** (fortissimo)
- Performance Instructions:**
  - pi pi** (pizzicato)
  - sub.** (sustained)
  - etc.** (et cetera)
  - éteuffé** (possibly a typo for "étouffé" or "étouffé")
- Figured Bass / Fingerings:** Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 are used throughout the notation, often with circles or other markings, indicating fingerings or figured bass.
- Ornamentation:** Some notes are marked with a small circle containing a cross (⊕), possibly indicating an ornament or a specific performance technique.
- Rehearsal Marks:** Symbols like ⊕, ⊙, and ⊗ are used, possibly indicating rehearsal marks or specific performance points.
- Accents and Phrasing:** Slurs, ties, and accents (^) are used to indicate phrasing and articulation.

The notation is complex, with many notes, rests, and markings, suggesting a highly detailed and technically demanding piece.

## II

## Andantino

The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody begins with a half note G4 (labeled 'v1'), followed by a quarter note F#4 (labeled '3b'), a quarter note E4 (labeled '2'), and a quarter note D#4 (labeled '4'). A brace groups the last three notes. This is followed by a half rest, then a half note G4 (labeled 'v2'), a quarter note F#4 (labeled '5'), a quarter note E4 (labeled '4'), and a quarter note D#4 (labeled '3'). A brace groups the last three notes. This is followed by a half note G4 (labeled 'v1'), a quarter note F#4 (labeled '2'), a quarter note E4 (labeled '1'), and a quarter note D#4 (labeled 'v4'). A brace groups the last three notes. This is followed by a half note G4 (labeled 'v3'), a quarter note F#4 (labeled 'v2'), a quarter note E4 (labeled 'v1'), and a quarter note D#4 (labeled 'v4'). A brace groups the last three notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score is written on a single staff in treble clef, 6/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments. There are also handwritten annotations: "p" (piano) and "mf" (mezzo-forte) dynamics, and a circled "XK" at the end. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system ends with a double bar line and a "p." marking. The second system begins with a "mf" marking and ends with a circled "XK".

Handwritten musical score for the vocal line of "The Rose Tree". The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "a tempo". The lyrics are "mp (M) strin - gen - do ff v2 Psub. (T)". The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

First line of musical notation. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various chords and melodic lines with fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4) and articulation marks. A circled 'M' is placed below the staff, and a dynamic marking 'f' is at the end, followed by a circled 'K'.

Second line of musical notation. It starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The time signature is 4/4. Above the staff, the Roman numerals 'XII' and 'VII' are written. The notation includes chords, melodic lines, and fingerings. A dynamic marking 'p' is at the beginning, followed by a circled 'M'. The line ends with a circled 'K'.

Third line of musical notation. It starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The time signature is 4/4. Above the staff, the Roman numerals 'VII' and 'XII' are written. The notation includes chords, melodic lines, and fingerings. A dynamic marking 'mp' is at the beginning, followed by a circled 'M'. The line ends with a circled 'K'.

Fourth line of musical notation. It starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The time signature is 4/4. Above the staff, the Roman numeral 'V' is written. The notation includes chords, melodic lines, and fingerings. A dynamic marking 'p' is at the beginning, followed by a circled 'M'. The line ends with a circled 'K'.

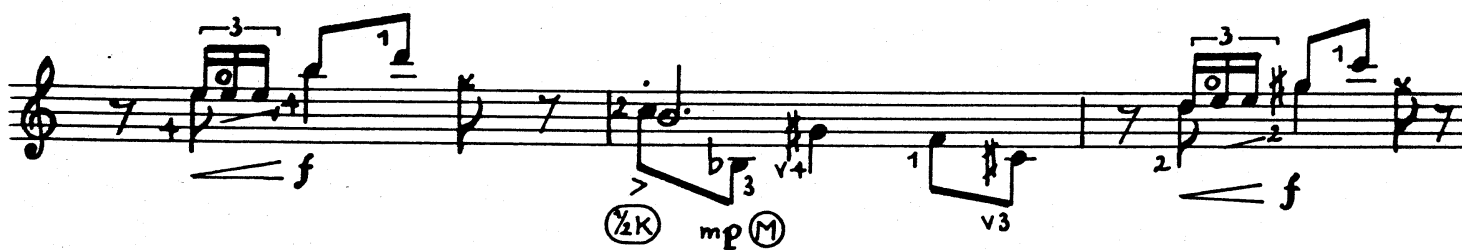
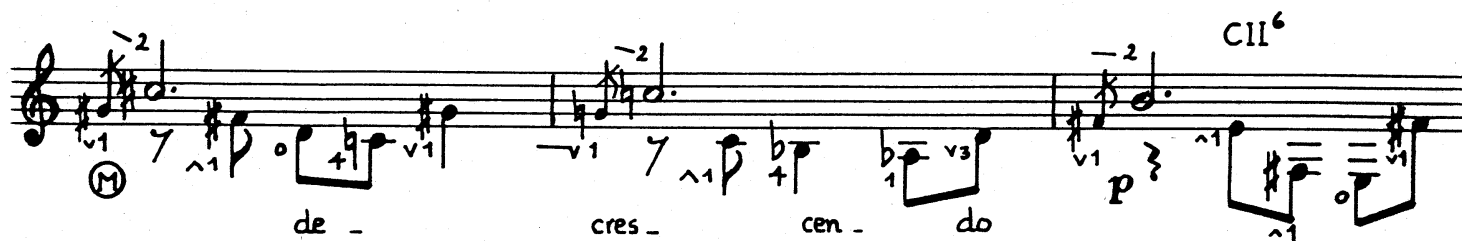
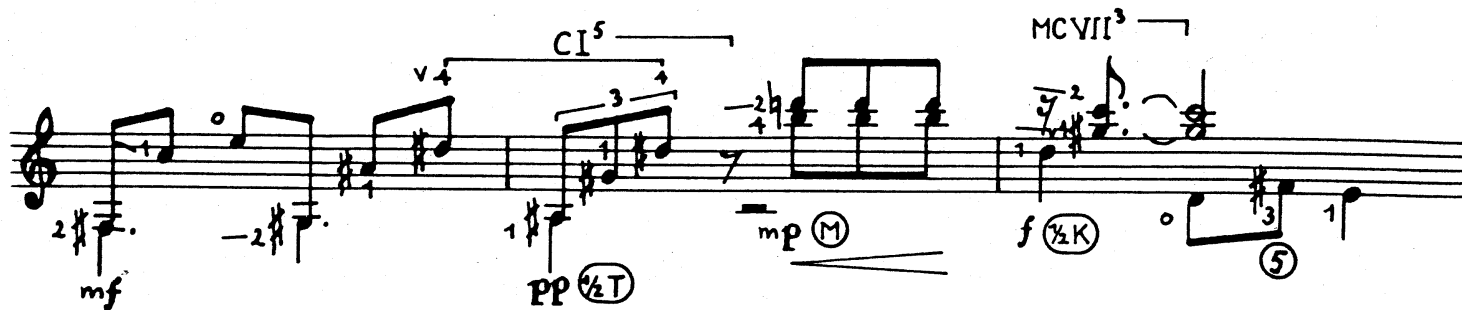
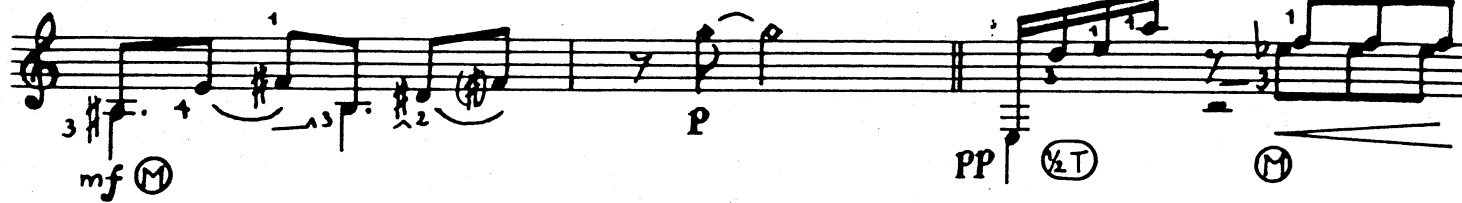
Fifth line of musical notation. It starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The time signature is 4/4. Above the staff, the Roman numeral 'CIX<sup>5</sup>' is written. The notation includes chords, melodic lines, and fingerings. A dynamic marking 'p' is at the beginning, followed by a circled 'M'. The line ends with a circled 'K'.



# III

Andante

XII

MCV<sup>3</sup>

[illegible][illegible]

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 2/4 time. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "Allegretto". The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and sixteenth notes, along with rests and accidentals. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *f* (forte). There are also performance instructions like "6 mp" and "f (K)". The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Musical score for "The Song of the Lark" by Maurice Strakosky. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece begins with a piano (p) dynamic and a tempo marking of quarter note = 13. The melody features various ornaments, including grace notes and triplets, and is marked with fingerings (1-4) and breath marks (v). The score includes dynamic markings such as *cres-*, *cen-*, *do*, *f*, and *p*. The piece concludes with a final chord marked with a fermata and a  $\frac{1}{2}$  K marking.

Y V V v2  $\frac{1}{2}$  K. PP  $\frac{1}{2}$  K. f sub.  $\frac{1}{2}$  K. mp sub. M. cres.

CIV<sup>6</sup> CII<sup>6</sup> v4  $\frac{1}{2}$  K. P sub.  $\frac{1}{2}$  T. cen- do

MCIX<sup>4</sup> VII mf  $\frac{1}{2}$  K. ff P P M

v4 mp f  $\frac{1}{2}$  K. mf M

v2 > 2b > 1 f  $\frac{1}{2}$  K. mf M v3 v4 2 > 2 > f  $\frac{1}{2}$  K.

mf (M) f (1/2 K) mf (M)

f (1/2 K) mf (M) p (4)

pp (1/2 T) mf pp (1/2 T) mp (M)

f (1/2 K) mf (M) de - cres - cen - do

p f sub. p (5)

[illegible]

Handwritten musical notation for a single staff. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first measure starts with a forte (f) dynamic and a quarter note. The second measure has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a quarter note. The third measure has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a quarter note. The fourth measure has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a quarter note. The fifth measure has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a quarter note. The sixth measure has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a quarter note. The seventh measure has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a quarter note. The eighth measure has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a quarter note. The ninth measure has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a quarter note. The tenth measure has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a quarter note. The eleventh measure has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a quarter note. The twelfth measure has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a quarter note. The thirteenth measure has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a quarter note. The fourteenth measure has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a quarter note. The fifteenth measure has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a quarter note. The sixteenth measure has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a quarter note. The seventeenth measure has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a quarter note. The eighteenth measure has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a quarter note. The nineteenth measure has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a quarter note. The twentieth measure has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic and a quarter note. The notation is written in black ink on a white background.

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the time signature is '3/4'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (f, mp, p). There are also some handwritten annotations and a large 'X' mark at the end of the piece.

$f$  (K)  $p$   $T$   $cres.$   $cen.$   $do$   $f$  (K)

IV V IV V IV V  $p$   $pp$  (T)  $fsub.$  (K)

MCII<sup>4</sup> MCII<sup>4</sup> MCI<sup>4</sup>  $mp$  sub. (M)  $cres.$   $cen.$   $do$   $f$   $p$  sub. (T) (K)

$mf$  (K)

CVIII<sup>5</sup>  $ff$   $p$  (M) (2)