

Danses villageoises
pour
Piano et Violoncelle
par
Jacques Rosenhain.

22.588.



Op. 85.



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DANSES VILLAGEOISES

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Op. 85.

M. M. ♩ = 126.

Non troppo vivo.

Violoncello.

scherzando.

Pianoforte.

Non troppo vivo.

f

p

ff

f

pizz.

arco

f

p

Ped.

stb

This page of musical notation consists of five systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols 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 features a *f* (forte) dynamic and a *leggiero* (light) instruction. The third system includes a *p* (piano) dynamic and a *pizz.* (pizzicato) instruction. The fourth system has a *Ped.* (pedal) marking and a *6* (sixteenth notes) marking. The fifth system includes a *arco* (arco) and *dolce* (dolce) instruction, and a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic. The notation is written in a style typical of early 20th-century musical manuscripts.

f *leggiero.* *p* *pizz.* *Ped.* *arco* *dolce* *pp*

This page of musical notation is divided into four systems, each containing a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

- System 1:** The grand staff begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic and a *dolce* (sweet) instruction. The bass staff has a *cantando* (singing) instruction. The system concludes with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic and a *staccato. e leggerissimo.* (staccato and very light) instruction.
- System 2:** The grand staff features a *pizz.* (pizzicato) instruction. The bass staff has a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. The system concludes with a *ff* dynamic.
- System 3:** The grand staff begins with an *arco* (arco) instruction and a *f* (forte) dynamic. The bass staff has a *marcato.* (marked) instruction. The system concludes with a *p dolce* (piano dolce) instruction.
- System 4:** The grand staff features a *decrease.* (decrease) instruction. The bass staff has a *decrease.* instruction. The system concludes with a *marcato.* instruction.

The notation is written in a style typical of 19th-century musical manuscripts, with clear, legible handwriting and a focus on musical expression through dynamics and articulation.

First system of musical notation. The bass staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic. The treble staff features a melodic line with various ornaments and a *p dolce* marking. The system concludes with a *Ped.* (pedal) instruction and a double asterisk (*).

Second system of musical notation. The bass staff starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic. The treble staff includes markings for *decresc.* (decrescendo) and *leggeramente.* (lightly). The system ends with a *Ped.* instruction and a double asterisk (*).

Third system of musical notation. The bass staff features a series of chords marked with *f* (forte) and *Ped.* (pedal). The treble staff includes the instruction *sempre* and a series of notes. The system concludes with a *Ped.* instruction and a double asterisk (*).

Fourth system of musical notation. The bass staff features a series of chords marked with *f* (forte) and *Ped.* (pedal). The treble staff includes the instruction *sempre* and a series of notes. The system concludes with a *Ped.* instruction and a double asterisk (*).

[illegible]

7

f *p* *f*

p *staccato et leggieramente.*

dimin. *pp*

dimin. *una corda* *Ped.*

This page of a musical score for piano contains several systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include 'cresc.', 'pp', 'f', 'allargando', and 'a tempo'. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The page number '9' is visible at the top left. The bottom of the page features a small number '65' and a decorative flourish.

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely a sonata or concerto movement. It consists of several systems of staves, each containing a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single bass staff. The notation includes various musical elements:

- Dynamics:** The piece features a range of dynamic markings, including *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *poco rit.* (a little ritardando), *a tempo*, *Con fuoco* (with fire), *marcato* (marked), and *allargando* (ritardando).
- Articulation:** Pedal markings (*Ped.*) are used throughout to indicate when the sustain pedal should be depressed. There are also asterisks (*) and small circles (•) used for specific articulation or phrasing.
- Fingerings:** Detailed fingerings are provided for many of the notes, with numbers 1 through 5 indicating the fingers used.
- Tempo and Mood:** The tempo changes from *a tempo* to *Con fuoco* and back to *a tempo*. The mood shifts from a more lyrical or dramatic style to a more rhythmic and marked style.
- Structure:** The piece is divided into sections by these tempo and mood changes. The final section returns to *a tempo* and features a grand finale with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

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VIOLONCELLO.

M.M. $\text{♩} = 126$.

Non troppo
vivo.

Piano.

schierzando.

f

p

f

pizz.

arco

p

f

fz leggiero

pizz.

f

arco

dolce

p

dolce

pizz.

f

p dolce

cre

scen

do

p

crese.

f

p

f

p

8

VIOLONCELLO.

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

f *p espressivo.*

f *p* *cresc.* -

p *cresc.* - - - *smorzando.* *p*

f *p* *f* *staccato e leggermente.* *dim.*

p

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

pp

9 10 11 12

cresc.

tr *a tempo* *ff*

ff *allargando.* *a tempo.*

poco riten. *a tempo.* *ff con fuoco.*

ff

ff poco riten. *a tempo.*