



EN AUTOMOBILE

H. DEUTSCH (DE LA MEURTHER)

Allegro vivace

1 Flûte

1 Hautbois

2 Clarinettes en LA

Basson ou Tuba

2 Cors en FA

2 Pistons en LA

1 Trombone

Timbales SOL-RÉ

Grosse-Caisse
Cymbales et Triangle

Triangle

Cymbales seules

Allegro vivace

1^{rs} Violons

2^{ds} Violons

Altos

Violoncelles

Contre - Basses

The image shows a page from a musical score for a full orchestra. The score is written for measures 1 through 4. The instruments listed on the left are: 1 Flûte, 1 Hautbois, 2 Clarinettes en LA, Basson ou Tuba, 2 Cors en FA, 2 Pistons en LA, 1 Trombone, Timbales SOL-RÉ, Grosse-Caisse Cymbales et Triangle, Triangle, Cymbales seules, 1^{rs} Violons, 2^{ds} Violons, Altos, Violoncelles, and Contre - Basses. The tempo is marked 'Allegro vivace'. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 2/4. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), and *pizz.* (pizzicato). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and articulation marks.

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L. 1873

This page of musical notation is for a string quartet, consisting of four staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *pizz.* (pizzicato). The notation also includes articulation marks like accents (^) and slurs. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation is arranged in a standard four-staff format, with the first staff being the highest and the fourth staff being the lowest. The notation is written in a clear, legible style, with notes and rests clearly defined. The page is numbered - 2 - at the top center.

This page of musical notation, page 3, contains 15 staves of music. The notation is arranged in a system with multiple staves. The first three staves are in treble clef, and the remaining staves are in bass clef. The music features various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano). The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and some staves have multiple measures. The page is numbered - 3 - at the top center.

This page of musical notation is for a string quartet, consisting of four staves (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical elements:

- Violin I and II:** Both parts feature rapid sixteenth-note passages in the first system, marked with *cresc.* (crescendo). In the second system, they play sustained notes with a *f* (forte) dynamic, transitioning to a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic in the third system.
- Viola:** The Viola part also has rapid sixteenth-note passages in the first system, marked with *cresc.*. In the second system, it plays sustained notes with a *f* dynamic, transitioning to a *mf* dynamic in the third system.
- Cello/Double Bass:** The Cello/Double Bass part has a more melodic line in the first system, marked with *cresc.*. In the second system, it plays sustained notes with a *f* dynamic, transitioning to a *mf* dynamic in the third system.
- Violoncello/Double Bass:** This part has a more melodic line in the first system, marked with *cresc.*. In the second system, it plays sustained notes with a *f* dynamic, transitioning to a *mf* dynamic in the third system.
- Violoncello/Double Bass:** This part has a more melodic line in the first system, marked with *cresc.*. In the second system, it plays sustained notes with a *f* dynamic, transitioning to a *mf* dynamic in the third system.
- Violoncello/Double Bass:** This part has a more melodic line in the first system, marked with *cresc.*. In the second system, it plays sustained notes with a *f* dynamic, transitioning to a *mf* dynamic in the third system.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics like *cresc.*, *f*, and *mf* are used throughout. Performance instructions like *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *arco* (arco) are also present. The page is numbered - 4 - at the top center.

This image shows a page of musical notation for a string quartet. The score is written on 14 staves, organized into four systems of four staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system includes markings like 'cresc.' and 'poco a poco' on the upper staves. The second system features 'cresc. poco a poco' and 'cresc. poco' markings. The third system includes 'p', 'pp', and 'cresc. poco' markings. The fourth system includes 'cresc. poco a poco' and 'cresc. poco a poco' markings. The notation is in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The overall style is that of a classical music score.

This page of a musical score contains the following elements:

- Staves:** Multiple staves are arranged in a system, including staves for woodwinds, strings, and a triangle.
- Dynamic Markings:**
 - cresc. molto* (crescendo molto) is used frequently across various staves.
 - sfz* (sforzando) is used for accents.
 - f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are used for volume.
 - a poco* (a little) is used for a specific section.
- Instrumentation:**
 - Woodwinds (flutes, oboes, etc.) are in the upper staves.
 - Strings (violins, violas, cellos, double basses) are in the lower staves.
 - A **Triangle** is introduced in the lower middle section.
 - arco** (arco) is marked for the double basses.
- Notation:** The score includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and articulation marks.

The musical score is written for piano and orchestra. It consists of two systems of staves. The piano part is written in the upper staves, and the orchestra part is written in the lower staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (mf, f, pp, cresc., poco, a, dim.), articulation (accents), and phrasing (slurs). The piano part features a melodic line with a crescendo and decrescendo, while the orchestra part provides harmonic support with chords and a steady rhythm. The score is divided into two systems, each containing a piano part and an orchestra part.

Violin I: *mf* *p*

Violin II: *mf* *p*

Viola: *mf* *p*

Cello/Double Bass: *mf* *p* *pp* *pizz.* *p*

à 2

Lent

p

pp

pizz.

arco

p

PP Bien lié

This page of musical notation, page 10, features a complex arrangement of staves. The top section consists of six staves, likely for string quartet and woodwinds, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'ppp' (pianissimo). The bottom section consists of six staves, likely for string quartet and woodwinds, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'ppp' (pianissimo). The page is numbered '- 10 -' at the top center.

Allegro vivace

Rit. Lento

sfz *p*

Triangle

Allegro vivace

Rit. Lento

f *sfz* *p*

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system consists of 11 staves. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. The next six staves are in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a 6/8 time signature. The final staff in the first system is for a Triangle, in bass clef with a 6/8 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro vivace' at the beginning and 'Lento' at the end, with a 'Rit.' (Ritardando) section in between. Dynamics include *sfz* (sforzando) and *p* (piano). The second system consists of 6 staves, all in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. The tempo markings and dynamics are consistent with the first system.

This page of musical notation consists of two systems of staves. The first system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and four additional staves, all in 2/4 time. The second system includes a grand staff and three additional staves, also in 2/4 time. The notation features a variety of note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system includes a piano (*p*) marking on the fourth staff. The second system includes a pianissimo (*pp*) marking on the second staff. The notation is written in a clear, professional style, with notes and rests clearly defined. The page is numbered - 12 - at the top center.

1º Tempo

The image displays a page from a musical score, identified as 'The Dance of the Hours' by Tchaikovsky. The score is written for a full orchestra and includes a variety of instruments. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked '1^o Tempo'.

The score is divided into two systems. The first system consists of 12 measures. The instruments shown include:

- Violins I and II:** Both parts play a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a forte (f) dynamic.
- Violas:** Play a similar melodic line, also with a crescendo and forte dynamic.
- Celli:** Play a melodic line with a crescendo and forte dynamic.
- Basses:** Play a melodic line with a crescendo and forte dynamic.
- Flutes:** Play a melodic line with a crescendo and forte dynamic.
- Clarinets:** Play a melodic line with a crescendo and forte dynamic.
- Trumpets:** Play a melodic line with a crescendo and forte dynamic.
- Trombones:** Play a melodic line with a crescendo and forte dynamic.
- Triangle:** Enters in the 12th measure, playing a short, sharp sound.

The second system continues the 12-measure section. The instruments shown include:

- Violins I and II:** Both parts play a melodic line with a crescendo leading to a forte (f) dynamic.
- Violas:** Play a similar melodic line, also with a crescendo and forte dynamic.
- Celli:** Play a melodic line with a crescendo and forte dynamic.
- Basses:** Play a melodic line with a crescendo and forte dynamic.
- Flutes:** Play a melodic line with a crescendo and forte dynamic.
- Clarinets:** Play a melodic line with a crescendo and forte dynamic.
- Trumpets:** Play a melodic line with a crescendo and forte dynamic.
- Trombones:** Play a melodic line with a crescendo and forte dynamic.
- Triangle:** Continues to play a short, sharp sound.

This musical score page, numbered 14, contains 15 staves of music. The notation includes various melodic lines, some with slurs and ties, and others with repeated rhythmic patterns. Dynamics such as *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo) are used throughout. Performance instructions include "Cymbales seules" on the 10th staff, "pizz." (pizzicato) on the 14th staff, and "arco" (arco) on the 15th staff. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C).

This musical score page contains 15 measures of music across 14 staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various musical symbols such as beams, slurs, and accents. Dynamic markings are present throughout, including *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *pizz.* (pizzicato). The score is organized into systems, with some staves grouped together by a brace. The bottom staff features a *pizz.* marking in the third measure, followed by a *f* marking. The overall layout is typical of a printed musical score for a large ensemble or orchestra.

This page of musical notation, labeled -16-, contains 16 staves arranged in four systems of four. The notation is for a string quartet, with each system representing a different instrument. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'cresc.'. The first system of four staves shows a melodic line in the first staff, a harmonic line in the second, and two staves with more complex rhythmic patterns. The second system continues these patterns with increasing complexity. The third system introduces a new melodic line in the first staff, while the other staves continue their respective parts. The fourth system concludes the page with a final melodic flourish in the first staff and sustained harmonic support from the other instruments. Dynamic markings 'p' (piano) and 'cresc.' (crescendo) are used throughout to indicate changes in volume and intensity.

This image shows a page of musical notation for a string quartet, featuring 16 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'mf' and 'pizz.'. The page is a scan of a printed musical score, showing the staves and the musical notation in detail. The notation is in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and dynamic markings clearly visible. The page is a scan of a printed musical score, showing the staves and the musical notation in detail. The notation is in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and dynamic markings clearly visible. The page is a scan of a printed musical score, showing the staves and the musical notation in detail. The notation is in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and dynamic markings clearly visible.

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The musical score on page 20 consists of two systems of staves. The first system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and two additional staves, likely for woodwinds or strings. The second system includes a grand staff and two additional staves, likely for strings. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and includes various rhythmic patterns and articulations. Dynamic markings such as *mf*, *cresc.*, *poco*, *a*, and *pp* are used throughout the score. The notation includes notes, rests, and slurs, indicating a complex and expressive piece of music.

The musical score on page 21 consists of 14 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics *cresc.*, *e accel.*, *molto*, and *ff* are repeated across several staves. A specific instruction *G.C. et Cymb.* is placed above a staff in the lower right section. The word *sec* appears at the end of a staff. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4.