

Adagio molto

SINFONIE

Handwritten musical score for a symphony, titled "SINFONIE". The score is written on multiple staves, featuring various musical notations, dynamics, and performance instructions. The notation includes notes, rests, and accidentals. Dynamics such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), *pp* (pianissimo), *cres* (crescendo), *ten* (tension), and *sf* (sforzando) are used throughout. Performance instructions include *pizz.* (pizzicato), *largo*, and *All? con brio*. The score is marked with "1" at several points, indicating first endings. The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.

VIOLINO II.

The image shows a page of musical notation for the piece "The Swan" by Maurice Strakosky. The score is written for piano and orchestra. The piano part is on the left, and the orchestra part is on the right. The music is in 3/4 time and features various dynamics and articulations. The piano part includes staves with notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *pp*, *ff*, *p*, *f*, *sf*, and *ff*. The orchestra part includes staves with notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *Cres:*. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature of 3/4.

VIOLINO II.

3

First system of musical notation for Violino II, measures 1-12. The music is in 2/4 time and G major. It features a melody in the upper voice and a supporting bass line. Dynamics include *sf*, *p*, and *ff*. A blue underline is present under the bass line in measures 6-8.

Andante
Cantabile
con moto

Second system of musical notation for Violino II, measures 13-24. The tempo changes to Andante Cantabile con moto, and the time signature changes to 3/8. The music continues with a melody and bass line. Dynamics include *pp*, *f*, *sf*, *p*, *ff*, and *sf*. Markings include *Cres* (crescendo) and *sf* (sforzando). Letters *A* and *B* are written above the staff in measures 16 and 18 respectively. A first ending bracket is shown in measure 21.

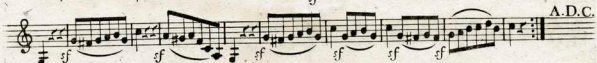
VIOLINO II.

Violino II musical score, measures 1-15. The music is in 4/4 time, key of D major. It begins with a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a piano (pp) section. The score includes various dynamics such as *f*, *pp*, *Cres.*, *sf*, *p*, and *ff*. There are also markings for *Cres.* and *f* throughout the passage. The notation features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

All^o molto
e Vivace

Violino II musical score, measures 16-30. The tempo changes to *All^o molto e Vivace*. The music is in 4/4 time, key of D major. It begins with a piano (p) dynamic, followed by a forte (f) section. The score includes various dynamics such as *p*, *f*, *ff*, *Cres.*, *pp*, *bis*, and *A*. There are also markings for *Cres.* and *f* throughout the passage. The notation features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

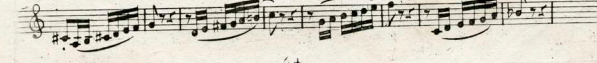
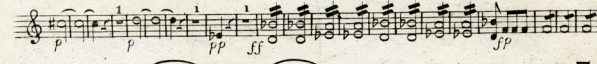
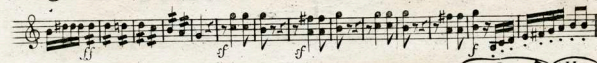
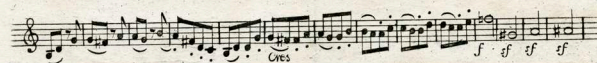
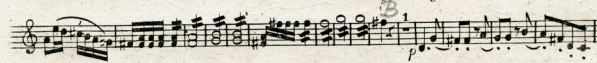
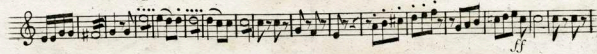
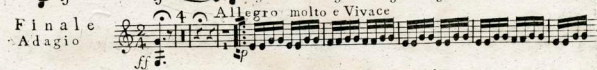
Trio



Finale

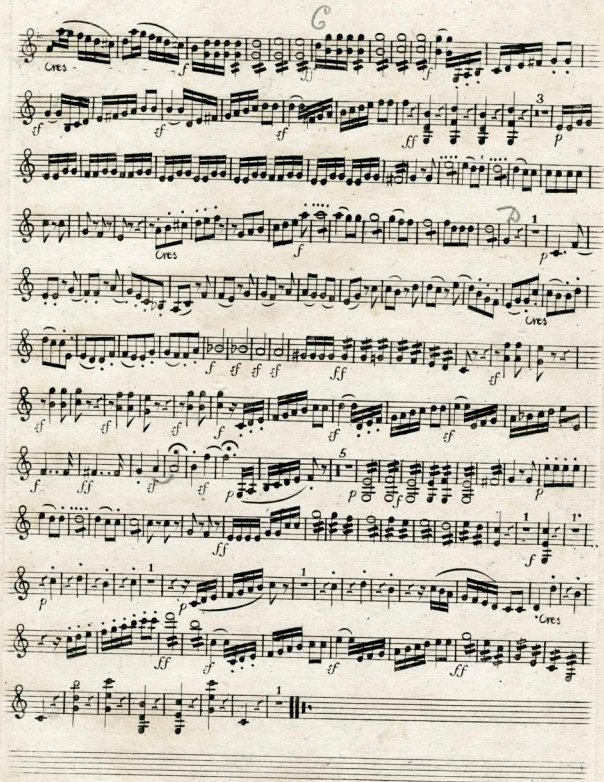
Adagio

Allegro molto e Vivace



VIOLINO II.

6



This musical score for Violino II consists of 11 staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics such as *Cres.*, *f*, *ff*, *p*, and *ff*. There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. The music features a mix of eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and chordal textures. A large number '6' is written above the first staff, and a smaller '6' is written above the second staff. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

6