

burg (Fünf Stücke für Streichquartett), in Donaueschingen (Streichsextett und Konzertino für Flöte, Viola und Kontrabass) und in Oxford (Tanzgroteske auf ein Thema von Vit Nezval „Die Mondsichtige“). Das Theater in Dessau führt sein mysteriöses Ballett „Ogala“ auf, das Theater in Brno seine Oper „Plameny“ (Flammen) mit einem Don Juan-Motiv auf ein Libretto von K. J. Beneš.

Am Beginn der dreißiger Jahre machte der Komponist eine Lebens- und Schaffenskrise durch. Die Machtergreifung der Nazis in Deutschland führte ihm die Tatsache vor Augen, daß es in Europa zu einer neuen Auseinandersetzung der politischen Mächte kommen muß, und er stand vor der Entscheidung, wem er mit seiner Kunst dienen soll. Mit seiner Kantate auf die dichterische Paraphrase über das Manifest von Marx bekennst er sich offen zum Kommunismus. Er schreibt flamende Revolutionslieder, und es entsteht eine Reihe von revolutionären Sinfonien. Die vierte Sinfonie ist den spanischen Freiheitskämpfern gewidmet, die sechste der Sowjetarmee (1930–41). Sie trägt den Titel „Sinfonie der Freiheit“. Während der Arbeit an der achten Sinfonie ereilte ihn im Internierungslager im bayrischen Würzburg am 18. August 1942 der Tod. Das Werk blieb unvollendet und ist teilweise verschollen.

Das Konzert für Streichquartett mit Begleitung von Blasinstrumenten beeindruckte Ervin Schulhoff am 23. August 1930. Im Zusammenhang mit der raschen Entwicklung des Rundfunks und der Verbesserung seiner Empfangs- und Sendetechnik gegen Ende der zwanziger Jahre interessierte sich auch Schulhoff für dieses neue, moderne Verbindungsmittel zwischen ausübendem Künstler und den breiten Massen der Zuhörer, und tritt häufig als Pianist in den neuen europäischen Rundfunkstationen auf. Aber auch als Komponist befaßt er sich mit spezifischen Problemen der Rundfunkmusik und stellt sich vor

allem die Frage, wie man Musik für das Mikrofon schreiben muß, damit sie für den Hörer ausdrucksvooll und übersichtlich in kompositorischer Hinsicht, und plastisch und farbig in Beziehung auf die Instrumentation klingt. Alle nun folgenden Kompositionen schrieb er in erster Linie für den Rundfunk; so zum Beispiel für den Berliner Rundfunk die Hot-Sonate für Saxophon und Klavier, für Frankfurt am Main ein Jazz-Oratorium. Auch mit dem Tschechoslowakischen Rundfunk (Radiojournal) arbeitete er zusammen und knüpfte mit seinem neuen musikalischen Chef K. B. Jirák freundschaftliche Beziehungen an. Als Ergebnis dieser fruchtbaren Zusammenarbeit entstanden unter anderem das Konzert für Streichquartett und später die zweite Sinfonie, aber auch zahlreiche Rekonstruktionen und Bearbeitungen von Werken alter Meister, darunter Konzerte von K. Kants und J. J. Ryba, und einige Sinfonien der Musikerfamilie Stamík.

Das Konzert für Streichquartett mit Begleitung von Blasinstrumenten ist ein Gegenstück zu seinem drei Jahre älteren Doppelkonzert für Flöte und Klavier. Bei beiden Kompositionen geht Schulhoff von der Form des barocken Concerto grosso aus, indem er immer zwei sehr markant kontrastierende Instrumentengruppen gegeneinanderstellt: im ersten Fall Flöte und Klavier gegen ein Streichorchester mit zwei Walhörnern, im zweiten Fall ein Streichquartett gegen ein fünfzehngliedriges Ensemble von Holz- und Blechbläsern. Er läßt jedoch die Soloinstrumente nicht allein solistisch auftreten, sondern immer gemeinsam als einheitliche konzertierende Gesamtheit. Die archaisierende Form des Concerto grosso hinderte den Komponisten nicht, sie mit neuer, zeitgenössischer Musik auszufüllen. In harmonischer Hinsicht ist das Konzert progressiv, stellenweise sogar kraß in den Zusammenklängen, die durch konsequente lineare Stimmenführung entstehen.

Auch Elemente moderner Jazzmusik fehlen nicht. Trotzdem die Besetzung der Instrumente ungewöhnlich ist — der Klang des Kammermusikensembles kombiniert mit dem durchdringenden Klang der Blasinstrumente war ein Experiment, bei dem ohne Zweifel mit der Aufnahmetechnik durch mehrere Rundfunkmikrophone gerechnet wurde — darf das Konzert für Streichquartett von Schulhoff nicht als raffinierte Komposition bezeichnet werden. Die Instrumentation ist nüchtern und geht nicht aus romantischen sondern aus klassischen Mustern, und immer aus den musikalischen Gedanken hervor.

Das Konzert für Streichquartett besteht aus drei Sätzen. Der erste Satz hat motorischen Charakter und entwickelt sich nach der Einleitung (Allegro moderato), deren chromatische Stufen ein gleichsam gemeinsames motivisches Bindeglied mit den anderen Sätzen darstellen, zu freier Sonatenform mit reich variierten Abwandlungen der beiden Hauptthemen. Besonders ausdrucksvooll ist die ausgedehnte Kadenz des Streichquartetts vor dem Schluß des Satzes. Der zweite Satz

*Deutsch von Adolf Langer*

(Largo) hat meditativen Charakter und ist aus einem Thema zur dreiteiligen Liedform ausgearbeitet, mit einem gewaltigen dynamischen Bogen in der Mitte, der gegen Schluß wieder abklingt. Der dritte Satz ist ein Rondo mit drei Themen, von denen das dritte eine ruhige Episode im Rhythmus eines Slowfoxes darstellt. Den Satz fällt lustige und übermüdige Musik, die trotz der kunstvollen Bearbeitung frisch und unaufhaltsam bis zum schroffen Schluß hinunter.

Das Konzert für Streichquartett wurde am 9. 11. 1932 bei einem vertragsmäßigen Konzert der Tschechischen Philharmonie für den Tschechoslowakischen Rundfunk uraufgeführt. Den Solopart spielte das Ondřejek-Quartett, begleitet von der Kammervereinigung des Rundfunks unter der Leitung von Václav Talich. Seither wurde die Komposition wiederholt aufgeführt, den Solopart spielten abwechselnd das Tschechoslowakische Quartett, und bei der letzten Aufführung im Rahmen des Internationalen Musikfestivals „Prager Frühling“ das Quartett der Hauptstadt Prag. Dieses Konzert gehört bei uns zu den meistaufgeführten Kompositionen Erwin Schulhoffs.

*Vlastimil Musil*

It is the year 1918 and the end of the First World War which brought signal changes to the map of Europe. After years of suffering and privation people are returning to their peaceful occupations and pleasure. Yet is this a true peace when in the east, in the Soviet lands, weapons of war have not yet been laid aside? Is it a true peace when in the street of liberated Prague long queues of hungry people can so often be seen? At this time a young musician comes back to Prague from the trenches in Italy. His name is Ervin Schulhoff and he is twenty four years of age (he was born on June 8th,

mutual relations have grown sharper and have often given ground for threatening conflicts. The young artist ponders over all these changes and the result of his meditation at that time is reflected in his vocal symphony "Humanity" („Die Menschheit“). With increasing energy he keeps on learning, studies Schönberg and Stravinski, alters his idiom and seeks his own path. Grotesque and ironical tones are now heard in his music and the jazz rhythm underlines his creative work. He composes new modern jazz dances for piano, the rhythm of which pervades even the traditional forms of his sonatas, concertos, the first two symphonies and compositions for the stage.

Schulhoff's compositional harvest of the twenties is rich indeed and at the same time very varied. Thanks to his individual style and tone he achieves successes at the festivals of contemporary music in Prague ("The Sonata for Violin"), in Salzburg ("Five Pieces for String Quartet"), in Donaueschingen ("The String Sextet" and "Concertino for Flute, Viola nad Contrabass") as well as in Oxford for his dance grotesque "The Sonnabulist", composed on a theme by Vítězslav Nezval. The theatre in Dessau produces his ballet mystery-play "Ogelala", the theatre in Brno his "Flames", based on a donjuanesque theme with a libretto by K. J. Beneš.

At the beginning of the thirties the composer lives through a crisis in his personal life as well as in his creative activity. With the advance of the Nazis in Germany he feels that a new clash of political forces in Europe is approaching. The question as to whom he wants his art to serve he solves without hesitation. By writing a cantata on a poetical paraphrase of Marx's "Manifesto" he openly accepts Communism. Then he begins to compose revolutionary songs and symphonies. The fourth symphony is dedicated to the heroes of the civil war in Spain, the sixth, written during the occupation of Czechoslovakia, to the Soviet Army (1940—1941).

It bears the title "The Symphony of Freedom". He meets his death in the Nazi concentration camp at Würzburg in Bavaria on August 18th, 1942 while sketching his eighth symphony. The work remained unfinished and a part of it is missing.

The Concerto for String Quartet with accompaniment by a wind orchestra was written by Schulhoff in 1930 (it was completed on August 23rd of the same year.) The rapid development of the radio and the improvement of its transmission and reception technique that took place at the end of the twenties prompted the composer to interest himself in the possibilities of this new and modern medium of contact between the artist and the broad masses of listeners. He appeared in the programs of many European broadcasting stations as a pianist. However, Schulhoff occupied himself as well with the specific problems of composition for the radio. He endeavoured to answer the question as how to write music for the microphone so as to make it sound on the receiving end expressively and lucidly from the compositional aspect and plastically and colourfully from the point of view of instrumentation. All his compositions written at that time were destined for radio audiences. Thus he wrote the Hot-Sonata for saxophone and piano for the Berlin radio, Jazz Oratorium for the broadcasting station at Frankfurt on the Main, and others. He collaborated with the Prague Radiojournal (now the Czechoslovak Broadcast), entertaining friendly relations with its newly appointed chief, K. B. Jirák. The Concerto for String Quartet is a result of that collaboration. Later he wrote the Second Symphony for the same purpose and a number of arrangements of works by old Czech masters including concertos by J. Kanka and J. J. Ryba and several symphonies by members of the Stamic family.

*The Concerto for String Quartet* with accompaniment by a wind orchestra is the counterpart to Schulhoff's Double Concerto for Flute and Piano written three years earlier. In both compositions the author emulates the Baroque concerto grosso, using each time two very contrasting groups of instruments. In the first instance it is the flute and the piano against the string orchestra and two French horns. In the second instance the string quartet is contrasted with an ensemble (fifteen members) playing the woodwind and brass instruments. The solo instruments do not appear independently but always together as a homogeneous unit. The archaic form of the concerto grosso does not prevent the composer from moulding it with expressively modern music. The harmonic aspect of the Concerto for String Quartet is vigorous and in spots harsh sounds arise as a result of the consistent linear arrangements of the individual parts. The composer uses as well dance elements of jazz music. In spite of the unusual instrumentation (the chamber sound of the quartet as contrasted to the vigorous sound of the winds, was an experiment, where surely it was counted with the mixing radio microphones) the Concerto is not an artful composition. Its instrumentation is sober, drawn from classical rather than romantic models, always tying in with the musical ideas.

The Concerto for String Quartet has three movements. The first movement is

*Transl. by J. A. Hanc*

of a motory character. After the introductory Allegro moderato, the chromatic tones of which are a kind of a common motivating link between the other two movements, it develops in a freer sonata-form with rich variations of both principal themes. The extensive cadence prior to the close of the movement is particularly expressive. The second movement has a meditative character (Largo). It is built on a single theme resolving into a song form of three sections. The powerfully dynamic middle section is followed by a tranquil close. The third movement is a rondo with three themes. The third theme represents an episode written in the rhythm of a slow-foxtrot. The movement is full of gay and even Impisch music which due to ingenious elaboration rushes forth swiftly and irrepressibly to the precipitous close.

The Concerto for String Quartet was first produced on November 8th, 1932 at a concert of the Czech Philharmonic for the Czechoslovak Radio. The Ondříček Quartet and the chamber music ensemble of the Radiojournal played it under the baton of Václav Talich. Since then the work has been produced several times. At its last performance which took place as a part of the program of the International Musical Festival "The Prague Spring 1959", the Czechoslovak Quartet and the Quartet of the City of Prague took turns in executing the solo parts. Thus this noteworthy Concerto belongs to the most frequently played of Schulhoff's compositions in our country.

*Vlastimil Musil*

1918. La guerre qui avait profondément changé la carte de l'Europe est terminée. Après de longues années de tourmente, les gens reviennent à leur joies et soucis paisibles. Est-ce vraiment la paix, alors qu'à l'Est, dans les jeunes pays des Soviétiques, les armes ne se sont pas encore tuées? Est-ce vraiment la paix, alors que dans les rues de Prague libre, on voit souvent de longues queues de gens affamés? Un jeune musicien, compositeur et virtuose du piano, Ervin Schulhoff, re-

vient à Prague des tranchées italiennes. Il n'a que 24 ans (né le 8 juin 1894), mais n'est plus un débutant. Il a déjà fait ses études à Prague, à Vienne, à Leipzig et à Cologne. Il a également connu plus d'un succès déjà comme excellent pianiste. Son oeuvre de compositeur comporte près de 25 opus. C'est donc un artiste parfait, primé à deux reprises du prix Mendelssohn, pour la composition et le piano. Lorsqu'il débute après la guerre sur la voie d'artiste libre, il peut enchaîner sur ses activités précédentes. Mais la vie est devenue différente de ce qu'elle était avant la guerre, plus dure, moins romantique. Les gens aussi ont changé, leur relations et rapports sont devenus plus âpres, menaçants. Le jeune artiste y pense souvent. Il compose une symphonie vocale laquelle il donne le titre: "Humanité" (Die Menschheit). Il étudie à nouveau, apprend à connaître Schönberg et Stravinski, il transforme son langage musical, cherche son propre chemin. Sa musique sonne d'une manière grotesque et ironique maintenant, le rythme des nouvelles danses de jazz devient le point de départ de son oeuvre. Il écrit des stylisations artistiques de nouvelles danses modernes pour piano, mais leur rythme passe même dans les formes traditionnelles des sonates, des concerts, des deux premières symphonies et des œuvres scéniques. Vers 1920, l'œuvre de Schulhoff est riche et variée, son style et ses tons personnels passent de succès en succès lors du festival de musique contemporaine à Prague (Sonate pour violon), à Salzbourg (Cinq pièces pour quatuor à cordes), à Donaueschingen (Sextette à cordes et Concertino pour flûte, viole et contrebasse) aussi bien qu'à Oxford (grotesque de danse sur thème de Vit. Nezval «La somnambule — Die Mondnächtige»). Le théâtre de Dessau présente son ballet-mystère «Ogelala», le théâtre de Brno son opéra au thème de Don Juan «Flammes» selon un livret de K. J. Beneš. Vers 1930, le compositeur vit une

crise, dans sa vie et dans sa création. L'arrivée des nazis au pouvoir en Allemagne lui ouvre les yeux. Il prévoit une nouvelle lutte des forces politiques en Europe. Il se pose la question: à qui servir par mon art? Par la composition d'une cantate selon la paraphrase poétique du Manifeste de Marx, il s'avoue ouvertement partisan du communisme. Il écrit des chants révolutionnaires, toute une série de symphonies révolutionnaires. La quatrième est dédiée aux héros de la guerre civile en Espagne. La sixième, composée au début de la guerre (1940—41), sous l'occupation, est dédiée à l'armée soviétique. Elle porte le nom «Symphonie de la Liberté». La mort trouva le compositeur au travail à la huitième symphonie, dans le camp d'internement nazi de Wöllburg en Bavière, le 18 août 1942. L'œuvre n'a pas été terminée, elle s'est perdue en partie.

Ervín Schulhoff écrivit son Concert pour quatuor à cordes avec accompagnement d'orchestre d'instruments à vent en 1930 (terminé le 23 août). C'est l'époque où — évoluant rapidement — la technique d'enregistrement et de diffusion par radio s'améliore, et Schulhoff s'intéresse vivement à ce nouveau moyen moderne de relation entre l'artiste musicien et les grandes masses d'auditeurs. Il paraît comme pianiste dans de nombreuses stations européennes de radiodiffusion, et il s'intéresse aux problèmes spécifiques de la musique à la radio en tant que compositeur. Il se pose la question, comment écrire pour le micro, pour que la musique sonne d'une manière expressive et intelligible dans les récepteurs du point de vue du travail de la composition, et d'une manière plastique et colorée quant à l'instrumentation. Toutes les œuvres qu'il écrit à cette époque sont destinées en premier lieu à être diffusées par radio. C'est ainsi qu'il compose sa Hot-sonate pour saxophone et piano pour la radio de Berlin, L'Oratoire de jazz pour la station

de Francfort sur le Main. Il entre en relations avec la radiodiffusion tchécoslovaque (Radiojournal), où des relations amicales le lient au nouveau chef des émissions musicales à l'époque, K. B. Jirák. Le Concert pour quatuor à cordes est un résultat de cette amitié, comme plus tard encore la 11ème symphonie ainsi que toute une série de reconstructions et d'arrangements d'œuvres de maîtres tchèques anciens, comme par ex. les concerts de J. Kanka et J. J. Ryba, ou encore plusieurs symphonies de la famille Stamic.

Le Concert pour quatuor à cordes avec accompagnement d'orchestre d'instruments à vent est une contrepartie de son Double concert pour flûte et piano, œuvre plus vieille de trois ans. Dans ces deux compositions, Schulhoff part de la forme du Concerto grosso baroque par sa manière de poser en dialogue deux groupes d'instruments fortement contrastants, dans le premier cas la flûte et le piano contre un orchestre à cordes avec une paire de cors de chasse, dans le second cas un quatuor à cordes contre un ensemble de quinze instruments à vent en bois et à anche. Il ne fait pas paraître les instruments solistes d'une manière indépendante, mais ensemble, comme un tout concertant. La forme archaïque du concerto grosso ne défend pas au compositeur de la remplir de musique expressive nouvelle, contemporaine. Le côté harmonique du Concert pour quatuor à cordes est batailleur, après parfois dans ses harmonies créées par un maniement absolument linéaire des voix. Des éléments de musique de jazz sont même utilisés. Quoique la répartition des instruments soit inhabituelle: la sonorité de musique de chambre du quatuor contre les tons sonores des instruments à vent constitue une expérience, où l'on devait compter à l'avance avec les possibilités radiophoniques de mixage des micros — le Concert pour quatuor à cordes de Schulhoff n'est pas une composition rassemblée.

*Traduit par Yves Štěpánek*

L'instrumentation y est sobre, inspirée d'exemples classiques plutôt que romantiques, partant chaque fois de la pensée musicale.

Le Concert pour quatuor à cordes a trois mouvements. Le premier mouvement au caractère motorique, après une introduction Allegro moderato dont les espaces chromatiques sont une sorte de joint motivique avec les deux autres mouvements, se développe dans une forme libre de sonate avec de riches variations des deux thèmes fondamentaux. Une grande cadence du quatuor à cordes avant la conclusion du mouvement constitue une partie très expressive. Le second mouvement au caractère méditatif (Largo), est bâti d'un seul thème en une forme tripartite de chant, avec un grand arc dynamique au centre et un retour à la tranquillité dans sa conclusion. Le troisième mouvement est un rondo à trois thèmes, dont le troisième crée une sorte d'épisode récréatif au rythme de slow-fox. Ce mouvement est empreint d'une musique gal, voire turbulente qui, malgré la recherche et la finesse de l'instrumentation se rue vivement et irrévocablement de l'avant jusqu'au finale abrupt.

Le Concert pour quatuor à cordes fut exécuté pour la première fois le 9 novembre 1932 à la Radiodiffusion tchécoslovaque par l'Orchestre de la Philharmonie tchèque. La partition du quatuor était jouée par le Quatuor Ondříček, ensemble de musique de chambre de la radiodiffusion, l'œuvre fut exécutée sous la direction de Václav Talich. Depuis, l'œuvre a connu plusieurs représentations, où la partition solo était tenue par le Quatuor tchécoslovaque ou le Quatuor de la ville de Prague, lors de la dernière représentation à l'occasion du Festival International de la musique «Printemps à Prague» 1959. Aussi, ce concert digne d'intérêt est une des œuvres de Schulhoff des plus jouées sur notre territoire.

*Vlastimil Musil*

## KONCERT

1

## ORCHESTRA

Flauto piccolo	2 Corni
Flauto	2 Trombe
Oboe	2 Tromboni
Corno inglese	Tuba
Clarinetto	Violino 1. solo
Clarinetto basso	Violino 2. solo
Fagotto	Viola solo
Contrafagotto	Violoncello solo

Orchestrální materiál půjčuje Ústřední archiv, Praha 1, Pařížská 13

Orkestrовые материалы можно получить в Устредний архив, Прага 1, Парижская 13

Das Orchestermaterial verleiht Ústřední archiv, Prag 1, Pařížská 13

Orchestral parts can be hired from Ústřední archiv, Prague 1, Pařížská 13

Les parties séparées peuvent être empruntées à Ústřední archiv, Prague 1, Pařížská 13

1 • Allegro moderato	17
2 • Largo	67
3 • Finale (Allegro con brio)	79

Durata cca 20'20"

Ervín SCHULHOFF  
(1894–1942)

Allegro moderato M. M. J – 92

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
Cfag.  
  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba  
  
Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba

1      2

di presente molto stringendo      *al* . . . . . Allegro molto con spirito MM J = 120

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
Cfag.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba  
  
Vi-no 1.  
Vi-no 2. solo  
Vla solo  
Vcllo solo

di presente molto stringendo      *al* . . . . . Allegro molto con spirito MM J = 120

*ff* detaché  
*ff* detaché  
*ff* detaché  
*ff* detaché

Cl.  
Cl. basso  
Fag.  
C. bas.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Vi.-no. solo  
Vi.-no. 2  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. basso  
Fag.  
Vi.-no. 1  
Vi.-no. 2  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. basso  
Fag.  
C. bas.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba

2

Vi.-no. 1  
Vi.-no. 2  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

Musical score page 22. The score includes parts for Picc., Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. ingl., Cl., Cl. bas., Fag., C. pag., Con., Tr., Trib., Tuba, Vi. no. solo 1, Vi. no. solo 2, Vla. solo, and Vcllo. solo. The music consists of two systems. The first system ends with a dynamic of *p*. The second system begins with a dynamic of *pp*, followed by *con sordino*. The *Vcllo. solo* part in the second system includes markings *ferm marcato* and *ferm marcato*.

P 082

Musical score page 23. The score includes parts for Picc., Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. ingl., Cor., Tr., Trib., Tuba, Vi. no. solo 1, Vi. no. solo 2, Vla. solo, and Vcllo. solo. The music consists of three systems. The first system ends with a dynamic of *pp*. The second system ends with a dynamic of *poco piano molto*. The third system begins with a dynamic of *poco piano molto*. A circled '3' is positioned above the *Vi. no. solo 1* part in the third system.

P 082

*poco* *poco* *accelerando* *al*

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
A.  
A. basso.  
Fag.  
C.fag.  
  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba  
  
Vi.-no. solo 1  
Vi.-no. solo 2  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

P 082

**4** *Allegro molto*

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
A.  
Cl. bcs.  
Fag.  
C.fag.  
  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba  
  
Vi.-no. solo 1  
Vi.-no. solo 2  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

P 082

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor angl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
Cfag.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trib.  
Tuba  
Vi. no. 1 solo  
Vi. no. 2 solo  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

*p dolce*  
*pp staccatissimo*  
*pp staccatissimo*  
*pp*

*martellato sul tasto*  
*martellato sul tasto*  
*martellato sul tasto*  
*martellato sul tasto*

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor angl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
Cfag.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trib.  
Tuba  
Vi. no. 1 solo  
Vi. no. 2 solo  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

*p*  
*p*

(5)

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bass.  
Fag.  
C fag.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Tuba  
Vi. no. solo 1.  
Vi. no. solo 2.  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

(6)

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bass.  
Fag.  
C fag.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Tuba  
Vi. no. solo 1.  
Vi. no. solo 2.  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bass.  
Fag.  
C fag.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Tuba  
Vi. no. solo 1.  
Vi. no. solo 2.  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

P 082

3

riten.

Fl. picc.

Fl. gr.

Ob.

Corno gr.

Cl.

Cl. bas.

Fag.

C. fag.

Loc. 1  
2

Tr. 1  
2

Trib. 1  
2

Tuba

VI. no 1 solo

VI. no 2 solo

Vla. solo

Vcl. vcl. solo

6

Musical score page 32. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system includes parts for Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. ingl., Cl., Cl. bass., Fag., C. fag., Cor., Tr., Trb., and Tuba. The second system includes parts for Vi.-no. 1 solo, Vi.-no. 2 solo, Vla. solo, and Vcllo. solo. The notation shows various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

P 082

Musical score page 33. The score consists of three systems of music. The first system includes parts for Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. ingl., O., Cl. bass., Fag., C. fag., Cor., Tr., Trb., and Tuba. The second system includes parts for Vi.-no. 1 solo, Vi.-no. 2 solo, Vla. solo, and Vcllo. solo. The notation shows various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

P 082

crescendo

Subito tempo I.  
Allegro moderato MM  $J = 92$

crescendo

Subito tempo I.  
Allegro moderato MM  $J = 92$

Musical score page 36. The score includes parts for Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. ing., Cl., Cl. bas., Fag., Cflag., Cor., Tr., Trib., and Tuba. The instruments play various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

P 082

Musical score page 37. The score includes parts for Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. ing., Cl., Cl. bas., Fag., Cflag., Cor., Tr., Trib., Tuba, Vi.-no 1 solo, Vi.-no 2 solo, Vla. solo, and Vcllo. solo. The instruments play various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

P 082

8

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. eng.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
C. fag.  
Cox.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba  
Vi. no. solo  
Vi. no. 2. solo  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. eng.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
C. fag.  
Cox.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba  
Vi. no. 1. solo  
Vi. no. 2. solo  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

*legg.*

Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
Cf. seg.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba

P 082

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
Tr.  
Trb.

Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
Cf. seg.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
VI - no 1 solo  
VI - no 2 solo  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

P 082

10

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Cl.  
Cl. bass.  
Fag.  
Cffag.  
Vi. no. 1 solo  
Vi. no. 2 solo  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

accelerando

poco  
poco  
accelerando  
al . . . . .

P 082

Allegro molto con spirito (M. M. J = 120)

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ing.  
Cl.  
Cl. bass.  
Fag.  
Cffag.  
Cor.  
Vi. no. 1 solo  
Vi. no. 2 solo  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

pianissimo

11

poco  
poco  
accelerando  
al . . . . .

P 082

Musical score page 44. The score includes parts for Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. ingl., Cl., Cl. bas., Fag., C. fag., Vi.-no. 1, Vi.-no. 2, Vla., solo, and Vcllo., solo. The music consists of two systems of staves, each with six measures. Measures 1-3 feature eighth-note patterns. Measures 4-6 feature sixteenth-note patterns.

P 082

Musical score page 45. The score includes parts for Cor. 1, 2, Tr. 1, 2, Trb. 1, 2, Tuba, Vi.-no. 1, Vi.-no. 2, Vla., solo, and Vcllo., solo. Measure 12 is circled. The music consists of two systems of staves, each with six measures. Measures 1-3 feature eighth-note patterns. Measures 4-6 feature sixteenth-note patterns.

P 082

Musical score page 46. The score includes parts for Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. ingl., Cl., O. bas., Fag., C fag., Con. 1., Con. 2., Tr. 1., Tr. 2., Trib. 1., Trib. 2., Tube, Vi-no 1. solo, Vi-no 2. solo, Vla solo, and Vcllo solo. The music consists of three measures. Measures 1 and 2 feature sustained notes with grace notes and dynamic markings like  $\text{pp}$ . Measure 3 begins with a dynamic  $\text{f}$  and contains eighth-note patterns.

P 082

Musical score page 47. The score includes parts for Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. ingl., Cl., O. bas., Fag., C fag., Con. 1., Con. 2., Tr. 1., Tr. 2., Trib. 1., Trib. 2., Tube, Vi-no 1. solo, Vi-no 2. solo, Vla solo, and Vcllo solo. The music consists of three measures. Measures 1 and 2 feature eighth-note patterns with grace notes and dynamic markings like  $\text{f}$  and  $\text{pp}$ . Measure 3 begins with a dynamic  $\text{f}$  and contains eighth-note patterns.

P 082

48

13

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
C-fag.  
Cor. 1.  
Cor. 2.  
Tr.  
Tr. 1.  
Tr. 2.  
Trb.  
Trb. 1.  
Trb. 2.  
Tuba

13

Vi.-no. solo  
Vi.-no. 2.  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

P 082

49

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
C-fag.  
Cor. 1.  
Cor. 2.  
Tr.  
Tr. 1.  
Tr. 2.  
Trb.  
Trb. 1.  
Trb. 2.  
Tuba

Vi.-no. solo  
Vi.-no. 2.  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

P 082

Musical score page 50. The score includes parts for Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. ingl., Cl., Cl. bas., Fag., C-fag., Cor., Tr., Trib., and Tube. The music consists of two systems of staves. The first system shows measures 1 through 8. The second system shows measures 9 through 12. Various dynamics and performance instructions are present, such as "p dolce" and "p pizzicato".

P 082

Musical score page 51. The score includes parts for Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. ingl., Cl., Cl. bas., Fag., C-fag., Cor., Tr., Trib., and Tube. The music consists of three systems of staves. The first system shows measures 13 through 16. The second system shows measures 17 through 20. The third system shows measures 21 through 24. Dynamics include "p dolce", "pp sordino", "arco sord.", "pp claccolatissimo", and "marcatissimo". Measure 14 is circled.

P 082

Musical score page 52. The score includes parts for Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Oboe, Cor. ingl., Cl., Cl. bass., Fag., C fag., Con., Tr., Trib., and Tube. The music consists of two systems of staves. The first system starts with a dynamic of  $p$  and ends with a dynamic of  $pp$ . The second system begins with a dynamic of  $f$ .

P 062

Musical score page 53. The score continues from page 52, including parts for Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Oboe, Cor. ingl., Cl., Cl. bass., Fag., C fag., Con., Tr., Trib., and Tube. It then adds parts for Vi. no. 1 solo, Vi. no. 2 solo, Vla. solo, and Vcllo. solo. The music consists of two systems of staves.

P 062

(15)

Musical score page 54 featuring parts for Fl. picc., Fl. g., Ob., Cor. ingl., Cl., Cl. bas., Fag., C. fag., Cor. 1., Cor. 2., Tr. 1., Tr. 2., Trb. 1., Trb. 2., Tube, Vi.-no 1 solo, Vi.-no 2 solo, Vla. solo, and Cello. solo. Measure 15 is indicated by a circled number 15 above the staves.

*accrescendo*

Musical score page 55 featuring parts for Fl. picc., Fl. g., Ob., Cor. ingl., Cl., Cl. bas., Fag., C. fag., Cor. 1., Cor. 2., Tr. 1., Tr. 2., Trb. 1., Trb. 2., Tube, Vi.-no 1 solo, Vi.-no 2 solo, Vla. solo, and Cello. solo. The instruction *accrescendo* is written above the staves. Measure 15 is indicated by a circled number 15 above the staves.

Musical score page 56. The score includes parts for Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Oboe, Cor. ingl., Cl., Cl. bas., Fag., C.fag., Cor., Tr., Trb., Tuba, Vi.-no. solo, Vi.-no. 2, Vla. solo, and Vcllo. solo. The music consists of two systems of staves. The first system starts with a forte dynamic and includes measures 1 through 4. The second system starts with a piano dynamic and includes measures 5 through 8.

P 082

Musical score page 57. The score includes parts for Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Oboe, Cor. ingl., Cl., Cl. bas., Fag., C.fag., Cor., Tr., Trb., Tuba, Vi.-no. solo, Vi.-no. 2, Vla. solo, and Vcllo. solo. The music consists of three systems of staves. The first system starts with a forte dynamic and includes measures 1 through 4. The second system starts with a piano dynamic and includes measures 5 through 8. The third system starts with a forte dynamic and includes measure 9. Measure 18 is circled.

P 082

Fl. picc.

Fl. gr.

Ob.

Cor. ingl.

C. A.

C. bas.

Fag.

C. fag.

Cor. 1

Tr. 1

Tr. 2

Tuba

Violin solo 1

Violin solo 2

Vla. solo

Vcllo. solo

*Cadenza*  
*sub poco pesante*

*sub poco pesante*

*sub poco pesante*

*sub poco pesante*

P 082

Violin solo 1

Violin solo 2

Vla. solo

Vcllo. solo

*ff agitato*

*agitato*

*agitato*

*agitato*

*accelerando*

17

*tempo in tempo*

18

P 082

*poco animato*

Vi. no. 1  
Vi. no. 2  
Vla. solo  
Vcl. solo

19

20

21

22

23

24

Vi. no. 1  
Vi. no. 2  
Vla. solo  
Vcl. solo

20

21

22

23

24

25

VI. m solo  
VI.-no solo  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

Subito tempo I.  
Allegro moderato MM J = 92

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ing.  
Cl.  
Cl. bass.  
Fag.  
Cfag.  
Cor. 1.  
Tr. 1.  
Trb. 1.  
Tuba

Subito tempo I.  
Allegro moderato MM J = 92

VI.-no 1 solo  
VI.-no 2 solo  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bass.  
Fag.  
C fag.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba

23

Vi.-no. 1 solo  
Vi.-no. 2 solo  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bass.  
Fag.  
C fag.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba

23

marcato  
24

Vi.-no. 1 solo  
Vi.-no. 2 solo  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo. solo

Musical score page 66. The score includes parts for Fl. perc., Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. ingl., Cl., Cl. bass., Fag., C. fag., Con., Tr., Trb., and Tube. The music consists of two systems of staves. The first system starts with a dynamic of  $f$  and includes markings "crescendo" and "dolce". The second system starts with a dynamic of  $f$  and includes markings "crescendo" and "ff piano". The score is written in common time.

P 082

2

Largo M. M. = 50

Musical score page 67, marked with a large number "2". The score includes parts for Flauto piccolo, Flauto grande, Oboe, Corno inglese, Clarinetto, Clarinetto basso, Fagotto, Corno fagotto, Corno, Tromba, Trombone, Tuba, Violino solo 1, Violino solo 2, Viola solo, and Violoncello solo. The music is labeled "Largo M. M. = 50". The score is written in common time.

P 082

Pi. picc.

Fl. gr.

Ob.

Cor. ingl.

C. A.

Cl. los.

Fag.

C.fag.

Cor. 1. 2.

Tr. 1. 2.

Trb. 1. 2.

Tuba

Vi-no 1. solo

Vi-no 2. solo

Vla. solo

Vcllo solo

P 082

Fl. picc.

Fl. gr.

Ob.

Cor. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. los.

Fag.

C.fag.

1

Vi-no 1. solo

Vi-no 2. solo

Vla. solo

Vcllo solo

Vi-no 1. solo

Vi-no 2. solo

Vla. solo

Vcllo solo

*sonore*

*sonore*

*sonore*

*molto sonore*

P 082

2

Qu.  
Cor.ing.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
Cfag.

p dolce

2

clamorante  
Vi. no. 1. solo  
Vi. no. 2.  
Vie. solo  
Violin, solo

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor.ing.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
Cfag.  
Cor.

R. picc.

R. gr.

Oboe

Cor. ingl.

C. I.

Cl. bas.

Fag.

C fag.

*energico*

Cor. 1.  
2.

Tr. 1.  
2.

Trib. 1.  
2.

Tuba

*energico*

*energico*

*energico*

*energico*

Vi.-no 1.  
solo

Vi.-no 2.  
solo

Vla. solo

Kvcllo. solo

(3)

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Oboe  
Cor. ingl.  
A.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
C. fag.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trib.  
Tuba

(3)

Vi.-no 1. solo  
Vi.-no 2. solo  
Vla. solo  
Cello solo

Poco pesante

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Oboe  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
C. fag.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trib.  
Tuba

Poco pesante

Vi.-no 1. solo  
Vi.-no 2. solo  
Vla. solo  
Cello solo

Musical score page 74 featuring parts for various instruments:

- Fl. picc.
- Fl. gr.
- Ob.
- Cor. ingl.
- Cl.
- Cl. bas.
- Fag.
- C fag.
- Cor. 1.
- Cor. 2.
- Tr. 1.
- Tr. 2.
- Trib. 1.
- Trib. 2.
- Tuba
- Vi. no. 1. solo
- Vi. no. 2. solo
- Vla. solo
- Vcllo. solo

P 082

Musical score page 75 featuring parts for various instruments, with measure 4 circled:

- Fl. picc.
- Fl. gr.
- Ob.
- Cor. ingl.
- Cl.
- Cl. bas.
- Fag.
- C fag.
- Cor. 1.
- Cor. 2.
- Tr. 1.
- Tr. 2.
- Trib. 1.
- Trib. 2.
- Tuba
- Vi. no. 1. solo
- Vi. no. 2. solo
- Vla. solo
- Vcllo. solo

I' 082

Musical score page 76. The score includes parts for Oboe, Cor. ingl., Clarinet, Clar. bas., Bassoon, C. leg., Horn solo, Vi. no 1, Vi. no 2, Vla. solo, Vcllo. solo, Fl. gr., Cor. ingl., Cl., Cl. bas., Fag., Cleg., Cor., Vi.-no 1, Vi.-no 2, Vla. solo, Vcllo. solo. The music consists of two systems of staves. The first system shows various instruments playing eighth-note patterns with dynamics like *p*, *dim.*, and *p dolce*. The second system continues with similar patterns, ending with a dynamic *p dolce*.

P 082

Musical score page 77. The score includes parts for Fl. gr., Cor. ingl., Cl., Cl. bas., Fag., Cleg., Vi.-no 1, Vi.-no 2, Vla. solo, Vcllo. solo. The music is divided into three systems. System 5 begins with a dynamic *p* and includes woodwind entries. System 6 follows with dynamics *p dolce* and *f*. System 7 concludes with a dynamic *f* and a instruction "Sempre tranquillo ma crescendo". The score ends with a double bar line.

P 082

Fl. gr.  
Cl.  
Vi. no. 1  
Vi. no. 2  
Vla. solo  
Cello solo

Fl. gr.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cb. bas.  
Tub.  
C. fag.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trib.  
Tuba

Violin 1 solo  
Violin 2 solo  
Viola solo  
Cello solo

## 3 FINALE

Allegro con brio M. M. J = 116

Flauto piccolo  
Flauto grande  
Oboe  
Corno inglese  
Clarinetto  
Clarinetto basso  
Fagotto  
Contrabbasso

Corni 1  
2.  
Trombe  
Tromboni 1  
2.  
Tuba

Violino solo 1  
Violino solo 2  
Viola solo  
Violoncello solo

Musical score page 80. The score includes parts for Cor. 1, Cor. 2, Tr. 1, Tr. 2, Trib. 1, Trib. 2, Tuba, Vi. no. 1 solo, Vi. no. 2 solo, Vla. solo, Vcllo solo, Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. ingl., Cl., Cl. bass., Fag., C fag., Cor. 1, Cor. 2, Tr. 1, Tr. 2, Trib. 1, Trib. 2, Tuba.

P 082

Musical score page 81. The score includes parts for Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. ingl., Cl., Cl. bass., Fag., C fag., Cor. 1, Cor. 2, Tr. 1, Tr. 2, Trib. 1, Trib. 2, Tuba, Vi. no. 1 solo, Vi. no. 2 solo, Vla. solo, Vcllo solo. Measure 1 is circled.

P 082

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
Clag.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba

Cor.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba

VI. no 1 solo  
VI. no 2 solo  
Vla solo  
Vcllo solo

VI. no 1 solo  
VI. no 2 solo  
Vla solo  
Vcllo solo

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
Clag.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba

VI. no 1 solo  
VI. no 2 solo  
Vla solo  
Vcllo solo

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
Cfag.  
  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba  
  
Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
Cfag.  
  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba

*marcato*

*sub mezzo*

*sub mezzo*

*sub mezzo*

(3)

P 082

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
Cfag.  
  
Cor. 1.  
Cor. 2.  
Tr. 1.  
Tr. 2.  
Trb.  
Tuba  
  
VI-no 1.  
solo  
VI-no 2.  
solo  
Vla solo  
Vcloro solo

*marcato*

*sub mezzo*

*sub mezzo*

*sub mezzo*

P 082

Musical score page 86. The score includes parts for Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. ingl., Cl., Cl. bas., Fag., C-fag., Cor., Tr., Trib., and Tube. The notation consists of two systems of music, each with multiple staves. The first system shows woodwind entries with grace notes and slurs. The second system continues with similar patterns.

P 082

Musical score page 87. The score includes parts for Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. ingl., Cl., Cl. bas., Fag., C-fag., Cor. 1, Cor. 2, Tr. 1, Tr. 2, Trib. 1, Trib. 2, Tube, Vi. no 1 solo, Vi. no 2 solo, Vi. solo, and Vcllo solo. The notation includes dynamic markings like *con sonorità* and *Flottarsang*, and performance instructions like *pianiss.* The page is divided into three systems of music.

P 082

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trib.  
Vi.-no. 1 solo  
Vi.-no. 2 solo  
Vla. solo  
Cello solo

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trib.  
Vi.-no. 1 solo  
Vi.-no. 2 solo  
Vla. solo  
Cello solo

Fag.  
Cfag.  
V. no 1 solo  
V. no 2 solo  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo solo

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bass.  
Fag.  
Cfag.  
Vi.-no. 1 solo  
Vi.-no. 2 solo  
Vla. solo  
Cello solo

5

Fag.  
Cfag.  
V. no 1 solo  
V. no 2 solo  
Vla. solo  
Vcllo solo

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bass.  
Fag.  
Cfag.  
Vi.-no. 1 solo  
Vi.-no. 2 solo  
Vla. solo  
Cello solo

Fl. picc.

Fl. gr.

Ob.

Cor. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. bas.

Fag.

Vcl.

on.

Ti.

Tra.

Vcl.

I no. 1 solo

Vlino 2 solo

I solo

Vcllo solo

Cor. 1

Tr. 1

Trb.

VI - no 1 solo

VI - no 2 solo

Vla solo

Vcllo solo

Ob.

Cor. ingl.

Cl. bas.

Fag.

Cor. 1

Tr. 1

VI - no 1 solo

VI - no 2 solo

Vla solo

Vcllo solo

VI-no solo 1. 

Fl. picc. Fl. gr. Obo. Cor. ingl. Cl. Cl. bas. Fag. C. fag. Cor. Tr. Tr. 2 Tuba

Fl. picc. Fl. gr. Obo. Cor. ingl. Cl. Cl. bas. Fag. C. fag. Cor. Tr. Tr. 2 Tuba

8

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
Cfag.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba

8  
9

Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
Cfag.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba

Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Cor.  
Trb.  
Tuba

Tempo di Slowfox  $\text{J} = \text{J}$

9

Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Cor.  
Trb.  
Tuba

Tempo di Slowfox  $\text{J} = \text{J}$

9  
10

Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
Cfag.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Trb.  
Tuba

Tempo di Slowfox  $\text{J} = \text{J}$

10

Vi. no. 1 solo  
Vi. no. 2 solo  
Va solo  
Vcl solo

Fl gr.

Ob.

Cor. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. bas.

Fag.

Cleg.

VI. no 1 solo

VI. no 2 solo

Vla solo

Vclto solo

Cor. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. bas.

Fag.

Cleg.

VI. no 1 solo

VI. no 2 solo

Vla solo

Vcllo solo

P 082

10

Cor. ingl.

Cl. bas.

Fag.

Cleg.

VI. no 1 solo

VI. no 2 solo

Vla solo

Vclto solo

Fl gr.

Ob.

Cor. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. bas.

Fag.

Cleg.

Cor. 1

Trb.

Tuba

VI. no 1 solo

VI. no 2 solo

Vla solo

Vclto solo

P 082

(11)

Musical score page 98 featuring ten staves of musical notation. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. ingl., O., Cl. bas., Fag., C. fag., Cor., Ir., Trb., and Tube. The score includes two systems of music. The first system ends with a rehearsal mark (11) in a circle. The second system begins with another rehearsal mark (11) in a circle.

P 082

Musical score page 99 featuring ten staves of musical notation. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. ingl., Cl., Cor. 1. z., Tr., Trb., Tube, Vi. no. 1 solo, Vi. no. 2 solo, Vla. solo, and Vcllo solo. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system includes parts for Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. ingl., Cl., Cor. 1. z., Tr., Trb., and Tube. The second system includes parts for Vi. no. 1 solo, Vi. no. 2 solo, Vla. solo, and Vcllo solo. The third system continues with parts for Cor., Tr., Trb., and Tube. The fourth system concludes with parts for Vi. no. 1 solo, Vi. no. 2 solo, Vla. solo, and Vcllo solo.

P 082

12

Tempo come primo J = J

Cor. 1. 2.

Tr. 1. 2.

Trib. 1. 2.

Tuba

Vi.-no solo 1. 2.

Vi.-no solo 1. 2.

Vla solo

Vcllo solo

12

Tempo come primo J = J

Cor.

Tr.

Trib.

Tuba

Vi.-no solo 1. 2.

Vi.-no solo 1. 2.

Vla solo

Vcllo solo

Fl. picc.

Fl gr.

Ob.

Cor. ingl.

C. A.

C. bas.

Fag.

C/fag.

Cv.

Tr.

Trb.

Tuba

Vi-no 1  
scle

Vi-no 2  
solo

Vla solo

Vcllo solo

P 082

Fl. picc.			
Fl. gr.			
Ob.			
Cor. ingl.			
Ct.			
Ct. bas.			
Fag.			
Cfag.			
Cor. 1. 2.			
Tr. 1. 2.			
Trib. 1. 2.			
Tuba			
VI-no 1. solo			
VI-no 2. solo			
Vla solo			
Vcllo solo			

P 082

Musical score page 104. The score includes parts for Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. engl., Cl., Cl. bas., Fag., C-fag., Cor., Tr., Tr. 2., Tuba, Vi.-no. 1. solo, Vi.-no. 2. solo, Via solo, and Vcllo solo. The music consists of two systems of measures. The first system ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The second system begins with a dynamic instruction 'f'.

Musical score page 105. The score includes parts for Fl. picc., Fl. gr., Ob., Cor. engl., Cl., Cl. bas., Fag., C-fag., Cor., Tr., Tr. 2., Tuba, and a lower section for Cor., Tr., Tr. 2., Tuba, Vi.-no. 1. solo, Vi.-no. 2. solo, Via solo, and Vcllo solo. Measure 14 is circled at the top left. The score continues with two systems of measures, separated by a double bar line.

Musical score page 106. The score includes staves for:

- Vi.-no solo 1
- Vi.-no solo 2
- Vla solo
- Vcllo solo
- Fl. gr.
- Ob.
- Cor. ingl.
- Cl.
- Cl. bas.
- Fag.
- Cfag.
- Cor.
- Tr. 1.
- Tr. 2.
- Trb. 1.
- Trb. 2.
- Iute
- Vi.-no 1. solo
- Vi.-no 2. solo
- Vla solo
- Vcllo solo

Measure 15 is circled in both the upper and lower sections of the score.

P 082

Musical score page 107. The score includes staves for:

- Fl. picc.
- Fl. gr.
- Ob.
- Cor. ingl.
- Cl.
- Cl. bas.
- Fag.
- Cfag.
- Cor.
- Tr.
- Trb.
- Tuba
- Vi.-no 1. solo
- Vi.-no 2. solo
- Vla solo
- Vcllo solo

Measures 15-16 are circled in the upper section of the score.

P 082

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas. sub meno.  
Fag. sub meno.  
C/fag. sub meno.  
  
Cor. 1. 2.  
Tr. 1. 2. marcato  
Trb. 1. 2. sub meno.  
Tuba sub meno.  
  
Vi. no. 1 solo  
Vi. no. 2 solo  
Vla solo  
Cello solo

P 082

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
A.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
C/fag.  
  
Cor. 1. 2.  
Tr. 1. 2.  
Trb. 1. 2.  
Tuba  
  
VI. no. 1 solo  
VI. no. 2 solo  
Vla solo  
Cello solo

P 082

*poco*

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Vib.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Teg.  
Seg.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Tr.  
Trom.  
Trom.  
Tuba  
Vi.-no. solo  
Vi.-no. 2. solo  
Vla. solo  
Cello solo

*poco*

*accelerando*

Fl. picc.  
Fl. gr.  
Ob.  
Cor. ingl.  
Cl.  
Cl. bas.  
Fag.  
Cfag.  
Cor. 1.  
Cor. 2.  
Tr. 1.  
Tr. 2.  
Trom. 1.  
Trom. 2.  
Tuba

*accelerando*

VI.-no. 1. solo  
VI.-no. 2. solo  
Vla. solo  
Cello solo

*Allegroissimo*

Fl. pic.

Fl. gr.

Oboe

Corn. ingl.

Cl.

Cl. bass.

fag

Cfag.

Cor.

Tr.

Trib.

Tuba

*mf* . . . . . *Allegroissimo*

Vi-no solo

Vi-no 2 solo

Vla solo

Cello solo

The page contains two staves of musical notation. The top staff begins with a dynamic of *mf* followed by a repeat sign and *Allegroissimo*. It includes parts for Flute piccolo, Flute grande, Oboe, Cornet English, Clarinet, Bassoon, Bassoon C-clef, Bassoon F-clef, Horn 1, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Tuba, and Viola solo. The bottom staff begins with *Allegroissimo* and includes parts for Violin 2 solo, Cello solo, and Bassoon F-clef. Measure lines divide the staves into measures.