

Piano Concerto No.2, Movement 3
By S. Rachmaninoff
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Allegro scherzando (♩ = 116)

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

2 Clarinetti (A)

2 Fagotti

4 Corni (F)

2 Trombe (B)

3 Tromboni e Tuba

Timpani (G. B. C.)

Piatti

Cassa

Allegro scherzando (♩ = 116)

Piano

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

This page of a musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral layout. The instruments are listed on the left side of the page, with their corresponding staves. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), and Cor Anglais (Cor.). The brass section includes Trumpet (Tr-be), Trombone (Tr-ni), and Tuba. The percussion section includes Timpani (Timp), Cymbals (Piatti), and Snare Drum (Cassa). The piano (P-no) and string (Archi) sections are also present. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The music is characterized by dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *sf* (sforzando), along with crescendo and decrescendo hairpins. A specific instruction for the Clarinet part reads "muta in B". The piano part features a "quasi gliss." (quasi glissando) passage. The string section consists of five staves, with dynamics ranging from *ff* to *p*. The overall texture is dense and dramatic, typical of a late 19th or early 20th-century symphony.

P-no

sf *f*

P-no

sf *f*

P-no

sf *f*

P-no

sf *dim.*

Fl.

p *cresc.* *f* *dim.*

Cl.

p *cresc.* *f* *dim.*

P-no

sf *p* *cresc.* *f* *dim.*

Archi

pizz. *sf* *p* *cresc.* *f* *dim.*

Fl.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor.
P-no
Archi

p
mf
f
p
arco
f
p
f
p
f
p
f
p
pp

8

8

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 28. It features six systems of staves. The first system includes Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), and Horn (Cor.). The second system is for the Piano (P-no), showing both grand and left-hand parts. The third system is for the Strings (Archi), with five staves for Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses. The score is in a key with two flats and a 4/4 time signature. It contains various musical notations such as dynamics (*p*, *mf*, *f*, *pp*), articulation marks, and slurs. A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans the final two measures of the piano part in the second system. A second ending bracket labeled '8' spans the final two measures of the piano part in the third system.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

P-no

Archi

pp

f

mf

Ob.

Fag.

P-no

Archi

p

cresc.

cresc.

pizz.

pizz.

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Cl. *p*

Fag. *p* *cresc.* *I. II.* *sf* *pp*

Cor. *p* *cresc.* *mf*

Tr-be *p* *cresc.* *mf*

P-no *cresc.* *mf*

Archi *arco* *div.* *mf* *unis.* *pizz* *mf*

Ob. *p* *mf*

Cor. *I. II.* *p* *mf*

P-no *p* *mf*

Archi *p* *mf*

Ob.
Cl.
Cor.
P-no
Archi

p
pp
pp
pp
pp

unis.
pp unis.
pp arco
pp arco
pp

Fl.
Cl.
Cor.
Tr-be
P-no
Archi

p *cresc.* *sf*
cresc. *sf*
p *cresc.*
div. *cresc.* *unis.*
div. *cresc.* *unis.*
cresc. *sf*
cresc. *sf*
cresc. *sf*

Fag. *V*

Cor. *V*

Tr-be *I*

P-no *f*

Archi *f*

Detailed description: This system contains the first five staves of the score. The Bassoon (Fag.), Trumpet (Cor.), and Trombone (Tr-be) parts feature melodic lines with slurs and accents. The Piano (P-no) part is a dense, rhythmic accompaniment with many beamed notes. The String section (Archi) consists of four staves with sustained notes and some movement.

Fl. *a2* **Meno mosso**

Ob. *a2*

Cl. *a2*

Fag. *V*

Cor. *V*

P-no **Meno mosso** *dim.*

Archi *V*

Detailed description: This system contains the next five staves. The Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), and Clarinet (Cl.) parts are marked with *a2* and play melodic lines. The Bassoon (Fag.) and Trumpet (Cor.) parts are mostly sustained notes. The Piano (P-no) part continues with a complex texture, marked **Meno mosso** and ending with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The String section (Archi) consists of four staves with sustained notes and some movement.

Moderato ($\text{♩} = 72$)

rit. **I Solo**

Ob. *mf espress.*

Cor. *pp* III *pp*

P-no *rit.* **Moderato** ($\text{♩} = 72$)

Archi *f espress.* *pizz.* *p* *pizz.*

I

Ob. *f* *dim. e rit.*

Cor. *mf* III *mf*

Archi *cresc.* *ff* *dim.* *f* *dim.* *cresc.* *dim.*

Ob.

Fag.

Cor.

P-no

Archi

p

I

p

dolce

p

arco

pp

arco

pp

Fag.

P-no

Archi

I

p

f

p

p

p

p

C1.

Fag.

P-no

Archi

This system contains the first system of music. The Clarinet (C1.) and Bassoon (Fag.) parts are marked *mf* and feature long, sustained notes. The Piano (P-no) part is marked *f* and consists of a complex, rhythmic accompaniment. The String (Archi) part is marked *mf* and features long, sustained notes. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is 4/4.

C1.

Fag.

P-no

Archi

This system contains the second system of music. The Clarinet (C1.) and Bassoon (Fag.) parts are marked *rit.* and feature long, sustained notes. The Piano (P-no) part is marked *mf* and consists of a complex, rhythmic accompaniment. The String (Archi) part is marked *p* and features long, sustained notes. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is 4/4.

32 *Meno mosso* (♩=48)

Fl. *pp*

Ob.

Cl. *pp*

Fag. *pp*

Cor. *pp*

Tr-be

Tr-ni
e
Tuba *pp*

Timp. *pp*

Piatti *pp*

Meno mosso (♩=48)

P-no *p*

div. pizz. *pp*

div. pizz. *pp*

div. pizz. *pp*

Archi *pp*

This musical score is for a symphony orchestra, featuring a variety of instruments. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Fl.** (Flute): Plays a melodic line with some grace notes.
- Ob.** (Oboe): Remains silent throughout this section.
- Cl.** (Clarinet): Plays a rhythmic accompaniment.
- Fag.** (Bassoon): Provides a low-frequency accompaniment.
- Cor.** (Cor Anglais): Plays a melodic line.
- Tr-be** (Trumpet): Remains silent.
- Tr-ni** (Trumpet in B-flat): Remains silent.
- e** (Euphonium): Remains silent.
- Tuba**: Plays a low, sustained note with a tremolo effect.
- Timp.** (Timpani): Plays a rhythmic pattern.
- Piatti** (Cymbals): Plays a rhythmic pattern.
- P-no** (Piano): Features a complex, flowing melodic line with trills and slurs.
- Archi** (Strings): Provides a rhythmic accompaniment.

The score is divided into several systems, with the Piano part being the most prominent in the lower half. The woodwinds and strings provide a steady accompaniment for the Piano's melodic line.

ritard.

Allegro scherzando (Moto primo) (♩=116)

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

Piatti

Cassa

Allegro scherzando (Moto primo) (♩=116)

P-no

Arch.

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor.
Tr-be
Tr-ni
a
Tuba
Timp.
Piatti
Cassa

This section of the score contains the staves for woodwinds and percussion. The instruments listed are Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (Cor.), Trumpet (Tr-be), Trombone (Tr-ni), Tuba, Snare Drum (Timp.), Cymbals (Piatti), and Bass Drum (Cassa). The woodwinds and brass instruments are playing a dense, rhythmic accompaniment with frequent dynamic markings of *ff* (fortissimo). The percussion instruments provide a steady, rhythmic pulse.

P-no
Archi

This section of the score contains the staves for the Piano (P-no) and the String section (Archi). The Piano part features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking and a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. The String section is playing a unison part, with the instruction *arco* (arco) and *unis.* (unison) written above the staves. The strings are playing a rhythmic accompaniment with frequent dynamic markings of *ff*.

This musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format, divided into three systems. The instruments are listed on the left side of each system.

System 1 (Woodwinds and Brass):

- Fl.** (Flute): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with some rests.
- Ob.** (Oboe): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with some rests.
- Cl.** (Clarinet): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with some rests.
- Fag.** (Bassoon): Bass clef, playing a melodic line with some rests.
- Cor.** (Cor Anglais): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with some rests.
- Tr-be** (Trumpet): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with some rests.
- Tr-ni** (Trumpet in B-flat): Bass clef, playing a melodic line with some rests.
- e** (Trumpet in E-flat): Bass clef, playing a melodic line with some rests.
- Tuba**: Bass clef, playing a melodic line with some rests.

System 2 (Percussion and Piano):

- Timp.** (Timpani): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic pattern.
- Piatti** (Cymbals): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic pattern.
- Cassa** (Drum): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic pattern.
- P-no** (Piano): Treble and Bass clefs, playing a complex accompaniment with triplets and sixteenth notes.

System 3 (Strings):

- Archi** (Strings): Treble and Bass clefs, playing a melodic line with some rests.

The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like *mf* (mezzo-forte). The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

Più mosso (♩ = 120)

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

Platti

Cassa

P-no

Più mosso (♩ = 120)

Arch.

div.

pp

pp pizz.

pp

acceler.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni
e

Tuba

Timp.

Platti

Cassa

8..... acceler.

P-no

Arch.

Presto (♩=128)

Fl. *ff* *dim.* *sf*

Ob. *ff* *dim.* *sf*

Cl. *ff* *dim.* *sf* *mf*

Fag. *ff* *dim.* *sf* *mf*

Cor. *ff* *dim.* *sf*

Tr-be *ff* *dim.* *sf*

Tr-ni
e
Tuba *ff* *dim.* *p* *sf*

Timp. *ff* *dim.* *p* *sf*

Platti *ff* *dim.* *sf*

Cassa *ff* *dim.* *sf*

Presto (♩=128)

P-no *ff* *dim.* *sf* *p*

Archi *ff* *dim.* *mf*

Archi *ff* *dim.* *mf*

Archi *ff* *dim.* *mf*

Archi *ff* *dim.* *mf*

Archi *ff* *dim.* *mf*

Archi *ff* *dim.* *mf*

Fl.

Cl.

Fag.

Timp.

P-no

Archi

dim. *pp* *pp* *mf*

34

Fl.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Timp.

P-no

Archi

pp *pp* *ppp* *p*

P-no *p*



First system of the piano part, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Archi



First system of the string part, showing five staves for Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses. The strings play a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

Cl. *I*
Fag. *mf*



First system of the Clarinet (Cl.) and Bassoon (Fag.) parts. The Clarinet part begins with a first ending bracket (*I*) and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The Bassoon part also starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic.

P-no *mf* *dim.* *p*



Second system of the piano part. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (*mf*), decrescendo (*dim.*), and piano (*p*). The piano part continues with a melodic line in the right hand and accompaniment in the left.

Archi *mf* *dim.*



Second system of the string part. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (*mf*) and decrescendo (*dim.*). The string accompaniment continues with eighth notes.

Cl. *p*
Fag. *mf*



Second system of the Clarinet (Cl.) and Bassoon (Fag.) parts. The Clarinet part starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic, while the Bassoon part is mezzo-forte (*mf*).

Cor. *Isolo* *f marcato*



First system of the Coronet (Cor.) part, marked *Isolo* (solo) and *f marcato* (forte, marked). The Coronet plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

P-no *pp*



Third system of the piano part, starting with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The piano part continues with a melodic line in the right hand and accompaniment in the left.

Archi *pizz.* *p* *arco* *mf*



Third system of the string part. Dynamics include *pizz.* (pizzicato), piano (*p*), *arco* (arco), and mezzo-forte (*mf*). The strings play a rhythmic accompaniment, with some parts switching between pizzicato and arco.

Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor.
P-no
Archi

This system contains the first five staves of the score. The woodwinds (Ob., Cl., Fag., Cor.) and strings (Archi) are playing a melodic line with dynamics ranging from *pp* to *mf*. The piano (P-no) part features a complex rhythmic pattern with *pp* dynamics. The strings are marked *arco* and *pp*. A first ending bracket labeled 'I' is present above the woodwind staves.

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor.
P-no
Archi

This system contains the next five staves of the score. The woodwinds (Fl., Ob., Cl., Fag., Cor.) and strings (Archi) are playing a melodic line with dynamics ranging from *pp* to *cresc.*. The piano (P-no) part features a complex rhythmic pattern with *p staccato* dynamics. The strings are marked *p*. A double bar line is present at the beginning of this system.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

P-no

Archi

ff

dim.

pizz.

f pizz.

f

ff

dim.

ff

dim.

35

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

P-no

V-c.

C-b.

p

p

p

p

mf

mf

solo

mf

mf

cresc.

mf

mf

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor.
Tr-ba
P-no
V-c.
C-b.

This system of musical notation includes staves for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Cor Anglais, Trumpet, Piano, Violoncello, and Contrabass. The woodwinds and strings play sustained notes with long slurs. The piano part features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with many beamed notes and slurs. A first ending bracket labeled '8' spans the end of the piano part.

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor.
P-no
Archi

This system continues the musical score with staves for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Cor Anglais, Piano, and a section of strings labeled 'Archi'. The woodwinds and Cor Anglais have melodic lines with slurs and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *a2*. The piano part continues with its intricate accompaniment. A first ending bracket labeled '8' is present under the Cor Anglais staff. The string section includes a section marked *arco*.

Fl. *a2* *mf*

Ob.

Cl. *a2* *mf*

Fag.

Cor. III

P-no 8

Archi

This system of musical notation includes staves for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Horn (Cor.), Piano (P-no), and Strings (Archi). The woodwinds and piano parts are active, with various melodic lines and dynamics. The strings provide a harmonic accompaniment.

Fl. *a2* *mf*

Ob. *a2* *mf*

Cl. *a2* *mf*

Fag. *a2* *mf*

Cor. *mf*

Tr-ni e Tuba

P-no 8

This system continues the musical score with staves for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Horn (Cor.), Trumpets and Tubas (Tr-ni e Tuba), and Piano (P-no). The woodwinds and brass parts are primarily sustained notes with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The piano part continues with its melodic line.

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor..
Tr-be
Tr-ni
e
Tuba
Timp.
Piatti
Cassa

P-no
Archi

36 acceler.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni e Tuba

Timp.

Piatti

Cassa

P-no

8-----

dim.

ppp

acceler.

Più vivo (♩=132)

Archi

pp

cresc.

mf cresc.

f

ff

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.

Cor.
Tr-be
Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.
Platti
Cassa

P-no

Archi

muta C
in Des

Meno mosso (Come prima)

P-no

f *dim.*

Fl. Cl. Fag.

rit. Moderato ($\text{♩} = 72$)

p espress.
pp

P-no

rit. Moderato ($\text{♩} = 72$)

pp

Archi

mf espress.
div.
pizz.
p
pizz.
p

Fl. Cl. Fag.

II I

rit. *f* *dim.*

Archi

V

p *f* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf*

dim.

37

a tempo

Fl.

Cl.

Fag.

a tempo

P-no

mf

dolce

Archi

arco

p

p

Cl.

P-no

Archi

mf

Cl. *mf*

Fag. *mf*

P-no *ff*

Archi *p* unis. *mf*

Cl. *f*

Fag. *f*

P-no *cresc.* *ff*

Archi *f*

P-no *mf*

Archi *p*

rit.

Meno mosso (♩ = 48)

Fl. *pp*

Cl. *pp*

Fag. *pp*

Cor. *pp*

Tr-ni e Tuba *pp*

Timp. *pp*

Piatti *pp*

Meno mosso (♩ = 48)

P-no *p*

Archi *pp*

div. pizz.

This musical score is for a symphony orchestra and piano. The instruments are arranged as follows:

- Fl.** (Flute): Treble clef, playing a melodic line with some rests.
- Ob.** (Oboe): Treble clef, mostly silent.
- Cl.** (Clarinet): Treble clef, playing a melodic line.
- Fag.** (Bassoon): Bass clef, playing a melodic line.
- Cor.** (Cor Anglais): Treble clef, playing a melodic line.
- Tr-be** (Trumpet): Treble clef, mostly silent.
- Tr-ni** (Trumpet): Bass clef, mostly silent.
- e** (Euphonium): Bass clef, mostly silent.
- Tuba**: Bass clef, playing a low, sustained line.
- Timp.** (Timpani): Bass clef, playing a rhythmic pattern.
- Piatti** (Cymbals): Treble clef, playing a rhythmic pattern.
- P-no** (Piano): Grand staff (treble and bass clefs), playing a complex melodic and harmonic accompaniment.
- Archi** (Strings): Grand staff (treble and bass clefs), playing a sustained, low line.

The score includes various musical notations such as clefs, time signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pp* (pianissimo) and *tr* (trill). The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat).

ritard.

38 Allegro scherzando (Moto primo) (♩ = ♩) (♩ = 116)

Fl.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor. III. IV
Tr-ne e Tuba III
Timp. soli
Piatti

ritard.

Allegro scherzando (Moto primo) (♩ = ♩) (♩ = 116)

P-no
Archi
Cl.
Fag.
Cor. III. IV
Archi unis. arco
Archi div. arco
Archi unis. mf
pp

Cl. *mf*

Fag. *mf*

Cor. III, IV

Archi *mf* *f* *p*

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. *mf* *p*

Fag. *p*

Cor. I, II *mf*

P-no *p* *mf*

Archi *f* *p* *mf*

poco a poco acceler.

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. *f*

Fag. *f*

Cor. *mf*

P-no

V-c.

C-b.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

P-no

V-c.

C-b.

39 **Alla breve**
Agitato (♩=76)

Musical score for the first system, measures 39-42. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (Cor.), Trumpet and Trombone (Tr-ni e Tuba), Piano (P-no), Violin (V-c.), and Cello (C-b.). The tempo is Alla breve (♩=76) and the mood is Agitato. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The Flute, Clarinet, and Bassoon parts feature a melodic line starting in measure 40 with a first ending bracket. The Piano part has a complex rhythmic accompaniment. The strings play a sustained harmonic background. Dynamics include piano (p) and mezzo-forte (mf).

Musical score for the second system, measures 43-46. The score continues with the same instruments as the first system. The Flute, Clarinet, and Bassoon parts continue their melodic line, marked with crescendo (cresc.), mezzo-forte (mf), and diminuendo (dim.) dynamics. The Piano part continues its accompaniment, marked with crescendo (cresc.) and forte (f). The strings continue their harmonic support, marked with crescendo (cresc.) and forte (f). Dynamics include piano (p), mezzo-forte (mf), and forte (f).

Fl. *acceler.*

Cl.

Fag. *mf*

Cor. *mf*

P-no *p* *acceler.*

Archi *div.* *mf* *pizz.* *pizz.*

Fl.

Cl.

Fag. *pp*

Cor. *pp*

P-no *Perosa.*

Archi *p* *arco* *unis.* *pp* *pp* *pp*

This page of a musical score contains the following instruments and parts:

- Fag.** (Bassoon): Starts with a *p* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking.
- Cor.** (Horn): Starts with a *p* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking.
- P-no** (Piano): Features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes.
- Archi** (Strings): Includes *arco* markings and *cresc.* dynamics.
- Ob.** (Oboe): Starts with a *f* dynamic and a *dim.* marking.
- Cl.** (Clarinet): Starts with a *f* dynamic and a *dim.* marking.
- Fag.** (Bassoon): Starts with a *f* dynamic and a *dim.* marking.
- Cor.** (Horn): Starts with a *f* dynamic and a *dim.* marking, later marked *a2* and *f*.
- Tr-be** (Trumpet): Starts with a *f* dynamic and a *cresc. f* marking.
- Tr-ni e Tuba** (Trombone and Tuba): Starts with a *mf* dynamic and a *cresc.* marking.
- Timp.** (Timpani): Features a *dim.* marking and a *cresc.* marking.
- P-no** (Piano): Includes a *dim.* marking and a *cresc.* marking.
- Archi** (Strings): Includes *dim.* and *pp* markings, with a *cresc.* marking.

Presto (♩ = 132)

Fl. *lunga*

Ob. *lunga*

Cl. *lunga*

Fag. *lunga*

Cor. *lunga*

Tr-be *lunga*

Tr-ni *lunga*

e *lunga*

Tuba *lunga*

Timp *lunga*

Piatti *lunga*

Cassa *lunga*

Presto (♩ = 132)

P-no *quasi glissando*

Archi *lunga*

P-no

P-no

Maestoso (♩ = 60)

Fl.

Ob.

Ci.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

Piatti

Cassa

Maestoso (♩ = 60)

P-no

Maestoso (♩ = 60)

Archi

div. *ff*

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.

This section of the score covers the first four staves. The Flute (Fl.) and Oboe (Ob.) parts are in treble clef and play a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The Clarinet (Cl.) and Bassoon (Fag.) parts are in bass clef and provide harmonic support with sustained notes and some melodic movement. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Cor.
Tr-be
Tr-ni
e
Tuba
Timp.
Piatti
Cassa

This section covers the next five staves. The Horns (Cor.) and Trumpets (Tr-ni) are in treble clef, while the Trombones (Tr-be) and Tuba are in bass clef. The Horns and Trumpets play sustained chords and some melodic fragments. The Trombones and Tuba provide a low-frequency harmonic foundation. The Timpani (Timp.) and Percussion (Piatti, Cassa) parts are mostly silent, with some light drumming indicated by wavy lines in the Timpani staff.

P-no

The Piano (P-no) part is shown in grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs). It features a complex accompaniment with dense chords and intricate rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and arpeggiated figures.

Archi

The String (Archi) section consists of five staves (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses). They play a melodic line with sustained notes and some rhythmic movement, often beamed together. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

This image shows a page of a musical score for a symphony, featuring various instruments and their parts. The score is written in black ink on a white background. The instruments listed on the left side of the page are:

- Fl. (Flute)
- Ob. (Oboe)
- Cl. (Clarinet)
- Fag. (Bassoon)
- Cor. (Cor Anglais)
- Tr-be (Trumpet)
- Tr ni e Tuba (Trumpet and Tuba)
- Timp. (Timpani)
- Piatti (Cymbals)
- Cassa (Snare Drum)
- P-no (Piano)
- Archi (Strings)

The score is organized into systems. The first system includes Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Bassoon. The second system includes Cor Anglais, Trumpet, Trombone, Trumpet and Tuba, Timpani, Cymbals, and Snare Drum. The third system includes Piano. The fourth system includes Strings. The score is written in a standard musical notation with various notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is visible in the Trumpet part. The score is a page from a larger musical work, likely a symphony, and is presented in a clear, professional layout.

Più vivo (♩ = 80)

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr ni e Tuba

Timp.

Piatti

Cassa

Più vivo (♩ = 80)

P-no

Archi

Risoluto (♩ = 100)

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor.
Trbe
Trni e Tuba
Timp.
Piatti
Cassa

This section of the score covers the woodwind, brass, and percussion parts. The woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon) and strings (Cor Anglais) play a complex, rhythmic pattern of chords and single notes. The brass section (Trumpets, Trombones, and Tuba) provides a steady accompaniment. The percussion section (Timpani, Cymbals, and Snare Drum) features a consistent rhythmic pattern. The tempo is marked as 'Risoluto' with a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute.

Risoluto (♩ = 100)
martellato

P-no
Archi

This section of the score covers the piano and string parts. The piano part features a prominent, rhythmic pattern of chords and single notes, marked as 'martellato' (hammered). The strings play a complex, rhythmic pattern of chords and single notes. The tempo is marked as 'Risoluto' with a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute.

Fl.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cor.
Tr-be
Tr-ni
e
Tuba
Timp.
Piatti
Cassa

This section of the score includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Cor Anglais, Trumpet, Trombone, Trumpet and Tuba, Timpani, Cymbals, and Snare Drum. The woodwinds and brass instruments play sustained chords and melodic lines, while the percussion instruments provide rhythmic accompaniment. The score is written in a major key with a 4/4 time signature.

P-no

The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The left hand plays a steady accompaniment of eighth notes, while the right hand has more intricate melodic and harmonic lines. The piece is in a major key and 4/4 time.

Archi

The string section consists of five staves (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass). They play a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes, often with a consistent intervallic relationship between adjacent parts. The score is in a major key and 4/4 time.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr-ni
e
Tuba

Timp.

Piatti

Cassa

This section of the score contains the staves for the woodwind and percussion sections. The instruments listed are Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (Cor.), Trumpet (Tr-be), Trombone (Tr-ni e Tuba), Timpani (Timp.), Cymbals (Piatti), and Snare Drum (Cassa). The woodwinds and brass instruments are playing sustained chords and melodic fragments, with dynamic markings such as *ff* and *f*. The percussion instruments have sparse notation, with the snare drum showing a few notes in the final measure.

P-no

The piano (P-no) staff features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment. It begins with a dynamic marking of *ff*. The music consists of dense chords and moving lines in both the right and left hands, with a tempo or articulation marking of *8* above the first few measures.

Archi

The string section (Archi) is represented by four staves (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass). The notation shows sustained chords and simple melodic lines. Dynamic markings of *ff* are present throughout the section.

This image shows a page of a musical score for a symphony orchestra. The score is arranged in systems, with each system containing staves for different instruments. The instruments listed on the left are:

- Fl. (Flute)
- Ob. (Oboe)
- Cl. (Clarinet)
- Fag. (Bassoon)
- Cor. (Cor Anglais)
- Tr-be (Trumpet)
- Tr-ni e Tuba (Trumpet and Tuba)
- Timp. (Timpani)
- Piatti (Cymbals)
- Cassa (Drum)
- P-no (Piano)
- Archi (Strings)

The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The woodwind and brass parts are primarily block chords, while the strings play a rhythmic accompaniment. The piano part features a complex, rhythmic pattern. The percussion parts are marked with 'f' (forte) and 's' (sotto). The string part includes a 'vel.' (velocissimo) marking. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the page concludes with a double bar line.