

PHILHARMONIA
PARTITUREN • SCORES • PARTITIONS



BEETHOVEN

SEPTETT
SEPTUOR

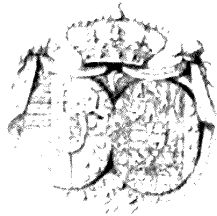
op. 20

PHILHARMONIA
No. 371



M A R I E T H E R E S E

Archduchess



of Austria

PHILHARMONIA
PARTITUREN - SCORES - PARTITIONS

Ihrer Majestät der Kaiserin Maria Theresia gewidmet

LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN

SEPTETT SEPTET / SEPTUOR

**Für Violine, Bratsche, Klarinette, Horn, Fagott, Violoncell,
Kontrabaß**

**For Violin, Viola, Clarinet, Horn, Bassoon, Violoncello,
Double bass**

**Pour Violon. Alto, Clarinette, Cor, Basson, Violoncelle,
Contrebasse**

**Es dur / E flat major / Mi b majeur
op. 20**

Philharmonia No. 371

**PHILHARMONIA PARTITUREN
in der
UNIVERSAL EDITION A.G. WIEN**

Printed in Austria

Beethovens Septett, zu seinen Lebzeiten das verbreitetste und beliebteste seiner Werke, heute aber vielleicht das populärste Stück der gesamten klassischen Kammermusik, ist eigentlich ein später Nachfahre der alten Divertimentoform. Die sechs Sätze des Divertimentos sind hier durch Heranziehung aller Form- und Ausdruckstypen der Sonate zu einem Ensemble von reichster Mannigfaltigkeit gediehen. Wie in den Quartetten op. 18 und den ersten Symphonien, den Werken, die fast zugleich in der glücklichsten, unbeschwertesten Zeit Beethovens entstanden sind, ist auch hier die reizvollste Frische und Jugendllichkeit der Erfindung bereits mit überlegener Meisterschaft der Formbehandlung und einem durchaus persönlichen Ausdruck vereint — noch ohne die Härten und das Ungestüm des großen Revolutionärs, aber eben darum umso klarer und erfrischender in der Wirkung. Noch mehr als in den genannten Werken ist im Septett alles auf die fließende, klar periodisierte melodische Linie gestellt, die Formen sind in der denkbarsten Einfachheit und Übersichtlichkeit gefaßt, die Durchführungen so knapp als möglich und, bei aller Ausnützung der klanglichen Reize ausdrucksvoller Gegenstimmen, immer in den Grenzen spielerischer Anmut. Wenn irgendwo, so sind hier alle Vorbedingungen zur Volkstümlichkeit im besten Sinne gegeben; und wenn sich Beethoven in späteren Jahren manchmal über die Beliebtheit dieses Werkes ärgerte, das anderen, ihm näherstehenden immer wieder beim Publikum den Rang abließ, so war das eine wenn auch sehr verzeihliche Ungerechtigkeit gegen seine eigene Schöpfung — und

During Beethoven's lifetime his Septet found more appreciation and favour than any of his other works. Today it is perhaps the most popular of all classic chamber music compositions. Strictly speaking it is a belated sequel of that species of composition known as Divertimento: of the six movements of the Divertimento form Beethoven forms an ensemble of great variety by the employment of all forms and means of expression of the Sonata form. The Septet, like the Quartets opus 18 and the first symphonies — the compositions which Beethoven wrote in the happiest and most carefree period of his life — combines a charming freshness and youthful spontaneity with a supreme mastery of formal problems and a strongly individual personal note. Little is felt in this music of the harshness and strife which later on made Beethoven a musical revolutionary; no such restlessness disturbs the transparency and freshness of this music. In the Septet the flowing invention and clear musical outline is even more strongly felt than in the aforesaid compositions; the formal structure is simple and lucid, the development of the musical material most concise, and the whole composition, though no colouristic possibilities of counter-voices are lost, is most graceful. The Septet seemed destined to become immensely popular, in the best sense of the term. In later years, when public favour for this piece became a drawback for general recognition of Beethoven's later works, Beethoven seemed to look askance at this earlier composition. This dislike of his own Septet was perhaps pardonable

Le Septuor de Beethoven, celle des oeuvres du Maître, qui, de son vivant, a joui de la plus large diffusion et de la plus grande faveur après du public, et qui est peut-être aujourd'hui encore le morceau le plus populaire de toute la musique de chambre classique, est à proprement parler un rejeton attardé de l'ancienne forme du »divertissement«. Les six mouvements du »divertissement«, agrémentés ici de toutes les caractéristiques d'expression et de forme de la Sonate, ont constitué un ensemble de la plus riche variété. Comme les Quatuors op. 18 et les premières symphonies, oeuvres qui datent également de l'époque la plus heureuse et la moins tourmentée de la vie de Beethoven, le Septuor unit, lui aussi, à une supérieure maîtrise de la forme un accent tout à fait personnel, encore exempt des duretés et de l'impétuosité du grand Révolutionnaire, non sans profit d'ailleurs pour la clarté et la fraîcheur de l'expression. Plus encore que les oeuvres précitées, le Septuor vise avant tout à une ligne mélodique d'un seul jet et d'une claire structure, les formes se présentent sous le schéma le plus simple et le plus aisément intelligible, les développements sont aussi concis que possible, le tout empreint d'une grace expressive, sans préjudice du charme de la sonorité. Si jamais toutes les conditions préalables de la popularité, au meilleur sens du mot, se sont trouvées réunies quelque part, c'est bien dans ce Septuor. Plus tard, Beethoven lui-même prenait souvent de l'humeur au sujet de la prédilection que dispensait le public à cette composition, au détriment d'autres oeuvres qui lui semblaient plus près de son

ein Verkennen der Tatsache, daß Volkstümlichkeit in diesem Sinne doch mit zu den edelsten Zielen der Kunst aller Zeiten gezählt hat.

Die erste Aufführung des Septetts, das im Jahre 1799 skizziert und Anfang 1800 vollendet wurde, fand in einer Privatsoirée beim Fürsten Schwarzenberg statt, die erste öffentliche Aufführung kurz darauf in einem Konzerte Beethovens im Wiener Burgtheater am 2. April 1800. Im Druck erschien es 1802 bei Hofmeister in Leipzig.

FORMÜBERSICHT

1. SATZ, Sonatenform	Takt
Einleitung	1— 18
Exposition	19—111
Hauptsatz	19— 52
Seitensatz	53— 86
Schlußgruppe	87—111
Durchführung	112—153
Reprise	154—245
Koda	246—288
2. SATZ, Sonatenform	
Exposition	1— 50
Hauptsatz	1—28
Seitensatz	29—42
Schlußgruppe	43—50
Durchführung	51— 79
Reprise	80—115
3. SATZ, Menuett	
Menuettsatz	1— 28
Trio	29— 48
4. SATZ, Variationenform	
5. SATZ, Scherzoform	
Scherzoteil	1— 80
Trio	81—128

in the master, but thoroughly unjust: a popularity such as that enjoyed by Beethoven's Septet is indeed one of the finest aims of great art.

The draft of the Septet dates from 1799. It was completed in 1800 and first produced at a private concert held in the home of Prince Schwarzenberg. The first public performance occurred at a concert given by Beethoven at the Burgtheater, Vienna, on April 2nd, 1800. The Septet was first published by the firm of Hofmeister, Leipsic, in 1802.

SYNOPSIS OF FORM

1st MOVEMENT,	Bar
Sonata form	
Introduction	1— 18
Exposition	19—111
Principal section ..	19— 52
Subsidiary section ..	53— 86
Closing section	87—111
Development	112—153
Recapitulation	154—245
Coda	246—288
2nd MOVEMENT,	
Sonata form	
Exposition	1— 50
Principal section ..	1—28
Subsidiary section ..	29—42
Closing section	43—50
Development	51— 79
Recapitulation	80—115
3rd MOVEMENT, Minuet	
Minuet	1— 28
Trio	29— 48
4th MOVEMENT,	
Theme with Variations	
5th MOVEMENT, Scherzo	
form	
Scherzo	1— 80
Trio	81—128
6th MOVEMENT, Rondo	
form	
Introduction	1— 16

génie: il ne faut voir là qu'une injustice, d'ailleurs bien excusable du Maître, contre sa propre création, et l'oubli de cette vérité qu'une popularité de ce genre a compté dans tous les temps parmi les buts les plus élevés de l'art.

La première exécution du Septuor, dont l'esquisse initiale remonte à 1799, et qui fût terminée au début de 1800, eut lieu au cours d'une soirée privée chez le Prince Schwarzenberg. La première exécution publique suivit presque immédiatement, le 2 Avril 1800, dans un concert donné par Beethoven au Burgtheater de Vienne. Le Septuor sortit en 1802 à Leipzig des presses de Hofmeister.

RÉSUMÉ DE LA FORME

1er MOUVEMENT,	Mesure
Forme de Sonate	
Introduction	1— 18
Exposition	19—111
Thème principal ..	19— 52
Thème secondaire ..	53— 86
Groupe de cadence ..	87—111
Développement	112—153
Reprise	154—245
Coda	246—288
2ème MOUVEMENT,	
Forme de Sonate	
Exposition	1— 50
Thème principal ..	1—28
Thème secondaire ..	29—42
Groupe de cadence ..	43—50
Développement	51— 79
Reprise	80—115
3ème MOUVEMENT,	
Menuet	
Menuet	1— 28
Trio	29— 48
4ème MOUVEMENT,	
Thème avec Variations	
5ème MOUVEMENT,	
Forme du Scherzo	
Scherzo	1— 80
Trio	81—128

6. SATZ, Rondoform	Exposition..... 17— 77	6^{ème} MOUVEMENT,
Einleitung 1— 16	Principal-section...17—43	Forme du Rondo
Exposition.... 17— 77	Subsidiary section .44—64	Introduction..... 1-- 16
Hauptsatz17—43	Closing section65—77	Exposition..... 17— 77
Seitensatz44—64	Short Development 78—115	Thème principal...17—43
Schlußgruppe.....65—77	Intermediate sec-	Thème secondaire..44—64
	tion.....116—135	Groupe de cadence .65—77
Kurze Durch-	Recapitulation...136—199	Développement
führung..... 78—115	Coda.....200—227	court..... 78—115
Mittelsatz.....116—135	H. G.	Partie intermè-
Reprise136—199	Time required for perfor-	diaire.....116—135
Koda200—227	mance: 40 minutes	Reprise.....136—199
H. G.	(I=9', II=9', III=3', IV=7',	Coda200—227
Aufführungsdauer: 40 Minuten	V=3', VI=9')	H. G.
		Durée d'exécution: 40 minutes

SEPTETT / SEPTUOR

L. van Beethoven, Op.20
(1770 - 1827)

Adagio

Clarinetto in $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ Sib \end{smallmatrix} \right]$

Fagotto

Corno in $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} Es \\ Mib \end{smallmatrix} \right]$

Violino

Viola

Violoncello

Contrabasso

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

fp *cresc.* *fp* *cresc.* *fp*

fp *cresc.* *fp* *cresc.* *fp*

fp *cresc.* *fp* *cresc.* *fp*

cresc. *fp* *cresc.* *fp* *cresc.* *fp*

fp *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp*

fp

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

cresc. *f*

f

pp *cresc.* *f*

pp *cresc.* *f*

pp *p cresc.* *f*

p cresc. *f*

f *attaccu sub.*

15

Allegro con brio

Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.

p *p* *p*

20

Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.

25

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

p *fp* *fp* *fp*
fp *fp* *fp*
fp *fp* *fp*
fp *fp* *fp*
fp *fp* *fp*

30

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

p *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*
p *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*
cresc. *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

35

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc. e Cb.

40

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

45

50

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

55



Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

p

60

This system contains the first six staves of the musical score. The instruments are Clarinet in B-flat, Flute, Cor Anglais, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello/Double Bass. The music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The first measure of each staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The system concludes at measure 60.



Cl. (B)
Fg.
or. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.

p

65

This system contains staves 7 through 12. The instruments are Clarinet in B-flat, Flute, Oboe/Cor Anglais, Violin, Viola, and Violoncello. The music continues from the previous system. The system concludes at measure 65.



Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

p

70

This system contains staves 13 through 18. The instruments are Clarinet in B-flat, Flute, Cor Anglais, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The music continues from the previous system. The system concludes at measure 70.

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

75

p

This system contains measures 70 through 75. The woodwinds (Clarinets, Flutes, and Cor Anglais) and strings (Violins, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses) are all playing. The woodwinds have melodic lines with some trills and grace notes. The strings provide harmonic support with sustained notes and moving lines. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present at the end of the system.



Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

80

pp
pp
pp
mf
fz cresc.
cresc.
cresc.

This system contains measures 76 through 80. The woodwinds (Clarinets, Flutes, and Cor Anglais) are playing *pp* (pianissimo). The strings (Violins, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses) are playing *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *fz cresc.* (forzando crescendo). The woodwinds have melodic lines with some trills and grace notes. The strings provide harmonic support with sustained notes and moving lines. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present at the end of the system.

Cl. (B) *fp* *tr*

Fg. *fp*

Cor. (Es) *p*

Vl. *f* *fp* *tr* *p*

Vla. *f* *fp* *tr* *p*

Vlc. *f* *fp* *p*

Cb. *f* *fp* *p*

85

==

Cl. (B) *f* *ff* *p*

Fg. *f* *ff* *p*

Cor. (Es) *f* *ff* *p*

Vl. *f* *p* *decresc.* *pp* *ff* *p*

Vla. *f* *p* *decresc.* *pp* *ff* *p*

Vlc. *f* *p* *decresc.* *pp* *ff* *p*

Cb. *f* *p* *decresc.* *pp* *ff* *p*

90 *f* *ff* 95 *p*

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
o Cb.

100

This system contains measures 98, 99, and 100. The woodwinds (Clarinets, Flutes, and Cor Anglais) play a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The strings (Violins, Violas, and Cellos/Double Basses) provide a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and moving lines. Measure 100 is marked with a double bar line.

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
o Cb.

pp
pp
p

105

This system contains measures 101, 102, 103, 104, and 105. The woodwinds continue their melodic line. The strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Measure 105 is marked with a double bar line.

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

cresc.
cresc.
f
f
f
f

110

This system contains measures 106, 107, 108, 109, and 110. The woodwinds play a melodic line. The strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Measure 110 is marked with a double bar line.

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

115

p

This system contains measures 113, 114, and 115. The woodwinds (Cl. B, Fg., Cor. Es) and strings (Vl., Vla., Vlc., Cb.) are all playing. Measure 115 features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

Cl. (B)
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

120

p

This system contains measures 116, 117, 118, 119, and 120. The woodwinds (Cl. B, Cor. Es) and strings (Vl., Vla., Vlc., Cb.) are all playing. Measure 120 features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

125

p

This system contains measures 121, 122, 123, 124, and 125. The woodwinds (Cl. B, Fg., Cor. Es) and strings (Vl., Vla., Vlc., Cb.) are all playing. Measure 125 features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

130 *p*

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vlc.
Cb.

135 *p* *cresc.*

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

140 *f* *p*

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

145

pp

150

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

cresc.

fp

155

fp

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

fp

160

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Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

fp *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp*

165

=

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

fp *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp*

cresc. *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

170

Cl. (B) *cresc.* *f* *p*

Fg. *cresc.* *f* *p*

Cor. (Es) *cresc.* *f* *p*

Vi. *fp*

Vla. *fp*

Vlc. *fp*

Cb. *fp*

175

=

Cl. (B) *cresc.*

Fg. *cresc.*

Cor. (Es) *cresc.*

Vi. *cresc.*

Vla. *cresc.*

Vlc. *cresc.*

Cb. *cresc.*

180 *cresc.*

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

fp *p* *cresc.*

fp *p* *cresc.*

f *p* *cresc.*

f *p* *cresc.*

f *p* *cresc.*

f *p* *cresc.*

185 *cresc.*

=

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

f *p*

f *p*

f *p*

f *p*

f *p*

f *p*

190

Musical score for measures 195-199. The score is for a symphony orchestra, featuring the following instruments: Cl. (B), Fg., Cor. (Es), Vl., Vla., Vlc., and Cb. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings (p). The measures are numbered 195, 196, 197, 198, and 199.

=

Musical score for measures 200-204. The score is for a symphony orchestra, featuring the following instruments: Cl. (B), Fg., Cor. (Es), Vl., Vla., Vlc., and Cb. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings (p). The measures are numbered 200, 201, 202, 203, and 204.

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

205 *p* 210

This system contains measures 205 through 210. The woodwinds (Cl. (B), Fg., Cor. (Es)) and strings (Vl., Vla., Vlc., Cb.) are all playing. The woodwinds have complex melodic lines with many slurs and ties. The strings provide harmonic support with various textures, including chords and moving lines. Measure 210 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking.

=

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

p *pp* *p* *pp* *cresc.*

This system contains measures 211 through 216. The woodwinds (Cl. (B), Fg., Cor. (Es)) and strings (Vl., Vla., Vlc., Cb.) are all playing. The woodwinds have complex melodic lines with many slurs and ties. The strings provide harmonic support with various textures, including chords and moving lines. Measure 211 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measure 212 begins with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic marking. Measure 213 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. Measure 214 begins with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic marking. Measure 215 begins with a crescendo (*cresc.*) dynamic marking.

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

215

fp
f
f
cresc.
f
f
f

This system contains measures 215 through 219. The woodwinds (Cl. B, Fg., Cor. Es) have rests until measure 219, where they enter with a fortissimo piano (*fp*) dynamic. The strings (Vi., Vla., Vlc., Cb.) begin in measure 215 with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, gradually increasing through a crescendo (*cresc.*) to a fortissimo (*f*) by measure 217. The Violin I part features a complex, rapid sixteenth-note passage in measures 215-217. Measure 219 includes a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

220 225

p
f
f
tr
p
p
p
f
f
f

This system contains measures 220 through 225. In measure 220, the Flute and Clarinet Bb parts begin with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The Violin I part has a trill (*tr*) in measure 220. The Viola and Violoncello parts also have trills in measure 220. The strings (Vi., Vla., Vlc., Cb.) continue with a piano (*p*) dynamic. In measure 225, all instruments reach a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic. The system ends with a double bar line.

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

p *decresc.* *pp* *f* *p*

230

This system contains measures 225 through 230. The woodwinds (Clarinets, Flutes, and Cor Anglais) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The strings (Violins, Violas, Violoncellos, and Contrabass) play a descending scale with a crescendo leading to a fortissimo (f) dynamic at measure 228, followed by a decrescendo (decresc.) to a pianissimo (pp) dynamic at measure 229, and then a crescendo back to a piano (p) dynamic at measure 230.

=

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

p *p*

235

This system contains measures 231 through 235. The Clarinet in B and Flute parts have melodic lines with slurs. The Viola part has a piano (p) dynamic marking. The Violoncello and Contrabass parts play a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends at measure 235.

Cl. (B) *pp*

Fg. *pp*

Cor. (Es)

Vi. *f*

Vla. *f*

Vlc. *f*

Cb. *f*

240

Detailed description: This system of musical notation covers measures 235 to 240. The Clarinet in B (Cl. (B)) and Flute (Fg.) parts begin with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and play a melodic line with slurs. The Cor Anglais (Cor. (Es)) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The Violin (Vi.) and Viola (Vla.) parts feature rapid sixteenth-note passages, with the Violin marked *f* and the Viola marked *f*. The Violoncello (Vlc.) and Contrabass (Cb.) parts provide a harmonic foundation with sustained notes and some movement in the lower register, also marked *f*. Measure 240 is the final measure of this system.

=

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi. *cresc.*

Vla. *cresc.*

Vlc. *f*

Cb. *f*

245

Detailed description: This system of musical notation covers measures 241 to 245. The Clarinet in B (Cl. (B)) and Flute (Fg.) parts continue their melodic lines, with the Flute marked *f*. The Cor Anglais (Cor. (Es)) maintains its accompaniment, marked *f*. The Violin (Vi.) and Viola (Vla.) parts continue their rapid sixteenth-note passages, with the Violin marked *cresc.* and the Viola marked *cresc.*. The Violoncello (Vlc.) and Contrabass (Cb.) parts continue their harmonic support, marked *f*. Measure 245 is the final measure of this system.

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

250

Detailed description: This block contains the first system of a musical score, measures 245 through 250. The score is for a full orchestra. The woodwinds (Clarinets in B, Flute, and Cor Anglais) have mostly rests, with the Cor Anglais playing a melodic line starting in measure 248. The strings (Violins, Violas, Violoncellos, and Contrabass) are playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with dynamic markings of *ff* and *p*. A double bar line with repeat dots is located below the first measure (245).

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

255

Detailed description: This block contains the second system of the musical score, measures 251 through 255. The woodwinds (Clarinets in B, Flute, and Cor Anglais) are more active, with the Flute and Cor Anglais playing melodic lines. The strings continue their rhythmic pattern. Dynamic markings of *p* are present. A double bar line with repeat dots is located below the first measure (251).

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

p *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

260

This musical system covers measures 260 to 264. It features seven staves: Clarinet in B, Flute, Cor Anglais, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass. The key signature has two flats. Measures 260-261 are marked *p* (piano). Measures 262-264 show a gradual increase in volume, marked with *cresc.* (crescendo) and *f* (forte) dynamics. The Flute and Violoncello parts have a *b2.* (second flat) marking. The Viola part has a *b2.* marking in measure 264. The Violin part has a *b2.* marking in measure 264. The Contrabass part has a *b2.* marking in measure 264. The Cor Anglais part has a *b2.* marking in measure 264. The Flute part has a *b2.* marking in measure 264. The Clarinet part has a *b2.* marking in measure 264.

=

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

f *f* *f* *f* *f* *f* *f*

265

This musical system covers measures 265 to 269. It features the same seven staves as the previous system. Measures 265-269 are marked *f* (forte). The Flute and Violoncello parts have a *b2.* marking. The Viola part has a *b2.* marking in measure 269. The Violin part has a *b2.* marking in measure 269. The Contrabass part has a *b2.* marking in measure 269. The Cor Anglais part has a *b2.* marking in measure 269. The Flute part has a *b2.* marking in measure 269. The Clarinet part has a *b2.* marking in measure 269.

Cl. (B)
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

p

270

This system contains measures 265 through 270. The Clarinet in B (Cl. (B)) and Cor Anglais (Cor. (Es)) parts feature melodic lines starting in measure 265. The Violin (Vi.), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vlc.), and Contrabass (Cb.) parts provide harmonic support with sustained notes and some melodic movement. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in the Clarinet part in measure 268.

=

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

cresc.

p

tr.

275

This system contains measures 271 through 275. The Clarinet in B (Cl. (B)) and Flute (Fg.) parts have melodic lines. The Cor Anglais (Cor. (Es)) part has a melodic line starting in measure 274. The Violin (Vi.), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vlc.), and Contrabass (Cb.) parts provide harmonic support with sustained notes and some melodic movement. Dynamic markings include *cresc.* (crescendo) for the Violin, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabass parts, and *p* (piano) for the Clarinet, Flute, and Cor Anglais parts. A trill (*tr.*) is marked in the Viola part in measure 275.

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

cresc.
cresc.
cresc.
tr
cresc.
tr
cresc.
cresc.

280

This musical system covers measures 275 to 280. It features seven staves: Clarinet in B, Fagotto, Cor Anglais, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, and Contrabasso. The woodwinds and strings play sustained notes with a crescendo. The strings include trills. A double bar line with two equals signs is positioned below the staff for measure 280.

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

f
f
f
tr
f
f
f
cresc.
f
ff

285

This musical system covers measures 281 to 285. It continues with the same seven staves. The woodwinds and strings play sustained notes, with the strings including trills. The dynamics are marked *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). A crescendo is indicated in the contrabasso part.

Adagio cantabile

Clarinetto in $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ Sib \end{smallmatrix} \right]$

Fagotto

Corno in $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} Es \\ Mib \end{smallmatrix} \right]$

Violino

Viola

Violoncello
Contrabasso

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Ch.

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc. e Ch.

Cl.
(B)

Fg.

Cor.
(Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.
& Cb.

cresc.

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

p

[illegible]

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

dolce

20

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

cresc.
f
p
cresc.
f
cresc.
f

25

==

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 24 and 25. The score is for a full orchestra. The woodwinds (Clarinets in B, Flute, and Cor Anglais) and strings (Violins, Violas, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses) are all active. The woodwinds have melodic lines with dynamic markings of *p* and *cresc.*. The strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with dynamic markings of *f* and *cresc.*. A double bar line with two equals signs is placed below the first system, indicating a repeat or a specific performance instruction.

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

f
f
f
f
f
f
f

30

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 26 through 30. The woodwinds (Clarinets in B, Flute, and Cor Anglais) have melodic lines with dynamic markings of *f*. The strings (Violins, Violas, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with dynamic markings of *f*. The score ends at measure 30.

Cl. (B) *p* *ff* *p cresc.* *ff* *decresc.*

Fg. *p* *ff* *p cresc.* *ff* *decresc.*

Cor. (Es) *p* *p cresc.* *ff*

Vl. *p cresc.* *ff* *p* *decresc.*

Vla. *p cresc.* *ff* *p cresc.* *ff* *decresc.*

Vlc. *p cresc.* *ff* *p* *decresc.*

Cb. *ff* *decresc.*

35

=

Cl. (B) *p* *ff* *pp*

Fg. *p* *ff* *pp*

Cor. (Es) *ff* *pp*

Vl. *p* *ff* *p*

Vla. *p* *ff* *p*

Vlc. *p* *ff* *p*

Cb. *p* *ff* *p*

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

40

pp *fp* *pp* *fp* *fp* *decresc.* *fp*

This system contains measures 37 through 40. The woodwinds (Cl. B, Fg., Cor. Es) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with dynamics *pp* and *fp*. The strings (Vi., Vla., Vlc., Cb.) play a more complex melodic line, with the Violin I part marked *fp* and *decresc.* in measure 40.

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

45

pp *fp* *pp* *fp* *pp* *fp* *fp*

This system contains measures 41 through 45. The woodwinds (Cl. B, Fg., Cor. Es) continue their rhythmic pattern. The strings (Vi., Vla., Vlc., Cb.) play a melodic line, with the Violin I part marked *pp* and *fp* in measure 45.

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (E♭)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

decresc.

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

Cl. (E)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

50

pp cresc. fp

fp p

VI.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

55

VI. *cresc.*

Vla. *cresc.*

Vlc. *cresc.*

==

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

VI. *p*

Vla. *p*

Vlc. *decresc.*

Cb. *p*

60

==

Cl. (B) *p cresc.*

Fg. *fp* *p cresc.*

Cor. (Es) *fp* *p*

VI. *p cresc.* *fp* *cresc.* *p cresc.*

Vla. *p cresc.* *fp* *cresc.* *p cresc.*

Vlc. *p cresc.* *fp* *cresc.* *p cresc.*

Cb. *fp* *p cresc.* *p*

65

Cl. (B)
 Fg.
 Cor. (Es)
 Vl.
 Vla.
 Vlc. & Cb.
 70
 cresc.
 f
 pp
 cresc.
 f
 pp
 cresc.
 f
 pp

Cl. (B) *dolce*

Vi. *p*

Vla. *p*

Vcl. & Cb. *p*

80

=

Cl. (B)

Fg. *p cresc.*

Cl. *cresc.*

Vla. *cresc.*

Vcl. & Cb. *p*

85

=

Cl. (B) *tr*

Cor. (Es) *pp*

Vi. *cresc.*

Vla. *cresc.*

Vcl. & Cb. *cresc.*

p

Cl. (B) *pp* *cresc.*

Fg. *pp* *cresc.*

Cor. (Es)

VI. *cresc.*

Vla. *cresc.*

Vlc. & Cb. *cresc.*

90

Cl. (B) *p* *decresc.*

Fg. *p* *decresc.*

Cor. (Es) *p* *decresc.*

VI. *p* *decresc.*

Vla. *p* *decresc.*

Vlc. & Cb. *p* *decresc.*

Cl. (B) *pp* *p*

Fg. *pp*

Cor. (Es) *pp*

VI. *pp*

Vla. *pp*

Vlc. & Cb. *pp*

95

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc. e Cb.

cresc. f decresc. p

cresc. f decresc. p

cresc. f decresc. p

cresc. f decresc. p

cresc. f decresc. p

cresc. f decresc. p

100

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc. e Cb.

f pp

f pp

f pp

f pp

f pp

f pp

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc. e Cb.

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

Cl. (B) *fp*

Fg. *fp*

Cor. (Es) *fp*

Vi. *fp* *decresc.* *pp*

Vla. *fp* *pp*

Vlc. *fp* *pp*

Cb. *fp* *pp*

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

110 *fp* *fp*

Cl. (B) *fp* *pp*

Fg. *fp* *pp*

Cor. (Es) *fp* *pp*

Vi. *fp* *decresc.* *pp*

Vla. *fp* *pp*

Vlc. *fp* *pp*

Cb. *fp* *pp*

115



Tempo di Menuetto

Clarinetto in $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ Sib \end{smallmatrix} \right]$

Fagotto

Corno in $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} Es \\ Mib \end{smallmatrix} \right]$

Violino

Viola

Violoncello

Contrabasso

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

5

Fig. Cor. (Es) Vl. Vla. Vlc. e Cb.

p cresc. *p* *cresc.* *p cresc.* *p cresc.* *p*

10

Cl. (B) Fig. Vl. Vla. Vlc. Cb.

cresc. *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *p*

15

Cl. (B) Fig. Cor. (Es) Vl. Vla. Vlc. Cb.

p *p* *p* *p* *p* *dolce* *p*

20

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

25

Fine.

Trio

Cl. (B)

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

e Cb.

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

30

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

e Cb.

cresc.

p cresc.

p cresc.

p cresc.

p cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

35

Fg.
 Cor.
 (Es)
 Vl.
 Vla.
 Vlc.
 e Cb.

pp *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

40 *f*

Cl.
 (B)
 Fg.
 Cor.
 (Es)
 Vl.
 Vla.
 Vlc.
 e Cb.

pp *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp* *pp*

Cl.
 (B)
 Fg.
 Cor.
 (Es)
 Vl.
 Vla.
 Vlc.
 e Cb.

cresc. *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

45 *cresc.*

Men. D. C. al Fine.

IV

TEMA CON VARIAZIONI

Andante

Clarinetto in $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ Sib \end{smallmatrix} \right]$

Fagotto

Corno in $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} Es \\ Mib \end{smallmatrix} \right]$

Violino

Viola

Violoncello
Contrabasso

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc. o Cb.

VAR. I

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

20

Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.

fp

p 25 *sf* *p*

Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.

fp
30

Vi.
Vla.

35

Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.

fp

40

Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.

45 *fp*

VAR. II

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

p

50

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

cresc.

p

55

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

p

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

p

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

60

p
p
cresc.

VAR. III

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

65

dolce
dolce
p

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

70

p
p
p

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

p *cresc.* *f* *fz* *fz*

75

This system contains measures 70 through 75. The woodwinds (Cl. B and Fg.) play a melodic line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and increasing in intensity to fortissimo (*f*) and fortississimo (*fz*). The strings (Vl., Vla., Vlc., Cb.) provide a rhythmic accompaniment, also starting piano and building up to fortissimo. Measure 75 is marked with the number 75.

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

p *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

80

This system contains measures 76 through 80. The woodwinds continue their melodic line, while the strings play a steady rhythmic pattern. Measure 80 is marked with the number 80.

VAR. IV
Cor. (Es)
Vl.
Vlc.
Cb.

p *pizz.* *p*

This system contains measures 81 through 85, labeled as Variation IV. The Cor Anglais (Cor. Es) plays a melodic line starting piano. The Violin (Vl.) plays a rhythmic pattern, and the Viola (Vlc.) and Cello (Cb.) play a pizzicato accompaniment. Measure 85 is marked with the number 85.

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc. & Cb.

85

p *cresc.* *decresc.* *p*

p *cresc.* *decresc.* *p*

p *cresc.* *decresc.* *p*

p *cresc.* *decresc.* *p*

p *cresc.* *decresc.* *p*

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc. & Cb.

90

fp *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp*

fp *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp*

fp *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp*

fp *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp*

fp *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp* *fp*

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc. & Cb.

p *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

p *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

p *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

p *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

p *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

VAR. V

Cl. (B) *decresc.* *p*

Fg. *decresc.* *p*

Cor. (Es) *p*

Vi. *decresc.* *p* *dolce*

Vla. *decresc.* *p* *coll' arco*

Vlc. *decresc.* *p* *coll' arco*

Cb. *pp*

95

=

Cl. (B) *p* *cresc.* *p*

Fg. *p* *cresc.* *p*

Cor. (Es) *p* *cresc.* *p*

Vi. *cresc.* *p*

Vla. *cresc.* *p*

Vlc. *p*

Cb. *p*

100

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

105

cresc.

f

p

=

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

110

cresc.

p

1.

2. CODA

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

dolce

p

115

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

p

f

p

f

p

f

120

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

ff *pp* *f* *p* *f* *p*

125 130

=

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

calando *ff* *pp* *ff*

135

V

SCHERZO

Allegro molto e vivace

Clarinetto in $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ Sib \end{smallmatrix} \right]$

Fagotto

Corno in $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} Es \\ Mib \end{smallmatrix} \right]$

Violino

Viola

Violoncello

Contrabasso

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

(Cb.)

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

p

20

=

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

cresc.

fp

p cresc.

f

25

30

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

35

40

f

fp

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

45

f

cresc.

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

50

55

fp

cresc.

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

60

=

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

65

70

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

o Cb.

pp

ff

pp

ff

pp

ff

pp

ff

75

80 *Fine*

TRIO

Fg.

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

p

p

p

p

p

85

89

1^a

2^a

Fg.

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

p

p

p

p

p

90

95

99

1^a

2^a

Fg.
 Vl.
 Vla.
 Vlc.
 Cb.

100

Fg.
 Vl.
 Vla.
 Vlc.
 Cb.

105 110

Fg.
 Vl.
 Vla.
 Vlc.
 Cb.

115 120

Fg.
 Vl.
 Vla.
 Vlc.
 Cb.

125

1. 2.

*Scherzo D.C.
al Fine*

VI

Andante con moto alla Marcia

Clarinetto in $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ Sib \end{smallmatrix} \right]$

Fagotto

Corno in $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} Es \\ Mib \end{smallmatrix} \right]$

Violino

Viola

Violoncello

Contrabasso

5

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

10

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc. e Ch.

15

attacca subito

Presto

sul 'una corda

VI. *sul una corda*

Vlc.

20

First system of musical notation (measures 30-35). Instruments: Cl. (B), Fg., Cor. (Es), Vl., Vla., Vlc. e Cb. Dynamics: *f*, *tr.*, *p*. Measure numbers 30 and 35 are indicated below the staff.

Second system of musical notation (measures 36-40). Instruments: Cl. (B), Fg., Cor. (Es), Vl., Vla., Vlc. e Cb. Dynamics: *f*, *p*. Measure number 40 is indicated below the staff.

Third system of musical notation (measures 41-45). Instruments: Cl. (B), Fg., Cor. (Es), Vl., Vla., Vlc., Ch. Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*, *f*. Measure numbers 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 are indicated below the staff.

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

45

f *p* *cresc.* *f*

f *p* *cresc.* *f*

p cresc. *f*

fz *cresc.* *f*

fz *cresc.* *f*

sf *p cresc.* *sf*

p

=

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

50

p

p

p

p *sf* *cresc.* *sf*

p

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

cresc.

p

55

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

60

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

p

65

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (E♭)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

70

Cl.
(B)

Fg.

Cor.
(Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

1

cresc.

p

fz

75

62

Cl.
(B)

Fg.

Cor.
(Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

85

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc. e Cb.

90

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

95

==

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

100

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

p *cresc.* *f* *decresc.*

105

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

pp *cresc.* *pp*

110

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

p *pizz.* *p* *pizz.* *p* *pizz.*

115 120

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

125

==

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

calando -

calando -

calando -

coll' arco

coll' arco

coll' arco

coll' arco

calando -

calando -

calando -

calando -

130

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

Cadenza

135

VI.
VI.

a tempo
sul una corda

VI.
Vlc.

p

140

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
VI.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

tr

p *fz* *fz*

p *p* *p*

145

Cl. (B) *tr* *cresc.* *f*

Fg. *tr* *cresc.* *f*

Cor. (Es) *cresc.* *f*

Vi. *cresc.* *tr* *f*

Vla. *cresc.* *f*

Vlc. e Cb. *cresc.* *f*

150

Cor. (Es) *p*

Vi. *p*

Vla. *p*

Vlc. e Cb. *p*

155

Cl. (B) *pp* *cresc.* *f*

Fg. *pp* *cresc.* *f*

Cor. (Es) *pp* *cresc.* *fp*

Vi. *pp* *cresc.* *fp*

Vla. *pp* *cresc.* *fp*

Vlc. *pp* *cresc.* *fp*

Cb. *pp* *cresc.* *f*

160

165



170

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (E♭)
Vl.
Vla.
Vlc. & Cb.

175

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vl.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

180

Fg.
 Cor. (En)
 Vl.
 Vla.
 Vlc.
 Cb.

pp
 cresc.
 cresc.
 cresc.
 p
 p
 p

185

70

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

190

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

195

200

Cl. (B)

Fg.

Cor. (Es)

Vi.

Vla.

Vlc.

Cb.

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
VI.
Vla.
Vlc. e Cb.

cresc. *f*

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
VI.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
VI.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

220

This system contains measures 215 through 220. The woodwinds (Clarinets, Flutes, and Cor Anglais) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The strings (Violins, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses) provide a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and some melodic movement. A forte (*f*) dynamic is indicated at the beginning of measure 220.

=

Cl. (B)
Fg.
Cor. (Es)
Vi.
Vla.
Vlc.
Cb.

225

This system contains measures 221 through 225. The woodwinds play sustained notes with long horizontal lines indicating breath marks. The strings continue their accompaniment, with the Violins featuring a dense, rapid sixteenth-note passage in measures 221-223. A forte (*f*) dynamic is indicated at the beginning of measure 225.