

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

P-no

V-c.

C-b.

*f*

*mf*

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

P-no

V-c.

C-b.

*f*

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 accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Musical score for the second system, measures 43-46. The score continues with the same instruments as the first system. The tempo remains Alla breve (♩=76) and the mood is Agitato. The key signature changes to two sharps (F# and C#). The Flute, Clarinet, and Bassoon parts continue their melodic line, with dynamics ranging from *cresc.* (crescendo) to *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo). The Piano part continues its accompaniment, with dynamics including *cresc.*, *f* (forte), and *dim.*. The strings continue their accompaniment, with dynamics including *cresc.* and *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*

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.
- 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): Continues with complex rhythmic patterns and *dim.* markings.
- Archi** (Strings): Continues with *dim.* and *pp* markings.

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 woodwind instruments. The Flute (Fl.) and Oboe (Ob.) parts are written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Clarinet (Cl.) and Bassoon (Fag.) parts are written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The woodwinds play a melodic line with various articulations and dynamics, including accents and slurs.

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

This section of the score covers the brass and percussion instruments. The Horns (Cor.) are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Trumpets (Tr-ni) and Trombones (Tr-be) are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Timpani (Timp.) part is in bass clef and includes a roll. The Cymbals (Piatti) and Snare Drum (Cassa) parts are shown as empty staves, indicating they are silent during this passage.

P-no

The Piano (P-no) part is written in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a complex accompaniment with dense chordal textures and intricate rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

Archi

The String (Archi) section is written in grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It provides a harmonic and rhythmic foundation for the ensemble, featuring sustained notes and moving lines.

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, and Trombone. The third system includes Trumpet and Tuba, Timpani, Cymbals, and Snare Drum. The fourth system includes Piano. The fifth system includes Strings. The score is written in a standard musical notation with various notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piano part (P-no) is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The string part (Archi) is written in a grand staff (treble, alto, and bass clefs). The woodwind and brass parts are written in single staves. The percussion parts (Timp., Piatti, Cassa) are written in single staves. The score is a page from a larger musical work, as indicated by the page number '11' in the bottom right corner.



Più vivo (♩ = 80)

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr-be

Tr ni  
e  
Tuba

Timp.

Piatti

Cassa

Più vivo (♩ = 80)

P-no

unis.

Archi

Risoluto (♩ = 100)

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Trbe

Trni  
e  
Tuba

Timp.

Piatti

Cassa

mf

mf

mf

Risoluto (♩ = 100)  
martellato

P-no

Archi

sf

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. Dynamics such as *mf* and *pp* are indicated throughout.

P-no

The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern with frequent sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The right hand has a more melodic and rhythmic role.

Archi

The string ensemble part consists of five staves (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass). The strings play a steady, rhythmic accompaniment with sustained notes and some melodic movement. Dynamics like *pp* and *mf* are used to control the volume.

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 woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Cor Anglais, Trumpet, Trombone, Trumpet and Tuba) are playing a series of chords and single notes, with a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) at the beginning. The percussion section (Timpani, Cymbals, and Snare Drum) is mostly silent, with a few notes in the Timpani part.

P-no

The piano part features a complex, rhythmic accompaniment with many beamed notes and chords. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present. A first ending bracket is visible at the beginning of the staff.

Archi

The string section (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses) is playing a series of chords and single notes, with a dynamic marking of *ff* at the beginning.

This page of a musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. 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.), and Bassoon (Fag.). The brass section includes Cor Anglais (Cor.), Trumpet (Tr-be), and Trombone (Tr-ni e Tuba). The percussion section includes Timpani (Timp.), Cymbals (Piatti), and Snare Drum (Cassa). The piano (P-no) part is shown in grand staff notation. The string section (Archi) is represented by five staves. The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The music begins with a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) and features a complex texture with many notes and rests. The piano part has a prominent melodic line with many sixteenth notes. The string part provides a harmonic foundation with sustained notes and some rhythmic patterns. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and there are repeat signs and other musical notations throughout.