

SIBELIUS

西贝柳斯

EN SAGA

交响诗“传奇”(袖珍总谱)

OP. 9

1420 KALMUS MINIATURE SCORES

SIBELIUS

EN SAGA

OP. 9

 **Belwin Mills** Publishing Corp.  
MELVILLE, N. Y. 11746

## 1

Jean Sibelius, op. 9

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**con nordini**

### Moderato assai

**BELWIN MILLS PUBLISHING CORP.**

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

Ob.

mf

Clar.

f

Fag.

mf

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

- Fl.** (Flute): Features a complex, rapid melodic line in the upper register, starting with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic and ending with a *dim. pp* (diminuendo pianissimo) marking.
- Ob.** (Oboe): Plays a melodic line with a *pp* dynamic and a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking.
- Clar.** (Clarinet): Plays a melodic line with a *pp* dynamic and a *dim.* marking.
- Fag.** (Bassoon): Plays a melodic line with a *pp* dynamic and a *dim.* marking.
- Cor.** (Horn): Plays a sustained, low melodic line with a *pp* dynamic and a *dim.* marking.
- Tr. I II** (Trumpet I & II): Plays a sustained, low melodic line with a *pp* dynamic and a *dim.* marking.
- Tromb. I II** (Trombone I & II): Plays a sustained, low melodic line with a *pp* dynamic and a *dim.* marking.
- Piatti** (Piano): Provides a rhythmic and harmonic foundation with a *pp* dynamic and a *dim.* marking.

The score is written in a single system with multiple staves. The dynamics *pp* (pianissimo) and *dim.* (diminuendo) are used throughout to indicate the volume and the gradual decrease in sound. The *con sord.* (con sordina) marking is also present, indicating the use of mutes for the brass instruments.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. It features multiple staves, each with its own set of musical notations. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'mp' (mezzo-piano), 'pp' (pianissimo), 'dim.' (diminuendo), and 'f' (forte). The score is written in a traditional musical notation style, with clefs and key signatures visible at the beginning of the staves. The page is numbered '1' in the top right corner.

The image shows a musical score for a piano introduction and a vocal melody. The piano introduction is in 3/4 time and consists of six measures. The first measure is marked *pp* (pianissimo). The second measure is marked *dim.* (diminuendo). The third measure is marked *pp*. The fourth measure is marked *dim.*. The fifth measure is marked *pp*. The sixth measure is marked *dim.*. The vocal melody is in 3/4 time and consists of six measures. The first measure is marked *pp*. The second measure is marked *dim.*. The third measure is marked *pp*. The fourth measure is marked *dim.*. The fifth measure is marked *pp*. The sixth measure is marked *dim.*. The piano introduction is in the key of D major and the vocal melody is in the key of D major. The piano introduction is in the right hand and the vocal melody is in the left hand.

con bacchette di Timpani

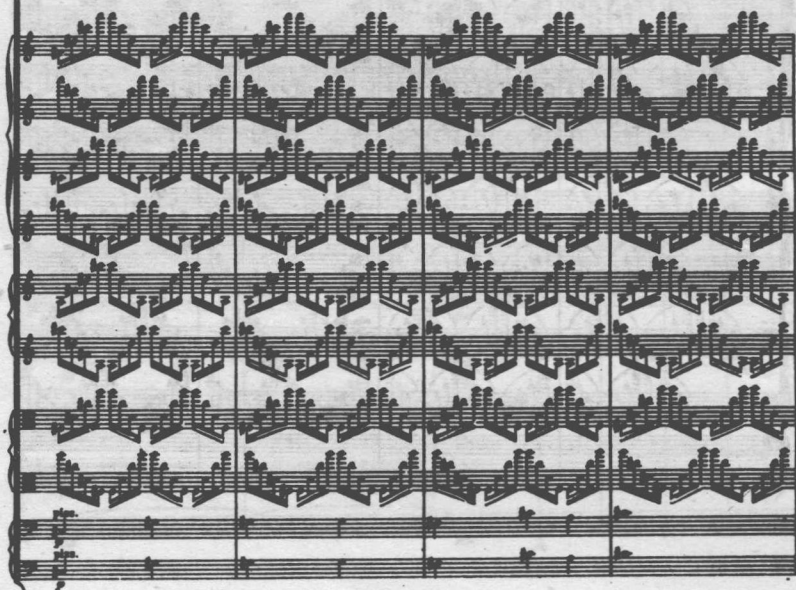
*p* *fff* *quasi niente*

Violino I

Violino II

Viola

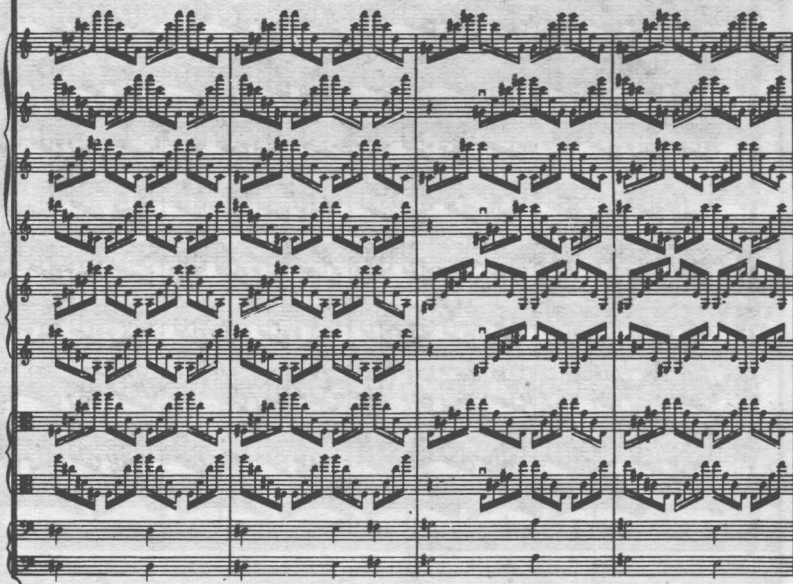
The musical score is written for four instruments: Violino I, Violino II, Viola, and Timpani. The score is divided into four measures. The top section shows empty staves for Violino I, Violino II, and Viola. The bottom section shows the Timpani part with a melodic line. The first measure is marked 'p' and 'fff'. The second measure is marked 'quasi niente'. The third and fourth measures are marked 'sim.' and 'cresc.'.



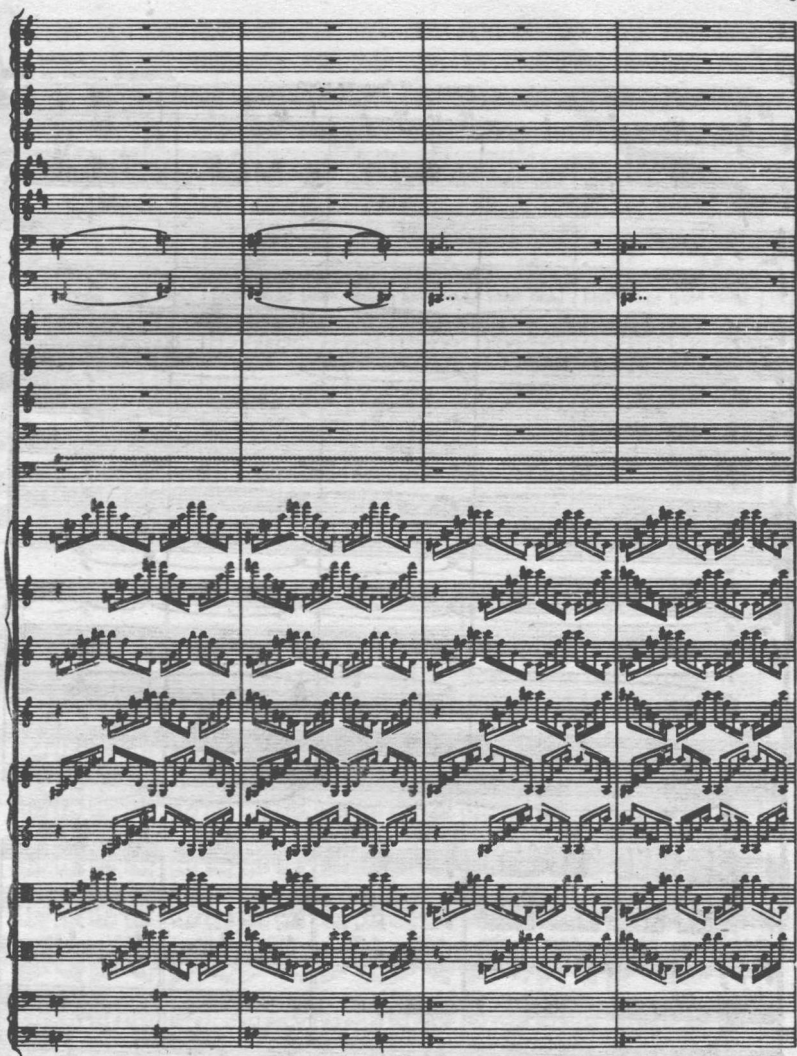
This page of musical notation, labeled '7' in the top right corner, is divided into two main systems of staves. The top system consists of ten staves, with the first four containing various musical notes and rests, and the remaining six staves appearing mostly empty. The bottom system also consists of ten staves, featuring dense, complex rhythmic patterns that resemble a highly textured or 'wall of sound' effect, with many notes beamed together in rapid succession. The notation is written in a standard musical format with clefs, key signatures, and time signatures.



The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top five staves are empty, with only a few horizontal lines indicating rests. The bottom five staves contain musical notation. The first two staves of this group are in treble clef, and the last three are in bass clef. The notation includes various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also some curved lines, possibly indicating phrasing or breath marks.



The second system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top five staves are in treble clef, and the bottom five are in bass clef. The notation is more complex than in the first system, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. There are also some rests and longer note values. The overall texture is dense and rhythmic.



cresc. e string. un poco

**B**

Fl.  
Ob.  
Clar.  
Fag.  
Cor.  
Tr.  
Tromb.  
Tuba

Viol. I.  
Viol. II.  
Viola  
Vcllo  
Basso

**B**

cresc. e string. un poco

a tempo

Flauti con bacchette di Timpani.

22

*ppp* *quasi niente*

*ppp* Viol. I

*ppp* Viol. II

*ppp* Viola

a tempo

*ppp* Cor.

*ppp* Flauti

Fl.

Ob.

Clar.

Cel.

Cb.

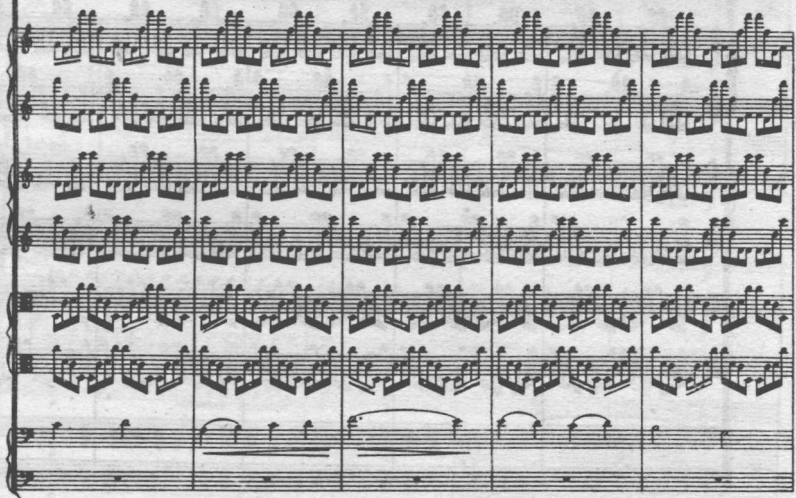
Pia.

Triang.

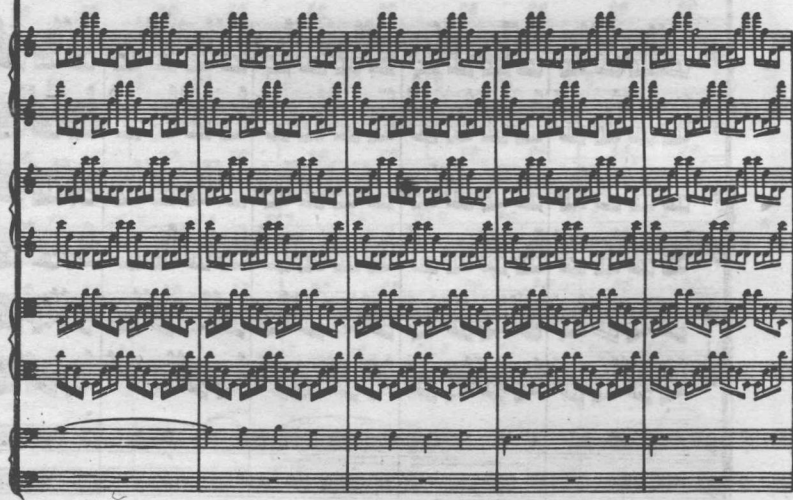
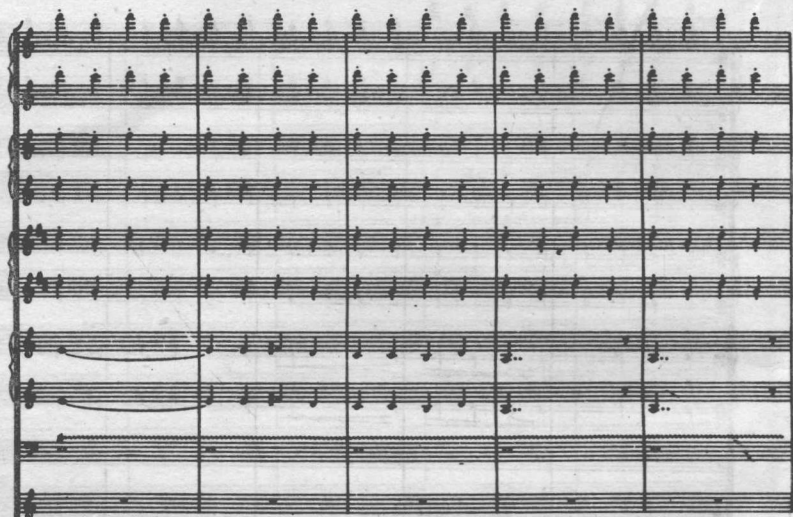
A page of musical notation for the song "The Rose Tree". The page contains six staves of music. The first five staves are for the vocal parts, and the sixth staff is for the piano accompaniment. The music is in 2/4 time and features a melody with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the first staff.



The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are grand staves, each with a treble and bass clef, containing chords of eighth notes. The next four staves are single staves with treble clefs, each containing a single eighth note. The fifth and sixth staves are grand staves with treble and bass clefs, containing a single eighth note. The seventh and eighth staves are grand staves with treble and bass clefs, containing a single eighth note. The ninth and tenth staves are grand staves with treble and bass clefs, containing a single eighth note.



The second system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are grand staves, each with a treble and bass clef, containing chords of eighth notes. The next four staves are single staves with treble clefs, each containing a single eighth note. The fifth and sixth staves are grand staves with treble and bass clefs, containing a single eighth note. The seventh and eighth staves are grand staves with treble and bass clefs, containing a single eighth note. The ninth and tenth staves are grand staves with treble and bass clefs, containing a single eighth note.



*cresc. e string. un poco*

Fl.

Ob.

Clar.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr.

Tromb.

Tuba

Viol. I.

Viol. II.

Viola

*cresc. e string. un poco*