

Geschichten aus dem Sachsenwald.

WALZER.

Introduzione.

Oscar Petráš, Op. 71.

Allegro.

(Flauto)

PIANO.

mf

p ritardando

mf

Clarineti

p ritardando

Horn I.

a tempo

mf

Horn II.

(Echo)

Andante.

Zwitscherflöte +)

++)(Violini divisi)

ritardando

a tempo

p

Cadenza ad libitum

pp

pp

ten.

ten.

ten.

poco ritenuto

+) Die Zwitscherflöte ist zum Preise von 40 Pfg. durch die Verlagshandlung Hugo Thiemer in Hamburg zu beziehen.

++) Dieses Motiv kann auch gepfiffen werden (2 stimmig) bis ♯

TUTTI
a tempo

fff Trommelwirbel bis ϕ

Red.

con tutta la forza

dimin. e ritard.

Tempo di Valse.

p

p

mf

f

ff

Walzer.

Nº 1.

ff

p

p

f

cresc.

f

ff

p dolce

f

p



Cello

Nº 2.

pizzicato

arco

p

pp

f

p

mf

fz

1. 2. Schluss. Fine.

1. 2. Schluss. Fine.

fz

p

fz

Dal Segno al Fine.

Nº 3.

ff

p

mf

pp

ff

p

ff

1.

2.

Nº 4. *ff* (Violini sul G) *p*

The musical score is written for piano and violin. The piano part is in 3/4 time, key of D major, and features a variety of dynamics including *ff*, *p*, *mf*, *cresc.*, *ffz p*, and *p dolce*. The violin part is marked "(Violini sul G)" and features a variety of articulations including accents, slurs, and staccato. The score is divided into two systems, each with two staves. The first system contains measures 1-8, the second system contains measures 9-16, and the third system contains measures 17-24. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

cresc. *ffz p* *ffz p* *ffz p* *ffz p* *p dolce* *ad lib.* *p*

Coda.

This musical score is for the Coda section of a piece, featuring a Cello and Piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The Cello part begins with a *pizzicato* instruction and plays a simple melodic line. The Piano part is more complex, featuring dense chordal textures and moving lines. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). The section concludes with a double bar line and a first ending bracket.

Cello *pizzicato*

arco

pp

p

mf

ff

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This page of musical notation consists of six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- System 1:** Starts with *ff* (fortissimo) in the bass staff, followed by *p* (piano) in the bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with a slur.
- System 2:** Features a melodic line in the treble staff with slurs and accents. The bass staff has chords with accents.
- System 3:** Continues the melodic line in the treble staff. The bass staff has chords with accents.
- System 4:** Starts with *f* (forte) in the bass staff, followed by *p* (piano) in the bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with a slur.
- System 5:** Features a melodic line in the treble staff with slurs and accents. The bass staff has chords with accents. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present in the bass staff.
- System 6:** Starts with *f* (forte) in the bass staff, followed by *ff* (fortissimo) in the bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with a slur. A *p dolce* (piano dolce) marking is present in the bass staff.

a) *)

Andante. Zwischensflöte

p Cadenz ad libitum

f

(Violini divisi) ++)

pp

ten.

ten.

b) Tempo di Valse, vivace.

ff

ac

ce

le

ran

8

do

kl. Trommel

*) Beim Tanzen fallen die Tacte a-b aus.
 ++*) Kann auch geptiffen werden bis ϕ