



OSCAR BYSTRÖM

1821–1909

Symfoni d-moll

Symphony in D minor

Källkritisk utgåva av/Critical edition by Cristian Marina

Levande musikarv och Kungl. Musikaliska Akademien

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Orkesterbesättning/Orchestra

Flauto Piccolo

Flauto I, II

Oboe I, II

Clarinetto I, II in B, A

Fagotto I, II

Corno I in F, E

Corno II in D

Corno III in F

Corno IV in D

Tromba I, II in D

Trombone Alto

Trombone Tenore

Trombone Basso

Arpa

Timpani

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

Symfoni

Oscar Byström
(1821-1909)

Allegro ($\text{♩} = 138$)

Flauto Piccolo

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

2 Clarinetti in B

2 Fagotti

Corno in F

Corno in D

2 Trombe in D

Trombone Basso

Timpani

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Bassi

8

rall. a tempo

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I sul G rall. a tempo

fpp

Vl. II *fpp*

Vle *fpp*

Vc. *fpp*

Bassi

15

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

pp

pp

f

21

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

pp

pp

pp

33

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Musical score page 6. The score consists of ten staves. The top four staves (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in B-flat, Bassoon) play eighth-note patterns with dynamics *p* and *mf*. The next four staves (Cor in F, Cor in D, Trombone in D, Tuba Bass) play eighth-note patterns with a dynamic of *p*. The bottom two staves (Timpani, Double Bass) play eighth-note patterns with a dynamic of *p*. The bottom six staves (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, Double Bass) play sixteenth-note patterns with dynamics *f*. The Double Bass staff includes a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a tempo marking of 33.

38

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

fp

43

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

49

Fl.

Ob. *p* a 2 *mf*

Cl. (B) *p* a 2 *mf*

Fag. *mf*

Cor. (F)

Cor. (D) *p*

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I *p*

Vl. II *p*

Vle *p*

Vc. *mf*

Bassi *mf*

This musical score page contains ten staves of music. The top four staves feature woodwind instruments: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (B-flat), and Bassoon. The Oboe and Clarinet both play eighth-note patterns, with the Clarinet entering on the second beat of each measure. The Bassoon provides harmonic support with sustained notes. The bottom six staves include brass and percussion instruments: Trombone (D), Tuba Bassoon, Timpani, and three string sections (Violin I, Violin II, and Cello). The Violins play eighth-note patterns, while the Cello provides harmonic support with sustained notes. The bass line is provided by the Tuba Bassoon. Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are used throughout the piece.

Fl. 59

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

This musical score page contains ten staves of music for various instruments. The instruments listed from top to bottom are: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (B-flat), Bassoon, Cor (F), Cor (D), Trombone (D), Tuba Bass, Timpani, Violin I, Violin II, Cello, and Double Bass. The page is numbered 11 at the top right. Measure 59 begins with a dynamic of *mf*. The Flute and Oboe play eighth-note patterns. The Clarinet (B-flat) has sustained notes. The Bassoon plays sixteenth-note patterns. The Cor (F) and Cor (D) play eighth-note patterns. The Trombone (D) and Tuba Bass play eighth-note patterns. The Timpani plays eighth-note patterns with a dynamic of *p*. The Violin I, Violin II, Cello, and Double Bass provide harmonic support with sustained notes and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 59 concludes with a dynamic of *mf*.

63

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

muta in F

67

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (F)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

This musical score page contains six systems of music. The first system features woodwind instruments: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (B-flat), and Bassoon. The second system includes brass instruments: Cor (F) I and II, Trombone (D), and Bass Trombone. The third system consists of the timpani. The fourth system features string instruments: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass. Measure 67 begins with sustained notes from the woodwinds and bassoon, followed by rhythmic patterns from the brass and strings. The strings provide harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns throughout the section.

71

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (F)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

(8va)

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

mf

p

77

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (F)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

p

f

f

Vl. II

f

p

f

Vle

f

f

Vc.

f

Bassi

f

The musical score page consists of two systems of music. The top system spans measures 77 to 82. The bottom system spans measures 83 to 88. Measure 77 starts with woodwind entries (Flute, Oboe, Bassoon) followed by a transition to strings (Violins, Violas, Cellos, Bass). Measures 78-81 show sustained notes from woodwinds and strings. Measures 82-83 show sustained notes from woodwinds and strings. Measures 84-85 show sustained notes from woodwinds and strings. Measures 86-87 show sustained notes from woodwinds and strings. Measure 88 concludes with a dynamic *f*.

82 [B]

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (F)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score page 82 begins with a section for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (B), Bassoon, and Trombone Bass. The bassoon and trombone bass play eighth-note patterns. The oboe and clarinet provide harmonic support. The section ends with a dynamic **p** and a fermata. The next section starts with Trombones I and II, followed by Trombone Bass, Timpani, and Bassoon. The bassoon and timpani play eighth-note patterns. The section ends with a dynamic **p**. The final section features Violin I, Violin II, Cello, Double Bass, and Bassoon. Violin I and II play eighth-note patterns. The cello and double bass provide harmonic support. The bassoon and double bass play eighth-note patterns. The section ends with a dynamic **p**.

88

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B.)

Fag.

I Cor. (F)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

II.

p

p

p

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

96

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I. solo

C

p

p *ben tenuto*

I

Cor. (F)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

in F

p

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

C

102

Fl.

Ob. I solo *p*

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (F)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp tenuto

110

D

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (F)

II Cor. (F)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

gli altri

pizz.

1. solo arco

1. sola arco

le altre

pizz.

uniti pizz.

117

Fl.

Ob. I. *p marcato*

Cl. (B) I. *p marcato*

Fag.

I Cor. (F)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score page contains six systems of music. The first system (measures 1-6) features woodwind instruments: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (B-flat), and Bassoon. The Oboe and Clarinet play eighth-note patterns marked *p marcato*. The second system (measures 7-12) features brass instruments: Horn (F), Horn (D), Trombone Bb, and Timpani. The Horns play sustained notes, while the Trombone and Timpani provide rhythmic support. The third system (measures 13-18) features strings: Violin I, Violin II, Cello, and Double Bass. The Violins play eighth-note patterns with slurs, while the Cello and Double Bass provide harmonic support. Measure 19 concludes the page with a single eighth-note from the Double Bass.

123

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (F)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

arco

pp

pp

pp

23

130

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (F)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

E

f

a 2

f

f

f

f

mf

f

f

f

div.

unite

f

arco

135

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (F)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

cresc.

>

> p

pizz.

pizz.

141 F meno mosso ($\text{♩} = 126$)

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (F)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

145

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (F)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

ff

f

f

p

ff

ff

149

Fl. *f*

Ob.

Cl. (B) I.

Fag.

I Cor. (F) *mf*

II

Tr. (D) I.

mf

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I *f*

Vl. II *f*

Vle. *f*

Vc. *f*

Bassi *f*

153

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (F)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

G

157

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. (B) *ff* *mf*

Fag. *ff* *mf*

I. *mf*

I. *mf*

I.

I Cor. (F)

II

Tr. (D) *f*

Tbn. B.

Timp.

G

Vl. I *ff* *mf*

Vl. II *ff*

Vle *ff*

Vc. *mf*

Bassi *mf*

161

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (F)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

rall.

a tempo

165

Fl. (a 2) I.

Ob. ff a 2 I.

Cl. (B) ff a 2 I.

Fag. ff a 2 I.

I. muta in B alto

Cor. (F) ff muta in D

II. ff

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B. ff

Tim. -

a tempo

Vl. I ff

Vl. II ff

Vle ff

Vc. ff

Bassi ff

170

H

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (B alto)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

The score shows measures 170 through 174. The woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, Bassoon) plays eighth-note patterns. The brass section (Clarinet, Trombone) provides harmonic support with sustained notes. The bassoon and tuba provide rhythmic patterns. The timpani provides steady bass notes. Measure 174 concludes with dynamic *mf*.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

H

This section features a rhythmic pattern of eighth-note pairs in the upper strings (Violins I and II) and sixteenth-note pairs in the lower strings (Cello and Double Bass). The bassoon provides harmonic support with sustained notes. Measures 170-174 show a transition, with dynamics *mf*, *f*, and *f* marking the progression.

175

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (B alto)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

181

The musical score consists of five systems of staves, each with a different instrument. The instruments are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.) (B-flat), Bassoon (Fag.), Horn (Cor.) (B-flat alto), Horn (Cor.) (D), Trombone (Tr.) (D), Bass Trombone (Tbn. B.), Timpani (Timp.), Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vle.), Cello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Bassi). The score is divided into three main sections: a first section with sustained notes and dynamic markings; a second section where the Cor. (B alto) and Cor. (D) play eighth-note patterns; and a third section where the Vl. I and Vl. II play sixteenth-note patterns.

Fl.

Ob. *pp*

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (B alto) *in B alto* *pp*

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I *pp*

Vl. II

Vle.

Vc. *pp*

Bassi *pp*

in B alto

muta in E

187

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Cor.
(D)

Tr.
(D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

191

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Cor.
(D)

Tr.
(D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

195

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Cor.
(D)

Tr.
(D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

199

A musical score for orchestra and basso continuo, page 38, measure 199. The score consists of ten staves. The top four staves (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet/Bassoon, Bassoon) have treble clefs and a key signature of one flat. The bottom six staves (Coronet/E♭, Coronet/D, Trombone/D, Trombone/B♭, Timpani, Violin I) have treble clefs and a key signature of one flat. The Violin II staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The Cello and Double Bass staves have bass clefs and a key signature of one flat. The score shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth-note pairs followed by rests.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Cor.
(D)

Tr.
(D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

203 **I**

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor.
(E)

Cor.
(D)

Tr.
(D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

207

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (E) in E

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Detailed description: This is a page from a musical score. The top section shows parts for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (B-flat), Bassoon, and Cor (E). The Cor (E) part has dynamics *mf*, *f*, and *mf*. The bassoon part has dynamics *mf* and *f*. The middle section shows parts for Cor (D), Trombone (D), Tuba Bass, Timpani, Violin I, Violin II, Cello, Bassoon, and Bass. The Violin I part has dynamics *p*, *mf*, and *p*. The bottom section shows parts for Violin II, Cello, Bassoon, and Bass. The Cello part has a dynamic *p*.

212

K

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

216

Fl. I. *mf*

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag. *f*

Cor. (E)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timpani

Vl. I. *f*

Vl. II. *f*

Vle. *f*

Vc. *f*

Bassi

220

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

f

I.

f

V

ff

ff

223 L.

Fl. ff

Ob. ff

Cl. (B) ff

Fag. ff

Cor. (E) f muta in F

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B. f 3

Timp.

Vl. I ff

Vl. II ff

Vle. 3

Vc. 3

Bassi 3

226

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vcl.

Vc.

Bassi

230

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Cor. (D) *in D*

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score page 230 features a complex arrangement of instruments. The top section includes Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (B-flat), Bassoon, and Cor (F). The middle section includes Cor (D) playing in D major, Trombone (D), and Tuba Bassoon. The bottom section includes Timpani, Violin I, Violin II, Cello, and Double Bass. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing multiple horizontal measures. Various dynamics like forte (f), piano (p), and accents are indicated. Measure 1 starts with Flute and Oboe. Measures 2-3 show a transition with different instrumentation. Measures 4-5 feature a rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 6-7 show another transition. Measures 8-9 conclude the section. Measure 10 begins with a dynamic instruction for Cor (D) in D major. Measures 11-12 show a continuation of the instrumentation. Measures 13-14 show a rhythmic pattern. Measures 15-16 conclude the section. Measure 17 begins with a dynamic instruction for Vle. Measures 18-19 show a continuation of the instrumentation. Measures 20-21 show a rhythmic pattern. Measures 22-23 conclude the section. Measure 24 begins with a dynamic instruction for Vc. Measures 25-26 show a continuation of the instrumentation. Measures 27-28 show a rhythmic pattern. Measures 29-30 conclude the section. Measure 31 begins with a dynamic instruction for Bassi. Measures 32-33 show a continuation of the instrumentation. Measures 34-35 show a rhythmic pattern. Measures 36-37 conclude the section.

Fl. 234 a 2

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B. *mf*

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

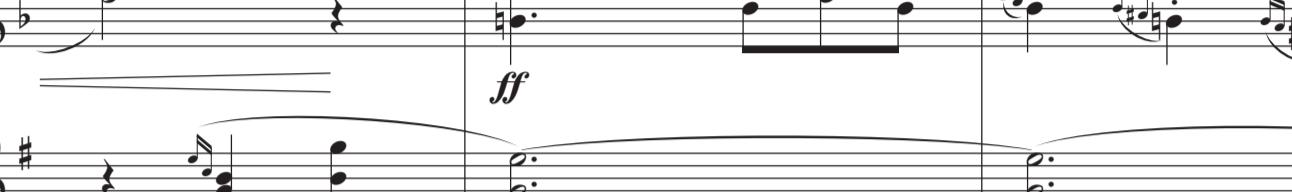
Vle

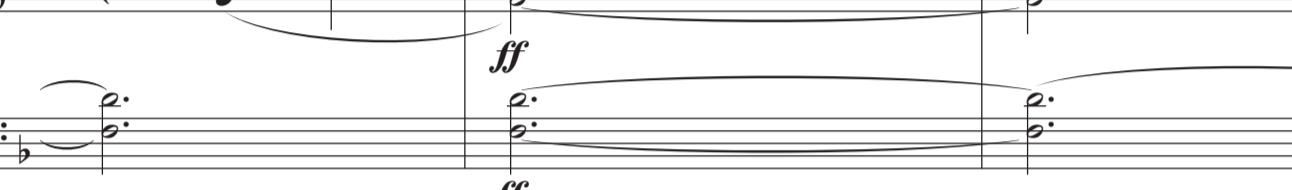
Vc.

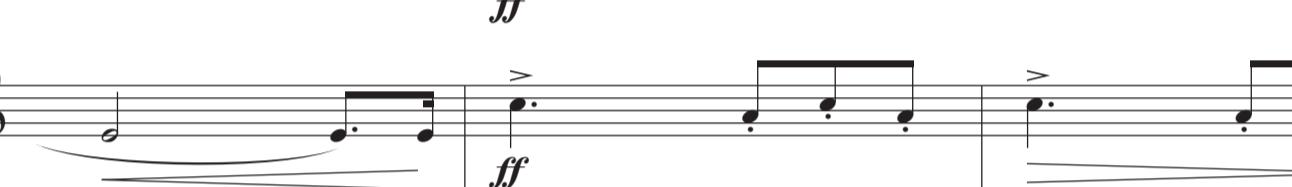
Bassi

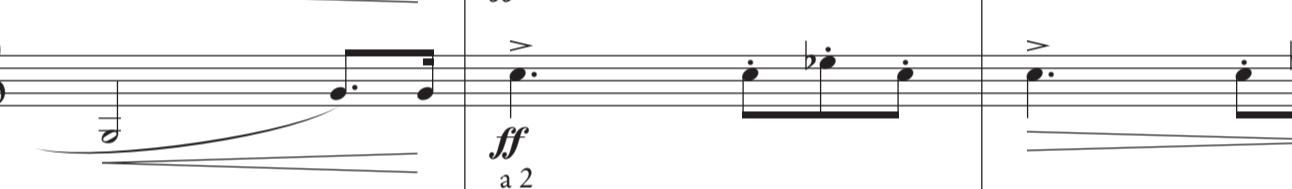
This page contains six systems of musical notation. The instruments are organized into two groups: the top group (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Cor F, Cor D, Trombone, Bass Trombone) and the bottom group (Timpani, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, Basso Continuo). The notation includes various musical elements such as grace notes, slurs, dynamic markings (e.g., 'mf'), and sustained notes. Measure numbers 234 and 2 are indicated at the beginning of the score.

246

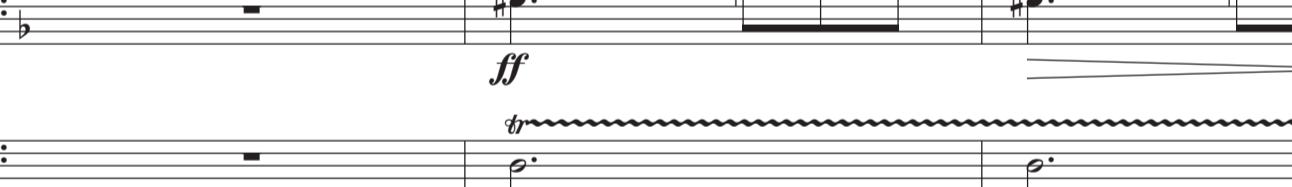
Picc. 

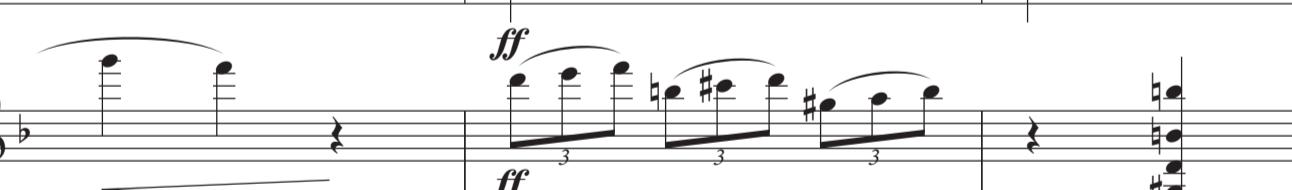
Fl. 

Ob. 

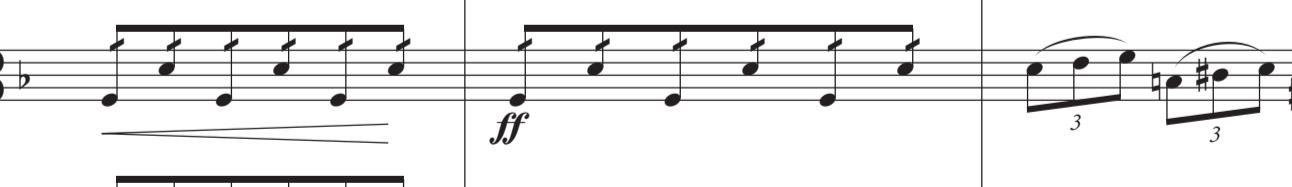
Cl. (B) 

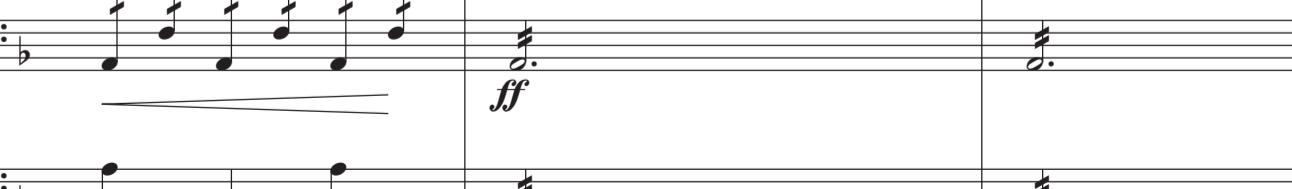
Fag. 

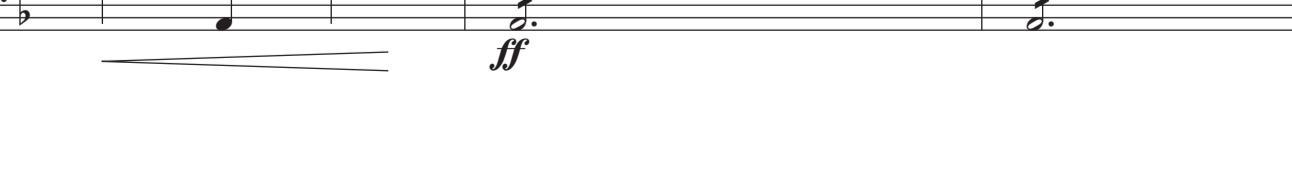
Cor. (F) 

Cor. (D) 

Tr. (D) 

Tbn. B. 

Timp. 

Vl. I 

Vl. II 

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

249

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score for orchestra and basso continuo on page 51, measure 249, shows the following instrumentation and dynamics:

- Piccolo:** Playing eighth-note patterns.
- Flute:** Playing eighth-note patterns.
- Oboe:** Playing eighth-note patterns.
- Clarinet (B):** Playing eighth-note patterns.
- Bassoon:** Playing eighth-note patterns.
- Cor (F):** Playing eighth-note patterns at **f**.
- Cor (D):** Playing eighth-note patterns at **f**.
- Trombone (D):** Playing eighth-note patterns at **f**.
- Bass Trombone:** Playing eighth-note patterns.
- Timpani:** Playing eighth-note patterns at **mf**.
- Violin I:** Playing sixteenth-note patterns.
- Violin II:** Playing sixteenth-note patterns.
- Cello:** Playing eighth-note patterns.
- Double Bass:** Playing eighth-note patterns.
- Basso Continuo:** Playing eighth-note patterns.

Performance instructions include:

- a 2:** A dynamic marking indicating a repeat or continuation of a previous section.
- ff:** Fortissimo dynamic.
- f:** Dynamic markings for various instruments.
- >:** Articulation marks indicating slurs or grace notes.
- 3:** Triplets markings over groups of three notes.
- ff:** Fortissimo dynamic for the Bassoon.

252

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle.

Vc.

Bassi

255

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Cl. (B)

Fag. *p*

I.

Cor. (F) *p*

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B. *p* *p* *pp*

muta in D

Timp.

Vl. I *f*

Vl. II *f*

Vle.

Vc.

Bassi

259

Fl.

Ob. II. *p*

Cl. (B) *p*

Fag. *p*

I

Cor. (D)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timpani.

Vl. I *p*

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

263 rallentando poco a poco a lento

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (D)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp. *pp* *ppp*

Vl. I rallentando poco a poco a lento

Vl. II

Vle *pp*

Vc. *pp*

Bassi *pp*

268

a tempo

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (D)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pizz.

arco

p <> *pp*

arco

p <> *pp*

273

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (D)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

pp

pp

f >

279

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

I
Cor.
(D)

II
Cor.
(D)

Tr.
(D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I
pp

Vl. II
pp

Vle.
pp

Vc.
pp

Bassi
pp

285

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (D)
II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

285

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (D)
II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

291

Fl. Ob. Cl. (B) Fag.

I Cor. (D) II Tr. (D) Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I Vl. II Vle. Vc. Bassi

296

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (D)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

This musical score page contains ten staves of music. The top four staves (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet/Bassoon, Bassoon) have rests throughout the measures. The bottom six staves (First and Second Cor anglais, Trombone, Bass Trombone, Timpani, Double Bass) also have rests. The Violin I, Violin II, Cello, and Double Bass staves show rhythmic patterns with slurs and grace notes. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *fp* (fortissimo).

300

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (D)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score page 62 consists of two systems of music. The top system spans measures 1 through 5. The bottom system begins at measure 6 and continues. Measure 1: Flute rests. Oboe and Bassoon play eighth-note chords. Clarinet (B) and Bassoon play eighth-note chords. Bassoon dynamics: *mf*, *p*. Measure 2: Oboe and Bassoon play eighth-note chords. Clarinet (B) and Bassoon play eighth-note chords. Bassoon dynamics: *mf*, *p*. Measures 3-5: Oboe and Bassoon play eighth-note chords. Clarinet (B) and Bassoon play eighth-note chords. Bassoon dynamics: *mf*, *p*. Measure 6: First Trombone (D) plays eighth-note chords. Second Trombone plays eighth-note chords. Trombone Bass plays eighth-note chords. Timpani plays eighth-note chords. Measure 7: Violin I, Violin II, and Cello play eighth-note chords. Double Bass plays eighth-note chords. Measure 8: Violin I, Violin II, and Cello play eighth-note chords. Double Bass plays eighth-note chords.

305

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (D)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

mf

a 2

p

a 2

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

310

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (D)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timpani

N

rall.

a 2

f

a 2

f

f

ff

ff

ff

ff

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

mf

mf

mf

mf

f

f

f

f

rall.

ff

ff

ff

ff

un poco più lento ($\text{♩} = 126$)

315

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (D)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timpani

The score shows measures 315 through the end of the section. The Flute and Oboe play eighth-note patterns. The Clarinet (B) and Bassoon provide harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The Horn I part includes dynamic markings *mf* and *a 2*. The bassoon has a dynamic marking *mf* at the beginning of the section.

p

mf

p

un poco più lento ($\text{♩} = 126$)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

This section continues with a different instrumentation. The Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass all play eighth-note patterns. The bassoon has a dynamic marking *p* at the beginning of the section. The section concludes with a dynamic marking *mf*.

un poco più lento ($\text{♩} = 126$)

The final section of the score consists of measures 315 through the end. All five stringed instruments (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, Double Bass) play eighth-note patterns. The bassoon continues its eighth-note pattern from the previous section. The bassoon has a dynamic marking *p* at the beginning of the section.

323

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (D)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

329

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (D)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

I.

f

p

I.

p

I.

p

f

p

I.

p

f

p

f

p

mf

muta in F

a tempo (♩ = 138)

336

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

pp

p

f

a 2

a 2

a 2

f

in F

Cor. (F)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

f

f

f

f

Timp.

mf

a tempo (♩ = 138)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

f

p

f

p

f

p

f

p

f

341 (8^{va}) - meno mosso ($\text{♩} = 126$)

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (F) f

Cor. (D) f

Tr. (D) muta in Ess

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

meno mosso ($\text{♩} = 126$)

p

p

p

p

p

347 **a tempo** ($\text{♩} = 138$)

Fl.

Ob. II. f

Cl. (B) f

Fag. f

Cor. (F) ff

Cor. (D)

Tr. (Ess) in Ess I. mf

Tbn. B. ff

Timp. p

a tempo ($\text{♩} = 138$)

Vl. I f

Vl. II f

Vle f

Vc. f

Bassi f

352

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (F)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (Ess)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vcl.

Bassi

ff

f

fp

ff

ff

fp

mf

mf

II.

rall. Più lento ($\text{♩} = 126$)

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (D)

II

Tr. (D)

in D

Tbn. B.

mf marcato solo f

Timp.

p f

Vl. I

Vl. II

mf

Vle

mf

Vc.

ff

Bassi

ff

367

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (D)

II

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

rall.

in D

mf

p

pp

mf

f

rall.

Tempo primo (♩ = 138)

371

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (D)

II Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Tempo primo (♩ = 138)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

374

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

I Cor. (D)

II Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. B.

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle.

Vc.

Bassi

Andante ($\text{♩} = 50$)

2 Flauti

2 Oboi

2 Clarinetti in A

2 Fagotti

Corno in E

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Bassi

5

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Musical score page 78. The score is divided into two systems. The top system consists of five staves: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (A), Bassoon (Fag.), and Cor (E). The bottom system consists of five staves: Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vle), Cello (Vc.), and Basso (Bassi). The key signature is A major (three sharps). Measure 5 starts with rests for Flute, Oboe, and Clarinet (A). Bassoon and Cor (E) play eighth-note patterns. Measures 6-7 show similar patterns for all instruments. In measure 8, Vl. I and Vl. II play eighth-note patterns with grace notes. Vle and Vc. play eighth-note patterns with dynamic *p*. Basso plays eighth-note patterns with dynamic *p*. Measures 9-10 show sustained notes with grace notes. Vl. I and Vl. II play eighth-note patterns with grace notes. Vle and Vc. play eighth-note patterns with dynamic *sforzando* (*sfor*). Basso plays eighth-note patterns with dynamic *p*.

9

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I.

f

p

f

f

f

f

13

Fl.

Ob. *mf*

Clar. (A) I. *p*

Fag. *pp*

Cor. (E) *pp*

Vl. I

Vl. II *pp*

Vle *pp*

Vc. *pp*

Bassi *pp*

17

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I.

mf

II.

f

sul D

f

ben tenuto

sul D

f

ben tenuto

sul G

f

ben tenuto

f

f

21

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Violin I

Violin II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

mf

p

ben tenuto

sf

f

25

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

29 **Più mosso** ($\text{♩} = 58$)

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Vl. I **Più mosso** ($\text{♩} = 58$)

p

Vl. II *pp*

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

This musical score page contains two systems of music, each consisting of five staves. The top system (measures 29-30) includes Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (A), Bassoon, and Cor. (E). The bottom system (measures 30-31) includes Violin I, Violin II, Cello, Double Bass, and Bassi. Measure 29 starts with a rest followed by eighth-note patterns. Measure 30 begins with eighth-note patterns, followed by sixteenth-note patterns in measure 31. Dynamics include *pp*, *p marcato*, and *pp*.

34

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

I.

p

Cor. (E)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

mf

mf

mf

mf marcato

mf marcato

39

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I. solo

mf

This musical score page contains ten staves of music for a symphony orchestra. The instruments are arranged vertically from top to bottom: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (A), Bassoon, Cor (E), Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass. The score is numbered 86 and includes a rehearsal mark 39. The bassoon part (Bassoon) has a prominent solo section starting at measure 45, indicated by the instruction "I. solo" and dynamic "mf". The other instruments provide harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The violins play eighth-note patterns, the viola and cello play eighth-note chords, and the double bass plays eighth-note patterns.

44

I.

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle.

Vc.

Bassi

49

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

54 *rall.* I. *a tempo più vivo*

Fl. *mf*

Ob. I. *mf*

Clar. (A) I. *mf* > *p*

Fag. *mf* *p*

rall. *a tempo più vivo*

Vl. I

Vl. II *marcato* *p* *marcato*

Vle *marcato* *p*

Vc. *marcato* *p*

Bassi *p*

59

rall. a tempo

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

rall. a tempo

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

marcato

pp

marcato

pp

marcato

pp

68

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Clar. II muta in B

muta in Ess

This musical score page contains ten staves of music. The instruments are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (A), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor (E), Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Cello (Vle), Double Bass (Vc.), and Bassoon (Bassi). The key signature changes between staves. The Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (A), and Bassoon play sustained notes. The Cor (E) has a melodic line with grace notes. The Violins play eighth-note patterns. The Cellos play sustained notes. The Double Bass and Bassoon play sustained notes. Dynamic markings include '68' at the top left, and 'Clar. II muta in B' and 'muta in Ess' above the Cor (E) and Violin I staves respectively.

71 **Tempo primo** ($\text{♩} = 50$)

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (Ess)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

II. solo in B

pp

muta in A

in Ess

pp

muta in E

Tempo primo ($\text{♩} = 50$)

76

Fl. Ob. Clar. (A) Fag. Cor. (E) Vl. I Vl. II Vle. Vc. Bassi

I. solo in A *pp*

a 2 *f*

in E

f tenuto

f tenuto

f tenuto

f

f

Fl.

Ob. *a 2* *f*

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Vl. I *A*

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

ff

ff

ff

ff

Fl. 84 *p* I. *pp*

Ob.

Clar. (A) *p*

Fag. *p*

Cor. (E)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

This musical score page contains ten staves of music. The top four staves are grouped by a vertical brace and include Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (A), and Bassoon. The Flute and Bassoon staves feature sixteenth-note patterns with dynamic markings *p* and *pp*. The Clarinet (A) staff has eighth-note chords with a dynamic *p*. The bottom six staves are also grouped by a vertical brace and include Horn (E), Violin I, Violin II, Cello, Bassoon, and Double Bass. All these lower staves begin with quarter notes followed by slurs and dynamic markings *p*.

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

87 **B**

90

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I.

mf > *p*

mf > *p*

mf > *p*

mf > *p*

f > *p*

93

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

C

a 2

95

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

99 **D** ($\text{♩} = 58$)

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (E)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

ff

p

f

p

ff

pp

f

pp

ff

pp

f

pp

f

ff

104

Fl. *f* *p*

Ob. *f* *mf* *p*

Clar. (A) *f* *p*

Fag. *f* *mf* *p*

Cor. (E) *f* muta in A *p* in A

Vl. I pizz. *f* *f* *mf*

Vl. II pizz. *f* *f* *mf*

Vle pizz. *f* *f* *mf*

Vc. pizz. *f* *f* *mf*

Bassi pizz. *f* *f* *mf*

111 (♩ = 58)

Fl.

Ob. *pp*

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (A) *pp*

Vl. I arco sul G (♩ = 58) pizz. *mf* *p*

Vl. II arco sul G *mf* *p*

Vle arco *mf* *p*

Vc. arco *p* *mf* *p*

Bassi arco *p* *mf* *p*

117 *rall.*

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (A)

a tempo (♩ = 50)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

rall.

pp

arco

mf — > > *p*

arco

pp

arco

pp

arco

pp

arco

pp

arco

mf — > > *p*

attacca

Allegro molto e Finale ($\text{d} = 112$)

2 Flauti a 2

2 Oboi

2 Clarinetti in B

2 Fagotti

Corno I in F

Corno II in D

Corno III in F

Corno IV in D

2 Trombe in D

Trombone Alto e Tenore f

Trombone Basso f

Arpa

Timpani

This system contains parts for woodwinds (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon) and brass (Cornet, Trombone). The brass parts are mostly silent. The woodwinds play eighth-note patterns.

Allegro molto e Finale ($\text{d} = 112$)

Violini I

Violini II ff

Viole ff

Violoncelli

Bassi ff

This system contains parts for strings (Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass). The strings play eighth-note patterns. The bassoon part from the previous system continues here.

7

Fl. *mf* *p*

Ob. *mf* *p*

Cl. (B) *mf* *p*

Fag. *mf* *p*

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T. *mf* *p*

Tbn. B. *mf* *p*

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I *mf* *p*

Vl. II *mf* *p*

Vle *mf* *p*

Vc. *mf* *p*

Bassi *mf* *p*

13

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

19

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

f

p

f

f

p

p

f

p

p

25

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

rall.

A
a tempo meno mosso ($\text{d} = 100$)

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Cor. III (F)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

in F

in D

ff

8^{va}

pizz.

pizz.

39 I.

Fl. Ob. Cl. (B) Fag. Cor. I (F) Cor. II (D) Cor. III (F) Cor. IV (D) Tr. (D) Tbn. T. Tbn. B. Arpa Timp. Vl. I Vl. II Vle Vc. Bassi

p

p

p

mf *p*

muta in Ess

mf

mf muta in G in D

p

A. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

45

Fl.

Ob. *p*

Cl. (B)

Fag. *I.*

Cor. II (D) *p*

Cor. IV (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. T. A.

Tbn. B.

Arpa *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. II (D)

Cor. IV (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Tempo primo (d = 112)

55

B

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (Ess)

Cor. II (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

II.

mf

in D

I.

mf > pp

mf > pp

mf > pp

pp

B

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

62

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor. I
(Ess)

Cor. II
(D)

Tr.
(D)

Tbn. A.
T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

67

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (Ess)

Cor. II (D)

Tr. (D)

A. Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

This page contains ten staves of musical notation. The top five staves represent woodwind and brass instruments: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet/Bassoon, Bassoon, and Trombones/Trombone Bass. The middle five staves represent woodwind and brass instruments: Cor. I/Ess, Cor. II/D, Trombone, Trombone Bass, and Timpani. The bottom five staves represent strings and basso continuo: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass. The notation consists of measures 67 through 72. Measures 67-68 feature eighth-note patterns. Measures 69-70 transition to sixteenth-note patterns, indicated by a dynamic marking 'f' (fortissimo). Measures 71-72 return to eighth-note patterns. Measure 72 concludes with a dynamic marking 'f'.

72

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor. I
(E♭)

Cor. II
(D)

Tr.
(D)

Tbn. A.
T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score page contains five systems of music. The first system (measures 1-5) features woodwind instruments (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet in B-flat, Bassoon) and brass instruments (Trombone in D, Bass Trombone T., Bass Trombone B.) playing eighth-note patterns. The second system (measures 6-10) features a harp-like instrument (Arpa) and Timpani. The third system (measures 11-15) features strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello) playing eighth-note patterns. The fourth system (measures 16-20) features bassoon and strings. Measure 21 begins a new section with woodwind entries and dynamic markings *p*.

77

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (Ess)

Cor. II (D)

Cor. III (G)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

81 C

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (Ess)

Cor. II (D)

Cor. III (G)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Musical score page 85. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (B) (Cl. (B)), Bassoon (Fag.), Horn I (Cor. I) (Ess.), Horn II (Cor. II) (D), Horn III (Cor. III) (G), Horn IV (Cor. IV) (D), Trombone (Tr.) (D), Trombone T., Trombone B., Arpa (Arpa), Timpani (Timp.), Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vle.), Cello (Vc.), and Bass (Bassi). The score shows various musical markings such as dynamics (p, mf, f), articulations, and performance instructions like "muta in F".

89

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Cor. III (G)

Cor. IV (D) in D muta in G

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

93 **meno mosso** ($\text{d} = 100$)

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B) a^2
 pp

Fag. $a^2 \cdot$
 pp

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D) muta in A

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

I.

pp

meno mosso ($\text{d} = 100$)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

99

Tempo primo ($\text{♩} = 112$)

Fl.

Ob. I. *pp*

Cl. (B) *p*

Fag. II. *mf*

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (A)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Tempo primo ($\text{♩} = 112$)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

105

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (A)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

110

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor. I
(F)

Cor. II
(A)

Tr.
(D)

Tbn. A.
T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

115

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. III (D)

Cor. IV (G)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

120

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (F) in F

Cor. III (D) in D

Cor. IV (G) in G

I. in G

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Dynamic markings: *mf*, *p*, *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, *mf*, *cresc.*, *f*, *cresc.*, *ff*, *cresc.*, *f*, *cresc.*, *f*, *cresc.*, *ff*, *cresc.*, *f*, *cresc.*, *ff*.

125

D meno mosso

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (F) *f*

Cor. III (D) *f*

Cor. IV (G) *f*

Tr. (D) *f*

Tbn. A.

Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

muta in A

muta in F

muta in C

D meno mosso

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

ff

pp

pizz.

pp

pizz.

pp

pizz.

130

Fl. Ob. Cl. (B) Fag. Cor. I (A) Cor. II (A) Tr. (D) Tbn. A. T. Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I Vl. II Vle Vc. Bassi

135

Tempo primo
a 2

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (A)

Cor. II (A)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Tempo primo

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

139

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (A)

Cor. II (A)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Musical score page 139. The score consists of ten staves of music. The top four staves (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet/Bassoon, Bassoon) have treble clefs and mostly rest or sustained notes. The middle section (Cor I/A, Cor II/A, Trombone D, Trombone A/T, Trombone B) has bass clefs and includes dynamic markings like *p* and *mf*. The bottom section (Arpa, Timpani, Violin I/VII, Violin II/VI, Viola/V, Cello/VII, Basso/V) features rhythmic patterns and dynamics like *mf* and *f*.

143

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (A)

Cor. II (A)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

E

f

in G

p

mf

f

ff

^{8va}

ff

ff

ff

ff

147

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (A)

Cor. II (A)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

147

muta in C

f

ff

f

(8va)

Flute part: The flute plays eighth-note patterns in measures 1-4, followed by a rest and sustained notes in measures 5-8.

Oboe part: The oboe plays eighth-note patterns in measures 1-4, followed by sustained notes in measures 5-8.

Clarinet (B) part: The clarinet (B) plays eighth-note patterns in measures 1-4, followed by sustained notes in measures 5-8.

Bassoon part: The bassoon plays eighth-note patterns in measures 1-4, followed by sustained notes in measures 5-8.

Cor I (A) part: The first cor anglais remains silent throughout the measure.

Cor II (A) part: The second cor anglais remains silent throughout the measure.

Trombone (D) part: The trombone plays eighth-note patterns in measures 1-4, followed by sustained notes in measures 5-8.

Bass Trombone A. part: The bass trombone plays eighth-note patterns in measures 1-4, followed by sustained notes in measures 5-8.

Bass Trombone B. part: The bass trombone plays eighth-note patterns in measures 1-4, followed by sustained notes in measures 5-8.

Arpa part: The harp remains silent throughout the measure.

Timpani part: The timpani plays eighth-note patterns in measures 1-4, followed by sustained notes in measures 5-8.

Violin I part: The violin plays eighth-note patterns in measures 1-4, followed by sixteenth-note patterns in measures 5-8.

Violin II part: The violin plays eighth-note patterns in measures 1-4, followed by sixteenth-note patterns in measures 5-8.

Viola part: The viola plays eighth-note patterns in measures 1-4, followed by sixteenth-note patterns in measures 5-8.

Cello part: The cello plays sustained notes in measures 1-4, followed by rests in measures 5-8.

Bass part: The bass plays sustained notes in measures 1-4, followed by rests in measures 5-8.

152

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. III (F)

Cor. IV (C)

Tr. (C)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

158

meno mosso e ad libitum ($\text{d} = 100$)

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

II.

Cor. I
(A)

Cor. II
(A)

Cor. III
(F)

in F

Cor. IV
(C)

in C

Tr.
(C)

Tbn. A.
T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

solon

5

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Musical score page 163, measures 1-5. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.) (B), Bassoon (Fag.), Horn I (Cor. I) (A), Horn II (Cor. II) (A), Horn III (Cor. III) (F), Horn IV (Cor. IV) (C), Trombone (Tr.) (C), Trombone Tuba (Tbn. T.), Trombone Bass (Tbn. B.), Harp (Arpa), Timpani (Timp.), Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Cello (Vle), Double Bass (Vc.), and Bassoon (Bassi). Measure 1: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (B), Bassoon play sustained notes. Measure 2: Clarinet (B) has a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *mf*. Measure 3: Bassoon has a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *mf*. Measure 4: Bassoon has a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *mf*. Measure 5: Bassoon has a melodic line with dynamics *p* and *mf*. Measures 6-10: Trombones play sustained notes. Measures 11-15: Trombones play sustained notes. Measures 16-20: Trombones play sustained notes. Measures 21-25: Trombones play sustained notes. Measures 26-30: Trombones play sustained notes. Measures 31-35: Trombones play sustained notes. Measures 36-40: Trombones play sustained notes. Measures 41-45: Trombones play sustained notes. Measures 46-50: Trombones play sustained notes. Measures 51-55: Trombones play sustained notes. Measures 56-60: Trombones play sustained notes. Measures 61-65: Trombones play sustained notes. Measures 66-70: Trombones play sustained notes. Measures 71-75: Trombones play sustained notes. Measures 76-80: Trombones play sustained notes. Measures 81-85: Trombones play sustained notes. Measures 86-90: Trombones play sustained notes. Measures 91-95: Trombones play sustained notes. Measures 96-100: Trombones play sustained notes.

F **Tempo primo** ($\text{♩} = 112$)

rit.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

171

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (A)

Cor. II (A)

Cor. III (F)

Cor. IV (C)

Tr. (C)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

muta in F

muta in D

175

meno mosso e ad libitum

Fl. decresc. **p**

Ob. decresc. **p**

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

Fag. decresc. **mf** **p**

Cor. I (A) muta in D

Cor. II (A)

Tr. (F) (D)

A. Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Arpa solo **p**

Timp.

Vl. I **p**

Vl. II **p**

Vle **p**

Vc. **p**

Bassi **p**

179

Fl.

Ob. I. *p*

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (D) in D

Cor. II (A)

Tr. (F) (D)

A. Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa *p* 5 cresc. 7 7

Timp.

Vl. I 3 3 3

Vl. II 3 3 3

Vle 3 3 3

Vc. 3 3 3

Bassi 3 3 3

Musical score page 187. The score includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (B), Bassoon, Corals I & II (A), Corals III & IV (F/C), Trombone (D/F), Bass Trombone A, Bass Trombone B, Arpa, Timpani, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, and Bass. The score shows various musical markings such as dynamics (p, pp, tr), articulations, and performance instructions like "muta in E".

193 a 2

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (A)

Cor. II (A)

Tr. (F) (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

199

G

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (A)

Cor. II (A)

Tr. (F) (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

204

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (A)

Cor. II (A) *in A*

Tr. (F) (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

209

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (A)

Cor. II (A)

Tr. (F) (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

muta in A

f

215

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

I.

p

Cor. I (A)

Cor. II (A)

Tr. (F) (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

p

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

p

220

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. I (A)

Cor. II (A)

Tr. (F) (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

mf

mf

mf

mf

f

mf

pizz.

f

pizz.

f

mf

mf

mf

The musical score page 148 consists of ten staves of music. The top five staves include Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (A), Bassoon, and Cor I (A). The middle section includes Cor II (A), Trombone (F) (D), Bassoon A. T., Bassoon B., and Arpa. The bottom section includes Timpani, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, and Bass. The tempo is marked as 220. Various dynamics are indicated throughout the score, such as *mf*, *f*, and *pizz.*. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with clefs, stems, and rests.

226

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag. *mf*

Cor. I (A)

Cor. II (A)

Tr. (F) (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B. *mf*

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc. pizz.

Bassi

236

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. I (A)

Cor. II (A)

Cor. IV (E)

Tr. (F) (D)

A. Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I.

p

mf

muta in F

in E

p

arco

arco

pizz.

pizz.

arco

241

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag. 8 *mf*

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (A)

Cor. IV (E) muta in Ess

Tr. (F) (D)

A. Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I *mf*

Vl. II *mf*

Vle arco *mf* arco

Vc. *mf*

Bassi

247

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (A)

Tr. (F) (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

mf

8

8

Tbn. T.

mf

f

f

f

f

252

Fl.

Ob.

Clar. (A)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (A)

Cor. III (F)

Tr. (F) (D)

Tbn. A.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

muta in B

a 2

muta in D

257 **H** a 2

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Cor. III (F)

Cor. IV (E♭)

Tr. (F) (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vcl

Vcll

Bassi

260

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Cor. III (F)

Cor. IV (Ess)

Tr. (F) (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I. muta in D II. in D

f

266

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Cor. III (F)

Cor. IV (E♭)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

269

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Cor. III (F)

Cor. IV muta in D (Ess)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

muta in D

275

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Tim.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

The musical score page 275 features a complex arrangement of instruments. The top section includes Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (B-flat), Bassoon, and various brass instruments like Cornets and Trombones. The middle section features double basses and timpani. The bottom section includes Violins, Cellos, and Double Basses. The score is filled with dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (fortissimo), and performance instructions like 'a 2' and '3' over groups of notes.

280

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(B)

Fag.

Cor. I
(F)

Cor. II
(D)

Tr.
(D)

Tbn. A.
T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

285

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Tr. (D)

A. Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

101

291 rall.

I
a tempo meno mosso ($\text{d} = 100$)

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag. (I.) (II.) (I.) (II.) **#8** **mf**

Cor. I (F) in F

Cor. II (D) in D **p** **mf**

Cor. III (F) **p** **mf** in F

Cor. IV (D) **mf**

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa **f** **p** **p**

Timp.

rall.

I
a tempo meno mosso ($\text{d} = 100$)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

296

I.

Fl. Ob. Cl. (B) Fag. Cor. I (F) Cor. II (D) Cor. III (F) Cor. IV (D) Tr. (D) Tbn. A. Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I Vl. II Vle Vc. Bassi

p

p

mf

mf

in D

p

301

Fl.

Ob. I. *mf*

Cl. (B) I. *mf*

Fag. I. *p*

Cor. II (D) in D *p*

Cor. IV (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa *mf* *p*

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

306 *a 2*

Fl. *mf*

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. II (D)

Cor. IV (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Tempo primo

f

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

311

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Tr. (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

muta in A

in D I.

mf *pp*

mf *pp*

mf *pp*

mf

pp

317 [K]

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag. II.

mf

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Tr. (D) I. muta in B

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

mf

Vl. II

mf

Vle

mf

Vc.

mf

Bassi

mf

322

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Tr. (B) (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

327

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor. I
(F)

Cor. II
(D)

Tr. (B)
(D)

Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

331

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Tr. (B) (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

L

a 2

mf

in F

mf

mf

p

p

p

p

p

p

335

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag.

in A

I.

p

II.

p

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Tr. (B) (D)

A. Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

p

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

340 a 2

Fl. - *p* - *mf*

Ob. - - - *mf*

Cl. (A) - - - *mf*

Fag. - - - *mf*

Cor. I (F) - - - *mf* in F

Cor. II (D) - - - *mf*

Cor. III (F) - - - *mf* in F

Cor. IV (D) - - - -

Tr. I (B) - - - *mf* in B

Tr. II (D) - - - *mf*

Tbn. A. T. - *p* - -

Tbn. B. - *p* - -

Arpa { - - - -

Timp. - - - -

Vl. I - *p* - -

Vl. II - *p* - -

Vle - *p* - -

Vc. - - - -

Bassi - - - -

344

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Cor. III (F)

Cor. IV (D)

Tr. I (B)

Tr. II (D)

Tbn. A.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

in D

mf

in D

mf

in D

mf

p

mf

p

p

348

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Cor. III (F)

Cor. IV (D)

Tr. I (B)

Tr. II (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

muta in D

mf *f* *p*

352 **M meno mosso**

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Cor. IV (D)

Tr. II (D)

A. Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

M meno mosso

pp

ppp

pizz.

pizz.

357

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Tr. II (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Tempo primo a 2

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Detailed description: The musical score consists of two systems of music. The first system (measures 357) features woodwind instruments like Flute, Oboe, Clarinet (A), and Bassoon, along with brass (Trombones) and a harp. The second system (measures 358) features bowed strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello) and double bass. The notation includes traditional musical symbols such as quarter and eighth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*. Measure 357 ends with a dynamic *mf* and measure 358 begins with a dynamic *f*.

362

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor. I
(F)

Cor. II
(D)

Tr. II
(D)

Tbn. A.
T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

366

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Tr. II (D)

Tbn. A.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

371

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor. I
(F)

Cor. II
(D)

Tr. II
(D)

Tbn. A.
T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

376

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.
(A)

Fag.

Cor. I
(F)

Cor. II
(D)

Tr. II
(D)

Tbn. A.
T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I.

pp

3

3

381

Fl. Ob. Cl. (A) Fag.

p *f*

Cor. I (F) Cor. II (D) Tr. II (D)

A. Tbn. T. Tbn. B.

Arpa

p *mf*

mf

Timp.

Vl. I Vl. II Vle. Vc. Bassi

f *ff*

f *ff*

f *ff*

f *ff*

386

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag.

Cor. I (F)

Cor. II (D)

Tr. II (D)

Tbn. A.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

N meno mosso
I.

pp

I.

pp

pp

muta in Ess

pp

N meno mosso

p

p

p

pizz.

p

pizz.

p

391

Fl.

Ob. I. *pp*

Cl. (A) *pp*

Fag.

Cor. I (Ess)

Cor. II (D)

Tr. II (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Tempo primo

Tempo primo

399

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag.

Cor. I (E♭) in E♭

Cor. II (D)

Cor. III (F) in F

Cor. IV (D)

Tr. II (D)

Tbn. A. T. *p* *mf* *p*

Tbn. B. *p* *mf* *p*

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I *f*

Vl. II *f*

Vle *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Bassi *ff*

403

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag.

Cor. I (Ess)

Cor. II (D) *in D f*

Cor. III (F)

Cor. IV (D) *in D f*

Tr. II (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B. *p* *mf*

Arpa

Tim. *p* *mf*

Vl. I

Vl. II *mf*

Vle *f*

Vc. *f*

Bassi *f*

407

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag.

Cor. I (Ess)

Cor. II (D)

Cor. III (F)

Cor. IV (D)

Tr. II (D)

Tbn. A.

Tbn. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

415 I.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (G)

Cor. (D)

Tr. II (D)

Tbn. A.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

pp

420

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (G)

Cor. (D)

Tr. II (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

cresc.

mf

decresc.

cresc.

mf

decresc.

424

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (A)

Fag.

Cor. (G)

Cor. (D)

Tr. II (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

muta in B

p

pp

p

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

428 I.

Fl. Ob. Cl. (B) Fag.

Cor. (G) Cor. (D) Tr. II (D) Tbn. A. T. Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I Vl. II Vle. Vc. Bassi

432

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (G)

Cor. (D)

Tr. II (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Tim.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

436 **Più mosso**

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (G) III. in D a 2

Cor. (D) IV. in D

Tr. II (D)

A. Tbn. A. I. in G a 2

Tbn. B. f

Arpa

Timp.

Più mosso

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

442 a 2

Fl. ff a 2

Ob. in B ff a 2

Cl. (B) ff a 2

Fag.

Cor. (G) ff

Cor. (D)

Tr. II (D) ff

A. Tbn. ff

Tbn. B. ff

Arpa

Tim. ff

Vl. I ff

Vl. II ff

Vle ff

Vc. ff

Bassi ff

446

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (G) I. muta in Ess

Cor. (D)

Tr. II (D) muta in Ess IV. muta in Ess

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

rall.

Flauto Piccolo
450 *f*

Fl. (Flauto II)

Ob.

Cl. (B) *f*

Fag. *f*

Cor. I (Ess)

Cor. IV (Ess)

Tr. (Ess)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

a 2

rall.

a piacere (♩ = 75)

muta in Flauto Grande

454 *a piacere* ($\text{♩} = 75$)

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (Ess) in Ess

Cor. IV (Ess) in Ess

Tr. (Ess)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

muta in Flauto Grande

(Wachet auf!) (♩ = 75)

458

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B.)

Fag.

Cor. I (Ess)

Cor. IV (Ess)

Tr. (Ess)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Flauto Grande I-II

(♩ = 75)

470

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (Ess)

Cor. IV (Ess)

Tr. (Ess)

Tbn. A.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

476

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (Ess)

Cor. IV (Ess)

Tr. (Ess)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

481

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. I (Ess)

Cor. IV (Ess)

Tr. (Ess)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

I.

p

pp

p

pp

p

f

mf

f

p

mf

f

f

487

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f* *p*

Cl. (B) *f* *p*

Fag. *f* *p*

Cor. I (Ess)

Cor. IV (Ess) muta in D

Tr. (Ess) muta in D

Tbn. A. T. *f*

Tbn. B. *f*

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

muta in G

493

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (G)

Cor. (D)

Tr. II (D)

Tbn. A. T.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

498

Fl. Ob. Cl. (B) Fag. Cor. (G) Cor. (D) Tr. II (D) Tbn. A. Tbn. B. Arpa Tim. Vl. I Vl. II Vle Vc. Bassi

pp

(I.)

I. in G

mf

pp

mf

v

502

rall.

Presto ($\text{d} = 80$)

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. (B)

Fag.

Cor. (G)

Cor. (D)

Tr. (D)

A. Tbn.

Tbn. B.

Arpa

Timp.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Flauto Piccolo

a 2 *tr* *f* *tr*

Fl. Ob. Cl. (B) Fag. Cor. (G) Cor. (D) Tr. II (D) Tbn. A. T. Tbn. B. Arpa Timp.

Vl. I Vl. II Vle Vc. Bassi

The musical score page 210, system 506, features two distinct sections of music. The upper section consists of ten staves for woodwind instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. (B)), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor anglais in G (Cor. (G)), Cor anglais in D (Cor. (D)), Trombone II in D (Tr. II (D)), Trombone A in A (Tbn. A. T.), Trombone B in A (Tbn. B.), and Arpa (Arpa). The Flute Piccolo part is explicitly labeled and has a dynamic marking of *f*. The lower section consists of five staves for string instruments: Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Cello (Vle), Double Bass (Vc.), and Bassoon (Bassi). The Violins play eighth-note patterns, while the Cello and Double Bass provide harmonic support with sustained notes.

Oscar Byström

Oscar Byström föddes i Stockholm den 13 oktober 1821. Han var förutom tonsättare även verksam som pianist, organist, dirigent, skribent och militär. Byström inledde sina musikaliska studier år 1834, varpå han genomgick officersutbildning 1836-1847.

Byström var tidigt verksam som pianist i konsertsammanhang samt vid societetsbaler. Vid sidan av musicerande och komposition var Byström även verksam som pedagog. Han undervisade bland andra prinsessan Eugénie i pianospel och drev ett piano- och sånginstitut i Stockholm, samt var inspektör vid Musikaliska Akademien 1866-72. Han propagerade bland annat för äldre kyrkomusik med gregorianska rötter och folkliga koraler.

Byström var även yrkesmilitär och fick kaptensgrad år 1857. Efter 1872 flyttade han till Finland där han fortsatte sin musikaliska bana, bland annat som kapellmästare vid Nya teatern i Helsingfors åren 1872–1876. Efter hemkomsten från Finland ägnade sig Byström framförallt åt kyrkomusiken. Oscar Byström dog den 22 juli år 1909 på Aspnäs i Spillersboda.

© Levande musikarv

Symfoni d-moll

Oscar Byström skrev sin tresatsiga d-mollsymfoni 1870–72. De två första satserna framfördes av Stockholmskonservatoriets elevorkester den 20 december 1871 i samband med att han lämnade posten som konservatoriets inspektör, en tjänst som han innehavt sedan 1867. Samtidigt avgick han ur aktiv tjänst som militär. Då han inte kunde livnära sig på sin pension, åtog han sig ledarskapet för Musikaliska Sällskapet i Åbo, där han kom att verka de fyra kommande åren. Symfonin uppfördes i sin helhet på en konsert på Kungl. Teatern i Stockholm den 19 oktober 1874, då Byström själv skulle leda orkestern men blev utbytt mot hovkapellmästaren Ludvig Norman. Framförandet blev väl mottaget och verket spelades på nytt redan den 30 oktober.

Byström tog upp verket på en av sina sista större konserter i Åbo våren 1876, men därefter låg det ospelat till 1895, då Kungl. Hovkapellet under Conrad Nordqvist uppförde det med en delvis omarbetad final. I sitt nya skick utgavs nu symfonin i en sättning för fyrhändigt piano av Musikaliska Konstföreningen, men nästa framförande kom att dröja till 1907, då i Göteborg, och året därpå spelades den i Paris. Av okänd anledning deponerades partituret samtidigt i ett Paris-bibliotek och återuppväcktes inte förrän 1935 av Tor Mann i Göteborg. Den väckte då stort intresse och har sedan blivit ett repertoarverk inte minst i radio och finns även på skiva.

Byström är en av de få samtida tonsättare som tog starka intryck av Franz Berwalds musik i framför allt en duo för cello och piano och två stråkkvartetter. Även i symfonin finns drag som i såväl melodik som satsteknik erinrar om denne. Detta gav tillsammans med den något märkliga depositionen av noterna i Paris upphov till en olustig diskussion om verkets äkthet. Det hävdades nämligen av Berwalds efterlevande att symfonin skulle vara identisk med dennes försunna *Capricieuse*, en komplett symfoni som skulle ha funnits i Berwalds nothylla vid hans död. Berwald och Byström bodde i samma hus, och Byström var en av de få som hade möjlighet att röra sig i Berwalds lägenhet, då han erbjudit sig att hjälpa till med bouppeteckningen och anordnandet av en minneskonsert. Att Byström bara några år efter Berwalds död skulle kunna visa upp en i något avseende förfalskad symfoni inför hela det stockholmska musiketablissemanget, är dock en alltför djärv tanke, och de samtida bedömarna hade inga liknande misstanckar. Symfonin var för övrigt dedicerad till en av Byströms bästa vänner, den välkände sångaren och sångpedagogen Isidor Dannström.

Omarbetningen 1895 innebar förutom tillägg av två horn och två basuner i finalen att koralen ”Höga Majestät, vi alle” infogats i satsens D-durcoda, ogenerat i Ess-dur

och omgiven av harpoklanger! Byström hade nu övergått till att helt ägna sig åt koralstudier, och synbarligen för att understryka sitt nya livsintresse lade han samma år på ett liknande sätt in ett intermezzo över tre äldre kyrkomelodier i sin första stråkkvartett i c-moll och gav den samtidigt namnet *Quartetto svedese*. I båda fallen är ingreppeen både främmande och oorganiska, och båda verken mår bäst av att framföras i sina originalversioner.

Då symfonin som det brukar heta ”saknar scherzo”, ansåg Sten Broman att den lyriskt sjungande mellansatsens något rörligare mellandel, som är överraskande kontrapunktiskt anlagd, skulle motsvara denna ”utelämnade” sats och ville därmed lansera ännu en Berwaldanknytning. Tanken är inte helt övertygande, så mycket mer som element ur denna mellandel tas upp i den tredelade satsens slutparti. En hypotes om att ett i Åbo komponerat fristående *Andante* för orkester skulle vara tillkommet som ett alternativ till symfonins mellansats måste också lämnas därhän. Symfonin som sålunda skrevs när Norman endast satsvis presenterat sin första symfoni, står väl på egna ben.

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Kritisk kommentar

Källmaterial

Utgåvan baserar sig på en källa: fotokopia av partituret i autograf (**A**).

Det exemplar som används som förlaga återfinns hos *Conservatoire National de Musique* i Paris.

På försättbladet står det delvis dolt:nström/i vänskap och högaktnings/tillegnas/Symfonie/af O. Byström/1872./

Offert par Madame Ida Cail,/Née Byström/nièce du Compositeur/Paris le 16 9-bre 1910.

Kommentarer

Clarini i **A** noteras som trombe (Tr.).

Partituruppställningen i **A** följer äldre regler således Tr. placeras under Cor.

Flauto Piccolo noteras i en separat stämma.

Repetionsmarkeringarna i *Sats 1* och *3* saknar bokstaven J.

Tremolo över flera takter i Timp. noteras i **A** både med tr..... samt 16-dels trem. på varje skaft.

Sats 1, Allegro

Corni F och D noteras på varsitt system.

TAKT	INSTR.	ANM.
1, 5	cor.1	bindebåge borttagen i a m tr.1
49	ob.	p tillagt i analogi med cl.1 t.50
51	vle.	p tillagt i analogi med vl.I-II t.49
61	cl.	bindebåge borttagen i analogi med fg.1
63	fg.1	bindebågen på 3:e slaget borttagen i analogi med cl.
102	ob.1	p tillagt i analogi med cl.1 t.100
132-133	vle	tillagd div. och unite
218	vc.	sista 16-delen H istället för B
240	cl.	mf tillagt i analogi med övriga instrument
245	ob.	f tillagt i analogi med övriga instrument
256	fg.1	p tillagt i analogi med cor.1 t.255
259	ob.2	p tillagt i analogi med övriga instrument
262	ob.1	p tillagt i analogi med övriga instrument
302, 306	ob., fg.	första 4-delen tillagd stacc. i analogi med t. 44, 48
309	vle.	p tillagt i analogi med vl.I-II t.307
323-329	vc.	i A noterat i oktaverad G-klav
333-334	fg.	tillagt diminuendopil i analogi med cor.1, tbn.b
334	cl., fg.1	tillagt crescendopil i analogi med ob.
338	cb.	tillagt crescendopil i analogi med övriga archi
339	trb.	f tillagt i analogi med övriga instrument

Sats 3, Allegro molto e Finale

4 horn i olika och skiftande stämningar noteras på varsitt system.

T.162, 164, 166, 168 samt 178, 180, 182: fermat ovanför systemet borttaget.

Tempoangivelsen är *meno mosso e ad libitum* vilket kan tolkas som att dessa skall framföras något utdraget, rubaterat.

T.169, tempoangivelsen har rättats från $\text{♩}=100$ till $\text{♩}=112$, i analogi med satsens första tempoangivelse.

TAKT	INSTR.	ANM.
20-23, 25-27	tbn.b.	i A 4-del H samt 3 helnoter A ändrat i utg. i analogi med cl.
59	tr.	<i>i D</i> tillagt i analogi med t.83, (det saknas i A)
145	tr.	<i>i G</i> tillagt i analogi med t.121, (det saknas i A)
169	tr.	<i>i C</i> tillagt ; ingen anvisning <i>muta in C</i> föregår, men <i>i C</i> passar best i tonarten – jfr cor.4
175-176	archi	triolerna på slag 1 och 3 har separerats från 8-delsparen på slag 2 och 4 för enklare läsning
229	cl.1	p tillagt i analogi med ob., fg.
249	ob.	mf tillagt i analogi med tbn.t.
383-384	fl. ob.	<i>cresc.</i> tillagt i analogi med cl., fg.
400	fg.1	på 2:a halvnoten tillagt d1 och legatobåge, i analogi med t.408
402	vc., cb.	3:e 8-delen ändrad från fiss till f i analogi med t.410
414	arpa	nyans saknas i A - p tillagt i analogi med cl., fg.
495-498	cor.3	klav oklart, G-klav tillagt; cor.3 spelar i analogi med vle.

Oscar Byström

Oscar Byström was born in Stockholm on 13 October 1821. Besides composing music, he was active as a pianist, organist, conductor, writer and military officer. Byström began his music education in 1834 and subsequently underwent officer training 1836–1847.

Early on in his career Byström performed as a pianist at concerts as well as society balls. Alongside performing and composing he worked as a teacher, tutoring private students including Princess Eugénie, ran a piano and vocal institute in Stockholm and was the director of the Royal Conservatory of Music 1866–72. He was a proponent for among others, early church music with origins in Gregorian chant and popular chorales.

Byström also had a career in the military and was promoted to the rank of captain in 1857. After 1872 he moved to Finland, where he continued his career in music as conductor at Nya Teatern in Helsinki 1872–1876. Returning to Sweden, Byström focused primarily on church music. Oscar Byström died 22 July 1909 in Aspnäs, Spillersboda.

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Symphony in D minor

Oscar Byström wrote his three-movement D minor symphony between 1870 and 72. The first two movements were performed by the student orchestra of the Royal Conservatory of Music in Stockholm on 20 December 1871 to mark his resigning the inspectorship, a post that he had held since 1867. He also left active military service at the same time. Unable to subsist on his pension he took over the directorship of the Åbo Music Society, where he would remain for the next four years. The symphony was performed in its entirety at a concert at the Stockholm Royal Opera on 19 October 1874 under the baton not of Byström, as planned, but of court chief conductor Ludvig Norman. The work was well-received and it was performed for a second time on 30 October.

Byström included the work at one of his last major concerts in Åbo in the spring of 1876, after which it remained unplayed until 1895, when the Royal Court Orchestra performed it under Conrad Nordqvist with a partially reworked finale. In this new form, the symphony was published for piano four hands by the Swedish Art Music Society, but the next outing had to wait until 1907 in Gothenburg, followed the next year by a performance in Paris. For reasons unknown, the score was deposited at this time in a Parisian library, where it remained until revived in 1935 by Tor Mann in Gothenburg. It then garnered much interest and has since become a repertory work, not least on radio, and was recorded on disk.

Byström is one of the handful of contemporary composers to be profoundly influenced by Franz Berwald's music, as evident in, above all, a duo for cello and piano and two string quartets. The symphony, too, contains melodic and compositional elements that are reminiscent of Berwald. This, and the somewhat remarkable depositing of the score in Paris, gave rise to a rather nasty discussion on the genuinity of the work, it having been claimed by Berwald's family that the symphony was identical to his lost *Capricieuse*, a complete symphony that should have been found on his music shelf at his death. Berwald and Byström lived in the same house and Byström was one of the few people with the freedom to roam Berwald's rooms, as he had offered to help with the estate and the arrangement of a memorial concert. The idea that Byström was able to present an, in some respect, counterfeit symphony to the entire music establishment of Stockholm is an overly audacious one, and contemporary critics had no such suspicions. The symphony is dedicated to one of Byström's best friends, the well-known singer and singing teacher Isidor Dannström.

Apart from the addition of two horns and two trombones in the finale, the 1895 revision also inserts the chorale "Höga Majestät, vi alle" in the movement's D major coda, unashamedly in E flat major and surrounded by the tinkling of harps! By now,

Byström had dedicated himself exclusively to chorale studies and, evidently to emphasise his new interest in life, similarly added an intermezzo on three older liturgical tunes to his first string quartet in C minor that same year, dubbing the whole piece *Quartetto svedese*. In both cases the changes are strange and unorganic and best justice is done to both works if played in their original versions.

Since the symphony, as they say, “lacks a scherzo”, Sten Broman felt that the somewhat more nimble mid-section of the lyrical middle movement, which is surprisingly contrapuntal in nature, might correspond to this “omitted” movement and sought therefore to raise yet another Berwald association. The idea is not wholly convincing, particularly as elements from this middle section are taken up in the closing section of the three-part movement. A hypothesis that a freestanding *Andante* for orchestra composed in Åbo was intended as an alternative to the symphony’s middle section must also be left open. The symphony that was thus composed when Norman only presented his first symphony movement by movement stands firmly on its own two feet.

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