

Brahms

Sonata for Clarinet and Piano Op. 120 No. 2

UT 50016



Brahms

**Sonate für Klarinette (oder Bratsche)
und Klavier Es-Dur Op. 120 No. 2**

Müller/Michaels/Seiler

Wiener Urtext Edition

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Handwritten musical score for piano, page 6 of the engraver's copy. The score is written on ten staves, with the first five staves for the right hand and the last five for the left hand. The music is in G major and 4/4 time. It features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations in ink are present throughout the score, including 'dol.', 'poco cres', 'Dien', 'poco cres', 'pmp', 'pp', 'cresc', 'espr.', 'poco f', 'aut', 'mf cresc', and 'espr.'. The score is a manuscript copy with entries by Johannes Brahms.

Seite 6 der Stichvorlage
Kopistenabschrift mit Eintragungen von Johannes Brahms

Page 6 of the engraver's copy
Manuscript copy with entries by Johannes Brahms

(Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg)

Wiener Urtext Edition

UT 50016

Johannes Brahms

Sonate für Klarinette (oder Bratsche)
und Klavier Es-Dur Op. 120 No. 2

Sonata for Clarinet (or Viola) and Piano
E flat major Op. 120 No. 2

Nach der Stichvorlage und der Originalausgabe herausgegeben von Hans-Christian Müller / Einrichtung der Klarinetten- und Klavierstimme von Jost Michaels / Einrichtung der Bratschenstimme von Emil Seiler

Edited from the engraver's copy and original edition by Hans-Christian Müller / Clarinet part and Piano part edited by Jost Michaels / Viola part edited by Emil Seiler

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VORWORT

Drei Kammermusikwerke hat Johannes Brahms für die Klarinette geschrieben. Das Klarinetten trio Op. 114 und das Klarinettenquintett Op. 115 wurden unmittelbar von dem Klarinettenisten Richard Mühlfeld, dem Meininger Kammervirtuosen, ange-regt, mit dem Brahms seit 1891 persönlich bekannt war. Dagegen komponierte Brahms die beiden Klarinetten-Sonaten Op. 120 ausschließlich zu seinem Vergnügen. Sie entstanden im Juli 1894 in Bad Ischl, wo Brahms die Sommermonate verbrachte. Er kündigte die neuen Werke im September 1894 indirekt Mühlfeld an, indem er ihn bat, nach Berchtesgaden zu kommen und seine B-Klarinette mitzubringen. Im Frühjahr 1895 erschienen die Sonaten dann bei N. Simrock, Berlin, im Druck, zugleich mit einer Bearbeitung der Klarinettenstimme für die Bratsche. Außerdem hat Brahms selbst die Sonaten noch für Violine und Klavier bearbeitet, die in einer gesonderten Ausgabe erschienen.

Sowohl für die Originalfassung — Partitur und Stimme — als auch für die von Brahms eingerichtete Bratschenstimme haben sich die Stichvorlagen erhalten. Sie befinden sich heute in der Hamburger Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek und konnten für die vorliegende Ausgabe erstmals neben dem Originaldruck herangezogen werden. Es handelt sich um Kopisten-Abschriften, in die Brahms noch viele Korrekturen und einige erhebliche Änderungen eingetragen hat. So hat er z. B. im ersten Satz der Sonate Op. 120 No. 1 die Takte 130—132 im Klavier mit einer zusätzlichen Stimme versehen und im vierten Satz dieser Sonate die Takte 133—136 bewegter gestaltet. In der Sonate Op. 120 No. 2 hat er u. a. im ersten Satz die Klarinettenstimme in Takt 81 nachträglich aufwärts statt abwärts geführt. Vieler-dynamische und Ausdrucksbezeichnungen hat Brahms erst in die Stichvorlage eingetragen; im zweiten Satz der Sonate Op. 120 No. 2 änderte er sogar noch die Tempobezeichnung. Zu diesen Änderungen dürfte Brahms vermutlich durch die Auf-

führungen veranlaßt worden sein, die er, wie üblich, von den neuen Werken vor der Drucklegung veranstaltete. Einige Änderungen in der Klarinettenstimme der Partitur hat Brahms offensichtlich nicht genau in die Solostimme übertragen, wodurch sich auch im Originaldruck Abweichungen zwischen Partitur und Einzelstimme ergeben, z. B. im ersten Satz der Sonate Op. 120 No. 2, Takt 170—171. Sämtliche Abweichungen dieser Art sowie die Abweichungen zwischen der Stichvorlage und dem Originaldruck sind in den Kritischen Anmerkungen festgehalten.

In der Bratschenstimme hat Brahms gegenüber der Klarinettenfassung vor allem häufig die Oktav-lagen einzelner Abschnitte geändert, wodurch an einigen Stellen auch eine Richtungsänderung innerhalb einer melodischen Phrase bedingt wird, z. B. im dritten Satz der Sonate Op. 120 No. 1, Takt 29 und 119. An einigen Stellen hat Brahms der Bratsche Doppelgriffe gegeben, z. B. im ersten Satz der Sonate Op. 120 No. 1, Takt 147 ff. oder im zweiten Satz der Sonate Op. 120 No. 2, Takt 126 ff. Außerdem führt er in diesem Satz die Bratsche im Anschluß an Takt 133 drei Takte weiter als die Klarinette. — Daneben finden sich in der Bratschenstimme auch Abweichungen in der Artikulation und Phrasierung, z. B. im ersten Satz der Sonate Op. 120 No. 1, Takt 194 und 199. Derartige Abweichungen wurden in der Bratschenstimme belassen.

Auch in der Stichvorlage zur Bratschenstimme finden sich Eintragungen von Brahms, die sich zu-meist auf zusätzliche Vorschläge oder Oktavtrans-position beziehen.

Für die Überlassung der Stichvorlagen sei der Hamburger Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek, insbesondere dem Leiter der Musikabteilung, Herrn Dr. Bernhard Stockmann, gedankt.

Hans-Christian Müller

PREFACE

Three opus numbers in Johannes Brahms' list of compositions are occupied by works for the clarinet. The Clarinet Trio Op. 114 and the Clarinet Quintet Op. 115 were directly inspired by the clarinetist Richard Mühlfeld, the Meiningen *Kammervirtuose*, whom Brahms knew personally from 1891 on. The two Clarinet Sonatas Op. 120, however, were composed by Brahms strictly for his own pleasure. They were written in July 1894 in Bad Ischl, where Brahms spent the summer months. He mentioned his new pieces to Mühlfeld indirectly in September 1894, when he asked him to come to Berchtesgaden and bring along his B-flat clarinet. In the spring of 1895 the Sonatas were published by N. Simrock, Berlin, together with an arrangement of the clarinet part for viola. Brahms also made a violin-piano arrangement of the Sonatas, which were published separately.

The engraver's copies of the original version (score and solo part) and of the viola part arranged by Brahms still exist. They are located in the Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek, Hamburg, and it was possible to use them — in conjunction with the original edition — for the first time in preparing our new edition. They were written by a copyist, with numerous corrections and several important alterations in Brahms' hand. In the first movement of Op. 120/1, for example, Brahms added a further part to bars 130—132 in the piano; in the fourth movement of the same Sonata he gave bars 133—136 a more lively rhythmic form. In Op. 120/2 he subsequently altered, *inter alia*, the direction of the clarinet part (upward instead of downward) in bar 81 of the first movement. Moreover, Brahms added a number of dynamic and expression markings in the engraver's copy, and even altered the tempo marking of the second movement of Op. 120/2. Presumably he made these

alterations as a result of hearing the pieces played, which was his usual procedure before sending a new work to the printer. Certain changes in the clarinet part of the score were obviously not transcribed precisely by Brahms in the solo part, which resulted in divergencies between the two in the original edition, e.g. bar 170—171 of the first movement of Op. 120/2. All divergencies of this kind, as well as those between the engraver's copy and the original edition are mentioned in the Critical Notes.

Brahms' principal alteration in the viola part, as compared to the clarinet version, was to change the register of several sections, which made changes of direction within a melodic phrase necessary at certain passages, e.g. at bar 29 and 119 of the third movement of Op. 120/1. In a few passages Brahms wrote double stops for the viola, e.g. bar 147 ff. of the first movement of Op. 120/1, and bar 126 ff. of the second movement of Op. 120/2. He also extended the viola part in this movement three bars longer than the clarinet after bar 133. There are divergencies in the articulation and phrasing of the viola part too, e.g. in bar 194 and 199 of the first movement of Op. 120/1. Divergencies of this kind have been left untouched in the viola part.

The engraver's copy of the viola part also contains alterations by Brahms, most of which refer to additional appoggiature or changes of register.

We would like to thank the Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek, Hamburg, and especially the Director of the Musikabteilung, Dr. Bernhard Stockmann, for making the engraver's copies available.

Hans-Christian Müller

SONATE ES-DUR

Opus 120 No. 2

1894

1

Allegro amabile

Klarinette in B

Klavier

6

12

17

p

più p

dolce

pp

p dolce

f

dim.

sf

22

p sotto voce

pp

p sotto voce

pp

27

dolce

pp

dolce

pp

32

dim.

dolce

37

cresc.

f

cresc.

sf

f

fp

5 4 2 1

3

3

41

f

44

f

48

p dim.

fp dim.

52

p

56

p

p

f

60

f

64

fp

fp

67

p

fp

70

73

76

79

83

p *p* *pp* *cresc.*

86

2 2

2

This system contains measures 83 to 86. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes triplets and a crescendo. Dynamics include *p*, *p*, *pp*, and *cresc.* Fingerings 2 and 2 are indicated for the right hand in measure 86.

87

f *poco f* *f espr.* *espr.* *mf cresc.*

89

3 2 2 3 2 2 3 3 2 2 4 5

This system contains measures 87 to 89. The piano part has a *poco f* dynamic. The vocal line has *f* and *f espr.* dynamics. The piano part includes triplets and a crescendo. Fingerings 3, 2, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2, 4, and 5 are indicated for the right hand.

90

f

92

f

This system contains measures 90 to 92. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a crescendo and a forte dynamic. The vocal line has a forte dynamic.

93

espr. *cresc.* *fp*

95

This system contains measures 93 to 95. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a crescendo and a forte dynamic. The vocal line has an expressive dynamic.

96

f *p* *f*

98

5 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4

This system contains measures 96 to 98. It features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part includes a forte dynamic, a piano dynamic, and a crescendo. The vocal line has a forte dynamic. Fingerings 5, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, and 4 are indicated for the right hand.

99

p *dolce* *p*
p *rf* *p dim.* *molto dolce p* 3 3

104

p.

108

più p *pp*

112

dolce *dolce*

116

f *dim.*

120

p [sotto voce] *più p*

p sotto voce *pp*

125

dolce *pp* *dolce*

130

dim. *dolce*

135

cresc. *f* *f* *fp*

139

f

142

f

146

p dim.
fp dim.

150

p

154

dolce *p*

158

molto dolce sempre *dim.* **Tranquillo**

molto dolce sempre

162

molto dolce sempre

166

molto dolce sempre

169

rit. un poco *f* *dim.* *cresc.* *rf* *dim.*

rit. un poco

Allegro appassionato

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of music. The key signature has four flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat, D-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro appassionato'.

System 1 (Measures 1-5): The right hand begins with a melodic line marked *f* (forte) and *espr.* (espressivo). The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment, starting with a *poco f* (poco forte) dynamic.

System 2 (Measures 6-11): The right hand continues the melodic line. The left hand features a more active accompaniment with chords and moving lines, marked *f*.

System 3 (Measures 12-17): The right hand has a melodic phrase marked *f*. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment marked *espr.* and *f*. There are some fingerings indicated, such as '4 1'.

System 4 (Measures 18-23): The right hand has a melodic line marked *f*. The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment marked *f*. There are some fingerings indicated, such as '4 3'.

System 5 (Measures 24-29): The right hand has a melodic line marked *fp* (fortissimo piano). The left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment marked *ff* (fortissimo) and *fp*.

30

fp *ff* *fp* *ff*

36

f *poco f* *cresc.* *cresc.*

42

f *p*

49

p

54

più dolce

59

fp *cresc.* *f* *p*

68

espr. *dolce dim.*

p *pp* *dim.*

75

81

Sostenuto

Measures 81-87 of the musical score. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The tempo is marked 'Sostenuto'. The music features a vocal line in the upper staff and a piano accompaniment in the lower staff. The piano part includes fingerings (2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 2, 5) and a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) with the instruction *ma dolce e ben cantando* (but sweet and singing well). The vocal line has a melodic phrase starting on a whole note.

88

Measures 88-94 of the musical score. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand. The vocal line has a melodic phrase starting on a whole note.

95

Measures 95-101 of the musical score. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand. The vocal line has a melodic phrase starting on a whole note. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in the piano part, and the instruction *ma ben cantando* (but singing well) is written above the vocal line.

102

Measures 102-108 of the musical score. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more active bass line in the left hand. The vocal line has a melodic phrase starting on a whole note. A dynamic marking of *cresc.* (crescendo) is present in the piano part.

109

109

f *cresc.*

116

116

f ma dolce

124

124

f *ben legato sempre*

131

131

rit. *dim.* *p* *pp*

col 8

Tempo I

139

f *espr.* *poco f* *f*

145

f *f* *f*

151

f *espr.* *f* *f*

157

mf *f* *f*

163



fp

ff

170



fp

ff

ff

176



f

poco f

cresc.

cresc.

182



f

p

f

f

Measures 189-194. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The melody in the right hand features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs. The piano accompaniment in the left hand consists of a steady eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *più dolce* (more sweet).

Measures 195-200. The melody continues with slurs and ties. The piano accompaniment features a more active eighth-note pattern. Dynamics include *più dolce*, *fp* (fortissimo piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo).

Measures 201-208. The melody has a more melodic, flowing quality with slurs. The piano accompaniment includes a *cresc.* section and a *f* (forte) section. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *cresc.*

Measures 209-215. The melody is characterized by a long, expressive slur. The piano accompaniment features a *pp* (pianissimo) section and a *dim.* (diminuendo) section. Dynamics include *espr.* (espressivo), *dolce dim.*, *pp*, and *dim.*

Measures 216-221. The melody continues with slurs. The piano accompaniment features a *pp* section and a *dim.* section. Dynamics include *pp* and *dim.*

Andante con moto

musical score for piano, measures 1-15, in 6/8 time, key of B-flat major.

Measures 1-4: *poco f* (piano), *p* (piano). The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

Measures 5-8: *f* (forte), *p* (piano). The right hand continues its melodic development, and the left hand features more complex chordal textures. Measure 8 includes fingerings 4 and 5 for the right hand.

Measures 9-11: *crese.* (crescendo), *f* (forte). The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand features a dense, sustained chordal texture.

Measures 12-15: *f* (forte), *p calando* (piano, decrescendo). The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand features a dense, sustained chordal texture. Measure 15 includes fingerings 4 and 5 for the right hand.

15

poco f

18

poco f

p dolce

p

23

poco f

dolce

27

p

sosten.

p

sosten.

molto p e dolce

30

33

37

40

43

p *grazioso*

45

p

47

49

51

p

fp

53

dolce

55

fp *p*

57

pp

61

pp

66

dim. *calando*

Allegro

71

Measures 71-75 of the 'Allegro' section. The music is in 2/4 time and B-flat major. The right hand features a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* and *sf*. The tempo marking 'Allegro' is at the top.

Measures 76-81. Measure 76 begins with a *mf ben marc.* instruction. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The left hand has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* and *fp*. The tempo marking 'Allegro' is at the top.

Measures 82-87. Measure 82 begins with a *cresc.* instruction. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The left hand has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *sf*, *f*, and *mp*. The tempo marking 'Allegro' is at the top.

Measures 88-93. Measure 88 begins with a *f marc.* instruction. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The left hand has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include *f marc.*, *sf*, and *sf*. The tempo marking 'Allegro' is at the top.

Measures 94-99. Measure 94 begins with a *p* instruction. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The left hand has a more active accompaniment. Dynamics include *fp*, *p*, and *espr.*. The tempo marking 'Allegro' is at the top.

Più tranquillo

101

espr. *p espr.* *espr.*

108

f *fp*

115

fp dim. *p* *p espr.*

122

cresc. *cresc.* *f*

130

f *sf*

135

4 5 3 *f*

4 5 3 1 1 3 1 3

sfz

4 4 2 4 2

139

4 2 3 2 3 1 4 1 3

sfz *sf*

1 4 5 3 2 1 1 1

143

f

147

f *marc.* *f*

Klarinette in B
SONATE ES-DUR

eingrichtet von / edited by
Jost Michaels

Opus 120 No. 2

1894

Johannes Brahms

Allegro amabile

p

più p

dolce

f

dim.

p sotto voce

pp

dolce

dim.

cresc.

f

f

48 *p* *dim.* *p*

54 *p*

58 *f*

65 *fp* *sotto voce*

71 *dolce*

76 *dim.* *p* *dolce*

80 *[sim.]* *poco cresc.* *dim.*

83

86 *f* *f espr.*

90 *f* *espr.*

94 *cresc.*

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a single melodic line, likely for a violin or flute, spanning measures 48 to 94. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *fp* (fortissimo), *dim.* (diminuendo), *cresc.* (crescendo), *poco cresc.* (a little crescendo), *sotto voce* (softly), *dolce* (sweetly), *[sim.]* (simile), *f* (forte), and *f espr.* (forte with expression). There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. Measure numbers 48, 54, 58, 65, 71, 76, 80, 83, 86, 90, and 94 are indicated at the start of their respective staves. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a group of notes).

99 *p* < > > *dolce* *p*

105

109 *più p*

112 *dolce* 5 3

116 *f* 3 *dim.*

120 *p [sotto voce]* *più p*

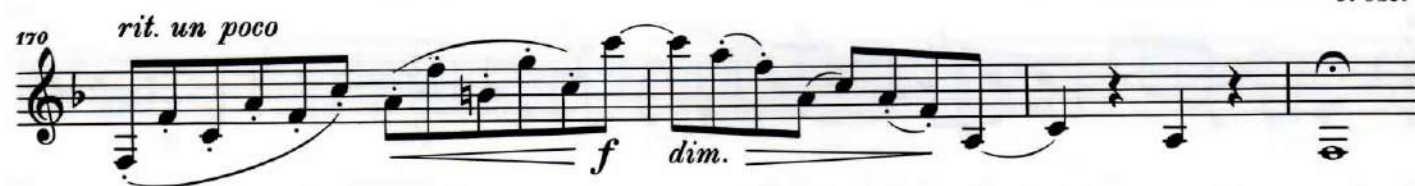
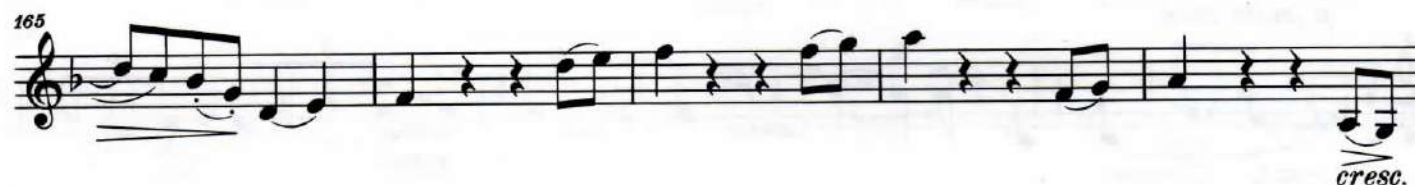
125 *dolce*

129 3 *dim.*

134 3 3 *cresc.* *f* 1

138 *f*

141 *f* 3 3 2



Appassionato, ma non troppo Allegro



18 *fp* 6

30 *fp* 1 *f*

37 *cresc.*

43 *f* 3 *p*

50 1 *più dolce*

56 *fp* *cresc.*

61 *f* 1 *p*

68 *espr.* *dolce dim.*

75 *Sostenuto* 10

160 6 *fp*

171 1 *fp* *f*

178 *cresc.*

183 3 *f* *p*

190 1 *più dolce*

196 *fp* *cresc.*

201 1 *f* *p*

208 *espr.* *dolce dim.*

215 V

Andante con moto

poco f

f *p*

f *p*

f *p* *ca-*

lando *poco f*

poco f *p*

sosten. *p*

p grazioso

44

46

48

50 *p*

52 *dolce*

54 *fp* *p*

57 *pp* *V*

63 *dim.* *V*

69 *Allegro* *calando* *f* *mf* *bén marc.*

79 *cresc.* *f* *5*

92 Klavier *fp* **Più tranquillo**

100 *espr.* (V)

107 *p espr.* *f*

114 *fp³* *dim.³*

119 *p* V

124 *cresc.*

128 *f* 6 6

133 *f* 2

139 1

146 *f* *f*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins at measure 92 with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo/mood is marked 'Più tranquillo'. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *fp* (fortissimo piano), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *cresc.* (crescendo) are used throughout. Articulation and phrasing are indicated by slurs and accents. Specific musical features include triplets (marked with a '3' and a bracket), sixths (marked with a '6' and a bracket), and a section marked 'espr.' (espressivo) starting at measure 100. The score ends at measure 146 with a final cadence.

Bratsche

SONATE ES-DUR

Opus 120 No. 2

Johannes Brahms

Allegro amabile

1894

eingerichtet von / edited by
Emil Seiler

Musical score for Bratsche (Violin) of Johannes Brahms' Sonata in E major, Opus 120 No. 2. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of 43 measures. It features various musical notations including dynamics (*p*, *più p*, *dolce*, *f*, *pp*, *dim.*, *cresc.*), articulation (accents, slurs), and fingerings. The score is divided into sections marked with Roman numerals I, II, III, IV, and V. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

Handwritten musical score with measures 48 to 94. The score is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. It features various musical notations including dynamics, articulation, and performance instructions.

Measures 48-53: Bass clef, *p dim.*, *p*. Includes fingerings 0, 2, 3, and accents.

Measures 54-57: Treble clef, *p*. Includes triplets and slurs.

Measures 58-64: Bass clef, *f*, *sotto voce*. Includes triplets and slurs.

Measures 65-70: Bass clef, *fp*, *sotto voce*. Includes slurs and accents.

Measures 71-75: Treble clef, *dolce*. Includes slurs and accents.

Measures 76-79: Treble clef, *dim.*, *p*, *dolce*. Includes slurs and accents.

Measures 80-82: Treble clef, *poco cresc.*, *dim.*, *[sim.]*. Includes slurs and accents.

Measures 83-85: Bass clef, *cresc.*, *f*, *f espr.*. Includes slurs and accents.

Measures 86-89: Bass clef, *f*, *[espr.]*. Includes slurs and accents.

Measures 90-93: Bass clef, *cresc.*. Includes slurs and accents.

Measure 94: Treble clef, *cresc.*. Includes slurs and accents.

99 *p* *dolce* *p*

105

109 *più p*

112 *dolce*

116 *f* *dim.*

120 *p sotto voce* *più p*

125 *dolce*

129 *dim.*

134 *cresc.* *f*

138 *f*

141 *f*

Handwritten annotations include: *cub 4-5*, *pyne 4*, and various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and slurs.

146 *p dim.* *(I/1)* *p*

151

154 *c4* *p*

158 *molto dolce sempre* *dim.*

Tranquillo

162 *[sim.]* *sp*

165

170 *rit. un poco* *cresc.* *f* *dim.*

Appassionato, ma non troppo Allegro

2f *espr.*

6 *f*

18 *fp*

30 *fp* *f*

37 *cresc.*

43 *f* *p*

50 *più dolce*

56 *fp* *cresc.*

61 *f* *p*

68 *espr.* *dolce [dim.]*

75 *Sostenuto* 10

Detailed description of the musical score: The score consists of nine staves of music. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various slurs and ties. Fingerings (1-4) are handwritten above many notes. Dynamic markings include *fp* (fortissimo piano), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *più dolce* (more sweet), *espr.* (espressivo), *dolce [dim.]* (sweet [diminuendo]), and *Sostenuto* (sustained). The piece ends with a final measure marked '10'.

91 *p* *ma ben cantando*

99 *cresc.*

105 *cresc.* (3-3)

114

121 *f* *ma dolce* *f*

127 *[f]* *cu*

133 *rit.* *Tempo I* *p* *f*

143 *[espr.]*

148 *f*

160 *fp*

171 *fp* *f*

178 *cresc.*

183 *f* *p*

190 *più dolce*

196 *fp* *cresc.*

201 *f* *p*

208 *espr.* *dolce* *dim.*

215

The musical score consists of nine staves of music. The first staff (measures 160-170) is in treble clef and features a sixteenth-note triplet and a half-note triplet, both marked *fp*. The second staff (measures 171-177) continues in treble clef, with a half-note triplet and a half-note marked *f*. The third staff (measures 178-182) is in treble clef and includes a half-note triplet and a half-note marked *cresc.*. The fourth staff (measures 183-189) is in treble clef and features a half-note triplet and a half-note marked *f* and *p*. The fifth staff (measures 190-195) is in bass clef and includes a half-note triplet and a half-note marked *più dolce*. The sixth staff (measures 196-200) is in bass clef and features a half-note triplet and a half-note marked *fp* and *cresc.*. The seventh staff (measures 201-207) is in bass clef and includes a half-note triplet and a half-note marked *f* and *p*. The eighth staff (measures 208-214) is in treble clef and features a half-note triplet and a half-note marked *espr.*, *dolce*, and *dim.*. The ninth staff (measures 215-219) is in treble clef and includes a half-note triplet and a half-note.

simile

Andante con moto

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Andante con moto". The score is written on ten staves, starting with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. It includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like "poco f", "f", "p", and "p grazioso". There are also handwritten annotations like "simile" and "sosten.".

Staff 1: Treble clef, 6/8 time. Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. Dynamics: *poco f*. Handwritten: *simile*.

Staff 2: Treble clef. Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. Dynamics: *f*, *p*. Handwritten: *simile*.

Staff 3: Treble clef. Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. Dynamics: *f*, *p*, *[f]*, *p[ca-]*.

Staff 4: Treble clef. Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. Dynamics: *poco f*. Handwritten: *lando*.

Staff 5: Treble clef. Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. Dynamics: *poco f*, *p*.

Staff 6: Treble clef. Notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. Dynamics: *[sosten.]*, *p*.

Staff 7: Bass clef. Notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. Dynamics: *p*.

Staff 8: Bass clef. Notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. Dynamics: *p*.

Staff 9: Bass clef. Notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. Dynamics: *p*.

Staff 10: Bass clef. Notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. Dynamics: *p grazioso*.

44

46

48

50

52

54

57

63

69

79

p

dolce

fp

p

pp

dim.

Allegro

calando

f

mf
ben marc.

cresc.

f

Più tranquillo

92 *fp*

100 *espr.*

107 *p espr.* *f*

114 *fp dim.*

119 *p*

124 *cresc.*

128 *f*

133 *f* *op*

139

146 *f*