

SIMANDL

**SARABANDE
AND
GAVOTTE**

Opus 74

FOR STRING BASS AND PIANO



Vicenza corso Palladio 159

**saggio
centro
musica**

No. 1508

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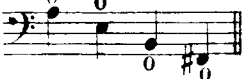
SARABANDE AND GAVOTTE

SARABANDE

BASS

FRANZ SIMANDL, Op. 74

Tuning



Andante. $\text{♩} = 60.$

mf *f* *mf dolce* *f* *p* *mf* *mf* *f* *rit.*

GAVOTTE

M. $\text{♩} = 112.$

p leggiero *f p*

mf 2 4

f p

tr mf f

I. Alternativo.

8

p 2 3 1 2 2 1 3 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 0 0 1 2

8

3 1 2 2 1 3 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 1 0 mf

mf p

p

II. Alternativo.

8

mf 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 2 0 2 0

8

f

f

I. Position,
Harmonique.

I. Lage, Flagiolet. 2 4 1 2 4 1 2 0 2 1 4 2 4 4 1 2 2 4 2 4 1 2 4 1

p leggiero

f p

mf f p

mf f ritard. ff

SARABANDE AND GAVOTTE

SARABANDE

FRANZ SIMANDL, Op. 74

Tuning



Andante. $\text{♩} = 60.$

Bass

PIANO

The musical score for the Sarabande is presented in a standard format with a Bass staff and a Piano staff. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The score includes various dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *mf dolce*. There are two first and second endings in the piece. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the piano staff.

1. 2.

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a single bass staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The first staff has two first endings, labeled '1.' and '2.'. The first ending leads to the second ending. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). There are slurs and accents throughout.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a single bass staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *dim.* (diminuendo). There are slurs and accents throughout.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a single bass staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). There are slurs and accents throughout.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a single bass staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *rit.* (ritardando). There are slurs and accents throughout.

GAVOTTE

M. ♩ = 112.

p leggero

f p

mf

f

tr

I Alternativo.

8

First system of the musical score. It consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music begins with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The notation features a series of eighth notes with slurs, followed by a few quarter notes.

Second system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, and a key signature of two sharps. The music begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The notation includes various rhythmic values and slurs.

Third system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, and a key signature of two sharps. The music begins with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and ends with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The notation includes various rhythmic values and slurs.

Fourth system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, and a key signature of two sharps. The notation includes various rhythmic values and slurs.

Fifth system of the musical score. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, and a key signature of two sharps. The music begins with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and ends with a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo). The notation includes various rhythmic values and slurs.

II. Alternativo.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single bass clef line with a melodic line. The middle and bottom staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a piano accompaniment. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The first measure of the top staff has a fermata and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The piano accompaniment features chords and moving lines in both hands.

The second system continues the musical notation. The top staff has a fermata and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The piano accompaniment includes a dynamic marking of *p* in the middle of the system and a dynamic marking of *f* at the end. There are various articulation marks and slurs throughout the system.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features several slurs and accents over the notes in the top staff. The piano accompaniment has a dynamic marking of *f* at the end of the system.

The fourth system of musical notation includes a section labeled "Flageolet Harmonique" in the top staff, which is marked with a dynamic of *pp*. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines.

The fifth and final system of musical notation on this page. The top staff has a fermata and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The piano accompaniment concludes with several chords and a final cadence.

p leggiero

p

p

mf

f p

mf

f ritard. *ff*

ritard.

Detailed description: This is a page of musical notation for a piano piece. It consists of eight systems of staves. Each system typically includes a bass staff, a grand staff (treble and bass), and another bass staff. The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks such as slurs and trills. Dynamic markings are placed throughout the score: *p* (piano) at the beginning and in several places; *mf* (mezzo-forte) in the middle; *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo) towards the end. Performance instructions include *leggiero* (light), *ritard.* (ritardando), and *tr.* (trill). The piece concludes with a final chord in the grand staff.