



Romantische Suite

für
Violine und Pianoforte

von
ROBERT GOUND.

OP. 18. Pr. M 6...

Einzel:

Nº 1. Ballade Pr. M 2...

Nº 2. Romanze Pr. M 1.50.

Nº 3. Scherzo Pr. M 1.50.

Nº 4. Intermezzo Pr. M 1.50.

Nº 5. Finale Pr. M 2...

Eigenthum des Verlegers für alle Länder!

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Finale.

Robert Gound Op.18 N^o5.**Presto ma non troppo.**

Violine.

Klavier.

The musical score is written for Violin and Piano. The key signature is A major (three sharps: F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked "Presto ma non troppo." The score is divided into four systems. The Violin part (top staff) and Piano part (bottom two staves) are written in treble and bass clefs respectively. The Piano part includes dynamic markings such as *mf*, *f*, and *sf*. The score concludes with a double bar line and a fermata over the final chord.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a melodic line. The piano accompaniment, in both treble and bass staves, starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a tempo marking of *a tempo*. The system concludes with a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Second system of musical notation. The piano accompaniment features a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The system ends with a *rite* (ritardando) marking.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a tempo marking of *meno mosso* and a dynamic of *mf*. The piano accompaniment includes a *rustico* (rustic) marking and a *meno mosso* tempo marking. The system concludes with a *nuto* (ritardando) marking.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a marking of *tutte le corde* (all strings). The piano accompaniment starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a marking of *un poco riten.* (a little ritenuto). The system concludes with a *nuto* (ritardando) marking.

a tempo

p *sempre*

mf *p* *sempre*

And. * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* * *And.* *

cresc. al ff e accel.

cresc. al ff e accel.

And. * *And.* *

ff *sff* *p subito* *pp*

ff *sff* *p* *pp*

And. * *And.* * *And.* *

pizz. *arco* *14* *p*

riten. *a tempo* *p*

This page of musical notation consists of five systems, each with a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

- System 1:** The vocal line begins with a series of eighth notes, marked with accents and a *f* dynamic. The piano accompaniment features chords and moving lines in both hands, with a *mf* dynamic.
- System 2:** The vocal line continues with eighth notes and a *f* dynamic. The piano accompaniment includes a *f* dynamic and a *mf* dynamic section.
- System 3:** The vocal line has a *pizz.* (pizzicato) instruction. The piano accompaniment includes the instruction *un poco riten. a tempo* and a *p* (piano) dynamic.
- System 4:** The vocal line features a triplet of eighth notes and a *f* dynamic. The piano accompaniment includes a *f* dynamic and a *mf* dynamic section.
- System 5:** The vocal line ends with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The piano accompaniment includes a *mf* dynamic and a *dim.* (diminuendo) instruction.

meno mosso
rustico

pp *ritenuto*

mf *meno mosso*

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of three staves: a vocal line (soprano) and a piano accompaniment (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The vocal line begins with the lyrics "The Rose Tree" and continues with "The Rose Tree". The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a crescendo leading into a section marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

[illegible]



First system of musical notation. The top staff (violin) begins with a *pp* dynamic, followed by a *pizz.* (pizzicato) instruction and a *riten.* (ritardando) marking. The bottom staff (piano) starts with a *p* dynamic, then a *pp* dynamic, and includes a *riten.* marking. The system concludes with an *arco* instruction and a *pp a tempo* marking.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff (violin) begins with an *arco* instruction and a *p* dynamic. The bottom staff (piano) continues the musical texture with various chords and melodic lines.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff (violin) features a *mf* dynamic and a *f sempre cresc.* (f marcato, sempre crescendo) instruction. The bottom staff (piano) also includes a *mf* dynamic and a *f sempre cresc.* instruction.



Fourth system of musical notation. This system continues the musical development with complex chordal structures and melodic passages in both the violin and piano staves.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a series of eighth notes, marked *ff sempre ff*. The lower staff (bass clef) features a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed eighth notes, marked *sf* and *sempre ff*. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues with a series of eighth notes, marked *fff* and *sostenuto*. The lower staff features a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed eighth notes, marked *fff* and *sostenuto*. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a series of eighth notes, marked *a tempo* and *sf*, followed by a section marked *p* and *poco a poco ritard.*. The lower staff features a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed eighth notes, marked *ff p* and *pp poco a poco ritard.*. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a series of eighth notes, marked *f* and *sost.*, followed by a section marked *a tempo* and *sf*. The lower staff features a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed eighth notes, marked *f* and *sost.*. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Musik für Violine und Pianoforte.

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Finale.

VIOLINE.

Presto ma non troppo.

Robert Gounod Op.18 N°5.

Musical score for Violin, Robert Gounod Op. 18 N°5, Finale. The score is written for a single violin in G major, 4/4 time. It consists of 14 measures across 10 staves. The tempo is "Presto ma non troppo". The score includes various dynamics (*mf*, *f*, *p*, *ff*, *sff*, *p subito*, *pizz.*, *riten.*), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (*un poco ritenuto*, *a tempo*, *rustico e meno mosso*, *tutte le corde*, *sempre cresc. al ff e accel.*). The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The piece ends with a final cadence in measure 14.

VIOLINE.

un poco riten. *a tempo pizz.* *arco* *mf* *f* *sf* *mf* *p* *mf rustico e meno* *mosso* *poco riten.* *2* *p* *sempre cresc. al ff e accel.* *ff* *sff* *p subito* *1* *riten. pizz.* *arco* *a tempo* *pp* *p* *mf* *f* *sempre* *cresc.* *ff sempre* *a tempo* *poco a poco ritard.* *fff sostenuto* *sff* *p* *pp* *a tempo* *f sost.* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf* *sf*

The score is written for a violin in D major (two sharps). It consists of 14 staves of music. The piece begins with a tempo of 'a tempo' and a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) instruction. The first staff has a 'un poco riten.' (slightly slower) marking. The music features a variety of dynamics, including *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), and *fff* (fortissimo). There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. The tempo changes include 'a tempo', 'mosso' (moderato), and 'poco a poco ritard.' (ritardando). The piece concludes with a final chord marked with a fermata.