

RÉCIT
pour
ALTO
ou Violoncelle
avec accompagnement de Piano
par
JOSEPH WINTOL.

Op. 14.

Pr. $\frac{M. 1.00}{R. 60}$

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RÉCIT.

Joseph Wihtol, Op. 14.

Allegro non troppo. M. M. = 56.

ALTO.

PIANO.

The musical score is for a recitation piece. It consists of four systems of music. The first system shows the Alto part with a whole rest and the Piano part with a melody starting on a half note. The second system continues the piano melody with various dynamics. The third system shows a more active piano accompaniment with sixteenth notes. The fourth system concludes with a final piano accompaniment pattern.



First system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a melodic line marked *poco dim.* The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It features a complex accompaniment with chords and moving lines, also marked *poco dim.*



Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line, marked *f* (forte). The bottom staff continues the accompaniment, also marked *f*. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff begins with a melodic line marked *ff* (fortissimo), followed by a *dim.* (diminuendo) and then *mf* (mezzo-forte). The bottom staff continues the accompaniment, marked *ff* and *mf*. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line, marked *mf*. The bottom staff continues the accompaniment, marked *mf*. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.



First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a piano accompaniment with a *dim.* marking.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a *p* (piano) marking. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a piano accompaniment.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a *dimin.* (diminuendo) marking. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a piano accompaniment with a *dimin.* marking.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a piano accompaniment with a *pp* (pianissimo) marking.

pp pizz. arco

pizz. arco pizz.

arco pizz.

arco *mf* *cresc.* *f* *mf*

First system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a *mf* dynamic, followed by a *p* dynamic, and ends with a *pizz.* marking. The bottom staff is in bass clef, also with a key signature of one flat. It features a *mf* dynamic and a *p* dynamic. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It includes markings for *arco*, *pizz.*, *arco*, and *pizz.*, with a *cresc.* marking below the staff. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a *cresc.* marking. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It includes markings for *arco*, *pizz.*, *cresc.*, *f*, *rit.*, and *mf*. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a *cresc.* marking, *f*, and *mfrit.*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It includes markings for *cresc.* and *f*. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat, featuring a *cresc.* marking and *f*. The system concludes with a double bar line.





First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves: a top staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) below it. The music features a melodic line in the top staff and a more complex, rhythmic accompaniment in the grand staff.



Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It maintains the same three-staff structure. The melodic line in the top staff continues with various intervals, while the grand staff accompaniment provides a steady rhythmic foundation.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff includes the instruction *cresc. poco a poco* above the final measure. The grand staff accompaniment also features a similar instruction, *cresc. poco a poco*, indicating a gradual increase in volume or intensity.



Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff includes the instruction *ff marcato con passione* above the first measure and *allargando* above the final measure. The grand staff accompaniment includes the instruction *col parte* above the first measure, indicating a change in the piano part.

poco meno mosso, tranquillo

dim. e rit. *mf*

dim.

pp

pp

ppp *pizz.*

ppp

RÉCIT.

Alto.

Joseph Wihtol, Op.14.

Allegro non troppo. $\text{♩} = 56$.

9 *f* *dim.* *mf* *cresc.* *f* *ff* *dim.* *mf* *dim.* *p* *dim.* *p* *dim.* *pp*

Alto.

1

pp

pizz.

arco

pizz.

arco

pizz.

arco

pizz.

cresc.

f

mf

p

pizz.

arco

pizz.

cresc.

arco

pizz.

cresc.

f

mf

Tempo I.

cresc.

f

Detailed description: This is a musical score for an Alto instrument, consisting of 12 measures. The notation is in 3/8 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is written on a single staff. Measure 1 starts with a first ending bracket. Measures 2-12 contain various musical notations including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *f* (forte). Performance instructions include *pizz.* (pizzicato) and *arco* (arco). A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is used in measures 6, 8, 10, and 12. A *Tempo I.* instruction appears at the beginning of measure 12. The page number 996 is located at the bottom center.

Alto.

3

ff

dim. mf

cresc.

poco a poco accel. ff marcato con passione poco meno mosso, tranquillo

allargando dim. e rit. mf

pp

1 pizz. ppp

RÉCIT.

Violoncello.

1863 - 1948
Joseph Wihtol. Op. 14.

Allegro non troppo. $\text{♩} = 56$.

9 *f* *dim.* *mf* *cresc.* *f* *ff* *dim.* *mf* *dim.* *p* *pp*

Violoncello.

Violoncello musical score, measures 1 through 12. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 12/8. The music features various articulations and dynamics, including *pp*, *arco*, *pizz.*, *cresc.*, *f*, *mf*, *p*, *rit.*, and *Tempo I.*

Measures 1-12:

- Measure 1: *pp*, *arco*, *pizz.*
- Measure 2: *arco*, *pizz.*
- Measure 3: *arco*
- Measure 4: *pizz.*, *arco*, *pizz.*
- Measure 5: *arco*, *mf*
- Measure 6: *cresc.*, *f*
- Measure 7: *mf*, *p*
- Measure 8: *pizz.*, *arco*, *pizz.*
- Measure 9: *arco*, *cresc.*, *pizz.*, *arco*
- Measure 10: *pizz.*, *cresc.*, *f*, *mf*, *rit.*
- Measure 11: *Tempo I.*
- Measure 12: *cresc.*, *f*

Violoncello.

3

Violoncello musical score page 3. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It consists of ten staves of music. The first four staves are in bass clef, and the fifth staff is in treble clef. The music features various dynamics and articulations.

Key markings and dynamics include:

- ff* (fortissimo) at the end of the second staff.
- dim.* (diminuendo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte) in the third staff.
- marcato con passione* (marked with passion) above the fifth staff.
- cresc. poco a poco* (crescendo little by little) and *accel.* (accelerando) below the fifth staff.
- allarg.* (allargando) below the sixth staff.
- dim. rit.* (diminuendo and ritardando) above the sixth staff.
- poco meno mosso, tranquillo* (a little less motion, tranquil) above the sixth staff.
- mf* (mezzo-forte) below the sixth staff.
- pp* (pianissimo) at the end of the seventh staff.
- pizz.* (pizzicato) above the eighth staff.
- ppp* (pianississimo) below the eighth staff.
- A first ending bracket labeled *1* above the eighth staff.