



COLLECTION LITOLFF.

Nº 698.

FR. SCHUBERT.

50

MÉLODIES CHOISIES

POUR

Violon et Alto.

VOL. I.

1 Fr. 25 Net



COLLECTION LITOLFF.

50

MÉLODIES CHOISIES
de

FR. SCHUBERT.

Transcrites pour
VIOLON et ALTO
PAR
C. G. WOLFF.

Vol. I.

Propriété de l'éditeur.

BRAUNSCHWEIG.
HENRY LITOLFF'S VERLAG.

LONDON:
ENOCH & SONS.

BOSTON & NEW YORK:
ARTHUR P. SCHMIDT.

MILANO:
CARISCH & JÄNICHEN.

PARIS:
ENOCH & C^{IE}.

ST. PETERSBOURG:
J. JURGENSON.

MOSCOU:
P. JURGENSON.

VIOLON.

N^o 1. DAS WANDERN.

„Das Wandern ist des Müllers Lust.“

PAR MONTS ET VAUX.

„Courons gaiement par monts et vauz.“

Mässig geschwind. (Allegro moderato.)

LONGING TO WANDER.

„To wander is the miller's joy.“

N^o 2. WOHIN?

„Ich hört' ein Bächlein rauschen.“

OÙ.

„Sortant d'un roc aride Un clair ruisseau paraît.“

Mässig. (Moderato.)

WHITHER?

„I hear a brooklet rustle from rocky fountain near.“

0 1 1 4 1 2 4 2 4 dolce p

cresc. p 2da poco marc.

D p cresc. f 2da dim.

Nº 3. HALT.

„Eine Mühle seh ich blinken.“

ARRÊT.

Puis, là bas, au fond des ormes.

STOP.

Lo, a mill, through alder bushes,

Nicht zu geschwind. (Allegro non troppo.)

mf V 2 3 f V p 3 f V 2 1 3 2 1 3

p cresc dim. pp

VIOLON.

N^o 4. DANKSAGUNG AN DEN BACH.

„War es also gemeint, mein rauschender Freund?“

MERCİ.

„Tu m'as conduit ici, Mon bruyant ami?“

Etwas langsam. (Un poco lento.)

THANKS TO THE BROOK.

„Was it meant so, my friend, my gay, rustling friend?“

pp p

pp mf

pp mf

mf f

cresc.

N^o 5. AM FEIERABEND.

„Hätt' ich tausend Arme zu rühren,“

APRÈS L'OUVRAGE.

„Ayant mille bras à l'usage.“

THE HOUR OF REST.

„Had I thousand fingers to work with,“

Ziemlich geschwind. (Allegretto.)

f p

pp p

pp p

cresc.

1 3

stacc.

A

p

mf

p

B

poco rit.

fz

rit.

a Tempo

p

f

C

pp poco rit.

rall.

a Tempo

ff

10813

VIOLON.

Nº 6. DER NEUGIERIGE.

„Ich frage keine Blume, ich frage keinen Stern;“

LE CURIEUX.

„Les fleurs ne peuvent dire Ce que je veux savoir;“

Langsam. (Lento.)

CURIOSITY.

„I ask no fragrant blossom, I crave no twinkling star;“

p *p* *cresc. rit.* *dim. p* *Recit.* *a Tempo* *rit.* *f* *rit.* *a Tempo* *p* *rit.* *pp*

Nº 7. UNGEDULD.

„Ich schnitt' es gern in alle Rinden ein;“

IMPATIENCE.

„Dans tous les arbres je voudrais graver“

Etwas geschwind. (Un poco Allegro.)

IMPATIENCE.

„O could I cut the words on every tree;“

p *f* *sempre più vivo* *a Tempo* *f* *poco rit.* *ff*

VIOLON.

N^o 8. MORGENGRUSS.

„Guten Morgen, schöne Müllerin.“

SALUT DU MATIN.

„Bonjour, bonjour, la belle enfant.“

Mässig. (Moderato.)

MORNING-GREETING.

„Good morning pretty miller's maid.“

dolce p

p

rit.

N^o 9. DES MÜLLERS BLUMEN.

„Am Bach viel kleine Blumen stehn.“

LES FLEURS DU MEUNIER.

„Gentilles fleurs au bord de l'eau.“

Mässig. (Moderato.)

THE MILLER'S FLOWERS.

„Beside the brook are blossoms fair“

p

poco cresc.

Solo dolce

dim.

pp

VIOLON.

Nº 10. THRÄNENREGEN.

„Wir sassen so traulich beisammen.“

LARMES.

„Nous fumes assis en silence.“

TEARS.

„We sat by the side of the brooklet.“

Ziemlich langsam. (Andantino.)

Nº 11. MEIN.

„Büchlein, lass dein Rauschen sein.“

ELLE EST A MOI.

„Cessez donc, bruyantes eaux.“

MINE.

„Brooklet, bid thy purling cease.“

Mässig geschwind. (Allegro moderato.)

Nº 12. DER JÄGER.

„Was sucht denn der Jäger am Mühlbach hier.“

LE CHASSEUR.

„Que veut le chasseur aux abords du moulin?“

THE HUNTER.

„Why should a bold hunter be prowling here?“

Geschwind. (Allegro.)

Nº 13. EIFERSUCHT UND STOLZ.

„Wohin so schnell, so kraus und wild, mein lieber Bach?“

JALOUSIE ET FIERTÉ.

„Où cours-tu donc, mon cher ruisseau, tout en fureur?“

JEALOUSY AND PRIDE.

„Why flow so fast, why run so wild, my dearest brook?“

Geschwind. (Allegro.)

The score is written for violin in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It begins with a tempo marking of "Geschwind. (Allegro.)". The first staff starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second staff includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fifth staff includes a 5th position marking (*5te Posit.*) and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The sixth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a piano-piano (*pp*) dynamic. The seventh staff includes a piano-piano (*pp*) dynamic, a poco crescendo (*poco cresc.*), and a poco ritardando (*p poco rit.*). The eighth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a poco ritardando (*poco rit.*). The ninth staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and a poco ritardando (*poco rit.*). The tenth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a poco ritardando (*poco rit.*). The piece ends with a final cadence.

Nº 14. DIE LIEBE FARBE.

„In Grün will ich mich kleiden.“

LA COULEUR FAVORITE.

„En vert je veux me mettre.“

LOVE'S COLOUR.

„In green will I be clothed.“

Etwas langsam. (Un poco lento.)



Nº 15. TROCKNE BLUMEN.

„Ihr Blümlein alle, die sie mir gab.“

FLEURS FANÉES.

„Ah! chères fleurs de sa belle main.“

WITHERED FLOWERS.

„The tender flowers the maiden gave.“

Ziemlich langsam. (Andantino.)

Nº 16. DER MÜLLER UND DER BACH.

„Wo ein treues Herze in Liebe vergeht.“

LE MEUNIER ET LE RUISSEAU.

„Quand un coeur fidèle se brise d'amour.“

THE MILLER AND THE BROOK.

„When a true heart faileth love's bitter pain.“

Mässig. (Moderato.)

Violin score for 'Der Müller und der Bach' (Nº 16). The piece is in 3/8 time, marked 'Mässig. (Moderato.)'. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score consists of 10 staves of music. It begins with a piano (p) dynamic and features various musical notations including slurs, ties, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The piece includes several sections marked with letters: 'A' (first appearance on staff 5), 'B' (first appearance on staff 8, marked 'dol.'), and 'C' (first appearance on staff 9). The dynamics vary throughout, including piano (p), mezzo-forte (mf), and fortissimo (f). The score concludes with a final cadence on the 10th staff.

VIOLON.

Nº 17. DER LINDENBAUM.

„Am Brunnen vor dem Thore.“

LE TILLEUL.

„Au bord de la fontaine.“

THE LINDEN TREE.

„Beside the village high street.“

Mässig. (Moderato.)

Violin score for 'Der Lindenbaum' (Nº 17). The score is written for Violon (Violin) and is in 3/4 time. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'Mässig. (Moderato.)'. The score consists of 11 staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The music is written in a single system. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *mf*, *pp*, *f*, *dim.*, *decresc.*, and *fp*. There are also fingerings indicated by numbers 1-4 and 0. The score ends with a double bar line and a final dynamic marking of *decresc.*.

VIOLON.

Nº 18. DIE POST.

„Von der Strasse her ein Posthorn klingt?“

LA POSTE.

„Ah! j'entends le cor d'un postillon!“

Etwas geschwind. (Un poco vivac.)

THE POST.

„From the street I hear the Posthorn sound?“

p *mf* *f*

Solo. *cresc.* *f*

p *decresc.* *pp*

1 A *p* *cresc.*

p *ff* *p*

Nº 19. FRÜHLINGSTRAUM.

„Ich träumte von bunten Blumen?“

RÊVE DE PRINTEMPS.

„Mes rêves m'ont fait paraître?“

Etwas bewegt. (Un poco mosso.)

A DREAM OF SPRING.

„I dreamt of the bright hued flowers?“

p *pp* *p*

Schnell. (Allegro assai.) *mf* *f* *p* *f* *ff*

ff *p* *p* *ff*

Langsam. (Lento.)

VIOLON.

Violon part, Langsam. (Lento.)

First system: Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), 2/4 time. Starts with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The melody is characterized by slurs and grace notes.

Second system: Continuation of the melody.

Third system: Continuation of the melody, ending with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and a repeat sign.

Nº 20. STÄNDCHEN.

„Leise flehen meine Lieder.“

SÉRÉNADE.

SERENADE.

„Dans la nuit ma douce plainte.“

„On the perfumed breeze of even.“

Mässig. (Moderato.)

Violon part, Mässig. (Moderato.)

First system: Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), 3/4 time. Starts with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The melody features triplets and slurs.

Second system: Continuation of the melody.

Third system: Continuation of the melody, ending with a *dim.* marking.

Fourth system: Continuation of the melody, featuring a *f* (forte) dynamic and a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic.

Fifth system: Continuation of the melody, featuring a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic and a *f* (forte) dynamic.

Sixth system: Continuation of the melody, featuring a *p* (piano) dynamic and a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic.

Seventh system: Continuation of the melody, featuring a *f* (forte) dynamic and a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic.

Eighth system: Continuation of the melody, ending with a *dim.* marking.

VIOLON.

Nº 21. DAS FISCHERMÄDCHEN.

„Du schönes Fischermädchen“

LA FILLE DU PÊCHEUR.

„Ramène au bord ta barque“

THE FISHERMAIDEN.

„Thou pretty fisher maiden“

Etwas geschwind. (Allegretto.)

p

A

B

C

dim.

dim.

VIOLON.

Nº 22. AM MEER.

„Das Meer erglänzte weit hinaus im letzten Abendscheine.“

AU BORD DE LA MER.

BY THE SEA.

„La mer brillait au feux du soir.“

„The ocean glittered in the ray.“

Sehr langsam. (Lento assai.)

Violin score for "Am Meer" (No. 22). The score is written for a single violin in G major, 4/4 time. It consists of 10 staves of music. The tempo is "Sehr langsam. (Lento assai.)". The score includes various dynamics: *p*, *pp*, *f*, *cresc.*, *rall.*, and *ppp*. There are also fingerings, slurs, and a "V" marking for a vibrato. The piece ends with a double bar line.

VIOLON.

Nº 23. ABSCHIED.

„Ade! du munt're, du fröhliche Stadt!"

ADIEU.

„Adieu! mon bourg si charmant et si gai!"

FAREWELL.

„Adieu! thou home of the happy and gay!"

Mässig geschwind. (Allegro moderato.)

p sempre stacc.

pp 1 1

cresc.

A

1 2

1

VIOLON.

A musical score for Violon, page 19. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The score is marked with dynamic indications: *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *pp* (pianissimo). A crescendo marking (*cresc.*) is present in the eighth staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord. The page number 19 is in the top right corner, and the number 10813 is at the bottom center.

2

3

3

3

2

1

B

2

1

4

1

1

3

4

2

3

3

3

2

3

4

1

1

cresc.

mf

pp

sempre

pp

Nº 1. DAS WANDERN.

„Das Wandern ist des Müllers Lust.“

PAR MONTS ET VAUX.

„Courons gaîment par monts et vaux.“

Mässig geschwind. (Allegro moderato.)

LONGING TO WANDER.

„To wander is the miller's joy.“

p
sempre stacc.

f

Nº 2. WOHIN?

„Ich hör' ein Bächlein rauschen.“

OÙ.

„Sortant d'un roc aride Un clair ruisseau paraît.“

Mässig. (Moderato.)

WHITHER?

„I hear a brooklet rustle from rocky fountain near.“

pp
sempre legato

mf

p

p

f

This musical score for Alto consists of 12 staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often beamed in groups of four. Dynamics and performance markings include:

- Staff 1:** *cresc.*
- Staff 2:** *cresc.*
- Staff 3:** *cresc.*, *dolce*, *fp*, *f*
- Staff 4:** *p*, *mf*
- Staff 5:** *pp*, *cresc.*
- Staff 6:** *pp*
- Staff 7:** *pp*
- Staff 8:** *1*, *2*, *0*
- Staff 9:** *p*, *cresc.*
- Staff 10:** *f*
- Staff 11:** *p*, *dim.*
- Staff 12:** *sempre dim.*

Section markers **B** and **C** are placed above the staves, and **D** is placed above the staff. The score concludes with a final double bar line and a fermata on the last note.

ALTO.

Nº 3. HALT.

„Eine Mühle soll ich blinken.“

ARRÊT.

„Puis, là bas, au fond des ormes.“

Nicht zu geschwind. (Allegro non troppo.)

STOP.

„Lo, a mill, through alder bushes,“

mf

f

p

pp

pp

p

cresc.

f

V

V

V

V

V

B

p

cresc.

dim.

pp

pp

ALTO.

Nº 4. DANKSAGUNG AN DEN BACH.

„War es also gemeint, mein rauschender Freund?“

MERCI.

„Tu m'as conduit ici, Mon bruyant ami?“

Etwas langsam. (Un poco lento.)

THANKS TO THE BROOK.

„Was it meant so, my friend, my gay, rustling friend?“

pp

p

pp

cresc.

mf

f

Nº 5. AM FEIERABEND.

„Hätt' ich tausend Arme zu rühren,“

APRÈS L'OUVRAGE.

„Ayant mille bras à l'usage.“

Ziemlich geschwind. (Allegretto.)

THE HOUR OF REST.

„Had I thousand fingers to work with,“

f

mf

f

pp

cresc.

Solo

decresc.

p *dolce* *poco rit.* *a Tempo* *Solo* *mf* *poco rit.* *f* *pp* *poco rit.* *P rall.* *pp* *ff* *a Tempo*

Nº 6. DER NEUGIERIGE.

„Ich frage keine Blume, ich frage keinen Stern,“

LE CURIEUX.

„Les fleurs ne peuvent dire Ce que je veux savoir,“

CURIOSITY.

„I ask no fragrant blossom, I crave no twinkling star,“

Langsam. (Lento.)

Sehr langsam. (Lento assai.)

pp *rit.* *dim.* *legato pp* *3 1 4* *4 1 3* *1* *2* *3* *Recit.* *a Tempo* *f*

rit. *a Tempo*

p *p* *rit.* *pp*

N^o 7. UNGEDULD.

„Ich schnitt'es gern in alle Rinden ein.“

IMPATIENCE.

„Dans tous les arbres je voudrais graver.“

Etwas geschwind. (Un poco Allegro.)

IMPATIENCE.

„O could I cut the words on every tree.“

p *vivo* *f* *f* *a Tempo* *poco rit.* *a Tempo* *ff*

N^o 8. MORGENGRUSS.

„Guten Morgen, schöne Müllerin.“

SALUT DU MATIN.

„Bonjour, bonjour, la belle enfant.“

Mässig. (Moderato.)

MORNING-GREETING.

„Good morning pretty miller's maid.“

p *rit.* 3

Nº 9. DES MÜLLERS BLUMEN.

„Am Bach viel kleine Blumen stehn.“

LES FLEURS DU MEUNIER.

„Gentilles fleurs au bord de l'eau.“

THE MILLER'S FLOWERS.

„Beside the brook are blossoms fair.“

Mässig. (Moderato.)

Nº 10. THRÄNENREGEN.

„Wir sassen so traulich beisammen.“

LARMES.

„Nous fumes assis en silence.“

TEARS.

„We sat by the side of the brooklet.“

Ziemlich langsam. (Andantino.)

Nº 11. MEIN.

„Bächlein lass dein Rauschen sein.“

ELLE EST À MOI.

„Cesseez donc, bruyantes eaux.“

MINE.

„Brooklet, bid thy purling cease.“

Mässig geschwind. (Allegro moderato.)

This page of musical notation is for a piece in 3/8 time, featuring multiple staves with various dynamics and articulations. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. Dynamics such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *pp* (pianissimo) are indicated throughout. Articulations like accents and slurs are used to shape the melodic lines. The piece is divided into sections labeled A, B, and C. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/8. The notation is written for a single melodic line, likely for a flute or violin.

Nº 12. DER JÄGER.

„Was sucht denn der Jäger am Mühlbach hier?“

LE CHASSEUR.

„Que veut le chasseur aux abords du moulin?“

THE HUNTER.

„Why should a bold hunter be prowling here?“

Geschwind. (Allegro.) 1^{re} Mal martelé.
2^{de} Mal spiccato.

Nº 13. EIFERSUCHT UND STOLZ.

„Wohin so schnell, so kraus und wild, mein lieber Bach?“

JALOUSIE ET FIERTÉ.

„Où cours-tu donc, mon cher ruisseau, tout en fureur?“

JEALOUSY AND PRIDE.

„Why flow so fast, why run so wild, my dearest brook.“

Geschwind. (Allegro.)

Musical score for Alto, page 11. The score consists of ten staves of music in 3/4 time. The key signature changes from B-flat to B-natural in the fifth staff. Dynamics include *p*, *mf*, *pp*, *poco cresc.*, *rit.*, and *f*. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout.

Staves 1-4: Key of B-flat. Dynamics: *p*, *mf*, *p*, *p*.

Staves 5-6: Key of B-natural. Dynamics: *pp*, *poco cresc.*, *p*, *rit.*, *cresc.*.

Staves 7-8: Key of B-natural. Dynamics: *p*.

Staves 9-10: Key of B-natural. Dynamics: *poco rit.*, *f*, *a Tempo*, *f*.

Nº 14. DIE LIEBE FARBE.

„In Grün will ich mich kleiden.“

LA COULEUR FAVORITE.

„En vert je veux me mettre.“

LOVE'S COLOUR.

„In green will I be clothed.“

Etwas langsam. (Un poco lento.)

Nº 15. TROCKNE BLUMEN.

„Ihr Blümlein alle, die sie mir gab.“

FLEURS FANÉES.

„Ah! chères fleurs de sa belle main.“

WITHERED FLOWERS.

„The tender flowers the maiden gave.“

Ziemlich langsam. (Andantino.)

Nº 16. DER MÜLLER UND DER BACH.

„Wo ein treues Herze in Liebe vergeht.“

LE MEUNIER ET LE RUISSEAU.

„Quand un cœur fidèle se brise d'amour.“

THE MILLER AND THE BROOK.

„When a true heart faileth love's bitter pain.“

Mässig. (Moderato.)

pizz.

The musical score is written for an Alto voice. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat major). The time signature is 3/8. The first four staves are marked 'pizz.' (pizzicato) and 'p' (piano). The fifth staff is marked 'arco' (arco) and 'p' (piano). The sixth staff is marked 'p' (piano) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The seventh staff is marked 'p' (piano). The eighth staff is marked 'p' (piano). The ninth staff is marked 'p' (piano). The tenth staff is marked 'p' (piano). The eleventh staff is marked 'p' (piano). The twelfth staff is marked 'p' (piano). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

ALTO.

Nº 17. DER LINDENBAUM.

„Am Brunnen vor dem Thore.“

LE TILLEUL.

„Au bord de la fontaine.“

THE LINDEN TREE.

„Beside the village high street.“

Mässig. (Moderato)

The musical score is written for an Alto voice. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (D major), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Mässig. (Moderato)'. The score consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff has a 'V' (breath mark) above the first measure. The second staff has 'pp' (pianissimo) markings. The third staff has fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and a 'V' mark. The fourth staff has 'pp' and 'V' marks. The fifth staff has '3' (triplets) and 'V' marks. The sixth staff has '3' and 'V' marks. The seventh staff has '3' and 'V' marks. The eighth staff has '3' and 'V' marks. The ninth staff has '3' and 'V' marks. The tenth staff has '3' and 'V' marks. The eleventh staff has '3' and 'V' marks. The twelfth staff has '3' and 'V' marks. The score ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to D major.

5^{te} Pos. **Nº 18. DIE POST.** *decresc.*

„Von der Strasse her ein Posthorn klingt.“
LA POSTE. **THE POST.**
 „Ah! j'entends le cor d'un postillon!“ „From the street I hear the Posthorn sound!“
 Etwas geschwind. (Un poco vivace.)

p stacc. *mf* *f* *p* *decresc.* *pp* *fp* *cresc.* *p* *fp* *p*

ALTO.

Nº 19. FRÜHLINGSTRAUM.

„Ich träumte von bunten Blumen.“

RÊVE DE PRINTEMPS.

„Mes rêves mont fait paraitre.“

A DREAM OF SPRING.

„I dreamt of the bright hued flowers.“

Etwas bewegt. (Un poco mosso.)



Schnell. (Allegro assai.)



Langsam. (Lento.)



Nº 20. STÄNDCHEN.

„Leise flehen meine Lieder.“

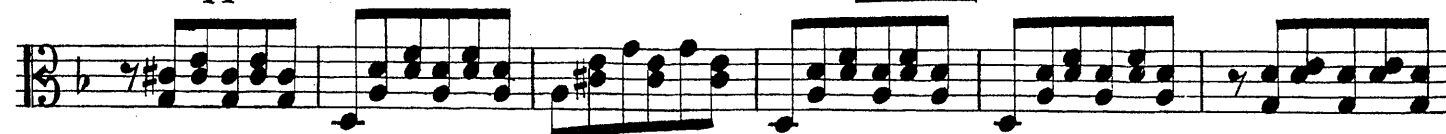
SÉRÉNADE.

SERENADE.

„Dans la nuit ma douce plainte.“

„On the perfumed breeze of even.“

Mässig. (Moderato.)



pp

f

dim.

Nº 21. DAS FISCHERMÄDCHEN.

„Du schönes Fischermädchen.“

LA FILLE DU PÊCHEUR.

„Ramène au bord ta barque.“

THE FISHERMAIDEN.

„Thou pretty fisher maiden.“

Etwas geschwind. (Allegretto.)

p

dim.

A

B

C

dim.

ALTO.

Nº 22. AM MEER.

„Das Meer erglänzte weit hinaus im letzten Abendscheine.“

AU BORD DE LA MER.

BY THE SEA.

„La mer brillait au feux du soir.“

„The ocean glittered in the ray.“

Sehr langsam. (Lento assai.)

pp *legato* *f* *p* *decresc.* *pp* *cresc.* *f* *p* *decresc.* *pp* *4^{ta}* *pp* *pp* *cresc.* *f* *p* *decresc.* *pp* *rall.* *pp* *ppp*

N. 23. ABSCHIED.

„Ade! du mun're, du fröhliche Stadt.“

ADIEU.

„Adieu! mon bourg si charmant et si gai.“

FAREWELL.

„Adieu! thou home of the happy and gay.“

Mässig geschwind. (Allegro moderato.)

p *sempre stacc.* *Solo.* *pp*

1 2 4 3 2 4 1 2 4

cresc.

4 **A**

2^{te} Pos. 3^{te} Pos. 4^{te} Pos. 5^{te} Pos.

Solo. **B**

cresc.

mf *pp* *sempre*

pp