



# BERNHARD CRUSELL

1775–1838

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## Concertante

*pour Clarinette, Cor et Basson*

*Opus 3*

Källkritisk utgåva av/Critical edition by Mats Persson

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## **Orkesterbesättning/Orchestra**

Flauto

Oboe I, II

Fagotto I, II

Corno I, II in B basso

Tromba I, II in B

Timpani in B, F

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

Clarinetto principale in B

Corno principale in Es

Fagotto principale



# Concertante

*pour Clarinette, Cor et Basson*

Bernhard Crusell

(1775–1838)

**Allegro**

The musical score is arranged in two systems. The first system includes the Flauto, 2 Oboi, 2 Fagotti, 2 Corni in B basso, 2 Trombe in B, Timpani in B. F., Clarinetto principale in B, Corno principale in Es, and Fagotto principale. The second system includes Violini I, Violini II, Viole, Violoncelli, and Bassi. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. Dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *pp* (pianissimo). The woodwinds and strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, often in triplets. The strings play a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The woodwinds have melodic lines with triplets and slurs. The brass instruments provide harmonic support with chords and single notes. The timpani has a simple rhythmic pattern. The strings have a variety of articulations, including *dolce* (sweet) and *pizz.* (pizzicato).

6

Fl. *dolce*

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

11

Fl.

Ob. *p*

Fag. *p*

Cor. (B basso) *p*

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi *arco*

17 Solo A

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Fag. *pp* *f*

Cor. (B basso) *pp* *f*

Tr. (B) *f*

Timp. *f*

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I *f*

Vl. II *f*

Vle *f*

Vc. *f*

Bassi *f*

22

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 22 through 25. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), and Bassoon in E-flat (Fag. pr.). The brass section includes Bassoon in B (Cor. (B basso)), Trombone (Tr. (B)), Trumpet in B-flat (Cl. pr. (B)), Trumpet in E-flat (Cor. pr. (Es)), and Bassoon in B-flat (Fag. pr.). The string section includes Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The score is in a key signature of two flats and a 4/4 time signature. Measure 22 shows the flute playing a melodic line with accents, while the oboe and bassoon play sustained notes. The bassoon in E-flat and the bassoon in B play rhythmic patterns. The brass section provides harmonic support with chords and rhythmic figures. The strings play a steady accompaniment, with the violins playing a melodic line and the violas, cellos, and basses playing rhythmic patterns.





34

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*sf*

*f*

*tr*

39 **B**

Fl. *cresc.*

Ob. *cresc.*

Fag. *p* *cresc.*

Cor. (B basso) *p* *cresc.*

Tr. (B) *cresc.*

Timp. *cresc.*

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I *p* *cresc.* **B** *p*

VI. II *p* *cresc.* *p*

Vle *p* *cresc.* *p*

Vc. *cresc.* *p*

Bassi *cresc.* *p*

45

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

6

6

6

6

6

*p*

*p*

*p*



50

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*p*

*cresc.*

*p*

*cresc.*

*p*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*p*

*cresc.*

53

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*poco*

*a*

*poco*

*il*

*cresc.*

*mf*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 53, 54, and 55. The score is for a full orchestra and includes parts for Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Bassoon (Pr.), Clarinet in B, Trumpet in B, Timpani, Clarinet in B (Pr.), Cor Anglais, Bassoon (Pr.), Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses. The key signature is B-flat major. The score is divided into three measures. In measure 53, the Oboe and Bassoon play a melodic line starting with a 7-measure rest, marked *cresc.* The Bassoon and Bassoon (Pr.) play a lower melodic line, marked *poco*. The Basses play a steady eighth-note accompaniment, marked *poco*. In measure 54, the Oboe and Bassoon continue their melodic lines, marked *a* and *poco* respectively. The Basses continue their accompaniment, marked *a* and *poco*. In measure 55, the Oboe and Bassoon conclude their phrases, marked *il*. The Basses continue their accompaniment, marked *il*. The Timpani part features a roll in measure 54, marked *mf* and *cresc.*

56

Fl. *f* *ff*

Ob. *f* *ff*

Fag. *f* *ff*

Cor. (B basso) *f*

Tr. (B) *f*

Timp. *f*

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I *f* *ff*

Vl. II *f* *ff*

Vle *f* *ff*

Vc. *f* *ff*

Bassi *f* *ff*



63

Fl. *p* *f*

Ob. *f*

Fag. *f*

Cor. (B basso) *f*

Tr. (B) *f*

Timp. *f*

Cl. pr. (B) *f*

Cor. pr. (Es) *f*

Fag. pr. *f*

VI. I *f*

VI. II *f*

Vle pizz. *p* arco *f*

Vc. pizz. *p* arco *f*

Bassi pizz. *p* arco *f*

68

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*cresc.*

*f*

*Solo*

*sf*

*sf*

*sf*

*sf*

*sf*

*sf*

*pizz.*

*p*

*pizz.*

*p*

73

Cor. (B basso)

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*pp*

*dolce*

*dolce*

*p*

*p*

*p*

78

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*p*

*mf*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, numbered 78, features a variety of instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), and Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. pr. (B)). The brass section consists of Bassoon in B-flat (Cor. (B basso)), Trumpet in B-flat (Tr. (B)), and Cor Anglais in E-flat (Cor. pr. (Es)). The string section includes Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). Percussion includes Timpani (Timp.). The score is in a key with two flats and a 3/4 time signature. The woodwinds and strings play sustained notes, while the Clarinet in B-flat has a melodic line with triplets. The Cor Anglais enters in the fourth measure with a melodic phrase marked *mf*. The Oboe and Bassoon have a melodic line starting in the fourth measure, marked *p*.

83

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*mf*

*sf*

*mf*

*mf*

*mf*

arco

*mf*

arco

*mf*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 83 to 87. The score is for a symphony orchestra. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. pr. (B)), Cor Anglais (Cor. pr. (Es)), and Bassoon in F (Fag. pr.). The brass section includes Cor Anglais in B-flat (Cor. (B basso)), Trumpet in B-flat (Tr. (B)), and Timpani (Timp.). The string section includes Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The score begins with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. Measures 83 and 84 are mostly rests for the woodwinds and brass. In measure 85, the Clarinet in B-flat and Bassoon in F enter with a melodic line marked *mf*. In measure 86, the Clarinet in B-flat and Bassoon in F play a more active, ascending melodic line marked *sf*. The strings play a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. In measure 87, the Clarinet in B-flat and Bassoon in F continue their melodic lines, with the Clarinet in B-flat marked *mf* and the Bassoon in F marked *sf*. The strings continue their accompaniment, with the Violoncello and Basses marked *mf* and playing *arco*.

D  
Tutti

88

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

D  
Tutti

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

93

Fl. *tr* Solo

Cl. pr. (B) Solo

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I *tr* Solo *p*

VI. II *p*

Vle *p*

Vc.

Bassi

98

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es) *tr*

Fag. pr.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

103

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi



107

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*cresc.*

*sf*

*sf cresc.*

*sf*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*



116

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*p*

121

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

125

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi



128

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*rallentando*

**F** Tempo I

*p*

*dolce*

*p*

*dolce*

*p*

*dolce*

133

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I

VI. II

Vc.

139

Ob.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

144

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi



148

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Cor. pr. ossia:

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

151

Cl. pr. (B)

(ossia)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

154

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

*cresc.*

157

Ob.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

*p*

*f*

Detailed description: This system covers measures 157 to 159. The Oboe (Ob.) part features a melodic line starting in measure 157 with a *p* dynamic, marked with a fermata and a breath mark. The Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. pr. (B)) plays a rhythmic eighth-note pattern starting in measure 157 with a *f* dynamic. The Bassoon (Fag. pr.) also plays a rhythmic eighth-note pattern starting in measure 157 with a *f* dynamic. The Violin I (Vl. I) and Violin II (Vl. II) parts have melodic lines with some rests. The Viola (Vle) and Violoncello (Vc.) parts have melodic lines with some rests. The woodwinds (Cl. pr. (B) and Cor. pr. (Es)) have melodic lines with some rests.

160

Ob.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vc.

G

Detailed description: This system covers measures 160 to 162. The Oboe (Ob.) part is mostly silent. The Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. pr. (B)) has a melodic line starting in measure 160. The Bassoon (Fag. pr.) has a rhythmic eighth-note pattern starting in measure 160. The Violin I (Vl. I) and Violin II (Vl. II) parts have melodic lines with some rests. The Violoncello (Vc.) part has a melodic line with some rests. A large 'G' marking is placed above the string staves in measure 162, indicating a change in dynamics or articulation.

163

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Trills (tr) are present in the Clarinet and Cor Anglais parts. The Bassoon part features a complex rhythmic pattern with accents (>).



166

Ob.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Ob. part begins at measure 166 with a melodic line marked *p*. The Clarinet and Cor Anglais parts continue with their respective lines. The Bassoon part continues with its complex rhythmic pattern. The string parts (Vl. I, Vl. II, Vle, Vc., Bassi) are marked *f* and have rests.

169

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*p*

*p*

*sf*

*sf*

*sf*

*p*

*p*

*p*

*p*

Cor. pr. (ossia):

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 169, 170, and 171. The score is for a full orchestra. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. pr. (B)), Cor Anglais (Cor. pr. (Es)), and Bassoon in C (Fag. pr.). The brass section includes Cor Anglais in B-flat (Cor. (B basso)), Trumpet in B-flat (Tr. (B)), and Timpani (Timp.). The string section includes Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. In measure 169, the Flute and Oboe play a melodic line starting with a half note, followed by quarter notes. The Bassoon in C plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Clarinet in B-flat and Cor Anglais in B-flat play a melodic line. The Violin I and II parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Viola and Violoncello parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Basses part is silent. In measure 170, the Flute and Oboe play a melodic line starting with a half note, followed by quarter notes. The Bassoon in C plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Clarinet in B-flat and Cor Anglais in B-flat play a melodic line. The Violin I and II parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Viola and Violoncello parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Basses part is silent. In measure 171, the Flute and Oboe play a melodic line starting with a half note, followed by quarter notes. The Bassoon in C plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Clarinet in B-flat and Cor Anglais in B-flat play a melodic line. The Violin I and II parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Viola and Violoncello parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Basses part is silent. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando).

172

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

(ossia)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 172, 173, and 174. The score is arranged in a system with multiple staves. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. pr. (B)), and Cor Anglais (Cor. pr. (Es)). The brass section includes B-flat Cor (Cor. (B basso)), Trumpet in B-flat (Tr. (B)), and Timpani (Timp.). The string section includes Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The woodwinds and strings play melodic lines, while the brass and timpani provide harmonic support. The Flute and Oboe parts feature some grace notes and slurs. The Clarinet in B-flat part has a complex, fast-moving line. The Cor Anglais part has a melodic line with some rests. The Bassoon part has a melodic line with some rests. The Violin I and II parts play a steady eighth-note pattern. The Viola part plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The Violoncello part plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The Basses part has a melodic line with some rests.

175

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*p*

*p*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*sf*

*sf*

*sf*

*sf*

*p*

*p*

*p*

*p*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 175 to 178. The score is for a full orchestra. Measures 175 and 176 are mostly rests for the woodwinds and strings. In measure 177, the woodwinds (Clarinets in B, Cor Anglais, Bassoon, and Bassoon in C) begin a melodic line with a *cresc.* marking. The strings (Violins I and II, Viola, and Violoncello) play a rhythmic pattern starting in measure 177, with a *sf* (sforzando) marking. In measure 178, the woodwinds continue their melodic line, and the strings continue their rhythmic pattern. The woodwinds have *cresc.* markings, and the strings have *p* (piano) markings. The Flute and Oboe parts have a *p* marking in measure 178. The Bassoon part has a *p* marking in measure 178. The Bassoon in C part has a *p* marking in measure 178. The Bassoon in C part has a *p* marking in measure 178. The Bassoon in C part has a *p* marking in measure 178.



183

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B) a 2

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 183, 184, and 185. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), and Bassoon (Fag. pr.). The brass section includes Cor. (B basso), Trumpet (Tr. (B) a 2), and Timp. The string section includes Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The score is in a key with two flats and a 3/4 time signature. Measure 183 features a melodic line in the Flute and Oboe, with the Bassoon playing a rhythmic pattern. The strings provide harmonic support. Measure 184 continues the woodwind melody, with the Trumpet playing a rhythmic pattern. Measure 185 shows the woodwinds concluding their phrases, with the strings continuing their accompaniment.





194

Fl. *sf*

Ob. *sf*

Fag. *sf*

Cor. (B basso) *sf* a 2

Tr. (B) *sf* a 2

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I *sf*

Vl. II

Vle *ff*

Vc. *sf*

Bassi *sf*

*ff*

*ff*

*ff*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 194 to 197. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), and Cor Anglais (Cor. (B basso)), all playing *sf* dynamics. The Trumpet (Tr. (B)) part also plays *sf* dynamics, marked 'a 2'. The string section consists of Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, with the Viola, Violoncello, and Basses parts marked *sf* and the Viola part marked *ff* in the final measure. The woodwinds feature melodic lines with triplets and slurs. The score is in a key signature of two flats and a 3/4 time signature.

198

Fl. *f sf sf p*

Ob. *f sf sf p*

Fag. *sf sf p*

Cor. (B basso) *f p*

Tr. (B) *f sf pp*

Timp. *pp*

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I *f sf p*

Vl. II *f p*

Vle *sf sf p*

Vc. *sf sf p*

Bassi *sf sf*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 198 to 201. The woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, Bassoon) and strings (Violins I & II, Viola, Violoncello, Basses) play a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often in triplet groupings. The brass section (Bassoon, Trumpet B, Trombone B) provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. Dynamics range from fortissimo (f) and sforzando (sf) to piano (p) and pianissimo (pp). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic hairpins.



206 **I**

Fl.  
Ob.  
Fag.  
Fag.  
Cor. (B basso)  
Tr. (B)  
Timp.

This section of the score covers measures 206 to 210. The Flute part begins with a melodic line in measure 206, followed by rests. The Oboe part has a similar melodic line. The Bassoon parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with triplets. The Bassoon part in the lower system also has triplets. The Cor. (B basso) part has a few notes in measures 207 and 208. The Tr. (B) part has a few notes in measures 207 and 208, with a dynamic marking of *a 2*. The Timp. part has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in measures 207 and 208.

**I**

VI. I  
VI. II  
Vle  
Vc.  
Bassi

This section of the score covers measures 206 to 210. The Violin I and Violin II parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with triplets. The Viola part has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Violoncello and Bassi parts play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with triplets. The Violoncello and Bassi parts have a dynamic marking of *p* and a *pizz.* marking in measure 210.

211

Cl. pr. (B) Solo *p*

Cor. pr. (Es) *p*

Fag. pr. *p*

Vl. I Solo *tr*

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi



216

Cl. pr. (B) *sf* *p*

Cor. pr. (Es) *p* dolce

Fag. pr. *sf* *p*

Vl. I *p*

Vl. II *p*

Vle arco *p*

Vc. arco *p*

222

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

*dolce*

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Detailed description: This system of musical notation covers measures 222 to 226. The instruments are Clarinet in B-flat, Cor Anglais, Bassoon, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello. The key signature has two flats. The bassoon part begins with a *dolce* marking. The violins play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The viola and cello provide harmonic support with longer note values. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present in the violin parts towards the end of the system.



227

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

*p*

*tr*

*p*

*p*

Detailed description: This system of musical notation covers measures 227 to 231. The instruments remain the same. The clarinet part has a melodic line with some grace notes. The bassoon part includes a trill (*tr*) in measure 230. The violins continue with their rhythmic pattern. The viola and cello parts are more static, with some sustained notes. Dynamic markings of *p* (piano) are used throughout the system.

232

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*sf* *p* *f* *pp*

*sf* *p* *f* *pp*

*sf* *p* *f* *pp*

*sf* *p* *f* *pp*

*f* *pp*

237

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

241

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

244 *Tutti* **J** *Solo*

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Fag. *f*

Cor. (B basso) *f*

Tr. (B) *f*

Cl. pr. (B) *Tutti* *Solo*

Cor. pr. (Es) *Cor. pr. ossia:*

Fag. pr.

Vl. I *Tutti* *f* *Solo* *dolce*

Vl. II *f* *p*

Vle *f* *p*

Vc. *f* *p*

Bassi *f* *p*



259

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*p*

*cresc.*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 259 to 262. The score is arranged in a system with multiple staves. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. pr. (B)), Cor Anglais (Cor. pr. (Es)), and Bassoon in F (Fag. pr.). The brass section includes B Bassoon (Cor. (B basso)), Trumpet in B-flat (Tr. (B)), and Timpani (Timp.). The string section includes Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The woodwinds and strings play melodic lines, while the brass and timpani are mostly silent. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and crescendo (*cresc.*).

263

Fl. *pp*

Ob. *pp*

Fag. *pp*

Cor. (B basso) *pp*

Tr. (B)

Timp. *pp*

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I *pp* pizz.

VI. II *pp* pizz.

Vle *pp*

Vc. *pp* pizz.

Bassi *pp* pizz.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 263, 264, and 265. The score is for a full orchestra. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), and Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. pr. (B)). The brass section includes Cor Anglais (B basso), Trumpet in B-flat (Tr. (B)), and Horn in E-flat (Cor. pr. (Es)). The string section includes Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The percussion section includes Timpani (Timp.). The score is in a key signature of two flats (B-flat major or D minor) and a 3/4 time signature. The dynamic marking *pp* (pianissimo) is used throughout. The woodwinds and strings play sustained notes with long slurs. The Clarinet in B-flat and Bassoon play intricate sixteenth-note passages. The strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, often marked with *pizz.* (pizzicato). The percussion part features a steady pattern of eighth notes on the timpani.

266

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

arco

arco

arco

arco

arco

269 **K**

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

**K**

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi



274 I. *dolce*

Fag.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

279

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Cor. pr. ossia: *cresc.*

*p*

*p*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

283

Fl.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*p*

*[cresc.]*

(ossia)

*pizz.*

*p*

*pizz.*

*p*

287

Fl.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

291

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

**L** Tutti

296

This musical score page contains measures 296 through 299. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Fl.** (Flute): Rests in measures 296-298; enters in measure 299 with a *f* dynamic.
- Ob.** (Oboe): Rests in measures 296-298; enters in measure 299 with a *f* dynamic.
- Fag.** (Bassoon): Rests in measures 296-298; enters in measure 299 with a *f* dynamic.
- Cor. (B basso)** (Bassoon): Rests throughout all measures.
- Tr. (B)** (Trumpet): Rests throughout all measures.
- Timp.** (Timpani): Rests throughout all measures.
- Cl. pr. (B)** (Clarinet in B): Active in measures 296-298, ending with a trill (*tr*) in measure 298; rests in measure 299.
- Cor. pr. (Es)** (Cornet in E): Active in measures 296-298, ending with a trill (*tr*) in measure 298; rests in measure 299.
- Fag. pr.** (Bassoon): Active in measures 296-298 with a *cresc.* marking; rests in measure 299.
- VI. I** (Violin I): Active in measures 296-298 with a *cresc.* marking; enters in measure 299 with a *f* dynamic.
- VI. II** (Violin II): Active in measures 296-298 with a *cresc.* marking; enters in measure 299 with a *f* dynamic.
- Vle** (Viola): Active in measures 296-298 with a *cresc.* marking; enters in measure 299 with a *f* dynamic.
- Vc.** (Violoncello): Active in measures 296-298 with a *cresc.* marking; enters in measure 299 with a *f* dynamic.
- Bassi** (Bass): Active in measures 296-298 with a *cresc.* marking; enters in measure 299 with a *f* dynamic.

The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The *Tutti* section begins in measure 299.

300

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

304

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*sf*

*f*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, numbered 53, contains measures 304 through 306. The score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), and Bassoon in B (Cor. (B basso)). The brass section includes Trumpet in B (Tr. (B)) and Timpani (Timp.). The string section includes Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The woodwinds and strings play melodic lines with various articulations and dynamics, including accents and fortissimo (*f*) or sforzando (*sf*) markings. The brass instruments provide harmonic support, with the trumpet playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The timpani plays a simple rhythmic pattern. The strings play a complex rhythmic pattern of sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The score is written in a key signature of two flats and a common time signature.

307

Fl. Solo *p*

Ob. Solo *p*

Fag. Solo *p*

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I *p*

Vl. II *p*

Vle *p*

Vc. *p*

Bassi

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 307 to 311. The woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, Bassoon) features solo passages for each instrument in measures 307 and 308, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The strings (Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses) play a rhythmic accompaniment throughout. The brass section (Coronet B basso, Trumpet B, Trombones B and Es) and percussion (Timpani) are mostly silent in this section. The score is written in a key with two flats and a common time signature.

312

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*p*

*pp*

*cresc.*



321 **M** Solo

Fl.

Ob. *sf*

Fag. *sf*

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B) Solo *f sf sf*

Cor. pr. (Es) *f sf sf*

Fag. pr. *f sf sf dolce*

**M** Solo

Vl. I *sf p*

Vl. II *sf p*

Vle *sf p*

Vc. *sf p pizz.*

Bassi *sf p pizz.*

327

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*pp*

*dolce*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 327 to 330. The instrumentation includes Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Bassoon (Primo), Clarinet in Bb (Primo), Trumpet in Bb, Timpani, Clarinet in Bb (Primo), Cor Anglais (Es), Bassoon (Primo), Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses. The score is in a key with two flats and a 4/4 time signature. Measures 327 and 328 are mostly rests for the woodwinds and strings. In measure 329, the Clarinet in Bb (Primo) and Bassoon (Primo) play a melodic line marked *dolce*. The Bassoon (Primo) also has a rhythmic accompaniment. The Bassoon (Primo) and Clarinet in Bb (Primo) play a melodic line marked *pp* in measure 330. The strings play a rhythmic accompaniment throughout the measures.

331

This musical score page contains measures 331 through 334. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Fl.**: Flute, rests in all measures.
- Ob.**: Oboe, rests in measures 331 and 332; plays a *pp* (pianissimo) triplet of eighth notes in measure 333, followed by a half note in measure 334.
- Fag.**: Bassoon, rests in all measures.
- Cor. (B basso)**: Bassoon in B-flat, rests in all measures.
- Tr. (B)**: Trumpet in B-flat, rests in all measures.
- Timp.**: Timpani, rests in all measures.
- Cl. pr. (B)**: Clarinet in B-flat, plays a triplet of eighth notes in measure 331, followed by a half note in measure 332, and rests in measures 333 and 334.
- Cor. pr. (Es)**: Clarinet in E-flat, rests in measures 331 and 332; plays a half note in measure 333, followed by a melodic line in measure 334.
- Fag. pr.**: Bassoon in B-flat, plays a triplet of eighth notes in measure 331, followed by a half note in measure 332, and rests in measures 333 and 334.
- VI. I**: Violin I, plays a half note in measure 331, followed by a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in measures 332-334.
- VI. II**: Violin II, plays a half note in measure 331, followed by a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in measures 332-334.
- Vle**: Viola, plays a half note in measure 331, followed by a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in measures 332-334.
- Vc.**: Violoncello, rests in measures 331 and 332; plays a half note in measure 333, followed by a half note in measure 334.
- Bassi**: Basses, rests in measures 331 and 332; plays a half note in measure 333, followed by a half note in measure 334.





343 Solo

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*Solo*

*p*

*p*

*p*

348

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

353

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*pp*

*p*

*cresc.*

Cor. pr. ossia:

358 *Tutti*

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

362 *rallentando* *Tempo I*

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

367

Cl. pr. (B) *dolce*

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

373

Ob.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

378

Cor. (B basso) *pp*

Cl. pr. (B) *sf* 3 3 *p* 3 3

Cor. pr. (Es) *p* 3 3

Fag. pr. *p* 3 3

Vl. I

Vl. II *pp*

Vle *pp*

Vc. *pp*

Bassi

382

Cl. pr. (B) 3 3 3

Cor. pr. (Es) 3 3 3

Fag. pr. 3 3 3

Vl. I *pp*

Vl. II

Vle *pp*

Vc.

Bassi

385

Cor. (B basso) *pp*

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi *pizz.* *pp*

388

Cor. (B basso)

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

391

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

[arco]

394

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

397

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*f*

400

Fl.

Ob. *pp*

Fag. *pp*

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B) *tr*

Cor. pr. (Es) *Cor. pr. ossia:*

Fag. pr. *sf*

Vl. I *pizz.* *mf* *p*

Vl. II *pizz.* *mf* *p*

Vle *mf* *p*

Vc. *mf* *p*

Bassi *mf* *p*

404

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

(ossia)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*f*

*f*

*f*





422

Cl. pr. (B) *p* *cresc.* *f* *tr* *tr* *tr*

Cor. pr. (Es) *p* *cresc.* *f* *tr* *tr*

Fag. pr. *p* *cresc.* *f*

427 **Tutti**

Fl. *f* *ff*

Ob. *f* *ff*

Fag. *f* *ff*

Cor. (B basso) *f* *ff*

Tr. (B) *f* *ff*

Timp. *f* *ff*

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

**Tutti**

427 **Tutti**

VI. I *f* *ff* *p*

VI. II *f* *ff* *p*

Vle *f* *ff* *pizz.* *p* *pizz.*

Vc. *f* *ff* *p* *pizz.*

Bassi *f* *ff* *p*

433

Fl. *p* *f* *tr*

Ob. *f*

Fag. *f* *tr*

Cor. (B basso) *f*

Tr. (B) *f*

Timp. *f*

Cl. pr. (B) *f*

Cor. pr. (Es) *f*

Fag. pr. *f* *tr*

VI. I *f* *tr*

VI. II *f*

Vle *f* arco *tr*

Vc. *f* arco *tr*

Bassi *f* arco *tr*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, numbered 74, contains measures 433 through 437. The score is for a full orchestra. The Flute part begins in measure 433 with a *p* dynamic and a trill. The Oboe, Bassoon, Horns (B and E-flat), Trumpets (B), and Timpani all enter in measure 434 with a *f* dynamic. The Clarinet (B), Cor Anglais (E-flat), and Bassoon parts also have trills in measure 437. The Violin and Viola parts play *f* dynamics, with the Viola and Basses playing *arco*. The score is written in a key signature of two flats and a common time signature.

Andante sostenuto

**Tutti** **Solo** **Tutti** **Solo**

Flauto *f*

2 Oboi *f*

2 Fagotti *f*

2 Corni in Es *f* *cresc.* *f*

Clarinetto principale in B *p* *p* *f* *p*

Corno principale in Es *p* *p* *cresc.* *f* *p*

Fagotto principale *p* *p* *p*

**Tutti** **Solo** **Tutti** **Solo**

Violini I *f* *p* *p* *f* *p*

Violini II *f* *p*

Viole *f* *cresc.* *f* *p* *p*

Violoncelli *f* *p* *p* *f* *p*

Bassi *f*

7

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (Es)

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi



15 **A** Solo

Fl. *pp*

Ob.

Fag. *pp*

Cor. (Es) *pp*

Cl. pr. (B) Solo

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr. *dolce*

**A** Solo

VI. I *p*

VI. II *p*

Vle *p*

Vc. *p*

Bassi

18

Fl. *decresc.*

Ob. *pp*

Fag. *p*

Cor. (Es)

Cl. pr. (B) *dolce*

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr. *decresc.*

Vl. I *pp*

Vl. II *decresc.* *pp*

Vle *decresc.* *pp*

Vc. *decresc.* *pp*

Bassi *decresc.* *pp*

22

Fl. *pp*

Ob. *pp*

Fag.

Cor. (Es)

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr. Solo

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

26 B

Fl. *mf*

Ob.

Fag. *mf*

Cor. (Es) *mf*

Cl. pr. (B) *cresc.*

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr. *cresc.*

VI. I *cresc.* *p* *mf* *p*

VI. II *cresc.* *p* *mf* *p*

Vle *cresc.* *p* *mf* *p*

Vc. *cresc.* *p* *mf* *p*

Bassi *mf*

30

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

34

Fl.

Fag. I.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

*cresc.*

*sf*

*pp*

*dolce*

*f*

*pp*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

38 *Tutti*

Fl. *ff*

Ob. *ff*

Fag. *ff*

Cor. (Es) *ff* *f* *f*

Cl. pr. (B) *Tutti*

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I *ff* *Tutti*

Vl. II *ff*

Vle *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Bassi *ff*



45

Fl. *ff* Solo

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (Es)

Cl. pr. (B) Solo *p*

Cor. pr. (Es) *p* *cresc.*

Fag. pr. *p*

Vl. I Solo *p*

Vl. II *p*

Vle *cresc.*

Vc. *p*

Bassi *p*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, numbered 85, contains measures 45 through 49. The score is arranged in systems for various instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), Clarinet in B-flat (Cl. pr. (B)), and Cor Anglais (Cor. pr. (Es)). The brass section consists of two Trumpets in E-flat (Cor. (Es)). The string section includes Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The percussion part (Fag. pr.) is also present. In measure 45, the Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, and Basses play a half note with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The Clarinet in B-flat and Cor Anglais are silent. The Violin I and II parts play a sixteenth-note figure with a *p* dynamic. The Viola and Violoncello parts play a sixteenth-note figure with a *p* dynamic. In measure 46, the Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, and Basses play a quarter note with a *p* dynamic. The Clarinet in B-flat and Cor Anglais are silent. The Violin I and II parts play a quarter note with a *p* dynamic. The Viola and Violoncello parts play a quarter note with a *p* dynamic. In measure 47, the Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, and Basses play a quarter note with a *p* dynamic. The Clarinet in B-flat and Cor Anglais play a quarter note with a *p* dynamic. The Violin I and II parts play a quarter note with a *p* dynamic. The Viola and Violoncello parts play a quarter note with a *p* dynamic. In measure 48, the Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, and Basses play a quarter note with a *p* dynamic. The Clarinet in B-flat and Cor Anglais play a quarter note with a *p* dynamic. The Violin I and II parts play a quarter note with a *p* dynamic. The Viola and Violoncello parts play a quarter note with a *p* dynamic. In measure 49, the Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, and Basses play a quarter note with a *p* dynamic. The Clarinet in B-flat and Cor Anglais play a quarter note with a *p* dynamic. The Violin I and II parts play a quarter note with a *p* dynamic. The Viola and Violoncello parts play a quarter note with a *p* dynamic.

50 *Tutti*

Fl. *ff*

Ob. *ff*

Fag. *ff*

Cor. (Es) *ff*

Cl. pr. (B) *Tutti*

Cor. pr. (Es) *f*

Fag. pr. *p*

Vl. I *ff*

Vl. II *ff*

Vle *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Bassi *ff*

55 D

Cl. pr. (B) *dolce*

Cor. pr. (Es) *sostenuto*

Fag. pr. *sostenuto*

D pizz.

VI. I *p*

VI. II *p*

Vle *p*

Vc. *p*

Bassi *p*



59

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es) *cresc.*

Fag. pr. *cresc.*

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

65

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (Es)

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*p*

*smorz.*

*pp*

Allegro ma non tanto

Flauto

2 Oboi

2 Fagotti

2 Corni in B basso

2 Trombe in B

Timpani in B. F.

Clarinetto principale in B

Corno principale in Es

Fagotto principale

Allegro ma non tanto

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Bassi

8

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

15

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi



27

Fl. *p*

Ob. *pp*

Fag. *pp*

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp. *pp*

Cl. pr. (B) *sf*

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr. *sf*

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 27 through 32. The score is for a full orchestra. The Flute (Fl.) part begins in measure 27 with a melodic line starting on a half rest, marked *p*. The Oboe (Ob.) and Bassoon (Fag.) parts have half rests in measures 27 and 28, then play a sustained note in measure 29, marked *pp*. The Clarinet in B (Cl. pr. (B)) has a half rest in measure 27, then plays a melodic line starting in measure 29, marked *sf*. The Clarinet in E-flat (Cor. pr. (Es)) and Bassoon part (Fag. pr.) have melodic lines starting in measure 27. The Timpani (Timp.) part has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in measures 27 and 28, then rests, marked *pp*. The Violin I (VI. I) and Violin II (VI. II) parts have melodic lines starting in measure 27. The Viola (Vle) part has a melodic line starting in measure 27. The Violoncello (Vc.) part has a melodic line starting in measure 27. The Basses (Bassi) part has a half rest in measure 27. The score includes various musical notations such as rests, notes, beams, slurs, and dynamic markings.

34 Tutti

Fl. *ff*

Ob. *ff*

Fag. *ff*

Cor. (B basso) *ff*

Tr. (B) *ff*

Timp. *ff*

Cl. pr. (B) *sf* *cresc.* *tr.* *ff*

Cor. pr. (Es) *sf* *cresc.*

Fag. pr. *sf* *cresc.*

Vl. I *cresc.* *tr.* *ff*

Vl. II *cresc.* *ff*

Vle *cresc.* *ff*

Vc. *cresc.* *ff*

Bassi

40

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

**B**

45 Solo *tr*

Cl. pr. (B) *sf dolce sf p*

Cor. pr. (Es) *sf dolce sf p*

Fag. pr. *sf dolce sf p*



53

Cl. pr. (B) *ff* 3 3

Cor. pr. (Es) *ff*

Fag. pr. *ff* 3 3

Vl. I *mf* *cresc.*

Vl. II *mf* *cresc.*

Vle *mf* *cresc.*

Vc. *mf* *cresc.*

Bassi

59 **C** Tutti

Fl. *f* *dim.*

Ob. *f* *dim.*

Fag. *f* *dim.*

Cor. (B basso) *f* *dim.*

Tr. (B) *f* *dim.*

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B) **Tutti**

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I *ff* *dim.*

Vl. II *ff* *dim.*

Vle *ff* *dim.*

Vc. *ff* *dim.*

Bassi *ff* *dim.*



Andantino di Cherubini

D Solo

72

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

*f* *p* *p* *Solo dolce*

Andantino di Cherubini

D Solo

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*p* *f* *p* *Solo*

82

Cor. (B basso)

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

*p*

*cresc.*

*p*

93

Cor. (B basso)

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

**E**

*cresc.*

*f*

*cresc.*

*f*

*p*

*f*

*p*

*cresc.*

*f*

*p*

102 *Tutti* *Solo* **Var. 1**

Fl. *f*

Ob. *p* *f*

Fag. *p* *f*

Cor. (B basso) *p*

Tr. (B) *p*

Timp. *p*

Cl. pr. (B) *Tutti* *Solo* *p*

Cor. pr. (Es) *p*

Fag. pr. *p*

VI. I *Tutti* *Solo* *f* *p* *pp* **Var. 1**

VI. II *f* *p* *pp*

Vle *f* *p*

Vc. *f* *p* *pp*

Bassi *f* *p*

110

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. pr. (Es)

Cor. pr. ossia:

3 3

dolce

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

*p*

*I.*

*p*

*ff*

*ff*

*f*

*p*

*sf*

*ff*

*p*

117

Fl.

Fag.

Cor. pr. (Es)

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

*I.*

*cresc.*

*sf*

*cresc.*

*p*

*cresc.*

*p*

*cresc.*

*p*

*cresc.*

*p*

122 Var. 2

Cor. (B basso) *p*

Cl. pr. (B) Solo

VI. I *p*

VI. II *p*

Vle *p*

Vc. *p*



126

Fl. *f* *p*

Cor. (B basso)

Cl. pr. (B)

VI. I *f* *p*

VI. II *f* *p*

Vle *f*

Vc. *f* *p*

130

Fl.

Cl. pr. (B)

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

*cresc.*

*ff*

*ff*

*ff*



133

Cor. (B basso)

Cl. pr. (B)

VI. I

VI. II

Vle

Vc.

*ff*

136 Var. 3

Fag. pr. *3*

Var. 3

Vl. I *p*

Vl. II *p*

Vle

Vc. *pizz.* *p*

Bassi *pizz.* *p*

140

Fag. pr.

Vl. I *pp*

Vl. II *pp*

Vle *pp*

Vc.

Bassi

144

Fag. pr. *tr* *cresc.*

Vl. I *tr* *cresc.*

Vl. II *cresc.*

Vle *cresc.*

Vc.

Bassi

Più vivo

Tutti

149

Fl. *ff* *f*

Ob. *ff* *p* *f* *p*

Fag. *ff* *p* *ff* *p*

Cor. (B basso) *pp*

Tr. (B) *pp*

Timp. *pp*

Cl. pr. (B) *ff* *ff*

Cor. pr. (Es) *ff* *ff*

Fag. pr.

Più vivo

Tutti

Vl. I *ff* *p* *f* *p*

Vl. II *ff* *p* *f* *p*

Vle *ff* *p* *p*

Vc. *ff* *p* *p*

Bassi *ff* *p* *p*

157 **F** Più stretto

Ob.

Fag.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

*p*

*p*

*p*

**F** Più stretto

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi



167

Cor. (B basso)

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vc.

*pp*

*sf*

*cresc.*

*[cresc.]*

*pp*

173

Tutti G

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Fag. *f*

Cor. (B basso) *f*

Tr. (B) *f*

Timp. *f*

Cl. pr. (B) *f* [L] *p* Tutti

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr. *f* *p* Tutti

G

Vl. I *f* 3 3 3

Vl. II *f* 3 3 3

Vle *f* 3 3

Vc. *f* *p*

Bassi *f*

179

Cl. pr. (B) *cresc.* *p*

Cor. pr. (Es) *p*

Fag. pr. *cresc.* *p*

Vl. I *p*

Vl. II *p*

Vle *p*

Vc. *p*

186

Fl. *f* Tutti

Ob. I. *f*

Cl. pr. (B) *cresc.* Tutti

Cor. pr. (Es) *f*

Fag. pr. *cresc.*

Vl. I *p* *f* Tutti

Vl. II *p* *f*

Vle *p*

Vc. *p*



197 **Tempo I**

Fl.  
Ob.  
Fag.  
Cor. (B basso)  
Tr. (B)  
Timp.  
Cl. pr. (B)  
Cor. pr. (Es)  
Fag. pr.

**Tempo I**

Vl. I  
Vl. II  
Vle  
Vc.  
Bassi

205 H

Cl. pr. (B) *sf*

Cor. pr. (Es) *sf* *p*

Fag. pr. *mf*

H

Vl. I *p*

Vl. II *p*

Vle *p*

Vc. *p*

Bassi *p*

212

Cl. pr. (B) *cresc.*

Cor. pr. (Es) *cresc.*

Fag. pr. *cresc.*

Vl. I *cresc.*

Vl. II *cresc.*

Vle *p* *cresc.*

Vc. *arco* *p* *cresc.*

Bassi

218 *Tutti*

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Fag. *f*

Cor. (B basso) *f*

Tr. (B) *f*

Timp. *f*

Cl. pr. (B) *Tutti*

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I *Tutti* *sf*

Vl. II *f*

Vle *f*

Vc. *f*

Bassi *f*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, numbered 112, covers measures 218 to 221. The score is for a full orchestra and includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Bassoon (Fag.), Bassoon (Fag. pr.), Clarinet in B (Cl. pr. (B)), Cor Anglais (Cor. pr. (Es)), Trumpet in B (Tr. (B)), Timpani (Timp.), Violin I (Vl. I), Violin II (Vl. II), Viola (Vle), Violoncello (Vc.), and Basses (Bassi). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 4/4. The score begins at measure 218 with a *Tutti* marking. The woodwinds (Fl., Ob., Fag.) and strings (Vl. I, Vl. II, Vle, Vc., Bassi) play a sustained, powerful chord marked *f* (forte). The Flute part has a *f* dynamic. The Oboe part has a *f* dynamic. The Bassoon part has a *f* dynamic. The Bassoon (pr.) part has a *f* dynamic. The Clarinet in B part has a *Tutti* marking. The Cor Anglais part has a *f* dynamic. The Trumpet in B part has a *f* dynamic. The Timpani part has a *f* dynamic. The Violin I part has a *Tutti* marking and a *sf* (sforzando) dynamic. The Violin II part has a *f* dynamic. The Viola part has a *f* dynamic. The Violoncello part has a *f* dynamic. The Basses part has a *f* dynamic. The score is written in a standard musical notation with staves for each instrument. The woodwinds and strings play a sustained chord, while the Flute, Oboe, and Bassoon parts have a *f* dynamic. The Violin I part has a *Tutti* marking and a *sf* dynamic. The Violin II part has a *f* dynamic. The Viola part has a *f* dynamic. The Violoncello part has a *f* dynamic. The Basses part has a *f* dynamic.

222

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi



231 **I**

Fl. *ff*

Ob. *ff*

Fag. *ff*

Cor. (B basso) *ff*

Tr. (B) *ff*

Timp. *ff*

Cl. pr. (B) *sf dolce* *tr* *sf*

Cor. pr. (Es) *sf dolce* *sf*

Fag. pr. *sf dolce* *sf*

**I**

Vl. I *ff*

Vl. II *ff*

Vle *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Bassi *ff*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 231 to 235. It features a woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, Bassoon), brass section (Bassoon, Trumpet B, Trombone B, Trumpet B), and string section (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Basses). The woodwinds and strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, while the brass instruments play a similar pattern. The woodwinds and strings are marked *ff* (fortissimo). The woodwinds also play a melodic line starting in measure 233, marked *sf* (sforzando) and *dolce* (dolce). The woodwinds also play a trill (tr) in measure 233. The woodwinds also play a melodic line starting in measure 234, marked *sf* (sforzando). The woodwinds also play a melodic line starting in measure 235, marked *sf* (sforzando). The woodwinds also play a melodic line starting in measure 236, marked *sf* (sforzando). The woodwinds also play a melodic line starting in measure 237, marked *sf* (sforzando). The woodwinds also play a melodic line starting in measure 238, marked *sf* (sforzando). The woodwinds also play a melodic line starting in measure 239, marked *sf* (sforzando). The woodwinds also play a melodic line starting in measure 240, marked *sf* (sforzando).

238

Cl. pr. (B) *p* *f*

Cor. pr. (Es) *p* *f*

Fag. pr. *p* *f*

Vl. I *mf*

Vl. II *mf*

Vle *mf*

Vc. *mf*

Bassi *mf*



244

Cl. pr. (B) *decresc.*

Cor. pr. (Es) *p*

Fag. pr. *decresc.*

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc. *decresc.*

Bassi *decresc.*

249 **J Tutti**

**Fl.** *p* *cresc.* *sf* *sf*

**Ob.** *p* *cresc.* *sf* *sf*

**Fag.** *p* *cresc.* *sf* *sf*

**Cor. (B basso)** *a 2* *p* *cresc.*

**Tr. (B)**

**Timp.** *fp* *fp*

**Cl. pr. (B)** *p* **Tutti**

**Cor. pr. (Es)**

**Fag. pr.** *p*

**Vl. I** *p* *cresc.* *sf* *sf* *p*

**Vl. II** *p* *cresc.* *sf* *sf* *p*

**Vle** *p* *cresc.* *sf* *sf*

**Vc.** *p* *cresc.* *sf* *sf*

**Bassi** *p* *cresc.* *sf* *sf*

256 Solo

Cl. pr. (B) *p* *cresc.*

Cor. pr. (Es) *p* *cresc.*

Fag. pr. *p* *cresc.*

This section of the score covers measures 256 to 265. It features three woodwind parts: Clarinet in B-flat, Cor Anglais (E-flat), and Bassoon. The woodwinds play a melodic line with a dynamic range from *p* to *cresc.* The Clarinet and Bassoon parts have a similar rhythmic pattern, while the Cor Anglais part has a slightly different articulation. The woodwinds are marked with accents and slurs.

Solo

VI. I *decresc.* *pp* *cresc.*

VI. II *decresc.* *pp* *cresc.*

Vle *decresc.* *pp* *cresc.*

Vc. *decresc.* *pp* *cresc.*

Bassi *decresc.* *pp* *cresc.*

This section of the score covers measures 256 to 265. It features five string parts: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses. The strings play a melodic line with a dynamic range from *pp* to *cresc.* The Violin I and II parts have a similar rhythmic pattern, while the Viola, Violoncello, and Basses parts have a slightly different articulation. The strings are marked with accents and slurs.

265

Cl. pr. (B) *p* *pp*

Cor. pr. (Es) *p* *pp*

Fag. pr. *p* *pp*

This section of the score covers measures 265 to 274. It features three woodwind parts: Clarinet in B-flat, Cor Anglais (E-flat), and Bassoon. The woodwinds play a melodic line with a dynamic range from *p* to *pp*. The Clarinet and Bassoon parts have a similar rhythmic pattern, while the Cor Anglais part has a slightly different articulation. The woodwinds are marked with accents and slurs.

VI. I *p* *decresc.* *pp*

VI. II *p* *decresc.* *pp*

Vle *p* *decresc.* *pp*

Vc. *p* *decresc.* *pp*

Bassi *p* *decresc.* *pp*

This section of the score covers measures 265 to 274. It features five string parts: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Basses. The strings play a melodic line with a dynamic range from *p* to *pp*. The Violin I and II parts have a similar rhythmic pattern, while the Viola, Violoncello, and Basses parts have a slightly different articulation. The strings are marked with accents and slurs.



280

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cor. (B basso)

Tr. (B)

Timp.

Cl. pr. (B)

Cor. pr. (Es)

Fag. pr.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle

Vc.

Bassi

K

*sf* *p*

*sf* *p*

*sf* *p*

*p*

*ff*

*f* *f* *p*

*sf*

*sf* *p*

*sf* *p*

*sf* *p*

*sf* *p*

287

Fl. *sf p*

Ob. *sf p cresc.*

Fag. *sf p p cresc.*

Cor. (B basso) *p cresc.*

Tr. (B) *pp cresc.*

Timp. *pp cresc.*

Cl. pr. (B) [*p*] *cresc.*

Cor. pr. (Es) *p cresc.*

Fag. pr. [*p*] *cresc.*

Vl. I *sf p cresc.*

Vl. II *sf p cresc.*

Vle *sf p cresc.*

Vc. *cresc.*

Bassi *cresc.*

292 *Tutti*

Fl. *ff*

Ob. *ff*

Fag. *ff*

Cor. (B basso) *ff*

Tr. (B) *ff*

Timp. *ff*

Cl. pr. (B) *Tutti* *ff*

Cor. pr. (Es) *ff*

Fag. pr. *ff*

Vl. I *Tutti* *ff*

Vl. II *ff*

Vle *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Bassi *ff*

## Bernhard Crusell

Att Bernhard Crusell (1775–1838) kommit att förknippas med klarinetten är ingenting att förvåna sig över. Han var en av sin tids främsta klarinettister och komponerade för instrumentet konsertanta verk som fick utländska förläggare. Dessutom var han en av de första företrädarna för den svenska romanskonsten, och ett av hans mest populära verk var sångspelet *Den lilla slavinnan*.

Crusell föddes i Nystad i Finland, som då var en del av Sverige. Uppväxten var fattig (fadern var bokbindare) och det omöjliggjorde skolgång. Däremot lärde han sig spela klarinett hos en militärmusiker vid Nylands regemente, och tolv år gammal blev han volontärmusiker placerad på Sveaborg utanför Helsingfors. Banan som militärmusiker fortsatte vid flytten till Stockholm 1791, men två år senare blev han klarinettist i Kungl. Hovkapellet – en plats han behöll ända till 1833. Georg Joseph Vogler, som ledde Hovkapellet, gav honom undervisning i komposition.

Två utlandsvistelser blev viktiga för hans musikaliska utveckling på sitt instrument. 1798 fick han sin första egentliga undervisning i klarinettspel av Franz Tausch i Berlin. 1803 blev han inbjuden till Paris av Jean-François de Bourgoing, franskt sändebud i Stockholm, och under den halvårslånga vistelsen fick han undervisning i komposition av Henri Montan Berton och François Gossec.

Anknytningen till militärmusiken kvarstod: 1819 utnämndes han till ledare för militärmusiken i Linköping, där han sommartid ledde musikkåren. I den tjänsten stannade han till 1836.

Som tonsättare stod klarinetten i centrum för hans störst upplagda verk. Tre klarinettkonserter finns bevarade (i Ess-dur, f-moll och B-dur), men ett första solistiskt verk var variationer över Åhlströms visa ”Goda gosse glaset töm” – framfört 1804 men utgett i reviderad form 1829 som *Introduction et Air Suédois varié*. Ett av hans mest uppskattade verk är Concertante för klarinett, horn, fagott och orkester, uruppfört 1808. Också i verk av det mindre formatet hade klarinetten en framskjuten position, så i tre kvartetter för klarinett, violin, viola och cello.

Att Crusell genom Hovkapellet fick en stark relation till operakonsten speglas i sångproduktionen, inte minst i de möjligheter till replikväxlingar som uppstår då fler än en sångare medverkar. En särställning intar hans sånger ur Esaias Tegnér's *Frithiofs saga*, som fick stor spridning inte bara i Sverige, utan också i utgåvor på danska och tyska. Det var genom att bli upptagen i sällskapet Par Bricole som Crusell stimulerades i sitt komponerande av vokalmusik, vilket också märks i en rad verk för manskör. Sångspelet *Den lilla slavinnan* är en annan utlöpa av detta intresse, uppfört första gången 1824 och därefter framfört både på andra håll i Sverige och i Finland.

Stilistiskt ansluter Crusell till den klassicism som var framträdande under decennierna kring år 1800, men tidigt öppnar sig hans musik också för en gryende romantik (som i den andra klarinettkonserten från 1815). Som ytterligare exempel på hans receptivitet kan nämnas att han också översatte tio operor till svenska. 1801 blev han ledamot av Kungl. Musikaliska akademien.

## Concertante B-dur op 3

*Orkester:* Violin 1 och 2, viola, cello unison med kontrabas, flöjt, 2 oboer, 2 horn, 2 fagotter, 2 trumpeter, pukor.

*Version för blåskår:* flöjt, 5 klarinetter, kenthorn, 2 Clarini (trumpeter), 2 horn, 2 fagotter (+ serpent), 3 tromboner (ATB), stor trumma.

En av anledningarna till att Bernhard Henrik Crusell (1775-1838) skrev sin "Concertante pour Clarinette, Cor, et Basson principale avec accompagnement de Grand Orchestre" var att tre synnerligen skickliga musiker trakterade dessa instrument i Kungliga Hovkapellet i Stockholm under denna tid: Crusell själv på klarinett, Johann Michael Hirschfeld (1776–1841) på horn och Crusells blivande svärson Frans Preumayr (1782–1853) på fagott. Dessa musiker var inte bara lokala berömdheter, de var även välkända ute i Europa. I Allgemeine musikalische Zeitung kunde man 1812 läsa: *"Bläsinstrumenten är vida bättre än stråkinstrumenten i allmänhet. Herrar Crusell, Hirschfeld och de tre bröderna Preumayr är sedan länge berömda, och förtjänar fullkomligt den uppmärksamhet som visas dem av härvarande konstännare... Denna Concertante hör helt visst till det bästa, som finns för dessa instrument inom denna genre. Huvudinstrumenten träder bra fram, väl avvägda mot varandra, varvid vart och ett av dem behandlas enligt sin natur och sina företräden (endast fagotten framstår något mindre glänsande), och den rika, likväl inte överlastade orkestersatsen är av mycket god verkan".*

Concertante i B-dur blev Crusells mest omfattande instrumentalverk, med en speltid på nära 30 minuter, och den har formen av en sinfonia concertante, det vill säga ett symfoniskt verk med flera solister. Här balanserar han mellan klassicism och tidig romantik. Han hade nyligen återvänt hem från ett besök i Frankrike, och tagit upp stilelement därifrån.

Concertante framfördes första gången den 2 april 1808 på Riddarhuset av de väl samspelta solisterna. I första satsen (*Allegro*), som är längre än de två följande tillsammans, finns en del livfulla, marschartade inslag, men också vackert kantabel musik. Den långsamma satsen (*Andante sostenuto*) står med sina långa melodier i skuld till motsvarande sats i Mozarts klarinettkonsert (och Crusell var den förste som spelade Mozarts verk sedan det kom ut i tryck). Finalen (*Allegro ma non troppo*) är en variationssats. Den kan sägas vara ett rondo, och efter någon minut (takt 73) kommer ett "Andantino de Chérubini", med temat hämtat från brudkören i Luigi Chérubinis då populära opera *Les deux journées* (i Sverige mer känd under namnet *Vattendragaren*). Alldeles i början av tredje akten sjunger byns unga flickor "Et bergerettes de ce hameau", eller i den översättning av Carl Gustaf Nordfors som användes vid framföranden på Arsenalsteatern: "Alla vi flickor, lifliga, unga i denna ort". Föreställningen blev mycket populär och gavs 40 gånger under perioden 1803–09. Crusell var säkerligen med och spelade i orkestern, och tog melodin till sig. Temat presenteras av de tre solisterna i tur och ordning.

Concertante är "dédiée à Monsieur le Baron Gustave d'Åkerhjelm, Colonel et Chevalier de l'ordre de l'Épée" (överste och riddare av Svärdsorden) och trycktes 1816. Under åren 1808–28 spelades verket minst tolv gånger i Stockholm, och ett okänt antal gånger på kontinenten. Vältummade noter har hittats i flera europeiska bibliotek. Idag finns en handfull versioner på cd, inspelade i Sverige, England och USA.

För att säkra en inkomst även när Hovkapellet hade sommarferier verkade Crusell från 1818 under tre sommarmånader årligen fram till 1837 som "Directeur för bägge Lif-Grenadiers Regimenternas Musik-Corps" i Linköping. Han märkte ett stort behov av välkända verk och det förde med sig att han arrangerade en hel del musik, egen och andras, för blåskår, däribland även denna Concertante, som enligt bevarade källor framfördes i Linköping åtminstone 1829 och 1836.

## Bernhard Crusell

”The name of Bernhard Crusell (1775–1838) remains firmly linked with the clarinet. There is nothing surprising about this: Crusell was one of the outstanding clarinetists of his time, composing many virtuoso pieces for the instrument which were distributed by a number of foreign publishers. At the same time, he was one of the first exponents of the Swedish art song (*romans*), and one of his most popular works was the comic opera, *Den lilla slavinnan* (The Little Slavegirl).

Crusell was born in Nystad in Finland, then a part of Sweden. His childhood was sufficiently poor (his father was a book-binder) that he was unable to attend school. However, he managed to learn the clarinet by taking lessons with a military musician from the Nylund regiment, and at twelve he signed up for voluntary service as a musician, stationed in Sveaborg outside Helsinki. His career as a military musician took him to Stockholm in 1791, where two years later he became clarinetist in the Kungliga Hovkapellet (the Royal Court Orchestra) – a position he held until 1833. Georg Joseph Vogler, then director of the Hovkapellet, provided Crusell with tuition in composition.

Two foreign journeys gained a particular importance for Crusell’s musical development. In 1798 he received his first real tuition on the clarinet from Franz Tausch in Berlin. In 1803 he was invited to Paris by Jean-François de Bourgoing, a French emissary to Stockholm, and under a six-month stay in the French capital he received composition tuition from Henri Montan Berton and François Gossec.

In the meantime, Crusell’s musical military connections remained. In 1819 he was appointed director of military music in Linköping. He led the regimental band during the summer months and remained in the post until 1836.

The clarinet occupied a central position for most of his main compositions, including three extant clarinet concertos (in E-flat major, F minor and B-flat major). His first piece for clarinet solo, however, was a set of variations on Åhlström’s song ‘Goda gosse glaset töm’ (‘Good lad, drain your glass’) – performed first in 1804 and later published in revised form in 1829 as *Introduction et Air Suèdois varié*. One of his most successful pieces is the Concertante for clarinet, horn, bassoon, and orchestra, given its premiere in 1808. He also had much success with smaller format works for clarinet, such as three quartets for clarinet, violin, viola and cello.

Through the Hovkapellet Crusell formed a strong stylistic connection to opera, which is reflected in his song compositions, not the least in the songs in two or more parts where the composer makes much of the opportunity for dialogue between voices. A special position among his songs is occupied by the settings from Esaias Tegnér’s *Frithiofs saga*, which was widely circulated not merely in Sweden but also through published scores in Danish and German. Through his membership of the Par Bricole society, Crusell received a new aesthetic impetus in his composition of vocal music, a quality which can also be observed in a number of works for male chorus. The comic opera *Den lilla slavinnan* is another expression of this. The piece received its premiere in Stockholm in 1824. Further performances followed both elsewhere in Sweden and in Finland.

Crusell’s music is connected to the classical style which predominated during the decades surrounding 1800. From early on, however, he was also receptive to a nascent romanticism (heard for example in the second clarinet concerto of 1815). His general artistic flexibility is also attested to by the fact that he translated ten operas into Swedish. In 1801 he became a member of the Kungliga Musikaliska akademien (Royal Academy of Music).

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Trans. *Guy Dammann*

## Concertante in B-flat major, Op.3

*Orchestra:* Violin 1 and 2, viola, cello unison with double bass, flute, 2 oboes, 2 horns, 2 bassoons, 2 trumpets, timpani.

*Version for wind instruments:* flute, 5 clarinets, kenthorn, 2 clarini (trumpets), 2 horns, 2 bassoons (plus serpent), 3 trombones (ATB), large drum.

One of the reasons that Bernhard Henrik Crusell (1775 – 1838) wrote his ‘Concertante pour Clarinette, Cor, et Basson principale avec accompagnement de Grand Orchestre’ was that, at the time, three extremely masterful musicians played these instruments in the Kungliga Hovkapellet (Royal Court Orchestra) in Stockholm: Crusell himself on clarinet, Johann Michael Hirschfeld (1776 – 1841) on horn and Crusell’s future son-in-law, Frans Preumayr (1782 – 1853) on bassoon. These musicians were not only local celebrities, but were also well-known in the rest of Europe. In the periodical *Allgemeine musikalische Zeitung* in 1812 one could read: ‘The wind instruments were generally far better than the string instruments. Mr. Crusell, Mr. Hirschfeld and the three Preumayr brothers have long been famous, and they fully deserve the attention given to them by art connoisseurs...this concerto is certainly the best that exists for these instruments within this genre. The main instruments perform well, nicely balanced against each other, each of them being treated according to its nature and preferences (only the bassoon shines a bit less), and the rich, but not overdone orchestral movement is very effective.’

The Concertante in B-flat major became Crusell’s most extensive instrumental work, with a playing time of thirty minutes, and the form of a sinfonia concertante – in other words, a symphonic work with several soloists. Here, he balances between classicism and early romanticism. He had recently returned home from a visit to France and used stylistic elements from there.

The concertante was first performed on April 2, 1808 at Riddarhuset (the House of Nobility) by the soloists who played so well together. In the first movement (*Allegro*), which is longer than the following two put together, there is a good deal of lively, march-like elements, but also beautiful *cantabile music*. The slow movement, (*Andante sostenuto*), owes its long melodies to the corresponding movement in Mozart’s clarinet concerto (and Crusell was the first to play Mozart’s work when it was given out in print). The finale (*Allegro ma non troppo*) is a movement of variations. It could be called a rondo, and ‘*Andantino de Chérubini*’ comes after several minutes in measure seventy-three, with the theme taken from the bridal chorus in Luigi Chérubini’s popular opera *Les deux journées* (better known in Sweden as *Vattendragaren*). At the very beginning of the third act, the village’s young girls sing ‘Et bergerettes de ce hameau’, or in the translation by Carl Gustaf Nordfors that was used in performances at the Arsenalsteatern, ‘Alla vi flickor, lifliga, unga i denna ort.’ The production became very popular and was performed forty times between 1803 and 1809. Crusell certainly played it in the orchestra and took the melody to heart. The theme is presented by the three soloists each in turn.

The concertante is ‘dédiée à Monsieur le Baron Gustave d’Åkerhjelm, Colonel et Chevalier de l’ordre de l’Épée’ (dedicated to Baron Gustave d’Åkerhjelm, Colonel and Knight of the Order of the Sword) and was published in 1816. From 1808 until 1828, the work was played at least twelve times in Stockholm, and an unknown number of times on the European continent. Well-thumbed scores have been found in several European libraries. Today there are a handful of versions found on Compact Disc, recorded in Sweden, England and the USA.

In order to secure a steady income even when the Kungliga Hovkapellet had summer holidays, Crusell worked during the three summer months, from 1818 to 1837, as ‘Directeur för bägge Lif-Grenadiers Regimenternas Musik-Corps’ (Director for both of the Life Regiment Grenadiers’ music corps) in Linköping. He noticed a great need for well-known works which meant that he arranged a good deal of music, both his own and others’, for wind band, including this concertante, which, according to preserved sources, was performed in Linköping at least from 1829 until 1836.

# Kritisk kommentar

## Källmaterial

Som primärkälla för denna utgåva har använts Bernard Crusells autograf (**A**), vilken återfinns hos Musik- och teaterbiblioteket, Stockholm. Titelsidan lyder "Partitura/ di /Concertante / pour / Clarinette, Cor, et Basson, / Principale /avecq / accompagnement / de Grand orchestre, / Composéé / par / Bernard Crüsell / op: 3die / [Svårläslig rad] / Tillhörig Lars Dahlberg".

**A** är noterat på 15 system betitlade "Clarinetto Principale in B./ Cor Principale in Es / Fagotto Principale/ Violino 1mo / Violino 2do / Viola /Basso et Violoncello / Flauto / Oboe 1mo / Oboe 2do / Duo Cor in B / Fagotto 1mo ripieno / Fagotto 2do ripieno / Duo Trompet in B / Timpani in B: F:". (Sats två, Andante sostenuto är noterat på 14 system, de båda valthornen på separata system och på det nedersta systemet noteringen "Due Clarini et Timpani andante Tacet").

Sekundärkällor har varit ett tryckt stämmaterial (**S**) Peters, Leipzig [1816], samt i undantagsfall (då ett antal sidor i cello/kontrabasstämman saknas) ett handskrivet stämmaterial (**H**), som likt **S** återfinns hos Musik- och teaterbiblioteket, Stockholm. Med tanke på att detta stämmaterial utgavs i Leipzig, precis som i fallet med Crusells klarinettkonserter med största sannolikhet helt utan korrekturläsning av tonsättaren själv, har dock **S** konsulterats och tagits i beaktning relativt sparsamt.

## Generella kommentarer

Solohornstämman är i **A** noterat med fasta förtecken, men detta är inte helt konsekvent genomfört. Exempelvis i den inledande Allegrosatsen mellan t.115 så saknas i den inledande Dess-durpassagen vid något tillfälle återställningstecken på noterat f, och därefter anges tillfälliga #-tecken på samma tonhöjd.

Pukstämman är i såväl **A** som **S** noterat transponerande, klingande b och f är noterade c respektive g. Denna notation har i denna utgåva följts i partituret, men stämman är noterat klingande.

I den här tidens musik kan det många gånger vara vanskligt att utröna om tonsättaren avsett att ange accent eller diminuendopil, varför utgivaren försökt att efter bästa förmåga välja det i sammanhanget mest relevanta.

Markeringar av solo- respektive tuttipassager är i **A** placerade på ett något inkonsekvent sätt, ibland med stora bokstäver överst på partitursidan, ibland med mindre bokstäver inne i partituret vid ett eller flera system. I det senare fallet många gånger utspritt vid respektive stämmas insats under ett soloparti. Solo används dessutom dels för att markera en individuell solopassage i en av solostämmorna (inte särskilt konsekvent genomfört), men även enstaka gånger för att markera en solistisk insats för orkesterns träblåsare. (I **S** används solo/tutti betydligt flitigare.) Utgivaren har valt att göra solo/tuttimarkeringarna enhetliga i alla stämmor vid starten av respektive passage.

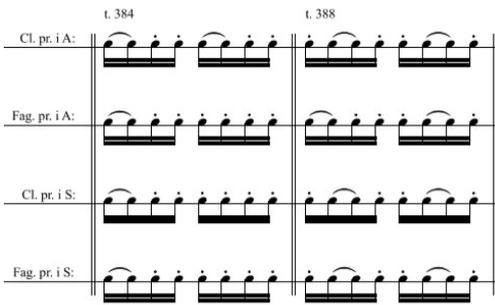
I **A** saknas i stort sett helt dynamik kombinerat med pizzicato, inget ovanligt i denna tids musik. Utgivaren har av praktiska skäl valt att införa relevanta dynamiska markeringar, samt kommenterat detta i listan nedan.

Repetitionsbokstäverna i denna utgåva är tillagda av utgivaren.

## I. Allegro

Takt	System	Anmärkning
4	Bassi	<i>p</i> tillagt.
13-14	Ob. 1	<b>A</b> har en synnerligen yvig legatobåge, som går från långt vänster om taktstreckets och fram till andra slaget i t.14. Men då ingen av övriga oboe- eller fagottstämmor har bågar över taktstreckets har utgivaren valt att tolka denna båge som just yvig.
13	Fag. 1	<b>A</b> anger <i>pp</i> .
22, 24 182, 184	Vl. I	Figurerna på tredje och fjärde slagen inkonsekvent artikulerade i <b>A</b> . (t.22 staccato på figurens tre huvudnoter, t.24 staccato på de båda sextondelarna, t.182 legato på tredje slagets tre huvudnoter och t.184 ingen artikulation.) Utgivaren har valt staccato på de båda sextondelarna, likt t.24.
25	Vl. I	Första åttondelen felaktigt ett c i <b>A</b> , rättat i <b>S</b> .
30	Vl. I	<b>A</b> anger felaktigt ciss på andra slagets, vilket dock har korrigerats med blyerts.
54	Ob. 2	<b>A</b> anger felaktigt f på sista åttondelen, vilket utg. här korrigerat till e i enlighet med <b>S</b> och Vl. 2/Vle.
55	Ob. 1	I <b>A</b> saknas återställningstecken på den femte åttondelen.
63	Vle	<i>p</i> tillagt (anges här för Vc./Bassi.)
66	Cl. pr.	<b>A</b> anger felaktigt a på tredje slagets, vilket dock har korrigerats med blyerts.

72	Vc. Bassi	<i>p</i> tillagt.
79	Cl. pr.	Fjärde tonen felaktigt en åttondel i <b>A</b> . Korrigerad i enlighet med tidigare presentation av temat (Vl. 1, t.6.).
100	Vl. I	Den andra åttondelen är synnerligen svårläst i <b>A</b> . I <b>S</b> anges <i>g</i> , men <i>a</i> vore ett rimligt alternativ.
104	Cl. pr.	I <b>A</b> anges ett återställningstecken på det tredje slagets tredje ton, vilket utelämnats i <b>S</b> och så även i denna utgåva.
105	Cor. pr.	<b>A</b> anger följande rytm:  Utgivaren har valt att följa den justerade rytmen i <b>S</b> , som på ett mer logiskt sätt svarar mot violinernas motrytm.
113	Str.	I <b>A</b> anges legatobåge endast i Vl. I, staccatopunkter endast i Vl. I och II.
127	Fag. pr.	Legatobågen som anges i <b>A</b> över taktens första halva har utelämnats i <b>S</b> .
154	Cor. pr.	Tonerna på taktens andra slag felaktigt markerade som triol i <b>A</b> . Ändrade i enlighet med <b>S</b> och Fag. pr.
167	Fag. pr.	<b>A</b> anger <i>e</i> på taktens sista ton. <b>S</b> anger <i>g</i> , vilket korresponderar bättre med resten av passagen.
176	Vl. II	I <b>S</b> finns även ett <i>c</i> tillagt, en sext ner.
182	Fl.	Den andra tonen saknar en hjälplinje i <b>A</b> . Justerat enligt t.184 och <b>S</b> .
187/191	Ob. 1	De fem första tonerna är i <b>A</b> balkade 1+4 i båda dessa takter, men endast i denna stämma.
192	Fag. pr.	Taktens sista fyra toner är här (och endast här) utskrivna som fyra sextondelar. Ändrat enligt t.188.
205-207	Ob. 1	Något kladdig notation i <b>A</b> , ser ut att vara justerat från synkopering likt Fl. och Ob. 2 till att följa Vl. I. Därför tycks det väl motiverat att – likt i <b>S</b> – utelämna de legatobågar som finns över taktstrecken i <b>A</b> .
210	Vle, Vc. Bassi	<i>p</i> tillagt.
233	Cor. pr.	Taktens sista legatobåge saknas i <b>A</b> . Tillagd av utg. för att korrespondera med ornamenteringen i Cl. pr. t. 222. (I <b>S</b> har taktens första legatobåge i stället flyttats till taktens andra halva.)
246	Vc./Bassi	Mellan Bassi-markeringarna i t.235 och t.263 finns ingen markering "Cello". Antingen är markeringen i t.263 överflödigt, eller så saknas en markering "Cello", i så fall kanske troligast här i t.246.
263	Vl. I-II	<i>pp</i> tillagt.
265	Cl. pr.	Såväl <b>A</b> som <b>S</b> anger separata legatobågar på taktens andra och fjärde slag, justerat i enlighet med t.263 och Fag. pr.
279	Cl. pr. Cor. pr.	Utg. har valt att återge de inkonsekventa legatobågarna från <b>A</b> . I <b>S</b> är hornstämmans bågar desamma, men klarinetten har där en båge över fyra toner på taktens tredje slag.
302	Ob. 2	Lite tvetydigt i <b>A</b> om första halvnoten ska vara punkterad, eller tonen upprepas med en fjärdedelsnot på tredje slaget. <b>S</b> väljer det första alternativet, men då "punkten" är linjerad så oerhört väl med hornstämmornas fjärdedelsnot och det inte går att finna någon lika stor eller malplacerad punktering någon annanstans i <b>A</b> , väljer utg. alternativ två.
305	Vc./Bassi	<i>sf</i> är i såväl <b>A</b> som <b>H</b> placerat på taktens andra ton, vilket förefaller vara ett misstag "i en hast", då stämmans vertikala linjering inte överensstämmer med violastämman.
308	Fl., Ob. 1, Fag. 1	I <b>A</b> har Fl. en legatobåge över varje halva av takten, övriga inga bågar. I <b>S</b> har alla tre stämmor en båge över taktens sju sista åttondelar, likt Cl. pr. i t.309, vilket utg. valt att följa. Markeringen "Solo" står i <b>A</b> endast hos Ob. 1, men i <b>S</b> även hos Fl.
309	Ob. 2	Tonen saknas helt i <b>S</b> .
317	Str.	Placeringen av <i>p</i> inkonsekvent i <b>A</b> . På taktens första ton i alla stämmor utom Vl. II. I <b>S</b> är <i>p</i> placerat på andra tonen för violiner och viola. I <b>H</b> på första tonen för cello och bas. Utg. har valt taktens andra ton, då det upplevs som musikaliskt mest meningsfullt, även om det skapar en smärre oklarhet för kontrabasarna, som återinträder i början av takten.
323	Vc. Bassi	<i>p</i> tillagt.
356	Cor. pr.	Legatobågar saknas helt i <b>A</b> . Tillagda av utg. likt t.349.
374	Ob.	<b>A</b> anger <i>dim-pil/</i> accent, men <b>S</b> använder samma <i>sf</i> som parallellstället i t.139.

384, 388	Cl. pr. Fag. pr.	Artikulationen inkonsekvent på takternas tredje och fjärde slag. Utgivaren har valt att följa notationen av Cl. pr. i A. Källorna noterar artikulationen som följer: 
385	Bassi	<i>p</i> tillagt.
400	Vl. I-II	<i>mf</i> tillagt.
401	Vl. I	<i>p</i> tillagt.
402	Vl. II	<i>P</i> tillagt.
404	Cor. pr.	I <b>S</b> är den andra tonen ett e och den fjärde ett c, vilket kan förefalla mer logiskt. Men då <b>A</b> är mycket tydlig här har utg. valt att följa <b>A</b> .
432	Vle, Vc. Bassi	<i>P</i> tillagt.

## II. Andante sostenuto

Takt	System	Anmärkning
11	Cl. pr. Cor. pr.	Förslaget till taktens sista fjärdedel anges i <b>A</b> som överstruken åttondel. Justerad till sextondel, likt Cor. pr. i t.9, <b>S</b> samt majoriteten av övriga parallellställen.
20	Vc./Bassi	I <b>A</b> anges en ologiskt differentierad legatomarkering. Över cellostämmans uppåtgående skaft en båge från taktens tredje till sjätte ton, under basstämman från första till fjärde tonen. Vilket också återges i <b>H</b> . Utgivaren väljer att återge basstämman legato i båda stämmor.
38	Ob. 1	Sista tonen saknar återställningstecken i <b>A</b> , rättat i <b>S</b> .
54	Fag. pr.	Förslaget till taktens sista fjärdedel anges i <b>A</b> som överstruken åttondel. Justerad till sextondel, likt Cor. pr. i samma takt, <b>S</b> samt majoriteten av övriga parallellställen.
58	Str.	<i>p</i> tillagt.

## III. Allegro ma non tanto

Takt	System	Anmärkning
22	Cl. pr.	I <b>S</b> är notvärdet justerat till fjärdedelsnot i överensstämmelse med övriga solostämmor, men parallellstället i t.218 är identiskt och notvärdet matchar Vl. I.
36-38	Cl. pr. Cor. pr.	I <b>A</b> ursprungligen legato t. 37-38, ändrat i Cl. pr. till att inkludera sista tonen i t.36, vilket återfinns i båda stämmor i <b>S</b> .
59	Tr.	I <b>A</b> har trumpeterna samma rytm som oboer och fagotter, men endast i denna takt. <b>S</b> anger samma rytm som de båda hornen, vilket harmonierar bättre med t.60.
69	Vl. I	I <b>S</b> har man likriktat artikulation/frasering med t.71 (och övriga stråkstämmor), men i <b>A</b> är skillnaden på – och den annorlunda placeringen av – accenter och dim-pilar mycket tydligare än vad som oftast är fallet, därför har utg. valt att följa <b>A</b> .
95-96	Vc./Bassi	Mycket svårsläsliga takter i <b>A</b> . <b>H</b> presenterar en rimlig tolkning av <b>A</b> , men ger de fyra första tonerna i den fallande rörelsen från upptakten till t.96 till Bassi. sannolikt p.g.a. att tonerna har skaften nedåt. Utg. finner det långt mer sannolikt att dessa skaft är riktade nedåt p.g.a. bristande utrymme ovanför systemet. Under dessa toner finns dessutom angivet "Cello" i <b>A</b> .
103	Ob. 2	Sextondelsrörelsen helt utelämnad i <b>S</b> .
113	Fl.	I <b>S</b> återfinns en upptakt till t.114 lik den i t.115.
115	Vle	Sextondelarna i taktens andra halva markerade <i>f</i> i <b>A</b> , i kontrast till alla övriga stämmors <i>p</i> . I <b>S</b> omtolkat till <i>sf</i> , vilket förefaller vara en rimlig tolkning.
136	Vc., Bassi	<i>p</i> tillagt.
145	Vl. 1	Drillen på sista tonen saknas i <b>S</b> .
152	Cor., Tr., Timp.	I <b>S</b> har dynamiken koordinerats med övriga stämmor – <i>p</i> – men <b>A</b> är här ovanligt precis, så det förefaller rimligt att anta att avsikten varit <i>pp</i> .

156-157	Ob. 2	<b>A</b> har legatobåge även över taktstreck till t.157. Saknas i Ob. 1 såväl i <b>A</b> som <b>S</b> .
172	Fag. pr.	Ingen av källorna har ett tydligt <i>cresc.</i> som matchar det i Cl. pr. i t.171. Möjligen kan en anteckning spåras i <b>A</b> .
185-186	Cl. pr. Fag. pr.	Legatobågarna över dessa takters sista tre toner har utelämnats helt i <b>S</b> , vilket korresponderar väl med samma figur i t.176, 177 och 184. <b>A</b> är dock otvetydig i det här fallet.
195	Cl. pr.	Taktens åttonde ton enharmoniserad till fiss i <b>S</b> .
198	Vc., Bassi	<i>p</i> tillagt.
207	Vc., Bassi	<i>p</i> tillagt.
209	Bassi	<b>H</b> har ett upprepat c i stället för oktavsprång nedåt på andra tonen.
217	Vl. 2	Andra tonen står i <b>A</b> på taktens sista åttondel, justerad av utgivaren i överensstämmelse med övriga stråkstämmor. (I <b>S</b> är samma justering gjord, dock utan paustecken på sista åttondelen.)
218	Cl. pr.	Se kommentar om t.22.
218	Bassi	I <b>A</b> saknas med största sannolikhet en markering om "Bassi" här. En tolkning som utg. delar med <b>S</b> och <b>H</b> .
218-220	Tr.	<b>S</b> har utelämnat accenterna på dessa tre takter, och valt att binda ihop takterna, likt Cor. och övriga blåsare.
221-222-225	Timp.	Staccatomarkeringar som återfinns i <b>A</b> har utelämnats i <b>S</b> . Så även i denna utgåva.
231	Ob. 2	Första tonen c i <b>A</b> , vilket utg. finner tillräckligt ologiskt för att följa <b>S</b> mer logiska stämföring.
288	Ob. 1	<b>A</b> anger ett upprepat <i>sf</i> här (utan annan dynamik före <i>cresc.</i> i t.290), vilket <b>S</b> återger, men med ett tillagt <i>p</i> i t.289. Utgivaren finner det dock troligast vara ett misstag då varken Cor. pr. eller Vl. 1 har någon liknande dynamik, varför det utelämnats.