

À Monsieur
MARTINN MARSICK.

Suite concertante
pour le
Violon
avec accompagnement d'ORCHESTRE
ou de PIANO
par

CÉSAR CUI.

Op. 25:3

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M. P. BELAIEFF, LEIPZIG.

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III. Cavatina.

César Cui, Op. 25. N° 3.

Andantino non troppo. M. M. ♩ = 72.

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It begins with a key signature of two sharps (D major) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andantino non troppo' with a metronome indication of 72 beats per minute. The score is divided into four systems. The first system shows the vocal line entering with a piano (*p*) dynamic, while the piano accompaniment starts with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic. The piano part features a complex harmonic structure with many accidentals and a dense texture in the right hand, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The vocal line is a single melodic line with some grace notes. The second system continues the development of the piano part, with the vocal line moving higher. The third system shows the piano part becoming more complex with many sixteenth-note passages in the right hand. The fourth system concludes the piece with a 'poco rit.' (slightly ritardando) marking and a final cadence in the piano part, while the vocal line ends with a few final notes.

A a tempo

a tempo *pdolce*

pp

pp

This musical score is for a piano piece, measures 1 through 12. It is written in treble and bass staves with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The tempo is marked 'a tempo' and 'pdolce'. The dynamics range from 'pp' (pianissimo) to 'pp'. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also some markings like '3' and 'x' on specific notes.

B

First system of musical notation for section B. It consists of a grand staff with three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in alto clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#). The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various rests.

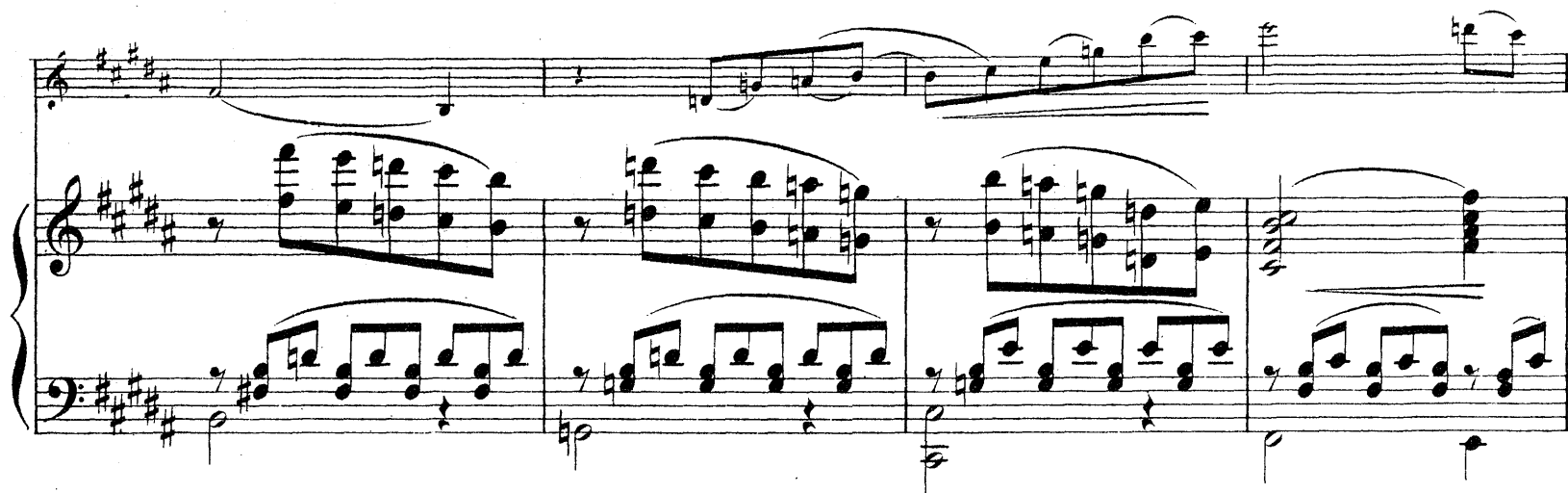
Second system of musical notation for section B. It continues the grand staff from the first system. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various rests.

Third system of musical notation for section B. It continues the grand staff from the second system. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various rests.

Fourth system of musical notation for section B. It continues the grand staff from the third system. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various rests.

C

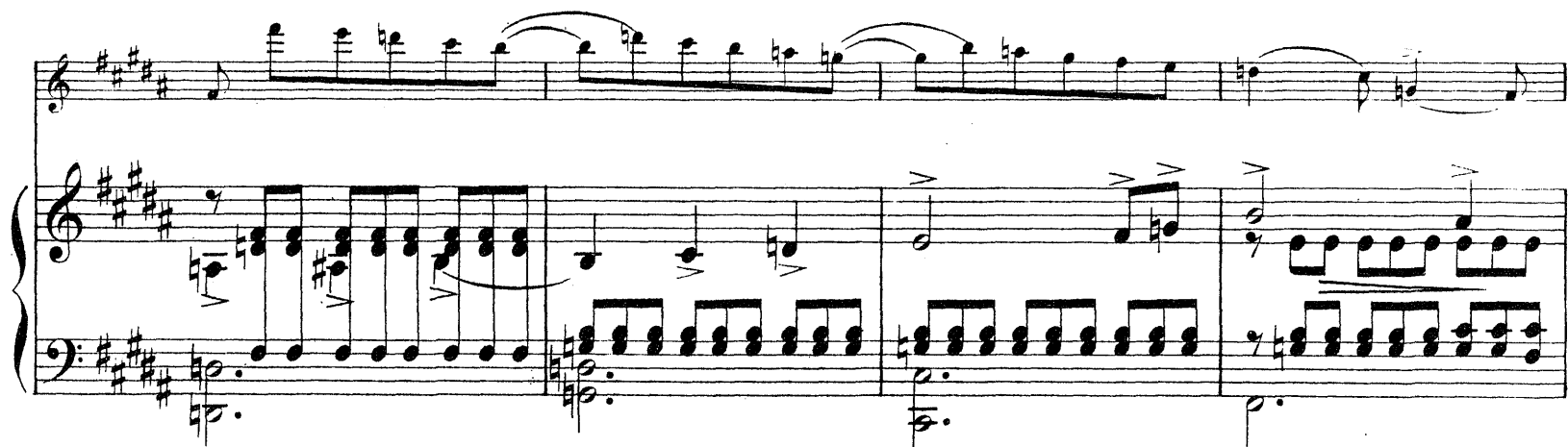
First system of musical notation for section C. It consists of a grand staff with three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in alto clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#). The first staff begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various rests.



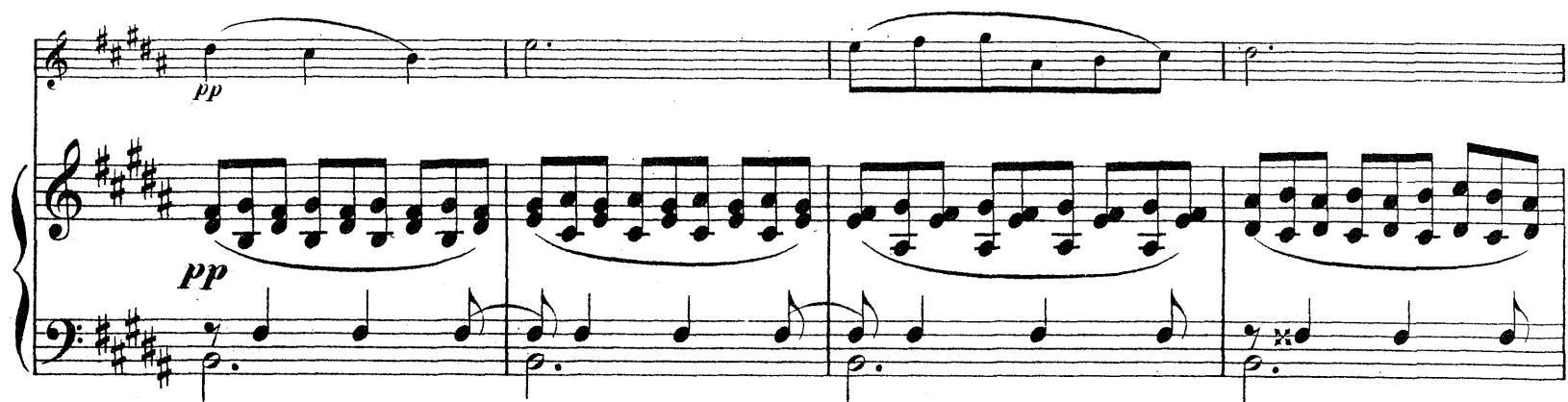
The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef. The bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) for piano accompaniment. The key signature has four sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#). The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass and chords in the treble.



The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The top staff begins with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. The piano accompaniment in the bottom two staves continues with similar rhythmic patterns, including some chords with accents.



The third system of musical notation shows further development of the melodic and harmonic themes. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic drive with various articulations like accents and slurs.



The fourth system of musical notation concludes the page. The top staff begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The piano accompaniment in the bottom two staves features more complex chordal textures and a final melodic flourish in the bass line.

First system of a musical score in D major (three sharps). It consists of three staves: a single treble staff at the top, and a grand staff (treble and bass) below. The top staff contains a melodic line with slurs and a fermata. The grand staff contains a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

Second system, labeled 'D' at the beginning. It features a single treble staff and a grand staff. The treble staff has a melodic line starting with a *p* (piano) dynamic and ending with an *f* (forte) dynamic. The grand staff has a rhythmic accompaniment of chords, with dynamics *pp* (pianissimo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte) indicated.

Third system, continuing the piece. It includes a single treble staff and a grand staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with *mf* and *f* dynamics, and a section marked *ad libitum.* The grand staff has a complex accompaniment with *f* and *p* dynamics, and another *ad libitum.* section.

Fourth system, labeled 'E' at the beginning. It features a single treble staff and a grand staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with a *p* dynamic. The grand staff has a complex accompaniment with a *p* dynamic and a section marked *a tempo*.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff contains a melodic line with a long slur. The lower staff features a piano (*p*) accompaniment with arpeggiated chords and a melodic line. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#).

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff has a piano (*p*) accompaniment with arpeggiated chords. A *pp* (pianissimo) marking appears in the middle of the system. The key signature remains three sharps.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff features a piano (*p*) accompaniment with arpeggiated chords. The key signature remains three sharps.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff contains a melodic line with a long slur. The lower staff features a piano (*p*) accompaniment with arpeggiated chords. A *pp* (pianissimo) marking appears in the middle of the system. The key signature remains three sharps. The system concludes with a *ppp* (pianississimo) marking and a final chord.

VIOLINO.
III.
Cavatina.

César Cui, Op. 25. N° 3.

Andantino non troppo.

p sul D. 4. 2 2

p A 3 2

f poco rit. **A** a tempo

p dolce sul D. - - V 4 3 -

pp 3 2 2 3 - - 4

mf sul A. 4 3 1 2

C 1

VIOLINO.

sul A. *m* *ff* *pp* *p* *f* *fff* *p* *E a tempo* *pp* *sul G. ad libitum*

This page of a violin score contains ten staves of music in A major (three sharps). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations in pencil are present throughout, including fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4), breath marks (v), and other performance instructions. The piece begins with a *sul A.* instruction and a *m* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. It features a range of dynamics from *pp* (pianissimo) to *fff* (fortississimo). A tempo change to *E a tempo* (Allegretto) is indicated on the eighth staff. The score concludes with a *sul G. ad libitum* instruction and a *pp* dynamic.

Anton M. P. Belaïeff à Leipzig.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ ❖ Musique pour Instruments d'archets.

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