

Note de Berlioz.

Une lumière douce enveloppe la Terre de transparences. Des brumes frissonnent avec les senteurs du soir parmi les bouffées de brise. Un homme regarde ces pâles clartés, écoute ces bruissements vagues. Mais il ne voit pas; il n'entend pas.... Il rêve! Son cœur, tordu sous l'étreinte de la souffrance, gémit sourdement. L'intensité de son mal lui révèle les délices inconnues du bonheur perdu. Il fouille le passé. Quelques sourires y apparaissent, épars au sein des amertumes.... O nécessité implacable de croire et d'aimer! Son âme s'éveille sous leur rayonnement. Tout son être s'emplit d'avidités soudaines. L'avenir le fascine. Il va s'élancer dans ces sentiers lumineux où la vie se dépense insoucieuse, tout éperdu de trépidations.... Le doute le retient courbé sous son embrassement farouche. Il souffre encore; il désespère.... Pourtant la vision le poursuit dans ses ténèbres. Des désirs insensés vibrent en lui. Il se débat contre la douleur qui l'enserme.... Les regrets cèdent à l'espérance. La soif triomphe du dégoût.... Il revit! A lui les voluptés fougueuses, les plaisirs et les fièvres.....

Erklärung von Berlioz.

Ein zartes Licht hüllt die Erde durchsichtig ein. Leise erschauern die Nebel und die Düfte des Abends unter den sanften Stößen des Windhauchs. Ein Mann ist in Betrachtung dieser bleichen Helle versunken, lauscht dem undeutlichen Rauschen. Aber er sieht nicht — er hört nicht — er träumt. Sein Herz windet sich dumpf stöhnend in der Umarmung des Leides. Die Gewalt seines Schmerzes enthüllt ihm ganz die unverstandenen Wonnen des verlorenen Glückes. Er durchwühlt die Vergangenheit. Weniges lächelt ihm dort, verstreut am Busen des Grames.... O unerbittliche Nothwendigkeit zu glauben und zu lieben! Seine Seele erwacht unter ihrem Strahlen. Sein ganzes Wesen wird von plötzlicher Begierde erfüllt. Die Zukunft fesselt ihn. Erbebend wird er sich in diese leuchtenden Pfade sorglosen Daseins — Genusses stürzen.... Der Zweifel hält ihn zurück, beugt ihn in wilder Umarmung. Er leidet noch; er verzweifelt.... Doch die Vision folgt ihm bis in seine Finsterniss. Unsinniges Verlangen durchzittert ihn. Er kämpft mit dem Schmerz, welcher ihn zu erdrücken droht.... Die Reue weicht der Hoffnung, der Abscheu der Begierde.... Er lebt neu! Sein sind nun die wilden Wonnen, die Freuden und die Leidenschaften....

Note by Berlioz.

A pale transparent light is hovering over the earth. Soft breezes are stirring the floating mist and make the balmy air of the evening tremble. A man, with his eyes vaguely turned towards the fading light, seems to listen to the mysterious voices around him. But his gaze is void; he does not hear — he is dreaming! His soul is haunted by untold suffering and his heart groans under the burden of sorrow. The intensity of his pain unveils to him all the uncomprehended bliss of his lost happiness. With his mental eyes he searches the shadowy past. Scanty are the smiles that meet him on the weary ocean of bitterness and grief. O unrelenting necessity to believe and to love! His soul is awakening under their mellow rays. All at once his whole being is thrilled with animation and eagerness. The future fascinates him! Trembling he is going to precipitate himself into the luminous surf of life and to taste its golden fruit... But doubt makes him recoil, holding him in its deadly embrace. He is still suffering — despairing.... Yet the vision follows him into the darkness of his soul. Insane desires enthrall him.. He battles against the pain which threatens to crush his life... Repentance yields to hope, loathing to desire.... He lives anew! His are now the wild delights, the pleasures and the passions....

Träumerei und Kaprice.

Romanze.

Rêverie et Caprice. Reverie and Caprice.

Romance.

Romance.

Seinem Freunde J. Artot gewidmet.

Adagio. (♩ = 88.)

H. Berlioz, Op. 8.
Componirt 1839.

Flauto.

Flauto piccolo.

2 Oboi.

2 Clarinetti in A (La).

2 Corni in E (Mi).

2 Fagotti.

Violino principale.

Violino I.

Violino II.

Viola.

Violoncello.

Contrabasso.

Adagio. (♩ = 88.)

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 3/4 time. The score is for a full orchestra and includes a vocal line. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 10, and the second system contains measures 11 through 15. The vocal line is written in a single staff, and the instrumental parts are for strings, woodwinds, and brass. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system ends with a repeat sign, and the second system begins with a second ending marked "II.".

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 3/4 time. The score is for a full orchestra and includes a vocal line. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 10, and the second system contains measures 11 through 15. The vocal line is written in a single staff, and the instrumental parts are for strings, woodwinds, and brass. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system ends with a repeat sign, and the second system begins with a second ending marked "II.".

Musical score for "L'Espresso" by Maurice Strakosky, Op. 10, No. 17. The score is in 3/4 time, key of D major, and consists of 17 measures. It features a piano introduction with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is marked *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo). The bass line is marked *pp* (pianissimo) and *cresc.* (crescendo). The score includes first and second endings, with the first ending marked *I.* and the second ending marked *II.*. The score is published by H.B. 17.

[illegible]

mf dolce

p

mf dolce

I. *p*

p

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pp

Allegro vivace. (♩ = 80)

poco rallent. a tempo accelerando

Allegro vivace. (♩ = 80)

poco rallent. a tempo accelerando

Allegro vivace. (♩ = 80)

[illegible]

mf **3** molto rit. a tempo riten. assai. *p* molto rall. a tempo rall. a tempo vivo
Allegro tempo I. *ff* un poco più vivace *pp* rit.

mf **3** molto rit. a tempo riten. assai. *p* molto rall. a tempo rall. a tempo vivo
Allegro tempo I. *ff* un poco più vivace *pp* rit.

[illegible]

a tempo rit. assai.. - - Allegro vivace.

a tempo rit. assai.. - - Allegro vivace.

a tempo rit. assai.. - - mf cresc. molto - f

senza rall.

poco f

poco cresc.

poco f

poco cresc.

pp poco cresc.

a 2.

tr.

poco f

senza rall.

arco

pp

p

arco

p

p

p

senza rall.

4 *senza rall.*

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

poco f

pizz.

pp

pizz.

pp

dim.

pp

mf

f

senza rall.

arco

p

arco

p

pizz.

p

senza rall.

[illegible]

Musical score for "The Swan" by Camille Saint-Saëns, Op. 20, No. 6. The score is for piano and includes parts for I. and II. The music is in 3/4 time, key of D major, and consists of 12 measures. The score features various dynamics such as *p*, *mf*, and *pp*, and includes a *cresc.* marking. The notation includes treble and bass staves for the piano, and a grand staff for the vocal parts.

molto rit. 5 a tempo

pp

I.

pp

pp

p

p

molto rit.

a tempo

sul G.

mf

cresc.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pizz.

pp

molto rit. 5 a tempo

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

p

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

poco rit. *a tempo accelerando*

sf *p* *pp*

arco *pp* *arco* *pp* *arco* *pp* *arco* *pp*

poco rit. *a tempo accelerando*

Allegro vivace. *molto rit.*

f *p*

Allegro vivace. *molto rit.*

f *p* *pizz.* *pizz.* *pizz.* *pizz.* *pizz.* *p*

12 (24) a tempo

rall.

a tempo vivo

molto rall. a tempo molto rit.

ppp (p) pp

I. II.

a tempo rall. a tempo vivo molto rall. a tempo molto rit.

arco p pizz.

a tempo rall.

a tempo vivo

molto rall. a tempo molto rit.

[6] a tempo vivo rall. - - - - - lento a tempo lento

ff pp p

a tempo vivo rall. - - - - - lento a tempo lento

mf arco f p pp pizz.

[6] a tempo vivo

f rall. -

H. B. 17.

lento

a tempo

lento

Allegro vivace.

The first system of the musical score, titled "Allegro vivace.", consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. It starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a "cresc. molto" (crescendo molto) marking. The second staff has a first ending bracket labeled "I." and also begins with *mf* and "cresc. molto". The third staff has a first ending bracket labeled "I." and begins with *mf* and "cresc. molto". The fourth staff has a first ending bracket labeled "I." and begins with *mf* and "cresc. molto". The fifth staff has a first ending bracket labeled "I." and begins with *mf* and "cresc. molto". The system concludes with a first ending bracket labeled "I." and a *p* (piano) dynamic.

Allegro vivace.

The second system of the musical score, titled "Allegro vivace.", consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. It starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a "cresc. molto" (crescendo molto) marking. The second staff has a first ending bracket labeled "I." and also begins with *mf* and "cresc. molto". The third staff has a first ending bracket labeled "I." and also begins with *mf* and "cresc. molto". The fourth staff has a first ending bracket labeled "I." and also begins with *mf* and "cresc. molto". The fifth staff has a first ending bracket labeled "I." and also begins with *mf* and "cresc. molto". The system concludes with a first ending bracket labeled "I." and a *p* (piano) dynamic.

Allegro vivace.

The third system of the musical score, titled "Allegro vivace.", consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. It starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a "cresc. molto" (crescendo molto) marking. The second staff has a first ending bracket labeled "I." and also begins with *mf* and "cresc. molto". The third staff has a first ending bracket labeled "I." and also begins with *mf* and "cresc. molto". The fourth staff has a first ending bracket labeled "I." and also begins with *mf* and "cresc. molto". The fifth staff has a first ending bracket labeled "I." and also begins with *mf* and "cresc. molto". The system concludes with a first ending bracket labeled "I." and a *p* (piano) dynamic.

molto ritenuto

molto ritenuto

a tempo Vivo.

molto ritenuto