

Camille Saint-Saens Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso

VIOLON

Andante malinconico. ♩ = 52

The first section of the music is marked "Andante malinconico" with a tempo of ♩ = 52. It begins with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The notation is in 2/4 time and features a melodic line with various ornaments, including grace notes and slurs. There are several measures with a "2" above the staff, indicating a second ending or a specific fingering. The music concludes with a fermata.

Animato.

The second section is marked "Animato" and begins with a dynamic marking of *sf* (sforzando). The tempo is noticeably faster than the first section. The notation consists of a series of sixteenth-note passages with slurs and accents, creating a more rhythmic and energetic feel.

tranquillo.

The third section is marked "tranquillo" (tranquil) and begins with a dynamic marking of *ten.* (tenuto). The tempo slows down again. The notation features a melodic line with slurs and accents, maintaining a calm and steady character.

This section continues the "tranquillo" tempo and features a melodic line with slurs and accents. It includes a fermata over a final note, marking the end of this section.

marcato.

cresc. molto.

Allegro ma non troppo. ♩ = 88

The final section is marked "marcato" and begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The tempo is "Allegro ma non troppo" with a tempo of ♩ = 88. The notation features a series of sixteenth-note passages with slurs and accents, creating a rhythmic and energetic feel. It includes a fermata over a final note, marking the end of the piece.

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2

VIOLON.

This page of the violin score contains ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The music is characterized by intricate sixteenth-note passages, often with slurs and accents. The second staff features a series of sixteenth-note runs. The third and fourth staves continue with similar rhythmic patterns. The fifth staff includes a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The sixth staff is marked with several trills (*tr*) and triplets (*3*). The seventh and eighth staves also feature trills and triplets. The ninth staff has a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The final staff concludes with a *f* dynamic and a triplet. The score is written in a single system with ten staves.

VIOLON.

This page of the violin score contains ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a trill (*tr*) and a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a dynamic marking of *fp* (fortissimo piano). The second staff continues with a trill and triplet, marked *f* (forte). The third and fourth staves feature a series of sixteenth-note runs. The fifth staff includes trills (*tr*) and a dynamic marking of *f*. The sixth staff contains a trill (*tr*) and a dynamic marking of *f*. The seventh staff shows a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f*. The eighth staff features a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f*. The ninth staff contains a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *f*. The tenth staff concludes with a melodic line and a dynamic marking of *f*. The score includes various musical notations such as trills, triplets, and dynamic markings.

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VIOLON.

f

3 3 4^e corde.

dim.

p con morbidezza.

poco

a poco cre - scen - do.

3

f

The image shows a page of a violin score for Saint-Saens' 'Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso'. The page is numbered '4' in the top left corner. The title 'VIOLON.' is centered at the top. The music is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The second staff has a marking *3 3 4^e corde.* above it. The third staff has a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking. The fourth staff has a *p con morbidezza.* marking. The fifth staff has a *poco* marking. The sixth staff has the instruction *a poco cre - scen - do.* written below the notes. The seventh staff has a *3* marking above a triplet. The eighth staff has a *f* marking. The piece concludes with a final chord in G major, indicated by a 'G' above the staff.

VIOLON.

The image shows two staves of musical notation for a violin part. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. It contains a series of sixteenth-note patterns, some with accents, and a section with a sharp upward slant indicating a rising melodic line. The bottom staff continues the piece, featuring a similar rhythmic pattern. It includes a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs.

cresc:

f

dim:

p

tr

ad lib.

ff

cresc:

1

8

3

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VIOLON.

8

G Più allegro $\text{♩} = 120$

f

f p subito.

crese molto.

ff

8 2