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ANATOLE LIADOW

BABA-YAGA

TABLEAU MUSICAL
D'APRÈS UN CONTE POPULAIRE RUSSE
POUR
GRAND ORCHESTRE

OPUS 56

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АНАТОЛІЙ ЛЯДОВЪ

БАБА-ЯГА

КАРТИНКА КЪ РУССКОЙ НАРОДНОЙ
СКАЗКѣ ДЛЯ ВОЛЬШОГО ОРКЕСТРА

СОЧ. 56

ANATOLE LIADOW

BABA-YAGA

TABLEAU MUSICAL D'APRÈS UN CONTE
POPULAIRE RUSSE POUR GRAND ORCHESTRE

O P. 56

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„... Баба-Яга вышла во дворъ, свистнула, — передъ ней явилась ступа съ пестомъ и по-
мехомъ. Баба-Яга сѣла въ ступу и выѣхала со двора, пестомъ погонясть, помехомъ
слѣдъ заметасть... Скоро послышался въ лѣсу шумъ: деревья трещали, сухие листья
хрустѣли...“

(„Народныи русскии сказки“ А. Асанасьевы.)

„... Baba-Yaga^{*)} descendit dans la cour, siffla, — et devant elle apparurent mortier, pilon et
balai. Baba-Yaga se mit en marche assise dans le mortier, le stimulant avec le pilon et effa-
cant ses traces avec le balai... Bientôt une rumeur se fit entendre dans la forêt: les arbres
crépitaient, les feuilles sèches craquaient...“

(„Contes populaires russes.“ A. Afanassiev.)

^{*)} Espèce de sorcière.

„... Baba-Jaga schlich hinaus, ein Pfiff und sofort waren Trog, Stampfe und Besen zur
Stelle. Flink stieg die Waldhexe in den Trog und fort ging's — mit der Stampfe trieb sie zur
Eile, mit dem Besen glättete sie die Spuren ihrer Reise. Bald darauf wurde es lebendig
im Walde: Bäume krachten, trockenes Laub raschelte...“

(Aus dem „Russischen Volksmärchen“ von A. Afanassjew.)

Baba-Jaga.

Presto. $\text{J} = 116$.

A. Liadov, Op. 56.

Flauto piccolo.

2 Flauti.

2 Oboi.

Corno inglese.

2 Clarinetti in B.

Clarinetto basso in B.

2 Fagotti.

Contra-Fagotto.

4 Corni in F.

3 Trombe in B.

3 Tromboni e Tuba.

Timpani.

Xylophone.

Piatti.

Cassa.

Violini I.

Violini II.

Viole.

Violoncelli.

Contrabassi.

Presto. $\text{J} = 116$.

Musical score for orchestra, page 1. The score consists of multiple staves, each with a different instrument's part. The instruments include strings (Violin I, Violin II, Cello, Bass), woodwinds (Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon), brass (Trumpet, Trombone), and percussion (Drum, Bass Drum). The music is in common time. Dynamic markings are frequent, including *p*, *p cresc.*, *tr.*, *f*, *cresc.*, *div.*, *pizz.*, *mf*, *ff*, *sf*, *unis.*, and *trill.*. The score is highly detailed, showing complex harmonic progressions and rhythmic patterns. The page is numbered 1 in the top right corner.

Flug.

Oboe.

Timp. *tr*

Piatti.

Viol.

V. le.

V. cello.

C. bassi.

Flug.

Oboe.

Timp. *tr*

Piatti.

Viol.

V. le.

V. cello.

C. bassi.

6

Clar. bass..

Pag.

Cer.

Tim. tr.

Viol.

Vlg.

V.celi.

C.bass.

[2] Solo.

p

p

p

div.

p

[2]

Cor.ing.

Clar. I.

Clar. II.

Clar.basso.

Pag.

Cer.

Viol.

Vle.

V.celi.

C.bass.

Solo.

mf

p

p

p

p

div.

p

mf

p

[2]

[2]

7

I.

p

tr.

tr.

Cassa

mf

mf

II.

Tr. 3/2

p

mf

p

mf

mf

3

This is a page from a musical score for orchestra. It features ten staves of music, each with a different instrument's part. The instruments represented include strings (violin, viola, cello, double bass), woodwinds (oboe, bassoon, flute, clarinet), brass (trumpet, tuba), and percussion (cass.). The music is written in common time. Dynamic markings are abundant, including 'p' (piano), 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'bresc.' (brescendo), 'tr.' (trill), and 'div.' (divisi). Measure numbers are present at the beginning of several staves. The notation is highly detailed, showing specific note heads, stems, and rests.

3

Cassa

unis.

unis.

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

Musical score for orchestra, page 10, measure 4. The score includes parts for Flute, Clarinet, Bassoon, Trombone, Bass Trombone, Tuba, Bassoon (Cass.), and Percussion.

The music consists of two systems of staves. The top system starts with a dynamic of *p*, followed by *pp*, *cresc.*, and *pp*. The bottom system begins with a dynamic of *f*, followed by *pp*, *cresc.*, and *pp*. The bassoon (Cass.) part has a prominent role, particularly in the lower half of the page, with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The score also includes dynamics such as *trem.*, *pp*, *cresc.*, *pp*, *pp*, *cresc.*, *pp*, *pp*, *div.*, *pp*, *cresc.*, *pp*, *cresc.*, *pp*, *cresc.*, *pp*, *cresc.*, and *pp*.

5

Cassa. *cresc.* *per cresc.* *cresc.* *per cresc.* *cresc.* *per cresc.* *cresc.* *per cresc.*

A page of musical notation for orchestra, page 32. The score consists of 12 staves, each with a key signature of 5 sharps (F major). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first 11 measures show a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, primarily in the upper voices. The 12th measure begins with a single eighth note followed by a fermata, indicating a pause or a held note. The notation uses various dynamics, including crescendos and decrescendos, and includes slurs and grace notes.

6

A page of musical notation for orchestra and choir, page 48, system 6. The score consists of 12 staves. The top 10 staves represent the orchestra, with various instruments like strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion indicated by their respective clefs and symbols. The bottom two staves represent the choir, labeled "unis." (unison) and "trem." (tremolo). The music includes dynamic markings such as *f* (fortissimo), *p* (pianissimo), and *trem.*. The page number 48 is in the top right corner, and the system number 6 is at the top center. The bottom center features the rehearsal mark 6.

A detailed musical score page, numbered 14 at the top left. The page features ten staves of music, each with a unique key signature and time signature. The dynamics and markings are varied across the staves, including crescendos (cresc.), decrescendos (decresc.), and specific performance instructions like "pizz." and "trem." The score includes a mix of standard musical notation and more abstract, graphic markings. The instrumentation is complex, likely for a large orchestra or ensemble.

Score for orchestra, showing multiple staves with various instruments. The notation includes dynamic markings such as *p cresc.*, *cresc.*, *p decresc.*, and *decresc.*. The score is highly detailed, showing complex harmonic progressions and rhythmic patterns.

Musical score for orchestra, page 17. The score is organized into two main sections. The top section (measures 1-10) includes staves for Flute 1, Flute 2, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Bassoon, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, and Trombone 4. The bottom section (measures 11-12) includes staves for Violin 1, Violin 2, Cello, Double Bass, and Bassoon. Measure 1 starts with Flute 1 and 2 playing eighth-note patterns. Measures 2-3 show various entries from the brass and woodwinds. Measures 4-5 continue with woodwind entries. Measures 6-7 feature brass entries. Measures 8-9 show woodwind entries. Measure 10 ends with brass entries. Measures 11-12 begin with strings and bassoon. Measures 11-12 end with strings and bassoon.

A detailed musical score page, numbered 8 at the top left. The page features ten staves of music for a large orchestra. The staves include parts for strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello), woodwinds (Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Bassoon), brass (Trombone, Horn, Trumpet), and percussion (Timpani, Snare Drum, Bass Drum). The music consists of dense, rhythmic patterns with many grace notes and slurs. Various dynamics are indicated throughout, such as *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Performance instructions like "consord. div.", "arco", "pizz.", "tr.", "div. pizz.", "unis.", and "p. forte" are also present. The score is written on standard five-line music staves.

9

10

9

V-cell div.

9248

9

20

p

pp

p

pp

pp cresc.

cresc.

pp cresc.

pp

cresc.

pp cresc.

p

pp

cresc.

tr

p

p

pp cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

10

10

10

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various instruments and dynamic markings such as *mf*, *mp*, and *dim.*. The page is filled with complex rhythmic patterns and harmonic changes, typical of a symphonic score.

[11]

p cresco.

p cresco.

p cresco.

p cresco.

p cresco.

trem.

p cresco.

[11]

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring 12 staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics such as *p* (pianissimo), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *decresc.* (decrescendo). The music consists primarily of eighth-note patterns, with some sixteenth-note figures and sustained notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

12

Musical score for orchestra, page 25, section 12. The score consists of multiple staves for different instruments. Key markings include $\#$ and F# . Dynamics are indicated by p , *cresc.*, and *ff*. The score shows a variety of rhythmic patterns and harmonic progressions across the staves.

This image shows a single page from a musical score for orchestra. The page contains ten staves of music, each with a different instrument's part. The instruments represented include strings (violin, viola, cello, double bass), woodwinds (oboe, bassoon, clarinet, bassoon), brass (trumpet, tuba), and percussion (timpani). The music is written in common time. Dynamic markings such as 'cresc.', 'p', and 'ff' are placed throughout the score. Performance instructions like 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'p' (pianissimo) are also present. The notation is dense, with many measures containing rests and specific rhythmic patterns.

13

mf

Cassa. *p*

crusc.

crusc.

crusc.

crusc.

13

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various instruments and dynamic markings such as crescendo (cresc.). The page is numbered 28 at the top left.

A page of musical notation for orchestra, featuring multiple staves with various instruments. The notation includes dynamic markings like pp, p, and tr, as well as performance instructions such as marcato and tremolo. The page is filled with dense musical symbols and rests.

15

15

pp

p

f

trem.

div.

trem.

p

V-cell. Sol.

p

15

Musical score for orchestra, page 16. The score is divided into two systems. The first system (measures 1-15) consists of six staves, each with a treble clef. The instruments include oboes, bassoons, and clarinets. Dynamics used are *p*, *pp*, and *tr*. The second system (measures 16-17) consists of four staves, each with a bass clef. The instruments are tubas and trumpets. Dynamics used are *pp* and *unis.*

Clar. -

Clar bass

ppp

Cor.

ppp

Timp.

tr tr tr tr tr tr tr tr

Viol.

V-le.

V-cell.

div. a 2

trem.

C-bass.

div.

ppp

17

Fl. pico.

Fl.

ppp

Clar.

ppp

con sordini
div. trem.

Viol.

ppp

morendo

V-le.

V-cell.

C-bass.

pppp

pppp

pppp

pppp

pppp

pppp

17

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QUATUORS

pour 2 Violons, Alto et Violoncelle

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pour Violon, Alto et Violoncelle

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