

Carl Nielsen  
Maskarade Overture

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CELLO

ALLEGRO, MA NON TANTO (M.M. ♩. = 96-100)

The image shows the cello part of the first page of Carl Nielsen's Maskarade Overture. The music is written on ten staves in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'ALLEGRO, MA NON TANTO' with a metronome marking of quarter note = 96-100. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature, then changes to 4/4. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *CRSL.* (crescendo), *f*, *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), *Pizz.* (pizzicato), and *ARCO* (arco). There are three marked sections: A, B, and C. Section A is measures 1-4, Section B is measures 5-8, and Section C is measures 9-12. The piece ends with a double bar line and a 2/4 time signature.

## CELLO

(*♩ = ♩*)

*fz* *DIM.*

*Pizz.* *ARCO* **D**

*f* *pp* *mf* *Pizz.* *ARCO*

*fz* *pp*

10 **E** *f*

*Pizz.* *DIM.* *pp* *pp*

**F** *pp* *SEMPRE*

*ARCO* **G**

This page of musical notation is for a double bass part, written in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music is organized into ten staves. The notation includes a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. Dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *ffz* (fortissimo with crescendo) are used throughout. Performance instructions include *ARCO* (arco), *Pizz.* (pizzicato), *TEMPO I* (return to first tempo), and *FURIOSO* (furious). There are also section markers labeled with letters in boxes: [H], [I], [K], and [L]. The notation is dense and complex, typical of a solo or featured part in a symphonic or chamber work.

This musical score is for the piece "Allegro Assai" by Franz Liszt, originally from the "Années de Pétersbourg" cycle. The score is arranged for piano and organ. The tempo is marked "ALLEGRO ASSAI" with a metronome indication of quarter note = 152-160. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The score consists of 12 staves. The piano part is written in the bass clef for the first three staves and the treble clef for the remaining nine staves. The organ part is written in the treble clef for the first three staves and the bass clef for the remaining nine staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like *ffz* (fortissimo, crescendo) and *fff* (fortississimo). The piece concludes with a "DIV." (divisi) marking and a trill (tr) in the organ part.