

АНТОНИО ХОСЕ

Romancillo Infantil

ДЛЯ ГИТАРЫ

Opera tres



Музыкальное
издательство

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ДЛЯ ГИТАРЫ

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Антонио Хосе

Romancillo Infantil - возможно, первая работа композитора Антонио Хосе (Бургос, Испания, 1902-1936), написанная им для гитары. Позднее он напишет свою знаменитую Сонату (1933) для этого же инструмента в ответ на просьбы его друга, гитариста Регино Саенса де ла Маза, также родившегося в Бургосе.

Творчество Антонио Хосе вобрало в себя два различных направления: с одной стороны его музыка подвержена влиянию модернизма (импрессионизма и неоклассицизма), с другой - традиционных народных ритмов и мелодий его родной области, Кастилии.

Темой для Romancillo Infantil послужил танец a lo agudo, музыкальное сопровождение которого основано на хорошо известной бургосской народной песни, включенной в песенник El Folklore de Castilla (1902), составленный Федерико Олмедой. Антонио Хосе использовал этот мотив в первом действии своей сюиты Suite ingenua. В оригинале пьеса написана для гитары, но позднее появилась также версия и для фортепиано.

Мы благодарны музыканту Мигелю Анхелю Паласиосу из Бургоса за неоценимую помощь.

Хуан-Хосе Саенс

#1. 1 = 92
 Andantino (meno mosso)
 6/8 time

Romanillo infantil
 (de una canción popular brasileña)

Antonio

The musical score is written on multiple staves. The top staff is a vocal line, and the lower staves are for piano accompaniment. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece is identified as a 'canción popular brasileña' (Brazilian popular song).

A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The word "dim." is written above the first staff. The second staff has the word "cresc." written above it. The third staff has a large "X" written above it. The fourth staff has the word "p" written above it. The fifth staff has the word "f" written above it. The sixth staff has the word "p" written above it. The seventh staff has the word "f" written above it. The eighth staff has the word "cresc." written above it. The ninth staff has the word "p" written above it. The tenth staff has the word "f" written above it. The notation is highly detailed and appears to be a working draft or a composer's sketch.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves, featuring various musical notations, dynamics, and performance instructions.

Staff 1: Musical notation with notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Staff 2: Musical notation with notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Staff 3: Musical notation with notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Staff 4: Musical notation with notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Staff 5: Musical notation with notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Staff 6: Musical notation with notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Staff 7: Musical notation with notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Staff 8: Musical notation with notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Staff 9: Musical notation with notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

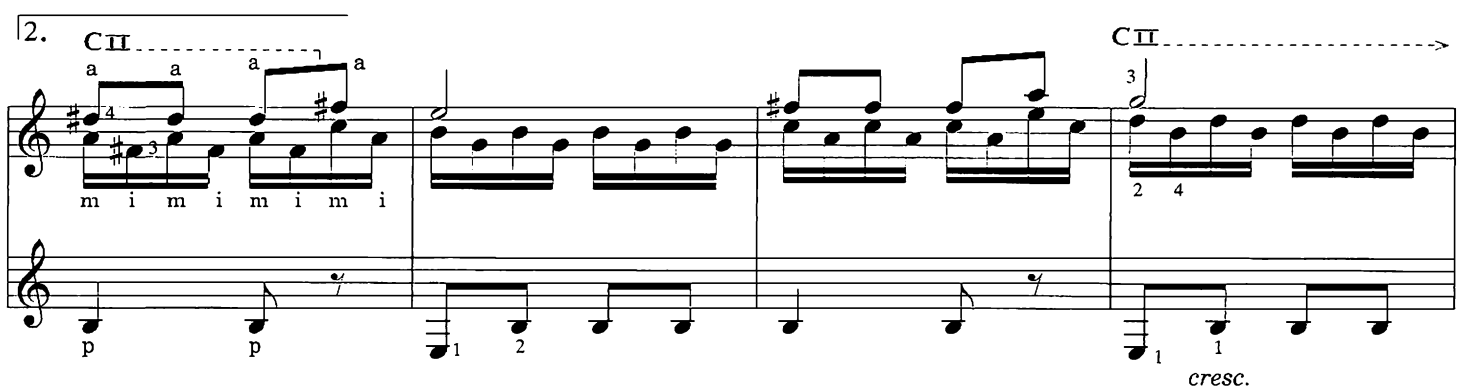
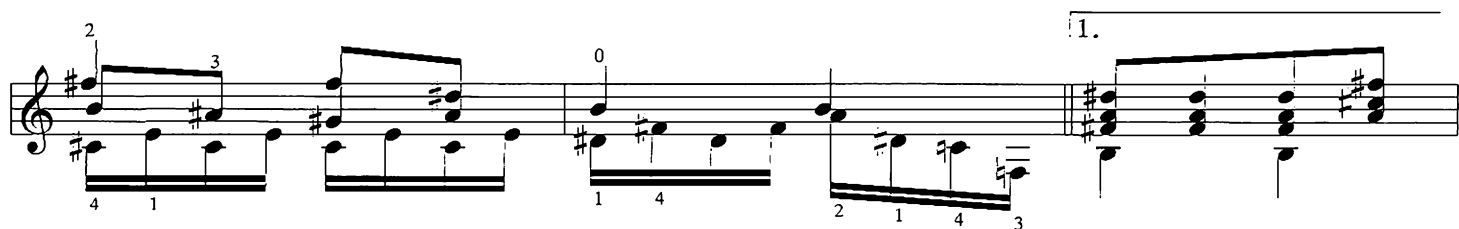
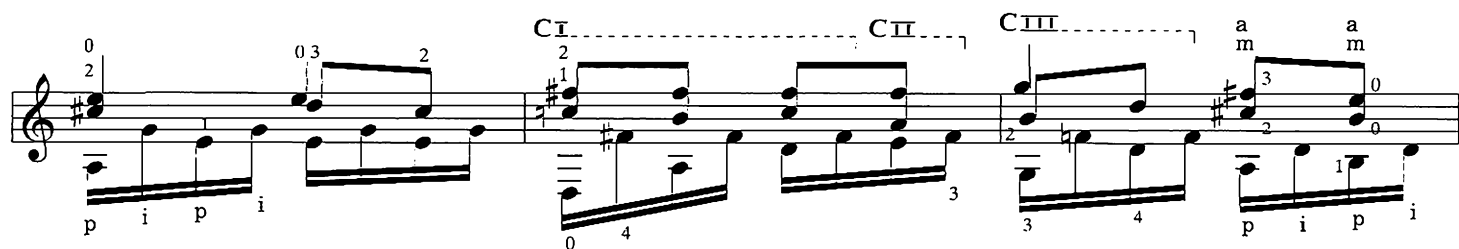
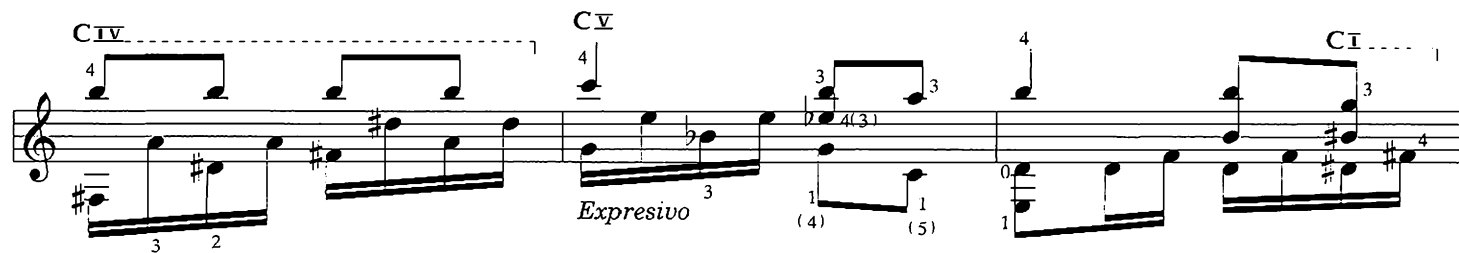
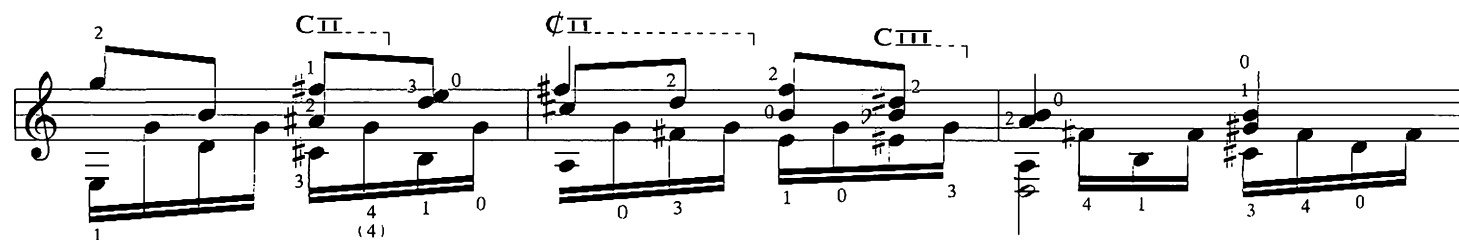
Staff 10: Musical notation with notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Performance Instructions:

- intense expression* (written vertically on the left side of the score)
- dim.* (diminuendo, written above the staff)
- not pass the heart of this* (written above the staff)
- diminuendo* (written above the staff)
- decreasing* (written above the staff)
- p* (piano, written below the staff)
- all* (rallentando, written below the staff)

Section Markers:

- A-** (written above the staff)
- A** (written below the staff)



Musical score for "The Swan" by Maurice Strakosky. The score is in 2/4 time and consists of 20 measures. The piano part is written in treble and bass staves, and the vocal part is written in a single staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The vocal part is marked with "C II", "C VIII", "C VII", "C IX", and "C V" above the staff, indicating different vocal ranges or parts. The piano part includes fingerings like "1", "2", "3", "4", "5", "6", "7", "8", "9", "10" and "f" for fortissimo. The score is divided into four systems, each with two staves for the piano and one staff for the vocal soloist.

CII CII CV

dim.

CII

m m m m a m

p i a i p m p pulgar i i p p p (4) p

intenso y expresivo

a 0 (4) 4 1 (1)

p p i p 1 2 (6) 2 3 2 3 3 (4)

rit. siempre hasta el final

XII XII (boca)

4 4 4 0 a 0 a

1 3 2 3 0 1 2 3 4 m 4 m

1 2 3 0 1 2 3 4 m 4 m

despacio p