

Chromatic Fantasy & Fugue

BWV 903

J.S. Bach

Fantasia

f

p

f

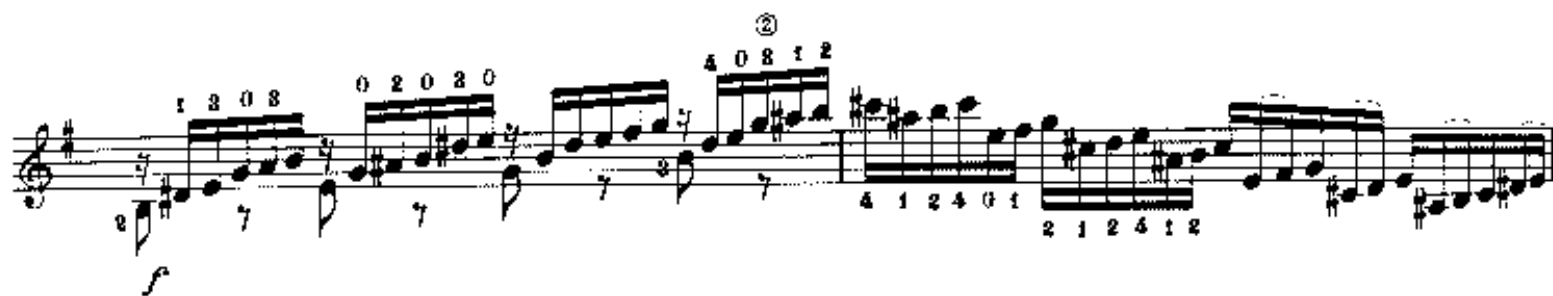
p

f

p

V IV V II III

II III



[illegible]

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 2/4 time. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody consists of several measures, some of which are marked with fingerings (1-4) and breath marks (indicated by a vertical line with a dot). The piece concludes with a final measure marked "VII" and a circled "2", indicating a second ending.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes. Above the staff, there are fingerings: '2 4 1' and '0 0' for the first measure, and '1' and '4 1' for the last measure. A 'VI' (violin) part is indicated above the staff for the final measure, which includes a star symbol. The score is presented in a black and white format.

The image shows a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns. It begins with a piano introduction in D major, 4/4 time, marked 'Andante'. The introduction consists of a series of chords and single notes in the right hand, while the left hand plays a simple bass line. The tempo then changes to 'Allegretto' for the solo section, which is marked 'Moderato'. The solo section features a more complex melody with sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a dynamic range from piano (p) to forte (f). The score is written on a grand staff with a treble and bass clef.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some groups beamed together. Above the staff, there are two sets of Roman numerals: 'VII' at the beginning and 'VI' further along. Between these numerals, there are two groups of numbers: '1 4 2' and '0 1 2', which likely represent fingerings or specific musical techniques. The notation includes various musical symbols such as stems, beams, and note heads.

2

arpeggiato



IV

②

III

III

4-1
3-1

4-1
3-2

1 2

f *p* *f* *p*

②

I

②

f *p* *f* *p*

f *p* *f* *p*

0 1 4 3 2

2 0

2 0 1 4 0 3 4 0 1

0 1 2 3

f *p* *f* *p*

II

3 4 5 1

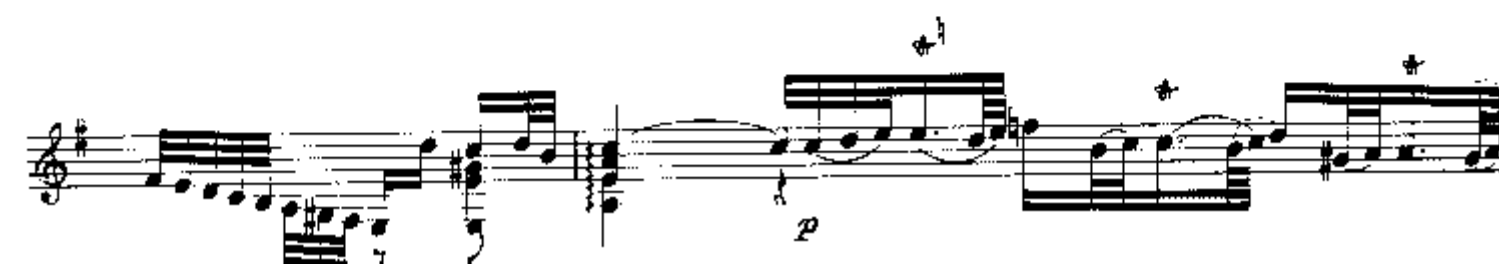
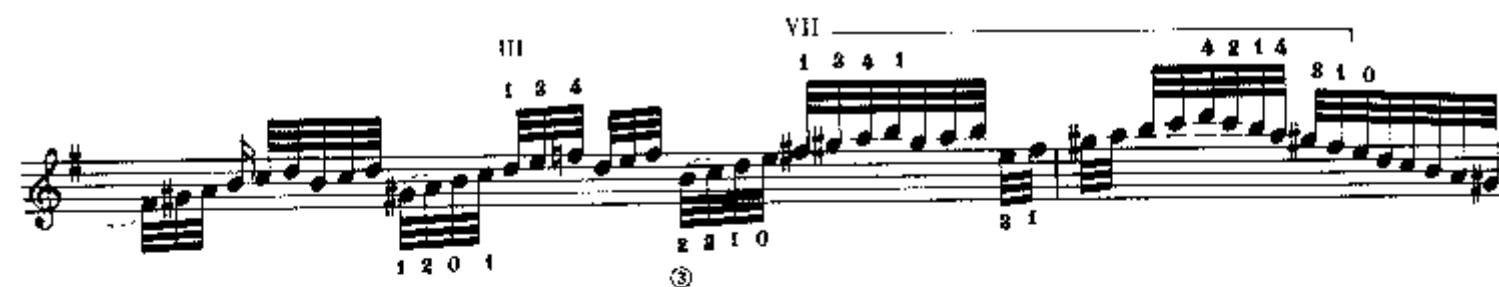
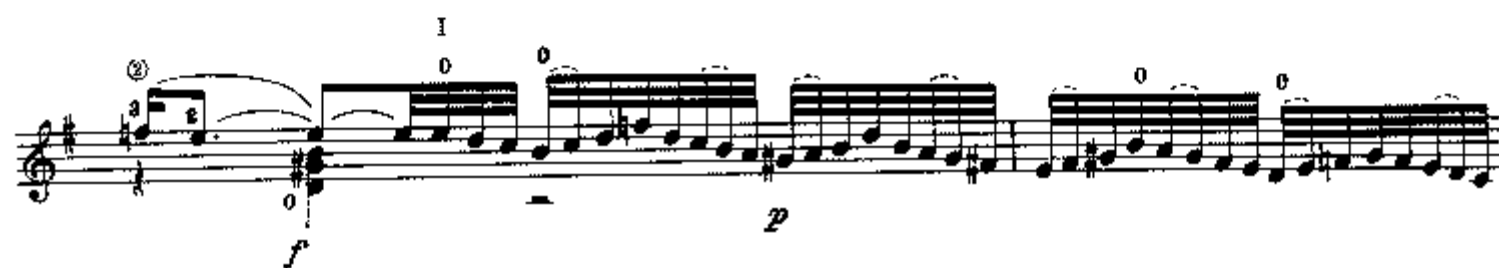
0 3 2 0 3 1

2 0 1

VI

VI

f *p* *f*



0 7 *f* *p* *f* *f* 0 1 2 4 0 1 2 (4-2)

The first line of musical notation features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a whole note chord, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). Fingering numbers 0, 7, 1, 2, 4, 0, 1, 2 are indicated above the notes. A slur covers a sequence of notes, and a final note is marked with a (4-2) fingering.

VII V 4 1 4 2 1 IV 1 2 4 1 1 2 4 *p* ③ 1 3 1 2 0 2 1 2

The second line continues the musical piece. It includes a whole note chord marked VII and a series of eighth notes marked V. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano). Fingering numbers 4, 1, 4, 2, 1, 1, 2, 4, 1, 3, 1, 2, 0, 2, 1, 2 are shown. A slur covers a group of notes, and a circled 3 indicates a triplet.

IV ③ VII 1 4 1 4 2 1 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 0

The third line of musical notation shows a whole note chord marked IV and a series of eighth notes marked VII. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). Fingering numbers 1, 4, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 0 are indicated. A slur covers a group of notes, and a circled 3 indicates a triplet.

II IV VII 2 0 1 0 4 4 0 4 3 2 3 1 4 IV

The fourth line of musical notation features a whole note chord marked II and a series of eighth notes marked IV. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). Fingering numbers 2, 0, 1, 0, 4, 4, 0, 4, 3, 2, 3, 1, 4 are shown. A slur covers a group of notes, and a circled 3 indicates a triplet.

V IV II 2 1 4 2 0 0 4 0 1 2 4 2 3 0 1 4 0 2 1 2 0 1

The fifth line of musical notation shows a whole note chord marked V and a series of eighth notes marked IV. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). Fingering numbers 2, 1, 4, 2, 0, 0, 4, 0, 1, 2, 4, 2, 3, 0, 1, 4, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 1 are indicated. A slur covers a group of notes, and a circled 3 indicates a triplet.

2 4 1-1 2 4 3 1 0 4 0 2

The sixth line of musical notation features a whole note chord and a series of eighth notes. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). Fingering numbers 2, 4, 1-1, 2, 4, 3, 1, 0, 4, 0, 2 are shown. A slur covers a group of notes, and a circled 3 indicates a triplet.