

Brahms — Symphony No. 2 in D Major

Flöte I

2

107 *p semper* cresc.

118 *f (quasi ritenente)*

130 Solo *ff* 5 *Viol. I*

144 *poco f* cresc. *f* *ff*

156 *p* Solo

160 *p*

167 *dim.* *pp* 3

179 1. *Fag.* 2. *Ob.* 3 8 *p*

192 *cresc.*

205 *Klar.* 3 *sf* *sf* *marc.*

218 *G* 1 3 *ff*

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START →

FIREBIRD SUITE

IGOR STRAVINSKY
(1882-1971)

1919 Version, [9] to 5 after [18]

Published tempo: $\text{J.} = 76$

[9] Variation de L'oiseau de feu

$\text{d.} = 76$

10 11 1 2

12 13 1

14 15 16

mf

p

mf

ff

mp

ff

p

ff

mp

ff

p

ff

mp

ff

p

ff

sempre cresc.

The musical score consists of three staves of music for flute/piccolo. The top staff begins with a forte dynamic (f) and measure number 17. The middle staff begins with a dynamic of 5 and measure number 18. The bottom staff begins with a dynamic of 3 and measure number 18. Articulation marks (tr, t) are present in various measures. Measure 17 ends with a dynamic of 3. Measure 18 begins with a dynamic of 3.

Edited by Clark McAlister

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There are many versions of *The Firebird*. The 1919 suite is the one most frequently performed, and several publishers have made distinct sets of parts of this version. The edition used here is the most accurate, and was researched back to primary sources.

In this excerpt, always begin your practicing thinking in six rather than in two so you have a very firm feeling for the rhythm. Pay attention to clean execution, brilliant sound, meticulous articulation, and of course, rhythmic accuracy. This is a virtuoso display piece, in many aspects.

Because the flute and piccolo lines are so intertwined, the piccolo part appears with the flute in the piano reduction, for study purposes.