

Camille Saint-Saens Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso

VIOLON.

Andante malinconico
pizz (arpeggiando.)

The musical score is written for Violin and includes a piano accompaniment. The violin part begins with a slow, melancholic introduction in 4/4 time, marked 'Andante malinconico' and 'pizz (arpeggiando.)'. The tempo and mood change to 'Allegro ma non troppo' for the Rondo section. The score features various dynamics such as *pp*, *p*, *f*, and *ppp*, along with articulation marks like 'arco.' and 'pizz.'. The piano part includes a section marked 'DIVISÉS' with a triplet of eighth notes and a '3' time signature. The score concludes with a 'dimin' (diminuendo) marking.

Andante malinconico
pizz (arpeggiando.)

arco. pizz. arco. ppp tranquillo.

Allegro ma non troppo.

DIVISÉS 3 Unis. arco. f dimin

arco. pizz. arco. pizz. pizz.

Saint-Saens — Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso

1^{er} VIOLON.

arco. sfpp arco. sfpp

pizz. 2

V^{on} Solo. B arco. f p

pizz. arco.

pizz.

V^{on} Solo. 8 arco. C f Tutti. sf

15 pp

Unis. DIVISÉS. 2

Saint-Saens — Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso

I. VIOLON.

Unis.
pizz.

V.^{II} Solo.

Tutti.

pizz.

arco.

pizz.

V.^{III} Solo.

Harm:

Tutti.

ten.

arco.

pizz.

mp

cresc.

dimin.

leggierissimo.

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Saint-Saens — Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso

1. VIOLON.

The image displays the first violin part of the Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso by Camille Saint-Saens. The score is written on ten staves of music. The first section, marked '1', begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a variety of textures, including sixteenth-note runs, chords, and passages marked 'pizz.' (pizzicato) and 'arco' (arco). Dynamics range from piano (p) to fortissimo (ff). A first ending bracket is present at the end of the first section. The second section, marked '2', begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (D major). It is marked 'Più allegro' and includes a 4-measure first ending. This section contains more rhythmic activity, including triplets and sixteenth-note patterns, with dynamics such as f, ff, and mf. The score concludes with a final fortissimo (ff) chord.