

Cordoba, A. F. de (18...-18... ; compositeur). [Five Spanish waltzes. N° 2[five spanish]Five Spanish waltzes : for the pianoforte. N° 2. [1840].

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Dépot 1840 — Juin N^o 781.

FIVE SPANISH WALTZES,
FOR THE

Piano Forte

COMPOSED AND DEDICATED TO

Miss M. Graham,

by

A. F. DE CORDOBA.

Ent. Stu. Hall.

N^o 2.

Price 4^s.

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N. 13111

66

John W. ...

[Faint, illegible handwriting in the main body of the page]

John W. ...

19

La Alatraca,

ALLEGRO.

8va..... loco 1

1st 2nd

De la Cota,

ALLEGRO.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in 3/4 time and begins with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a repeat sign in the middle of the system. Above the upper staff, the marking "8va" is written with a dotted line, indicating an octave shift.

The third system of musical notation includes a section marked "loco" above the upper staff. A "Fine" marking is placed at the end of the first part of this system. The dynamic marking "sp" (sforzando) is used in the second part of the system.

The fourth system of musical notation continues with a dynamic marking of "sp" in both the upper and lower staves.

The fifth system of musical notation shows a continuation of the melodic and harmonic lines in both staves.

The sixth system of musical notation includes another "loco" marking above the upper staff and an "8va" marking with a dotted line, indicating another octave shift.

The seventh system of musical notation concludes the piece with a "D.C. fin" marking at the end of the lower staff.



El Triste

3

ALLEGRETTO.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The music begins with a series of eighth notes in the right hand and chords in the left hand.

The second system continues the piece with similar rhythmic patterns. It features a repeat sign in the middle of the system, indicating a first ending.

The third system concludes with a double bar line and the word "Fin" written above the staff, marking the end of the piece.

The fourth system features a more active bass line with sixteenth-note patterns, while the right hand continues with eighth-note figures.

The fifth system shows a continuation of the rhythmic motifs, with the right hand playing eighth notes and the left hand playing sixteenth notes.

The sixth system concludes the piece with a "Ritardando" marking, followed by a double bar line and the instruction "D.C." (Da Capo).

Ay Maria,

ALLEGRO

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked *ALLEGRO*. The score consists of eight systems of two staves each. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *sf* (sforzando). The piece features several trills and a section marked *loco* with a dotted line above the notes. The score concludes with a double bar line and the word *Fin*. The final system includes the instruction *D.C. al Fin* and a repeat sign.

El Sueño,

5

ALLEGRO

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music begins with a series of eighth notes in the upper staff. A dynamic marking 'Cres.....cen.....do' is placed between the staves, followed by a forte 'f' dynamic. The system concludes with a first ending bracket labeled '1st' and a second ending bracket labeled '2d'.

The second system continues the musical notation. It features a first ending bracket labeled '1st' and a second ending bracket labeled '2d'. A 'Fin' marking is placed above the second ending. The system ends with a forte 'f' dynamic.

The third system of musical notation shows a change in dynamics with a piano 'p' marking. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and articulation marks.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece with a steady flow of notes and chords in both staves.

The fifth system of musical notation features a more active melodic line in the upper staff, with frequent eighth-note passages.

The sixth system of musical notation continues the melodic and harmonic development of the piece.

The seventh system of musical notation concludes the piece. It includes a 'Dim' (diminuendo) marking and ends with a 'D.C.' (Da Capo) instruction.

