

Russian Etude #1

V. Blazhevich
(1881 - 1942)

Lento



p dolce e sostenuto

ritard *stringendo*

poco a poco ritard - - - - -

a tempo

ritard

p a tempo

ritard *a tempo*

ritard

Russian Etude #2

V. Blazhevich
(1881 - 1942)

Lento

p *crescendo* *f* *mf* *3*

p *mf*

f *f*

Con moto

mf

Tempo I

ritard *p* *crescendo*

f *3* *mf* *3* *p*

3 *crescendo* *f*

ritard *a tempo* *mf* *3*

poco a poco crescendo *diminuendo* *p*



Russian Etude #3

V. Blazhevich
(1881 - 1942)

Andante con moto



p dolce

p poco a poco crescendo

f

ritard

a tempo

p

espressivo

poco rall.

Russian Etude #4

V. Blazhevich
(1881 - 1942)

Lento



p dolce

Con moto

p

crescendo

p poco a poco crescendo f allargando

a tempo

Tempo I

rit. p

mf

crescendo f

p

Russian Etude #5

V. Blazhevich
(1881 - 1942)

Andante

p *mf* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *crescendo* *f* *ritard* *mf a tempo* *ritard* *p a tempo* *mf* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *ritard* *p a tempo* *f* *p rall.*

Russian Etude #6

The Clarinet Institute
of Los Angeles

H. Kayser
(1815 - 1888)

Allegro moderato

The musical score for Russian Etude #6 by H. Kayser is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato'. The score consists of ten staves of music, featuring a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics are indicated by letters: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *f dolce* (softly), *crescendo*, and *ff* (fortissimo). Articulation is marked with accents (>) and slurs. The piece begins with a *mf* dynamic and concludes with a *ff* dynamic. The score includes repeat signs and first/second endings.

Russian Etude #7

E. Palter

Adagio



p *con anime*

mf *p* *crescendo* *mf*

mf

p

f *p*

mf

p *pp*

crescendo *mf*

pp

crescendo *mf* *pp*

Russian Etude #8

V. Berdiev

Andante con espressivo



p *f* *rit.* *a tempo* *p* *f* *rit.* *più mosso* *p dolce* *ritard* *a tempo* *f* *poco rit.* *p* *f* *ritard*



V. Blazhevich
(1881 - 1942)

[illegible]

mp

decresc.

pp

Russian Etude #10

V. Blazhevich
(1881 - 1942)

Largo

mf

mp

mf

cresc.

decresc.

p

mp

mf

f

decresc.

a tempo

ritard

mp

cresc.

cresc.

mf

cresc.

f

decresc.

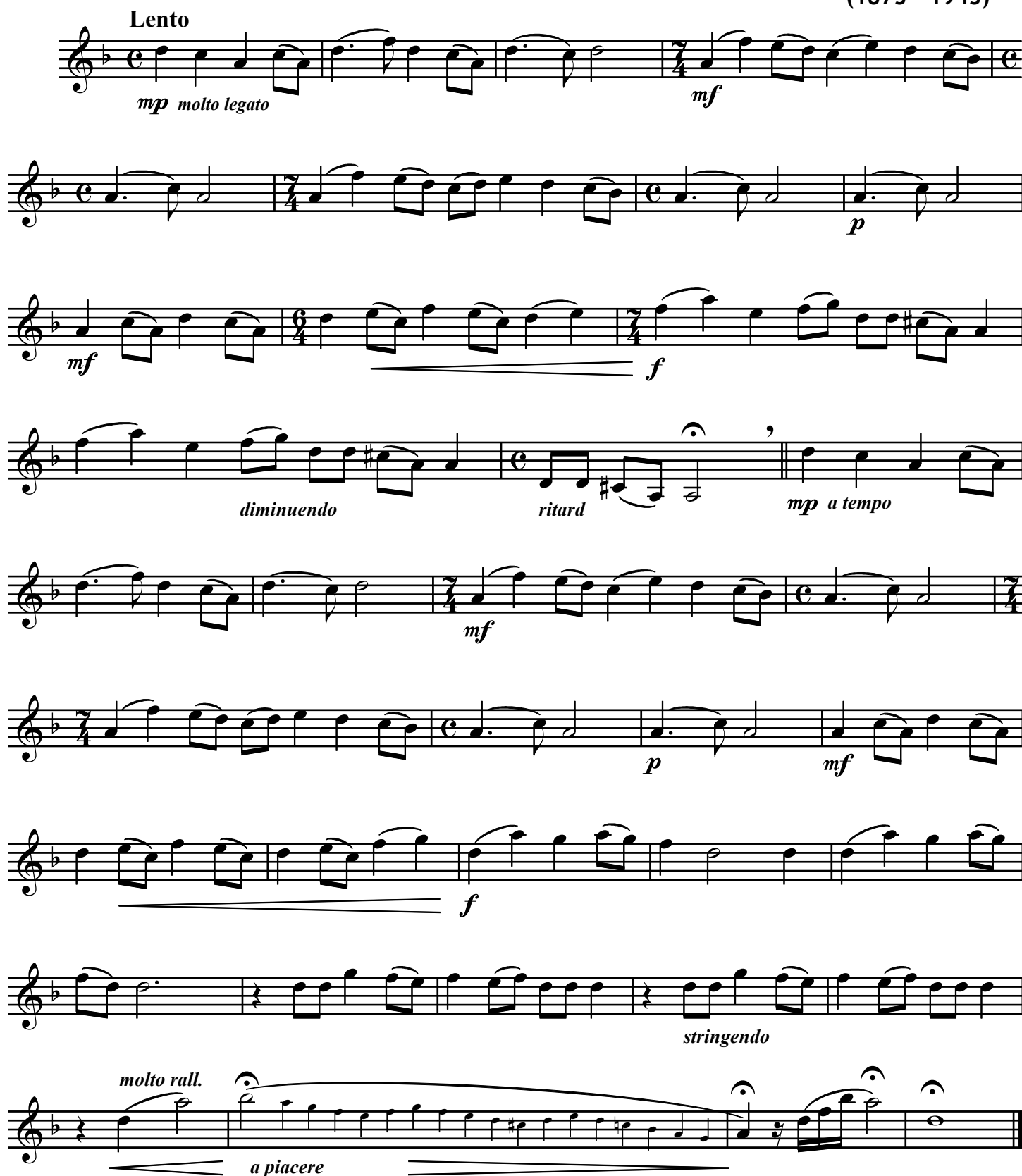
ritard

Russian Etude #11

S. Rachmaninov
(1873 - 1943)

Lento

mp molto legato *mf* *p* *mf* *f* *diminuendo* *ritard* *mp a tempo* *mf* *p* *mf* *f* *stringendo* *molto rall.* *a piacere*



Adapted from the song "The Harvest of Sorrow" Opus 4 #5

Russian Etude #12

N. Rimsky - Korsakov
(1844 - 1908)

Andante cantabile



p espressivo

piu mosso

poco rit. a tempo

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins in 6/8 time with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The tempo is marked 'Andante cantabile'. The first measure is followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The dynamic marking 'p espressivo' appears below the first measure. The score continues with various melodic patterns, including slurs and ties. The tempo changes to 'piu mosso' after the fourth measure. The key signature changes to two flats (B-flat, E-flat) after the sixth measure. The tempo changes back to 'a tempo' after the eighth measure. The score ends with a double bar line.

Adapted from the second movement of the "Concerto for Trombone and Military Band"

Russian Etude #13

P. Tchaikovsky
(1840 - 1893)

Andante



The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The score consists of nine staves of music. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *morendo*. The piece features various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and phrasing slurs. The final staff ends with a double bar line.

Adapted from the aria "The King's Prayer" from the opera "Iolanta"