

შალვა აზმაიპარაშვილი

ქართული მარში

სასუფე ორკესტრისათვის



ШАЛВА АЗМАЙПАРАШВИЛИ

ГРУЗИНСКИЙ

МАРШИ

для духового оркестра

საპარტვილო სსრ მუსიკალური ფონდი
თბილისი
МУЗЫКАЛЬНЫЙ ФОНД ГРУЗИНСКОЙ ССР
19 ТБИЛИСИ 54

ქართული მარში

ГРУЗИНСКИЙ МАРШ

მუს. შ. აფხაიძის რეჟისურაში

Муз. Ш. Азмайпарашвили

Tempo di Marcia.

FM 38/2

Orchestral score for "Georgian March" (ქართული მარში / Грузинский марш). The score is in 2/4 time and includes parts for the following instruments:

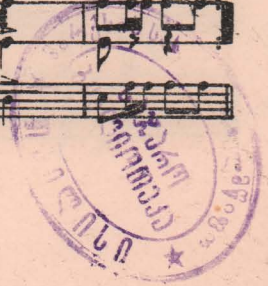
- Циклоло (Cyclone)
- Флейта (Flute)
- Гобой (Oboe)
- Кларнет Es (Clarinet in E-flat)
- Кларнеты B I, II (Clarinet in B-flat I, II)
- Корнеты B I, II (Cornet in B-flat I, II)
- Трубы B I, II (Trumpet in B-flat I, II)
- Альты Es I, II (Alto in E-flat I, II)
- Валторны Es I, II, III (Baritone in E-flat I, II, III)
- Тенора B I, II, III (Tenor in B-flat I, II, III)
- Баритон (Baritone)
- Тромбонны I, II, III (Trombone I, II, III)
- Баси I-II (Bass I-II)
- М. барабан (Snare drum)
- В. барабан (Bass drum)

The score features a dynamic shift from *ff* to *p* at the beginning of the second system. A repeat sign is present at the end of the first system.

1) При повторении I колена баритон и тенор I играют следующее:

This page contains 18 staves of musical notation, organized into two systems of nine staves each. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings. The first system (top nine staves) features a complex melodic line with many slurs and ties, and a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system (bottom nine staves) includes a section with square-shaped notes, possibly representing chords or specific rhythmic patterns, alongside more traditional melodic lines. The notation is dense and detailed, typical of a professional musical score.

This page contains a full page of handwritten musical notation, likely for a symphony. It features approximately 18 staves of music. The notation is dense and includes various rhythmic values, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), and *cresc.* (crescendo) are used throughout. The music is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The notation is arranged in a traditional orchestral score format, with multiple staves for different instruments or voices. The handwriting is clear and professional, typical of a composer's manuscript.



This page of musical notation is for a string quartet, consisting of four staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and dynamics. The music is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation is arranged in a system with four staves, and the music is written in a standard musical notation style. The page is numbered 6 in the top left corner.

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony or chamber ensemble. The score is written on 15 staves, arranged in two systems of seven staves each, with a final single staff at the bottom. The notation includes various rhythmic values, melodic lines, and harmonic structures. Dynamics such as *sp* (sforzando) and *f* (forte) are used throughout. There are also numerous articulation marks, including accents and slurs. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is densely packed with musical information, showing a complex and expressive composition.

The image shows a page of musical notation with 15 staves. The notation is arranged in two systems of seven staves each. The first system is divided into two sections by a vertical bar line. The first section is marked with a '1.' above the staff, and the second section is marked with a '2.' above the staff. The word 'Fine.' is written at the end of the second section. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The paper is aged and shows some wear.

Trio. Pesante.

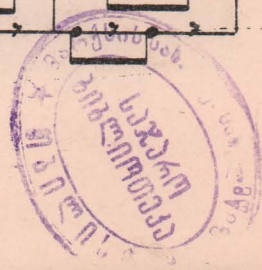
Leggiero

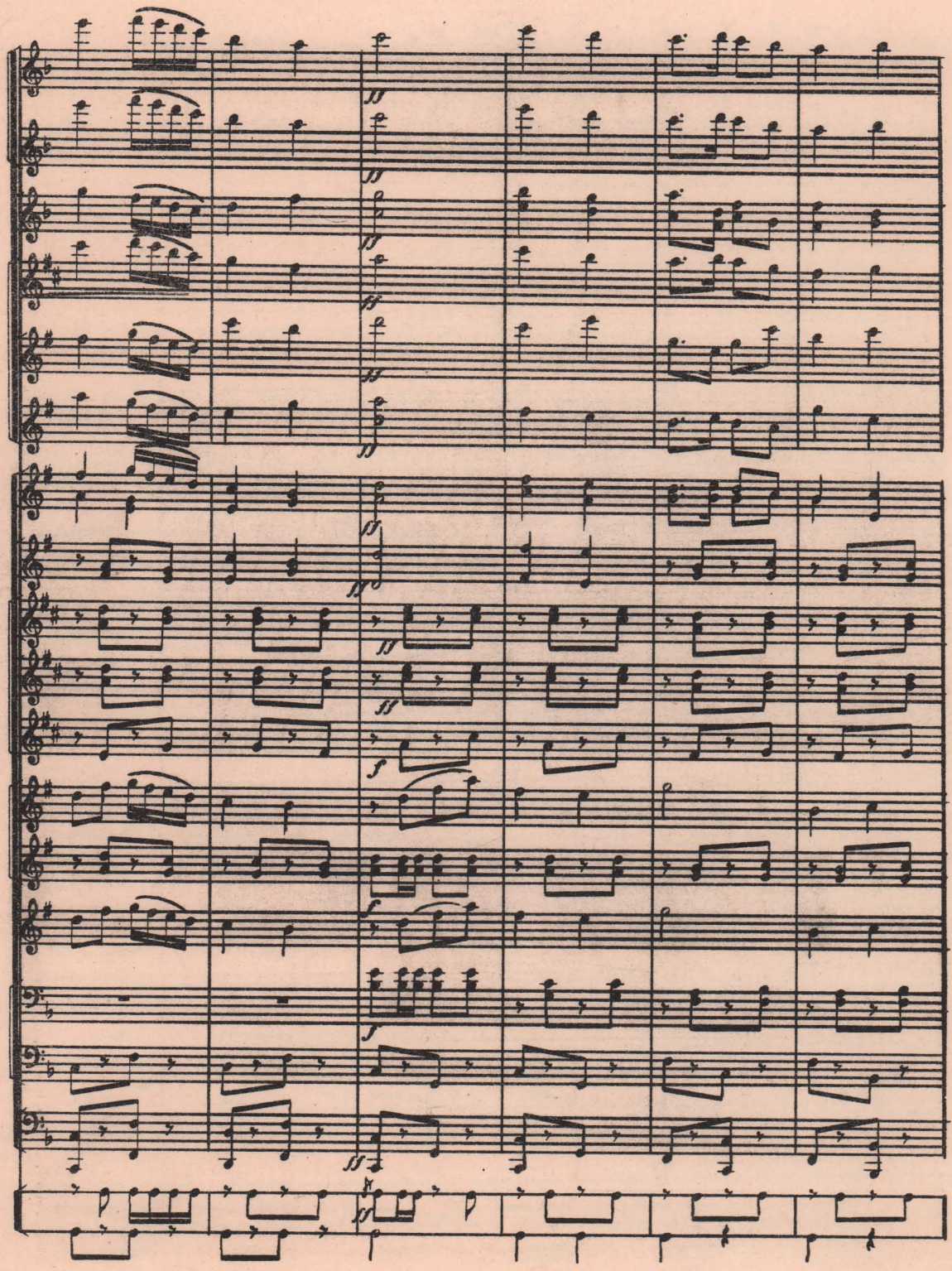
A musical score for a Trio, consisting of 12 staves. The score is divided into two sections: 'Pesante' (heavy) and 'Leggiero' (light). The 'Pesante' section is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features long, sustained notes with slurs. The 'Leggiero' section is marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and features more rhythmic, eighth-note patterns. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

FM 38/2

This page contains a musical score for 15 staves. The notation is arranged in a system with 15 staves. The top two staves appear to be vocal lines, featuring melodic lines with notes and rests. The middle staves (3-10) contain instrumental parts, likely for woodwinds or strings, with various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'V' (forte). The bottom staves (11-15) include a bass line and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) at the very bottom, possibly for a piano accompaniment. The music is written in a standard Western musical notation style.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a score for a string quartet. It consists of 16 staves, arranged in two groups of eight. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are some ink smudges and corrections on the manuscript.



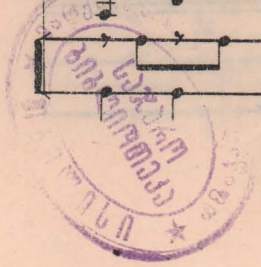


A musical score for a string quartet, consisting of 16 staves. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a variety of musical notations including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). The notation is arranged in a traditional string quartet layout with two staves for each instrument.



This musical score is arranged in two systems. The first system contains five staves: two for Violins (I and II), two for Violas, and one for Cellos/Contrabasses. The second system contains five staves: two for Violins (I and II), two for Violas, and one for Cellos/Contrabasses. The notation includes various rhythmic values, stems, and beams, typical of a string quartet score. The bottom-most staff features a simplified, rhythmic notation.

D. S. al Fine



1/2. 2/109.



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