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Orpheus

Gluck, Christoph Willibald

Leipzig, [ca. 1890]

Ouvertüre

[urn:nbn:de:bsz:31-365909](#)

ORPHEUS

Oper in drei Acten

von

Christoph Willibald Ritter von Gluck.

Geb. am 2. Juli 1714 zu Weidenwang bei Neumarkt in der obern Pfalz;

Gest. am 15. November 1787 zu Wien.

Ouverture.

Allegro molto.

The musical score for the Ouverture of Gluck's *Orpheus* is presented in two systems of music. The first system begins with a dynamic of *ff* (fortissimo) and consists of eight staves. The instruments are: Oboe (top), Bassoon (second), Horns in C (third), Trombones in C (fourth), Timpani in C.G. (fifth), Violins I (sixth), Violins II (seventh), and Viola/Cello/Bass (eighth). The second system begins with a dynamic of *ff* and consists of ten staves. The instruments are: Oboe (top), Bassoon (second), Horns in C (third), Trombones in C (fourth), Timpani in C.G. (fifth), Violins I (sixth), Violins II (seventh), Viola (eighth), Cello (ninth), and Bass (tenth).

Edition Peters.

5518

Leipzig, C. F. Peters.

The image shows a page from a musical score for orchestra and piano. The top section, labeled 'A', contains eight measures of music. The first measure starts with a forte dynamic (ff) and a dynamic marking 'ff'. The second measure starts with a piano dynamic (p). The third measure starts with a forte dynamic (ff). The fourth measure starts with a piano dynamic (p). The fifth measure starts with a forte dynamic (ff). The sixth measure starts with a piano dynamic (p). The seventh measure starts with a forte dynamic (ff). The eighth measure starts with a piano dynamic (p). The bottom section contains eight measures of music. The first measure starts with a piano dynamic (p). The second measure starts with a forte dynamic (f). The third measure starts with a piano dynamic (p). The fourth measure starts with a forte dynamic (f). The fifth measure starts with a piano dynamic (p). The sixth measure starts with a forte dynamic (f). The seventh measure starts with a piano dynamic (p). The eighth measure starts with a forte dynamic (f). The score includes multiple staves for different instruments, with dynamics, articulations, and performance instructions like 'dolce' and 'cresc.'.

n. 2.

3

B

The image shows two staves of musical notation for orchestra. The top staff consists of six staves, with the first three being treble clef and the last three being bass clef. The bottom staff also consists of six staves, with the first three being treble clef and the last three being bass clef. The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth note patterns, dynamic markings (p, f, ff), and performance instructions (sfor, ff). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

5

a 2.

C

poco *f* cresc.

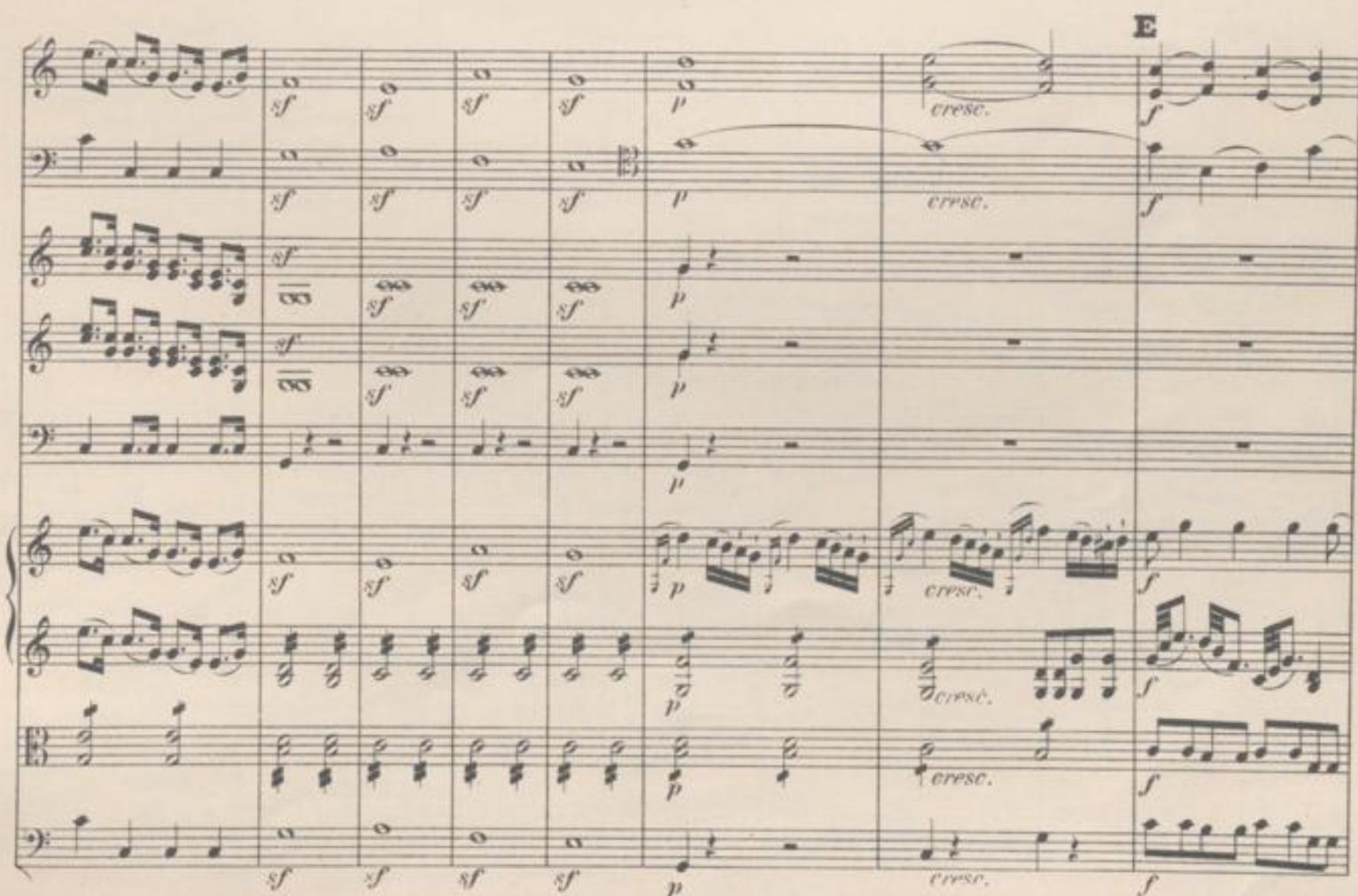
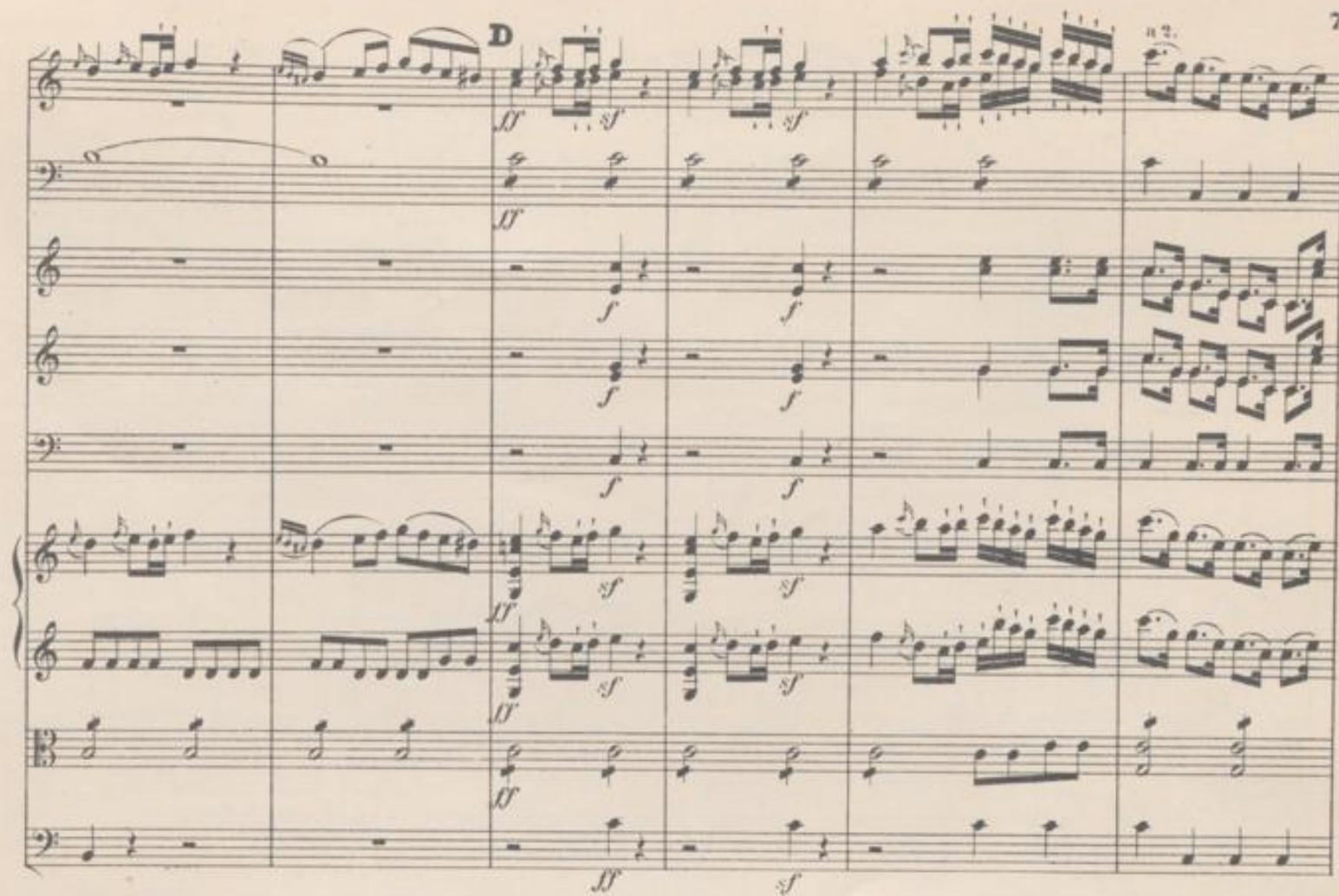
poco *f* cresc.

poco *f* cresc.

poco *f* cresc.

Edition Peters.

BASS



8

poco f cresc.

A page from a musical score, page 9, featuring six staves of music for orchestra. The staves include various instruments such as strings, woodwinds, and brass. The music consists of measures of complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note figures and sustained notes. Measure numbers 111 through 116 are visible at the top of the page. The score is written in a clear, professional musical notation style.

Edition Peters.

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