

à Monsieur  
**ALEXANDRE WIERZBILOWICZ,**

Soliste de Sa Majesté l'Empereur de toutes les Russies.

# Chant du Ménestrel.

MORCEAU

pour  
Violoncelle

avec Accompagnement d'Orchestre

ou de Piano

composé  
par

# ALEXANDRE GLAZOUNOW.

OP. 71.

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1901

# Chant du Ménéstrel.

VIOLONCELLO.

Alexandre Glazounow, Op. 71.

Lento. M. M. ♩ = 76.

*dolce ed appassionato*  
*allargando poco*  
*animando*  
*p*  
*f*  
*calando*  
*Tempo I.*  
*mf*  
*f*  
*ff*  
*Poco più mosso. ♩ = 96.*  
*meno f*  
*mf*  
*p*  
*mf*  
*f*  
*mf*  
*p*  
*riten.*  
*Tempo I.*  
*p*  
*allargando poco*  
*f > p*  
*agitato*  
*ff*  
*mf*  
*frallent. dim.*

# Chant du Ménéstrel.

Alexandre Glazounow, Op. 71.

Lento. M. M. ♩ = 76.

Violoncello.

*dolce ed appassionato*

PIANO.

*p* *mf* *p*

*allargando poco*

*p* *mf* *p*

*animando*

*calando*

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

Tempo I.

First system of musical notation. It consists of a vocal line in treble clef and a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The piano part begins with a *p* dynamic marking. The vocal line features a melodic line with some grace notes and slurs. A fermata is placed over the final note of the vocal line.

Second system of musical notation. It continues the vocal and piano parts. The piano part includes a *p* dynamic marking in the middle and an *mf* dynamic marking towards the end. The vocal line continues with a melodic line and a fermata over the final note.

Third system of musical notation. It continues the vocal and piano parts. The piano part features a *f* dynamic marking in the middle and *mf* markings at the beginning and end. The vocal line includes a sixteenth-note triplet marked with a '6' and a fermata over the final note.

Fourth system of musical notation. It concludes the vocal and piano parts. The piano part includes *mf*, *ff*, *mf*, and *p* dynamic markings. The vocal line includes a *ff* dynamic marking, a *meno f* marking, and a fermata over the final note.

Poco più mosso. ♩=96.

The musical score is arranged in four systems, each with a violin staff on top and a piano staff on the bottom. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Poco più mosso' with a quarter note equal to 96 beats per minute. The score includes various dynamics such as *mf*, *p*, *f*, and *riten.* (ritardando). The piano part features complex textures with many chords and some tremolos. The violin part consists of flowing melodic lines with some slurs and accents.

Tempo I.

The first system of music features a treble clef staff with a melodic line starting on a quarter rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment in the bass clef consists of chords and moving lines. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in both staves.

The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. It includes dynamic markings for *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) in both the treble and bass staves, indicating a crescendo and decrescendo.

allargando poco

agitato

The third system is divided into two sections. The first section is marked *allargando poco* and features a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The second section is marked *agitato* and features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment becomes more active and rhythmic.

rallent.

The fourth system is marked *rallent.* (rallentando). It features a fortissimo (*f*) dynamic followed by a decrescendo (*dim.*) leading to a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music concludes with sustained chords in both staves.