

La alegría de vivir

Vals lento, 1959

Pedro Larruquert (1904-1994)

$\text{♩} = 160$

f

Flauta

f

Oboe

f

Requinto

f

Clarinete 1o

f

Clarinete 3o

f

Saxofón alto 1o

f

Saxofón alto 2o

f

Saxofón tenor

f

Trompeta pral

f

Trompeta 1a

f

Trombón

f

Bombardino part.

f

Bombardino guion

f

Tuba

f

Caja

p

10 $\text{♩} = 155$

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Req. *mf*

Cl. 1o *mp*

Cl. 3o *mp*

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o

Sax. T. *mp*

Tpt. pral *mf*

Tpt. 1a

Tbn. *p*

Bo. *mp*

Bo. *mp*

Tba. *mp*

C. *pp*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 10 through 19 of a piece. The tempo is 155 beats per minute. The instrumentation includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet 1 (Cl. 1o), Clarinet 3 (Cl. 3o), Saxophone Alto 1 (Sax. Alt 1o), Saxophone Alto 2 (Sax. Alt 2o), Saxophone Tenor (Sax. T.), Trumpet Principal (Tpt. pral), Trumpet 1a (Tpt. 1a), Trombone (Tbn.), Baritone 1 (Bo.), Baritone 2 (Bo.), Tuba (Tba.), and Cymbal (C.). The Flute, Oboe, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 3, Saxophone Alto 1, Saxophone Alto 2, Saxophone Tenor, Trumpet Principal, and Tuba parts are in treble clef. The Trombone, Baritone 1, Baritone 2, and Cymbal parts are in bass clef. The Cymbal part is in common time. The Flute, Oboe, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 3, Saxophone Alto 1, Saxophone Alto 2, Saxophone Tenor, Trumpet Principal, and Tuba parts have a key signature of one flat (B-flat major). The Trombone, Baritone 1, Baritone 2, and Cymbal parts have a key signature of two sharps (D major). The Flute, Oboe, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 3, Saxophone Alto 1, Saxophone Alto 2, Saxophone Tenor, Trumpet Principal, and Tuba parts have a dynamic of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The Trombone, Baritone 1, Baritone 2, and Cymbal parts have a dynamic of *p* (piano). The Cymbal part has a dynamic of *pp* (pianissimo). The Flute, Oboe, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 3, Saxophone Alto 1, Saxophone Alto 2, Saxophone Tenor, Trumpet Principal, and Tuba parts have a dynamic of *mp* (mezzo-piano). The Trombone, Baritone 1, Baritone 2, and Cymbal parts have a dynamic of *p* (piano). The Cymbal part has a dynamic of *pp* (pianissimo).

21

Fl.

Ob.

Req.

Cl. 1o

Cl. 3o

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o

Sax. T.

Tpt. pral

Tpt. 1a

Tbn.

Bo.

Bo.

Tba.

C.

32

Fl.

Ob.

Req.

Cl. 1o

Cl. 3o

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o

Sax. T.

Tpt. pral

Tpt. 1a

Tbn.

Bo.

Bo.

Tba.

C.

mf

mf

mp

mp

mp

mp

mf

mf

mp

mp

mf

p

44

Fl.

Ob.

Req.

Cl. 1o

Cl. 3o

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o

Sax. T.

Tpt. pral

Tpt. 1a

Tbn.

Bo.

Bo.

Tba.

C.

f

mf

mf

54

Fl.

Ob.

Req.

Cl. 1o

Cl. 3o

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o

Sax. T.

Tpt. pral

Tpt. 1a

Tbn.

Bo.

Bo.

Tba.

C.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 54 through 57. The instrumentation includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), English Horn (Req.), Clarinet 1 (Cl. 1o), Clarinet 3 (Cl. 3o), Saxophone Alto 1 (Sax. Alt 1o), Saxophone Alto 2 (Sax. Alt 2o), Saxophone Tenor (Sax. T.), Trumpet Principal (Tpt. pral), Trumpet 1A (Tpt. 1a), Trombone (Tbn.), Baritone 1 (Bo.), Baritone 2 (Bo.), Tuba (Tba.), and Cymbal (C.). The score is written in 4/4 time. Measures 54-57 show a complex orchestration with many instruments playing sustained chords or moving lines. The woodwinds and strings (not shown) provide harmonic support, while the brass section, including the tuba and cymbal, provides a rhythmic and harmonic foundation. The cymbal part at the bottom features a steady pattern of eighth notes.

64

Fl.

Ob.

Req.

Cl. 1b

Cl. 3b

Sax. Alt 1b

Sax. Alt 2b

Sax. T.

Tpt. pral

Tpt. 1a

Tbn.

Bo.

Bo.

Tba.

C.

75

73 poco más movido

Fl.

Ob.

Req.

Cl. 1o

Cl. 3o

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o

Sax. T.

Tpt. pral

Tpt. 1a

Tbn.

Bo.

Bo.

Tba.

C.

83

Fl.

Ob.

Req.

Cl. 1o

Cl. 3o

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o

Sax. T.

Tpt. pral

Tpt. 1a

Tbn.

Bo.

Bo.

Tba.

C.

1.

♩ = 155

91

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Req. *mf*

Cl. 1o *mp*

Cl. 3o *mp*

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o *mp*

Sax. T. *mp*

Tpt. pral *mf*

Tpt. 1a

Tbn. *mp* *p*

Bo. *mp* *mp*

Bo. *mp* *mp*

Tba. *mp* *mp*

C. *pp*

101

Fl.

Ob.

Req.

Cl. 1o

Cl. 3o

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o

Sax. T.

Tpt. pral

Tpt. 1a

Tbn.

Bo.

Bo.

Tba.

C.

111

Fl.

Ob.

Req.

Cl. 1o

Cl. 3o

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o

Sax. T.

Tpt. pral

Tpt. 1a

Tbn.

Bo.

Bo.

Tba.

C.

123

Fl.

Ob.

Req.

Cl. 1o

Cl. 3o

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o

Sax. T.

Tpt. pral

Tpt. 1a

Tbn.

Bo.

Bo.

Tba.

C.

$\text{♩} = 160$

diminuendo

Trio

Fl.

Ob.

Req.

Cl. 1o

Cl. 3o

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o

Sax. T.

Tpt. pral

Tpt. 1a

Tbn.

Bo.

Bo.

Tba.

C.

mf

mf

mp

mf

mf

mp

pp

Fl.

Ob.

Req.

Cl. 1o

Cl. 3o

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o

Sax. T.

Tpt. pral

Tpt. 1a

Tbn.

Bo.

Bo.

Tba.

C.

mf *pp*

Fl.

Ob.

Req.

Cl. 1o

Cl. 3o

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o

Sax. T.

Tpt. pral

Tpt. 1a

Tbn.

Bo.

Bo.

Tba.

C.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, numbered 151, contains staves for thirteen instruments. The Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Recorder (Req.), Clarinet 1 (Cl. 1o), Clarinet 3 (Cl. 3o), Saxophone Alto 1 (Sax. Alt 1o), Saxophone Alto 2 (Sax. Alt 2o), Saxophone Tenor (Sax. T.), Trumpet (Tpt. pral), and Trumpet 1 (Tpt. 1a) are all in treble clef. The Trombone (Tbn.), Baritone (Bo.), and Tuba (Tba.) are in bass clef. The Cymbal (C.) is in a single-line staff. The woodwinds and upper brass (Fl., Ob., Req., Cl. 1o, Cl. 3o, Sax. Alt 1o, Tpt. pral, Tpt. 1a) have whole rests in both measures. Sax. Alt 2o and Sax. T. play a half note G4 (F#4) in the first measure, tied to a half note G4 (F#4) in the second measure. Tbn. plays a series of chords: G2-Bb2 in the first measure, and G2-Bb2, G2-Bb2, and G2-Bb2 in the second measure. The two Bo. parts play a half note G2 in the first measure, tied to a half note G2 in the second measure. Tba. plays a quarter note G2 in the first measure, followed by quarter rests, then a quarter note G2 in the second measure, followed by quarter rests. The C. part has a cymbal crash at the start of the first measure, followed by quarter rests, then a cymbal crash at the start of the second measure, followed by quarter rests.

Fl.

Ob.

Req.

Cl. 1o

Cl. 3o

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o

Sax. T.

Tpt. pral

Tpt. 1a

Tbn.

Bo.

Bo.

Tba.

C.

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a large ensemble. It contains 14 staves. The first six staves (Fl., Ob., Req., Cl. 1o, Cl. 3o, Sax. Alt 1o) contain whole rests. The Sax. Alt 2o staff has a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, some beamed together. The Sax. T. staff has a similar melodic line. The Tpt. pral and Tpt. 1a staves contain whole rests. The Tbn. staff has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and chords. The two Bo. staves have melodic lines with eighth and quarter notes. The Tba. staff has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and chords. The C. staff has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and chords. The key signature is one flat (Bb) for most instruments, and one sharp (F#) for the Sax. Alt 1o and Sax. T. staves. The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4.

164

Fl. *p*

Ob. *p*

Req. *p*

Cl. 1o *p*

Cl. 3o *p*

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o *mf*

Sax. T. *mf*

Tpt. pral *p*

Tpt. 1a

Tbn. *mp*

Bo. *mf*

Bo. *mf*

Tba. *mp*

C. *pp*

172

Fl.

Ob.

Req.

Cl. 1o

Cl. 3o

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o

Sax. T.

Tpt. pral

Tpt. 1a

Tbn.

Bo.

Bo.

Tba.

C.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 172 to 175. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout. The Flute (Fl.) and Oboe (Ob.) parts feature melodic lines with slurs. The Clarinet in 1 (Cl. 1o) and Clarinet in 3 (Cl. 3o) play harmonic support. The Saxophone Alto 1 (Sax. Alt 1o) is silent, while Saxophone Alto 2 (Sax. Alt 2o), Saxophone Tenor (Sax. T.), and Trombone (Tbn.) have active parts. The Trumpet parts (Tpt. pral, Tpt. 1a) are also silent. The Bassoon (Bo.) and Trombone (Tba.) parts provide harmonic support. The Cymbal (C.) part is silent.

180

Fl.

Ob.

Req.

Cl. 1o

Cl. 3o

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o

Sax. T.

Tpt. pral

Tpt. 1a

Tbn.

Bo.

Bo.

Tba.

C.

mf *p*

ff *p*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score covers measures 180 through 187. The instruments listed on the left are Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Recorder (Req.), Clarinet 1 (Cl. 1o), Clarinet 3 (Cl. 3o), Saxophone Alto 1 (Sax. Alt 1o), Saxophone Alto 2 (Sax. Alt 2o), Saxophone Tenor (Sax. T.), Trumpet Principal (Tpt. pral), Trumpet 1A (Tpt. 1a), Trombone (Tbn.), Bassoon 1 (Bo.), Bassoon 2 (Bo.), Tuba (Tba.), and Cymbal (C.). The Flute and Oboe parts have a melodic line starting in measure 180, with dynamics *mf* and *p* indicated. The Recorder part has a similar melodic line. The Clarinet 1 and 3 parts have a more complex, rhythmic line. The Saxophone parts have a melodic line. The Trumpet and Trombone parts have a melodic line. The Bassoon parts have a melodic line. The Tuba part has a melodic line. The Cymbal part has a rhythmic pattern. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings.

A Coda

187

Fl.

Ob.

Req.

Cl. 1o

Cl. 3o

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o

Sax. T.

Tpt. pral

Tpt. 1a

Tbn.

Bo.

Bo.

Tba.

C.

Musical score for Coda, measures 197-200. The score is for a full orchestra and includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), English Horn (Req.), Clarinet 1 (Cl. 1o), Clarinet 3 (Cl. 3o), Saxophone Alto 1 (Sax. Alt 1o), Saxophone Alto 2 (Sax. Alt 2o), Saxophone Tenor (Sax. T.), Trumpet Principal (Tpt. pral), Trumpet 1a (Tpt. 1a), Trombone (Tbn.), Bassoon 1 (Bo.), Bassoon 2 (Bo.), Tuba (Tba.), and Cymbal (C.). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into four measures. Measure 197: Flute and English Horn have whole rests. Oboe, English Horn, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 3, Saxophone Alto 2, Saxophone Tenor, and Cymbal play quarter notes. Clarinet 1, Trombone, and Bassoon 1 play chords. Measure 198: Flute and English Horn have whole rests. Oboe, English Horn, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 3, Saxophone Alto 2, Saxophone Tenor, and Cymbal play quarter notes. Clarinet 1, Trombone, and Bassoon 1 play chords. Measure 199: Flute and English Horn have whole rests. Oboe, English Horn, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 3, Saxophone Alto 2, Saxophone Tenor, and Cymbal play quarter notes. Clarinet 1, Trombone, and Bassoon 1 play chords. Measure 200: Flute and English Horn have whole rests. Oboe, English Horn, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 3, Saxophone Alto 2, Saxophone Tenor, and Cymbal play quarter notes. Clarinet 1, Trombone, and Bassoon 1 play chords. Dynamics include *f* (forte) for Clarinet 3, Saxophone Tenor, and Cymbal in measures 198 and 199.

Fl.

Ob.

Req.

Cl. 1o

Cl. 3o

Sax. Alt 1o

Sax. Alt 2o

Sax. T.

Tpt. pral

Tpt. 1a

Tbn.

Bo.

Bo.

Tba.

C.

Flauta

La alegría de vivir

Vals lento, 1959

Pedro Larruquert (1904-1994)

♩ = 160
f

16

35
f

56

74
1. 2.
♩ = 160 poco más movido
De ♯ a Φ y salta a $\sharp$
♩ = 155
Como MuseScore no hace el salto de ♯ a Φ en el da capo, repito tramo

107

125
♩ = 160
4
Trio
diminuendo
3 32
p

172
mf $\longrightarrow$ *p*

186
A Coda
D.C. al Coda Coda

Oboe

La alegría de vivir

Vals lento, 1959

Pedro Larruquert (1904-1994)

♩ = 160
f

18

39
mf

63
♩ = 160
f

77

87
♩ = 155
mf

101

122
♩ = 160
f

166

179
mf $\longrightarrow$ *p*

193
A Coda
D.C. al Coda
Coda

Requinto

La alegría de vivir

Vals lento, 1959

Pedro Larruquert (1904-1994)

♩ = 160

f

♩ = 155

mf

19

41

mf

66

♩ = 160

f

79

88

♩ = 155

mf

105

♩ = 160

f

124

3

32

p

168

183

A Coda

D.C. al Coda

197

Coda

Clarinete 1º

La alegría de vivir

Vals lento, 1959

Pedro Larruquert (1904-1994)

Measures 1-15: $J = 160$, *f*. Measure 15 has a trill and an accent. Measure 16 has a triplet. Measure 17 has $J = 155$ and *mp*.

Measures 16-32: Continuation of the melody with various chords and slurs.

Measures 33-50: *mf*. Measure 33 has a trill. Measure 34 has a triplet.

Measures 51-67: Continuation of the melody with various chords and slurs.

Measures 68-79: $J = 160$, *f*. Measure 68 has a trill. Measure 70 has a triplet.

Measures 80-88: Continuation of the melody with various chords and slurs.

Measures 89-102: $J = 155$, *mp*. Measure 89 has a trill. Measure 90 has a triplet.

Measures 103-119: Continuation of the melody with various chords and slurs.

Measures 120-135: $J = 160$, *f*. Measure 120 has a trill. Measure 121 has a triplet. Measure 122 has a 32nd note.

Measures 136-178: Continuation of the melody with various chords and slurs.

Measures 179-193: *p*. Measure 179 has a trill. Measure 180 has a triplet. Measure 181 has a 32nd note. Measure 182 has a Coda. Measure 183 has a Coda. Measure 184 has a Coda. Measure 185 has a Coda. Measure 186 has a Coda. Measure 187 has a Coda. Measure 188 has a Coda. Measure 189 has a Coda. Measure 190 has a Coda. Measure 191 has a Coda. Measure 192 has a Coda. Measure 193 has a Coda.

Tempo markings: $J = 160$, $J = 155$.

Dynamics: *f*, *mp*, *mf*, *p*.

Articulations: Trills, slurs, accents, triplets, 32nd notes.

Section markers: A Coda, D.C. al Coda, Coda.

Clarinete 3º

La alegría de vivir

Vals lento, 1959

Pedro Larruquert (1904-1994)

♩ = 160

f

3

♩ = 155

mp

16

33

mf

51

68

♩ = 160

f

83

1. 2.

♩ = 155

93

mp

110

♩ = 160

f

126

3 32

p

171

D.C. al

A Coda Coda Coda

186

f

Saxofón alto 1º

La alegría de vivir

Vals lento, 1959

Pedro Larruquert (1904-1994)

1. $\text{♩} = 160$
10

2. $\text{♩} = 155$
32

mp

54

68

$\text{♩} = 160$
15

1. 2.

$\text{♩} = 155$
32

125

$\text{♩} = 160$
4

4

32

30

A Coda

D.C. al Coda

2

Coda

Detailed description: This is a musical score for Saxophone Alto 1st part of the waltz 'La alegría de vivir' by Pedro Larruquert. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It begins with a 3/4 time signature. The first system includes a tempo marking of 160 bpm for a quarter note and a 10-measure rest, followed by a 155 bpm tempo for a 32-measure rest, and then a melodic line starting with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. The second system continues the melodic line, starting at measure 54. The third system continues the melody, starting at measure 68, and includes a first and second ending bracket. The fourth system concludes the piece with a 160 bpm tempo for a 4-measure rest, followed by a 4-measure rest, a 32-measure rest, a 30-measure rest, a 'D.C. al Coda' instruction, a 2-measure rest, and a final 'Coda' section. Measure numbers 125, 154, and 183 are indicated at the start of their respective systems.

Saxofón alto 2º

La alegría de vivir

Vals lento, 1959

Pedro Larruquert (1904-1994)

♩ = 160

f

mp

mp

44

57

72

♩ = 160

83

1. 2.

♩ = 155

mp

93

31

mp

f

f

mf

134

149

162

mf

177

A Coda

D.C. al Coda

Coda

191

Saxofón tenor

La alegría de vivir

Vals lento, 1959

Pedro Larruquert (1904-1994)

♩ = 160

f

♩ = 155

31

mp

45

59

74

♩ = 160

85

1. 2.

♩ = 155

31

mp

125

♩ = 160

f

f

mf

137

153

mf

167

183

A Coda

D.C. al Coda

197

Coda

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a tenor saxophone. It consists of ten staves of music. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Vals lento'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). There are two tempo changes: from 160 to 155 beats per minute and back to 160. The score ends with a Coda section starting at measure 197. Measure numbers 45, 59, 74, 85, 125, 137, 153, 167, 183, and 197 are indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. A first and second ending bracket is shown between measures 85 and 125. The final measure of the Coda is marked with a double bar line.

Trompeta pral

La alegría de vivir

Vals lento, 1959

Pedro Larruquert (1904-1994)

♩ = 160

f

3

♩ = 155

mf

16

33

mf

50

67

♩ = 160

f

80

89

1. 2.

♩ = 155

mf

102

119

♩ = 160

f

3

f

133

32

p

177

A Coda

D.C. al Coda

Coda

191

Trompeta 1ª

La alegría de vivir

Vals lento, 1959

Pedro Larruquert (1904-1994)

$\text{♩} = 160$
 10

$\text{♩} = 155$
 32

mf

57

74

$\text{♩} = 160$
 15

1. 2.

$\text{♩} = 155$
 32

$\text{♩} = 160$
 4 4 15 16

165

30 A Coda

2 D.C. al Coda

Coda

Trombón

La alegría de vivir

Vals lento, 1959

Pedro Larruquert (1904-1994)

♩ = 160

f

15

28

43

mp

56

71

♩ = 160

mf

86

1. 2.

♩ = 155

p

mp

99

112

♩ = 160

f

127

f

mp

141

155

mp

170

D.C. al

A Coda

Coda

Coda

185

Bombardino part.

La alegría de vivir

Vals lento, 1959

Pedro Larruquert (1904-1994)

♩ = 160

f

18

34

mp

49

65

80

92

109

124

137

154

169

186

♩ = 155

f

mp

f

mf

mf

f

A Coda

D.C. al Coda

Coda

Bombardino guion

La alegría de vivir

Vals lento, 1959

Pedro Larruquert (1904-1994)

♩ = 160

f

♩ = 155

31

mp

45

59

74

♩ = 160

85

1. 2.

♩ = 155

31

mp

♩ = 160

f

f

mf

125

137

152

mf

166

A Coda

182

D.C. al Coda

195

The musical score is written for a Bombardino guion. It begins with a tempo marking of ♩ = 160 and a dynamic of *f*. The first system (measures 1-45) includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a tempo change to ♩ = 155. The second system (measures 45-74) continues with the ♩ = 155 tempo. The third system (measures 74-125) returns to ♩ = 160. The fourth system (measures 125-152) includes a key signature change to one flat (Bb) and a tempo change to ♩ = 155. The fifth system (measures 152-182) returns to ♩ = 160. The piece concludes with a Coda section marked 'D.C. al Coda' starting at measure 182.

Tuba

La alegría de vivir

Vals lento, 1959

Pedro Larruquert (1904-1994)

♩ = 160

f

♩ = 155

mp

16

32

mf

48

64

♩ = 160

79

1. 2. ♩ = 155

mp

93

mp

109

125

♩ = 160

f

f

mp

140

155

mp

170

mf

A Coda

D.C. al Coda Coda

185

Caja

La alegría de vivir

Vals lento, 1959

Pedro Larruquert (1904-1994)

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "La alegría de vivir" by Pedro Larruquert, marked "Vals lento, 1959". The score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The tempo is indicated as "Vals lento".

The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 88, 101, 116, 129, 144, 154, 169, 180, and 190 marked. The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

Tempo markings include $\text{♩} = 160$ and $\text{♩} = 155$.

Dynamic markings include p (piano), pp (pianissimo), f (forte), mf (mezzo-forte), and ff (fortissimo).

Performance instructions include "D.C. al Coda" and "A Coda".

The score features various musical notations, including eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests, as well as repeat signs and first/second endings.