

1st
Guitar

Daphne

from 「The English Dancing Master」 (John Playford)

Andantino (♩=65)

Traditional English
arr.T.Hirakoso

This musical score is for the solo violin part of 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns. It is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The score is divided into four main sections: A, B, C, and D, with various musical notations including dynamics, articulation, and fingerings.

Section A: Measures 1-8. Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. There are also slurs and accents.

Section B: Measures 9-12. Continues the melodic line with various rhythmic patterns. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf*. Fingerings and slurs are present.

Section C: Measures 13-16. The melody continues with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *f* and *mf*. Slurs are used to group notes.

Section C': Measures 17-20. A continuation of the melodic line with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic.

Section D: Measures 21-28. The final section of the score, starting with a *mp* dynamic and ending with a half note G4. It includes various musical notations like slurs, accents, and fingerings.

Section D': Measures 29-32. A continuation of the melodic line with a *mf* dynamic.

The score is written for a single melodic line, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'.

The musical score for 'The Wind' by Philip Glass consists of four staves of music, each with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The staves are labeled E, F, and G, with measures 33, 37, 41, and 45 respectively.

Staff E (Measures 33-36): The music begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 34. The piece concludes with a fermata over a whole note.

Staff F (Measures 37-40): The music starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. It includes a triplet of eighth notes in measure 38 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 39. The piece ends with a fermata over a whole note.

Staff G (Measures 41-44): The music begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. It features a triplet of eighth notes in measure 41 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 42. The piece concludes with a fermata over a whole note.

Staff H (Measures 45-48): The music starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. It includes a triplet of eighth notes in measure 45 and a triplet of eighth notes in measure 46. The piece ends with a fermata over a whole note.

Performance markings include *rit.* (ritardando) and *gliss.* (glissando) in the final staff. The score also includes various fingering numbers (1-4) and breath marks (wavy lines) throughout.

ダフネ(Daphne)はギリシャ神話のニンフ(川・泉・谷・山・樹木などの精。若く美しい女性で、歌や踊りを好む)。ある時ダフネがアポロンに恋をしかけられた。彼女はこれを拒んで逃げるとき、河の神である父に助けを求め、月桂樹に姿を変えられた。この木はアポロンの聖木となり、月桂冠が勝利者の頭を飾ることになったという。