

La Catedral

Eingerichtet von Stefan Apke

Agustín Pío Barrios (»Mangoré«) (1885 – 1944)

1. Preludio [Saudade] (1938; hinzugefügt / added 1939)

Lento

8 a m i p i m a m a m i p

5

9 VII

13

17 IX

21

25

29

33

37 IV II

41 Musical notation for measures 41-45. Measure 41 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The melody is written on a single staff with various ornaments and fingerings. Measure 42 is marked with a Roman numeral II. Measure 43 has a Roman numeral VII. Measure 44 has a Roman numeral VII and the marking 'ar. 19'. Measure 45 has a Roman numeral VII and the marking 'ar.'. The bottom staff shows chords with fingerings.

45 *rall.* Musical notation for measures 45-49. Measure 45 has a Roman numeral VII and the marking 'rall.'. Measure 46 has a Roman numeral VII and the marking 'ar. 19'. Measure 47 has a Roman numeral VII and the marking 'ar.'. Measure 48 has a Roman numeral VII and the marking 'ar.'. Measure 49 has a Roman numeral VII and the marking 'ar.'. The bottom staff shows chords with fingerings.

2. Andante religioso (1921)

Musical notation for measures 1-5. Measure 1 has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The melody is written on a single staff with various ornaments and fingerings. Measure 2 has a Roman numeral II. Measure 3 has a Roman numeral II. Measure 4 has a Roman numeral II. Measure 5 has a Roman numeral II. The bottom staff shows chords with fingerings.

5 Musical notation for measures 5-9. Measure 5 has a Roman numeral II. Measure 6 has a Roman numeral II. Measure 7 has a Roman numeral II. Measure 8 has a Roman numeral II. Measure 9 has a Roman numeral II. The bottom staff shows chords with fingerings.

9 Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 has a Roman numeral II. Measure 10 has a Roman numeral II. Measure 11 has a Roman numeral II. Measure 12 has a Roman numeral II. The bottom staff shows chords with fingerings.

12 Musical notation for measures 12-15. Measure 12 has a Roman numeral II. Measure 13 has a Roman numeral II. Measure 14 has a Roman numeral II. Measure 15 has a Roman numeral II. The bottom staff shows chords with fingerings.

15 Musical notation for measures 15-18. Measure 15 has a Roman numeral II. Measure 16 has a Roman numeral II. Measure 17 has a Roman numeral II. Measure 18 has a Roman numeral II. The bottom staff shows chords with fingerings.

18 Musical notation for measures 18-21. Measure 18 has a Roman numeral II. Measure 19 has a Roman numeral VII. Measure 20 has a Roman numeral VII. Measure 21 has a Roman numeral VII. The bottom staff shows chords with fingerings.

21 Musical notation for measures 21-25. Measure 21 has a Roman numeral VII. Measure 22 has a Roman numeral VII. Measure 23 has a Roman numeral VII. Measure 24 has a Roman numeral VII. Measure 25 has a Roman numeral VII. The bottom staff shows chords with fingerings.

3. Allegro solenne (1921)

This musical score is for the third movement, 'Allegro solenne', composed in 1921. It is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a time signature of 3/8. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 23, 26, and 29 indicated at the beginning of their respective lines. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in beams. There are several first and second endings marked with '1.' and '2.'. Dynamic markings include 'p' (piano) and 'p.' (pianissimo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 and 0 (for natural). There are also some specific performance instructions like '1. #.' and '-1.'. The score includes several repeat signs and first/second ending brackets. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

32

35 D.S. al Fine

38

41 VI VII IV

44

47 VI VII

49 IV II

52 D.S. al Fine

55 Fine

58 II IV VII

61 VII