

## Pièces de Clavecin (1724)

Jean-Philippe Rameau  
(1683-1764)

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of two measures. The second system consists of four measures. The notation includes a treble and bass staff for each system. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The first system has a tempo marking of 'Allegretto' and a time signature of 3/4. The second system has a tempo marking of 'Andante' and a time signature of 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system is marked with a '5' above the first measure and a '4' above the second measure. The second system is marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic marking in the first measure and a '1' below the first measure. The score also includes a '5' above the first measure of the second system and a '4' above the second measure of the second system. The score is written for a single melodic line with a bass line accompaniment.

17

*cresc.*

21

*rit.*

*cresc.*

**Tempo I**

24

*(cresc.)*

**f** *poco rit.*

*tenuto (zie 1)*

28

*mf*

hu cle be

33

37

leggero

41

45

*p* *cresc.* *dim.*

49

*cresc.* *f* *rit.*

53

*a tempo*

*cresc.* *f* *rit.* *sf*

1. Its precise interpretation can be somewhat contextual in practice especially when combined with dynamic directions affecting loudness. In that case, it can mean either accent the note in question by holding it to its full length (or longer, with slight rubato), or play the note slightly louder. In other words, the tenuto mark may alter the length of a note at the same time a dynamic mark adjusts its volume. Either way, the tenuto marking indicates that a note should receive some degree of emphasis.