

Symphony № 3. Op.90.

This Third Symphony was first performed at one of the concerts of the Vienna Philharmonic Society, Dec. 2, 1883. It is unquestionably the most popular of Brahms' symphonies, owing to the fact that it is clearer in general construction than the others. The first movement, *Allegro con Brio*, with its majestic themes, the second movement, *Andante con Moto*, rhapsodical in character, the third movement, *Poco Allegretto*, serious in style, and the *Finale*, passionate, agitated and sombre, yet heroic, elevated and strong in style, all betoken the mind of a genius and the handicraft of a master.

From the First Movement.

Allegro con brio.

divisi

f

agitato

ben marc.

cresc.

mf

From the Second Movement.

Andante.

1st Violin.

c

cresc.

p

dim.

p

cresc.

mf

cresc.

sf

sf

ff

From the Fourth Movement.

Allegro.

1st Violin.

b

ben marc.

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A page of musical notation for a solo instrument, likely piano, featuring ten staves of music. The music is in common time and consists of two systems. The first system starts with a dynamic of *più f sempre*. It includes instruction *sempre più f* and dynamic *ff*. The second system begins with *div.*, followed by *sf*, *sf più f*, *ff*, and *div.* The third staff of the second system features a dynamic of *mf leggiero*. The fourth staff has a dynamic of *f*. The fifth staff has a dynamic of *p*. The sixth staff has a dynamic of *f*. The seventh staff has a dynamic of *p*.



Symphony N° 4. Op. 98.

This Fourth Symphony is universally recognized as the most individual of all Brahms' works of this class. Its initial performance took place at Meiningen, under the direction of von Bülow and Brahms himself. It is claimed that this work contains more of Brahms' original individuality than any of his other works. The same organic unity which characterizes the other three symphonies in such marked degree is also found in this, though the various movements illustrate different ideas.

From the First Movement.

Allegro non troppo.

1st Violin.

A musical score for the 1st Violin, showing three staves of music. The score includes dynamic markings such as più f, ff, and f, and a tempo marking sempre più f. The music consists of various rhythmic patterns and note heads, typical of Brahms' string writing.