

Salvation

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♩ = ca. 95

(Intro)

Piano
(with pedal !)

mf

Viola

5 *(A)*

P.

V.

9

P.

V.

13 *(Bridge)*

P.

V.

16 (B)

P.

V.

19

P.

V.

23 rit. a tempo

P.

V.

27 (A) mf a tempo

P.

V.

31

P.

V.

34

P.

V.

(Bridge)

37

P.

V.

(B)

40

P.

V.

Salvation

43

P. *f*

V. *f*

46

P. *rit.* *a tempo* *mf* (C)

V. *rit.* *a tempo*

50

P.

V. 50

54

P. (B)

V. 54

58

P.

(ten.)

58

V.

62

P.

rit. a tempo rit.

62

V.

rit. a tempo

66 (Outro)

P.

a tempo

66

V.

70

P.

70

V.

The image shows a musical score for two instruments: Piano (P.) and Violoncello (V.).

Piano (P.) Part:

- Measures 74-75 are shown in a grand staff with treble and bass clefs.
- Measure 74: Treble clef has a whole note chord (F4, A4, C5) with a fermata. Bass clef has a quarter note sequence: G3, A3, B3, C4.
- Measure 75: Treble clef has a whole note chord (F4, A4, C5) with a fermata. Bass clef has a quarter note sequence: G3, A3, B3, C4.
- Annotations: *rit.* (ritardando) is written above the treble staff in measure 74. *p* (piano) is written below the bass staff in measure 75.
- Other markings: *Red.* (Reduction) and an asterisk (*) are placed below the bass staff in measure 74.

Violoncello (V.) Part:

- Measure 74: A whole rest is present.
- Measure 75: A whole note chord (F4, A4, C5) with a fermata.
- Annotation: *p* (piano) is written below the staff in measure 75.