

CHANT DE FÊTE.

Paroles de LÉON MALHERBE.

Musique de GEORGES KASTNER.

Ce chant de fête exige une exécution dégagée et brillante; une expression tendre et enjouée. Il doit présenter un caractère d'épanchement et d'allégresse. On se rappellera que l'air ou l'amitié en font les frais. Le premier motif en *La majeur* *Risolto* conserve la même expression pendant toute la durée du morceau. Il repaît chaque fois sur un texte nouveau exprimant des idées joyeuses et invitant à la gaieté. Les reprises sans paroles qui viennent ensuite sont comme le développement intime et musical de ce texte; elles jouent ici

le même rôle que les Neumes dans la musique sacrée; elles sont la libre manifestation des élan, des transports du cœur qui, fortement ému, renonce à prendre ce qu'il sent autrement que par des sons. Écrit pour 2 premiers témoins, 2 seconds témoins, 2 premières basses et 2 secondes basses, le *Chant de fête* est conçu de telle sorte qu'on peut l'exécuter à huit voix seulement d'après le nombre rigoureusement nécessaire, ou doubler et tripler les parties de manière à obtenir un ensemble beaucoup plus considérable.

All^o moderato. (M. M. ♩ = 92)

pp *ff* *pp* *risolto.* *p*

1^{re} TÉNORS. *pp* *ff* *pp* *risolto.* *p*

2^{de} TÉNORS. *pp* *ff* *pp* *risolto.* *p*

1^{re} BASSES. *pp* *ff* *pp* *risolto.* *p*

2^{de} BASSES. *pp* *ff* *pp* *risolto.* *p*

PIANO. *pp* *ff* *pp* *risolto.* *p*

Apportez les guir - lan - des Les cor - beil - les de fleurs

risolto. *ff*

A ces don - ces of - fran - des Nous u - nissons - nos cœurs nous u - ni - rons - nos cœurs

A ces don - ces of - fran - des Nous u - nissons - nos cœurs nous u - ni - rons - nos cœurs

fleurs A ces don - ces of - fran - des Nous u - nissons - nos cœurs nous u - ni - rons - nos cœurs

fleurs A ces don - ces of - fran - des Nous u - nissons - nos cœurs nous u - ni - rons - nos cœurs

fleurs A ces don - ces of - fran - des Nous u - nissons - nos cœurs nous u - ni - rons - nos cœurs

fleurs A ces don - ces of - fran - des Nous u - nissons - nos cœurs nous u - ni - rons - nos cœurs

fleurs A ces don - ces of - fran - des Nous u - nissons - nos cœurs nous u - ni - rons - nos cœurs

A ces don - ces of - fran - des Nous u - nissons - nos cœurs nous u - ni - rons - nos cœurs

fleurs A ces don - ces of - fran - des Nous u - nissons - nos cœurs nous u - ni - rons - nos cœurs

A ces don - ces of - fran - des Nous u - nissons - nos cœurs nous u - ni - rons - nos cœurs

[illegible]

First system of a musical score. It includes vocal staves with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked *a tempo*. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The lyrics are "tra la la la la tra la la la la tra la la la la la". Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *dim.* (diminuendo). The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the vocal and piano parts. The tempo remains *a tempo*. The key signature is consistent. The lyrics are "tra la la la la tra la la la la tra la la la la la". Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *dim.* (diminuendo). The piano part continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

risoluto.

Que nos chants d'allé-gres - se Bra-vent le sort ja-loux. Disons Plus detris.

Que nos chants d'allé-gres - se Bra-vent le sort ja-loux. Disons Plus detris.

Que nos chants d'allé-gres - se Bra-vent le sort ja-loux. Disons Plus detris.

Que nos chants d'allé-gres - se Bra-vent le sort ja-loux ja-loux. Disons Plus detris.

Que nos chants d'allé-gres - se Bra-vent le sort ja-loux ja-loux. Disons Plus detris.

Que nos chants d'allé-gres - se Bra-vent le sort ja-loux. Disons Plus detris.

Que nos chants d'allé-gres - se Bra-vent le sort ja-loux. Disons Plus detris.

Que nos chants d'allé-gres - se Bra-vent le sort ja-loux. Disons Plus detris.

p

ff

- tes - se, Ce beau jour est à nous! ce beau jour est à nous! tra la la la - -

ff

- tes - se, ce beau jour est à nous! *pp*

- tes - se, Ce beau jour est à nous! ce beau jour est à nous! tra

- tes - se, ce beau jour est à nous! *pp*

- tes - se, Ce beau jour est à nous! ce beau jour est à nous! la la la la - - -

- tes - se, ce beau jour est à nous! *pp*

- tes - se, Ce beau jour est à nous! ce beau jour est à nous! la la la la - - -

- tes - se, Ce beau jour est à nous! ce beau jour est à nous! la la la la

- tes - se, Ce beau jour est à nous! la la la

ff *p* *pp*

Allegretto molto moderato. ($\bullet = 72$.)

Flûte.
Hautbois.
Clarinete.
Basson.
Cor en Ut.

pizz.

TITANIA.

Entendez-vous
le coq lointain?

pizz.

Allegretto molto moderato.

suivez. a tempo.

pianissimo.

coll' arco.

suivez. a tempo.

The image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. It features multiple staves with musical notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The tempo markings "suivez." and "a tempo." are visible. The score includes French lyrics at the bottom: "Entendez-vous le coq l'otain? Un air plus frais ra-se la ter-re, un air plus". The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score is written in French.

Allegretto. (MM. ♩ = 88.)

7

1^{re} Flage.

1^{re} Fl.

2^e Fl.

Haut.

Cor ang.

Clar.

B^{ass}.

Corn en Ut.

Corn en Fa.

légèrement et détaché.

légèrement et détaché.

légèrement et détaché.

Dé-jà la nuit ti-mide et pa- - - le Chasse au enn-chant son char d'o- - - pa- - - le, Et le

pizz.

pizz.

Allegretto.

mf

mf

divisés.

bord de son voile obs_cur, En s'é-loi-gnant, montre la_zur, Et le bord de son voile obs_cur, En s'é-loi-gnant, montre la_zur, mon-tre la-zur.

coll' arco.

coll' arco.

rallent molto - suivez.

The musical score consists of 14 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The text "rallent molto - suivez." appears at the top right and bottom right. The text "divisés." appears on the 10th and 11th staves. The text "rallent ad libitum." appears on the 12th staff. The text "vet parle à l'oreille; Esprits du soir, suivez la nuit! Où le che vet parle à l'oreille; Esprits du soir, suivez la nuit!" appears on the 13th staff.

Dynamic markings include *p*, *f*, *pp*, *mf*, and *ppp*. The tempo markings are "rallent molto" and "rallent ad libitum". The instruction "suivez." is repeated at the top right and bottom right. The instruction "divisés." is repeated on the 10th and 11th staves.

The text on the 13th staff is: "vet parle à l'oreille; Esprits du soir, suivez la nuit! Où le che vet parle à l'oreille; Esprits du soir, suivez la nuit!"

Fl. All.^{to} molto moderato. (♩ = 72)

suivez. a tempo.

Hautb. 1^o ad lib. *mf*

Clar. 1^o *pp*

B^{es} 1^o *pp*

C^{or} en UT. *pp*

Harpes *pp* a tempo.

pp pizz. *pp* pizz. *pp* coll'arco. *pp* pizz.

pp pizz. *pp* pizz. *pp* pizz.

Entendez-vous l'écho lointain? En l'en-dex-vous

pp pizz. *pp* pizz. *pp* pizz.

pp All.^{to} molto moderato. suivez. *pp* pizz. a tempo.

1^{re} Fl. *p* suivez. *mf*

2^{de} Fl. *pp*

Hautb. 1^o ad lib. *mf*

Cor anglais. *pp*

Clar. 1^o *pp*

B^{es} 1^o *pp*

C^{or} en UT. *pp*

pp a tempo. *p*

pp coll'arco. *pp* *mf* coll'arco. *pp*

L'écho lointain? Un air plus frais ra-se la ter-re; Un air plus frais ra-se la ter-re; A l'ho-

pp pizz. *p* pizz.

suivez. *p* pizz.

Fl. *pp*

Cor anglais. *pp*

Clar. *pp*

Cor en UT. 1^{re}

son l'om-bre al-te-re, Al-horizon l'om-bre al-te-re; Son-ges lé-gers, c'est le ma-tin, Son-ges le-

Unis.

suivez. *pp*

Hautb.

Cor angl. 1^{re}

Clar. 1^{re}

Cor en UT. 1^{re}

divisés. *pppp*

-gers c'est le ma-tin! *pp*

coll arco. *pp pizz.*

Enclume. en SOL. *p*

rallent. *ppp*

1^{re} rallent. *ppp*

divisés. *pppp*

rallent

Enclume en SOL.

Une Cymbale
(Une baguette pour frapper
la Cymbale)

Fouets et Grelots.

Timbales
en UT, SOL.

Trompette en UT.

Clarinettes en UT.

Cors en UT.

Violons.

Altos.

Violoncelles.

C-Basses

(Bruits divers. Les boutiques qui s'ouvrent, la trompette
du laitier, le forgeron qui bat l'enclume, le chaudronnier
qui frappe le cuivre etc, etc)

Trompette du laitier. (authentique)

Allegro. (M.M. ♩ = 120)

Enclume.

Frappez sur une Cymbale (laissez vibrer)

Fouets et Grelots.

Clar.

Corns.

Coups de fouets.

Exclame.

Comb.

Fouets.

Grelots.

marquent bien les temps de la mesure.

Timb.

pp

Clar.

Cors.

p

mf

pp

pppp

pp

ppp

(La trompette du laitier)

Solo.

This musical score is for page 14 of a manuscript. It features a variety of instruments and dynamic markings. The instruments listed include Exclame., Comb., Fouets., Grelots., Timb., Clar., and Cors. The score is written in a system of staves, with some staves having multiple parts. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The dynamics range from pp (pianissimo) to mf (mezzo-forte). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and articulation marks. The text 'marquent bien les temps de la mesure.' is written below the Grelots staff. The score is divided into two systems, with the second system starting on the left page and continuing on the right page.

Allegro moderato.

Timb.

ppp

Tromp.

(Faites vibrer et chargez un peu)

bien lié.

Clar.

pp

Cor.

p

p

ppp

ppp

ppp

Allegro moderato.

Enclume.

Timb.

Tromp.

Clar.

Cor.

ppp

ppp

Allegro.

Enclume.

[illegible]

Allegro.

rallent molto

This page of musical notation is a score for a piano piece, likely from the 19th century. It features multiple staves, including a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and several single staves. The notation is complex, with many triplets and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings are used throughout, including *p*, *pp*, *ppp*, *mf*, and *f*. A tempo marking "rallent molto" is visible at the bottom right. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

2 Flûtes

Hautbois.

Clarinettes.
en SI b.

Saxophone Alto
en MI b.

Bassons.

Cors en LA b

Cors en FA.

Trompettes
à Cylindres en UT.

Timbales
en FA, UT, SI b.

Violens.

Alto.

LE DORMEUR.

1 SOPRANO.

1 ALTO.

1 TÉNOR.

1 BASSE.

Violoncelles.

C.—Basses.

légèrement.

p

pp

divisés.

pp

pizz.

pp

pizz.

pp

Andante sostenuto.

Fl. 1^{re}

Clar.

Saxophone alto.

Bassons. 1^{er}

Cors en FA $\flat$

Viol. 1^{re}

Viol. 2^e

Viola

Cello

Double Bass

Vocal Soloist

lais-sez-moi mon tré-sor!

Sous mes ri-deaux

fer-mez vos blan-ches ai-les, Sou-gez di-

pp coll' arco.

mf

pp

mf

pp pizz.

[illegible]

Les 2 a 1 b³

Clar.
Saxophone alto.
Bassons.
Cory en LA^b

pp *p* *pp* *p*

mf *mf* *mf*

pp coll'arco. *mf*

mf pizz.

vous, doux freres des a-mours, En-tou-rez-moi je veux re-voir ton-jours

Bassons. suivez.

pp *ppp* *pp* *ppp* *pp*

ad lib.

Je veux rêver ton-jours!

ppp coll'arco. *pp* *pp coll'arco*

suivez. a tempo.

rallentando.

(MM, ♩ = 126.)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- ter - re!
 Mouron pour les petits oiseaux!
 Ar - tichauts, mes gros artichauts!
 Des choux, des poireaux, d'la ca -
 V'la les pomm' de ter - re!
 arco. pizz.
 f pp
 arco. pizz.
 f pp
 arco. pizz.
 f pp
 arco. pizz.
 f pp

[illegible]

The musical score is written for a symphony orchestra and vocal soloists. The orchestral parts include strings, woodwinds, and brass. The vocal parts are for a soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. The score is in 4/4 time and features a variety of dynamics and articulations.

Dynamics include *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *pp* (pianissimo), *fz* (forzando), and *fz parlando*. Articulations include *coll'arco* (col legno), *pizz.* (pizzicato), and *tr.* (trill).

The vocal parts have the following lyrics:

Soprano: blancs, les rous les blancs! les rous les blancs! Les gâteaux d'Nau-ter-re! Les gâteaux d'Nau-

Alto: botte!

Tenor: Ar-tichauts, mes gros artichauts!

Bass: V'là les poum'de ter-re! V'là les poum'de ter-re!

rallentando

1. *rallentando*
 2. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 3. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 4. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 5. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 6. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 7. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 8. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 9. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 10. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 11. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 12. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 13. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 14. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 15. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 16. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 17. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 18. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 19. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 20. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 21. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 22. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 23. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 24. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 25. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 26. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 27. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 28. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 29. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 30. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 31. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 32. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 33. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 34. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 35. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 36. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 37. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 38. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 39. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 40. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 41. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 42. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 43. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 44. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 45. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 46. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 47. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 48. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 49. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 50. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 51. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 52. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 53. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 54. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 55. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 56. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 57. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 58. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 59. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 60. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 61. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 62. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 63. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 64. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 65. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 66. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 67. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 68. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 69. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 70. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 71. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 72. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 73. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 74. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 75. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 76. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 77. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 78. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 79. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 80. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 81. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 82. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 83. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 84. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 85. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 86. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 87. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 88. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 89. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 90. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 91. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 92. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 93. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 94. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 95. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*
 96. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp* *mf*

208 Fl. Andante sostenuto.

Saxophone alto.

LE DORMEUR.

Res-tex, res-tex ô mes son-ges fi-dè-les!

La noix! la noix! man-gez lanoixnouvel-le!

pizz.

Andante sostenuto.

Andante sostenuto.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Fl.

Clar.

B^{as}

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

Son - ges di - vins , doux frè - res des a - mours , En - tou - rez moi , je veux

parlando.

f

D'au - dez les nouveaux caem bours!

pizz. pp

p

pp

coll'arco.

Allegro molto agitato. (M.M. ♩ = 100.)

Flûtes.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes en LA.

Bassons.

Cors en MI.

Cors en UT.

Trompettes
à Cylindres en MI.

Timbales en MI, SI, LA.

5 Trombones.

1^{er} Violons.

2^d Violons.

Altos.

LE DORMEUR.
(TÉNOR SOLO.)
- jours! Hor- ri- - ble ta- pa- ge!

Violoncelles
et
C. Basses.

Allegro molto agitato.

Va - carme o - di - eux! J'en plen - re de ra - ge!

mf

mf

p

p

f

Fer - mez donc les yeux! J'en pleu - re de ra - ge! Fer - mez donc les

yeux! Des voix qui gla-pis-sent, Des voix qui mu-gis-sent. Des voix

p pizz. *coll'arco.* *pizz.*

Hautb.

Bn's

Cors.

Timb.

qui glapissent, Des voix qui mugissent! Cent mille tréteaux de fer,

coll' arco.

mf

Fl.
Hautb.
Clar.
B^{us}
Cors en UT.
Timb.

Les chiens qui se battent, Les volets qui battent, Les chiens

Fl.
Hautb.
Clar.
B^{us}
Cors.
Timb.

qui se battent, Pa- ris c'est l'en-fer! Pa- ris c'est l'en-fer!

divisés, les 1^{ers} à l'8^{ve}

Fl.
Hautb.
Bus.
Cors.
Timb.
8.
Pa - ris c'est l'en - fer! Pa - ris c'est l'en - fer! Pa -

Fl.
Hautb.
Clar.
Bus.
Cors.
Tromp.
Timb.
Tromb.
- ris c'est l'en fer! c'est l'en fer! c'est l'en fer! c'est l'en fer!

The page contains 14 staves of musical notation. The notation is in a historical style, possibly for a choir or orchestra. The staves are arranged in two systems of seven staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'mf'. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be common time (C). The music is written in a style that suggests a 19th-century manuscript.

Hor - ri - ble ta - pa - ge!

Va - carme o - di - eux! J'en pleu - re de ra - ge!

pizz.

This page of a musical score, page 59, contains a complex arrangement of musical staves. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It includes several instrumental parts, likely for strings and woodwinds, and a vocal line. The lyrics are in French and are written below the vocal staff. The music features various dynamics such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte). The vocal line includes the lyrics: "Fer - mez donc les yeux! Je n'ap - pre - re - ra - ge! Fer - mez donc les". The page is numbered 59 in the top right corner.

mf

p

f

Fer - mez donc les yeux! Je n'ap - pre - re - ra - ge! Fer - mez donc les

yeux! Des voix qui gla- pis- sent, Des voix qui mu- gis- sent, Des voix qui gla- pis- sent.

p coll' arco.

Fl.
Hautb.
Clar.
Bass
Cors en MI.
Timb.

Des voix qui mu- gis- sent, Cent mar- teaux de fer! Les chiens qui sé- battent,

coll' arco.

This page contains a musical score for a symphony, likely from the 19th century. The score is written for a large orchestra, with multiple staves for different instruments. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff* (fortissimo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The lyrics at the bottom are in French and describe a scene of battle or conflict.

The lyrics are:

Les volets qui bat_tent, Les chiens qui s'é_battent, Pa_ris c'est l'en_fer!

1^o 2^o 1^o 2^o 1^o 2^o

divisés.

f

Pa - ris c'est l'en - fer!

ff

Pa - ris

c'est l'en-fer, c'est l'en-fer! Pa-ris c'est l'en-fer, c'est

suivez. a tempo.

divisés.

l'en-fer, c'est l'en-fer!

suivez. a tempo.

Fl. Hautb. Clar. B^{ns} Cors en MI. Tromp. Timb. Tramb.

rallent. - - - - - rallent.

mf *p* *pp* *ppp* *mf* *p* *pizz.* *pp* *pizz.* *pp* *pizz.* *pp* *pizz.* *pp* *pizz.* *pp*

rallent. *mf* *p* *p* *pizz.* *pizz.* *pizz.* *pp* *pizz.* *pp* *pizz.* *pp*

Allegro moderato, M. $\text{♩} = 92$

Flûtes.

Hautbois.

Clarinettes
en UT.

Bassons.

Cors en UT.

Trompettes à
Cylindres en UT.

Timbales
UT, SOL, FA.

1^{ers} Violons.

2^{es} Violons.

Altos.

1 SOPRANO.

1 ALTO.

1 TÉNOR.

1 BASSE.

Violoncelles.

C. Basses.

de laché.

parlando.

parlando.

Mes trois paquets d'alla.

A deux hards les rei net-fus!

VOIX CONJUGES.

Allegro moderato.

Haut.

Clar.

Cors.

Violoncelle / Basson

Voice

met - tes!

parlando.

Bon fro, mag'de Marolles!

Bon fro - mag'de Ma -

parlando.

V'là l'maq'reau frais,

V'là l'maquereau!

V'là l'maq'reau frais,

V'là l'maquereau!

Chas-se-las de Fontai-ne-bleau!

E-tamez les cass-rol-les

Carr'lene d son lier.

Haut.
Clar.
Bassons.
Cora.

1^{re}
2^{de}
3^{de}

rolles! A deux liars tous les Au glais! J'ai des
Voix de
Cor. neau - au! Mangez des huit!
V'la l'vi-tri-er! A l'eau - parlando. au!
Marchand d'balais! Poir' euit' au four! Oh! poir'euit!

pp
pp
mf
mf

2^{de}
3^{de}

sou liers daim, Des sou liers ma-ro-quin, Des pan-ther! Des chans. sons pour chausser l'hi-ver!
Mangez des huit! Mangez des huit! Mangez des huit!
A l'eau - au!
Poir' euit' au four! Oh! poir'euit! Carr' leur d' sou lier!

pp
pp

[illegible]

sons pour chauffer l'hi- ver! J'ai des son- liers daim, Des son- liers ma- ro- quin, Des pan- ther! Des chaus-
 V'ia la mar- chand' de chiff- fons!
 -ur! A- che- tez paillass- sons! A l'eau- Voix de l'ete, au!
 -chand d' balais! Poir' cuit' au four! Oh! poir'cuit!
 coll' arco. pp pizz. mf coll' arco.

[illegible][illegible]

50 Haut.

Clar.

Bass.

Cors.

A deux liards tous les Anglais! Mes trois paquets d'allumettes!

nean - au! V'la le marchand' de chiffons!

A l'eau - Voix de tête. au! A l'eau - Voix de tête. au!

Carrleur d'oulier! Marchand d'anglais! Marchand d'anglais!

Fl.

Haut.

Clar.

Bass.

Cor.

Viol. et C. B. unis.

Chorus.

A deux hards tons les Anglais!

V'la l'maquereau frais!

E_tamez les cass'rol les!

Mar_chand d'ha_bits!

V'la l'maquereau!

V'la l'vi-trier!

V'la la mar_chaud de chiffons!

A l'eau

Mar

Fl. *Haut.*
Clar. *1^{re}*
Bass.
pizz. *pp*
coll'arco. *mf*
Voix de tête.
V'la la marchand' de chiffons! Cerneau - an!
Etamez les cass' les!
chand d'balais! Carr'leur d'sou-

Fl.
Haut.
Clar. *1^{re}*
Bass.
Cora
J'ai des souliers daim, Des souliers ma-roquin! Des pa-thier! Des chaus-
v'la l'maquereau frais, V'la l'maquereau!
Etamez les cass'rol-les! A l'eau - an!
-lier!

Haut

Clar.

Bass.

Cors.

sons pour l'i-ter!

A - che - tex

paillas - sons!

Marchand d'ba-lais!

Bon fro - mag' de Marolles!

Vlà la mar - chand' de chif -

E - tenez les cass!

Bon fro - mag' de Marolles!

J'ai des

fous! Vlà la mar - chand' de chif fous!

A deux liards les rei -

rol - les!

A l'eau -

Poir - euit' au four!

Oh! poir'euit'!

Fl.
Haut.
Clar.
Bass.
Cors.
soul-liers daim, Des soul-liers ma-ro-quin, Des pan-ther, Des chansons pour chasser l'hi-ver! A deux liards
- net - tes! A deux liards les rei - net - tes! Cer-veau' - au!
Paillas - sons! A l'eau - au!
Col C.B. Carr'leur d'sou-lier! Carr'leur d'sou-

Haut.
Clar.
Bass.
soul-liers daim, Des soul-liers ma-ro-quin, Des pan-ther, Des chansons pour chasser l'hi-ver! A deux liards
- net - tes! A deux liards les rei - net - tes! Cer-veau' - au!
Paillas - sons! A l'eau - au!
Col C.B. Carr'leur d'sou-lier! Carr'leur d'sou-

Fl.

Horn.

Clar.

Bass.

Cors.

Tromp.

Timb.

A deux liards tous les Anglais! J'ai des souliers daim, Des souliers ma-ro-

huit! Mangez des huit! V'la la marchand' de chif-fous!

Chasselas de Fontainebleau! Chasselas de Fontainebleau! Ache-tez paillassons!

Poir cuit' au four! Oh! poir'cuit! Poir' cuit' au four!

Col C.B.

Mes trois paquets d'allu-met-tes!

A deux liards les rei-net-tes! v'là la mar-

Chas-se-las de Fontaine-

Carr'leur d'sou-

A deux hards tous les Anglais!

Chaud de chif fous!

bleau! Chas se las de Fontai ne bleau!

lier! Carr leur d son lier!

(D'un côté on entend le rappel, de l'autre côté un pas redoublé, et enfin la musique de la Garde montante.)

LE RAPPEL.

(DU CÔTÉ DROIT.)

roulement.

2 Tambours.

Silence.

PAS REDOUBLE.

(DU CÔTÉ GAUCHE.)

2 Tambours.

Triangle
Cymbales et G. C.

Attachez le Pas redoublé.

PAS REDOUBLÉ

MUSIQUE D'INFANTERIE (au loin et se rapprochant peu à peu)

(M. $\text{♩} = 104$)

Petite Flûte en RÉ b. *ppp*

Flûte en MI b. *ppp*

Hautbois. *ppp*

Petite Clarinette en SI b. *ppp* la 2^e fois *pp*

Clarinette Solo en SI b. *ppp*

1^{re} Clarinette en SI b. *ppp*

2^{me} et 3^{me} Clarinettes en SI b. *ppp*

2 Clarinettes Basses-Sax en SI b. *ppp*

Bassons-Sax. *ppp*

Saxophones Sopranos en SI b. *ppp*

Saxophones Altos en MI b. *ppp*

Saxophones Ténors en SI b. *ppp*

Saxophones Barytons en MI b. *ppp*

Petit Saxhorn en MI b. *ppp*

2 Saxhorns Sopranos en SI b. *ppp*

2 Sax-Trombas en MI b. *ppp*

Cors à Cylindres en MI b. *ppp*

Cors à Cylindres en FA *ppp*

Cornets à Cylindres en SI b. *ppp*

Trompettes à Cylindres en MI b. *ppp*

Trombones. *ppp*

Saxhorns Barytons en SI b. *ppp*

Saxhorns Basses en SI b. *ppp*

Saxhorns C. Basses en MI b. *ppp*

Saxhorns C. Basses en SI b. *ppp*

Triangle. *ppp*

Tambour. *ppp*

Cymbales et Grosse Caisse. *ppp* la 2^e fois *pp*

This page of musical notation, page 59, contains 24 staves of music. The notation is dense, featuring complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various rests. The dynamic marking *ppp* (pianississimo) is repeated frequently across the staves. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes many beamed notes and complex rhythmic figures, suggesting a highly technical and expressive piece. The page is numbered 59 in the top right corner.

1^{re} fois.2^e fois.

This page contains a musical score for a piano, divided into two systems labeled "1^{re} fois." and "2^e fois." The notation is written on multiple staves, including treble and bass clefs. The music features various dynamics such as *pp* (pianissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *ff* (fortissimo). There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns, such as sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. The page number "60" is visible in the top left corner.

This page of musical notation, page 61, contains 24 staves of music. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo) are used throughout. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes many beamed notes, suggesting a fast tempo. The page is numbered 61 in the top right corner.

This page of musical notation, numbered 62, contains a complex arrangement of multiple staves. The notation is written in a historical style, featuring various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The staves are organized into systems, with some staves containing rests and others containing active musical notation. The notation includes a variety of note values, including minims, crotchets, and quavers, as well as rests and accidentals. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are visible. The page is filled with musical notation, with some staves showing more complex rhythmic patterns than others. The notation is written in a clear, legible hand, typical of 18th or 19th-century musical manuscripts.

1^{re} fois. 2^e fois.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of 20 staves. The first section, '1^{re} fois.', spans the first 10 staves. The second section, '2^e fois.', spans the remaining 10 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings include *pp*, *p*, *mf*, *f*, *ppp*, and *f^o solo.*. The score is written in a complex, multi-measure format, with many notes and rests. The notation is dense and complex, typical of a 19th-century piano score.

This page of musical notation, numbered 64, contains a complex arrangement of staves. The notation is written in black ink on aged paper. The staves are organized into several systems. The top system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and several single staves. The middle system features a grand staff and multiple single staves. The bottom system includes a grand staff and several single staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and clefs. Dynamic markings like *mf*, *p*, and *pp* are visible. The page is filled with musical notation, with some staves showing more complex patterns and others showing simpler, more rhythmic lines.

This page of musical notation, page 65, contains a complex arrangement of music across 18 staves. The notation is written in a single system, with various clefs and key signatures. The music features intricate rhythmic patterns, including many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often grouped with beams. Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte) are present throughout. The staves are organized into several groups, with some staves showing sustained notes or chords. The overall texture is dense and detailed, typical of a full orchestral or chamber music score.

8

This page of musical notation, page 66, contains a complex arrangement of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The staves are organized into systems, with some staves featuring longer note values and others showing more rhythmic patterns. The overall layout is dense and detailed, typical of a professional musical score.

This page of musical notation, page 67, contains a dense arrangement of musical staves. The notation is handwritten and includes a variety of musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The staves are organized into systems, with some staves featuring a '3' marking above them. The notation is complex, with many staves showing rapid, repeated notes, suggesting a highly rhythmic piece. The page is filled with musical notation, with very little blank space, indicating a full page of music.

This page of musical notation, numbered 68, contains a dense arrangement of musical staves. The notation is written in a system of staves, with various clefs and key signatures. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and is marked with dynamic indications such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). The notation is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests. The overall style is characteristic of classical or romantic era musical manuscripts.

This page of musical notation, page 69, contains 24 staves of music. The notation is dense and complex, featuring a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The staves are organized into two systems of twelve staves each. The first system of twelve staves includes a variety of instruments, with some staves featuring a treble clef and others a bass clef. The second system of twelve staves continues the musical composition, with some staves featuring a treble clef and others a bass clef. The notation is characterized by a high density of notes and rests, creating a complex and challenging piece of music. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *p* (piano) are used throughout the piece to indicate changes in volume. The page is numbered 69 in the top right corner.

1^{re} fois.2^e fois.

This page contains musical notation for a 16-part setting, organized into two systems labeled "1^{re} fois." and "2^e fois." The notation is arranged in two columns, each with eight staves. The left column (1^{re} fois) features a complex texture with many sixteenth-note passages, particularly in the upper staves. The right column (2^e fois) shows a variation of the same material, with some staves containing longer note values and rests. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings. The overall layout is typical of a manuscript for a large ensemble or choir.

This page of musical notation, page 71, contains 24 staves of music. The notation is complex, featuring a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte) are used throughout the score. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes many beamed notes, suggesting a fast tempo. The page is numbered 71 in the top right corner.

This page of musical notation, numbered 72, contains a complex arrangement of music across 24 staves. The notation is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The first four staves at the top are marked with a 'tr' (trill) and a 'b' (basso continuo). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano) are used throughout. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, and includes some slurs and ties. The page is well-preserved, with clear handwriting and distinct musical symbols.

1^{re} fois2^e fois.Pour finir.
CODA.

73

This page contains a musical score for 20 staves, organized into four systems of five staves each. The score is divided into three main sections: a first time (1^{re} fois), a second time (2^e fois), and a final section (Pour finir. CODA.).

- 1^{re} fois:** The first system of five staves contains the initial notation for the first time.
- 2^e fois:** The second system of five staves contains the notation for the second time, which is a repeat of the first time.
- Pour finir. CODA.:** The third system of five staves contains the final notation, which includes a Coda section.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *ff*, *f*, *sf*). The staves are numbered 1 through 20 on the left margin.

This page of musical notation, numbered 76, contains 24 staves of music. The notation is dense and complex, featuring a variety of rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and numerous accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). The staves are arranged in a single column, with each staff containing a single line of music. The notation is written in a style characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation, with clear, legible handwriting. The page is filled with musical notation, with very little blank space, indicating a highly detailed and intricate composition.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a score for a large ensemble or orchestra. The page is numbered 75 in the top right corner. The notation is written on multiple staves, with each staff containing complex rhythmic patterns and various musical symbols. The paper is aged and slightly discolored. The notation includes many beamed notes, suggesting rapid passages or complex rhythms. There are also various rests and other musical markings throughout the score. The overall appearance is that of a historical or archival musical manuscript.

This page of musical notation, numbered 76, contains a dense arrangement of approximately 20 staves. The notation is handwritten and includes a variety of musical symbols such as notes, rests, and beams. The staves are organized into several systems, with some staves featuring more complex rhythmic patterns (e.g., sixteenth notes) and others featuring more melodic lines. The overall layout is typical of a manuscript page from a 19th-century music score.