

Colondrina

LES FAUVETTES.

N. BOUSQUET.

POLKA.

1^{er} VIOLON.

Dédiée à M^r PILOPO.

Andante.

INTRODUCTION

Harmonie.

1^{er} Vn

dolce.

dimin.

pp

POLKA.

f

p

f

mf

f

mf

p

f

f

p

Carnaud J^{ne} Editeur rue Montmartre 21 et 23.

1^{re} VIOLON.

The first system consists of three staves. The top staff has a treble clef and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of three. The middle and bottom staves have bass clefs and provide harmonic support with chords and single notes. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

The second system continues the musical texture. It features more intricate melodic lines in the upper staves, with frequent use of triplets and slurs. The lower staves maintain a steady harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics range from *f* to *p*.

The third system concludes with two distinct endings. The first ending is marked "1^o" and the second is marked "2^o". Both endings lead to a double bar line. The notation includes various ornaments and trills.

CODA.

The Coda section begins with a new key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff of this system features a treble clef and a melody starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The subsequent staves continue with chords and rhythmic patterns.

The fifth system shows a shift in dynamics, with a *f* marking appearing. The musical texture remains dense with many beamed notes and slurs, indicating a rapid or intense passage.

The sixth system includes trills (marked "tr") and a "crescendo" marking, indicating a gradual increase in volume. The notation is highly detailed with many slurs and beamed notes.

The seventh system reaches a fortissimo (*ff*) climax. The notation is characterized by very dense, beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, creating a powerful, shimmering effect.

The final system concludes the piece with strong dynamics, including *f* and *ff* markings. It features a mix of chords and melodic fragments, ending with a final double bar line.

LES FAUVETTES,

POLKA.

N. BOUSQUET.

2^e VIOLON.

Andante.

INTR:

Violon.

Harmonie.

pp

POLKA.

f

p

The musical score is written for a 2nd Violin. It starts with an 'INTR.' section in treble clef, marked 'Andante'. The main section is a 'POLKA' in 2/4 time. The score includes various dynamics such as *p*, *f*, *mf*, and *ff*. It features a 'CODA' section and ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

LES FAUVETTES.

POLKA.

N. BOUSQUET.

Andante.

ALTO.

Harmonie.

INTRO.

Alto.

pp

POLKA.

tr

f

p

f

mf

p

f

mf

p

à défaut de Violoncelle jouer la partie du haut.

p

f

1

1

f

1^a

2^a

D.C. CODA.

tr

p

f

crescendo

ff

f

POLKA.

Andante

VOLONCELLE.

N. BOUSQUET.

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LES FAUVETTES.

POLKA.

N. BOUSQUET.

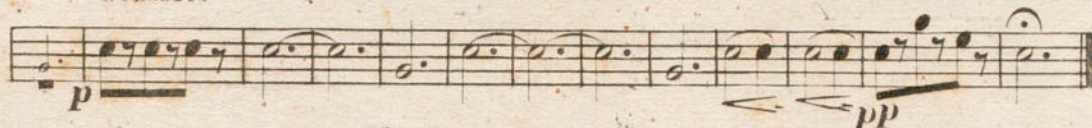
Andante.

C. BASSE.

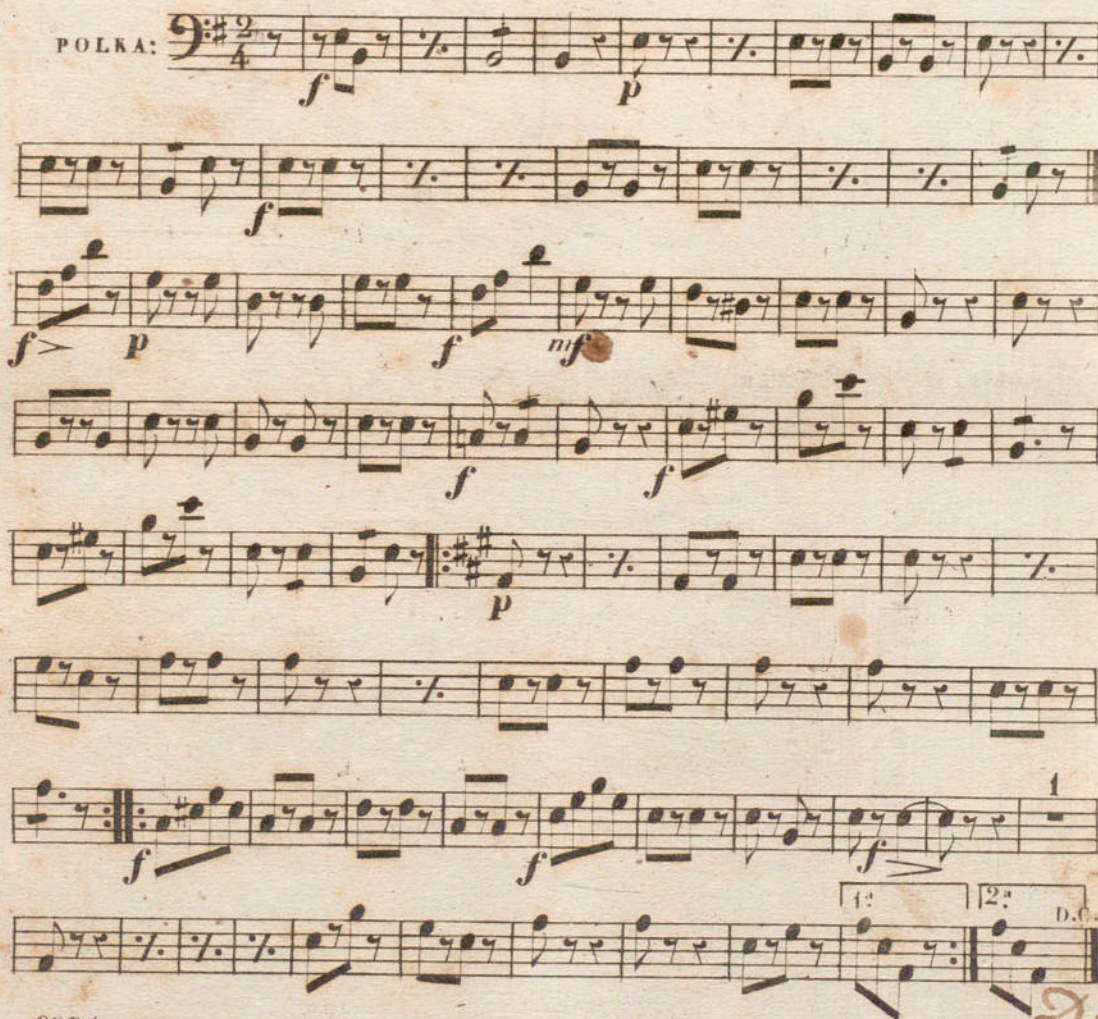
INTR:

Harmonie.

C. Basse.



POLKA:



CODA.



LES FAUVETTES.

N. BOUSQUET.

POLKA.

FLAGEOLET et FLÛTE.

Andante. Harmonie. *p*

INTRODUCTION.

3^a

8^a douce.

pp

FLAGEOLET ou FLÛTE.

POLKA.

FLÛTE.

f Solo. *p*

f *mf* *f*

Unis.

f

p

3

tr

3

tr

3

tr

3

tr

This page of musical notation is for a piano and clarinet ensemble. It features several systems of staves with complex trills and other musical markings.

The notation includes the following elements:

- Trills:** Numerous trills are indicated by the letters "tr" above notes, often with slurs and grace notes.
- Dynamic Markings:** *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *ff* (fortissimo) are used throughout.
- Tempo/Character Markings:** *And.* (Andante) is present in the middle section.
- Section Markings:** "CODA." is written above a staff in the lower middle section.
- Instrumentation:** A "Clar." (Clarinet) part is introduced in the middle section.
- Performance Instructions:** "Unis." (Unison) and "crescendo -" are included.
- Rehearsal Marks:** Double bar lines with repeat dots are used to divide the music into measures.
- Figured Bass:** Some staves contain numbers (1, 2, 3) below the notes, likely indicating figured bass or specific fingering.
- Repeat Signs:** First and second endings are marked with "1^o" and "2^o" above the staves.

LES FAUVETTES,

N. BOUSQUET.

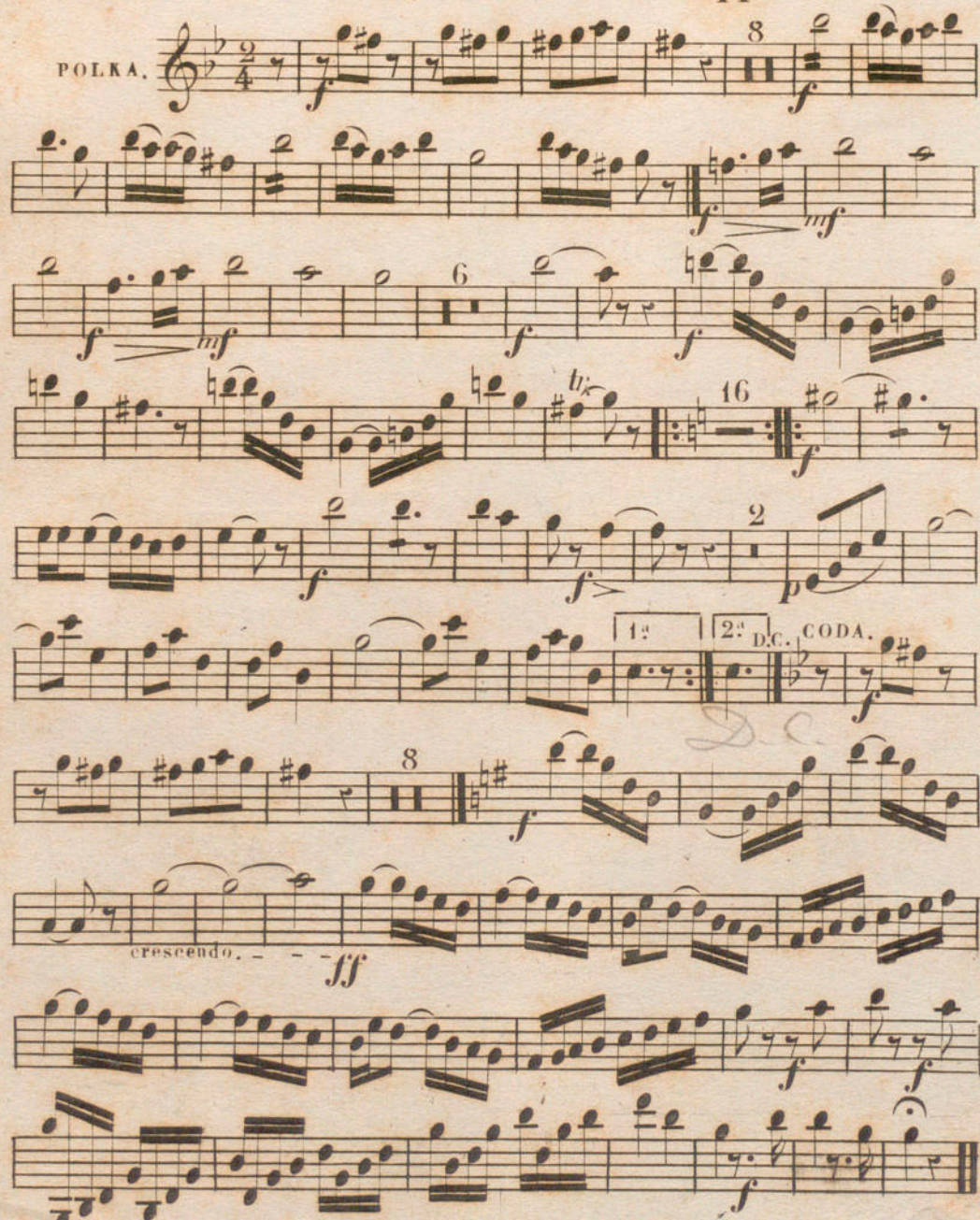
POLKA. 1^{re} CLARINETTE en LA.

Andante.

INTR:



POLKA.



LES FAUVETTES.

POLKA.

N. BOUSQUET.

Andante.

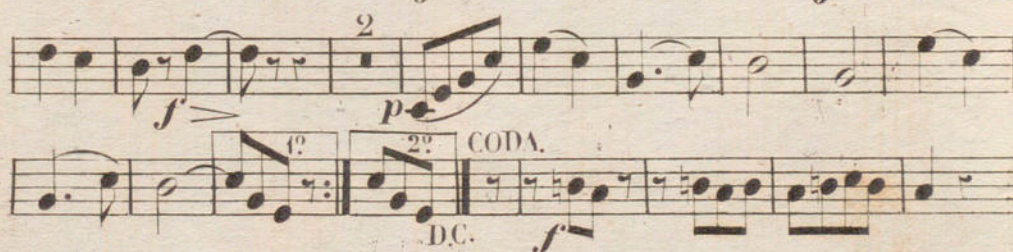
2^e CLARINETTE.

In Sol.

INTRODUCTION.



POLKA.



LES FAUVETTES

POLKA.

Com: Mr

N. BOUSQUET.

SAX, HOENS, and COPS, and MG.

Andante.

INTRODUCTION

p dolce.

POLKA.

CODA.

D.C.

crescendo

LES FAUVETTES.

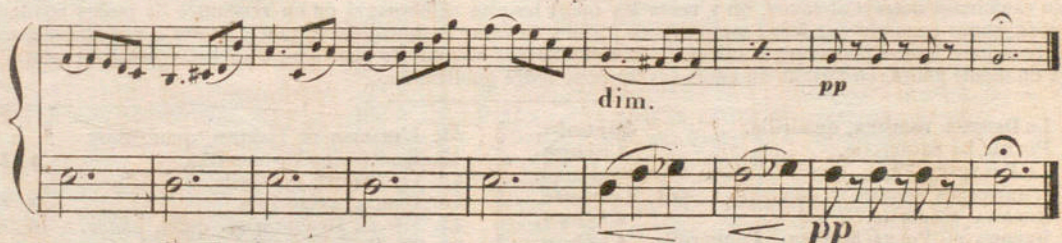
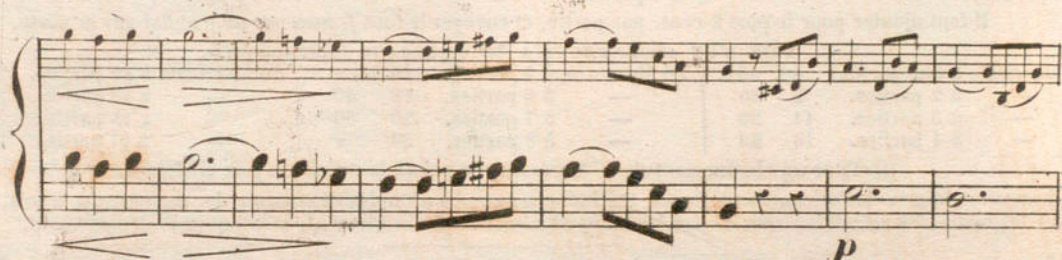
N. BOUSQUET.

POLKA.

1^{re} CORNET à PISTONS en LA.

Andante.

INTRODUCTION



POLKA.



1^{er} CORNET à PISTONS en LA.


Fl

A musical score for a piece titled "The Merry Widow" (No. 1). The score is written on a single staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The score is divided into two sections by a double bar line. The first section consists of three measures, and the second section consists of three measures. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on a single staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the staff, aligned with the notes. The score is a single line of music, likely representing a vocal melody.

CODA.

CODA.



f

p

The first system of the musical score for 'Marche des Nations' is written on a single five-line staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The melody is characterized by frequent sixteenth-note passages, often beamed together, and some notes are marked with accents. The system concludes with a double bar line.

... ..

LES FAUVETTES.

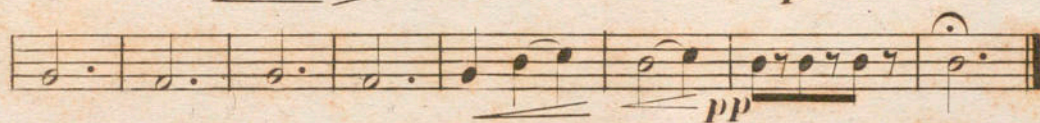
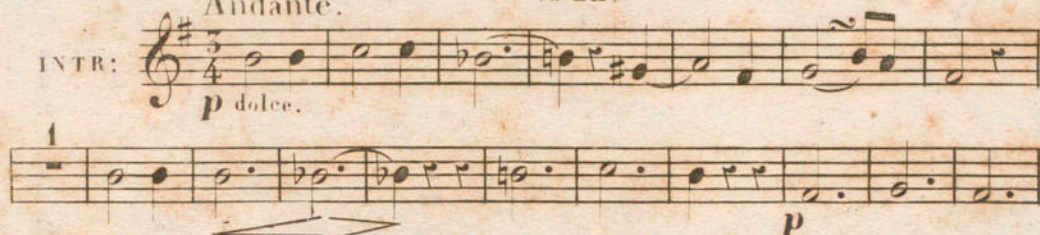
POLKA.

2^e CORNET à PISTONS.
en LA.

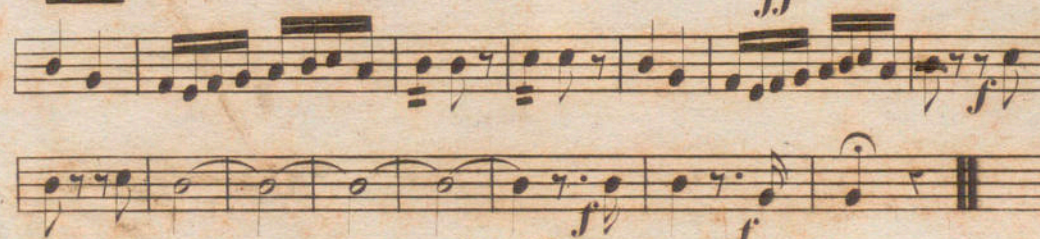
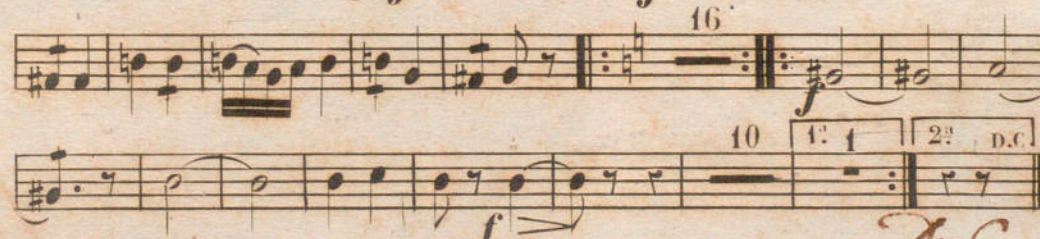
N. BOUSQUET.

Andante.

INTR:



POLKA.



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LES FAUVETTES.

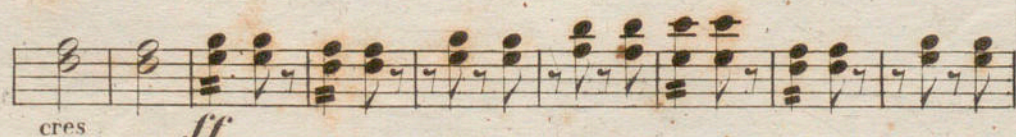
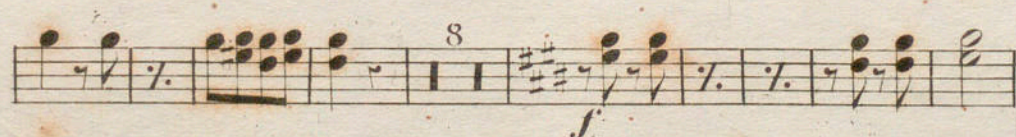
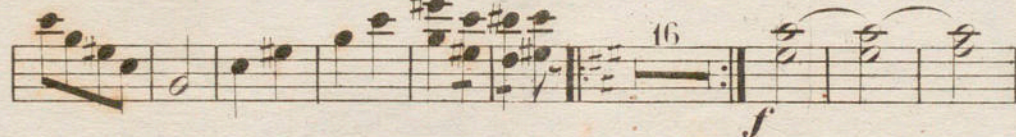
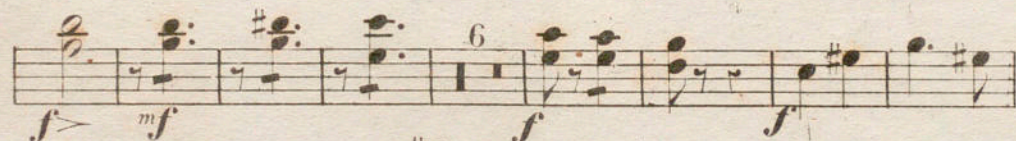
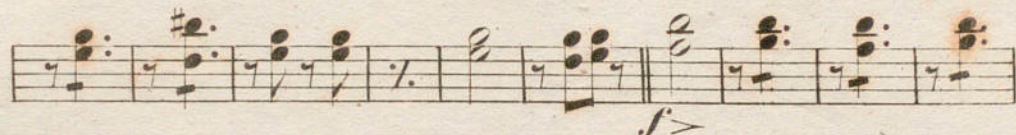
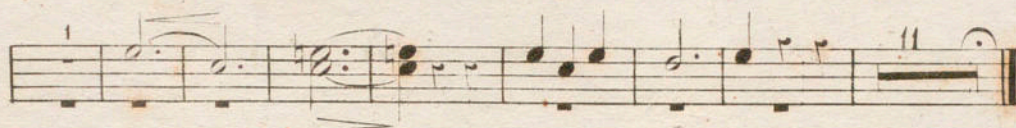
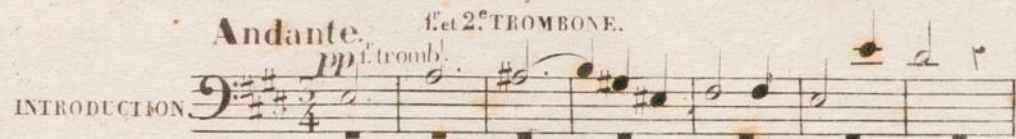
POLKA.

N. BOUSQUET.

Andante.

1^{re} et 2^e TROMBONE.

INTRODUCTION



LES FAUVETTES

POLKA.

N. BOUSQUET.

Andante.

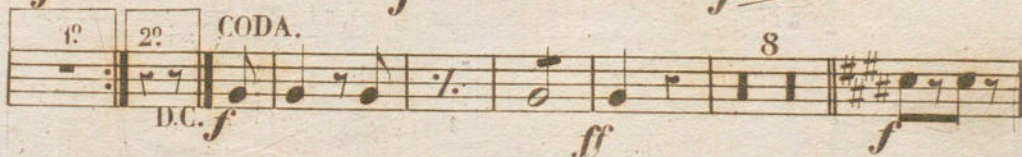
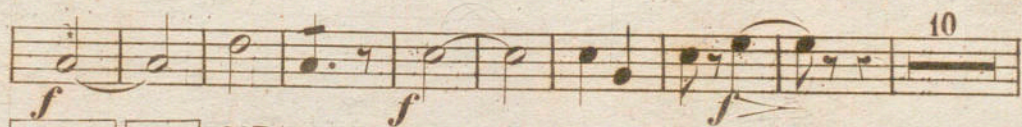
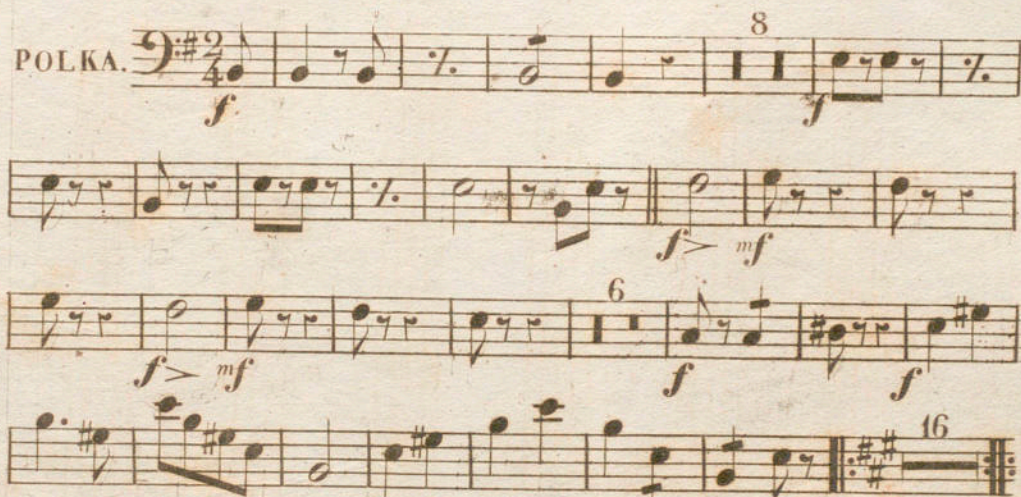
3^e TROMBONE.

1^{re} tromb.

INTRODUCTION.



POLKA.



LES FAUVETTES

POLKA.

N. BOUSQUET.

Andante.

OPHICLÉIDE.

INTRODUCTION.

p

pp.

POLKA.

J

mf

mf

f

f

16

10

CODA.

D.C.

crescendo.

17

LES FAUVETTES.

N. BOUSQUET.

POLKA.

TAMBOUR et TRIANGLE.

Introduction Tacet.

Musical score for **POLKA** (TAMBOUR et TRIANGLE) by N. BOUSQUET. The score is written for Triangle and Tambour.

The score begins with a **Triangle** part (4 measures) and a **Tambour** part (5 measures). The **Introduction Tacet** section follows.

The main body of the piece consists of several measures of music, alternating between **Triangle** and **Tambour** parts. The **Triangle** part is marked **p** (piano) and the **Tambour** part is marked **f** (forte).

The score includes a **CODA** section, marked **D.C.** (Da Capo), which is repeated twice (1. and 2. endings). The **CODA** section is marked **f** (forte).

The score concludes with a final measure marked **f** (forte).

LES FAUVETTES.

N. BOUSQUET.

POLKA.

GROSSE CAISSE.

Introduction Tacet.

Musical score for POLKA, GROSSE CAISSE. The score is written in bass clef with a 2/4 time signature. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff is labeled "POLKA" and "4 8". The second staff has a measure marked "5" and a measure marked "9". The third staff has a measure marked "16" and a measure marked "11". The fourth staff has a measure marked "8". The fifth staff has a measure marked "f" and a measure marked "crescendo". The sixth staff has a measure marked "f" and a measure marked "ff". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The word "CODA." appears at the end of the third staff, and "D.C." appears below the fourth staff.

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