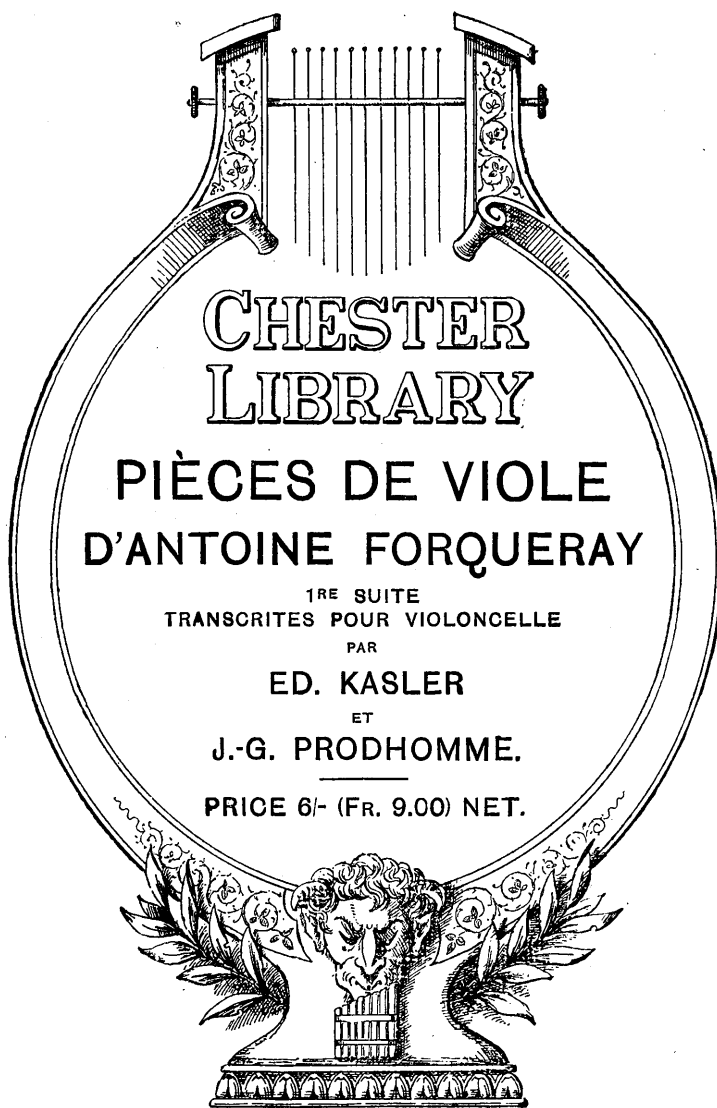


Chester Series No. 97.



J. & W. CHESTER LTD



PIÈCES DE VIOLE

D'ANTOINE FORQUERAY

1^{ÈRE} SUITE

TRANSCRITES POUR VIOLONCELLE

PAR

ED. KASLER

ET

J.-G. PROD'HOMME

Avec un portrait par Hyacinthe Rigaud.

J. & W. CHESTER, LTD.

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PRÉFACE

'ART de jouer de la Viole atteignit son apogée dans la première moitié du XVIII^e siècle, avant que le violoncelle ne supplantât définitivement cet instrument. Parmi les maîtres violistes d'alors, Antoine Forqueray est un des plus illustres. Elève de son père, il acquit la plus grande réputation dans les dernières années du règne de Louis XIV, et à l'époque de la Régence. Issu d'une famille de musiciens originaire du village de Chaumes-en-Brie, comme celle des Couperin, Antoine Forqueray était né à Paris en 1671. A dix-sept ans, il faisait partie de la Musique de la Chambre du roi. Ses contemporains ne tarissent pas d'éloges sur son jeu, "la beauté et la force de son archet, le brillant et la légèreté de sa main gauche, comme exécutant; son imagination vive et féconde, comme compositeur, et un fond de connaissance et de principe d'harmonie qui font marcher de pair l'exécution et la composition."

Environ trois cents pièces, qui restaient du lui au XVIII^e siècle, attestaient la beauté de son génie. On en prisait "les caractères nobles et variés, les tours heureux et les riches modulations que les principes de l'harmonie fournissent, mais dont le goût seul peut faire le choix." (Nécrologie d'Ant. Forqueray.)

Antoine Forqueray, qui avait épousé, en 1697, une habile claveciniste, Antoinette Houssu, fille d'un organiste de Paris, eut parmi ses élèves le duc de Bourgogne, l'Electeur de Bavière, le duc d'Orléans et son fils. Le duc devenu Régent lui donna le cordon de l'ordre de Saint-Michel et lui fit un présent de 100,000 livres, "pour réparer les

pertes qu'il avait faites sur les billets de banque." Quatre ans après la mort de ce prince, en 1727, il se retira à Mantes et y mourut, le 28 juin 1745, laissant une veuve et trois enfants dont un fils, Jean-Baptiste, qui fut le dernier violiste de la famille. Né à Paris en 1699, Jean-Baptiste, fut choisi pour enseigner la viole de gambe à la princesse Henriette, fille de Louis XV. Vers 1750, il dédia à sa royale élève le premier (et unique) "Livre de Pièces de Viole" de son père, comprenant plusieurs morceaux de lui-même. Outre ce recueil, dont nous allons parler, et qui comprend une trentaine de pièces divisées en cinq Suites, on trouve quelques Sonates ou Suites manuscrites d'Antoine Forqueray dans plusieurs manuscrits de la Bibliothèque nationale. Le recueil dont nous publions ici la première Suite a pour titre :

PIÈCES DE VIOLE AVEC LA BASSE CONTINUE,
COMPOSÉES PAR MR. FORQUERAY LE PÈRE

Ordinaire de la Musique de la Chambre du Roy.
Dediées à MADAME HENRIETTE DE FRANCE.
Gravées par Madame Le Clair. Livre 1^{er}. Pris en
Blanc 12^l. Ces Pieces peuvent se jouer sur le
Pardessus de Viole.

A PARIS, Chez :

{	L'Auteur, rue de la Croix des
	Petits Champs, vis-à-vis le ruë
	Coquillière.
	La V ^e BOIVIN, ruë St. Honoré
{	à la Règle D'or.
	Le S ^r Le Clair, ruë du Roule à
{	la Croix D'or.

AVEC PRIVILÈGE DU ROY.

PRÉFACE

Le feuillet qui suit ce titre contient la dédicace et l'avertissement suivants :

A MADAME HENRIETTE
de France.

MADAME

L'ouvrage que je prends la liberté de Vous offrir a mérité à feu mon père la réputation dont il a joui pendant sa vie ; et la Protection que Vous voulez bien lui accorder, Madame, va lui assurer l'immortalité. La Viole, malgré ses avantages, est tombée dans une Espèce d'oubli ; votre goût, Madame, peut lui rendre la célébrité qu'elle a eu si longtemps, il peut exciter l'émulation de ceux qui cultivent la Musique. Pour moi, Madame, un motif plus pressant m'engage à redoubler mes veilles. Le bonheur que j'ay eu de Vous voir applaudir à mes foibles talens va renouveler l'ardeur de mon zèle : heureux si par mon travail je puis contribuer à vos amusemens.

Je suis avec le plus profond respect,

MADAME,

Votre très humble et très
obéissant Serviteur
FORQUERAY.

AVERTISSEMENT.

Mon intention en donnant ces pièces au public étant d'amuser trois personnes à la fois, et de former un concert de deux Violes et un Clavecin ; j'ai jugé à propos d'en faire la Basse très simple, afin d'éviter la confusion qui se trouverait avec la Basse des pièces de Clavecin que j'ai ornée autant qu'ils (*sic*) m'a été possible.

La troisième Suite ne s'étant pas trouvée complète pour le nombre de pièces, j'ai été obligé d'en ajouter trois des miennes, lesquelles sont marquées d'une Etoile.

Je me suis attaché à bien doigter ces pièces, pour en rendre l'Exécution plus facile.

On trouvera des petits dièzes au-dessus des pincés, pour marquer qu'ils doivent être faits avec la note sensible.

Si le public reçoit favorablement ce Premier Livre, son suffrage m'encouragera à lui en présenter d'autres, dont le goût, la force et la variété ne se trouveront pas moins rassemblés que dans celui-ci.

On aura la bonté de faire attention qu'il faut rapprocher l'accompagnement du Clavecin le plus près de la Basse qu'il sera possible, afin qu'il ne se trouve point plus haut que les pièces de Viole.

Jean-Baptiste Forqueray avait déjà, en effet, publié un arrangement pour clavecin seul, qu'il dédia à la seconde Dauphine, Josèphe de Saxe, dont le mariage avait été célébré le 9 février 1747, deux ans après la mort d'Antoine Forqueray. La princesse Henriette, née le 14 août 1727, étant morte le 10 février 1752, l'apparition de ce recueil doit donc se placer entre 1747 et 1752.

On trouvera ici la première des six Suites de ce *premier Livre de pièces de viole*. Elle se divise en six morceaux :

1. *Allemande*, dédiée à La Borde, l'amateur bien connu, auteur d'un "Essai sur la Musique ancienne et moderne," où il est parlé avec éloges de notre violiste.

2. *Courante*, dédiée probablement à Mme Forqueray.

3. Le troisième morceau porte le nom de *Cottin*.

4. Le quatrième est dédiée à un M. de Bellemont, qui, nous apprend Hubert Le Blanc dans sa "Défense de la Basse de Viole," accompagnait Forqueray le père dans l'exécution de ses sonates

5. *La Portugaise* n'a pas de dédicace.

6. La dernière pièce porte le nom de l'un des *Couperin*, probablement Couperin le Grand, mort en 1733. Les Couperin, originaires du même village que les Forqueray, leur étaient peut-être apparentés. On sait que Couperin le Grand a intitulé une des pièces de son "Troisième Livre," paru en 1722 : *la Superbe ou la Forqueray*.

J.-G. PROD'HOMME.

PREFACE.

THE art of playing on the Viol reached its zenith during the first half of the 18th century, just before that instrument was definitely supplanted by the Violoncello. Among the masters of the instrument, Antoine Forqueray was one of the most illustrious. He was his father's pupil, and attained to the height of his reputation during the last years of the reign of Louis XIV., and during the succeeding Regency. Descending from a family of musicians who were natives of the village of Chaumes-en-Brie, like that of the Couperins, Antoine Forqueray was born in Paris in 1671. At the age of seventeen, he was a member of the Royal chamber musicians. His contemporaries are loud in their praises of his playing—"the beauty and strength of his bow, the brilliancy and lightness of his left hand, his lively and abundant imagination as a composer, and the depth of his knowledge and of his harmonic principles, which put his composition on a level with his execution."

Some three hundred pieces left by him in the 18th century bore testimony to the finequalities of his genius, which were described as "noble and varied character, happy turns, and rich modulations furnished by the principles of harmony, from which his good taste alone knew how to choose." (Obituary of Antoine Forqueray.)

Antoine Forqueray, who in 1697 had married Antoinette Houssu, the daughter of a Parisian organist and a clever harpsichord player, counted the Duc de Bourgogne, the Elector of Bavaria, the Duc d'Orléans, and the latter's son among his pupils. When the Duke became Regent, he presented the composer with the Order of St. Michael

and granted him 100,000 livres, "to repair the losses he had incurred on the bank-notes." Four years after the death of that prince, in 1727, Forqueray retired to Mantes, where he died on June 28th, 1745, leaving a widow and three children, including a son, Jean-Baptiste, who was to be the last Viol player of the family. Born in Paris in 1699, Jean-Baptiste was chosen to teach the viol to the Princess Henriette, daughter of Louis XV. Towards 1750, he dedicated to his royal pupil the first (and only) "Book of Viol Pieces" left by his father, including several pieces by himself. Apart from the collection we are about to discuss, and which contains some thirty pieces divided into five Suites, there are a few Sonatas and Suites by Antoine Forqueray to be found in MS. at the Bibliothèque Nationale. The collection, from which we are now publishing the first Suite, bears the following title :

PIÈCES DE VIOLE AVEC LA BASSE CONTINUE,
COMPOSÉES PAR MR. FORQUERAY LE PÈRE,

Ordinaire de la Musique de la Chambre du Roy.
Dédiées à MADAME HENRIETTE DE FRANCE.
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à la Règle D'or.
Le S^r Le Clair, ruë du Roule à
la Croix D'or.

AVEC PRIVILÈGE DU ROY.

PREFACE.

The next leaf contains a dedication and a preface, of which the following free English rendering may be given :

TO MADAME HENRIETTE
of France.

MADAME,

The work which I take the liberty to offer you has won my late father the reputation he enjoyed during his life; and the protection which you may graciously grant it, Madame, will assure him immortality. The Viol, in spite of its advantages, has fallen into a kind of oblivion: your taste, Madame, can restore to it the celebrity it has so long known, for you are capable of spurring to emulation those who cultivate Music. As for me, Madame, a more urgent motive bids me redouble my vigils. The happiness which I have in seeing you applaud my feeble talents will renew the ardour of my zeal: happy if by my work I may contribute to your amusement.

I am with the most profound respect,

MADAME,

Your very humble and very
obedient servant

FORQUERAY.

PREFACE.

"My intention in giving these pieces to the public being to amuse three players at the same time, and to form a concert of two viols and a harpsichord; I have judged proper to give them a very simple bass, so as to avoid confusion with the bass of the harpsichord pieces, which I have adorned as much as I possibly could.

"The third Suite having been found to be incomplete as regards the number of pieces, I have been obliged to add three of my own, which are marked with an asterisk.

"I have taken care to finger these pieces well, in order to render their execution easier.

"Little sharps will be found over the mordents which are to be played with the leading-note.

"If the public receives the First Book favourably, their indulgence will encourage me to present them with others, in which taste, strength, and variety will be found no less well-assorted than in the present one.

"It will be well to remember that the accompaniment on the harpsichord should be played as near the bass as possible, so that it will not sound higher than the Viol pieces."

Jean-Baptiste Forqueray had already published an arrangement for harpsichord alone, which he dedicated to the second Dauphine, Josèphe de Saxe, whose marriage was celebrated on February 9th, 1747, two years after the death of Antoine Forqueray. The Princess Henriette, born on August 14th, 1727, having died on February 10th, 1752, the publication of this collection must fall between 1747 and 1752.

The first of the six Suites from that "First Book of Viol Pieces" will be found here. It is divided into the following six pieces:

1. *Allemande*, dedicated to La Borde, the well-known amateur and author of an "Essay on Old and Modern Music," where our Viol player is highly spoken of.

2. *Courante*, dedicated probably to Madame Forqueray.

3. The third piece is entitled *Cottin*.

4. The fourth is dedicated to a M. de Bellemont who, according to Hubert le Blanc in his "Defence of the Viol Bass," accompanied the elder Forqueray in his Sonatas.

5. The *Portugaise* bears no dedication.

6. The last piece bears the name of one of the Couperins: Forqueray must have dedicated it to the memory of the Great Couperin, who died in 1733. The Couperins, being native of the same village as the Forquerays, were possibly related to them. It is known that the Great Couperin gave one of the pieces in his "Third Book," published in 1722, the title of *La Superbe ou la Forqueray*.

J.-G. PROD'HOMME.

NOTE.

La transcription des Pièces de Forqueray reproduit exactement, dans la partie de piano, la partition originale. On s'est borné à réaliser la basse en suivant fidèlement les indications de l'auteur. Il suffira donc de s'y reporter, si l'on désire jouer ces pièces en trio, c'est-à-dire avec deux violoncelles ou deux violes de gambe.

La partie de violoncelle a été établie de façon à rendre son exécution pratique pour un seul instrument. On a interprété par un *pincé* dit *renversé* ♭ le signe +, de préférence au trille. Le signe , doit s'exécuter, d'après Rameau, à qui se réfère Forqueray, par un *trille* commençant sur la seconde supérieure. Les *appoggiatures* (petites notes) doivent toujours être *longues*, et compter pour la moitié de la valeur de la note qu'elles précèdent. La lettre *t* signifie *tenu*.

EXEMPLES :



A la fin de la Pièce IV, le signe # + doit se traduire par un *pincé* ♭ employant le demi-ton inférieur.

Cette Suite est dans le ton de *ré mineur* ; mais, suivant l'habitude de l'époque, l'auteur n'a pas indiqué de bémol à la clé. On a fait de même ici, en indiquant les bémols chaque fois qu'ils se présentent dans l'original.

On remarquera également que les nuances ne sont généralement pas indiquées. Au XVIII^e siècle, les compositeurs s'en rapportaient sous ce rapport "au goût de l'exécutant."

LES EDITEURS.

NOTICE.

The transcription of these pieces by Forqueray exactly reproduces, in the pianoforte part, the original copy, the figured bass having been written out in accordance with the composer's indications. If it is desired to perform the suite as a Trio, *i.e.*, with two violoncellos or two *viole da gamba*, the second instrument will play this bass.

The violoncello part has been written out in such a way that it becomes practicable for a single instrument. The sign + has been interpreted by an inverted mordent ✎, in preference to a shake. The sign , , according to Rameau, to whom Forqueray refers, represents a shake beginning with the upper note. The appoggiaturas (small notes) are always to be played long and counted at half the value of the note they precede. The letter *t* stands for *tenuto* (sustained).

EXAMPLES :



The sign # + at the end of the fourth piece is to be interpreted by a mordent ✎ with the lower semitone as auxiliary note.

This Suite is in the key of D minor, but, according to the habit of the period, the composer has not indicated the flat in the key-signature. This method has been followed in the present edition, where the flats are inserted each time they occur, as in the original.

It will also be noticed that there is a general lack of dynamic signs. In the 18th century composers usually left these to the "discretion of the players."

THE EDITORS.

NOTE ON THE PORTRAIT OF FORQUERAY.

THE picture reproduced here after the original in the National Gallery, is by Hyacinthe Rigaud (1659-1743). It represents a group of musicians attached to the Court of France, among whom Lully was thought to have been recognized. In reality, this picture was probably painted some thirty years after the Florentine master's death. Four musicians are grouped round a table, on which open music-books are seen. The title of one of these books is clearly legible as *Trio de M. Lab. . . . Sonates pour flûte*. The flautists are the composer of these pieces, the famous Royal Chamber flautist Labarre (1675-1743), and Jean and Jacques Hotteterre. The bass-viol player is Antoine Forqueray, the King's only chamber player on this instrument at that period. A young man of fifteen or sixteen, standing behind the viol player, is possibly his son, Jean-Baptiste. This points to the conjecture that Rigaud's picture must have been painted about 1715.

NOTE SUR LE PORTRAIT DE FORQUERAY.

LE tableau reproduit ici, d'après l'original de la National Gallery, est de Hyacinthe Rigaud (1659-1743). Il représente un groupe de musiciens de la cour de France, au milieu duquel on a cru voir Lully. En réalité ce tableau est de trente ans peut-être postérieur à la mort du Florentin. Quatre musiciens sont groupés autour d'une table, sur laquelle se trouvent des livres de musique, ouverts. Le titre de l'un d'eux, très lisible, est *Trio de M. Lab. . . . Sonates pour flûte*. Les flûtistes sont : l'auteur de ces pièces, le célèbre Labarre (1675-1743), flûtiste de la Chambre du roi, et Jean et Jacques Hotteterre. Le joueur de basse de viole est Antoine Forqueray, le seul joueur de cet instrument à la Musique du roi, à cette époque. Un jeune homme, de quinze à seize ans, debout derrière le violiste, peut-être son fils, Jean-Baptiste. Le tableau de Rigaud aurait donc été peint vers 1715.



SUITE

I.

ALLEMANDE.

1

FORQUERAY (Le Père.)

La La Borde.

(b)

VIOLONCELLO.

Noblement et avec sentiment.

PIANO.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 7/8 time signature. It contains several measures of music, including some with triplets. The bottom two staves are a grand staff in treble and bass clefs, with a key signature of one sharp. They provide a harmonic accompaniment for the top staff.

The second system of musical notation also consists of three staves. The top staff features two distinct endings, labeled "1^{re} fois." and "2^e fois." above the staff. The bottom two staves provide the accompaniment. The first ending in the top staff leads back to an earlier section, while the second ending leads to a new section. The bottom staves have repeat signs corresponding to these endings.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line in bass clef. The bottom two staves continue the harmonic accompaniment in grand staff. The music flows from the previous system without a break in the notation.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line in bass clef. The bottom two staves continue the harmonic accompaniment in grand staff. The system concludes with a final cadence in the top staff.



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line with various notes, rests, and accidentals. The bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clef) with chords and moving lines. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).



The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom two staves show more complex harmonic textures with many chords and some long notes. The key signature remains one flat.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff has a more active melody with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom two staves provide a steady harmonic accompaniment. The key signature remains one flat.



The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff has two first endings, each marked "1^e fois." and "2^e fois." with repeat signs. The bottom two staves also have corresponding first and second endings. The key signature changes to one sharp (F-sharp) for the final section.

II. COURANTE.

FORQUERAY (Le Père.)

VOLONCELLO.

Vivement et d'aplomb.

PIANO.



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, starting with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a trill-like figure at the end. The middle and bottom staves are grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs). The middle staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, followed by a series of chords and eighth notes. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp, followed by a series of eighth notes and rests.



The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, continuing the melody from the first system. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a trill-like figure at the end. The middle and bottom staves are grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs). The middle staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, followed by a series of chords and eighth notes. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp, followed by a series of eighth notes and rests.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, continuing the melody from the second system. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a trill-like figure at the end. The middle and bottom staves are grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs). The middle staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, followed by a series of chords and eighth notes. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp, followed by a series of eighth notes and rests.



The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, continuing the melody from the third system. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a trill-like figure at the end. The middle and bottom staves are grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs). The middle staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, followed by a series of chords and eighth notes. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp, followed by a series of eighth notes and rests.



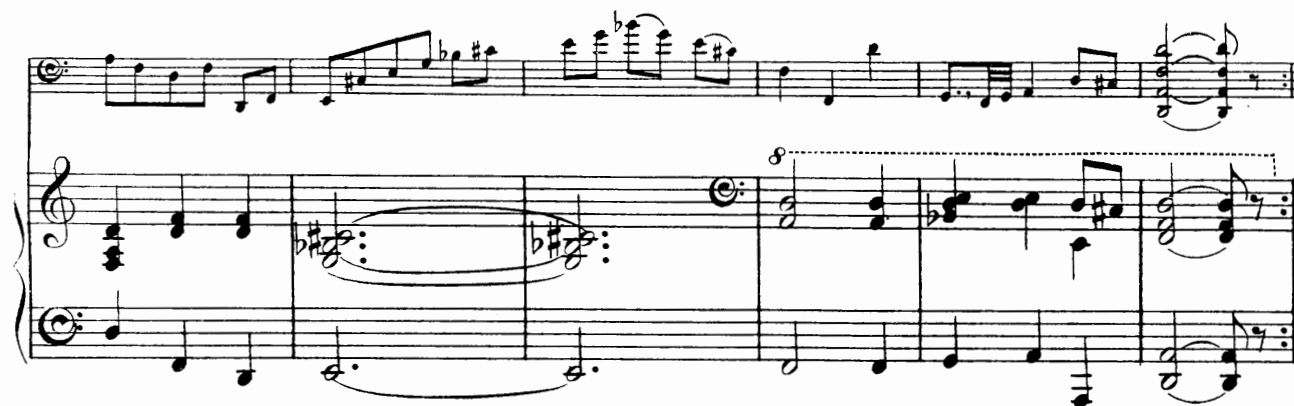
The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef, featuring a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It contains several measures of music with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). They provide harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.



The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The top staff shows a melodic line with some rests and eighth notes. The grand staff below provides accompaniment, including a section with a key signature change to two flats (Bb, Eb) and a common time signature (C).



The third system of musical notation features a more complex melodic line in the top staff, including a sixteenth-note run. The grand staff accompaniment includes a section with a key signature change to two sharps (F#, C#) and a common time signature (C).



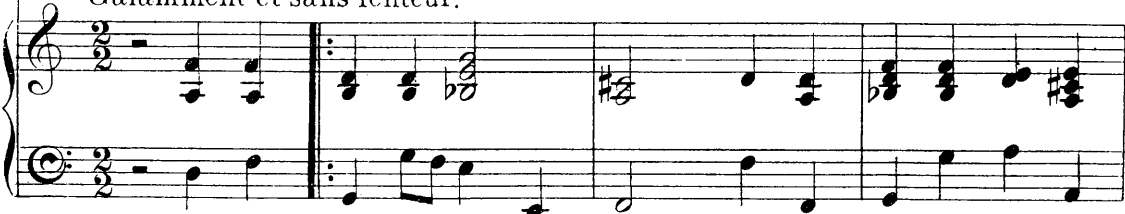
The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The top staff features a melodic line with a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The grand staff accompaniment includes a section with a key signature change to one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C), ending with a double bar line.

III. LA COTTIN.

7

FORQUERAY (Le Père.)

VIOLONCELLO. 

PIANO. 

Galamment et sans lenteur.



1^{re} fois. 

2^{de} fois. 

1^{re} Fois. 

2^{de} Fois. 

This musical score is for a piece with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of staves. The first four systems each have a vocal staff (treble clef) and a piano staff (grand staff). The fifth system includes first and second endings for both parts. The piano part features various chords and arpeggiated figures, while the vocal part has a melodic line with some grace notes and a final cadence. The first ending is marked '1^e Fois.' and the second ending is marked '2^e Fois pour finir.'.

1^e Fois. 2^e Fois pour finir.

1^e Fois. 2^e Fois pour finir.

IV. LA BELLEMONT.

9

FORQUERAY (Le Père.)

VOLONCELLO.

PIANO.

1^{re} Fois. 2^{de} Fois.

1^{re} Fois. 2^{de} Fois.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is a single melodic line in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. It contains six measures of music, with the first five measures featuring a melodic line with a trill-like ornament on the final note of each measure. The bottom two staves are a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) providing harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

The second system of musical notation also consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line from the first system. The bottom two staves continue the harmonic accompaniment, with the bass line showing more movement in the second half of the system.

The third system of musical notation features three staves and includes first and second endings. The top staff has a first ending bracket labeled "1^{re} Fois." and a second ending bracket labeled "2^e Fois." The bottom two staves also have corresponding first and second ending brackets. The first ending leads to a repeat sign, and the second ending leads to a different continuation of the piece.

The fourth system of musical notation features three staves and includes first and second endings. The top staff has a first ending bracket labeled "1^{re} Fois." and a second ending bracket labeled "2^e Fois." The bottom two staves also have corresponding first and second ending brackets. The first ending leads to a repeat sign, and the second ending leads to a different continuation of the piece.

V. LA PORTUGAISE.

FORQUERAY (Le Père.)

VIOLONCELLO.

PIANO.

Marque et d'aplomb.

The musical score is arranged in four systems. Each system contains a Violoncello staff (top) and a Piano grand staff (bottom). The Violoncello part begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Piano part begins with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo/mood is indicated as 'Marque et d'aplomb.' The score features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.



This page contains six systems of musical notation. Each system is composed of a single melodic line at the top and a grand staff (treble and bass clef) below. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like 't.' and 'p.'

The first system shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a grand staff with chords and single notes. The second system continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns. The third system introduces a more complex melodic line with sixteenth notes and a grand staff with chords. The fourth system features a melodic line with a trill-like figure and a grand staff with chords. The fifth system shows a melodic line with a trill-like figure and a grand staff with chords. The sixth system concludes the page with a melodic line and a grand staff.

VI.
LA COUPERIN.

FORQUERAY (Le Père)

VOLONCELLO.

Noblement et marqué.

PIANO.

J. & W. C. 917

This musical score is for a piano and voice piece, page 15. It consists of four systems of staves. The top staff of each system is for the voice, and the bottom two staves are for the piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a piano (p) marking and a trill (tr) in the piano part. The second system features a trill (tr) in the piano part. The third system includes a trill (tr) in the piano part. The fourth system includes a trill (tr) in the piano part. The score concludes with a final cadence in the piano part.

First system:

Voice: p $t.$ $t.$

Piano: tr

Second system:

Voice: p

Piano: tr

Third system:

Voice: p

Piano: tr

Fourth system:

Voice: $t.$ $t.$ $t.$ $t.$

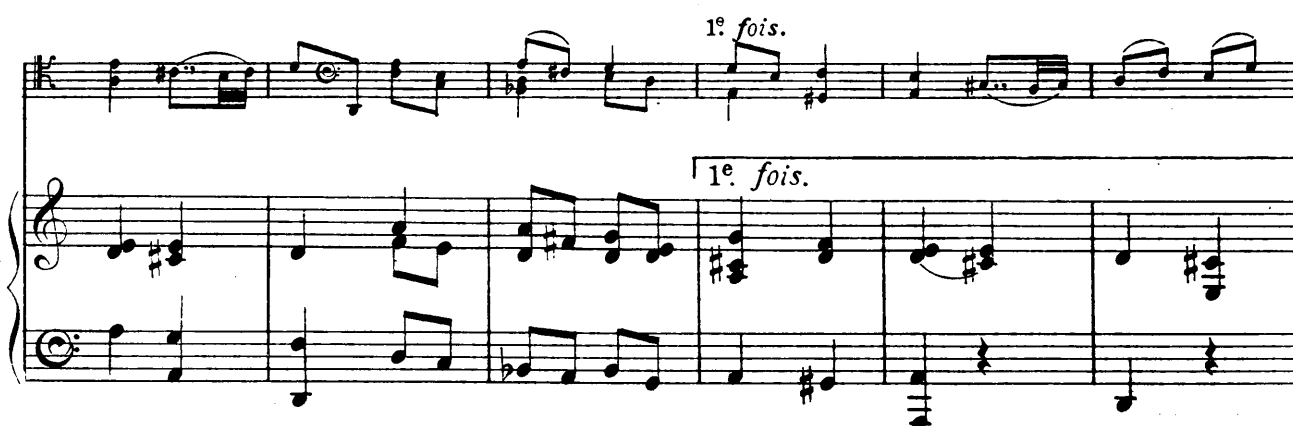
Piano: tr



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a melodic line with various intervals and a final half note. The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef, likely for piano accompaniment, featuring chords and moving lines that support the melody.



The second system of musical notation continues the piece with three staves. The top staff maintains the melodic flow, while the piano accompaniment in the lower staves provides harmonic support with chords and moving bass lines.



The third system of musical notation includes a first ending. The top staff is marked with "1^e fois." above the final measure. The piano accompaniment in the lower staves also features a first ending, marked with "1^e fois." above the final measure. The system concludes with a double bar line.



The fourth system of musical notation includes a second ending. The top staff is marked with "2^e fois. pour finir." above the final measure. The piano accompaniment in the lower staves also features a second ending, marked with "2^e fois. pour finir." above the final measure. The system concludes with a double bar line.

CELTIC POEM

"THE LAND-OF-THE-EVER-YOUNG"

FOR

VIOLONCELLO AND PIANOFORTE

BY

GRANVILLE BANTOCK

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