

Bataille de Veerninde

arrangée

POUR LE

PIANO-FORTE

Nº 38.

Prix: 45 Xr:

A WORMS chez G. Kreitner.

Die Canonenschüsse werden mit der Fläche beider Hände auf einmal stark umgefrückt; alle Töne ohne Unterschied angeblasen und bis zur Verschwindung des Tones angehalten.

NB: Da die Trompeterstücke (Fanfare) kurz sind, kann man sie nach Belieben wiederholen.

Le coup de Canon s'exprime en frappant du plat des deux mains à la fois, avec une sorte de force, toutes les notes indistinctement des basses, et les conserver jusqu'à l'extinction de la vibration du son.

Nota: comme les fanfares sont courtes, on est maître de répéter les reprises autant de fois qu'on le jugera à propos.

Trompette.

Marsch.

35



4 Abfeuerung. la charge.

Lauffeuer, feu de fille.

Canoner.
schufs.

Allegro.

coup de
canon.

The main musical score consists of two systems, each with a piano (p) and violin (v) part. The piano part is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The violin part is written in a single staff with a treble clef and the same key signature. The music is characterized by rapid, repetitive eighth-note patterns in the piano part, while the violin part features more melodic lines with some grace notes. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'.

Tocsin des Villages aux environs de la Bataille.

This section is a single-staff musical score in a grand staff format (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a simple, rhythmic melody of quarter and eighth notes. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'.

Die Sturmglocke in den benachbarten Dörfern.

38

P

P

1 2 3 4 5

Dieser Schuss muss dumpfig mit der linken Hand ausgedrückt, und auf den Bassnoten ohne Unterschied während den 4. Takt ausgehalten werden.

(ce coup doit être exprimé sourdement avec le plat de la main gauche, en touchant toutes les Notes indistinctement dans les Bases et conserver la main dessus pendant les quatre mesures.

1 2 3 4

Cres

Autre coup de canon repetes le meme effet. Eben so wie vorher.

diminuendo.

1

meme effet.

wie vorher.

2 3 4 1 2 3 4

meme effet

38 wie vorher V.S.

6 Allegro. Canon roulant.

anhaltendes Canonenfeuer.

This musical score is for a piece titled "6 Allegro. Canon roulant." with the subtitle "anhaltendes Canonenfeuer." (continuous canon fire). The score is written for a grand piano, with a treble and bass staff for each of the four hands. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is characterized by a rapid, continuous canon in the right hand, with the left hand providing a steady harmonic accompaniment. The right hand's melody consists of eighth-note patterns, often beamed in groups of six, creating a sense of unending motion. The left hand plays chords and single notes that support the main melody. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the right hand.

7

coup de Canon.

Adagio lamentabile con espressione. plainte des blessés et des mourants.

pp rF P

Wehklagen der Verwundeten und Sterbenden.

v.s.

5

1^{re} Fanfare de la victoire.

2^e Fanfare FP FP

FP F FP FP FP

FP FP FP F FP FP

FP

35

Marche.

The first system of the musical score for the Marche. It consists of two staves, Treble and Bass, in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The music features a series of chords and melodic lines. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The music is written in a style typical of 19th-century musical notation, with many beamed notes and rests.

The second system of the musical score for the Marche. It consists of two staves, Treble and Bass, in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The music features a series of chords and melodic lines. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). The music is written in a style typical of 19th-century musical notation, with many beamed notes and rests.

Fanfare.

10 Minore.

This musical score is written for a four-part vocal or instrumental ensemble, consisting of two soprano parts (top two staves) and two bass parts (bottom two staves). The score is divided into two distinct sections. The first section, titled "10 Minore.", is in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. It features a melodic line in the soprano parts and a more rhythmic, accompanimental line in the bass parts. The second section, titled "Maiores.", begins with a key signature change to C major (no sharps or flats) and a time signature change to 2/4. This section is characterized by a more complex, textured melody in the soprano parts, often using triplets and sixteenth notes, while the bass parts continue with a steady accompaniment. The score concludes with a "Fine." marking at the end of the final measure.