

Dépôt 7854 - 4^e 1856

73

à son ami Antoine Courtois

Méthode

COMPLÈTE

DE

CORNET A PISTONS,

pouvant servir aux

Sax Horns ou Quinton,

savoir de 3 Quatuors, pour

deux Pistons, Sax Horn en Mi b, Ophicleïde ou Trombone,

PAR

SAVERIO.

Prix: 20^f

CONSERVATOIRE
DE MUSIQUE
BIBLIOTHÈQUE

A PARIS, chez **TOURNIER**, Passage du Grand Cerf, 22
et chez les Éditeurs de Musique.

A. Violon

L. 8890

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111

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PRÉFACE.

Convaincu, ainsi que la plupart des Professeurs, mes collègues, de la difficulté de trouver une Méthode qui gradue les Exercices de manière à en faciliter l'exécution aux élèves, je me suis proposé en publiant celle que j'offre aujourd'hui au public, d'atteindre ce but essentiel.

Loin de moi, la pensée de critiquer ce qui a déjà été composé sur la matière, je me suis efforcé, au contraire de suivre la marche adoptée dans les leçons du Solfège de **RODOLPHE**, tout en ayant soin néanmoins de ne faire arriver les commençants que progressivement aux morceaux difficiles.

Il est à peu près d'usage de faire chanter avant de faire jouer, je prétends moi faire chanter et jouer en même temps; la raison en est, que certains élèves qui ont la voix fausse, tirent cependant de l'instrument des sons parfaitement justes, cette observation que j'ai faite dans les Collèges où j'ai professé, aux Régiments où j'ai été Chef de Musique, me conduit à préférer cette voie nouvelle.

La Méthode que j'édite aujourd'hui, se compose d'abord des Thèmes les plus élémentaires, ensuite de petits Duos, puis enfin d'Airs d'Opéras et d'Etudes diverses.

Je recommande expressément de n'exécuter ces Exercices que successivement c'est à dire dans l'ordre que j'ai adopté.

J'ose espérer que mon travail, exempt de toute prétention, produit seulement dans l'espoir d'être utile, me conciliera la bienveillance des Artistes et des Amateurs.

SAVERIO.

PRELUDE

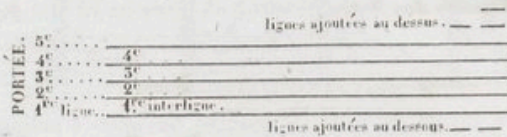
Copy of
the
original
manuscript
of the
Prelude

PRELUDE

ABRÉGÉ DES PRINCIPES DE MUSIQUE.

On écrit la Musique sur cinq lignes parallèles dont l'ensemble se nomme *Portée*; Les lignes se comptent de bas en haut; comme ces cinq lignes ne suffisent pas à l'étendue des voix et surtout des instruments, on en ajoute des petites au dessus et au dessous que l'on nomme lignes supplémentaires.

EXEMPLE.



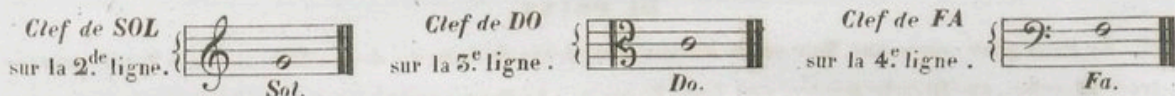
DES NOTES.

Il y a Sept Notes qui se nomment *Do, Ré, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si*, mais elles ne prennent leur nom que d'après le Signe qui se place au commencement de chaque portée et qu'on appelle *Clefs*. Ces sept Notes se répètent à différentes places de la *Portée* selon l'étendue de la voix ou de l'instrument.

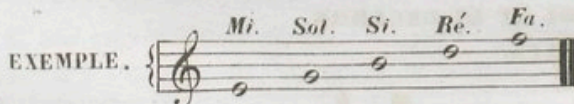
DES CLEFS.

Pour éviter la confusion des barres on emploie des Signes que l'on nomme *Clefs*, et que l'on place toujours au commencement des *Morceaux*; ces *Clefs* sont au nombre de trois.

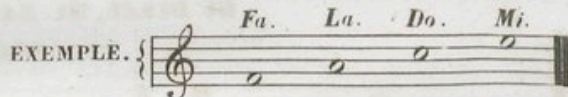
EXEMPLES.



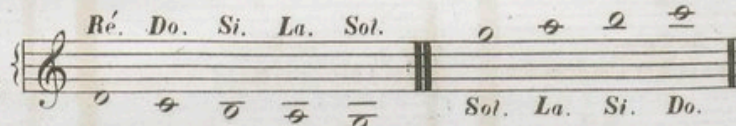
Noms des cinq Notes placées sur les lignes.



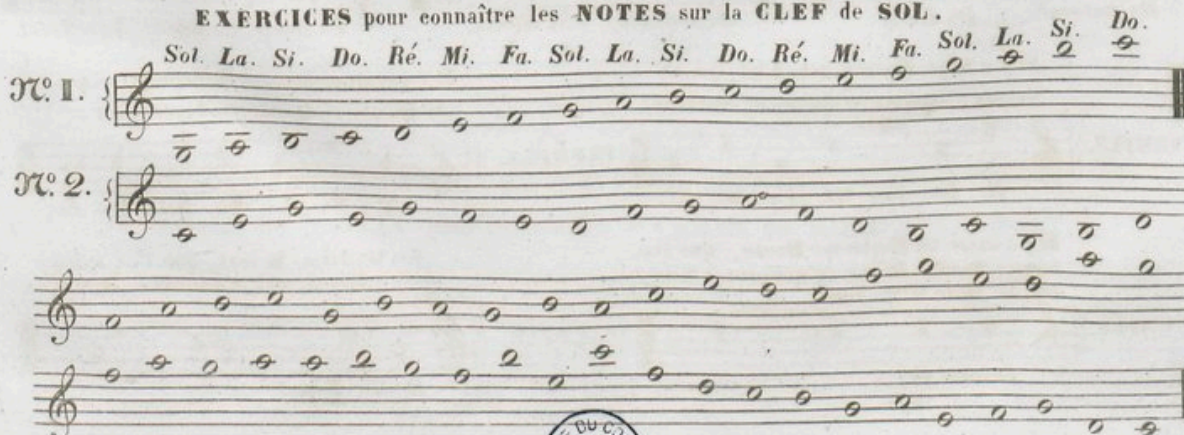
Noms des Notes placées dans les Interlignes.



Les Notes placées au dessous ou au dessus de la *Portée*, sont:



EXERCICES pour connaître les NOTES sur la CLEF de SOL.

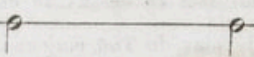
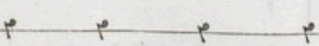
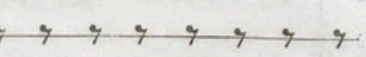
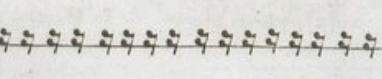
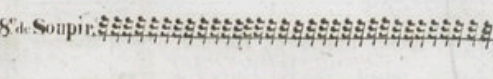
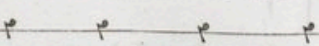
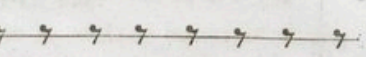
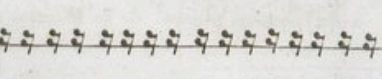
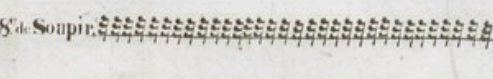


FIGURES ET VALEUR DES NOTES ET SILENCES ÉQUIVALENTS.

Il y a plusieurs Figures de Note qui sont de Valeur différentes. On entend par la valeur d'une note la durée que doit avoir le son qu'elle représente, cette durée est déterminée par la Figure de la note même : chacune des Figures de Notes a un Silence qui lui répond en valeur, c'est-à-dire de la même durée de tems.

Figures des Notes.

Figures des Silences.

Une Ronde  Pause  vaut 2 Blanches  Demi-Pause   ou 4 Noires  Soupir  ou 8 Croches  Demi-Soupir  ou 16 Doubles-Croches  Quart de Soupir  ou 32 Triples-Croches  8^e de Soupir 	       
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Engénéral la Pause vaut le Silence d'une mesure quelqu'en soit l'espèce. La Double-Pause  vaut 2 mesures.

DU POINT.

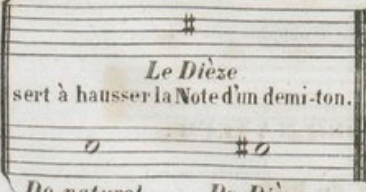
Le Point placé après une Note ou un Silence l'augmente de la moitié de sa valeur : ainsi une Ronde pointée trois Blanches, une Blanche pointée, vaut trois Noires &c... Un Soupir pointée vaut trois demi-Soupir &c...

DU DIÈZE, DU BÉMOL ET DU BÉCARRE.

EXEMPLES.

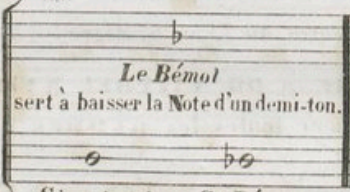
Le Dièze
sert à hausser la Note d'un demi-ton.

Do naturel. Do Dièze.



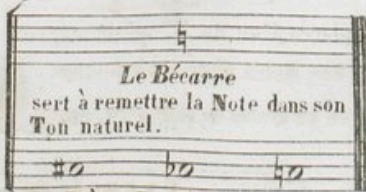
Le Bémol
sert à baisser la Note d'un demi-ton.

Si naturel. Si Bémol.

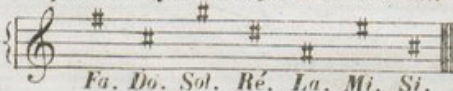


Le Bécarré
sert à remettre la Note dans son Ton naturel.

La Dièze. La Bémol. La naturel.

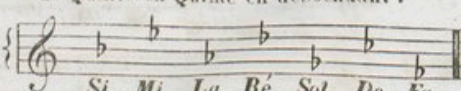


Il y a Sept Dièzes à la Clef qui se posent de Quinte en Quinte en montant.

EXEMPLE. 

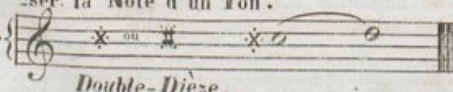
Fa. Do. Sol. Ré. La. Mi. Si.

Il y a également Sept Bémols qui se posent de Quinte en Quinte en descendant.

EXEMPLE. 

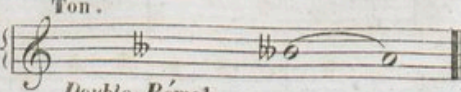
Si. Mi. La. Ré. Sol. Do. Fa.

Il y a aussi un Huitième Dièze, que l'on nomme Double-Dièze et qui sert à hausser la Note d'un Ton.

EXEMPLE. 

Double-Dièze.

Le Huitième Bémol, que l'on nomme double-Bémol, sert à baisser la Note d'un Ton.

EXEMPLE. 

Double-Bémol.

EXEMPLES DES TONS USITÉS AVEC DES DIÈZES.

Quand il n'y a rien à la Clef, on est en <i>Do majeur.</i>	Avec un Dièze en <i>Sol majeur.</i>	<i>Ré majeur.</i>	<i>La majeur.</i>	<i>Mi majeur.</i>	<i>Si majeur.</i>	<i>Fa # majeur.</i>	<i>Do # majeur.</i>
<i>La mineur</i> relatif de <i>Fa majeur.</i>	<i>Mi mineur</i> relatif de <i>Sol majeur.</i>	<i>Si mineur.</i>	<i>Fa # mineur.</i>	<i>Do # mineur.</i>	<i>Sol # mineur.</i>	<i>Ré # mineur.</i>	<i>La # mineur.</i>

Pour avoir le Ton majeur l'on prend toujours un Ton au dessus du dernier Dièze pose à la Clef, et pour le Ton mineur ou Ton relatif, une Tierce au dessous du Ton majeur.

EXEMPLES DES TONS USITÉS AVEC DES BÉMOLS.

Quand il n'y a rien à la Clef, on est en <i>Do majeur.</i>	Avec un Bémol en <i>Fa majeur.</i>	<i>Si b majeur.</i>	<i>Mi b majeur.</i>	<i>La b majeur.</i>	<i>Ré b majeur.</i>	<i>Sol b majeur.</i>	<i>Do b majeur.</i>
<i>La mineur</i> relatif de <i>Do majeur.</i>	<i>Ré mineur</i> relatif de <i>Fa majeur.</i>	<i>Sol mineur.</i>	<i>Do mineur.</i>	<i>Fa mineur.</i>	<i>Si b mineur.</i>	<i>Mi b mineur.</i>	<i>La b mineur.</i>

DES GAMMES

DES TONS ET DES INTERVALLES DONT ELLES SE COMPOSENT.

Les Sept Notes *Do, Ré, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si*, forment cinq Tons et deux demi-Tons, en répétant le 4^{re} Son qui complète l'Octave.

Il y a deux Modes, le *Majeur* et le *Mineur*; dans les *Gammes* majeures les deux demi-Tons sont placés l'un du 3^e au 4^e degré, et l'autre du 7^e au 8^e degré. (Voyez les Exemples ci-dessous.)

GAMME en DO NATUREL MAJEUR

servant de **MODÈLE** pour toutes les **GAMMES** du **MODE MAJEUR**.

Tonique ou 1 ^{er} Degré.	2 ^e Degré.	Mediante 3 ^e Degré.	4 ^e Degré.	Dominante 5 ^e Degré.	6 ^e Degré.	Note sensible 7 ^e Degré.	Tonique ou Octave.
Do.	Ré.	Mi.	Fa.	Sol.	La.	Si.	Do.
Ton.	Demi-Ton.	Demi-Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Demi-Ton.	

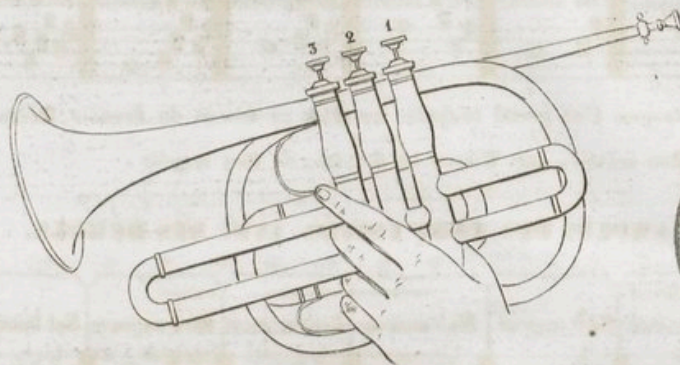
GAMME en LA NATUREL MINEUR

servant de **MODÈLE** pour toutes les **GAMMES** du **MODE MINEUR**.

Tonique ou 1 ^{er} Degré.	2 ^e Degré.	Mediante 3 ^e Degré.	4 ^e Degré.	Dominante 5 ^e Degré.	6 ^e Degré.	Note sensible 7 ^e Degré.	Tonique ou Octave.
La.	Si.	Do.	Ré.	Mi.	Fa.	Sol #.	La.
Ton.	Demi-Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Ton.	Demi-Ton.	

MANIÈRE DE TENIR LE CORNET À PISTONS.

On tient l'instrument de la main gauche ; L'Index le Médium et l'Annulaire de la main droite servent à faire mouvoir les Pistons. le N.^o 1, se touche avec l'Index ; le N.^o 2, avec le Médium ; le N.^o 3, avec l'Annulaire.



DE L'EMBOUCHURE ET DE LA MANIÈRE DE PRODUIRE LES SONS.

L'Embouchure placée directement au milieu de la bouche doit appuyer davantage sur la lèvre supérieure.

Pour produire le son il suffit de souffler modérément et de donner un léger coup de langue comme ferait celui qui voudrait rejeter de la bouche le moindre fêtu.

Pour accorder l'instrument on a dû se servir selon le ton avec lequel on joue, des coulisses qui sont adaptées à chaque Piston.

TABLEAU.

TON.	1. ^{er} PISTON.	2. ^{me} PISTON.	3. ^{me} PISTON.
SI $\flat$	1 Centimètre.	Fermé.	3 Centimètres.
LA $\sharp$	1 Cent. ^{re} 1 Milli. ^{re}	Idem.	4 Centimètres.
LA $\flat$	1 Cent. ^{re} 5 Milli. ^{re}	Idem.	4 Centimètres.
SOL	1 Cent. ^{re} 2 Milli. ^{re}	Idem.	6 Centimètres.
FA	3 Cent. ^{re} 6 Milli. ^{re}	Idem.	6 Centimètres.
MI $\sharp$	4 Centimètres.	Idem.	6 Cent. ^{re} 5 Milli. ^{re}
MI $\flat$	tiré entièrement.	Idem.	tiré entièrement.

Malgré toute l'exactitude qu'on a apportée à bien régler la justesse de chaque Piston dans les sept Tons communs à cet instrument, on ne pourra obtenir une justesse parfaite, si l'oreille ne règle pas ce qu'il peut y avoir de défectueux dans les différentes positions des Coulisses. Je conseille donc à l'Elève de faire quelques Gammes avant de commencer afin de s'assurer de la justesse de l'instrument.

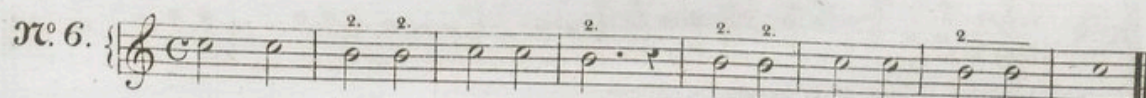
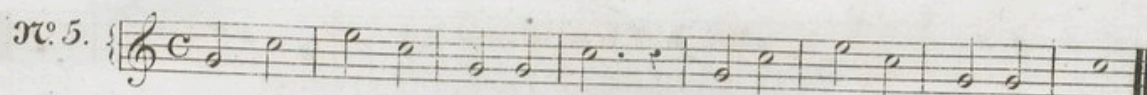
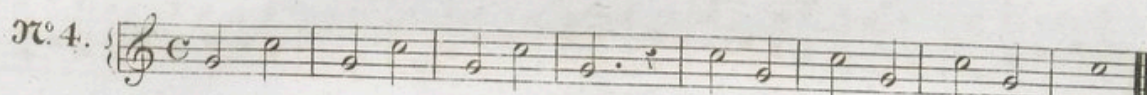
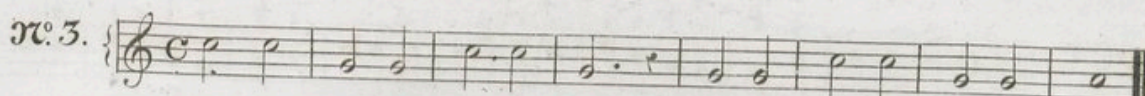
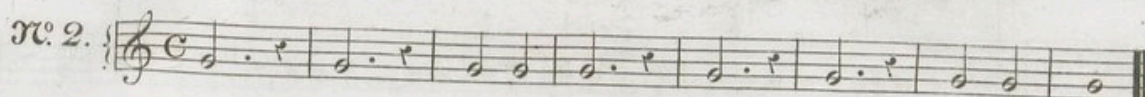
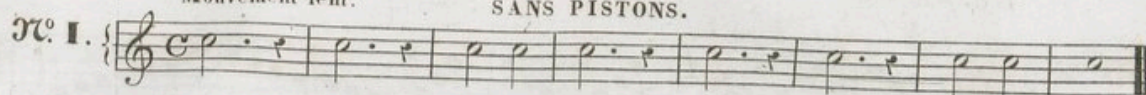
PREMIÈRES EXERCICES,

5

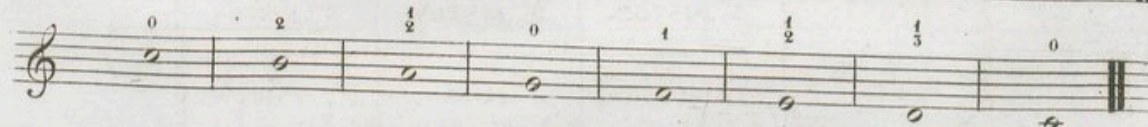
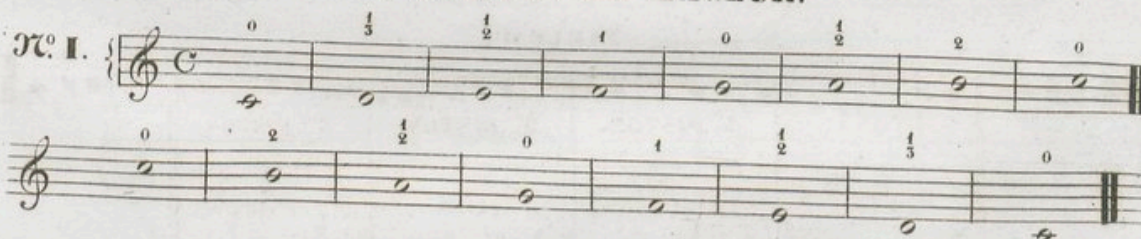
Pour apprendre à frapper le son avant de commencer les Gammes.

Mouvement lent.

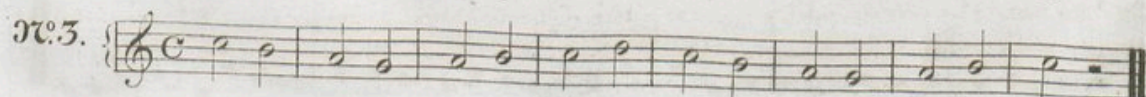
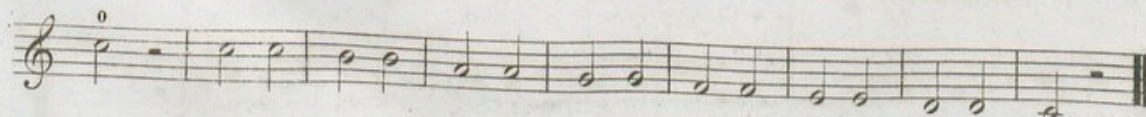
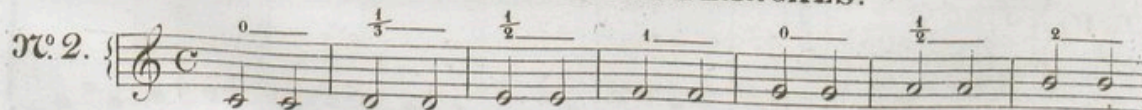
SANS PISTONS.



GAMME EN DO MAJEUR.



MÊME GAMME PAR BLANCHES.



6

№ 4.

0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 0 0

№ 5. 

№ 6. 

7. 

The first staff of music is written on a single treble clef. It contains a sequence of notes and rests. Above the staff, there are rhythmic markings: '1' above the first note, '0' above the second, '1/2' above the third, '2' above the fourth, '0' above the fifth, '1/2' above the sixth, '2' above the seventh, '0' above the eighth, '1/2' above the ninth, '2' above the tenth, '0' above the eleventh, '1/2' above the twelfth, '2' above the thirteenth, '0' above the fourteenth, '1/2' above the fifteenth, '2' above the sixteenth, '0' above the seventeenth, '1/2' above the eighteenth, '2' above the nineteenth, and '0' above the twentieth. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (half), D4 (half), C4 (half), B3 (half), A3 (half), G3 (half), F#3 (half), E3 (half), D3 (half), C3 (half), B2 (half), and A2 (half).

Ex. 8. 

[illegible]

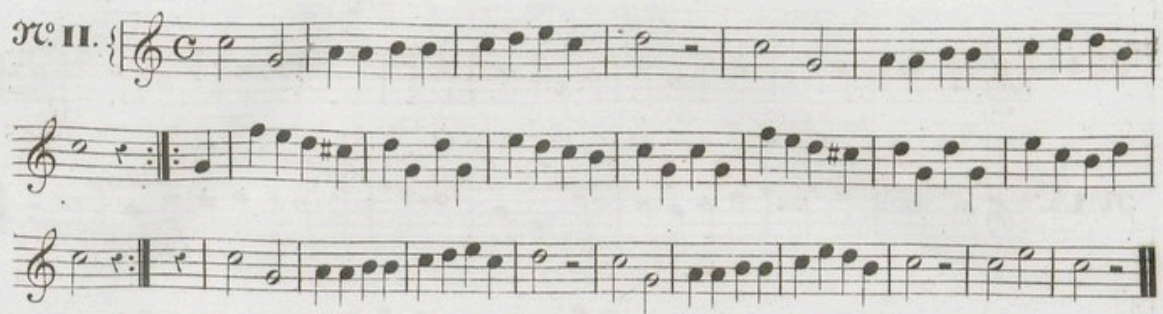
$\frac{3}{8}$ 0 — — — — — $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 2 — — — — 0 4 0 0 — — — — $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 2 4

No. 10.

Fin

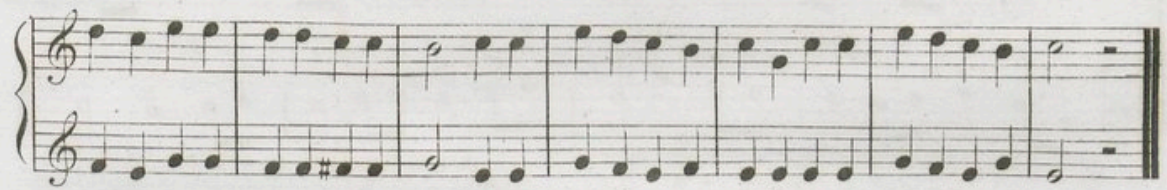
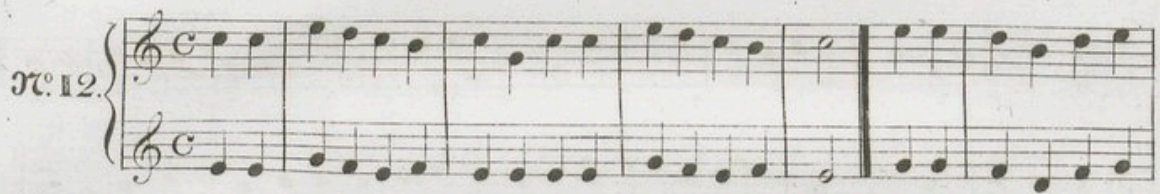
A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on two staves, with a treble clef on the top staff and a bass clef on the bottom staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 8/8. The melody is written on the top staff, and the accompaniment is written on the bottom staff. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The tempo is marked "D.C. al 8/8".

№. II.

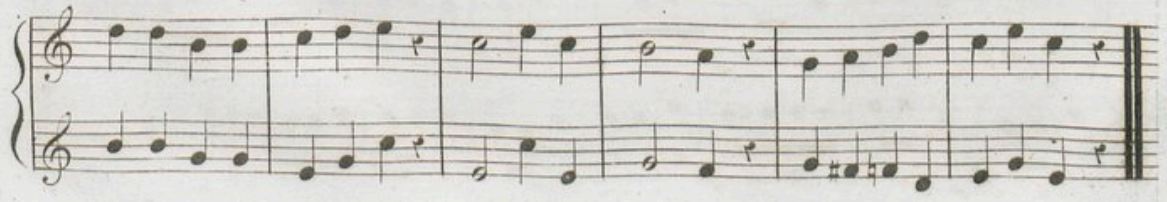
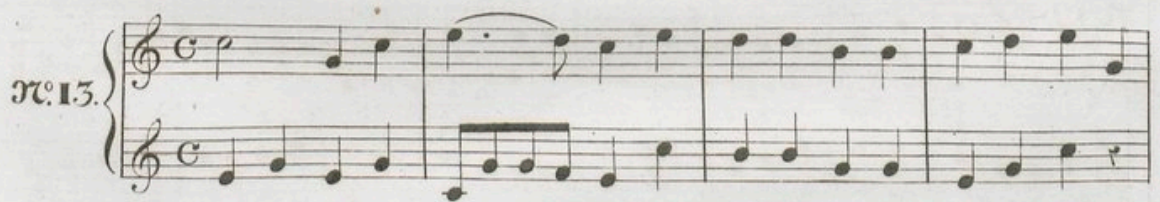


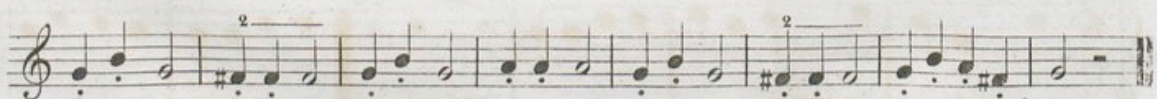
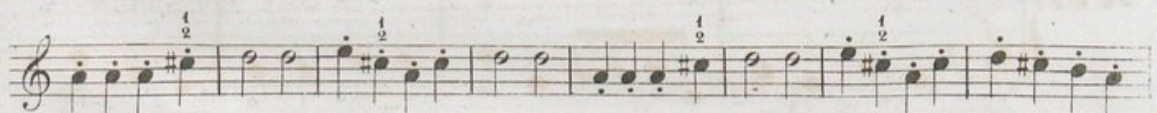
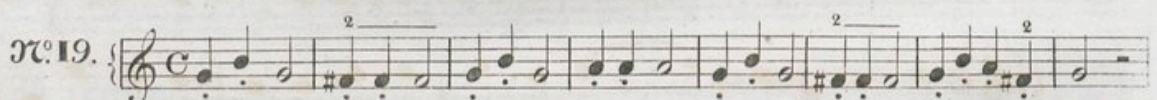
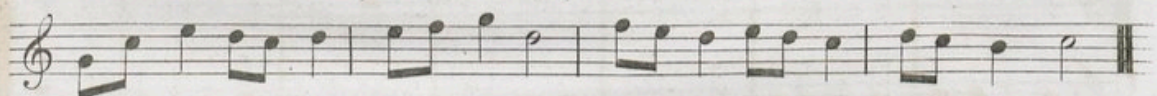
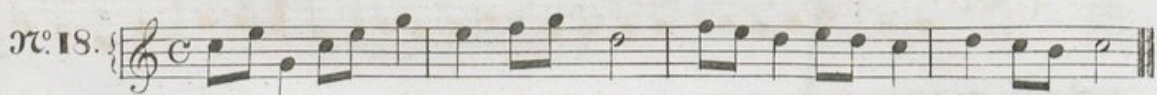
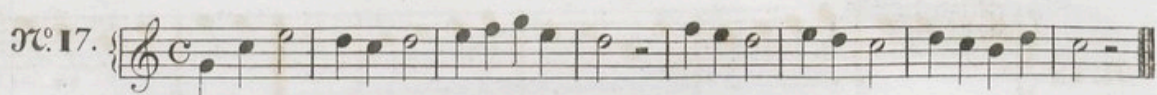
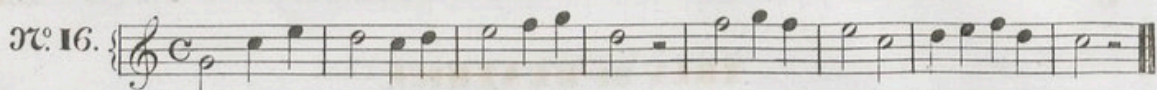
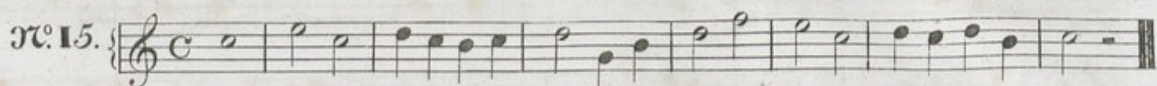
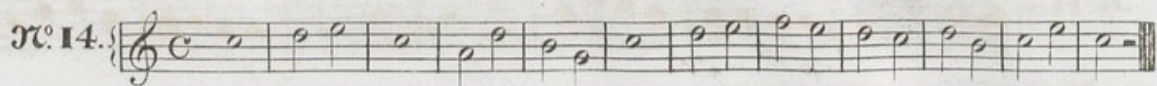
ARIA DI BEATRICE.

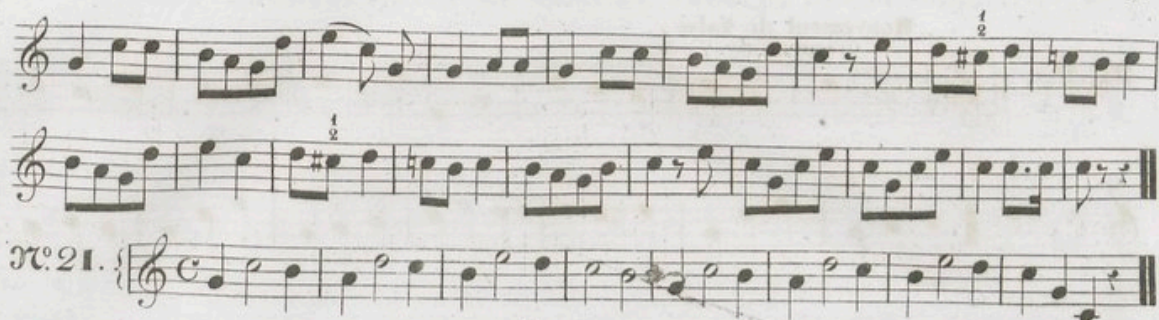
№. 12.



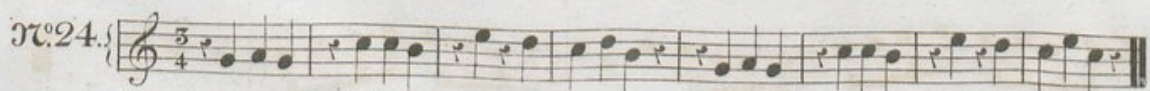
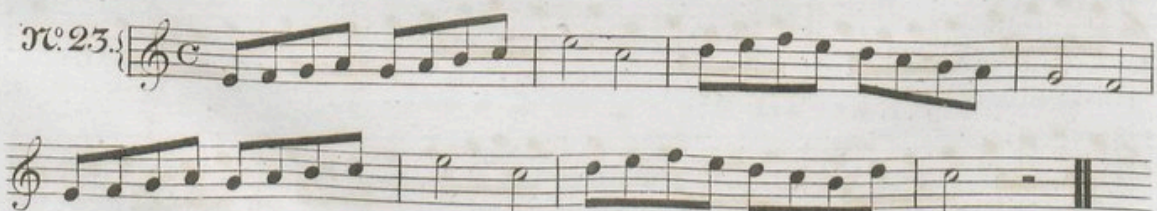
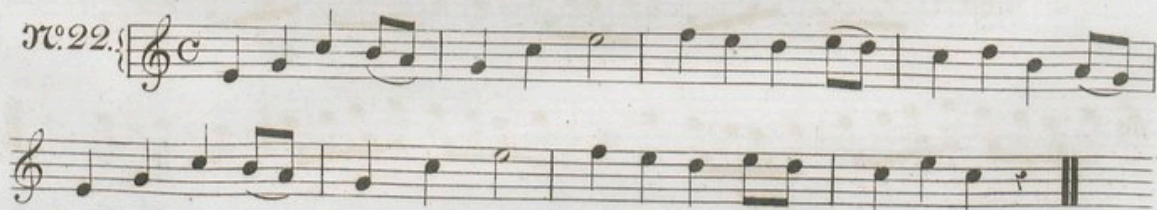
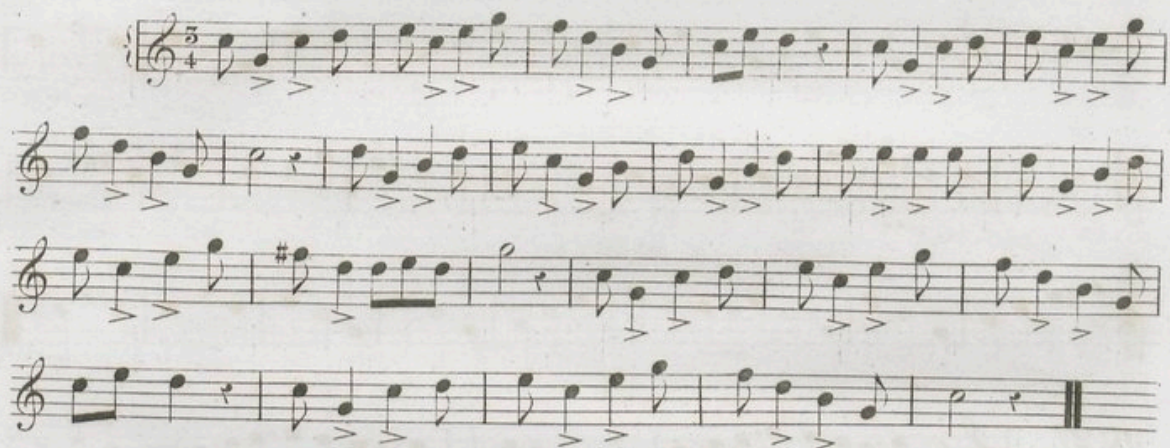
№. 13.







DES NOTES SYNCOPÉES.



№. 25. {

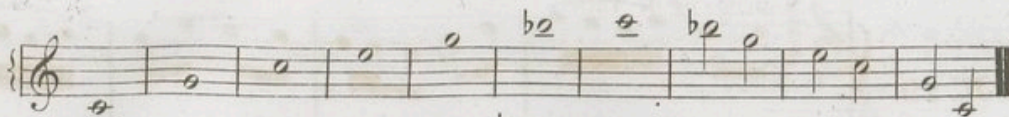
№. 26.

Handwritten musical score for three staves. The first staff is in C major, 2/4 time, with a treble clef and a common time signature. It contains 16 measures of eighth notes. The second staff is in D major, 2/4 time, with a treble clef and a common time signature. It contains 16 measures of eighth notes, with a key signature change to D major (two sharps) in the 10th measure. The third staff is in D major, 2/4 time, with a treble clef and a common time signature. It contains 16 measures of eighth notes, with a key signature change to D major (two sharps) in the 10th measure. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

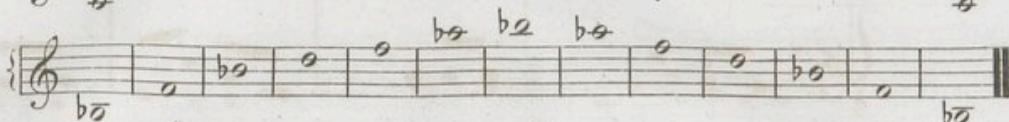
No. 27.

SONS PRODUITS AVEC OU SANS LE SECOURS DES PISTONS.

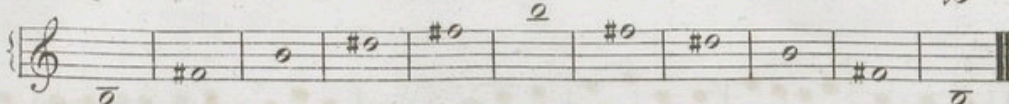
Sans produits
sans Pistons.



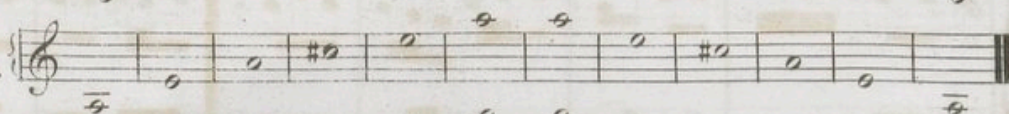
Avec le
A.^{re} Piston.



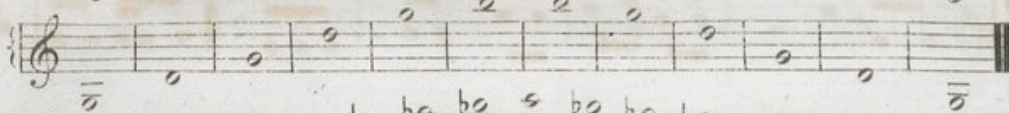
Avec le
2^d Piston.



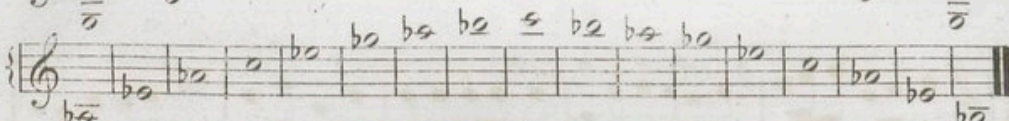
Avec les
1.^r et 2.^d Piston.



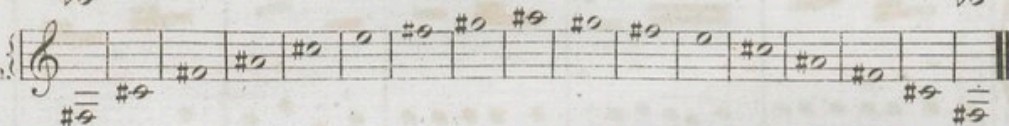
Avec les
4^e et 3^e Piston.



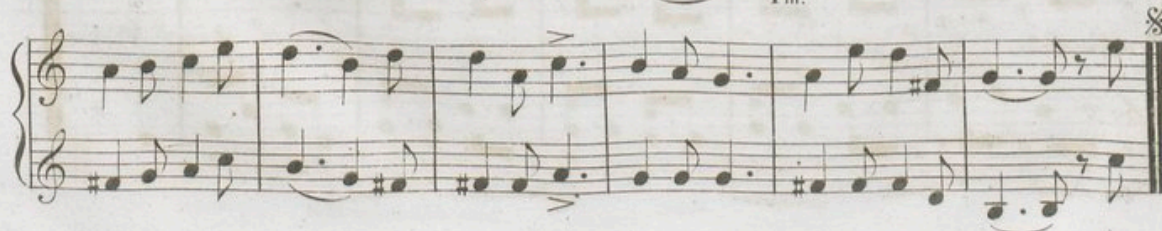
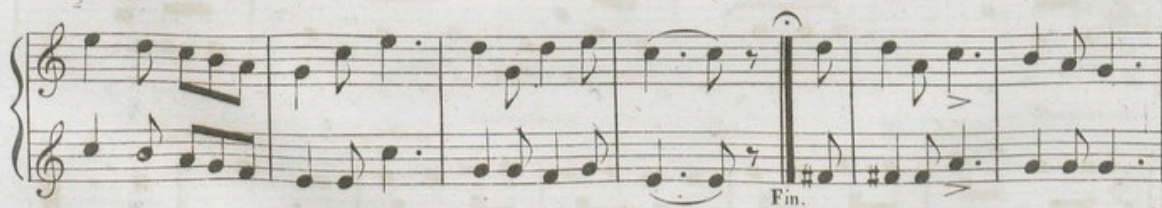
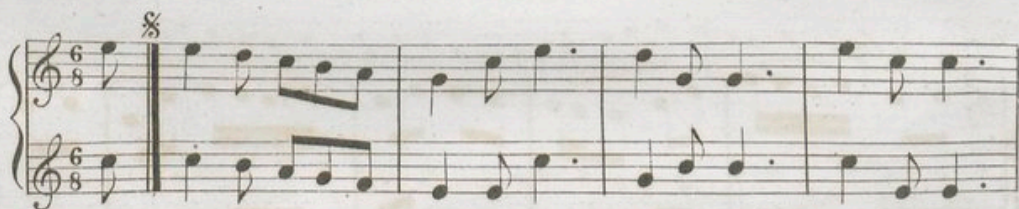
Avec les
4^{re} et 3^e Piston.



Avec les
1^{er}, 2^d et 3^e Piston.



№. 28.

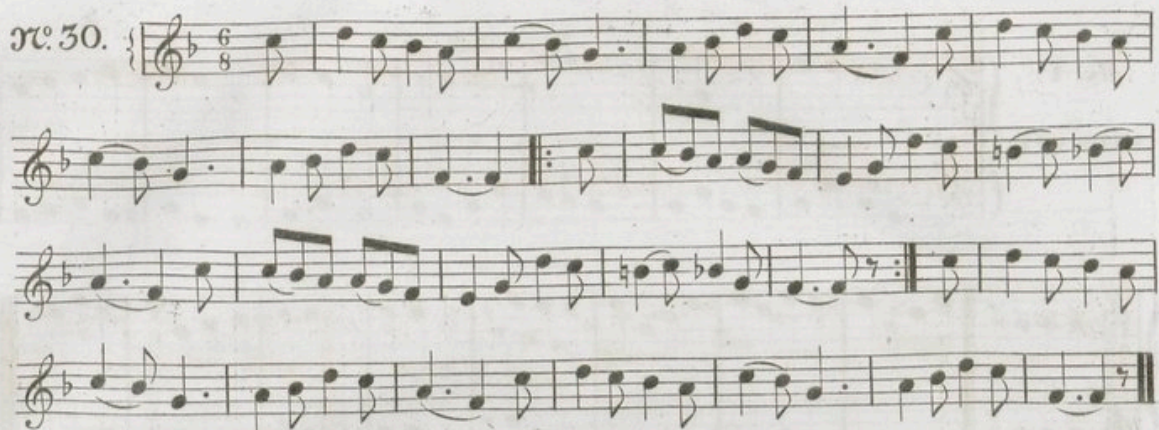


Poco Allegretto.

No. 29.

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the tempo is marked 'Poco Allegretto.' The notation includes various rhythmic patterns such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fifth system.

LE CARNAVAL DE VENISE.

№ 30. 

NEL COR PIÙ NON MI SENTO.

AIR ITALIEN.

№ 31. 

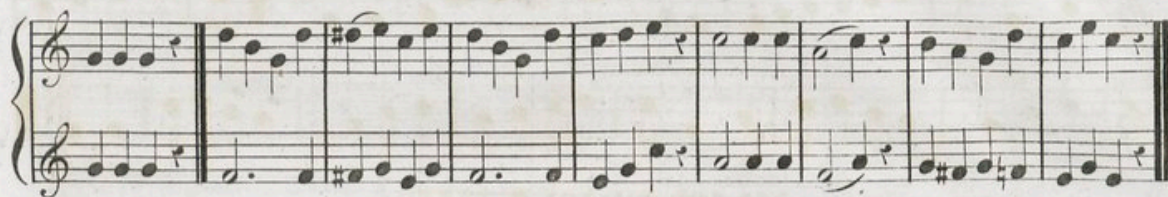
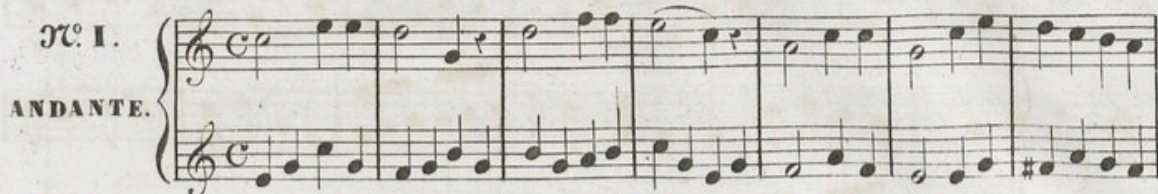
AIR PAR SAVERIO.

Andante.

№ 32. 

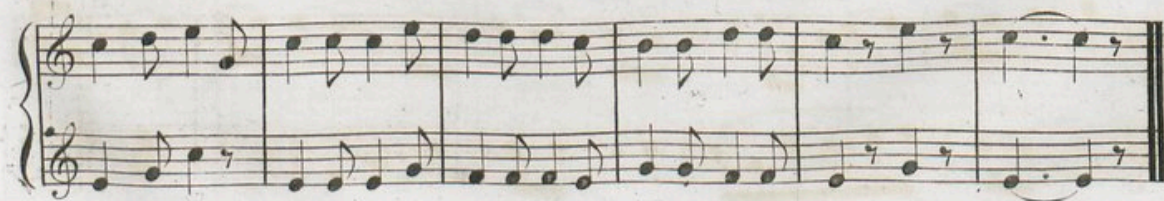
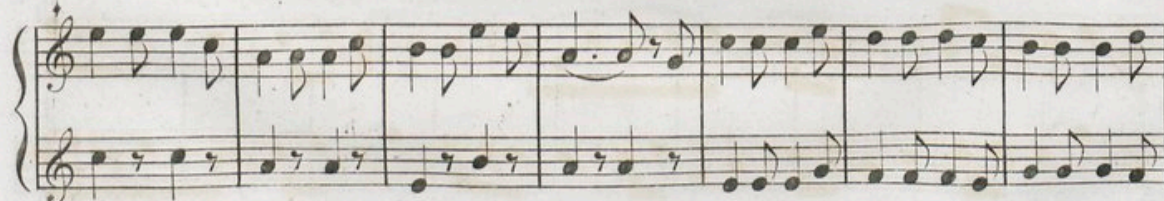
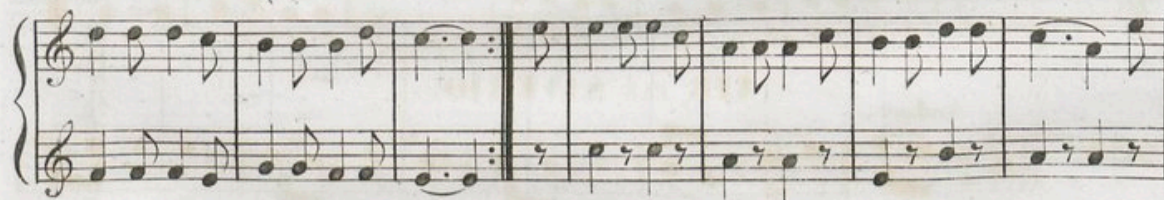
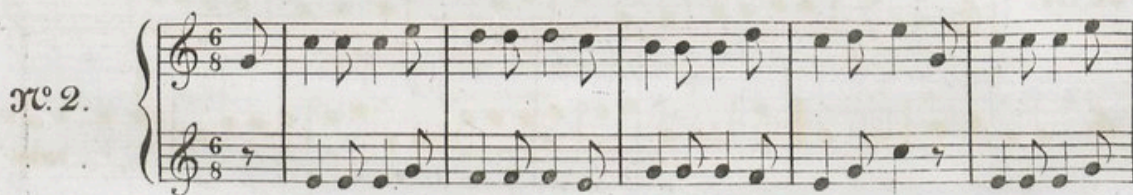
PETITS DUOS.

№ 1.
ANDANTE.



LA CHASSE AUX LIONS.

№ 2.

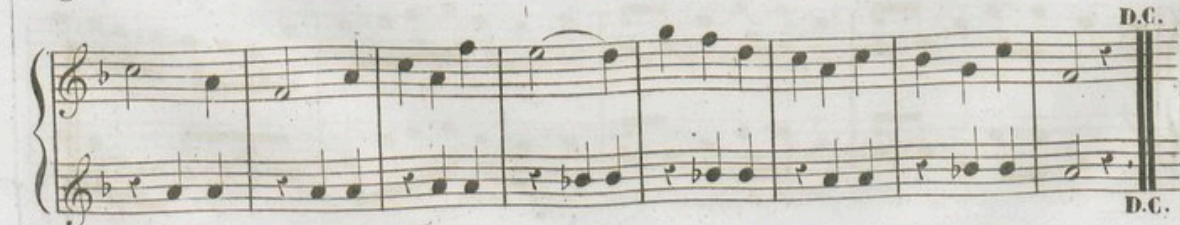
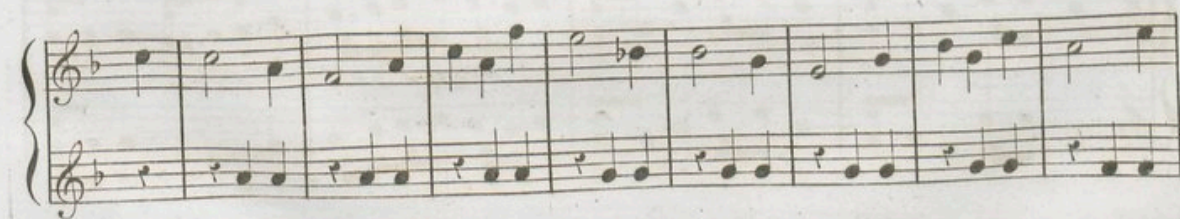
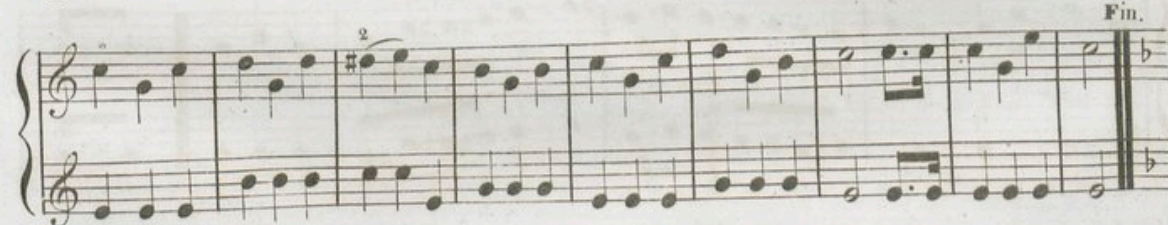
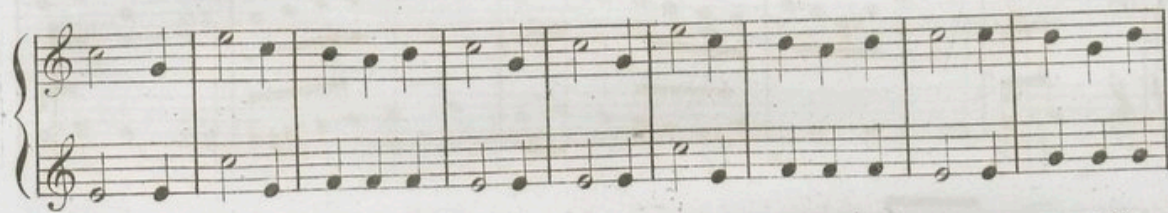
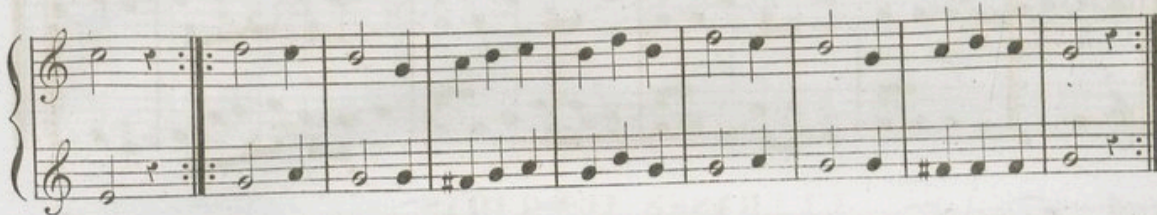
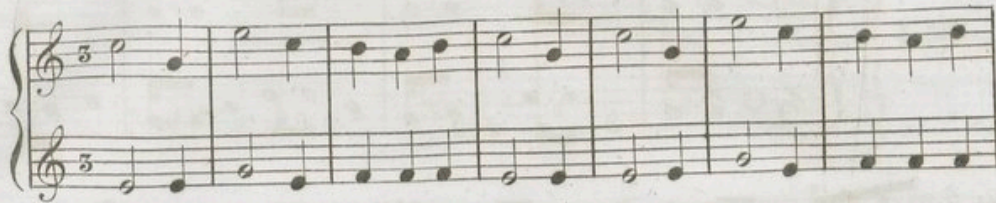


SOUVENIR D'ALLEMAGNE.

VALSE.

N^o 3.

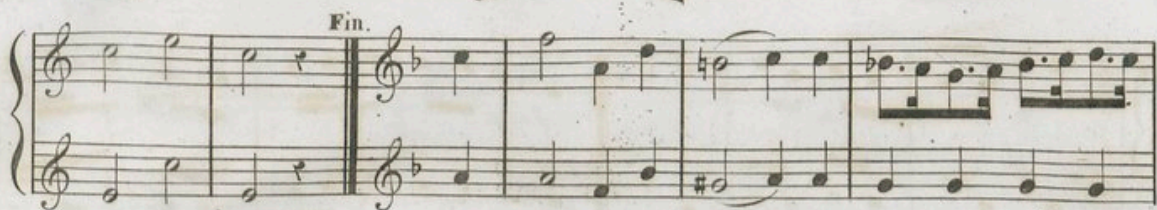
VALSE.



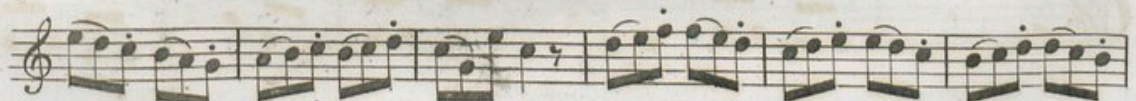
MARCHE TRIOMPHALE.

no. 4.

This musical score is for a piece titled 'MARCHE TRIOMPHALE', numbered 4. It is written for piano in common time (C). The score consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is characterized by a steady, rhythmic march pattern, primarily using eighth and sixteenth notes. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating the key of D major or A minor. The notation includes various musical symbols such as beams, slurs, and repeat signs, typical of 19th-century musical publications. The paper shows signs of age, with some staining and wear at the edges.



Allegro Moderato.



Allegro Moderato.

No. 5.

This musical score is for a piece titled "No. 5" in the tempo "Allegro Moderato." It is written in 2/4 time and consists of six systems of music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The first system begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The second system includes repeat signs at the end of the first and second measures. The third system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The fourth system shows a continuation of the rhythmic patterns. The fifth system is marked with "Fin." above the staff, indicating the end of the piece. The sixth system concludes with a double bar line and is marked with "D.C." (Da Capo) below the staff, suggesting a repeat of the beginning. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and a faint circular watermark in the center.

№ 6.

ALLEGRETTO.

No. 6.
 ALLEGRETTO.

Fin.

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

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

D.C.

LE RETOUR DE LA CAMPAGNE.

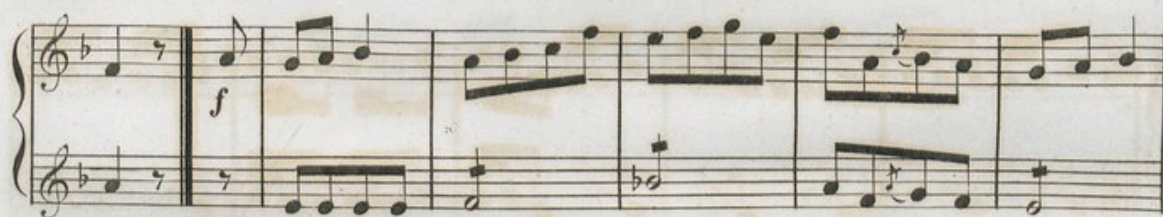
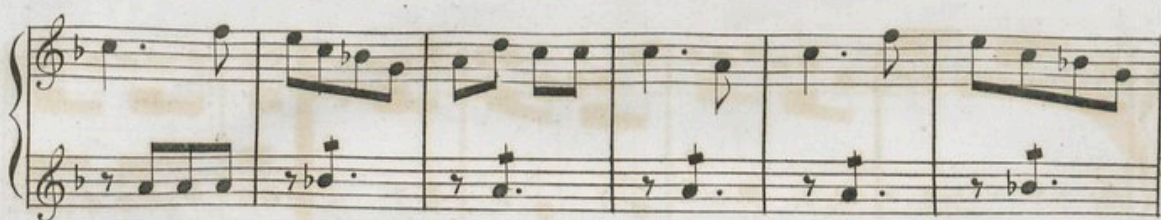
Mouvement de Pas redoublé.

No. 7.

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The notation is as follows:

- System 1:** Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G4-A4, A4-B4, B4-C5, C5-B4, B4-A4, A4-G4). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (F3-G3, G3-A3, A3-B3, B3-C4, C4-B3, B3-A3).
- System 2:** Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G4-A4, A4-B4, B4-C5, C5-B4, B4-A4, A4-G4). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (F3-G3, G3-A3, A3-B3, B3-C4, C4-B3, B3-A3).
- System 3:** Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G4-A4, A4-B4, B4-C5, C5-B4, B4-A4, A4-G4). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (F3-G3, G3-A3, A3-B3, B3-C4, C4-B3, B3-A3).
- System 4:** Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G4-A4, A4-B4, B4-C5, C5-B4, B4-A4, A4-G4). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (F3-G3, G3-A3, A3-B3, B3-C4, C4-B3, B3-A3).
- System 5:** Treble staff has eighth-note pairs (G4-A4, A4-B4, B4-C5, C5-B4, B4-A4, A4-G4). Bass staff has eighth-note pairs (F3-G3, G3-A3, A3-B3, B3-C4, C4-B3, B3-A3).

The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fifth system.



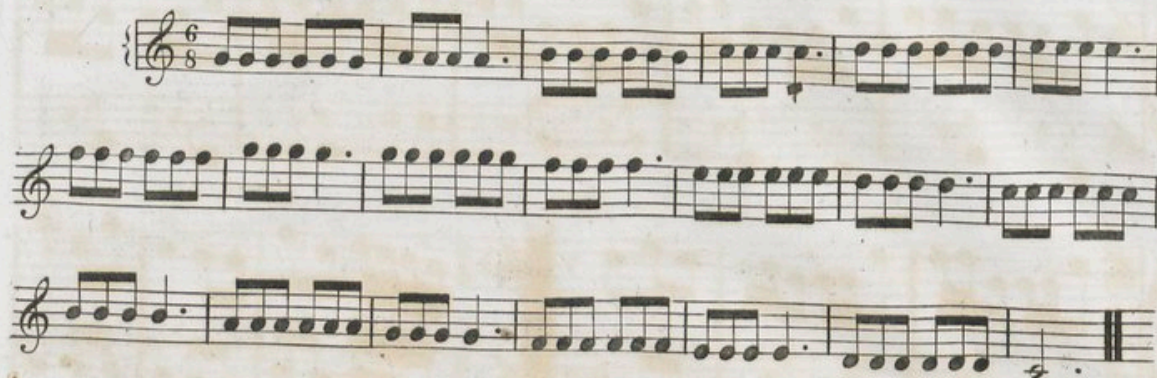
LE CHEMIN DE FER.
GALOP.

No 8.

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system is marked 'No 8.' and includes a tempo marking 'a tempo' in the right margin. The melody is primarily in the right hand, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a simple accompaniment of eighth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fifth system.

A handwritten musical score on six systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system consists of five measures. The second system also has five measures, with a double bar line and the word "Fin." above the staff after the third measure, followed by a key signature change to two flats and a time signature change to 2/4. The third system has five measures. The fourth system has five measures. The fifth system has five measures. The sixth system has five measures, ending with a double bar line and the initials "D.C." below the staff. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

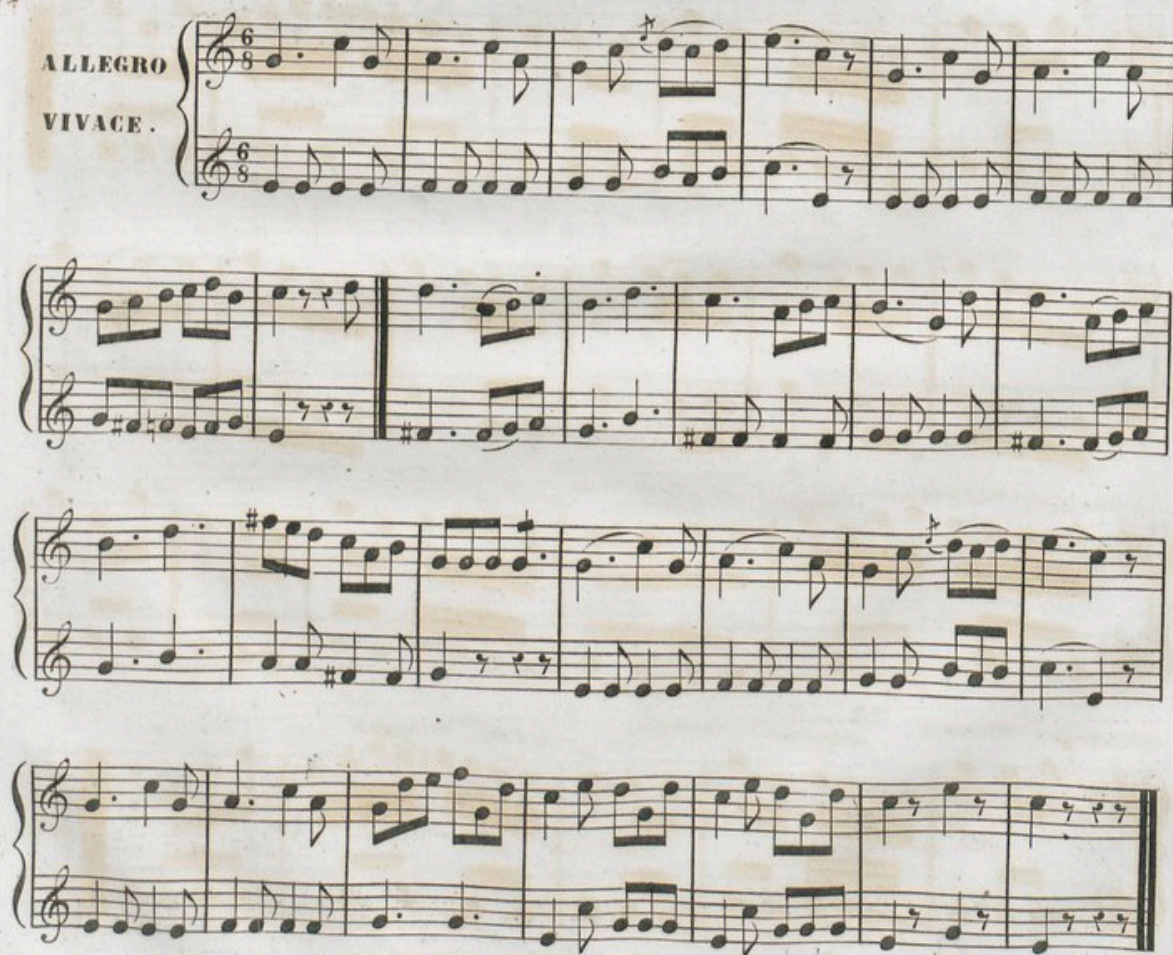
EXERCICE SUR LE COUP DE LANGUE.



NOCE VILLAGEOISE.

ALLEGRO

VIVACE.



Op. 101 = 46



SIX EXERCICES SUR LES ARTICULATIONS.

№ 1.

Musical notation for Exercise 1, first system. It consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly beamed together in groups of four.

№ 2.

Musical notation for Exercise 2, first system. It consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly beamed together in groups of four.

№ 3.

Musical notation for Exercise 3, first system. It consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly beamed together in groups of four.

№ 4.

Musical notation for Exercise 4, first system. It consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly beamed together in groups of four.

№ 5.

Musical notation for Exercise 5, first system. It consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly beamed together in groups of four.

№ 6.

Musical notation for Exercise 6, first system. It consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly beamed together in groups of four.

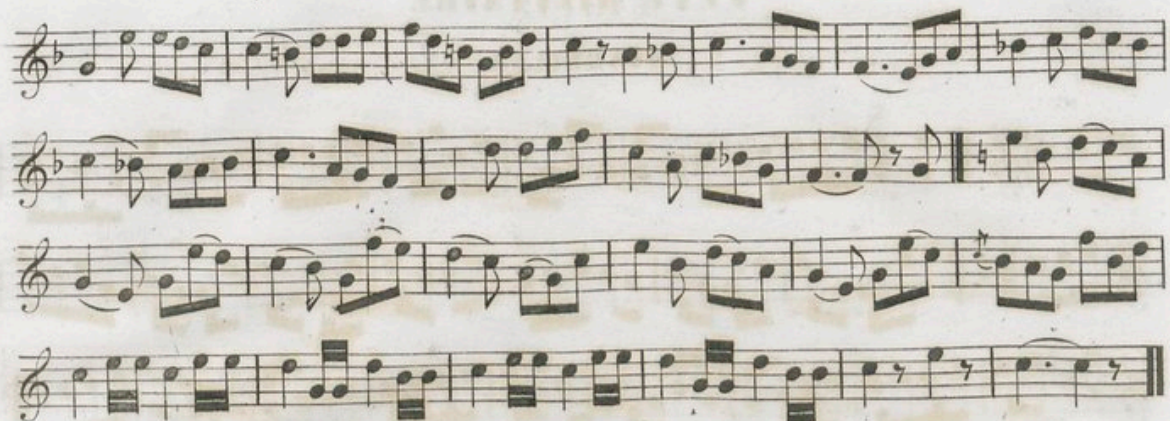
FANFARESur des **NOTES à VIDES**, où pour le **CORNET** sans **PISTONS**.**AIR ALLEMAND.**

Andante.

**BARCAROLLE.**

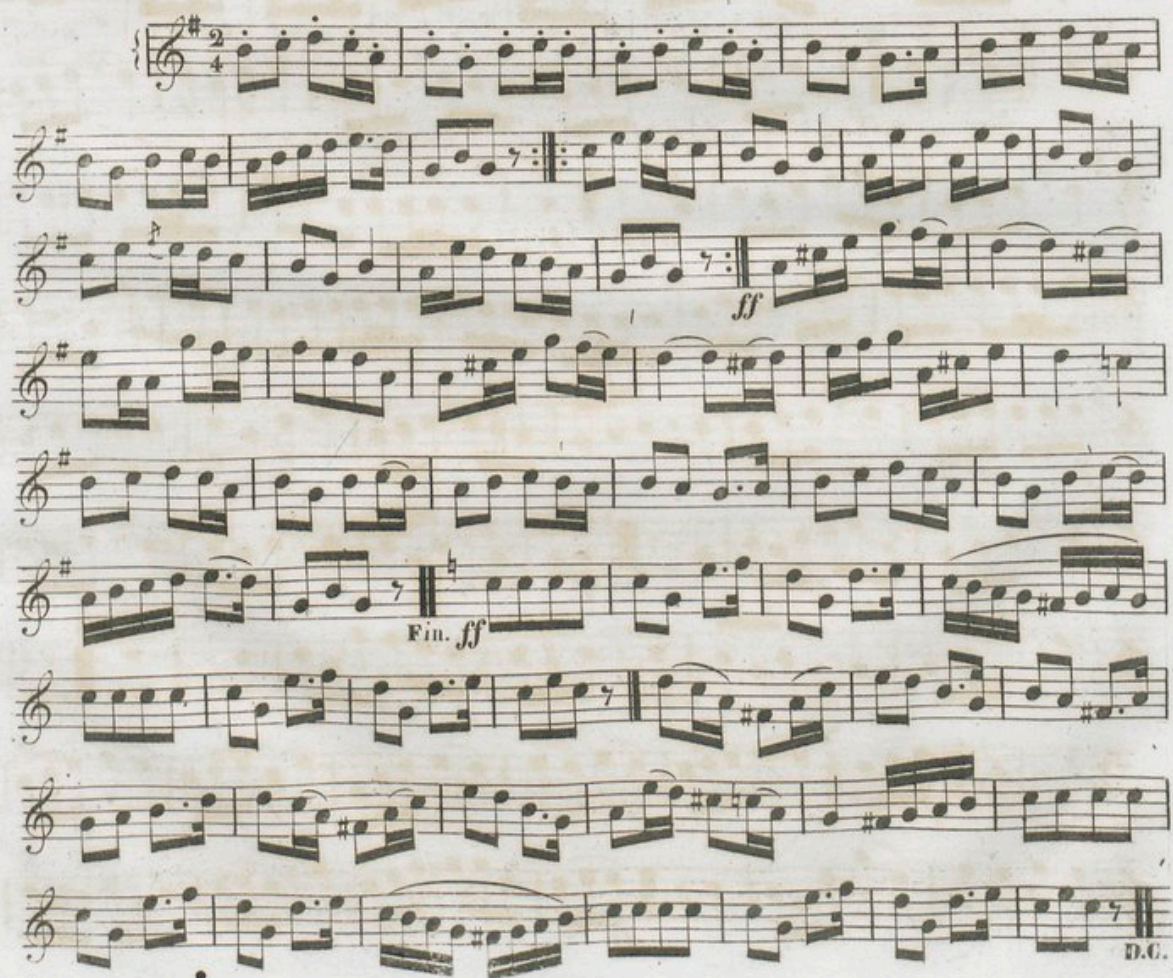
ANDANTE.





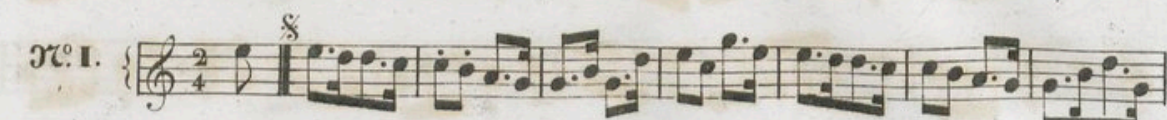
LA VIENNOISE.

POLKA.



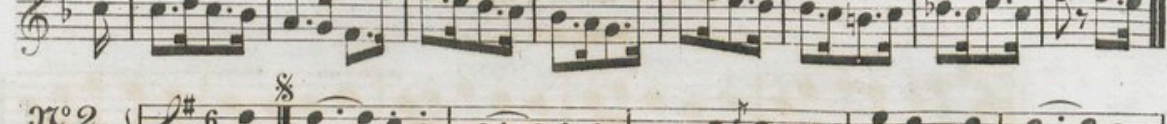
FÊTE MILITAIRE.

QUADRILLE.

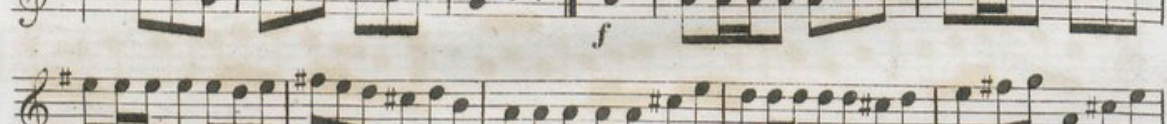
№ 1. 

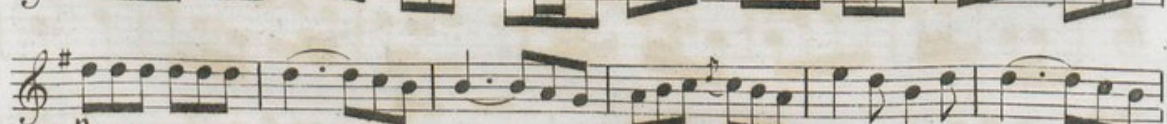






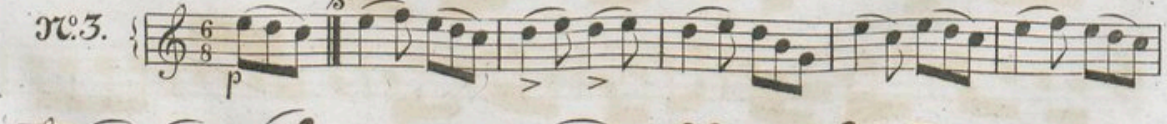
№ 2. 

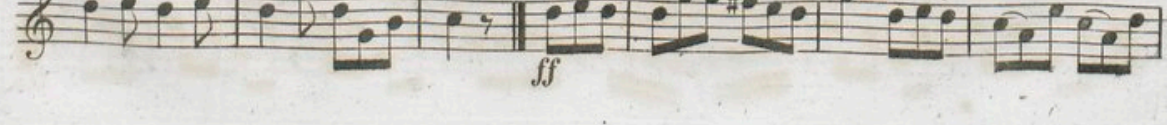


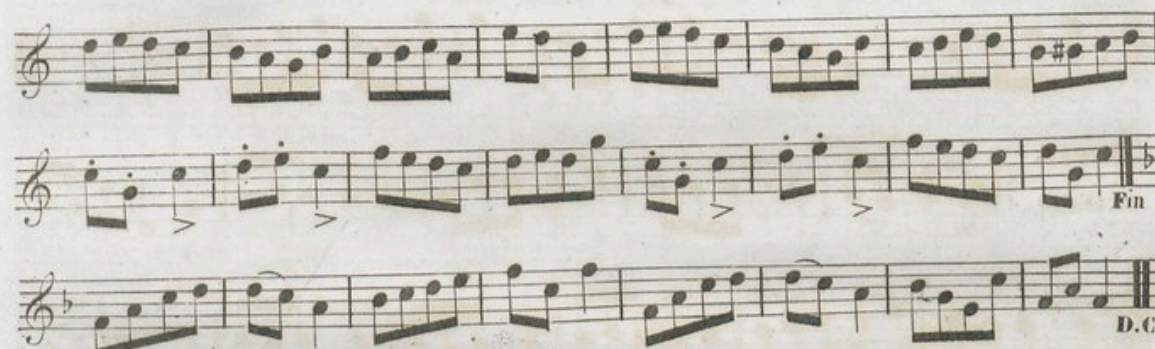
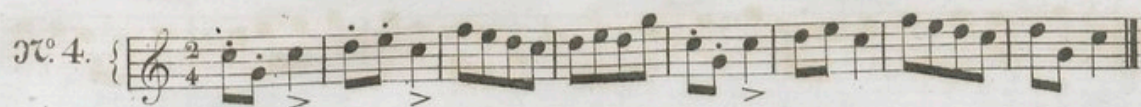
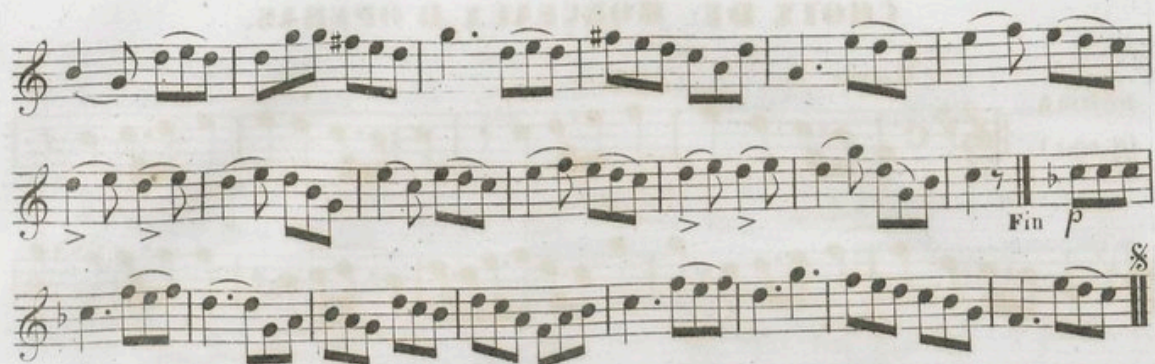




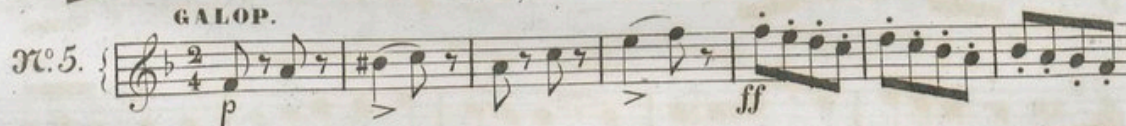


№ 3. 



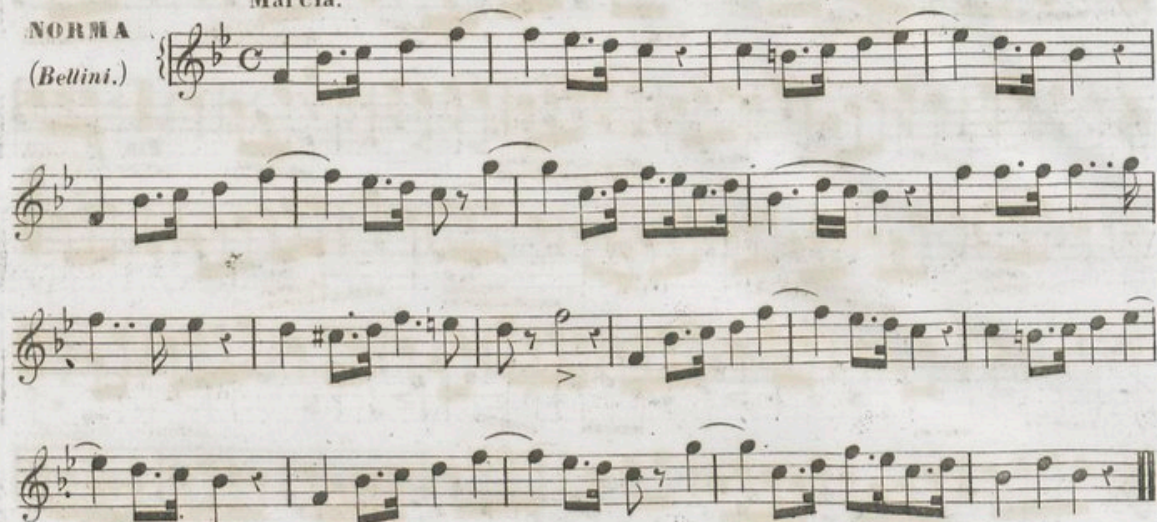


GALOP.

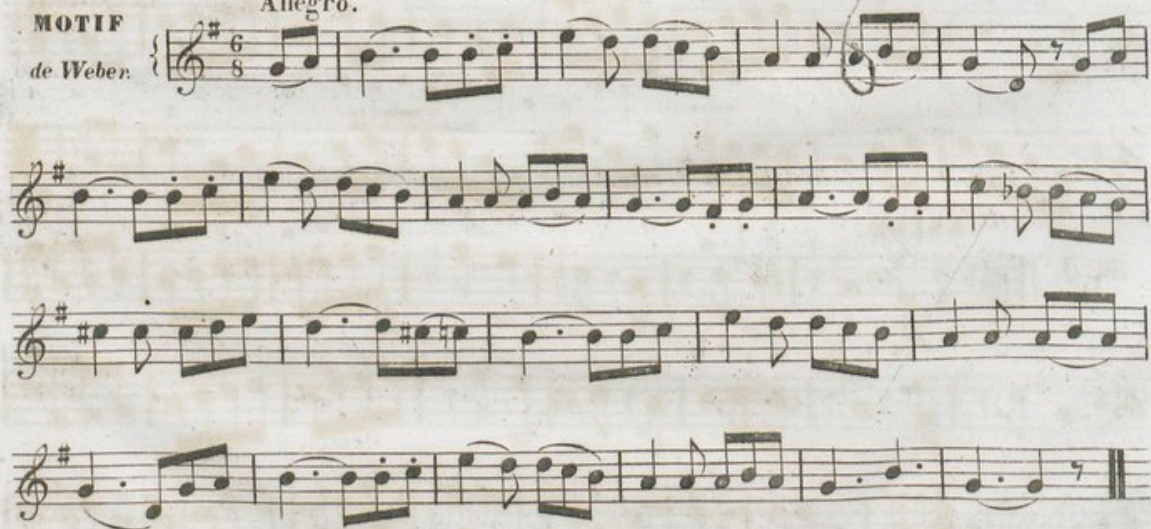
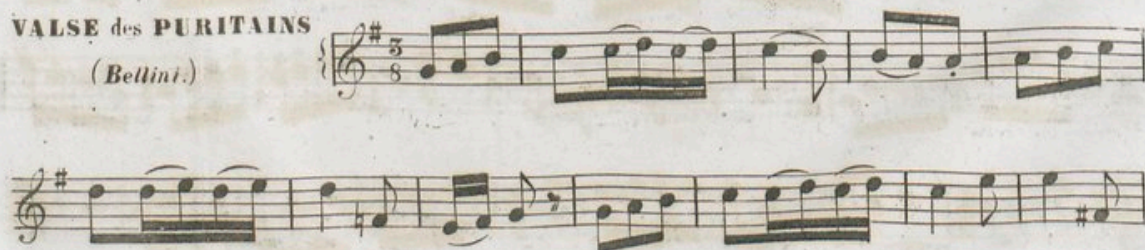


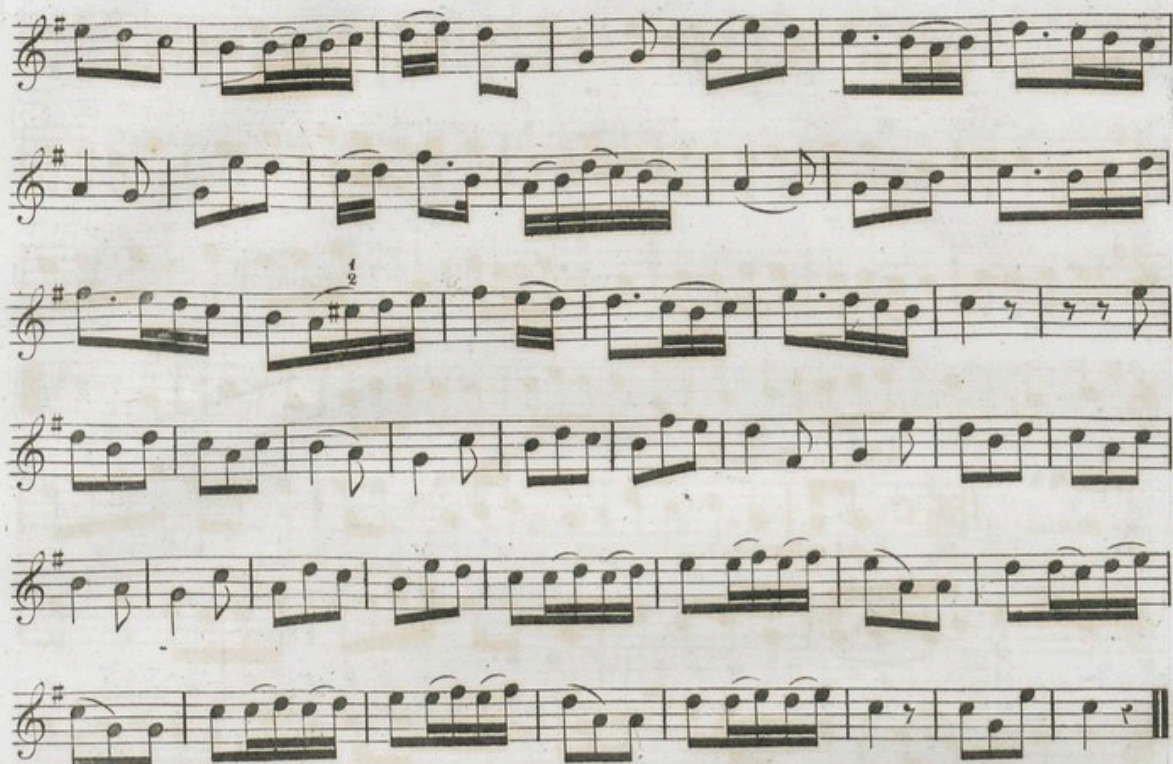
CHOIX DE MORCEAUX D'OPÉRAS.

Marcia.

NORMA
(Bellini.)

Allegro.

MOTIF
de Weber.Valse des PURITAINS
(Bellini.)



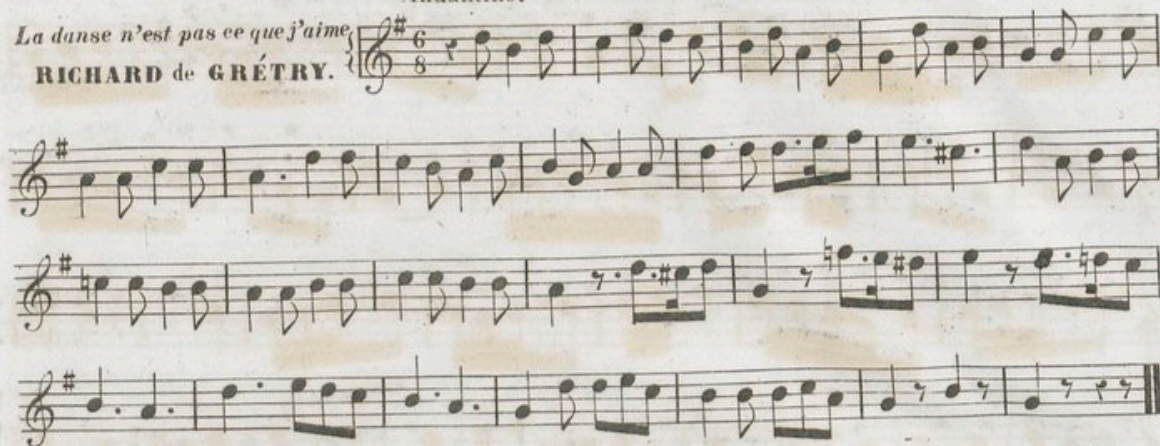
CAVATINE

Andante Moderato.

de la SOMNAMBULE
(Bellini)

Andantino.

La danse n'est pas ce que j'aime
RICHARD de GRÉTRY.



NORMA
 de Bellini.

Allegro Moderato.

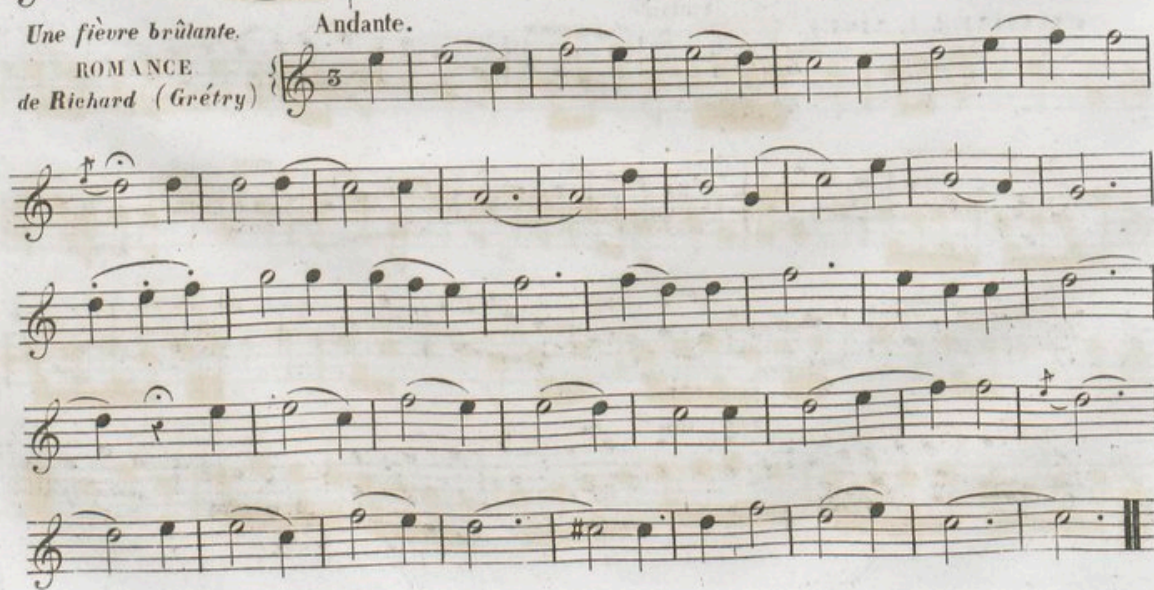
dol e Grazioso.



Une fièvre brûlante.

Andante.

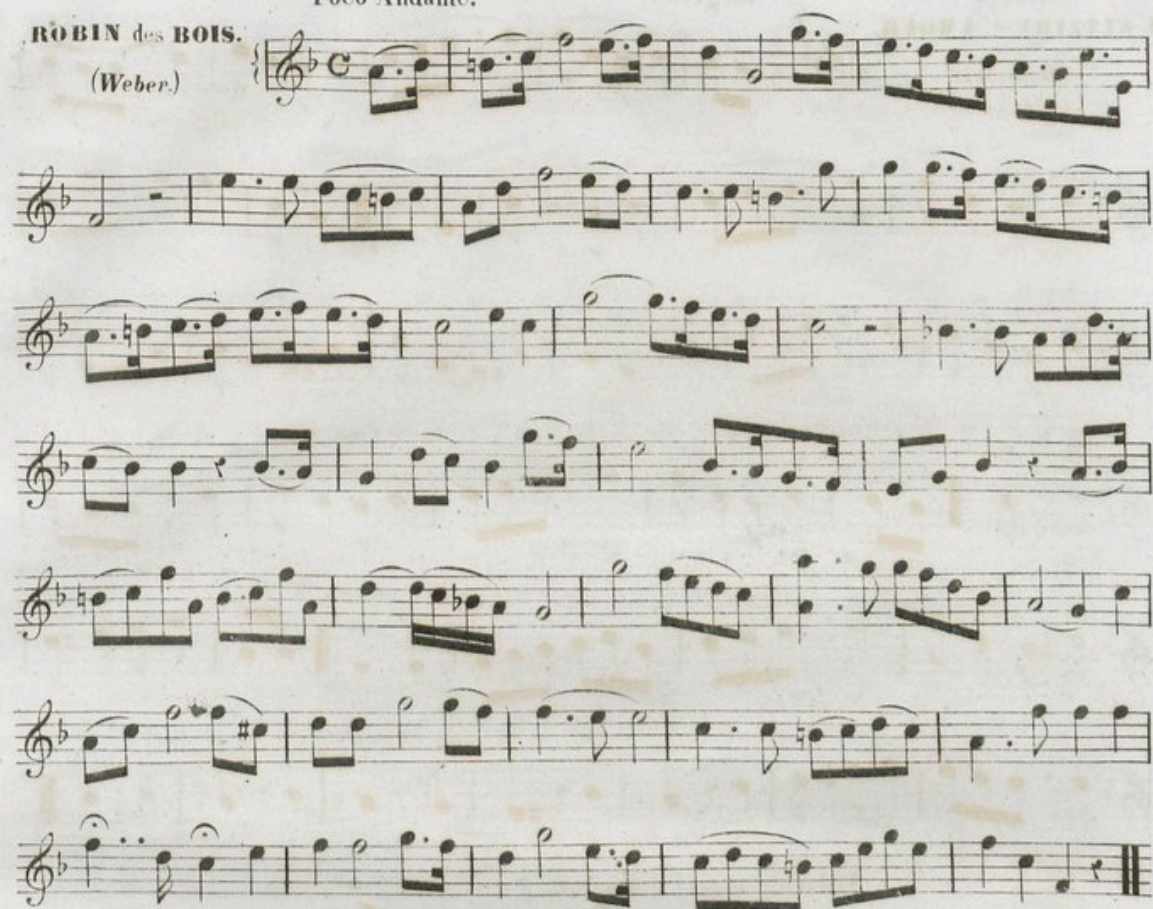
ROMANCE
 de Richard (Grétry)



Poco Andante.

ROBIN des BOIS.

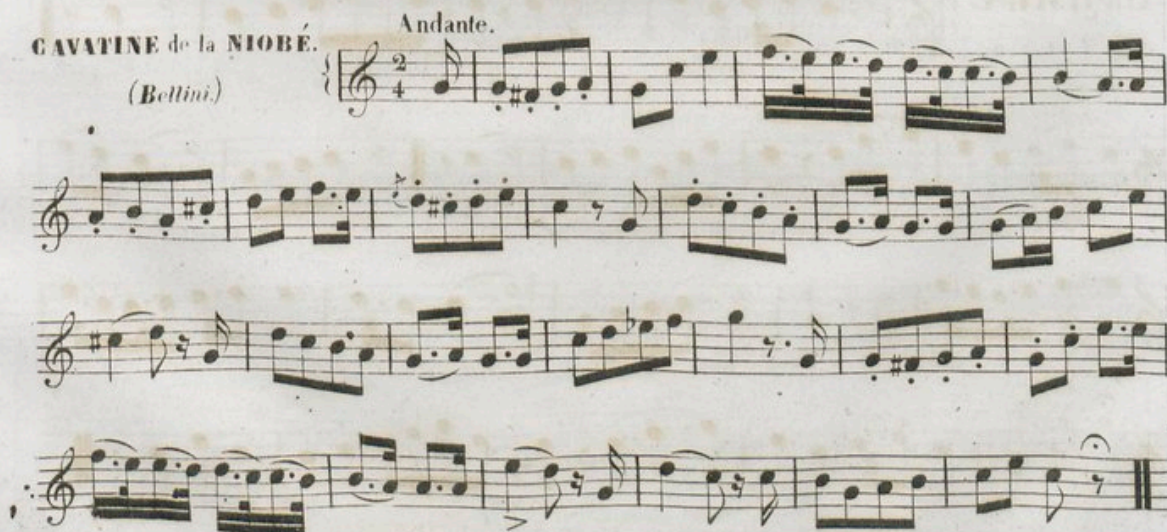
(Weber.)



CAVATINE de la NIOMÉ.

(Bellini.)

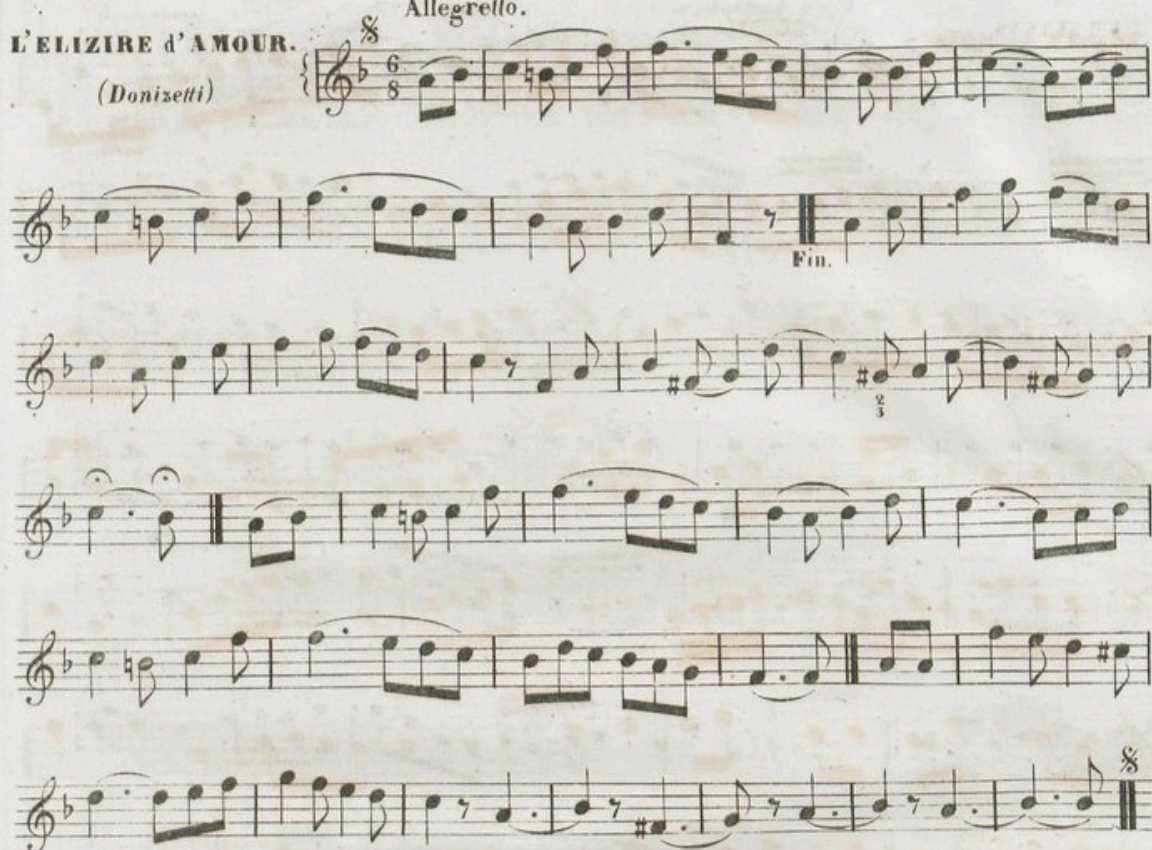
Andante.



L'ELIZIRE d'AMOUR.

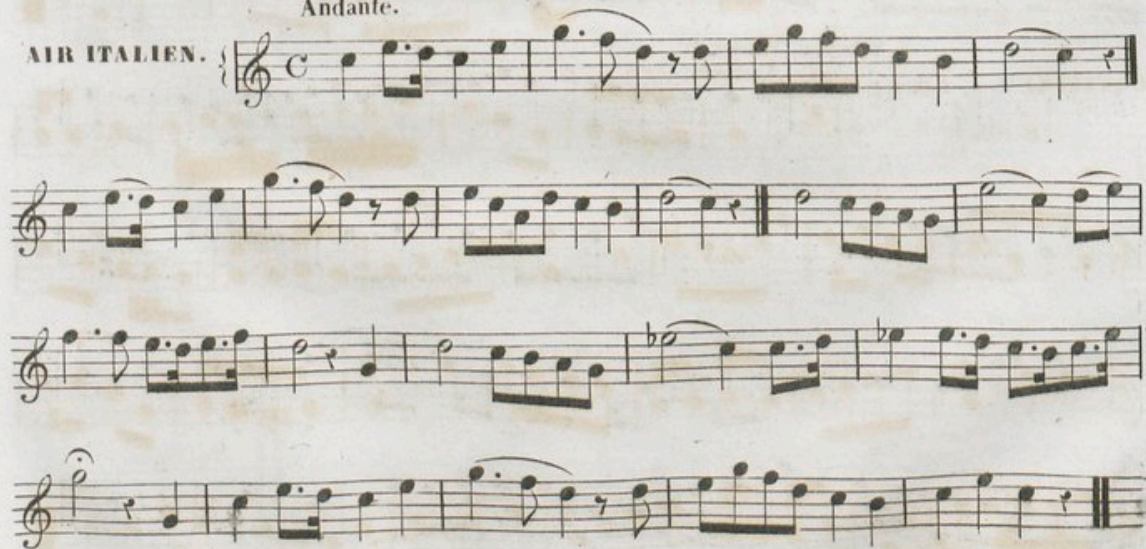
(Donizetti)

Allegretto.



Andante.

AIR ITALIEN.



Polonaise.

LES PURITAINS

(Bellini.)



Allegro Moderato.

(Bellini.)

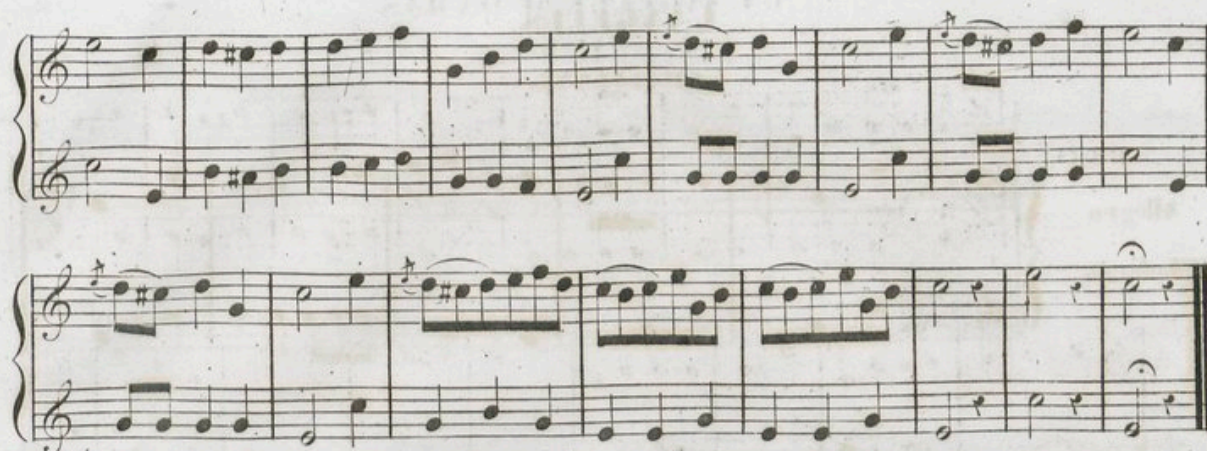
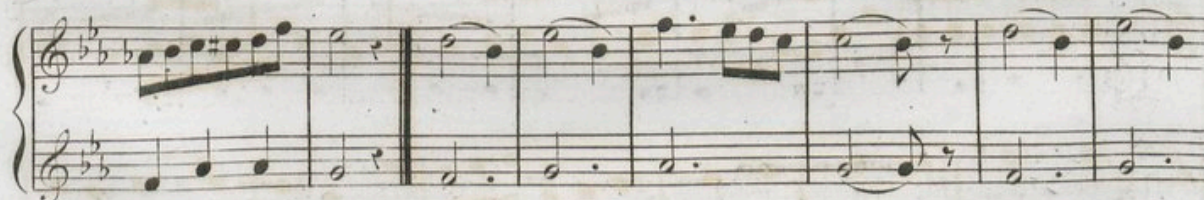


LA NIGELLE DE DAMAS.

VALE.

DUO.

The musical score is written for a duo in 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of six systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first system is marked 'DUO.' and features a 3/4 time signature. The subsequent systems continue the musical composition with varying note values and rests.

**PRIÈRE DU SOIR.****ANDANTE.**

L'ANGÉLUS.

SICILIENNE.

Allegro

Moderato.

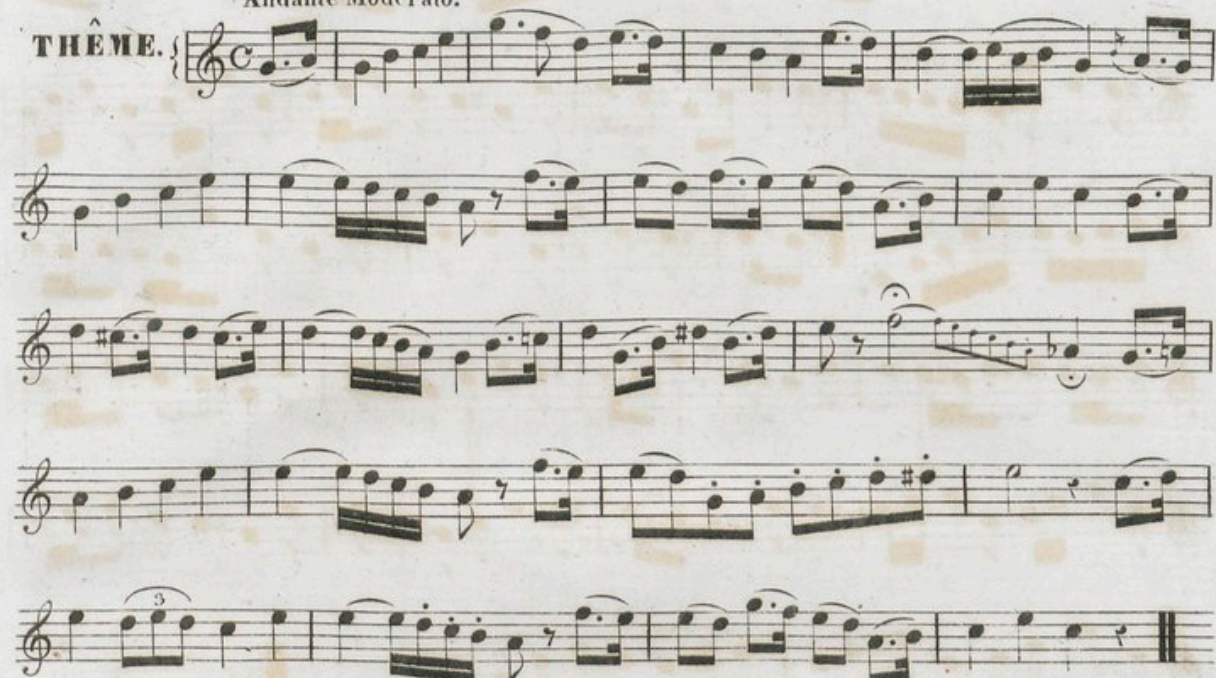
The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of two staves each. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 6/8. The tempo markings 'Allegro' and 'Moderato.' are placed to the left of the first system. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The second system features a repeat sign. The third system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The fourth system shows a change in the bass line. The fifth system concludes the piece with a double bar line.

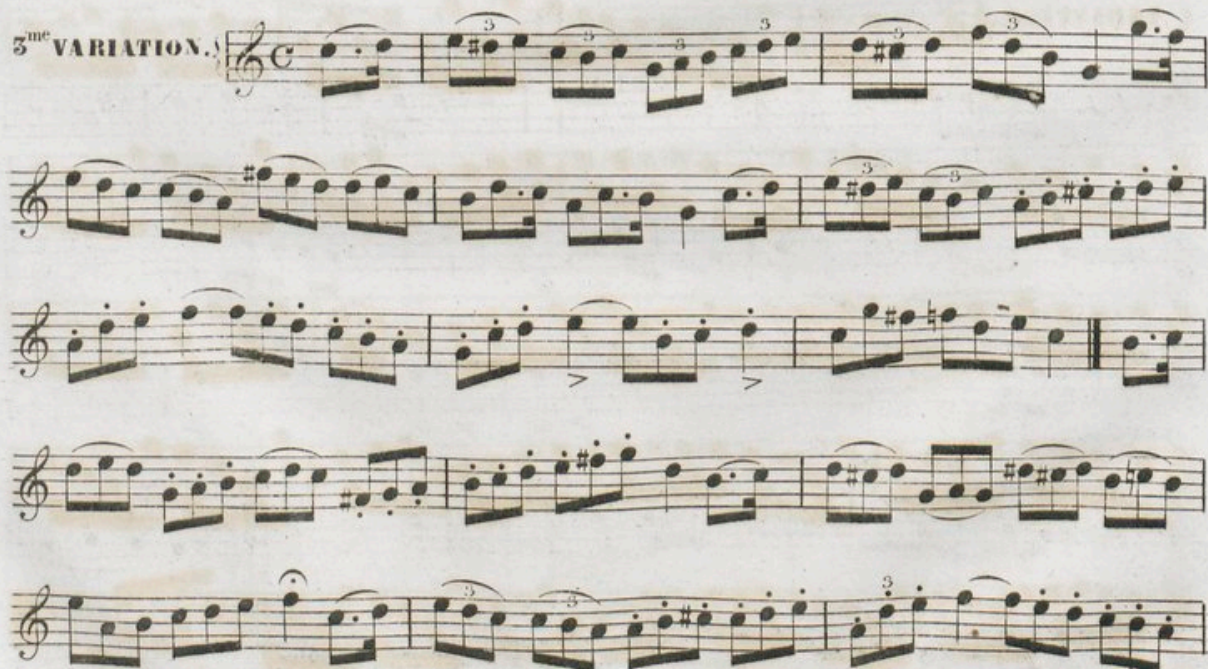
AIR VARIÉ.

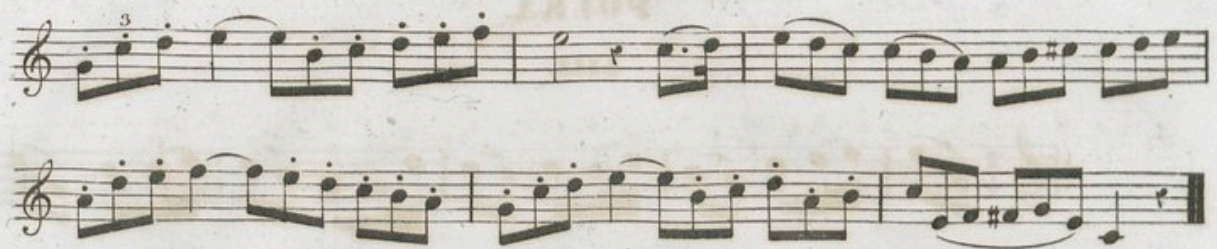
THÈME ORIGINAL.

Andante Moderato.

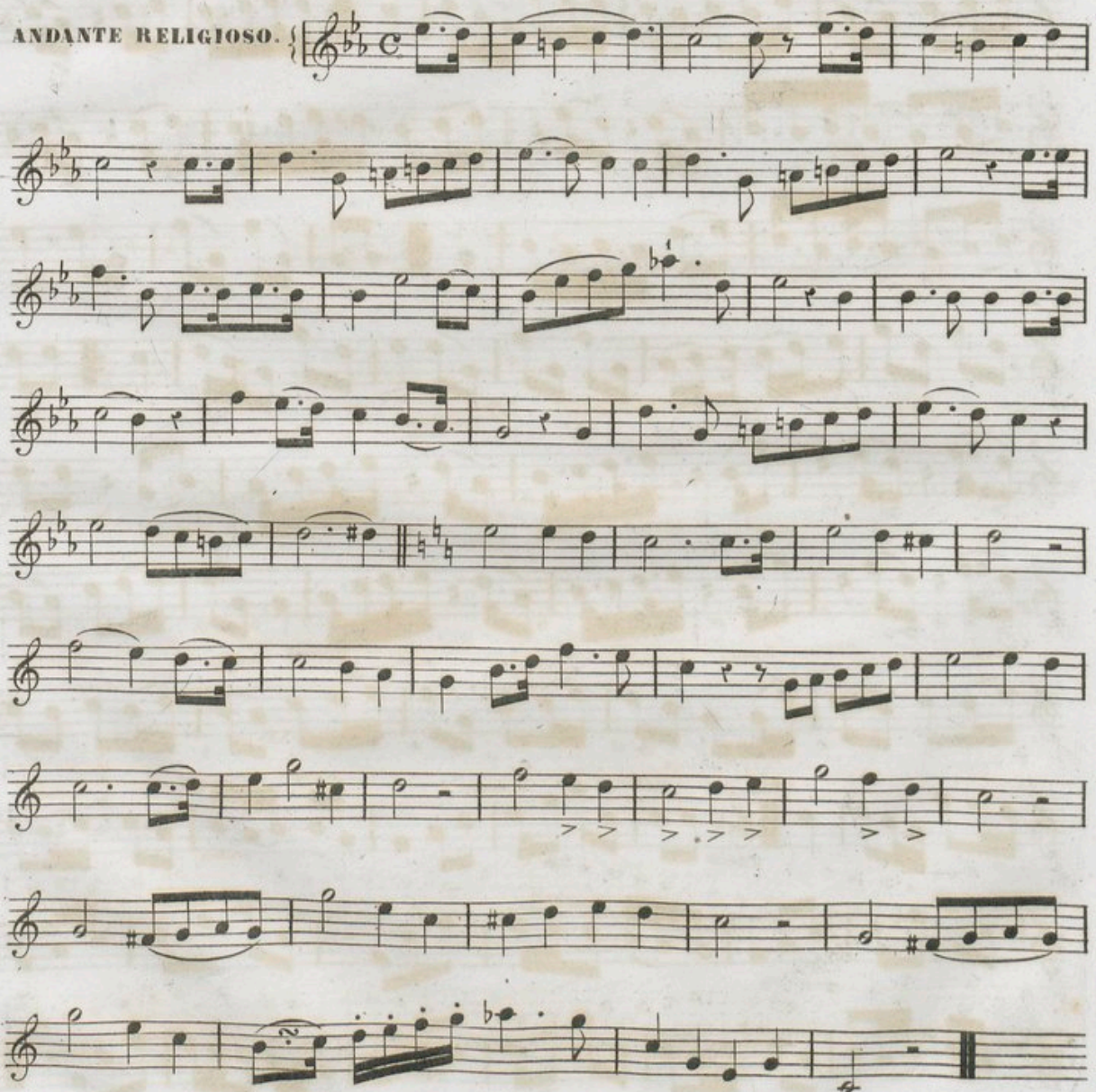
THÈME.

1^{re} VARIATION.

2^{me} VARIATION.3^{me} VARIATION.



ANDANTE RELIGIOSO.

*Poco rall:*

POLKA.

LILI.

A musical score for a Polka titled "LILI." The score is written on ten staves of five-line music paper. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The score includes repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) and a final double bar line. The word "Fin." is written above the eighth staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and the initials "D.C." (Da Capo) below it.

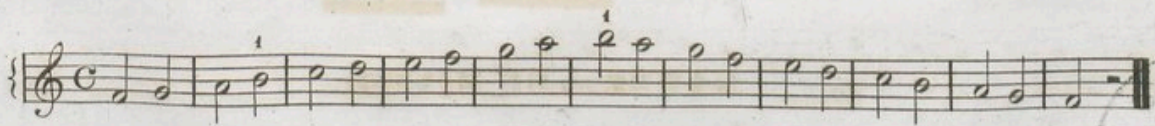
GAMME CHROMATIQUE.



EXERCICES POUR LES NOTES DÉTACHÉS.

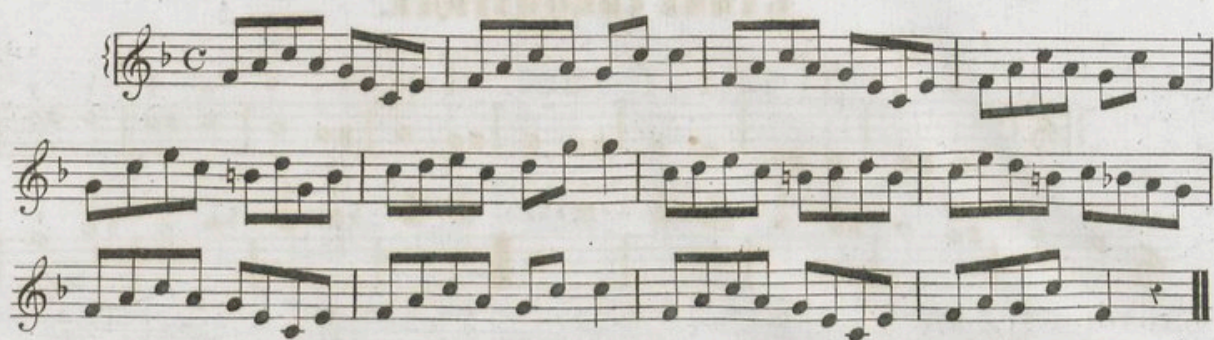
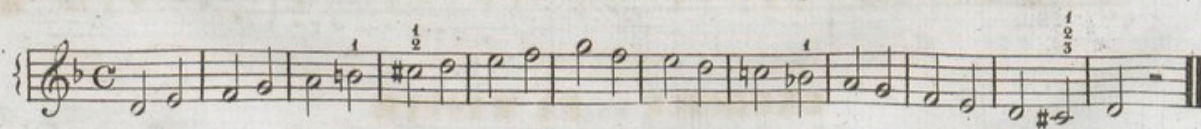


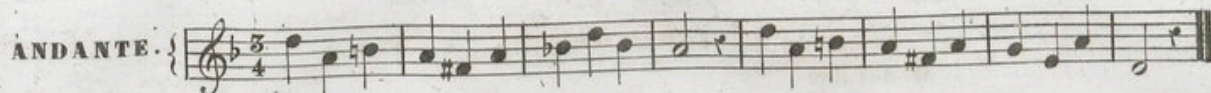
GAMME EN FA MAJEUR.



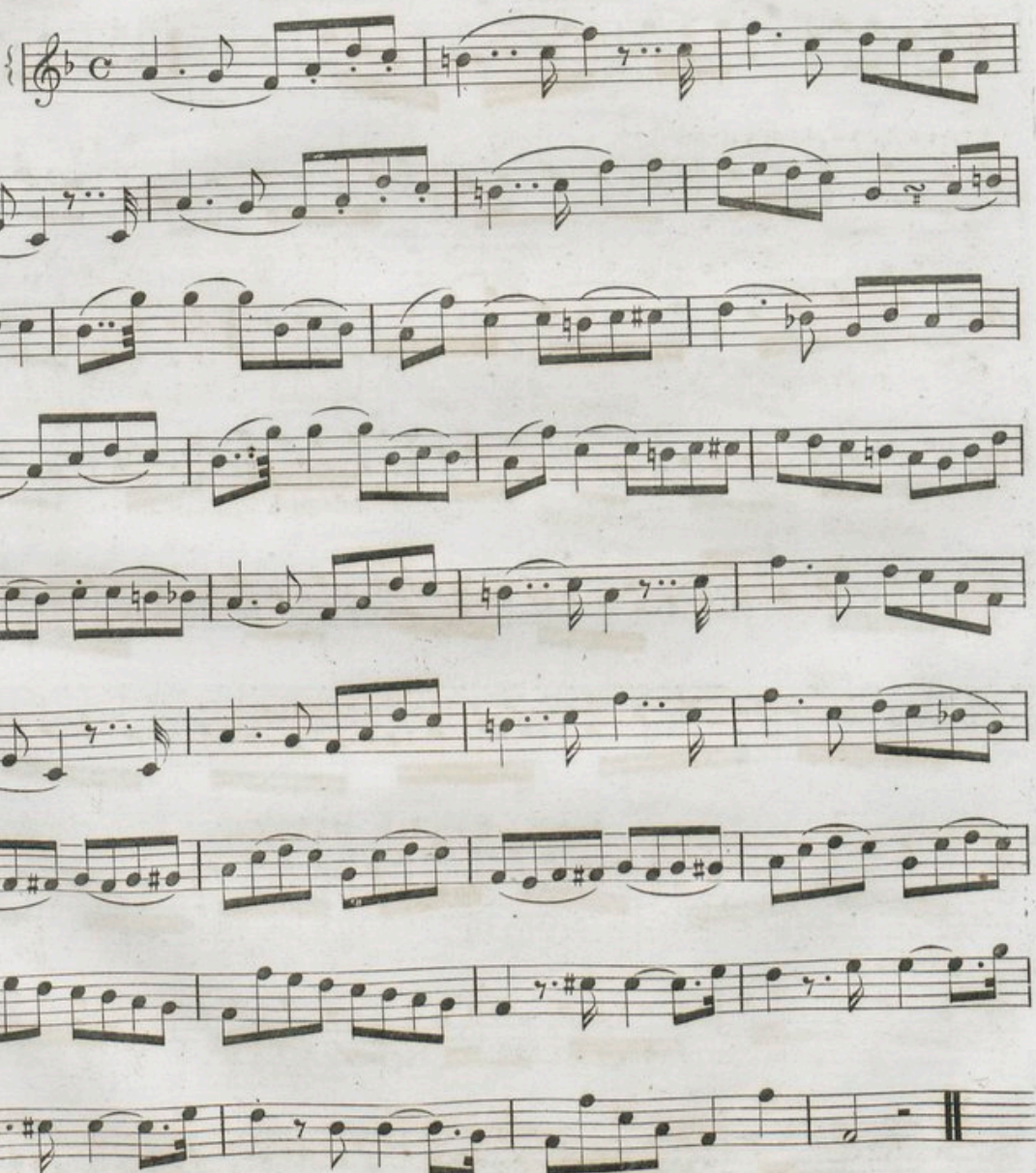
EXERCICE EN FA MAJEUR.



**MOUVEMENT de MARCHE****GAMME EN RÉ MINEUR.****EXERCICE EN RÉ MINEUR.**



MÉLODIE.

ADAGIO. { 

AIR MALTAIS .

MÉLODIE.

Moderato.

MÉLODIE. {

The musical score is written on ten staves. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written in a single line. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to one flat (Bb) after the fourth staff. The tempo changes from Moderato to 'a Tempo' after the eighth staff. The piece ends with a double bar line and a fermata on the final note.

ritard:

LÉOCADIE.

VALSE.

47

LÉOCADIE.

VALSE.

f *p* *ff* *f* *p*

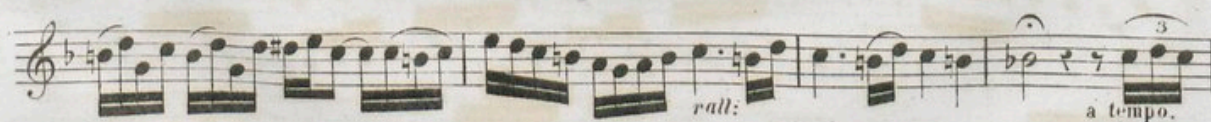
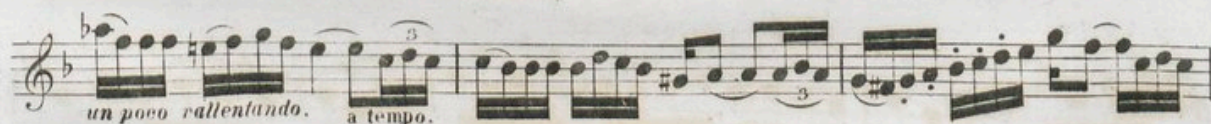
Fin.

HUIT ÉTUDES.

№ 1. {

The musical score for Exercise 1 consists of ten staves of music. The first staff is marked '№ 1. {'. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The notation includes many slurs and ties, indicating a continuous melodic line. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the tenth staff.

Poco Andante.

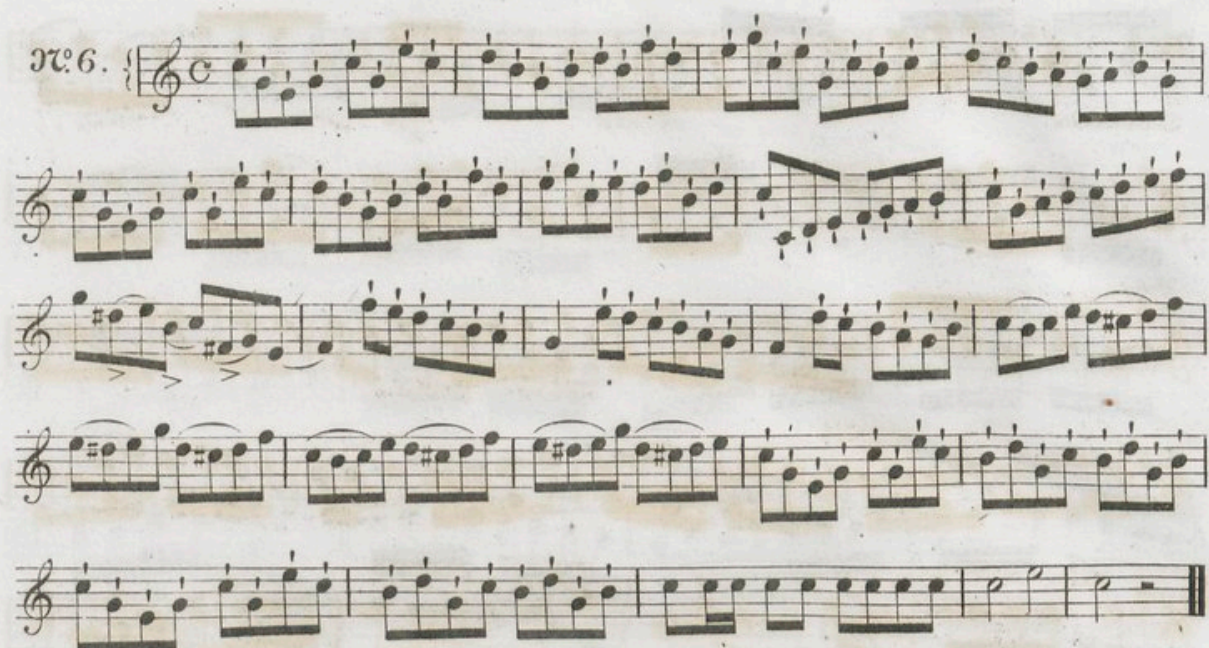




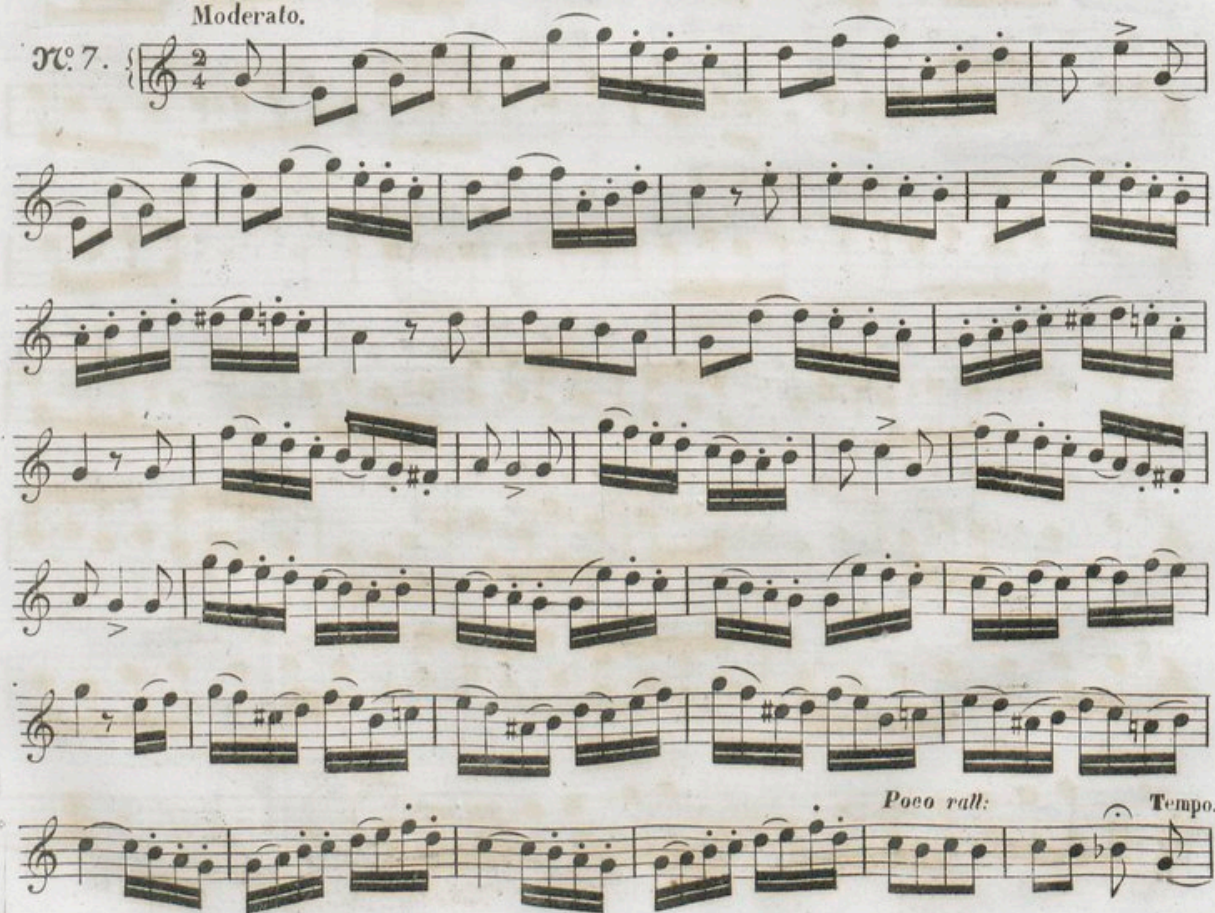
Fieramente.

70.5.

A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as accents (>) and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

№ 6. 

Moderato.

№ 7. 

Poco rall:

Tempo.



EXERCICE POUR LES PIQUÉS.

Pour l'exprimer la langue doit frapper la note sans sécheresse.

**LA PERVENCHE,****POLKA.**

Handwritten musical score on page 55, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes treble clefs, key signatures (one sharp for G major and one flat for D minor), and various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano). The piece concludes with a *Fin.* marking and a *D.C.* (Da Capo) instruction.

TRIO.

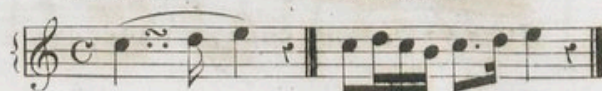
Fin.

D.C.

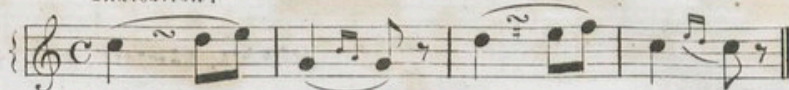
EXERCICES SUR LES TRILLES OU CADENCES.

Indication.

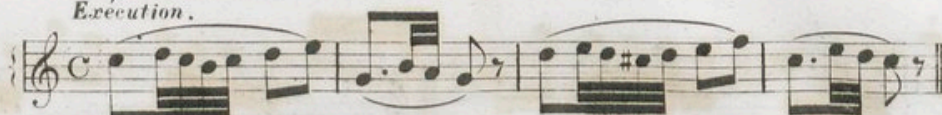
Exécution.



Indication.



Exécution.



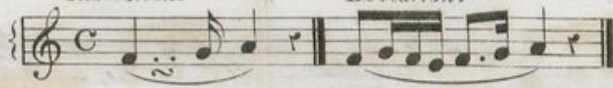
Indication.

Exécution.



Indication.

Exécution.



Indication.

Exécution.



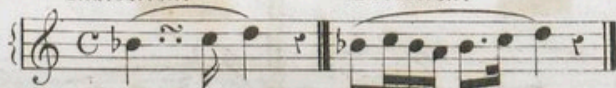
Indication.

Exécution.

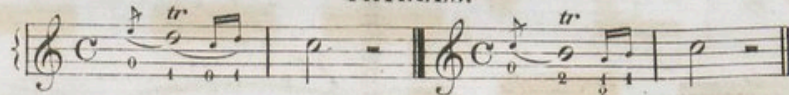


Indication.

Exécution.



TRILLES.



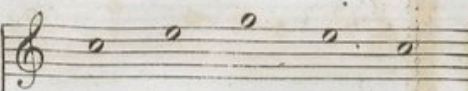
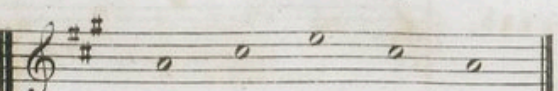
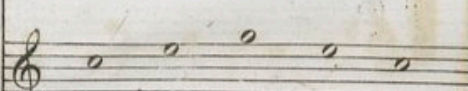
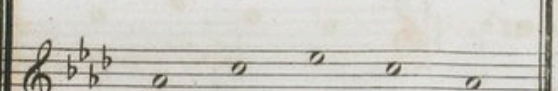
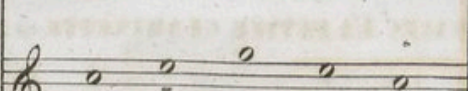
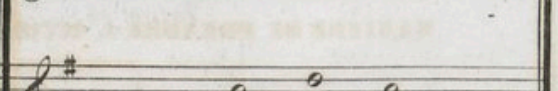
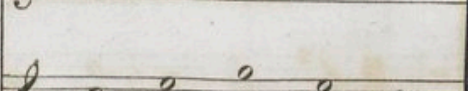
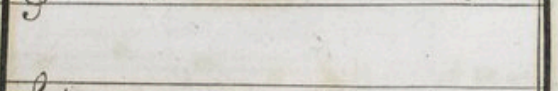
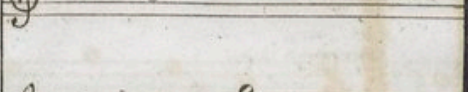
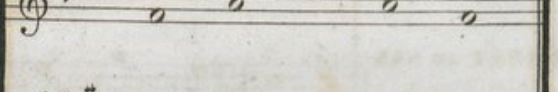
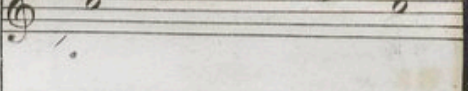
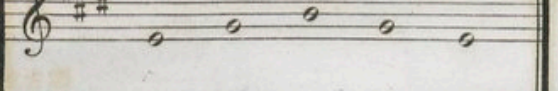
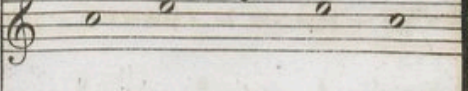
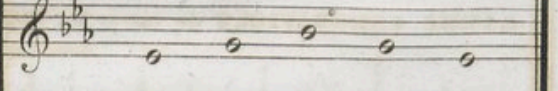
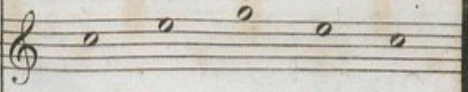
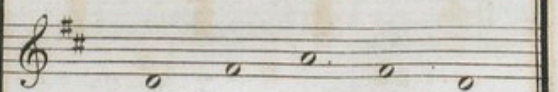
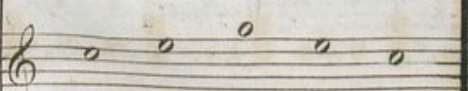
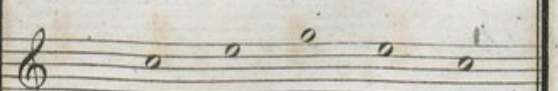
MANIÈRE DE TRAVAILLER LES TRILLES.



MANIÈRE SIMPLE DE PRENDRE L'ACCORD AVEC TOUS LES
TONS USITÉS DU CORNET À PISTONS.

CORNET.

PIANO, VIOLON, FLÛTE ou tout
autres Instrumens en DO.

en LA $\flat$.	{			
en LA $\flat$.	{			
en SOL.	{			
en FA.	{			
en MI $\sharp$.	{			
en MI $\flat$.	{			
en RÉ.	{			
en DO.	{			
en SI $\flat$.	{			

**MANIÈRE DE PRENDRE L'ACCORD AVEC LA CLARINETTE en Sib ,
POUR MUSIQUE MILITAIRE .**

[illegible]

MANIÈRE DE PRENDRE L'ACCORD AVEC LA PETITE CLARINETTE en MI b.

CORNET. **PETITE CLARINETTE.**

en SI b.

**CORNET ou SAX-
HORN en MI b.**

The image shows a musical score for two instruments: Cornet and Petite Clarinette. The Cornet part is in E-flat major (one flat) and the Petite Clarinette part is in D major (two sharps). The score is written on two staves, each with a treble clef. The first staff is for the Cornet and the second staff is for the Petite Clarinette. The music consists of a series of eighth notes. A double bar line separates the two parts. The Cornet part is in E-flat major and the Petite Clarinette part is in D major.

RÉSUMÉ

GAMME CHROMATIQUE de toutes les **NOTES** qui se font sur le **CORNET à 3 PISTONS.**

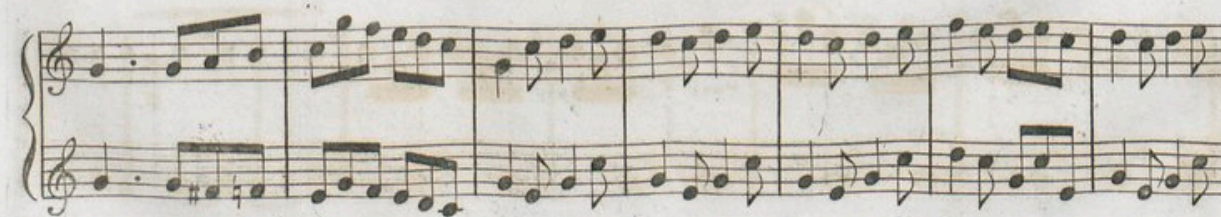
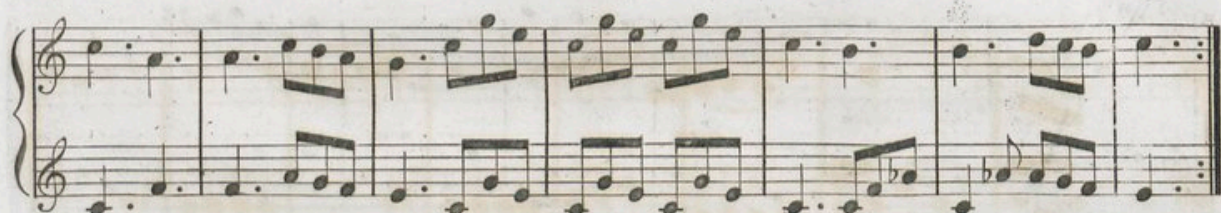
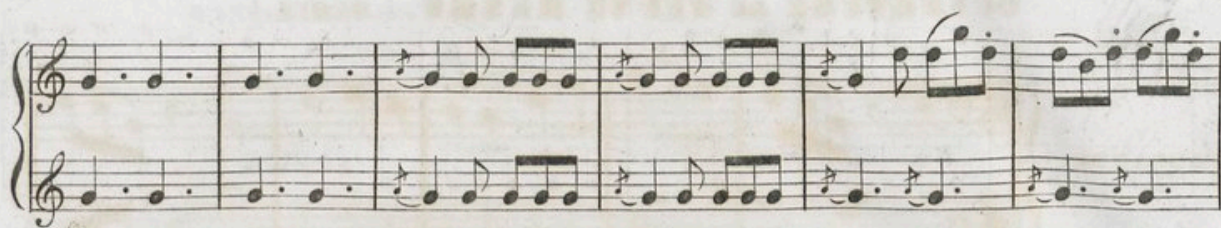
Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" on four staves. The notation includes treble clefs, notes, rests, and various fingerings and ornaments indicated by numbers and symbols above the notes.

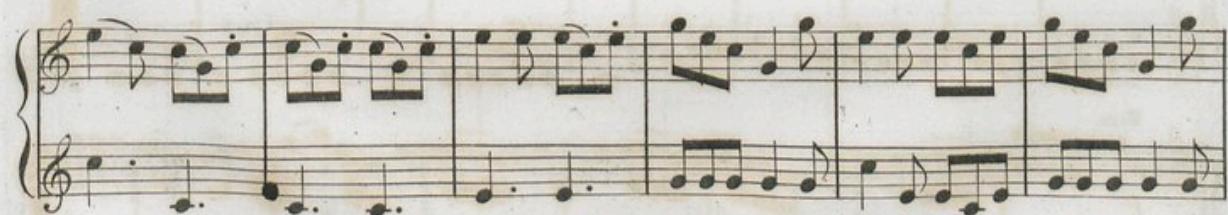
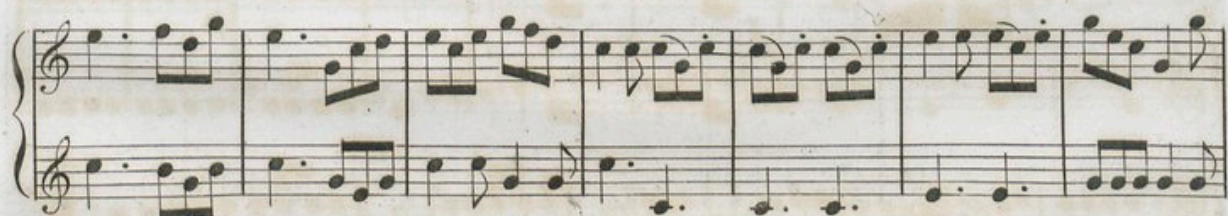
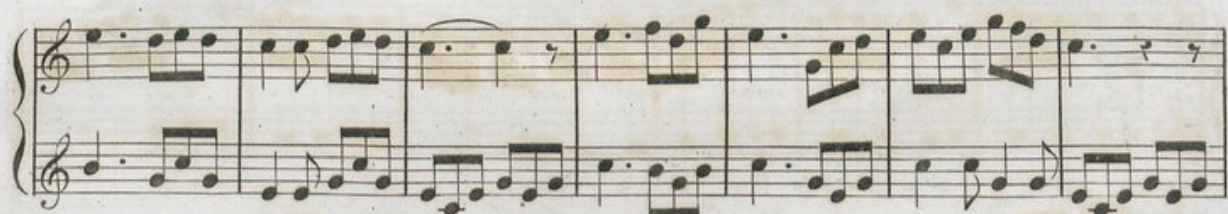
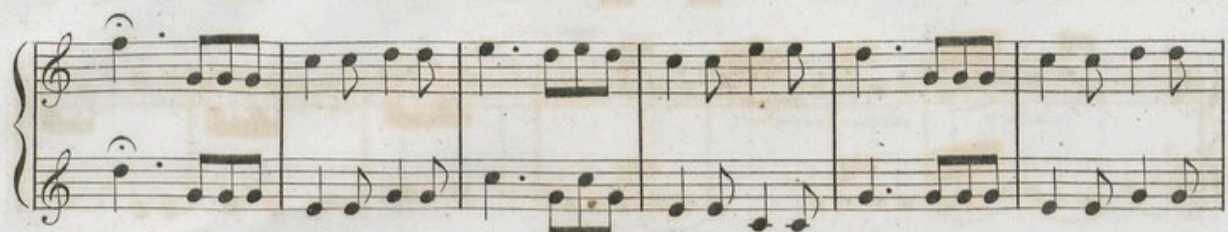
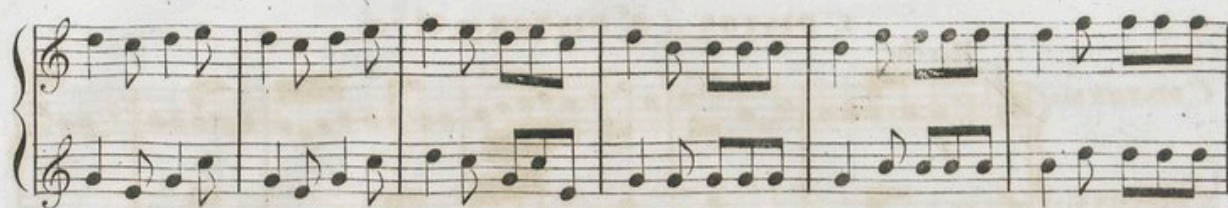
OUVERTURE DU JEUNE HENRY. (MÉHUL.)

ANDANTE.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system is marked 'ANDANTE.' and the fifth system is marked 'Allegro non troppo.' The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is C major and the time signature is 2/4. The score is written in a clear, legible hand.

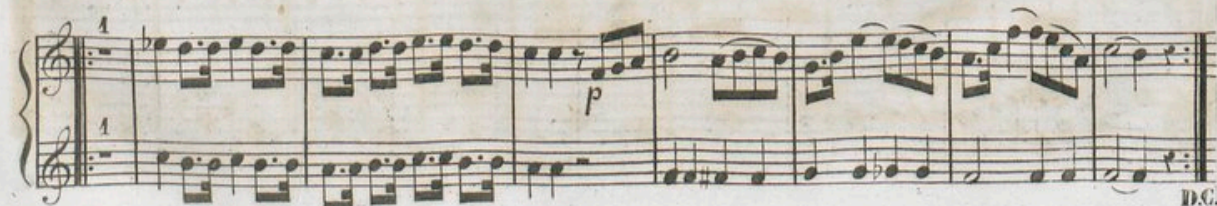
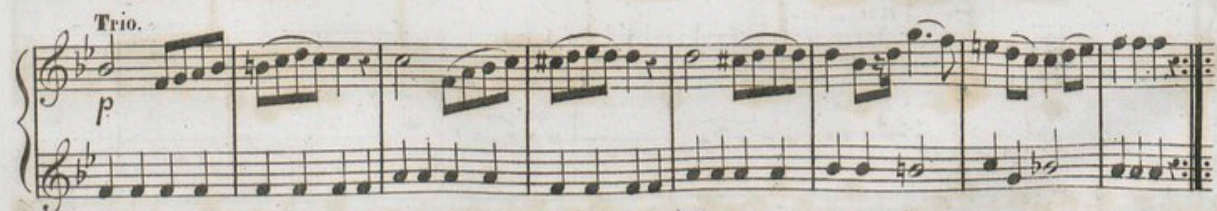
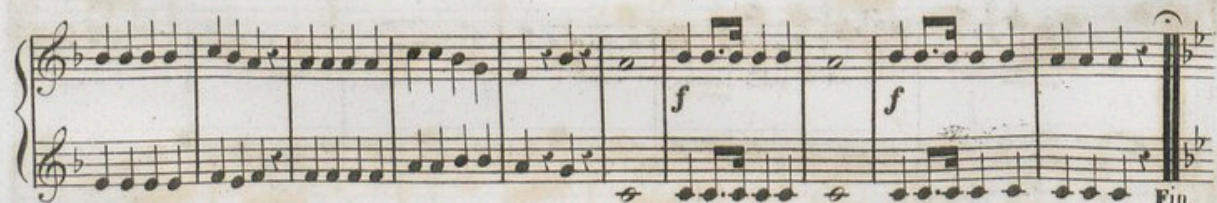
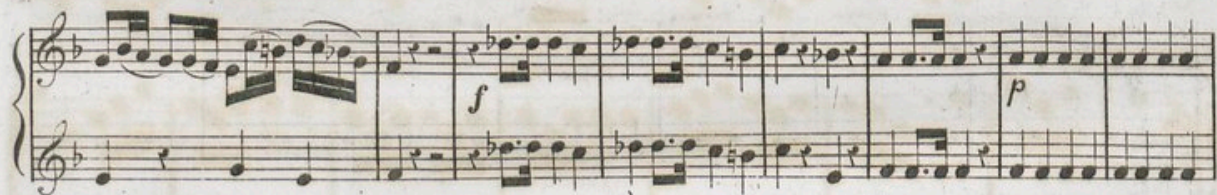
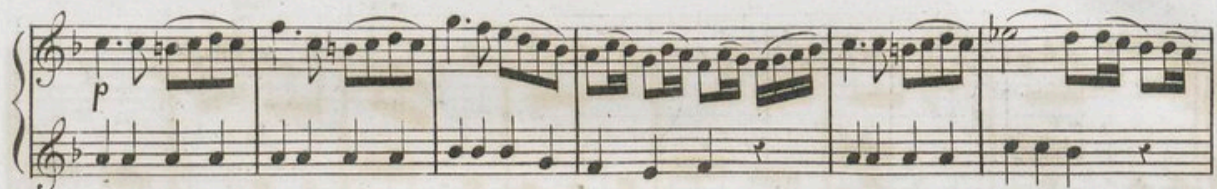
V.S.





I.^{er} QUATUOR.1.^{er} PISTON et 2.^d PISTON en SI b.

Marche.

1.^{er} PISTON Si b.2.^d PISTON Si b.

I^{er} QUATUOR.

63

SAX MI $\flat$ OPHICLEÏDE en DO (ou TROMBONNE.)

Marche.

SAX MI $\flat$.

Ophicleïde en Do
ou Trombonne.

The musical score is written for two parts: Saxophone (SAX MI $\flat$) and Ophicleide/Trombone (Ophicleïde en Do ou Trombonne). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into several systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third system includes a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth system includes a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth system includes a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixth system is marked "TRIO." and begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The seventh system is marked "Fin." and includes a piano (*p*) dynamic. The eighth system is marked "D.C." (Da Capo) and includes a piano (*p*) dynamic. The score concludes with a double bar line and the "D.C." marking.

2.^d QUATUOR.1.^{er} PISTON et 2.^d PISTON en LA $\flat$.

♩ Andantino.

1.^{er} PISTON.(en LA $\flat$)2.^d PISTON.

The musical score is written for two pistons in 3/4 time, marked Andantino. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system is labeled '1.^{er} PISTON.' and '2.^d PISTON.' with the instruction '(en LA $\flat$)'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign, followed by the initials 'D.C.' (Da Capo).

2^{me} QUATUOR.

65

SAX HORN en MI $\flat$, OPHICLEÏDE en DO. (ou TROMBONNE.)

Andantino.

SAX HORN MI $\flat$.

Ophicleïde
en DO
ou Trombonne.

The musical score is written for two instruments: Sax Horn in E-flat and Ophicleide in C (or Trombone). The tempo is marked 'Andantino'. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The score consists of six systems of music. The first system includes a repeat sign at the beginning. The notation features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the initials 'D.C.' (Da Capo) at the bottom right.

3.^{me} QUATUOR.1.^{er} PISTON et 2.^d PISTON en LA b.1.^{er} PISTON
en LA b.2.^d PISTON
en LA b.

The musical score is written for two pistons and piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 2/4. The score consists of seven systems of staves. The first system shows the entry of the two pistons, both in the key of B-flat. The piano accompaniment provides a rhythmic foundation. The second system continues the development of the themes. The third system introduces a piano (p) dynamic. The fourth system features a fortissimo (ff) section. The fifth system returns to a piano (p) dynamic. The sixth system continues the piano (p) section. The seventh system concludes with a fortissimo (f) section and a final cadence. The score is marked 'al Trio' at the end.

al Trio.

3.^{me} QUATUOR.

67

SAX HORN en MI $\flat$, OPHICLEÏDE. (ou TROMBONNE.)

SAX HORN MI $\flat$.

Ophicleïde
en DO
ou Trombonne.

Solo.

p

ff

p

f

al Trio.

SUITE du 3.^{me} QUATUOR.

TRIO.

1.^{er} PISTON2.^d PISTON.

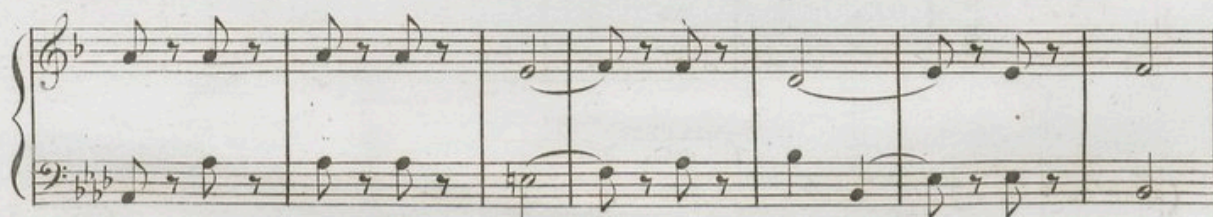
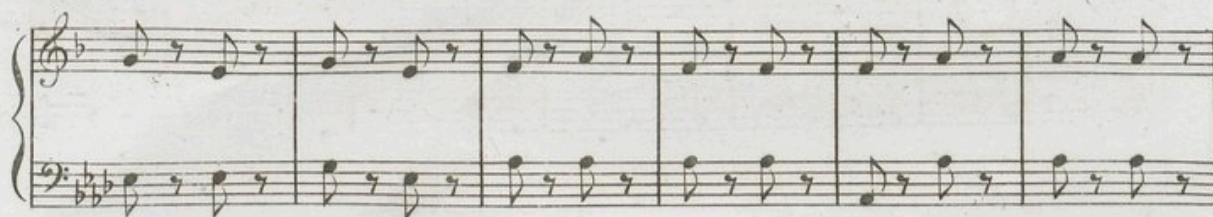
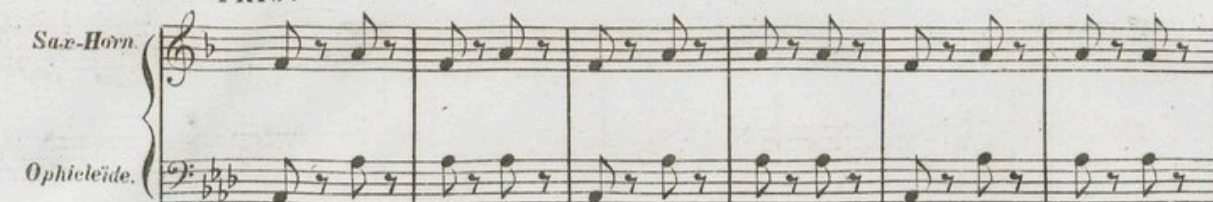
The musical score is written for two pistons, labeled 1.^{er} PISTON and 2.^d PISTON. The music is in 2/4 time and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is divided into several systems, with the first system showing the initial entry of the pistons. The second system continues the melodic and rhythmic development. The third system includes a section with first and second endings, marked '1.^{re} fois.' and '2.^e fois.' respectively. The fourth system features a more complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth notes. The fifth system continues the melodic line. The sixth system concludes the piece with a double bar line and the instruction 'D.C.' (Da Capo) written above the staff. The final measure of the piece is also marked 'D.C.' below the staff.

SUITE du 3.^{me} QUATUOR.

TRIO.

Sax-Horn.

Ophicleïde.



D.C.

D.C.

