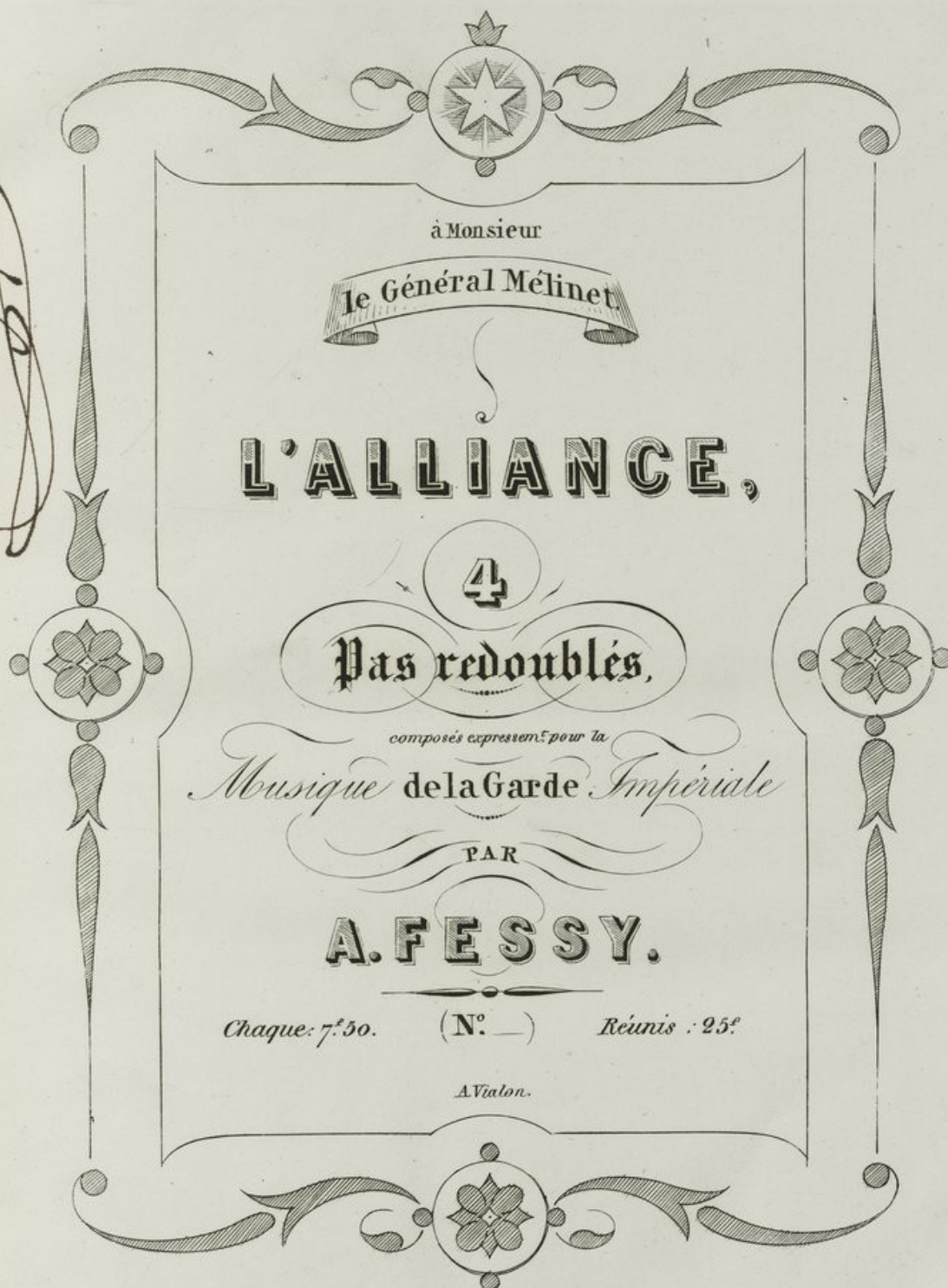


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Publées à PARIS, par G. BESSON, Fact^r d'Instrument,
et fournisseur de l'Armée, 7, Rue des trois Couronnes.

PAS REDOUBLÉ.

A. FESSY.

Petite Flûte en RÉ b.

1^{re} Petite Clarinette
en MI b.2^e Petite Clarinette
en MI b.6^{de} Clarinette en SI b.

Hautbois.

Saxophone Soprano
en SI b.Saxophone Alto
en MI b.Saxophone Tenor
en SI b.Saxophone Basse
en MI b.Saxhorn Soprano
en MI b.Cornets à Pistons
en SI b.Saxhorns Alto
en SI b.Saxhorns Trombas
en MI b.

Cors en MI b.

Cors en LA b.

Trompettes en MI b.

Saxhorns Barytons
en SI b.

Trombones.

Saxhorn Basse
en SI b.Saxhorn C. Basse
en MI b.Saxhorn C. Basse
en SI b.

Tambour.

Grosse Caisse.

Paris chez G. BESSON, Facteur d'instruments, fournisseur
de l'Armée, rue des 3 Couronnes, 7.

G. B. 4.

2

G. B. 4.

Handwritten note on the left margin: *90-100%*

The musical score consists of 18 staves, organized into three systems of six staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page is numbered 5 in the top right corner.

Dynamic markings include *Cres.* (Crescendo) and *p* (piano). The notation also includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

This page of musical notation, page 6, contains 18 staves of music. The notation is complex, featuring various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The staves are arranged in a single system. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a style that suggests a 19th-century manuscript. The notation includes many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and slurs. Dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano) are used throughout the piece. The page is numbered '6' in the top left corner.

This page of musical notation is for a large ensemble, featuring 18 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page is numbered 7 in the top right corner.

The notation is organized into two main sections. The first section, spanning the first 10 staves, features a variety of musical symbols including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The second section, spanning the remaining 8 staves, features a variety of musical symbols including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The dynamic markings include *Cres.* (Crescendo), *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). The notation also includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

This page of musical notation, page 9, contains 20 staves of music. The notation is handwritten and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a common time signature (C). The notation includes various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also dynamic markings such as *Solo.* and *ff* (fortissimo). The notation is arranged in a system of staves, with some staves containing multiple measures of music. The page is numbered 9 in the top right corner.

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony. The page contains 18 staves of music. The notation is complex, featuring various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The music is written in a grand staff format, with multiple staves for each instrument. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'f' (forte). There are also markings for 'FIN.' (Finale) and 'a. 2.' (Allegretto 2). The page is numbered '10' in the top right corner. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, and the page is well-organized with clear staff lines and markings.

This page of musical notation, page 11, contains 18 staves. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. The first five staves begin with a forte fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking. The sixth staff begins with a forte (*f*) marking. The bottom two staves also begin with a forte (*f*) marking. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, and time signatures. The page is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the music is written in a standard musical notation style.

This page of musical notation, numbered 12, contains a complex arrangement of multiple staves. The notation is dense, featuring a variety of rhythmic values including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in rapid passages. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo) are prominently used throughout the score. The music is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, and articulation marks. The overall style is characteristic of classical or romantic era musical manuscripts.

This page of musical notation is for a large ensemble, featuring 18 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'Solo.' The staves are arranged in a single system, with the first 10 staves on the left and the remaining 8 staves on the right. The notation is complex, with many notes, rests, and other musical symbols. The page is numbered 13 in the top right corner, and there is a small 'S' symbol next to it. The bottom of the page contains the publisher's information: 'G. B. 4. Imp: Moucelot, r Croix des P^{ts} Champs, 27.' and a small 'S' symbol.