

I've Struck Ile

valse du pétrole (1865!)

$\text{♩} = 70$ faire au cornet contre-temps léger

Cornet

Saxhorn basse

Souba

reécrire la partie souba!

6

Cnt.

bass.

Sba.

13

$\text{♩} = 80$

Cnt.

bass.

Sba.

19

Cnt.

bass.

Sba.

fff *mp* *fff* *mp*

mf *fff* *mf*

fff *mp*

iiT TTT TTT TiT TTT TTT TiT TTT iTi iiT iiT TiT TiT iiT

TTT iiT TTT iTT iiT TTT TTT iiT TiT TTTTTT iiT iTi iii iTi iiT TTT

TTTTTT iiT iTi iTT iiT TTT TiT TTT TTTTTT TTT TiT TTT TTT iiT TiT TTT

TTTTTT iiT iTi iTT iiT TTT TiT iTT TTT iiT TiT TTTTTT iiT iTi iii iTi

iiT TTT iiT TiT TTT iTT TiT iTT TTT iiT TiT TTT

28

Cnt.

bass.

Sba.

1.

iiT TTT TTT TTT iiT iTi iTT iiT TTT TiT TTT TTT TiT TTT

Detailed description: The image shows a musical score for three voices: Cnt. (Contralto), bass. (Bass), and Sba. (Soprano). The score is for measures 28-30. Cnt. and Sba. have whole rests in all three measures. bass. has a melodic line. In measure 28, bass. has a quarter note, a quarter rest, a quarter note, and a quarter note. In measure 29, bass. has a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. In measure 30, bass. has a quarter note, a quarter rest, a quarter note, and a half note. A first ending bracket is placed over measures 29 and 30. Below the bass. staff, there is a line of rhythmic notation: iiT TTT TTT TTT iiT iTi iTT iiT TTT TiT TTT TTT TiT TTT. The notation uses 'T' for a quarter note and 'i' for a quarter rest. The first ending bracket is labeled '1.'.

Cornet

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valse du pétrole (1865!)

$\text{♩} = 70$ faire au cornet contre-temps léger

7 *p* 8 $\text{♩} = 80$ 2 ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^

23 *fff* *mp* *fff* 6 *mp* 2

Detailed description: The musical score is written for a Cornet in 3/4 time. It consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 70 and the instruction 'faire au cornet contre-temps léger'. It contains six measures of eighth-note patterns. The second staff starts at measure 7, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. It includes an 8-measure rest, followed by a 2-measure rest, and then a series of eighth notes with accents (^). The third staff starts at measure 23, marked with a fortissimo (*fff*) dynamic. It features a series of eighth notes with accents (^), followed by a 6-measure rest marked fortissimo, and ends with a 2-measure rest marked mezzo-piano (*mp*).

basse

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$\text{♩} = 70$

6

13

$\text{♩} = 80$

18

27

fff

mf *fff* *mf*

The musical score is written for a bassoon (basse) in 3/4 time. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff starts with a tempo marking of quarter note = 70. The second staff begins at measure 6. The third staff begins at measure 13 and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The tempo changes to quarter note = 80 at measure 13. The fourth staff begins at measure 18 and features dynamic markings: *mf* (measures 18-19), *fff* (measures 20-22), and *mf* (measures 23-24). The fifth staff begins at measure 27 and ends with a fermata. The score is annotated with rhythmic shorthand: 'T' for eighth notes, 'i' for dotted eighth notes, and 'ü' for sixteenth notes. For example, 'üT TTT TTT' represents a sixteenth note followed by three eighth notes, and 'TTT TTT TTT' represents three eighth notes followed by three eighth notes. The shorthand is placed below the corresponding notes on the staff.

Souba

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valse du pétrole (1865!)

♩ = 70 réécrire la partie souba!

[illegible]