

GEORGES
BIZET

CARMEN SUITE

NO. 2

KALMUS MINIATURE SCORES

405

Georges
BIZET

CARMEN SUITE No. 2

A 43/622-2

卡门第二组曲

(英9-5/A622-2)

A 00070

Nº 6. Marche des contrebandiers.

(Introduction to Act III)

Nº 7. Habañera.

Nº 8. Nocturne.

(Michaela's Aria, Act III)

Nº 9. Chanson du Toréador.

(Act II)

Nº 10. La Garde Montante.

(Children's Chorus, Act I)

Nº 11. Danse Bohême.

(Chanson Bohème, Act II)

Carmen Suite No. 2

1

N° 6. Marche des contrebandiers.

(Introduction to Act III)

Georges Bizet

All^o moderato. (♩ = 96)

Orchestral score for the first system of "Marche des contrebandiers". The instruments listed on the left are: 1^{re} Flûte, 2^e Flûte, Hautbois, Clarinettes en Sib., Basses, Cors en Mi♭, Cors en Ut, Pistons en Sib., 3 Trombones, Tuba, Timbales SOL-UT, Violons, Altos, Violoncelles, and C. Basses. The score shows the first four measures of the piece. The 1^{re} Flûte part begins with a melodic line marked *pp*. The Cors en Mi♭ and Cors en Ut parts have dynamic markings *ff dim pp* and *mf dim pp* respectively. The Violons, Altos, and Violoncelles parts have dynamic markings *pp* and *pizz*. The C. Basses part has dynamic markings *pp* and *pizz*. The tempo is marked *All^o moderato. (♩ = 96)*.

Continuation of the orchestral score for the first system. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl, 1^{re} Flûte, 2^e Flûte, Hautbois, Clarinettes en Sib., Basses, Cors en Mi♭, Cors en Ut, Pistons en Sib., 3 Trombones, Tuba, Timbales SOL-UT, Violons, Altos, Violoncelles, and C. Basses. The score shows measures 5 through 8. The 1^{re} Flûte part continues with a melodic line marked *pp*. The Cors en Mi♭ and Cors en Ut parts have dynamic markings *pp* and *pizz* respectively. The Violons, Altos, and Violoncelles parts have dynamic markings *pp* and *pizz*. The C. Basses part has dynamic markings *pp* and *pizz*. The tempo is marked *All^o moderato.*

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A

+

[illegible]

B sempre pp poco cresc. dim.

Fl
 Hautb
 Clar.
 Bass
 Cors
 Timb.
 Vlna
 Viola
 Violon
 Cello
 Double Bass

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" (No. 100). The score is in 2/4 time and consists of 16 measures. The instrumentation includes Flute (Fl), Oboe (Hautb), Clarinet (Clar.), Bassoon (Bass), Horns (Cors), Timpani (Timb.), Violins (Vlna), Viola, Violoncello (Violon), and Double Bass. The score features various dynamics such as *sempre pp*, *poco cresc.*, and *dim.*. The melody is primarily carried by the woodwinds and strings, with the brass instruments providing harmonic support. The piece concludes with a final chord in the 16th measure.

C

Section C, measures 1-4. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Clar.), Bassoon (Bsa.), Cor Anglais (Cora.), Timpani (Timb.), Violins (Vns.), Violas (Vla.), and Double Basses (Dbs.). The music is in 4/4 time. The Flute and Clarinet parts feature melodic lines with grace notes. The Bassoon and Cor Anglais parts provide harmonic support. The Timpani part has a steady pulse. The string parts (Vns., Vla., Dbs.) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

C

Section C, measures 5-8. The score includes parts for Cor Anglais (Cor. Fl.), Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Clar.), Bassoon (Bsa.), Cor Anglais (Cora.), Timpani (Timb.), Violins (Vns.), Violas (Vla.), and Double Basses (Dbs.). The music is in 4/4 time. The Cor. Fl. and Fl. parts feature melodic lines with grace notes. The Clarinet and Bassoon parts provide harmonic support. The Cor Anglais part has a steady pulse. The Timpani part has a steady pulse. The string parts (Vns., Vla., Dbs.) play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

D

[illegible]

This page of musical notation, page 6, contains multiple staves with various musical notations. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *dim.*, *p*, *pp*, *molto.*, *ppp*, and *pizz.*. The staves are arranged in a system, with some staves having a key signature change indicated by a double bar line and a new key signature. The notation is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes and rests clearly visible on the staves. The page is numbered 6 in the top left corner.

This page contains a musical score for a piece, likely a symphony or concerto, given the complexity of the notation. The score is written for multiple instruments, as evidenced by the numerous staves. The notation is dense, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. There are several measures with complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and syncopation. The page is numbered 7 in the top right corner.

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" by J. S. Gershwin. The score is for a full orchestra and includes vocal parts. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into measures, with a large section marked "F" (Fortissimo) starting at measure 10. The vocal parts are for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The instrumental parts include Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Snare Drum, Cymbal, and Double Bass. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (pp, mf, f, dim, arco).

Mouth

Flute

Clarinet

Bassoon

Cor Anglais

Violins I & II

Viola

Cello & Double Bass

G

Flute

Horn

Clarinet

Bassoon

Cor Anglais

Piccolo

Trombone

Trumpet

Tuba

Timpani

Violins I & II

Viola

Cello & Double Bass

G

This image shows a page from a musical score, likely for a symphony orchestra. The score is written for various instruments, including Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Hautb.), Clarinet (Clar.), Bassoon (Fag.), Horns (Corns.), Trumpets (Pist.), Trombones (Tramb.), Tuba (Tuba), Timpani (Timp.), Violins (Vln.), and Cellos (Vcl.). The score is divided into measures, with dynamic markings such as *pp*, *cresc.*, *f*, and *sf* indicating the volume and intensity of the sound. There are also articulation marks, including accents and slurs, which guide the performer's interpretation of the music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and stems, all arranged in a structured and professional manner.

H

Musical score for a piano piece, page 11. The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system has 10 staves, and the second system has 5 staves. The music is written in treble and bass clefs. Dynamics include *pp*, *cresc.*, *ff*, *p*, *f*, and *mf*. There are also markings for "H" and "pizz.".

The first system (staves 1-10) begins with a "H" marking. The first four staves (1-4) are marked *pp cresc.* and *ff > p*. The next four staves (5-8) are marked *pp cresc.* and *ff > p*. The final two staves (9-10) are marked *pp cresc.* and *ff > p*. The first system ends with a "H" marking.

The second system (staves 11-15) begins with a "H" marking. The first four staves (11-14) are marked *pp cresc.* and *ff > p*. The final staff (15) is marked *pp cresc.* and *ff > p*. The second system ends with a "H" marking.

This page of musical notation, numbered 12, contains a complex arrangement of musical staves. The notation is organized into several systems, each containing multiple staves. The top system includes staves with treble and bass clefs, featuring various musical notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The middle section of the page shows a series of staves with a mix of musical notation, including notes, rests, and some specific markings like *mf* (mezzo-forte). The bottom system continues the musical composition with staves containing notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* and *p*. The notation is dense and detailed, typical of a professional musical score.

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piano. The notation is arranged in multiple staves, with various musical symbols including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The markings include 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'dim.' (diminuendo), 'f' (forte), and 'pp' (pianissimo). The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and the page is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The overall style is that of a traditional musical score.