

# Pauvre Jacques

Anonyme (XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle)

The musical score for "Pauvre Jacques" is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of 12 staves of music. The melody is characterized by a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The score includes several trills, marked with "tr", and a 4-measure rest, marked with a "4" and a horizontal line. The piece concludes with a double bar line. The notation is in treble clef.

## Fanchon



## Le curé de notre village Si près d'un bois



## Frédéric le défaitiste |

C'est à toi, roi de Prusse, mon cher père À qui je fais mes  
tristes adieux Mais hélas je suis prisonnier de guerre  
Donc mon sort est un des plus malheureux Je me croyais plus  
fort qu'Alexandre Et cent fois plus hardi qu'un César Comment ont  
fait les Autrichiens pour le prendre Par ma foi c'est un coup d'hasard.

## Six jours éreintants à servir celle que j'aime

Écoutez l'aventure, D'un pauvre vilain geôlier  
Moi qui de ma nature, Suis honnête et courtois,  
Un beau jour j'ai promis A ma chère Clémence De  
la servir gratis, Le long de la semaine.

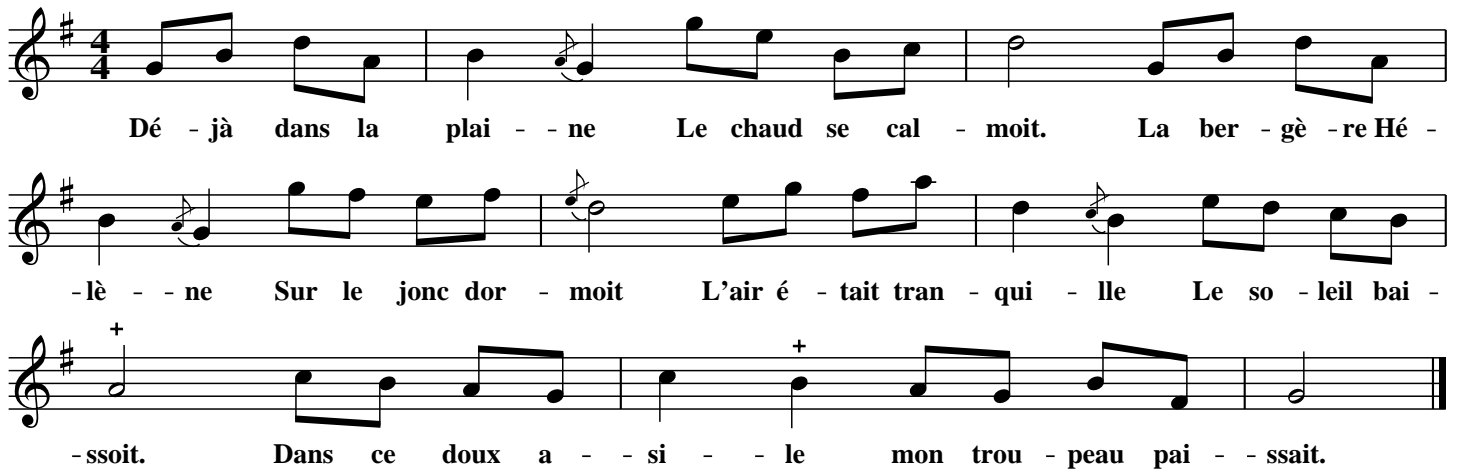
Célébrons l'exemple olympien de l'amour et du vin



Lison réveillée par l'amour



# Le frelon



Là dans un bois sombre,  
Fleurit le jasmin ;  
On entend à l'ombre  
Le bruit d'un essaim  
Un ruisseau qui tombe  
Sur un lit de fleurs,  
Et de la colombe  
Les soupirs flatteurs

Sans prévoir d'alarmes  
J'admirais ces lieux,  
Quand de nouveaux charmes  
Frappèrent mes yeux  
L'odorante haleine  
D'un petit vent frais,  
De la jeune Hélène  
Flattait les attrails.

Quels transports m'agitent !  
Quels désirs brûlans !  
Mes soupirs excitent  
Les Zéphirs trop lents.  
A mes yeux s'expose  
Un sein délicat ;  
Un bouton de rose  
M'offre son éclat.

Sa fraîcheur attire  
Un Frélon léger ;  
Il vole il admire,  
Cherche à s'y loger  
De ses ailes couvre  
Ce joli bouton,  
Le caresse l'ouvre  
D'un coup d'aiguillon.

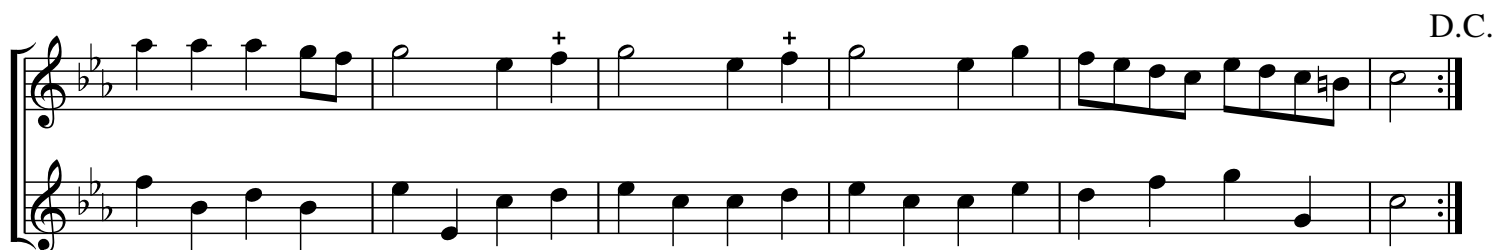
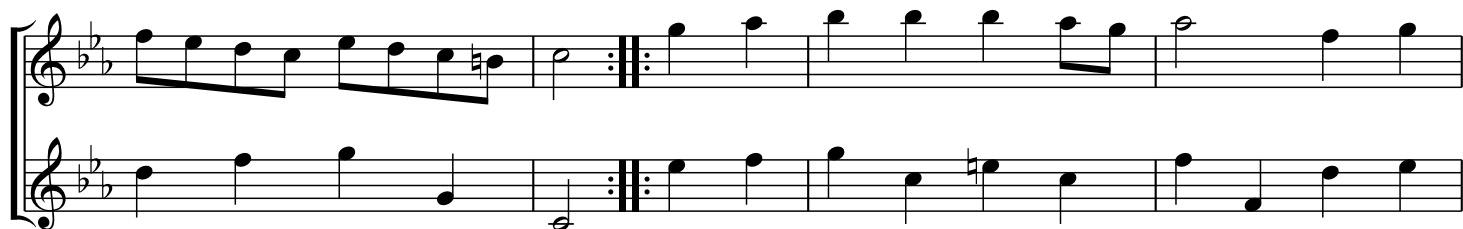
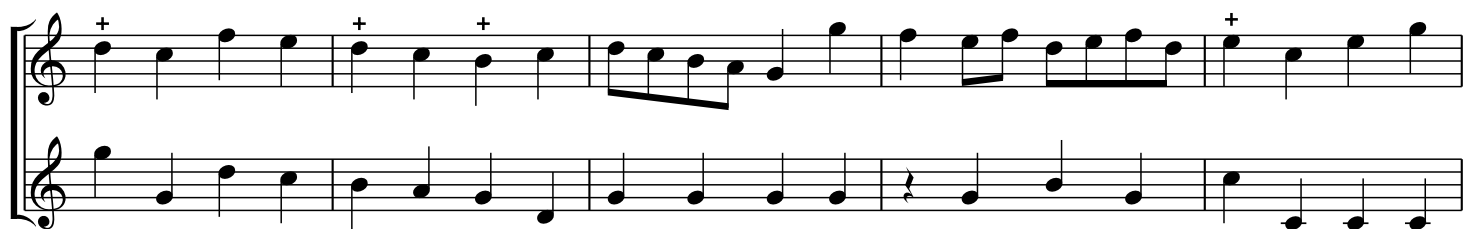
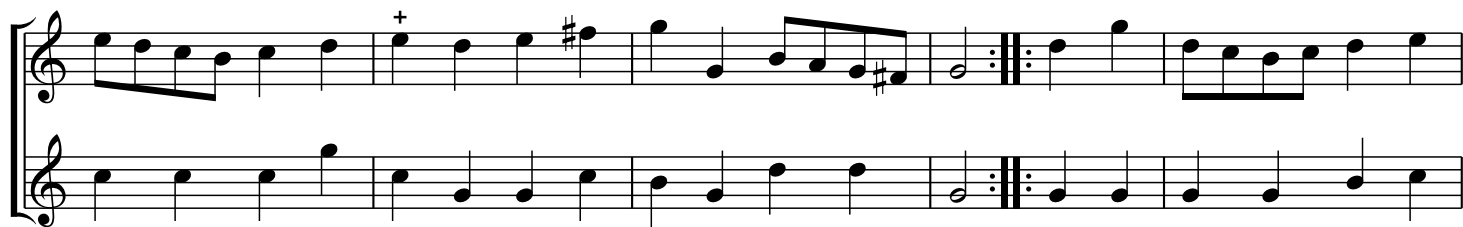
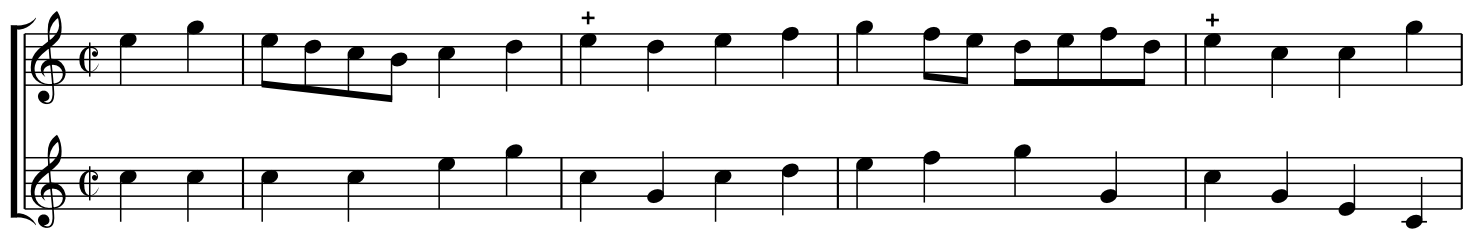
Hélène s'écrie ;  
Plein d'effroi, j'accours :  
La nymphe attendrie  
Souffre mon secours.  
J'examine, touche  
Le coup assassin ;  
Je presse, et ma bouche  
Suce le venin.

Ah ! ton art, dit elle,  
Suspend mes douleurs...  
Quelle ardeur nouvelle !  
Ah ! finis... je meurs.  
Dieux ! quel feu succède !  
O secours fatal !  
Éloigne un remède  
Pire que le mal.

Je l'entends à peine ;  
Un ardent poison  
Court, de veine en veine,  
Troubler ma raison :  
J'enivre mon âme  
D'un miel enchanteur ;  
J'aspire une flamme  
Qui brûle mon cœur.

Hélène, interdite,  
Me craint et me fuit ;  
Ma douleur s'irrite ;  
Le trouble me suit :  
Dieux ! si de ma peine  
Je ne puis guérir,  
Sur le sein d'Hélène  
Faites moi mourir !

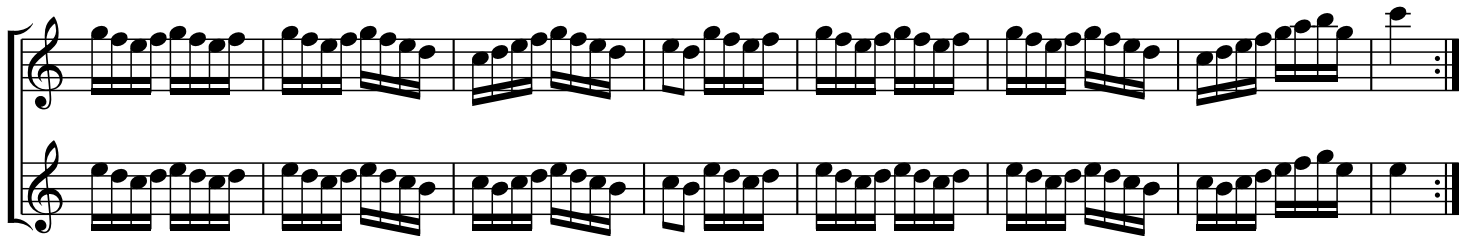
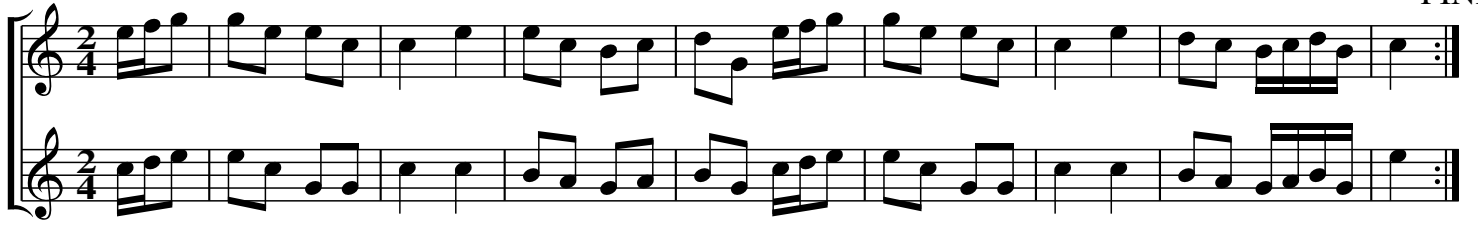
# La Nouvelle Provence



# Le tambourin de Daquin

Harm. J.-B. Gai

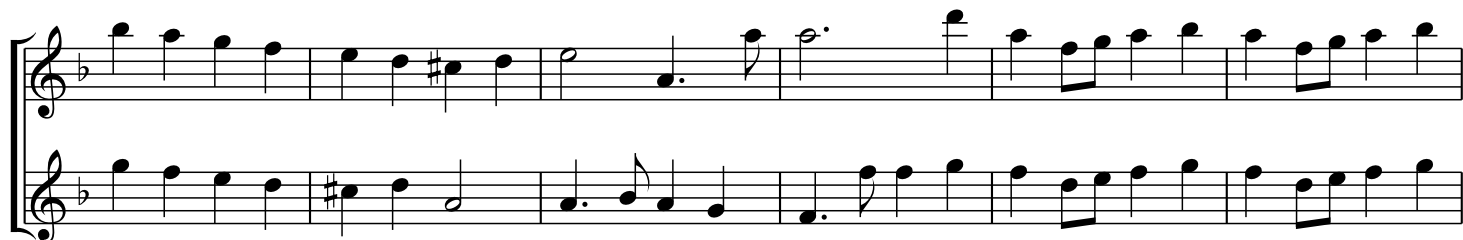
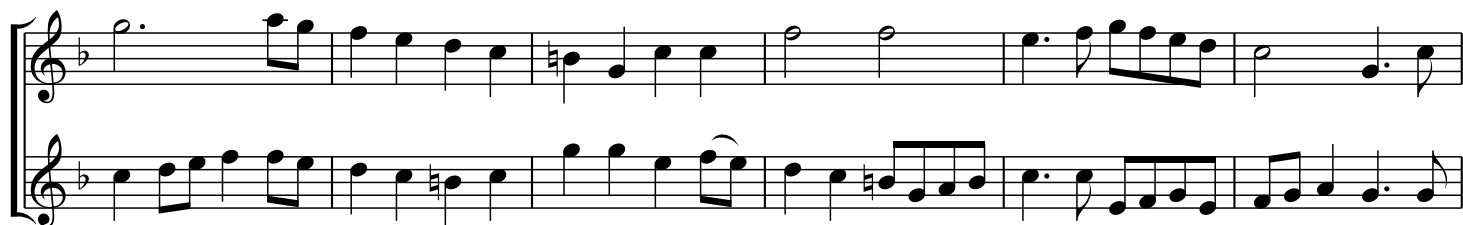
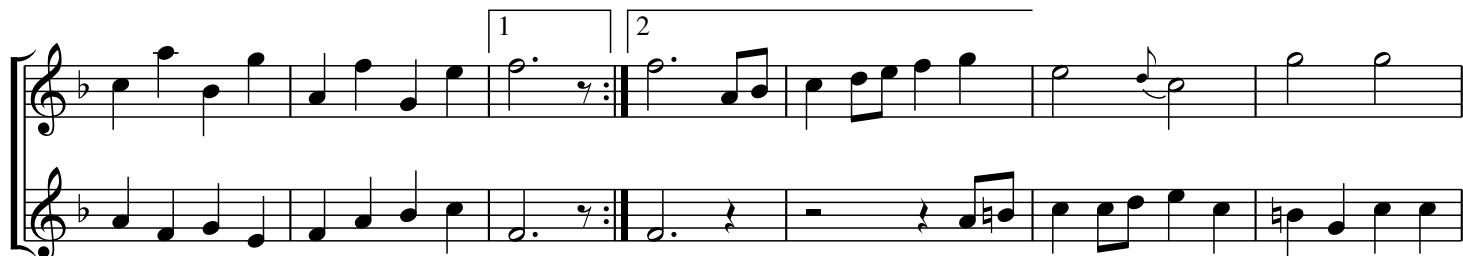
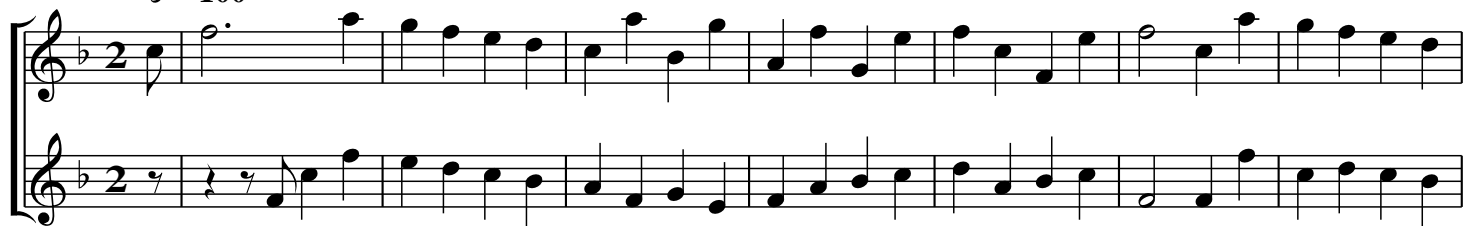
FINE



# Duo Paysan

Blavet

$\text{♩} = 100$





# Le soldat mécontent

*Chanson antérieure à la Révolution française*

1. Dès le ma - tin au point du jour, On en - - tend ces mau -

- dits tam - bours Dès le ma - tin au point du jour, On en - tend ces mau -

- dits tam - bours, qui nous a - - pellent à ce no - ble é - xer -

- ci - - ce Mais toi pau - vre sol - dat C'est ton plus grand su - pli - - ce

# Le soldat mécontent

*Chanson antérieure à la Révolution française*  
*Arrgt Michel Bellon*

♩ = 104

Em Em/D Am/C B

Em Em/D Am/C B

Em Am Em

Am C B7 Em

3 3

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a song in 2/4 time. It consists of four systems of two staves each. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first system has a repeat sign at the beginning. Chords are indicated above the notes: Em, Em/D, Am/C, and B. The second system also has a repeat sign at the end. The third system has a repeat sign at the beginning. The fourth system has a repeat sign at the end. There are triplets marked with a '3' in the third and fourth systems.

## Clé du Caveau n°528

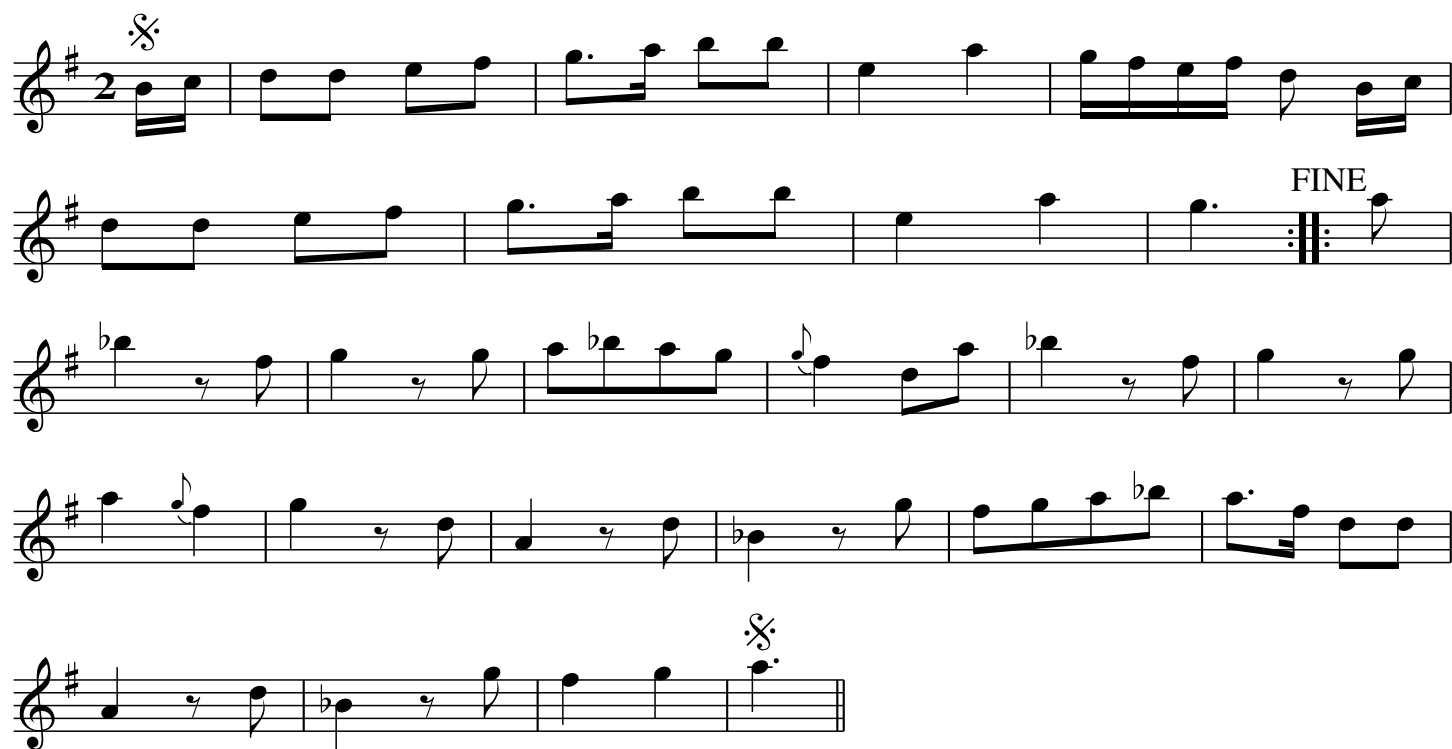
2

FINE

2

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a song in 2/4 time. It consists of three staves. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The first staff has a repeat sign at the beginning. The second staff has a repeat sign at the end. The third staff has a repeat sign at the end. The word 'FINE' is written above the second staff.

# Bourrée du 528e



Musical score for Bourrée du 528e, written in treble clef, 2/4 time, and G major. The score consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a repeat sign. The second staff ends with a double bar line and the word "FINE". The third staff contains a key signature change to F major (one flat). The fourth staff continues the melody. The fifth staff ends with a repeat sign.

Staff 1:  $\text{G}^{\flat}$  (first measure), G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4.

Staff 2: D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2.

Staff 3: B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2.

Staff 4: B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2.

Staff 5: B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2.

# Rigaudon

Galoubet en Fa et vielle à roue

*Ph. E. Chédeville (1694 - 1782)*

En FA

En UT

The musical score is written for two staves, En FA and En UT, in 2/4 time. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music consists of four systems of two staves each. The first system shows the initial melody and accompaniment. The second system includes repeat signs. The third system continues the melody and accompaniment. The fourth system concludes the piece with repeat signs.

# Rigaudon (2)

Vielle à roue et galoubet en Fa

*Ph. E. Chédeville (1694 - 1782)*

En UT

En FA

The musical score is written for two staves, labeled 'En UT' and 'En FA'. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 2/4. The score consists of four systems of two staves each. The first system is labeled 'En UT' and 'En FA'. The music is in 2/4 time and features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

# Rigaudon (3)

Vielle à roue et galoubet en Ut

*Ph. E. Chédeville (1694 - 1782)*

En UT

En UT

The musical score is written for two instruments: Vielle à roue and Galoubet. The key signature is one flat (F major or D minor), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece is in 3/8 time, as indicated by the 'En UT' marking. The score consists of four systems of two staves each. The first staff of each system is for the Vielle à roue (treble clef) and the second is for the Galoubet (bass clef). The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

# Rigaudon (Raccourcis)

Vielle à roue et galoubet en Ut

*Ph. E. Chédeville (1694 - 1782)*

En UT

En UT

The musical score is written for two staves, both in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first system is labeled 'En UT' on both staves. The melody on the top staff begins with a quarter note G, followed by eighth notes A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and then a series of sixteenth notes. The bottom staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system shows the melody moving to a higher register. The fourth system concludes the piece with a double bar line and repeat signs.

# Rigaudon (Raccourcis)

Vielle à roue et galoubet en Ut

*Ph. E. Chédeville (1694 - 1782)*

En UT

En UT

The musical score is written for two staves, both in C major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first two staves are labeled 'En UT'. The music is a dance tune, characterized by its rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. The score is divided into four systems, each with two staves. The first system shows the beginning of the piece, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system shows a change in the melody, with a key signature change to C major (no sharps or flats). The fourth system concludes the piece with a double bar line and repeat signs.



Rigaudon \_Raccourcis, revu\_  
Vielle à roue et galoubet en Ut

*Ph. E. Chédeville (1694 - 1782)*

$\text{♩} = 84$

En UT

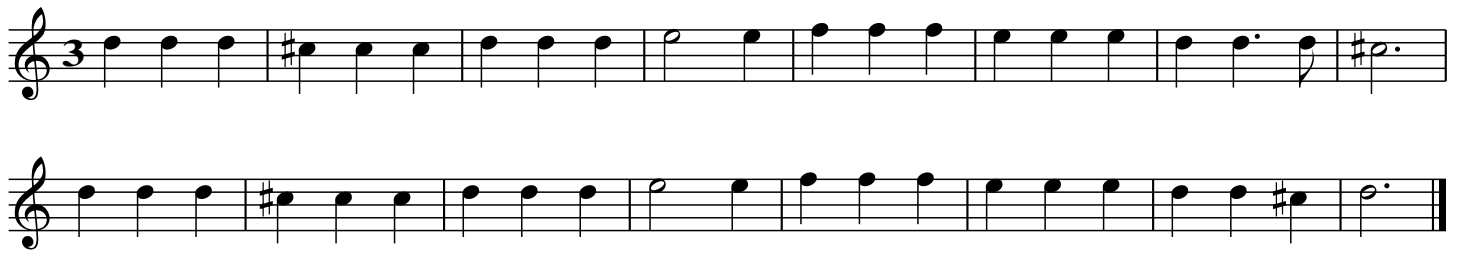
En UT

1 2

$\text{♩} = 96$

The musical score is written for three staves. The first staff is in treble clef, the middle staff has a square symbol, and the third staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The first system is marked with a tempo of 84 beats per minute. The second system is marked with a tempo of 96 beats per minute. The score includes first and second endings for the first system and a final double bar line with repeat dots for the second system.

## Sur les Folies d'Espagne



## A la Turque Clé du Caveau n° 718



## Bourrée

*Nicolas Chédeville*



## Bourrée

Nicolas Chédeville

First system of the Bourrée score, measures 1-12. The music is in 2/4 time. The first staff (treble clef) contains measures 1-12, with a repeat sign at the end of measure 12. The second staff (treble clef) contains measures 1-12, with a repeat sign at the end of measure 12. The third staff (treble clef) contains measures 1-12, with a repeat sign at the end of measure 12. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains measures 1-12, with a repeat sign at the end of measure 12.

## Bourrée

Nicolas Chédeville

Second system of the Bourrée score, measures 13-24. The music is in 2/4 time. The first staff (treble clef) contains measures 13-24, with a repeat sign at the end of measure 24. The second staff (treble clef) contains measures 13-24, with a repeat sign at the end of measure 24. The third staff (treble clef) contains measures 13-24, with a repeat sign at the end of measure 24. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains measures 13-24, with a repeat sign at the end of measure 24.

## Rigaudon

Nicolas Chédeville

First system of the Rigaudon score, measures 1-12. The music is in 2/4 time. The first staff (treble clef) contains measures 1-12, with a repeat sign at the end of measure 12. The second staff (treble clef) contains measures 1-12, with a repeat sign at the end of measure 12. The third staff (treble clef) contains measures 1-12, with a repeat sign at the end of measure 12. The fourth staff (treble clef) contains measures 1-12, with a repeat sign at the end of measure 12.

# Rigaudon

Nicolas Chédeville

First system of the musical score for Rigaudon. It consists of two staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a '2' time signature. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a '2' time signature. The music is written in 2/4 time. The first staff contains six measures of music, with a repeat sign at the end. The second staff contains six measures of music, with a repeat sign at the end. The music is written in a simple, folk-like style with eighth and sixteenth notes.

# Rigaudon

Nicolas Chédeville

Second system of the musical score for Rigaudon. It consists of two staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a '2' time signature. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and a '2' time signature. The music is written in 2/4 time. The first staff contains six measures of music, with a repeat sign at the end. The second staff contains six measures of music, with a repeat sign at the end. The music is written in a simple, folk-like style with eighth and sixteenth notes.

# Rigaudon

Nicolas Chédeville

1er

The first system of the Rigaudon dance consists of two staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a repeat sign at the end. The bottom staff also begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature, mirroring the top staff's melody. Both staves feature a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature of 2/4. The music is written in a simple, folk-like style with a clear rhythmic pattern.

2e

The second system of the Rigaudon dance continues the melody from the first system. It consists of two staves, each with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The music is written in a simple, folk-like style with a clear rhythmic pattern. The key signature remains one sharp (F#). The system concludes with a repeat sign and a final cadence.

# Branle du Coq

Nicolas Chédeville

1er

The first system of the Branle du Coq dance consists of two staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a repeat sign at the end. The bottom staff also begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature, mirroring the top staff's melody. Both staves feature a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature of 2/4. The music is written in a simple, folk-like style with a clear rhythmic pattern.

# Rigaudon

Nicolas Chédeville

The musical score for "Rigaudon" by Nicolas Chédeville is presented in two systems. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff, both with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The first system contains 16 measures. The treble staff features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, and a repeat sign at the end. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes, also ending with a repeat sign. The second system contains 16 measures. The treble staff continues the melody, including a triplet of eighth notes in the 10th measure, and ends with a repeat sign. The bass staff continues the accompaniment, also ending with a repeat sign. Various musical notations, including notes, rests, and repeat signs, are used throughout the score.

# Provençale

Nicolas Chédeville

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. There are two first endings, labeled '1' and '2', which lead to different conclusions of the piece. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass line provides a harmonic accompaniment to the melody, using a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a common time signature (C).

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is written in the bass staff. The music is in 4/4 time. The melody starts on G4, moves to A4, B4, and C5, then descends. The bass line starts on G2, moves to A2, B2, and C3, then descends. The song ends with a double bar line.

[illegible]

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass staff begins with a bass clef. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The music is in 4/4 time. The melody features a series of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing beamed eighth notes. There are two measures in the treble staff marked with a "+" sign, indicating a breath mark or a similar performance instruction. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment using quarter and eighth notes.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody in the treble staff is marked with a "+" sign above the first measure and a "+" sign above the second measure. The melody ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment, ending with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The score is divided into two measures, labeled 1 and 2, by a vertical line.

# Rigaudon

Nicolas Chédeville

The musical score for "Rigaudon" by Nicolas Chédeville is presented in three systems, each consisting of two staves. The time signature is 2/4. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, along with repeat signs and a final double bar line. The first system shows a melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff. The second system continues the melody and bass line. The third system concludes the piece with a final double bar line. The notation is clear and professional, suitable for a printed score.