

9057
17
1856

à M^e de la Martinière
Colonel du 2^e Reg^t de Cuirassiers de la Garde Impériale.

SIX
FANFARES
Pour la Cavalerie

Composées expressément pour les Instruments
D'ADOLPHE SAX
PAR
A. FESSY.

En deux suites Chaque : 12^r

A PARIS, chez ADOLPHE SAX, Facteur d'Instrument Fournisseur de la Garde Impériale,
Rue S^t Georges.
et chez O. LEGOUX, éditeur, Boulevard Poissonnière, N^o 27



1856

Vm 27 1439 (2)

SIX FANFARES
2^e SUITE.

N^o 4.
BOLERO.

A. FESSY. 17

1 Petit Saxhorn Soprano en MI b (ad lib.)

2 1^{er} Cornet à Cylindres en SI b solo.

3 2^e Cornet à Cylindres en SI b

4 1^{er} Saxhorn Alto en SI b.

5 2^e Saxhorn Alto en SI b (ad lib.)

6 Saxotrombas ou Cors en MI b.

7 Trompettes à Cylindres en MI b (ad lib.)

8 Baryton en SI b.

9 Trombones (ad lib.)

10 Saxhorn basse ou Ophicleide en SI b.

11 Contre-Basse en MI b. (ad libitum.)

12 C-Basse en SI b grave. (ad libitum.)

Stamp: BIBLIOTHEQUE MUNICIPALE

Stamp: S

Stamp: Solo.

Stamp: p

Stamp: f

Stamp: C^{or} 1^{er} 2^e Cornet

This page of musical score, numbered 18, contains ten staves of music. The top two staves are for woodwinds, with the second staff labeled "Corno 4^{to}" and "Cornet". The third staff is for a second "Corno 4^{to}" and "Cornet". The fourth staff is for a brass instrument, likely a trombone. The fifth staff is for a brass instrument, likely a trumpet. The sixth staff is for a brass instrument, likely a trombone. The seventh staff is for a brass instrument, likely a trumpet. The eighth staff is for a brass instrument, likely a trombone. The ninth staff is for a brass instrument, likely a trumpet. The tenth staff is for a brass instrument, likely a trombone. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). A vertical bar line is present between the second and third measures.

FIN. TRIO.

Solo.
p

FIN.

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

p

This page of a handwritten musical score, numbered 20, contains ten staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, and *ff*. A section labeled "Solo." is indicated above the second staff. The score is divided into two endings, labeled "1ª" and "2ª" at the top. The first ending concludes with a repeat sign, while the second ending leads to a final cadence. The music is written in a style characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

N^o 5.
GALOP.

A. FESSY.

21

1 Petit Saxhorn Soprano en MI b. (ad lib.)

2 1^{er} Cornet à Cylindres en SI b solo.

3 2^e Cornet à Cylindres en SI b.

4 1^{er} Saxhorn Alto en SI b

5 2^e Saxhorn Alto en SI b. (ad lib.)

6 Saxotrombasou Cors en MI b.

7 Trompettes à Cylindres en MI b (ad lib.)

8 Baryton en SI b.

9 Trombones (ad lib.)

10 Saxhorn basse ou Ophicleïde en SI b.

11 Contre-Basse en MI b (ad libitum.)

12 C-Basse en SI b grave (ad libitum.)

This page of musical notation consists of 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) are used throughout the score. The instrument labels "Cm. le 1er Cornet" are visible on the right side of the staves. The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation is arranged in a standard Western musical format, with the bass clef on the left and the treble clef on the right. The page is numbered "22" in the top left corner.

FIN. TRIO.

FIN. TRIO.

FIN. f > p

N° 6.

A. FESSY.

25

PAS REDOUBLÉ.

1 Petit Saxhorn Soprano en SI b. (ad lib.)

2 1^{er} Cornet à Cylindres en SI b. solo.

3 2^e Cornet à Cylindres en SI b. *Cornet 1^{er} Cornet*

4 1^{er} Saxhorn Alto en SI b.

5 2^e Saxhorn Alto en SI b. (ad lib.)

6 Saxotrombasou Cors en MI b.

7 Trompettes à Cylindres en MI b. (ad lib.)

8 Baryton en SI b.

9 Trombones. (ad lib.)

10 Saxhorn basse ou Ophicleide en SI b.

11 Contre-Basse en SI b. (ad libitum.)

12 C-Basse en MI b grave. (ad libitum.)

1^a 2^a

A page of handwritten musical notation, numbered 26 in the top left corner. The score consists of 12 staves, arranged in two systems of six staves each. The notation is written in black ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The top five staves of the first system are in treble clef, while the sixth staff is in bass clef. The second system also begins with five staves in treble clef and ends with one staff in bass clef. The music is a complex, multi-voiced composition, likely for a string quartet or a similar ensemble. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings. The overall style is characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

This musical score is for a band, page 27, and features a Trio section. The score is written for ten staves. The first staff is the melody, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff is for the Clarinet in C, also starting with *f*. The third staff is for the Cornet, with a rest symbol (//) indicating it is silent during this section. The fourth staff is for the Saxophone, starting with *f*. The fifth staff is for the Trombone, starting with *f*. The sixth staff is for the Trumpet, starting with *f*. The seventh staff is for the Bass, starting with *f*. The eighth staff is for the Drums, starting with *f*. The ninth staff is for the Tuba, starting with *f*. The tenth staff is for the Euphonium, starting with *f*. The Trio section begins at the end of the page, marked with a double bar line and the word "TRIO." above the staff. The first ending is marked "1^a" and the second ending is marked "2^a". The Trio section starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a "Solo." marking for the Clarinet in C. The score concludes with a final double bar line and a *p* dynamic marking.

A musical score for multiple instruments, likely a string quartet or similar ensemble. The score consists of ten staves. The first five staves are in treble clef, and the last five are in bass clef. The music is written in a common time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments. Dynamic markings 'p' (piano) are placed below several staves. The instruction 'D.C.' (Da Capo) appears at the end of the first and last staves. The notation is dense and characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

