



Francois-Xavier JEAN

France

Marin Marais chez le Sieur de Sainte Colombe (opus 90, No.21)

Associate: SACEM - IPI code of the artist : 00483 46 92 21
Artist page : <https://www.free-scores.com/Download-PDF-Sheet-Music-francoisxavierjean.htm>

About the piece



Title: Marin Marais chez le Sieur de Sainte Colombe [opus 90, No.21]
Composer: JEAN, Francois-Xavier
Copyright: Copyright © Francois-Xavier JEAN
Instrumentation: Violin (or Viola) and Cello
Style: Early 20th century

Francois-Xavier JEAN on [free-scores.com](https://www.free-scores.com)



This work is not Public Domain. You must contact the artist for any use outside the private area.



- listen to the audio
- share your interpretation
- comment
- contact the artist



dessin de Rembrandt

Graphe de vecteur $V(-1, +1)$

procédé : (1) écrire 7/8 notes

P.ex B E F D Ab C B_b

(2) accompagner (contre point) chacune de ces notes de leur 2^{de} m. hève de vecteur $(-1, +1)$.

P.ex.

B E F D Ab C B_b

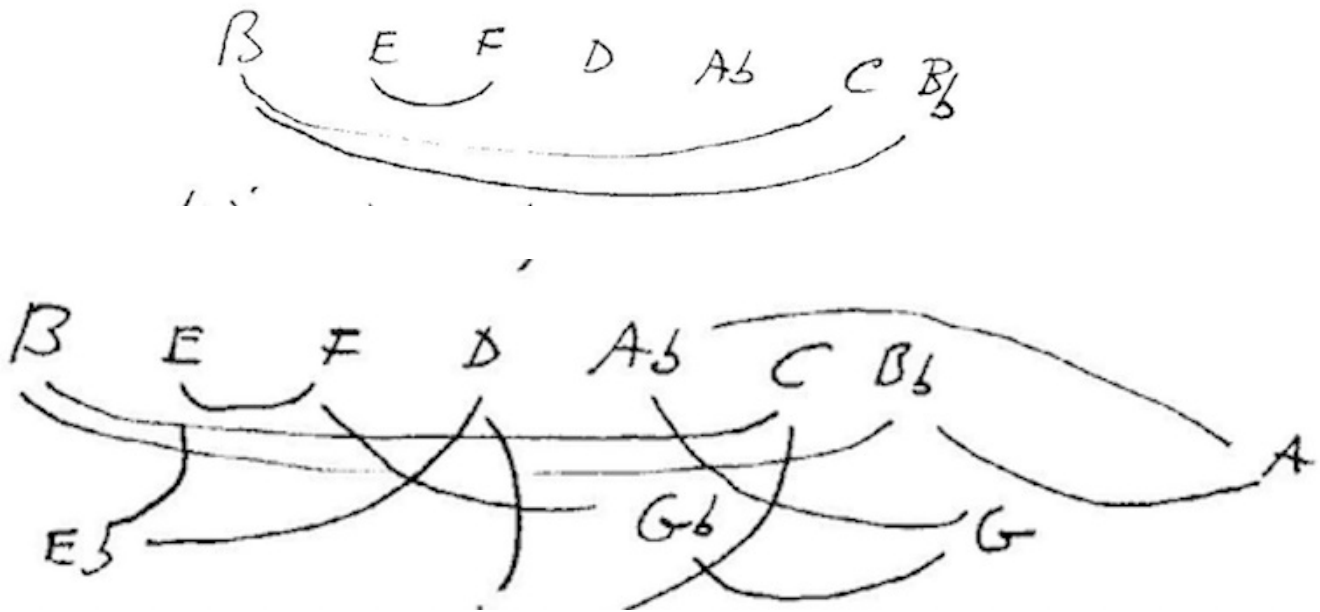
(3) certaines notes de la série B E F D Ab C B_b sont déjà en relation $V(-1, +1)$. ajouter les relations qui manquent

B E F D Ab C B_b

E_b G_b G

D_b

(4) espacer dans le temps les relations de $V(-1, +1)$



Graphe de vecteur $V (-1,+1)$

analyse

(1) les relations annexes $BE, FAb, C Bb, FB, Cab$ ne sont pas répertoriées, ce sont des relations incidentes seules les relations de vecteur $V (-1,+1)$ sont indiquées

(2) si les relations annexes étaient incluses dans le vecteur le vecteur serait complexe et quasi impossible à décrypter ici: $V (+1,-1 +5,+3,-2,+6,-4)$ où $V (+5,+3,-2,+6,-4)$ s'est ajouté au $V (-1,+1)$ initial

Depuis que le mathématicien et jazzman Jean-Benoît Missoffe m'initie à cette géométrie simple de la vectorisation, je comprends mieux tout ce que je ne faisais qu'intuitivement depuis les années 2000 ...

Conclusion

J'utilise un vecteur simple à 1 élément habillé de ses deux signes - & + pour improviser/composer. Travailler avec un vecteur correspond au contrepoint des anciens depuis celui de Pérotin et Léonin de l'École de Notre Dame à celui de Bach et de Messiaen .. C'est une des plus belle manière pour moi d'écrire la musique. En évitant les longs vecteurs, je me concentre davantage sur les diverses constructions de la musique: le miroir, le rétrograde, le permutable ..tout comme autrefois !

francoisxavierjean © 27 avril 24

Sainte Colombe

opus 90, No.21

François-Xavier Jean

A

vecteur
(1) = (+1,-1)

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, in 3/4 time. The treble staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a half note F#4-G4, and a quarter note E4. The bass staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note B3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note G3. There are various accidentals and phrasing slurs throughout the system.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, in 3/4 time. The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. The bass staff begins with a half note B3, followed by a quarter note A3, and a quarter note G3. There are various accidentals and phrasing slurs throughout the system.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, in 3/4 time. The treble staff begins with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. The bass staff begins with a half note B3, followed by a quarter note A3, and a quarter note G3. There are various accidentals and phrasing slurs throughout the system.

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a sequence of notes: a whole note G4 with a flat, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4 with a flat, a quarter note F4 with a flat, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3 with a flat. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains: a whole note G3 with a flat, a whole note F3 with a flat, a whole note E3, a whole note D3, a whole note C3, a whole note B2, a whole note A2, a whole note G2 with a flat, a whole note F2 with a flat, a whole note E2, a whole note D2, a whole note C2, and a whole note B1 with a flat. There are also some eighth notes and sixteenth notes in the lower staff.

*la caccia se poursuit bien de note en note sur
V (-1,+1)cursif, rétrograde ou miroir ...*

The second system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains: a whole note G4 with a flat, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4 with a flat, a quarter note F4 with a flat, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3 with a flat. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains: a whole note G3 with a flat, a whole note F3 with a flat, a whole note E3, a whole note D3, a whole note C3, a whole note B2, a whole note A2, a whole note G2 with a flat, a whole note F2 with a flat, a whole note E2, a whole note D2, a whole note C2, and a whole note B1 with a flat. There are also some eighth notes and sixteenth notes in the lower staff.

7

The third system of music consists of two staves labeled Vln. (Violin) and Vlc (Viola). The Vln. staff is in treble clef and contains: a whole note G4 with a flat, a whole note F4 with a flat, a whole note E4, a whole note D4, a whole note C4, a whole note B3 with a flat, a whole note A3, a whole note G3 with a flat, a whole note F3 with a flat, a whole note E3, a whole note D3, a whole note C3, and a whole note B2 with a flat. The Vlc staff is in bass clef and contains: a whole note G3 with a flat, a whole note F3 with a flat, a whole note E3, a whole note D3, a whole note C3, a whole note B2, a whole note A2, a whole note G2 with a flat, a whole note F2 with a flat, a whole note E2, a whole note D2, a whole note C2, and a whole note B1 with a flat. There are also some eighth notes and sixteenth notes in the Vlc staff.