

COLLECTION COMPLÈTE
des œuvres
DE N. CH. BOCHSA FILS,
POUR
La Harpe.

Op. 193



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IMPRIMERIE DE FERMIN DIDOT, RUE JACOB, N° 24.

AIRS FAVORIS DU BALLET DE NINA

Arrangés en Duo

POUR HARPE & PIANO

avec Accomp.^t de Flûte (Ad-libitum)

et Dédiés à

Miss Warnesford & Miss Hairiet Warnesford

Par

N. Ch. BOCHSA Fils.

Op. 193.



Prix : 9^f

N¹^a L'Auteur a intercallé dans cet Ouvrage l'un des plus jolis motifs
de l'Opéra D'ALINE, Musique de H. BERTON.

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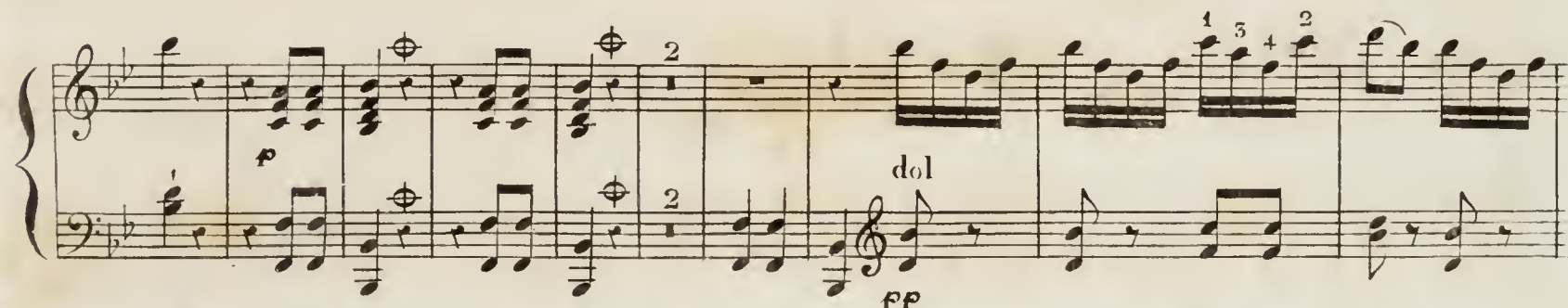
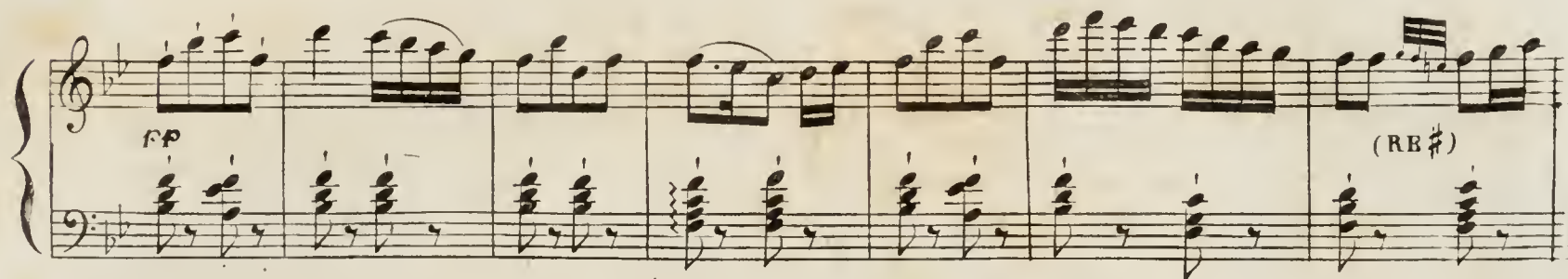


Allegro

The musical score is written for a harp in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of six systems of grand staves. The first system includes fingerings 1 and 2, and dynamics p and f. The second system includes dynamics f and p. The third system includes dynamics rf. The fourth system includes a five-fingered scale in the right hand and dynamics rf. The fifth system includes dynamics f. The sixth system includes fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and dynamics f. The score ends with a double bar line.

HARPE

3



animato

This page contains six systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The notation is written for a grand piano, with a treble and bass staff for each system. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo/mood is indicated as 'animato' at the top. The title 'Ronde Provencale d'Aline' is written across the first system. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p', 'f', 'cres', and 'stacc'. The piece appears to be a short, lively composition.

HARPE

And^{te} non troppo lento 5

stacc: *pp* *ritard.* *dol*

(UT #)

Harpe ord.^r *dol*

HARPE

Harpe ord.

Harpe ord.

p

con esp:

con esp:

Animato

poco

cres

pp

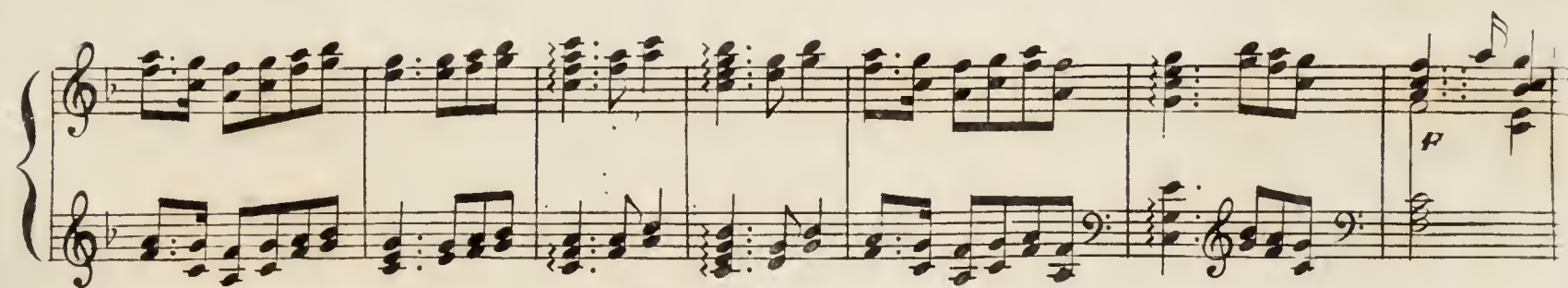
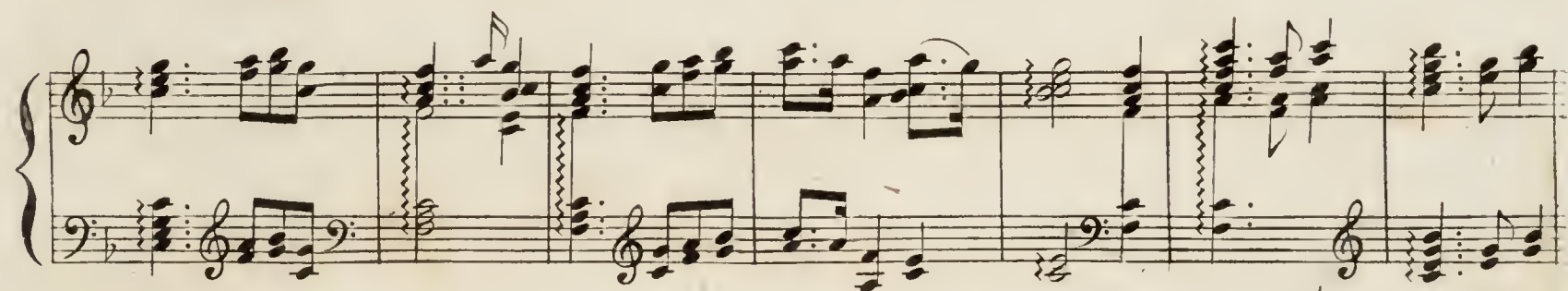
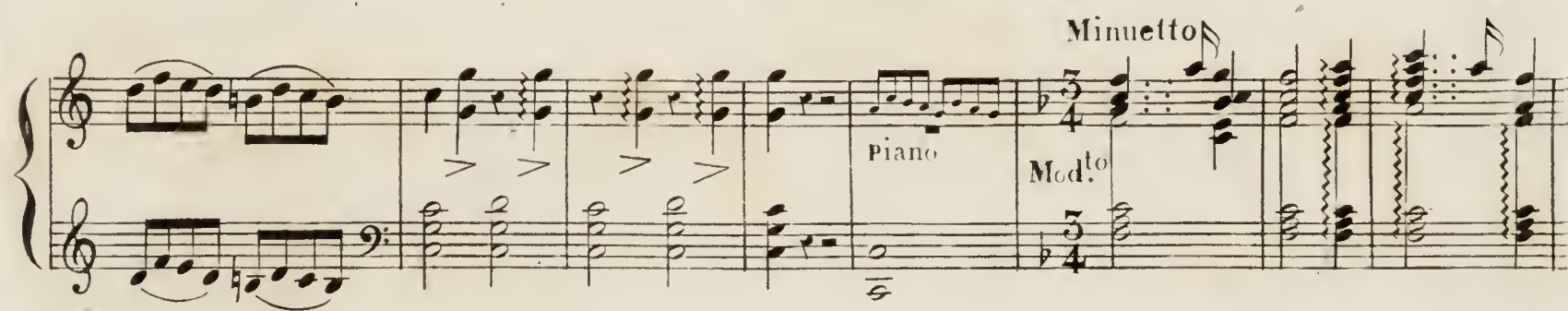
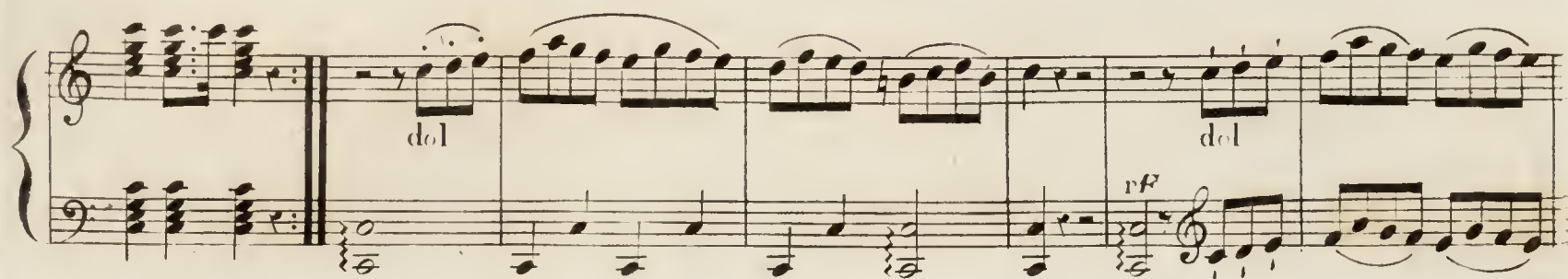
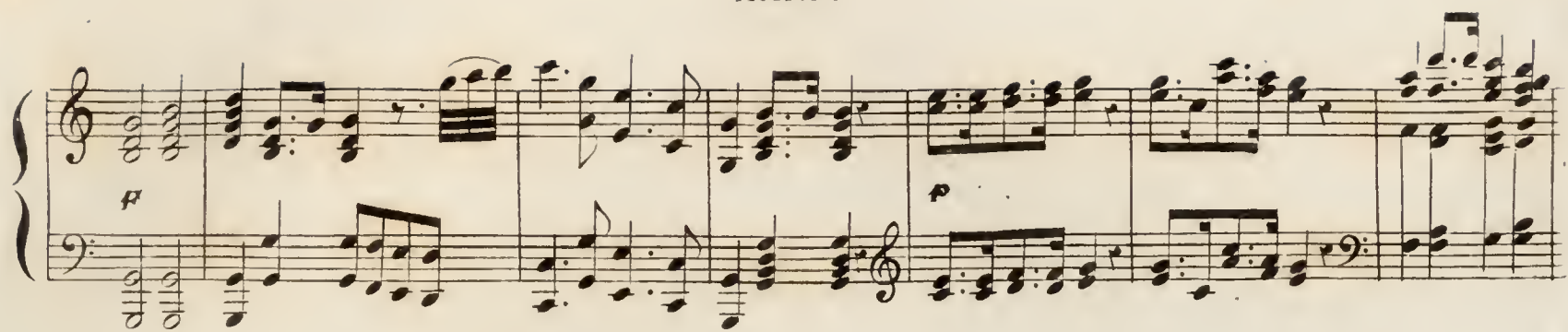
Marcia

8

2 1 2 1

pp 4 3 4 3

f



HARPE

First system of musical notation for Harpe, measures 1-8. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and a crescendo marking. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. Dynamics include *rf* (ritardando forte) and *p* (piano).

Second system of musical notation for Harpe, measures 9-16. The right hand continues the melodic development with slurs and a crescendo marking. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *cres* (crescendo).

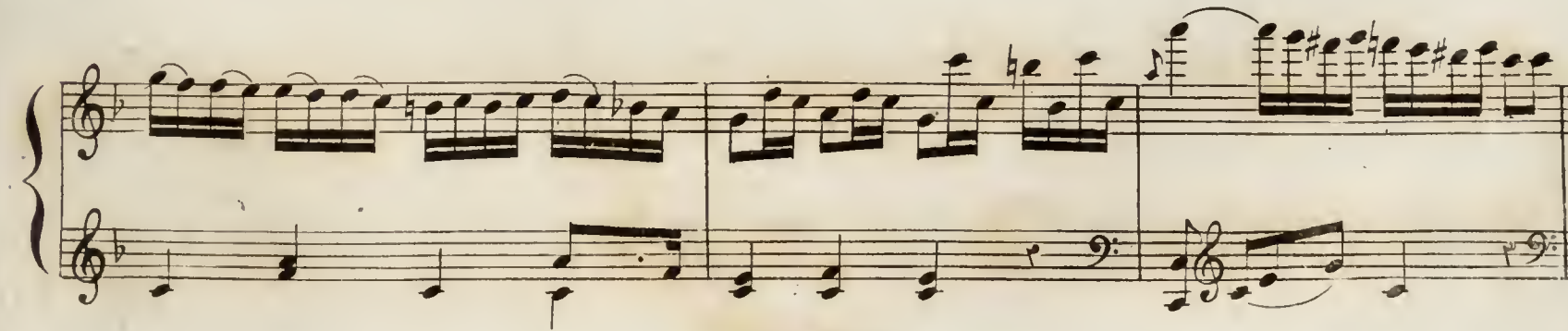
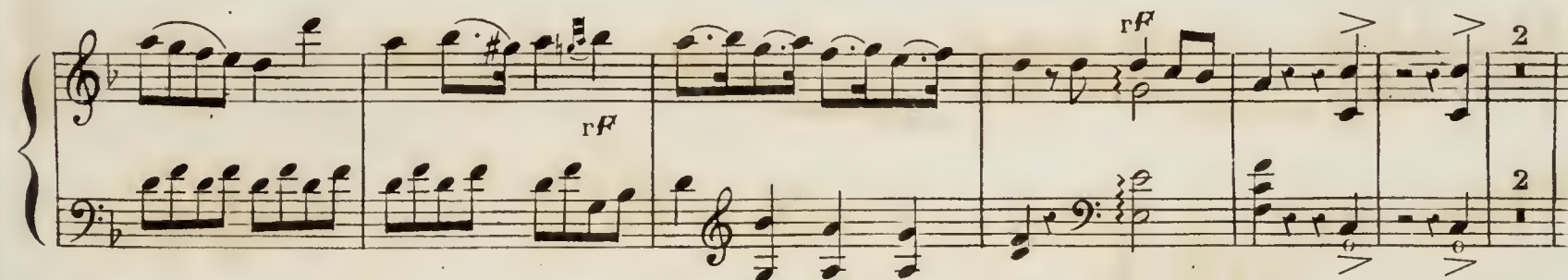
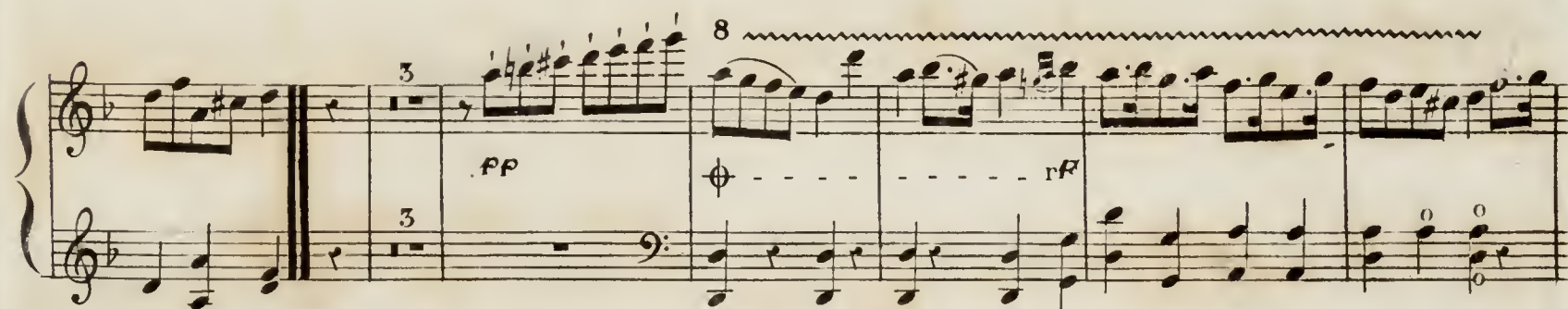
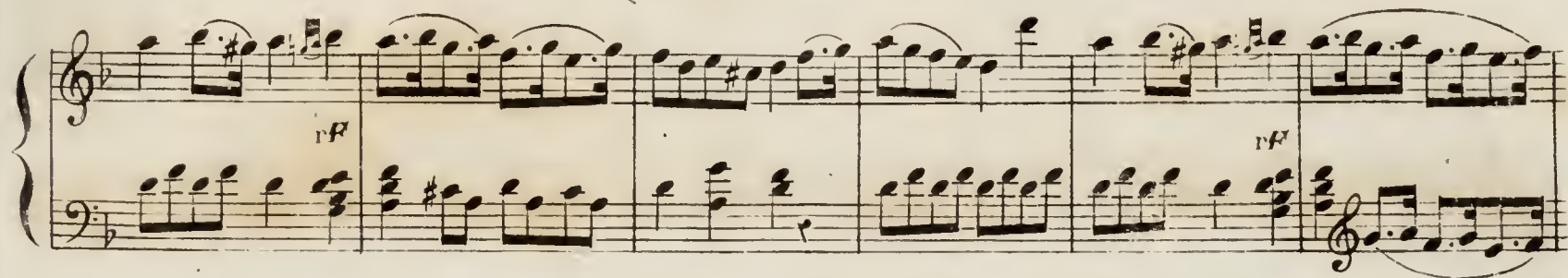
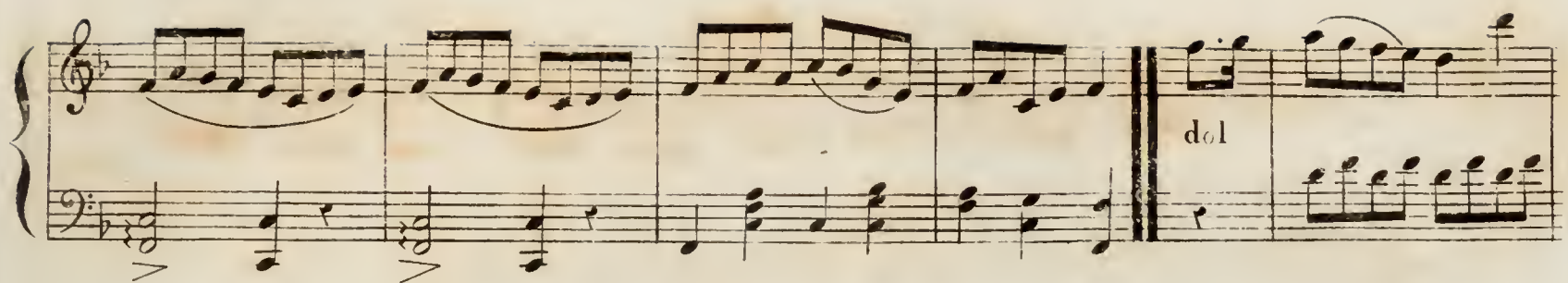
Third system of musical notation for Harpe, measures 17-24. The right hand features a series of sixteenth-note runs. The left hand accompaniment continues. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Gavotte. Mod^{to}

Fourth system of musical notation for Gavotte, measures 1-8. The music is in G major and 2/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs. The left hand features a steady eighth-note accompaniment. Dynamics include *m^o* (moderato) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

Fifth system of musical notation for Gavotte, measures 9-16. The right hand continues the melodic line with slurs. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. Dynamics include *fp* (fortissimo).

Sixth system of musical notation for Gavotte, measures 17-24. The right hand features a series of sixteenth-note runs. The left hand accompaniment continues. The system concludes with a double bar line.



HARPE

A musical score for a piece titled "Loco". The score is written for piano and features a treble and bass staff. The tempo is marked "loco". The music is in 2/4 time and consists of 16 measures. The melody is primarily in the treble staff, while the bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment. The piece ends with a double bar line.

The image shows a page from a music manuscript for 'The Bird Song' (Op. 42, No. 1) by Robert Schumann. The score is written for piano and consists of 12 measures. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes a treble staff and a bass staff. The first measure has a treble staff with a half note G4 and a bass staff with a half note G2. The second measure has a treble staff with a half note A4 and a bass staff with a half note A2. The third measure has a treble staff with a half note B4 and a bass staff with a half note B2. The fourth measure has a treble staff with a half note C5 and a bass staff with a half note C3. The fifth measure has a treble staff with a half note D5 and a bass staff with a half note D3. The sixth measure has a treble staff with a half note E5 and a bass staff with a half note E3. The seventh measure has a treble staff with a half note F#5 and a bass staff with a half note F#3. The eighth measure has a treble staff with a half note G5 and a bass staff with a half note G3. The ninth measure has a treble staff with a half note A5 and a bass staff with a half note A3. The tenth measure has a treble staff with a half note B5 and a bass staff with a half note B3. The eleventh measure has a treble staff with a half note C6 and a bass staff with a half note C4. The twelfth measure has a treble staff with a half note D6 and a bass staff with a half note D4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'fp' (fortissimo piano). The page is numbered '12' in the bottom right corner.

HARPE

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note melody. The bass clef staff contains a series of whole notes, each marked with a circle 'o'. The dynamic marking *pp* is placed above the first measure of the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the eighth-note melody. The bass clef staff contains whole notes marked with 'o' in the first two measures, followed by a melodic line. A crescendo hairpin (*cres*) spans the last two measures, which are marked *animato*.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a wavy line and the number '8' above it, followed by a series of chords. The bass clef staff contains a melodic line. Dynamic markings include *f* and *rf*. The notation *(FA#)* appears above the final measure of the treble staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The tempo marking *Vivace* is centered above the staff. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords. The bass clef staff contains a melodic line. Dynamic markings include *f* and *rf*.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords. The bass clef staff contains a series of chords. The dynamic marking *pp* is placed above the first measure of the treble staff. The system concludes with a double bar line.

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Propriété des Editeurs

N. CH. BOCHSA. op. 193.

Airs de Nina
et Ronde d'Aline.

ANDANTINO

GRAZIOSO

Non

troppo Lento

MUSETTE

Deux Pédales

ff

legato

suivez

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems of staves. The first system includes tempo markings: ANDANTINO, GRAZIOSO, Non troppo Lento, and performance instructions: Deux Pédales, ff, legato, and suivez. The music features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, with various ornaments and slurs.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first system shows a complex texture with many sixteenth notes in the bass and treble. The second system includes a 'cres' (crescendo) marking above the treble staff. The third system continues the dense texture. The fourth system includes a 'cres' marking in the bass staff and a 'Grande pédale' marking above the bass staff. The piece concludes with a final chord marked with an asterisk (*). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs.

Deux Pédales.

fp

mf

cres

dim

f

Grande Pédale

cres - - - e - - - animato - - - - - poco

a - - - - - poco

pp R R R R pp

8 loco

pp ritard - - - poco - - - a - - - poco

pp

Sheet music for Piano, page 6. The music is in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. The page contains six systems of music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The music features a variety of textures, including arpeggiated chords, sixteenth-note runs, and sustained chords. Dynamics include 'dol' (dolce), 'p' (piano), 'pp' (pianissimo), and 'cres' (crescendo). The piece concludes with a series of descending arpeggiated chords in the bass.

Grande Pédale.

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system has a grand staff with treble and bass clefs, featuring a melody in the treble and accompaniment in the bass. A 'Grande Pédale.' instruction is written above the first system. The second system includes a harp part, indicated by a '*' symbol and the word 'Harpe' above the treble staff. The third system continues the piano accompaniment. The fourth system features a melody in the treble staff with a crescendo hairpin. The fifth system includes a piano (p) dynamic marking and a first ending bracket. The sixth system includes a piano (p) dynamic marking and a first ending bracket. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C).

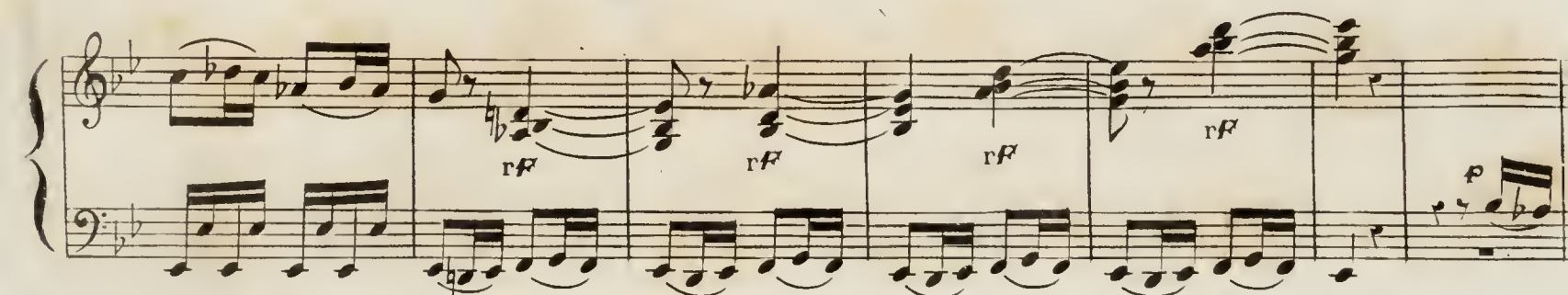
8^{va}

Ronde Provencale d'Aline.

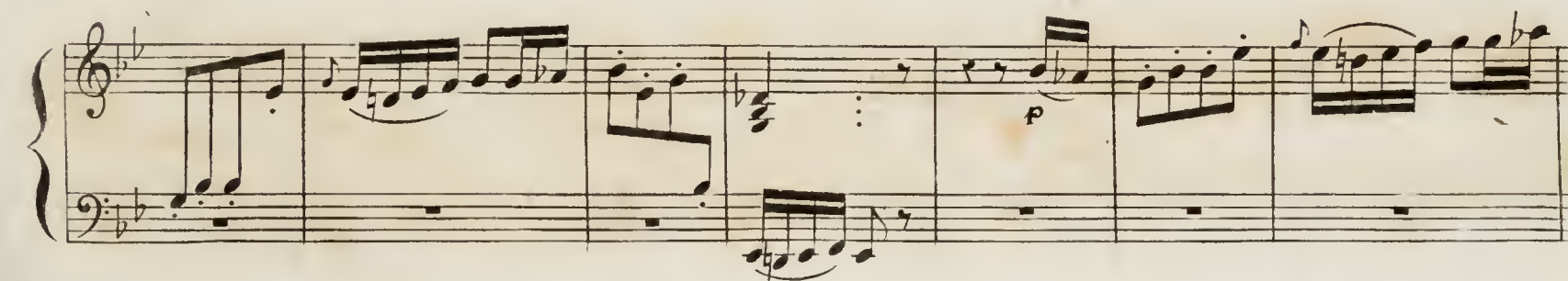
tr
cres
f
animato
loco
ped
f
marcato
f
Ped
f
Ped
f
Ped
f



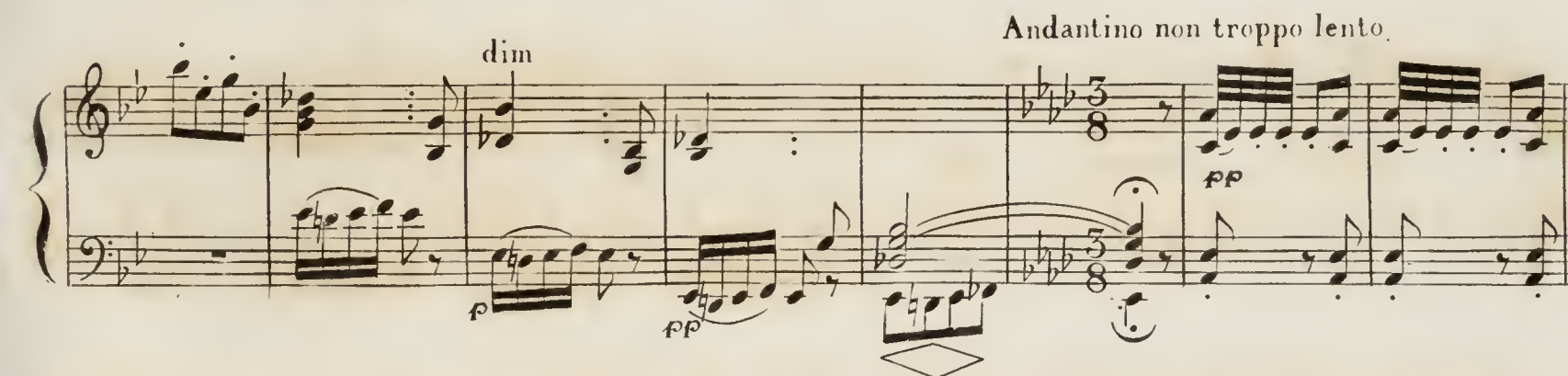
First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, mostly triads, with a key signature of two flats. The bass staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, mostly dyads, with a key signature of two flats. A 'ped' (pedal) marking is present above the bass staff in the fourth measure.



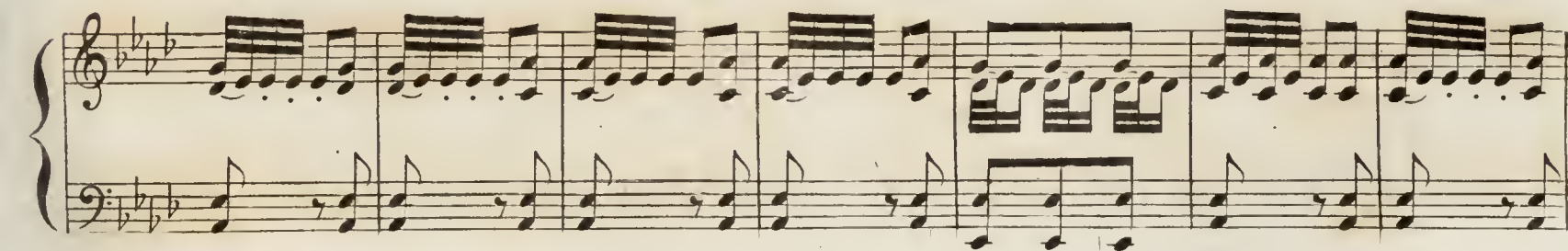
Second system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, mostly triads, with a key signature of two flats. The bass staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, mostly dyads, with a key signature of two flats. A 'ped' (pedal) marking is present above the bass staff in the fourth measure.



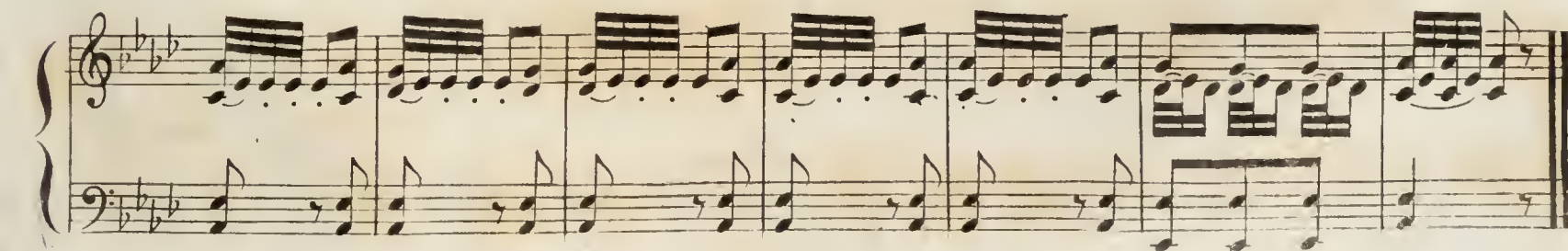
Third system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, mostly triads, with a key signature of two flats. The bass staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, mostly dyads, with a key signature of two flats.



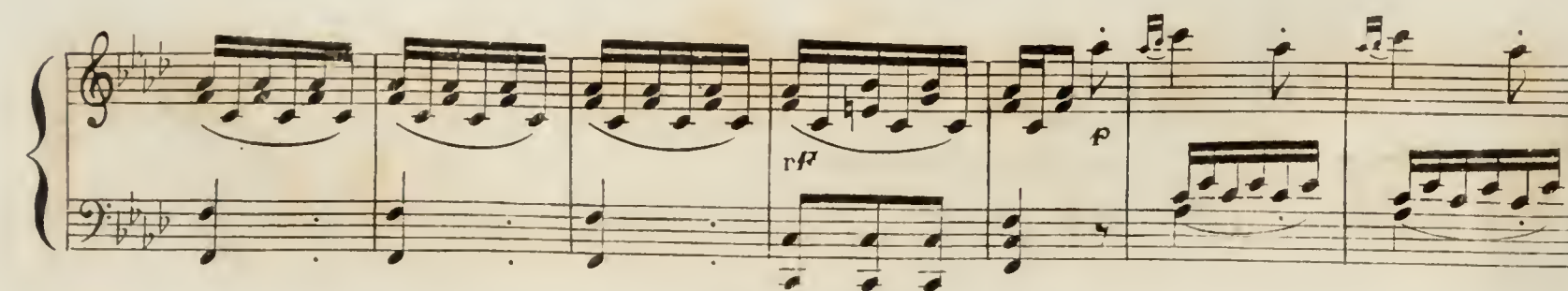
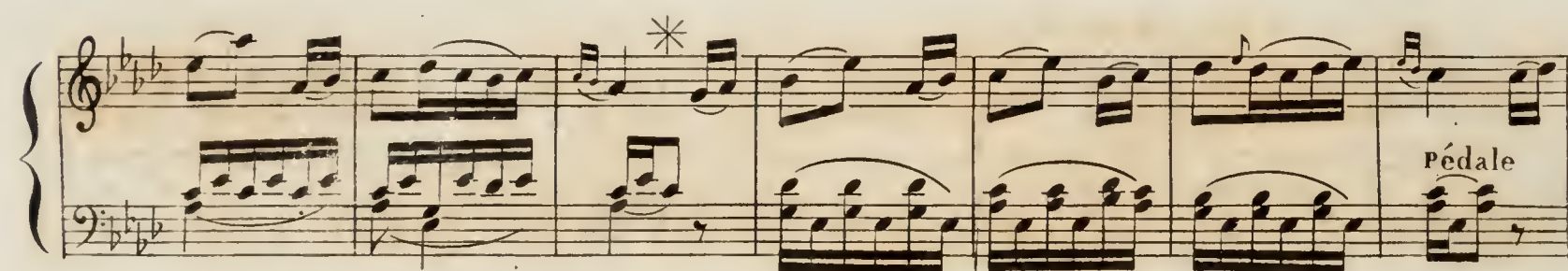
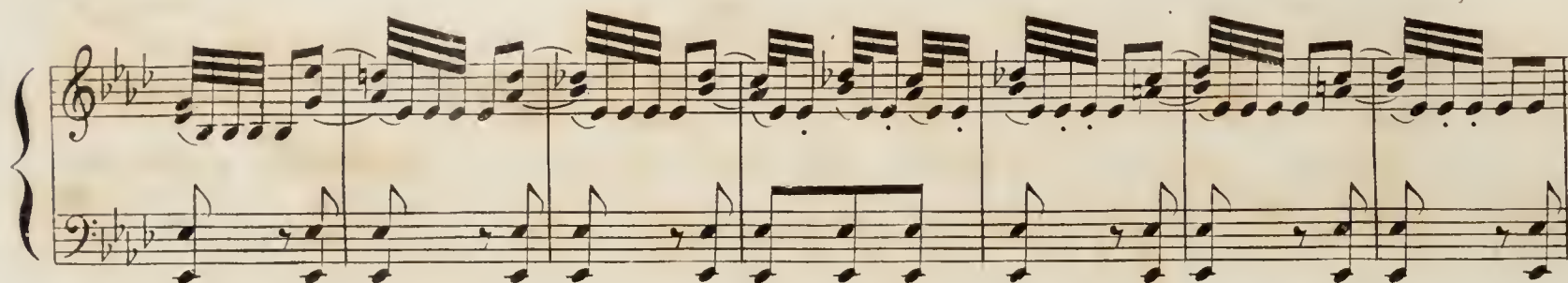
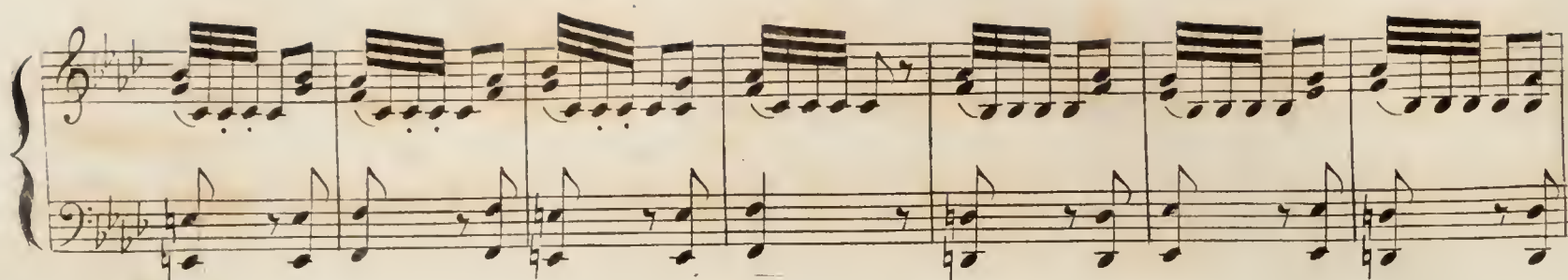
Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, mostly triads, with a key signature of two flats. The bass staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, mostly dyads, with a key signature of two flats. A 'dim' (diminuendo) marking is present above the treble staff in the second measure. A 'Andantino non troppo lento.' tempo marking is present above the treble staff in the fifth measure. A 'pp' (pianissimo) marking is present above the treble staff in the sixth measure.

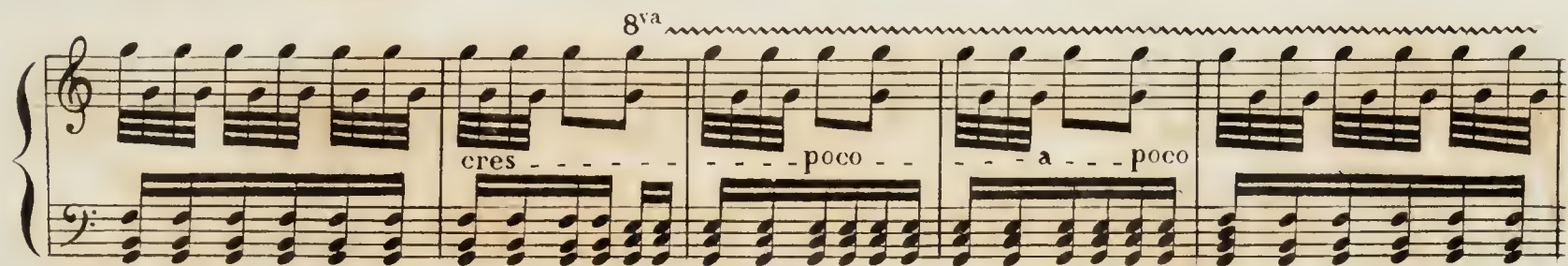


Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, mostly triads, with a key signature of two flats. The bass staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, mostly dyads, with a key signature of two flats.



Sixth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, mostly triads, with a key signature of two flats. The bass staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, mostly dyads, with a key signature of two flats.





PIANO

Marcia

A handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass, in common time (C). The melody is in the Treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the Bass staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains four measures, and the second system contains two measures. The music is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The first measure of the first system is marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The second measure of the first system is marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The score is written on aged, yellowed paper.

A musical score for a piano piece titled "The Rose Tree". The score is written for two staves, Treble and Bass. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The piece begins with a treble staff containing a single note (B-flat) and a bass staff with a whole note chord (B-flat, D-flat, F). The first measure is marked "red." and the second measure is marked with an asterisk (*). The third measure is marked "p" (piano) and the fourth measure is marked "f" (forte). The piece ends with a final chord in the bass staff.

The first system of the musical score for 'The Swan' from 'The Nutcracker'. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/8. The music begins with a piano introduction marked 'p' and 'fz' (forzando). The melody is primarily in the treble clef, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The system concludes with a 'ritard' (ritardando) marking and a fermata over the final notes.

Minuetto. Moderato

This page of piano sheet music, page 13, contains six systems of staves. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in dense passages. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The music is marked with various dynamics and performance instructions:

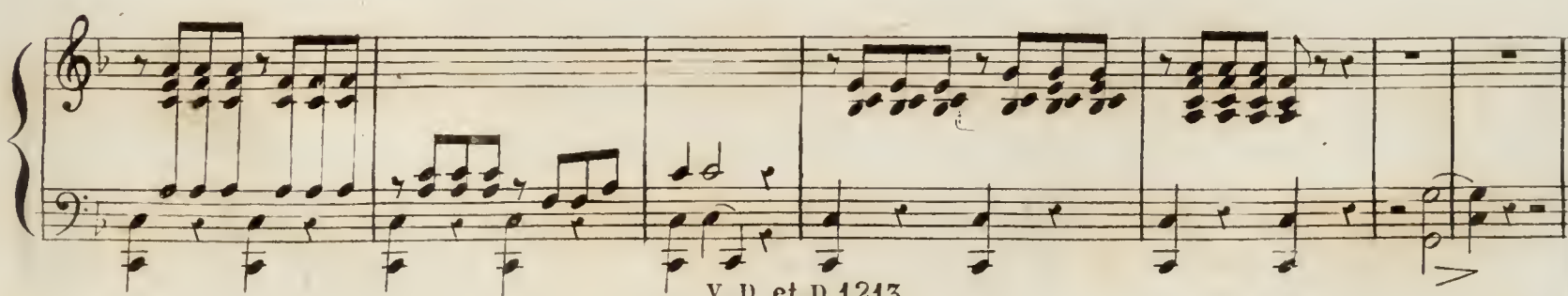
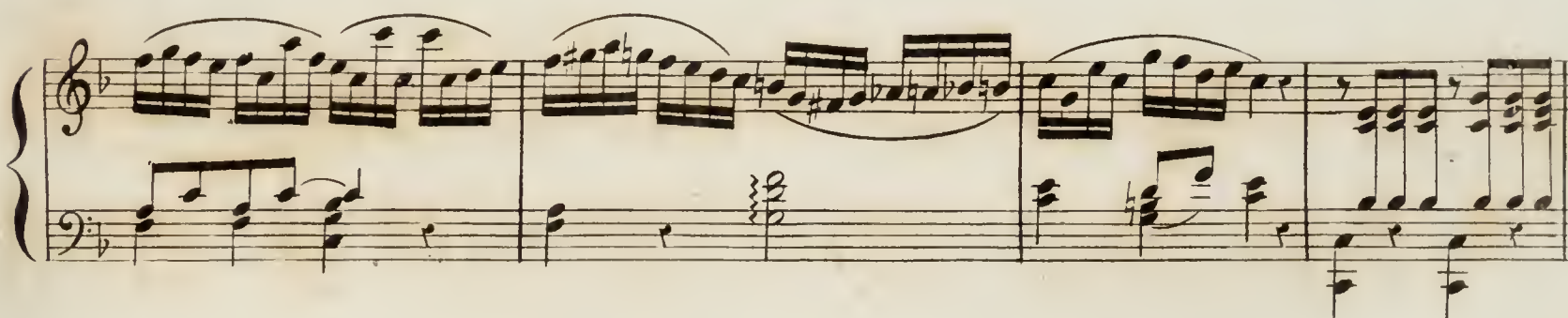
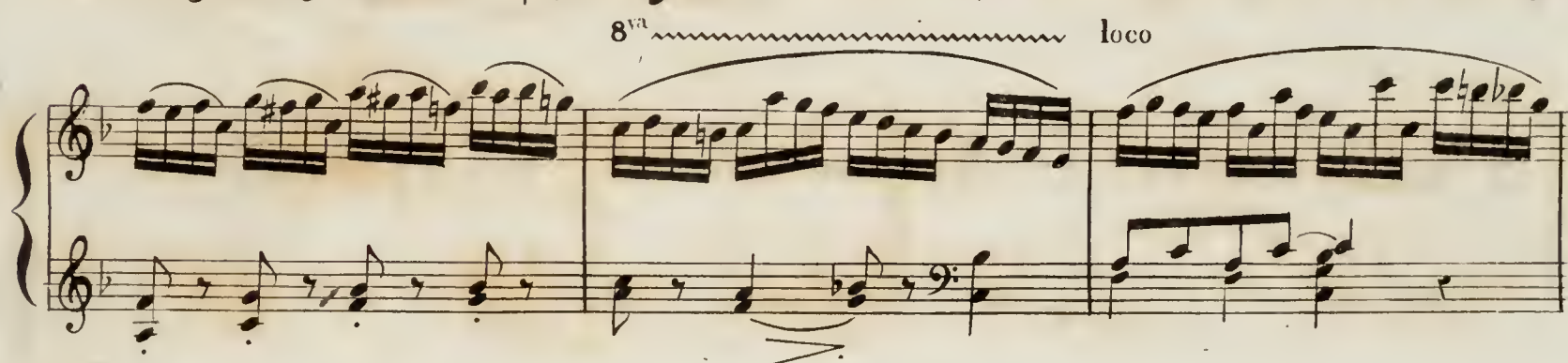
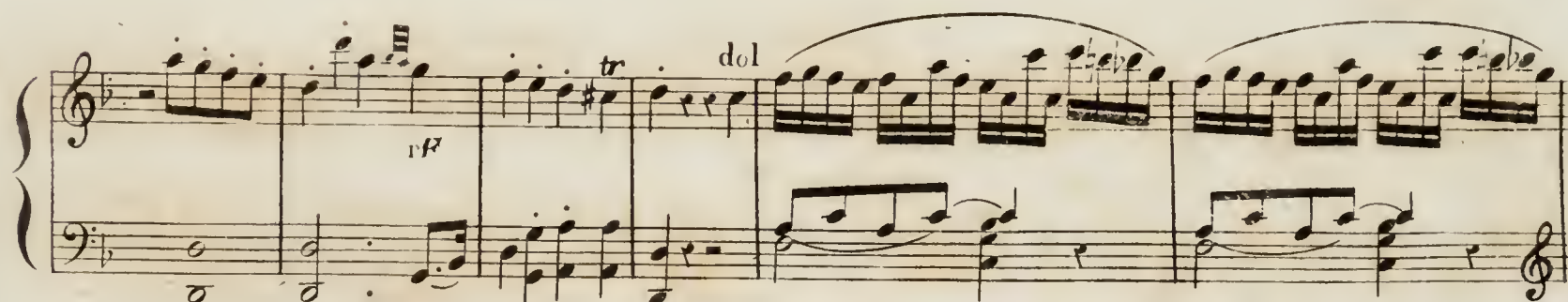
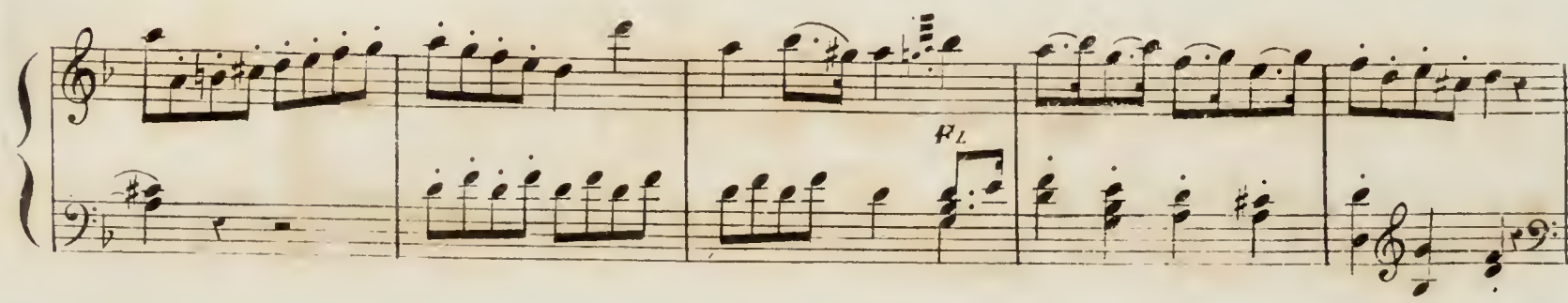
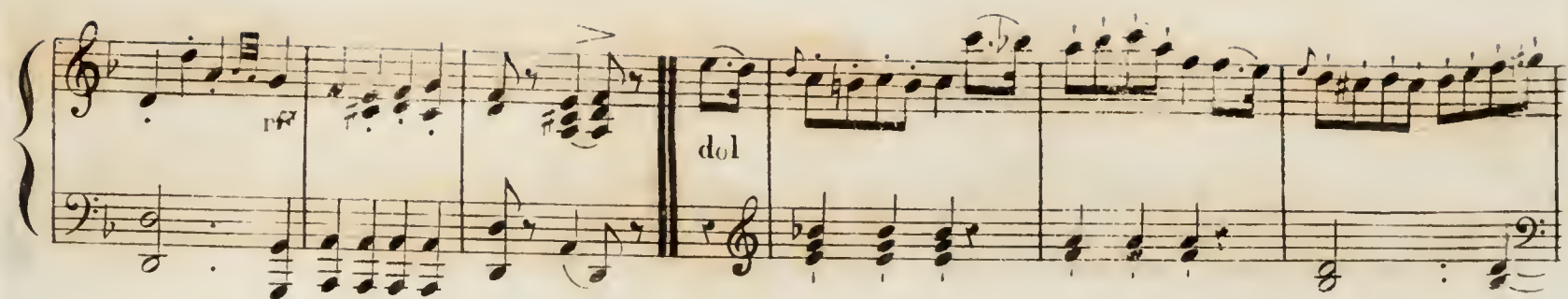
- System 1:** Features a double bar line. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).
- System 2:** Includes a *pp* (pianissimo) marking.
- System 3:** Continues the dense rhythmic patterns.
- System 4:** Includes markings for *8va* (octave up) and *l. co* (left hand continue).
- System 5:** Includes a marking for *red. R* (reduced right hand).
- System 6:** Concludes the page with a final double bar line.

V. D. et D. 4245.

Cavotte. Moderato

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of music. The first system begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The second system includes a *p* (piano) marking and a *Ped* (pedal) instruction. The third system features a *loco* marking and an *8^{va}* (octave) marking. The fourth system also includes an *8^{va}* marking. The fifth system is marked *dol* (dolce). The sixth system concludes with a first ending bracket and a *p* marking. The score is characterized by flowing sixteenth-note passages in the right hand and steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand. Various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings are used throughout.

V. D. et D. 1215.



First system of musical notation. The right hand features a rapid, flowing melody with many sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The tempo/mood is marked *dol* (dolce) and *scherz* (scherzo).

Second system of musical notation. It includes a section marked *All^o assai* (Allegro assai) and a *coda* section marked *pp* (pianissimo). The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. The tempo/mood is marked *sotto voce* (sotto voce).

Third system of musical notation. It begins with a *cres* (crescendo) marking and is marked *con fuoco* (con fuoco). The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. The tempo/mood is marked *f* (forte).

Fourth system of musical notation. It features two first endings, marked *1. F.* and *2. F.*, both marked *pp* (pianissimo). The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. The tempo/mood is marked *f* (forte).

Fifth system of musical notation. It is marked *con esp* (con espressione). The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. The tempo/mood is marked *f* (forte).

Sixth system of musical notation. It includes a *cres* (crescendo) marking, a *dim* (diminuendo) marking, and a *legato* section marked *pp* (pianissimo). The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand has a rhythmic accompaniment. The tempo/mood is marked *f* (forte).

pp

cres.

con fuoco

8^{va}

loco

Vivace

ff red.

8

loco

Ped

Ped

V. D. et D. 4243.

Musette

Grazioso non
troppo lento

[illegible]

V.D., et n 1213.

The musical score is written for Flute or Violon (Ad lib.) and consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into sections by double bar lines.

Key markings and dynamics include:

- dol.** (dolce) at the beginning of the first staff.
- ff** (fortissimo) in the first staff.
- Gavotte** marking above the second staff, with a measure rest of 8 measures.
- p** (piano) in the second staff.
- tr** (trill) in the third staff.
- fz.** (forzando) in the fourth staff.
- Allegro assai** marking above the seventh staff.
- ritard.** (ritardando) in the eighth staff.
- smorz.** (smorzando) in the ninth staff.
- vivace.** in the tenth staff.
- pp** (pianissimo) in the ninth staff.
- rf** (riforma) in the tenth staff.

The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the tenth staff.

