

LA PAIX

Pièce Historique

Facile et soigneusement Doigtée

Pour Guitare seule,

PAR

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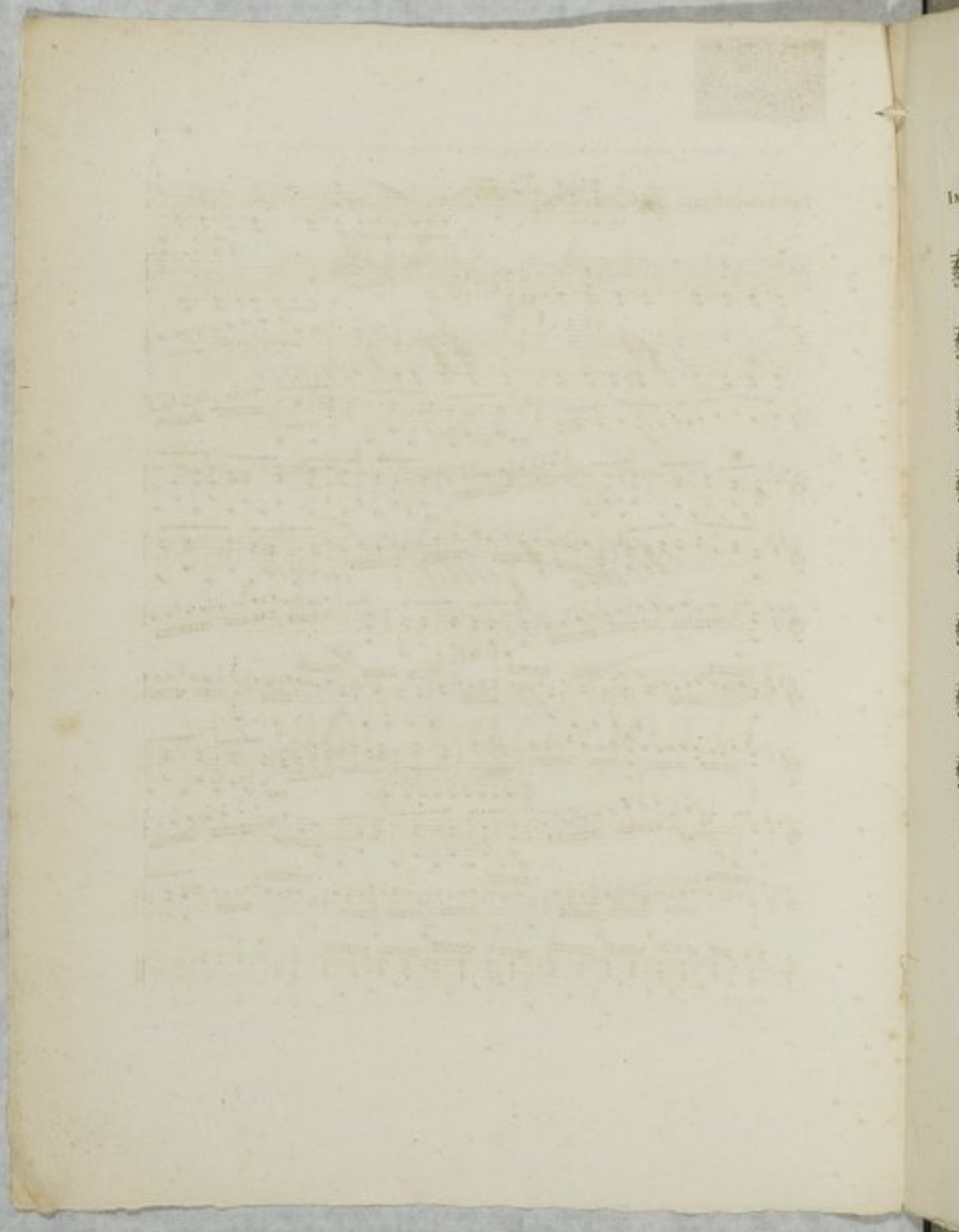
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A PARIS

Chez J. FREY, Artiste de l'Académie Royale de Musique, et Succ^r de M. Cherubini, Écrivain, Rode
et Comp^{te} Place des Victoires, N^o 8.

Vm 1 3461

J. Frey



N.B. Ce Signe * indique le pouce de la main gauche qui doit presser la sixième corde.

1

INTRODUCTION. *Largo.*

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff is labeled 'INTRODUCTION' and 'Largo'. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The score includes various dynamic markings such as *pp*, *p*, *mf*, and *ppp*. There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. The notation includes chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. The piece concludes with a final chord marked *pp*.

Morceau exprimant tous les malheurs que la guerre faisait éprouver.

ALLEGRO
Agitato.

The musical score consists of ten staves of notation. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one flat. The tempo and mood are indicated as ALLEGRO Agitato. The score includes various dynamics such as *p*, *pp*, *mf*, and *f*. Performance instructions include *Barre.* (barre) and *1^{re} Anche.* (first fret). The notation features a mix of single notes, chords, and complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The piece concludes with a final chord on the tenth staff.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves. The notation is written in a standard musical script with various dynamic markings and articulation symbols. The markings include *f*, *ff*, *mf*, and *pp*. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. The paper is aged and has a torn bottom edge.

Entrée de Monsieur, Comte D'Artois.

MARCHE
Machioso.

Musical score for 'Entrée de Monsieur, Comte D'Artois', featuring a march in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score consists of 12 staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics such as *p*, *mf*, *f*, *pp*, *sfz*, and *sfz.*, as well as articulation marks like accents and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

Réjouissance du Peuple.

5

ALLEGRETTO.

Musical score for "Réjouissance du Peuple" in 6/8 time, marked ALLEGRETTO. The score consists of 12 staves. The first staff is marked *mf.* and includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and accents. The second staff is marked *f.*. The third staff is marked *mf.*. The fourth staff is marked *p.*. The fifth staff is marked *mf.*. The sixth staff is marked *sfz.*. The seventh staff is marked *sfz.*. The eighth staff is marked *p.*. The ninth staff is marked *mf.*. The tenth staff is marked *mf.*. The eleventh staff is marked *mf.*. The twelfth staff is marked *mf.*. The score concludes with a double bar line and a common time signature (C).

Entrée de Louis XVIII.
Marche.

Musical score for the 'Entrée de Louis XVIII. Marche.' The score consists of ten staves of music in G major and 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The third staff features a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic. The fourth staff includes a *rit.* marking. The fifth staff includes a *p* dynamic. The sixth staff includes a *p* dynamic. The seventh staff includes a *ff* dynamic. The eighth staff includes *sfz.* (sforzando) and *p* dynamics. The ninth staff includes *sfz.* and *p* dynamics. The tenth staff includes *sfz.* and *p* dynamics. The score concludes with a double bar line.

La Paix est faite, toutes les Nations se rejouissent.
Vive Henri IV. Air Favori Français.

MARSTOSO.

Musical score for 'Vive Henri IV. Air Favori Français.' The score consists of two staves of music in G major and 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff includes a *p* dynamic. The score concludes with a double bar line.

The first section of the music consists of five staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 2/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes and a fermata. The second and third staves are in bass clef, providing harmonic support with chords and a bass line. The fourth and fifth staves continue the melodic and harmonic development. The section concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Air favori Russe.

The second section, titled "Air favori Russe", begins with a 2/4 time signature and a key signature of one flat. The tempo marking "And." is present. The first staff is in treble clef, showing a melodic line with a triplet and a fermata. The subsequent staves are in bass clef, featuring a dense texture of chords and a steady bass line. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Air favori Allemand.

Andante.

Poco All^{to}

And^{te} Air favori Anglais.

Air favori Portugais.

Andantino.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves. The first seven staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). They contain a complex, rhythmic melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The eighth staff begins with the instruction "Ad libitum." and continues with a similar rhythmic pattern. The ninth staff features a "Ritardando" marking and includes some triplet markings. The tenth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line and repeat signs. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and a slightly irregular edge.

141 Air favori Napolitain.

Andante.

The first part of the piece consists of two systems of musical notation. The first system has a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with chords. The second system continues the same texture. The tempo is marked 'Andante'.

valze favorite Prussienne.

Mf.

The second part of the piece, 'valze favorite Prussienne', consists of ten systems of musical notation. It features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with chords. The tempo is marked 'Mf.'. The piece includes first and second endings, indicated by '1^o Fin.' and '2^o Fin.' above the staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'mf'.

Air favori Espagnol.

Andante.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante.' The music is written in a style characteristic of 19th-century piano literature, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The score includes various dynamic markings: 'p' (piano) appears on the third, fifth, sixth, and eighth staves; 'pp' (pianissimo) appears on the tenth staff. There are also accents and slurs throughout the piece. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs on the tenth staff.

Final. Presto.

p

mf

ff

sfz

p

ff

p

mf

ff

mf

p

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves of music, likely for a piano or organ. The notation is written in a historical style with various dynamics and performance instructions. The dynamics include *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), and *Crescendo*. The music features complex rhythmic patterns and chordal structures. A red circular library stamp is visible at the bottom center of the page, partially overlapping the final staff.

f

ff

p

Crescendo

ff

Crescendo

ff

