

COMPOSITION D'HISTOIRE DE LA MUSIQUE

Durée : 6 heures

L'incorporation de styles musicaux populaires, régionaux ou extra-européens dans la musique savante européenne de la fin du XIXe siècle se réduit-elle à une fonction décorative ?

Partition jointe au sujet :

Camille Saint-Saëns, *Samson et Dalila*, acte III, Bacchanale [début : pages 376 – 382]

DANSE
BALLETAll.^o moderato
(120 = σ)

Picc. Fl.
 Corno Fl.
 Recitativo
 f ad libitum
 dim.
 p
 p
 p
 p
 Timb. en MY - RE - LA
 pizz.
 f
 pizz.
 f
 pizz.
 f
 pizz.
 f
 All.^o moderato
(120 = σ)

1^{re} Fl.

G⁴-Fl.

Cor Anglais.

Cl. en LA.

Cors en FA.

arco. *p*

arco. *p*

arco. *p*

arco. *p*

pizz. *p*

1^{re} Fl.

G⁴-Fl.

Haut.

Cor Anglais.

Cl. en LA.

H⁴.

Cors en H⁴.

Cors en FA.

Tromp. en FA.

Corps en Si b.

Col. C.B.

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

poco marcato.

poco a poco cresc.

1^a poco marcato

1^a p

2^a pp

Triangolo pp

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

Col C.B. pizz.

pizz.

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

This page of a musical score, numbered 379, contains multiple staves for various instruments and voices. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include:

- poco cresc.* (poco crescendo) appearing on several staves.
- p cresc.* (piano crescendo) appearing on several staves.
- cresc.* (crescendo) appearing on several staves.
- compre piano* (compre piano) appearing on a staff.
- Cymb.* (Cymbal) appearing on a staff.
- Col. C.H.* (Color C.H.) appearing on a staff.

The score is written in a complex, multi-staff format, typical of a full orchestral or chamber music score. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, indicating a fast and intricate piece of music.

380

A

The musical score on page 380 is a complex orchestral or chamber work. It features a large number of staves, likely representing different instruments or voices. The notation is dense, with many notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key features include:

- Section A:** Marked at the top and bottom of the page.
- Dynamic Markings:** 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte) are used throughout.
- Articulation:** Slurs, accents, and staccato markings are present.
- Complex Figures:** Triplets and other complex rhythmic patterns are used.
- Instrumentation:** The bottom of the page includes markings for 'Col CB.' (Coloratura Contrabass) and 'Hrco' (Harp).

Col CB. *f*

Hrco

This page of musical notation, numbered 381, contains a complex arrangement of multiple staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include "p cresc." (piano crescendo) and "cresc." (crescendo) appearing on several staves. The notation is organized into systems, with some staves grouped by brackets. The bottom section of the page features a grand staff with a piano part and a section labeled "Col C.H." (Color Change) with a double bar line. The overall layout is typical of a professional musical score.

This page of musical notation is for a large ensemble, likely a symphony or a chamber orchestra with vocal soloists. It consists of 18 staves. The notation is written in a single system, with measures aligned across all staves. The music features a variety of rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *h.v.* (hairpins) are present. There are also articulation marks like slurs and accents. The bottom of the page shows a section labeled "Col. C.H." with a double bar line, indicating a change in the ensemble or a specific section of the score.