



№ 3.

Paris 22 Septembre 1848.

H. BERLIOZ

MARCHE FUNÈBRE.

POÈME

La dernière scène d'Hamlet

Let four captains
Bear Hamlet, like a soldier, to the stage;
For he was likely, had he been put on,
To have prov'd most royally; and for his passage
The soldier's music, and the rites of war,
Speak loudly for him.
Take up the bodies:— such a sight as this
Becomes the field, but here shows much amiss.
Go, bid the soldiers shoot.—

35

Que quatre capitaines portent Hamlet comme un guerrier sur une estrade, car il était probablement destiné, s'il eut vécu, à faire ses preuves royales. Que sur son passage la musique militaire et les rites de la guerre, parlent hautement pour lui. Emportez ces corps, un tel spectacle convient à un champ de bataille, mais ici il choque la vue. Allez, ordonnez aux soldats de faire feu.—

HAMLET — SHAKESPEARE.

HAMLET — SHAKESPEARE.

All.^{to} moderato. (♩=76)

- 2 Flûtes.
- 2 Hautbois.
- 2 Clarinettes en Ut.
- 4 Bassons.
- 2 Cors en Fa.
- 2 Cors en Ré.
- 2 Trompettes en Ré.
- 2 Cornets à Pistons en La.
- 1^{re} Trombone Ténor
- 2^e et 3^e Trombones Ténors.
- Basse Tuba ou Ophicléide.
- Timbales en La Ré.
- au moins 15 1^{ers} Violons.
- id..... 15 2^{es}
- 12 Altos.
- au moins 12 Violoncelles.
- 10 C-B.
- 6 Tambours voilés ou sans Timbre.
- 1 Grosse Caisse.
- Cymbalés et Tamtam.

Unis.
mf Unis.
mf Unis.
mf Unis.

Requêtes d'éponge.

Le Chœur, les Tambours, la G^{re} Caisse, les Cymbales et le Tamtam doivent être placés derrière la Scène et assez loin de l'orchestre.

CHŒUR
FEMMES. pp Ah!
HOMMES. pp Ah!

(Il faut avec le chœur deux violons ou deux altos pour empêcher les voix de baisser.)

The musical score consists of multiple staves. The top two staves are vocal lines with lyrics. The word "Unis" is written above the first vocal staff. Dynamic markings include "cres" (crescendo), "p" (piano), and "f" (forte). The piano accompaniment includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a section labeled "4^{me} Corde" (4th strings). The string section has dynamic markings such as "p", "cres", and "sempre p". There are also markings for "And.te" and "Al.to" in the piano part. The score is written in a key signature with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C).

Le Chœur et les instruments derrière la scène comptent.

This musical score consists of 15 staves. The top 14 staves are arranged in pairs (1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14). The bottom staff is labeled "Chœur..". The score features a variety of dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *ppp* (pianississimo). There are also markings for *mf* *Unis.* and *mf* *Col. C.H.*. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns, slurs, and ties across measures.

The musical score consists of 14 staves. The top two staves are vocal parts with lyrics. The middle staves are for woodwinds and strings. The bottom staves are for the choir and basso continuo. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *Sempre p* (piano throughout). There are also markings for *Unis.* and *1^o*, *2^o*.

Le Choeur compte.

A detailed musical score for a choir, consisting of 14 staves. The score is written in a complex, multi-measure format. The top staves (1-4) likely represent the vocal parts, while the bottom staves (5-14) represent the piano accompaniment. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *ff* (fortissimo) are used throughout. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and some measures contain multi-measure rests. The overall style is characteristic of late 19th or early 20th-century choral music.

Le Chœur complet.

This page of musical notation consists of 15 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics used are *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), and *pp* (pianissimo). Performance instructions include *Unis* (unison) and *pizz.* (pizzicato). The notation is arranged in a system with multiple staves, likely representing different instruments or voices. The page number '8' is located at the top left. At the bottom center, there is a small number '11 222'.

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The second staff is labeled 'Cello' and contains rests. The remaining staves are for piano accompaniment, including treble and bass clefs. Dynamics like 'p' are present. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Flutes *cres* *f* *p* *mf* *Unis.*
Clarinet *cres* *f* *p* *mf* *Unis.*
Bassoon *cres* *f* *p* *mf* *Unis.*
Oboe *f* *p* *mf*
Horn *f* *p* *mf*
Trombone *f* *p* *mf*
Trumpet *f* *p* *mf*
Percussion *f* *p* *mf*
Col. B. *f* *p* *mf*

Ici le chef d'orchestre aura bien soin de suivre de l'oreille le rythme des Tambours du théâtre, pour maintenir l'ensemble entre eux et les autres instruments.

This musical score is for a string quartet with vocal parts. It consists of 14 staves. The top two staves are vocal parts, with the word "Unis" written between them. The next two staves are for the first and second violins. The remaining eight staves are for the first and second violas, first and second violas, first and second cellos, and first and second double basses. The score features a variety of musical notations, including notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings such as "mf". A dotted line with the number "8" is present in the lower vocal part. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

8. *double Corde.*

The musical score consists of approximately 18 staves. The upper section includes string parts with dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, *sf*, and *ff*. A section labeled "double Corde." features a vocal line with "ah" syllables and a piano accompaniment. The lower section includes a woodwind part with a rhythmic pattern and a bass line. The score is marked with various dynamics and articulation throughout.

This page of musical notation consists of 18 staves. The top ten staves (1-10) contain complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed notes and rests, typical of a dense orchestral or chamber music texture. The bottom eight staves (11-18) feature a more rhythmic, repetitive pattern with many beamed notes. A 'Col 4º' marking is present on staff 11. The page number '14' is in the top left corner, and the number '11 222' is at the bottom center.

This page of a musical score contains 16 measures of music across 16 staves. The top four staves (1-4) are in treble clef and contain chordal and melodic lines. The fifth staff (5) is empty. The sixth and seventh staves (6-7) are in bass clef and feature a dense, rhythmic accompaniment. The eighth staff (8) is empty. The ninth and tenth staves (9-10) are in bass clef and contain melodic lines with dynamic markings. The eleventh staff (11) is empty. The twelfth and thirteenth staves (12-13) are in bass clef and contain melodic lines. The fourteenth staff (14) is empty. The fifteenth and sixteenth staves (15-16) are in bass clef and contain melodic lines with dynamic markings. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Dynamic markings include *cres.* (crescendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *a* (forte).

8.....

The musical score consists of several systems of staves. The top systems include woodwind parts (flutes, oboes, bassoons) and string parts (violins, violas, cellos, double basses). The woodwinds and strings play complex rhythmic patterns, often with dynamic markings such as *cres.* (crescendo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).
 The vocal parts (Soprano and Tenor) have lyrics in French. The lyrics include: "Unis", "Baguettes de bois.", "Feu de peloton derrière le Théâtre plus loin que les tambours.", "ah!", and "étouffez le son."
 Dynamic markings for the vocal parts include *mf*, *cres. molto.*, and *ff* (fortissimo).
 The bottom systems include a bass line with markings like *poco a poco.* and *P cres.* (piano crescendo).
 At the bottom center, there is a small number "11 222". At the bottom right, there is a *ff* marking.

Fl:

Cla:

pp

pp

pp

pp

C-B. scules.

ppp

pp

Fl:

Cla:

B^{no} 1^{er} et 2^{es}

Les 2 autres comptent.

Tamb:

G.C.

Col T.

Tantam seul.

pp

pp

perdendo.

perdendo.

perdendo.

perdendo.

perdendo.

perdendo.

pp

pp

This page of musical notation is for a string quartet, consisting of four staves (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. Key performance instructions include:

- pp** (pianissimo) in the first measure of the first staff.
- perdendo** (decrescendo) in the first measure of the second staff.
- pp** markings throughout the piece, indicating a consistently soft dynamic.
- pizz** (pizzicato) markings in the lower staves, indicating that the strings should be plucked.
- perdendo** markings in the lower staves, indicating a decrescendo.
- ppp** (pianississimo) markings in the lower staves, indicating an extremely soft dynamic.
- ah** markings in the lower staves, indicating a vocal-like breath or sigh.
- T. et Camb.** (Tutti e Cambiamento) in the lower staves, indicating a change in dynamics or articulation.