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SAXOPHONES

BOLERO

MATERIEL APPARTENANT
à
DURAND S. A.
Editions Musicales
21, rue Vernet - 75008 PARIS

MAURICE RAVEL

322

TOUTE REPRODUCTION
PAR L'AUTOGRAPHIE OU LA
COPIE SERA RIGOREUSE-
MENT POURSUIVIE.

BOLERO

MAURICE RAVEL

SAXOPHONES

Sopranino en Fa, Soprano en Sib et Ténor en Sib

Tempo di Bolero
moderato assai

5

Tromp. Solo

SOPRANINO

SOPRANO
TÉNOR

TACET jusqu'à 5 2 8

6 1

SAXO.
TÉNOR

Solo

mp espressivo, vibrato

7

SAXOPHONES

SAXO. SOPRANINO
1 Solo
mp espressivo, vibrato

SAXO. SOPRANO
mp espressivo, vibrato

8

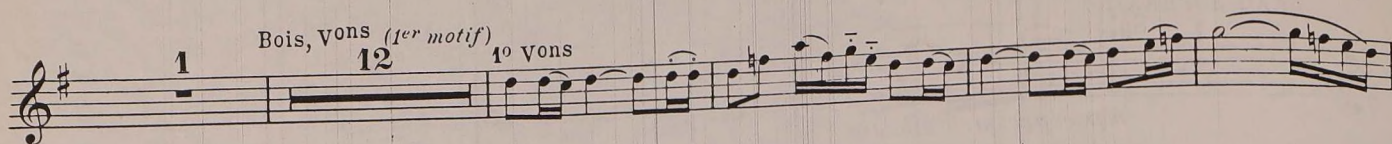
17 9 18 10 2 Trb Solo 8 Trb.

SAXO. TÉNOR
11 1 *f*

12

SAXOPHONES

1 Bois, vous (1er motif) 12 1^o vous



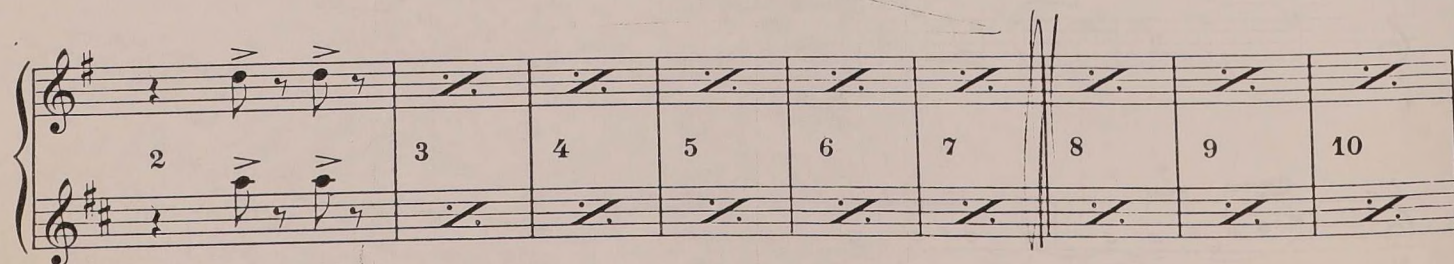
13 SAXO. SOPRANINO
SAXO. TÉNOR
f
f *espressivo, vibrato*



14



2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



SAXOPHONES

Musical score for Saxophones, measures 11-18. The score is written for two staves in G major. Measures 11-17 contain rests for both staves. Measure 18 features a melodic line in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff. The word "Bois" is written above the upper staff in measure 18.

Musical score for Saxo. Sopranino, measure 15. The score is written for a single staff in G major. The measure begins with a dynamic marking of *ff* and a hairpin crescendo. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Continuation of the Saxo. Sopranino line from measure 15. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.

Continuation of the Saxo. Sopranino line from measure 15. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.

Musical score for Saxo. Ténor, measure 16. The score is written for two staves in G major. The upper staff contains rests, while the lower staff features a melodic line. The measure number "16" is enclosed in a box above the upper staff.

Continuation of the Saxo. Ténor line from measure 16. The score is written for two staves in G major. The upper staff contains rests, while the lower staff features a melodic line. A dynamic marking of *ff* is present at the beginning of the line.

Continuation of the Saxo. Ténor line from measure 16. The score is written for two staves in G major. The upper staff contains rests, while the lower staff features a melodic line.

V. S.

SAXOPHONES

First system of musical notation for saxophones, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef). The music features eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations like accents and slurs.

Second system of musical notation for saxophones, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef). The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes and slurs.

Third system of musical notation for saxophones, starting with a boxed measure number '17'. It consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The music includes quarter notes and eighth notes.

Fourth system of musical notation for saxophones, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef). The music features eighth notes and slurs.

Fifth system of musical notation for saxophones, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef). The music includes eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes in the final measure.

SAXOPHONES

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (one sharp). The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several slurs and accents throughout the system.

The second system of musical notation begins with a boxed number '18' centered above the first measure. It consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs, respectively, in the key of D major. The notation continues with intricate rhythmic patterns, including slurs and accents. There are some markings in parentheses, such as '(4)' and '(5)', above certain notes.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs, in the key of D major. The music continues with complex rhythmic patterns, featuring many slurs and accents. The notation is dense and detailed.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs, in the key of D major. This system is characterized by the frequent use of triplets, indicated by a '3' below groups of three notes. The rhythmic patterns are highly complex and syncopated.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs, in the key of D major. Like the previous system, it features numerous triplets, marked with a '3' below the notes. The notation is highly technical and rhythmic.