

OLIVIER MESSIAEN

CATALOGUE D'OISEAUX

pour Piano

Chants d'oiseaux des provinces de France. Chaque soliste est présenté dans son habitat, entouré de son paysage et des chants des autres oiseaux qui affectionnent la même région.

La rédaction musicale du Catalogue d'Oiseaux a été commencée en octobre 1956 et terminée le 1^{er} septembre 1958. Les voyages et séjours répétés, nécessaires pour la notation des chants de chaque oiseau, ont été parfois très antérieurs à la composition des pièces. Ses indications étant très précises, l'auteur a pu sans peine réveiller des souvenirs vieux de quelques heures ou de plusieurs années.

L'œuvre est par lui dédiée deux fois : à ses modèles ailés, à la pianiste Yvonne LORIOD.

COUVERTURES DESSINÉES PAR ANDRÉ BÉGUIN

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CATALOGUE D'OISEAUX

- 1^{er} LIVRE* I - Le Chocard des Alpes
Réf. : 75
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Réf. : 40
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- 7^e LIVRE* XI - La Buse variable
Réf. : 80
 XII - Le Traquet rieur
 XIII - Le Courlis cendré

LISTE DE TOUS LES OISEAUX QUI CHANTENT DANS CETTE ŒUVRE

par ordre alphabétique français, en 5 langues : français, latin (nom savant), anglais, allemand, espagnol.

Français	Latin	Anglais	Allemand	Espagnol
Aigle Royal (grand)	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	Steinadler	Águila real
Alouette Calandrelle	<i>Calandrella brachydactyla</i>	Short-toed Lark	Kurzzechenlerche	Terrera común
Alouette des champs	<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	Sky Lark	Feldlerehe	Alondra común
Alouette Lulu	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Wood Lark	Heidelerche	Totovia
Bergeronnette grise	<i>Motacilla alba</i>	White Wagtail	Bachstelze	Lavandera blanca
Bergeronnette printanière	<i>Motacilla flava</i>	Yellow Wagtail	Schafstelze	Lavandera boyera
Bouscarle	<i>Cettia cetti</i>	Cetti's Warbler	Seidenrohrsänger	Ruiseñor bastardo
Bruant fou	<i>Emberiza cia</i>	Rock Bunting	Zippammer	Escribano montesino
Bruant jaune	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	Goldammer	Escribano cerillo
Bruant Ortolan	<i>Emberiza hortulana</i>	Ortolan Bunting	Ortolan	Escribano hortelano
Bruant Proyer	<i>Emberiza calandra</i>	Corn Bunting	Crauammer	Triguero
Bruant des roseaux	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i>	Reed Bunting	Rohammer	Escribano palustre
Buse variable	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	Buzzard	Mäusebussard	Ratonero común
Caille	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Quail	Wachtel	Codorniz
Chardonneret	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch	Stieglitz	Jilguero
Chevalier Gambette	<i>Tringa totanus</i>	Redshank	Rotschenkel	Archibebe común
Chocard des Alpes	<i>Coracia graculus</i>	Alpine Chough	Alpendohle	Chova piquigualda
Choucas	<i>Coloeus monedula</i>	Jackdaw	Dohle	Crajilla
Chouette Chevêche	<i>Athene noctua</i>	Little Owl	Steinkauz	Mochuelo
Chouette Hulotte	<i>Strix aluco</i>	Tawny Owl	Waldkauz	Cárabo
Cochevis huppé	<i>Galerida cristata</i>	Crested Lark	Haubenlerche	Cogujada común
Cochevis de Thékla	<i>Galerida theklae</i>	Thekla Lark	Theklas Haubenlerche	Cogujada montesina
Corbeau (grand)	<i>Corvus corax</i>	Raven	Kolkrabe	Cuervo
Cornicille noire	<i>Corvus corone</i>	Carrión Crow	Rabenkrähe	Corneja negra
Courlis cendré	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	Curlew	Grosser Brachvogel	Zarapito real
Étourneau-Sansonnet	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling	Star	Estornino pinto
Faisan	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Pheasant	Jagdfasan	Faisán vulgar
Faucon Crécerelle	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel	Turmfalke	Cernícalo vulgar
Fauvette grisette	<i>Sylvia communis</i>	Whitethroat	Dorngrasmücke	Curruca zarcera
Fauvette des jardins	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	Garden Warbler	Cartengrasmücke	Curruca mosquitera
Fauvette à lunettes	<i>Sylvia conspicillata</i>	Spectacled Warbler	Brillengrasmücke	Curruca tomillera
Fauvette Orphée	<i>Sylvia hortensis</i>	Orphean Warbler	Orpheusgrasmücke	Curruca mirlona
Fauvette à tête noire	<i>Sylvia atricapilla</i>	Blackcap	Mönchsgrasmücke	Curruca capirotada
Foulque	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Coot	Blässhuhn	Focha común
Goéland argenté	<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	Silbermöwe	Gaviota argentina
Goéland cendré	<i>Larus canus</i>	Common Gull	Sturmmöwe	Gaviota cana
Gravelot (petit)	<i>Charadrius dubius</i>	Little Ringed Plover	Flussregenpfeifer	Chorlito chico
Grive Draine	<i>Turdus viscivorus</i>	Mistle Thrush	Misteldrossel	Zorzal charlo
Grive musicienne	<i>Turdus eriatorum</i>	Song Thrush	Singdrossel	Zorzal común
Guillemot de Troil	<i>Uria aalge</i>	Guillemot	Trottellumme	Aráo común
Héron Butor (étouffé)	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Bittern	Grosse Rohrdommel	Avetoro común
Hibou grand-Duc	<i>Bubo bubo</i>	Eagle Owl	Uhu	Buho real
Hibou moyen-Duc	<i>Asio otus</i>	Long-eared Owl	Waldohreule	Buho chico
Hirondelle de cheminée	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Swallow	Rauchschwalbe	Colondrina común
Hirondelle de rivage	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Sand Martin	Uferschwalbe	Avión zapador
Huitrier Pie	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	Oystercatcher	Austernfischer	Ostrero común
Huppe	<i>Upupa epops</i>	Hoopoe	Wiedehopf	Ahubilla
Hypolaïs Polyglotte	<i>Hippolaïs polyglotta</i>	Melodious Warbler	Orpheuspötter	Zarcero común
Locustelle tachetée	<i>Locustella naevia</i>	Grasshopper Warbler	Feldschwirl	Buscarla pintoja
Loriot	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>	Golden Oriole	Pirol	Oropéndola
Martinet noir	<i>Apus apus</i>	Swift	Mauersegler	Vencejo común
Martin-pêcheur	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	Kingfisher	Eisvogel	Martin pescador
Merle bleu	<i>Monticola solitarius</i>	Blue Rock Thrush	Blaumerle	Roquero solitario
Merle noir	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird	Amsel	Mirlo común
Merle de roche	<i>Monticola saxatilis</i>	Rock Thrush	Steinrötel	Roquero rojo
Mésange charbonnière	<i>Parus major</i>	Great Tit	Kohlmeise	Carbonero común
Mouette rieuse	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	Lachmöwe	Gaviota reidora
Phragmite des joncs	<i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i>	Sedge Warbler	Schilfrohrsänger	Carricérin común
Pic vert	<i>Picus viridis</i>	Green Woodpecker	Grünspecht	Pito real
Pie-grièche écorcheur	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red-backed Shrike	Rotrückenvürger	Alcaudón dorsirrojo
Pinson	<i>Fringilla cœlebs</i>	Chaffinch	Buchfink	Pinzón común
Pouillot véloce	<i>Phylloscopus collybita</i>	Chiffchaff	Zilpzalp	Mosquitero común
Poule d'eau	<i>Callinula chloropus</i>	Moorhen	Teichhuhn	Polla de agua
Râle d'eau	<i>Rallus aquaticus</i>	Water Rail	Wasserralle	Rascón
Râle de genêts	<i>Crex crex</i>	Corn Crake	Wachtelkönig	Guión de codornices
Rossignol	<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	Nightingale	Nachtigall	Ruiseñor común
Rouge-gorge	<i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Robin	Rotkehlchen	Petirrojo
Rouge-queue à front blanc	<i>Phœnicurus phœnicurus</i>	Redstart	Gartenrotschwanz	Collirrojo real
Rouge-queue Tithys	<i>Phœnicurus oehrurus</i>	Black Redstart	Hausrotschwanz	Collirrojo tizon
Rousserolle Effarvate	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>	Reed Warbler	Teichrohrsänger	Carricero común
Rousserolle Turdoïde	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	Great Reed Warbler	Drosselrohrsänger	Carricero tordal
Sterne naine	<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern	Zwergseeschwalbe	Charrancito
Sterne Caugek	<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Sandwich Tern	Brandseeschwalbe	Charrán patinegro
Tournepière à collier	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Turnstone	Steinwäzler	Vuelvapedras
Traquet rieur	<i>Oenanthe leucura</i>	Black Wheatear	Trauersteinschmätzer	Coilalba negra
Traquet Stapazin	<i>Oenanthe hispanica</i>	Black-eared Wheatear	Mittelmeersteinschmätzer	Coilalba rubia
Troglodyte	<i>Troglodytes troglodytes</i>	Wren	Zaunkönig	Chochin

I. LE CHOCARD DES ALPES

(coracia graculus)

Strophe: les Alpes du Dauphiné, l'Oisans. Montée vers la Meidje et ses trois glaciers. 1^{er} Couplet: près du refuge Chancel: le lac de Puy-Vacher, merveilleux paysage de montagne, abîmes et précipices. Un Chocard des Alpes, séparé de sa troupe, traverse le précipice en criant. Vol à voile, silencieux et majestueux, du Grand Aigle Royal, porté sur les courants aériens. Croassements rauques et féroces, grognements du Grand Corbeau, seigneur de la haute montagne. Différents cris des Chocards, et leur vol acrobatique (glissades, piqués, loopings) au dessus des abîmes. Anti-strophe: avant Saint-Christophe-en-Oisans, le Clapier Saint-Christophe: chaos de blocs écroulés, rochers Dantesques, accumulés en désordre par les géants de la Montagne. 2^e Couplet: un Chocard des Alpes fait le tour du paysage en survolant les précipices. Mêmes cris et mêmes vols que dans le 1^{er} Couplet. Epode: les Eorins: Cirque de Bonne-Pierre, avec ses immenses rochers, alignés comme des fantômes géants, ou comme les tours d'une forteresse surnaturelle!

I. LE CHOCARD DES ALPES

(*coracia graculus*)

(*en montant vers le glacier de la Meidje*)

Modéré (♩ = 120)

PIANO

f (*implacable et massif*)

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems of two staves each. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece is marked 'Modéré' with a tempo of 120 beats per minute. The first system begins with a dynamic marking of *f* and the instruction '(implacable et massif)'. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings. There are several 'Red.' markings (likely indicating redactions or specific performance instructions) and '8b.' markings (possibly indicating octaves). The piece concludes with a final cadence in the right hand.

8 b.

5 4 1

2 1

5 3 1

4 2

4 2 1

3 2 1

5 3

Red.

Red.

8 Red.

Red.

1 3

1 5

Chocard des Alpes

Bien modéré (♩ = 112)

5 3 1

long

ff

ff

ff

Red.

Red.

Red.

Red.

Red.

(un Chocard traverse le précipice en criant)
(cri tragique dans la solitude)

(les Chocards)

Modéré (♩ = 132)

ff

ff

ff

ff

Red.

Red.

Red.

Red.

Red.

Red.

(ascension immobile et mystérieuse)

Très lent (♩ = 40)

Lent (♩ = 52)

ff

mf

pp (très lié)

sourd.

Red.

Red.

Red.

Red.

Red.

(Cri du Chocard)

Grand Corbeau Modéré (♩=132)

Musical score for Grand Corbeau Modéré (♩=132). The score is written for piano with two staves. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and slurs. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *f* and *mf*. A marking *sans sourd.* is present. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a fermata.

Grand Corbeau Plus vif (♩=144)

Musical score for Grand Corbeau Plus vif (♩=144). The tempo is marked *Plus vif*. The score is for piano with two staves. The right hand has a more active melodic line. Dynamics range from *f* to *mf*. Performance instructions include *(rauque et féroce)* and *(grogne)*. The piece ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

Continuation of the musical score for Grand Corbeau Plus vif. The right hand continues with intricate melodic patterns, while the left hand maintains a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *ff*, *mf*, and *f*. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a fermata.

Vif (♩=160)

Musical score for Vif (♩=160). The tempo is marked *Vif*. The score is for piano with two staves. The right hand features a very active and technically demanding melodic line. Dynamics include *ff*, *mf*, *f*, and *p*. The piece is titled *(vol des Chocards)* and ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

Bien Modéré (♩=112)

Musical score for Bien Modéré (♩=112). The tempo is marked *Bien Modéré*. The score is for piano with two staves. The right hand has a melodic line with many accidentals. The left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, *mf*, and *f*. The piece is titled *Chocard des Alpes* and ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

Très modéré (♩ = 72)

Bien modéré (♩ = 92)

(vol des Chocards)

Vif (♩ = 160)

p *s (pour 4)* *pp (sec)* *mf (brillant)*

Red. *sans ped.* *Red.* *Red.*

(cri du Chocard)

Très lent (♩ = 40)

f *mf* *p* *ff* *mf*

Red. *Red.* *Red.* *Red.*

(vol acrobatique des Chocards au dessus de l'abîme)

Vif (♩ = 160)

(dr. dessus)

(dr. dessus)

f (brillant)

Red. *Red.* *Red.* *Red.* *Red.* *Red.* *Red.* *Red.* *Red.* *Red.*

(g. dessous)

Modéré (♩ = 120)

long

(chaos de blocs écroulés du Clavier Saint Christophe)

ff *(énorme et puissant)*

Red. *Red.* *Red.*

simile

Red. *Red.* *Red.* *Red.*

System 1: Treble and bass staves with fingerings (5, 2, 1, 5, 3, 4, 1, 2, 1, 5, 3, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 1) and 'Red.' markings.

System 2: Treble and bass staves with fingerings (4, 3, 5, 2, 1, 2, 5, 3, 1, 5, 1, 3, 2, 1, 5, 3, 2, 1, 5, 2, 4, 1, 2, 1, 5, 2) and 'Red.' markings.

System 3: Treble and bass staves with fingerings (5, 3, 4, 1, 2, 5, 3, 1, 4, 5, 2, 1, 5, 4, 2, 1) and 'Red.' markings.

System 4: Treble and bass staves with fingerings (5, 2, 3, 5, 1, 2, 1, 2, 5, 1, 4, 2, 1, 5, 3, 5, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 5, 3) and 'Red.' markings.

System 5: Treble and bass staves with fingerings (5, 2, 4, 2, 5, 1, 1, 5, 2, 3, 1, 5, 3, 1, 2, 5, 3, 2, 1, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1, 3) and 'Red.' markings.

8 3 2 5 3 1

Red. Red. Red. Red. Red. Red.

5 1 8 4 1 5 2 1

Red. Red. Red. Red.

5 2 1 4 2 1 5 2 1 4 1 5 2 1 4 1

Red. Red. Red. Red. Red. Red. Red.

5 4 3 1 5 2 1 4 1 5 2 1 4 1

Red. Red. Red. Red. Red. Red. Red. Red. *

long (sans dim.)

Chocard des Alpes

(un Chocard fait le tour du paysage en survolant le précipice)

Bien modéré (♩=112)

8 3 1 5 1 8 3 1 5 1

ff ff

(il s'éloigne) p

Red. Red. Red. Red. Red. *

(cri tragique dans la solitude)

(les Chocards)

Très modéré (♩ = 72)
6 (pour 4)

ff *ff* *mf* *pp* *mf*

Ped. *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

6 (pour 4) *

Bien modéré (♩ = 92) **Très lent** (♩ = 40)

pp (sec) *ff* *mf*

* *sans péd.* *Ped.* *

(cri du Chocard)

8.....

(vol majestueux de l'Aigle Royal, porté sur les courants aériens)

(ascension immobile et mystérieuse)

Lent (♩ = 52)

pp (très lié)

sourd. *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

8.....

Grand Corbeau
Modéré (♩ = 132)

ff *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *f* *p* *mf*

sans sourd. *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.* *Ped.*

poco rall. a Tempo

(rauque et féroce)

poco rall. a Tempo

Plus vif (♩ = 144) (grogne)

(rauque et féroce)

The first section of the score consists of two systems of music. The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic, followed by a piano fortissimo (ff) section. The second system continues with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and another ff section. The music is characterized by dense, rhythmic textures with many accidentals. Performance instructions include 'Red.' (likely a typo for 'Red.' or 'Red.') and asterisks (*) marking specific measures. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5 above notes.

(vol des Chocards)

Vif (♩ = 160)

The second section, titled '(vol des Chocards)', is marked 'Vif' with a tempo of 160. It consists of two systems of music. The first system starts with a pianissimo (pp) dynamic and includes a 'cresc.' (crescendo) instruction. The second system features a forte (f) dynamic, followed by a 'dim.' (diminuendo) instruction, and ends with a pp dynamic. The music is highly rhythmic and technical, with many accidentals and complex fingerings. Performance instructions include 'Red.' and asterisks (*) marking specific measures.

Chocard des Alpes (2 Chocards dans le ciel)

Bien modéré (♩=112)

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The music is in 3/4 time. It begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and features complex chordal textures with many accidentals. There are several trills and slurs. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Below the staves, there are markings for 'Red.' and asterisks (*).

The second system continues the piece. It features a variety of dynamics including *ff*, *mf*, and *f*. The texture remains dense with many accidentals and slurs. There are several trills and slurs. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Below the staves, there are markings for 'Red.' and asterisks (*). The text "(les Chocards)" is centered below the system.

The third system continues the piece. It features a variety of dynamics including *ff*, *f*, and *ff*. The texture remains dense with many accidentals and slurs. There are several trills and slurs. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Below the staves, there are markings for 'Red.' and asterisks (*).

Modéré (♩=132)

Bien modéré (♩=112)

The fourth system consists of two staves. The first part is marked 'Modéré (♩=132)' and features a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The second part is marked 'Bien modéré (♩=112)' and features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music is in 3/4 time. It begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and features complex chordal textures with many accidentals. There are several trills and slurs. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Below the staves, there are markings for 'Red.' and asterisks (*).

(vol des Chocards)

Vif (♩=160)

The fifth system consists of two staves. The first part is marked 'Vif (♩=160)' and features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic with the instruction '(brillant)'. The second part features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The music is in 3/4 time. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and features complex chordal textures with many accidentals. There are several trills and slurs. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Below the staves, there are markings for 'Red.' and asterisks (*).

16

mf *pp* *mf*

Red. *

Red. Red. *

Detailed description: This system contains the first two staves of a musical score. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom in bass clef. It features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A first ending bracket labeled '16' spans the first two measures. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *mf*. Pedal markings 'Red.' and asterisks '*' are present.

dim. *pp*

Red. *

Red. Red. Red. Red. *

Detailed description: This system contains the next two staves. The top staff continues with complex rhythmic patterns. The bottom staff features a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking followed by a *pp* (pianissimo) marking. Pedal markings 'Red.' and asterisks '*' are used throughout.

(cri du Chocard) *Très lent* (♩=40) *mf*

(vol acrobatique des Chocards au dessus de l'abîme) *Vif* (♩=160) *f* (brillant)

Red. *

(presque sans pédale)

Detailed description: This system is divided into two contrasting sections. The left section is marked '(cri du Chocard) Très lent (♩=40)' and features a *mf* dynamic. The right section is marked '(vol acrobatique des Chocards au dessus de l'abîme) Vif (♩=160)' and features a *f* (brillant) dynamic. The tempo change is indicated by a double bar line. Pedal markings 'Red.' and asterisks '*' are present.

Detailed description: This system contains two staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom in bass clef. It features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

Detailed description: This system contains two staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom in bass clef. It features complex rhythmic patterns with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

8 5 4
2 1
8 4 5
1 2
8 5
1 2 3 5
8 2 3 5
1 3
b 1 3
long

5
2/4 1/3
2/5 1
2/4 1

(Cirque fantomatique de Bonne Pierre)
(gigantesque et surnaturel)

Modéré (♩ = 120)

f
8
5 1
1 2
1 4 5
1 4
1 2 5
2 4
Ped. Ped. Ped.

8
1 5
2 5
1 3
3
4
Ped. Ped. Ped.

2 5
3 1
2 4 1 3
2
2
Ped.

8 5
1
1
2 4
2 5
1
2 5
Ped.

5 4 1
8
3 2 1
1 2 3 4 5
Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

2 3 5
3 2 1 3 8
Ped. Ped. Ped.

3 1
8
2 1 3 5
Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

5 4 3 1
8
4 2 5
Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

Pédale jusqu'à la fin

4 2 1
2 5
8 (sans rall.)
1 1
long
*

II. LE LORIOT

(oriolus oriolus)

Fin juin. Branderale de Gardépée (Charente), vers 5 h. 30 du matin — Orgeval, vers 6 heures — les Maremberts (Loir et Cher), dans le plein soleil de midi. Le Lorient, le bel oiseau jaune d'or aux ailes noires, siffle dans les chênes. Son chant, coulé, doré, comme un rire de prince étranger, évoque l'Afrique et l'Asie, ou quelque planète inconnue, remplie de lumière et d'arcs-en-ciel, remplie de sourires à la Léonard de Vinci. Dans les jardins, dans les bois, d'autres oiseaux: la strophe rapide et décidée du Troglodyte, la caresse confiante du Rouge-gorge, le brio du Merle, l'amphimacre du Rouge-queue à front blanc et gorge noire, les répétitions incantatoires de la Grive musicienne. Longtemps, sans se lasser, les Fauvettes des jardins déversent leur virtuosité douce. Le Pouillot véloce ajoute ses gouttes d'eau sautillantes. Rappel nonchalant, souvenir d'or et d'arc-en-ciel: le soleil semble être l'émanation dorée du chant du Lorient...

II. LE LORIOT

(oriolus oriolus)

Loriot
Lent (♩=60) Bien modéré (♩=100) Lent (♩=60)

PIANO

pp *sourd.* *calme* *mf* *sans sourd.* *pp* *sourd.*

p *ff* (coulé, doré) *p*

Red. 8b. Red. Red. Red.

Loriot
Bien modéré (♩=100)

mf *sans sourd.* *mf* *ff* Red. *ff* Red.

mf *ff* Red. *mf* *ff* Red.

Loriot **Rouge-queue à front blanc**
Lent (♩=60) Bien modéré (♩=100) Lent (♩=60) Modéré (♩=108)

pp *sourd.* *mf* *sans sourd.* *pp* *sourd.* *p* *appuyé sans sourd.* *pp* *gazouillé*

Red. Red. *ff* Red. Red. *p* *mf* *p*

8

p appuyé *pp* *mf* gazouillé *p* *pp* *mf* *p* (péd. sempre)

1 2 5 3 1 2 5 3 1 2 4 5 1 3 2

Troglodyte

Très vif (♩=168)

8

mf (péd. sempre) *

Grive musicienne

Vif (♩=144)

f (actif, incantatoire) *mf* *f* Led. Led. * Led. Led. * Led. * Led. *

Rouge-gorge

Un peu vif (♩=138)

p (tendre, confiant) *pp* Led. * Led. * Led. Led. *

1^{re} Fauvette des jardins

Lent (♩=60)

Très vif (♩=160)

pp *p* *mf* (avec volubilité) Led. Led. Led. Led. Led. *

3 2 1 3 2 1

mf

mf (mettre très peu de pédale)

2^e Fauvette des jardins

This system contains the first two staves of the piece. The right hand features a series of sixteenth-note patterns with various fingering indications (1-5, 2-4, 3-1, etc.). The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present at the beginning and end of the system. A performance instruction "(mettre très peu de pédale)" is written below the left hand.

This system continues the piece with two staves. The right hand has more complex sixteenth-note passages with many fingering numbers. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. The dynamic remains *mf*.

This system contains two staves of music. The right hand's patterns become more varied, including some triplet-like figures. The left hand accompaniment is consistent. The dynamic is *mf*.

This system contains two staves. The right hand has some slurred sixteenth-note passages. The left hand accompaniment includes some chords. The dynamic is *mf*.

Lent (♩ = 60)

p *mf*

Red. Red. Red. Red. Red. Red.

This system contains two staves. The tempo is marked *Lent* with a metronome marking of 60 quarter notes per minute. The dynamics change to *p* (piano) and then *mf* (mezzo-forte). The right hand has a long, slurred melodic line. The left hand has a series of chords. At the bottom of the system, there are six "Red." markings, likely indicating a reduction or a specific performance instruction.

1^{re} Fauvette des jardins

Très vif (♩ = 160)

First system of the musical score for '1^{re} Fauvette des jardins'. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature, and a bass clef staff. The music is marked *mf* and includes the instruction *(avec volubilité)*. The piece features rapid sixteenth-note passages with numerous fingerings (1-5) and slurs. A small asterisk is located at the end of the system.

Second system of the musical score for '1^{re} Fauvette des jardins'. It continues the rapid sixteenth-note passages from the first system, maintaining the *mf* dynamic. The notation includes many slurs and fingerings, with some notes marked with accents.

2^e Fauvette des jardins *(mettre très peu de pédale)*

First system of the musical score for '2^e Fauvette des jardins'. It consists of two staves. The music is marked *mf*. The piece features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with many slurs and fingerings. The instruction *(mettre très peu de pédale)* is written below the bass staff.

Second system of the musical score for '2^e Fauvette des jardins'. It continues the melodic and harmonic development with various note values and slurs. The piece concludes with a final cadence.

Third system of the musical score for '2^e Fauvette des jardins'. This system is marked *Lent* (♩ = 60). It features a change in tempo and dynamics, with the music marked *mf* and *f*. The notation includes wide intervals and sustained chords. The piece ends with five 'Ped.' markings under the bass staff.

1^{re} Fauvette des jardins

Très vif (♩ = 160)

mf
(avec volubilité)

3 1 5 4 3 2 1 4 5 3 1 5 3 1

3 1 3 1 3 1 4 1 5 1 3 1

3 1 5 3 2 3 2 5 3 2 1 2 1 5 3 2 4 4 3

1 3 1 5 1 3 3 1 3 1 3

*

1^{re} Fauvette des jardins

mf
(mettre très peu de pédale)

mf

2 1 3 1 3 2 1 3 1 2 5 1 3 5 4 1 5 4 1 5 4 1 2 5 4 1 5 4 1 2 4

4 2 1 5 4 1 5 3 1 1 5 4 1 5 4 1 2 4

2^e Fauvette des jardins

2 1 3 1 2 1 5 3 1 2 1 5 3 1 5 1 2 4 2

1 2 1 2 1 5 3 1 2 1 5 3 1 3 4 2

3 1 3 2 3 3 1 2 1 5 3 1 3 1 5 2 1 3 3 3

1 3 1 1 5 2 3 1 3 1 3 1 4 5 2 1

First system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The upper staff contains a complex sequence of chords and melodic lines with numerous accidentals (sharps and naturals). The lower staff contains a bass line with various rhythmic values and fingerings. Arrows point from specific notes in the upper staff to corresponding notes in the lower staff.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. Similar to the first system, it features complex chordal textures and a bass line with detailed fingerings. Arrows indicate connections between notes in the two staves.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The notation continues with intricate chordal patterns and a bass line. Arrows highlight specific note-to-note relationships.

Fourth system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. This system includes a measure with a fermata over a chord in the upper staff. The bass line continues with complex rhythmic and melodic patterns. Arrows are used for annotation.

Fifth system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The complexity of the chordal textures and the bass line remains high. Arrows point to specific notes in both staves.

Sixth system of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The final system on the page, it concludes with a complex chordal structure in the upper staff and a bass line with various rhythmic values. Arrows indicate note-to-note connections.

8

1 4 5 1 5 1 4 1 2 3 5 2 1 4 2 5 1 2 5 1 5 2

Lent (♩ = 60) poco rall.

f *mf* *P* (cuivré)

Red. Red. Red. Red. Red. Red. Red. Red. Red.

Pouillot vélocé

Très modéré (♩ = 80)

16

mf (tranquille et doux - paix et solennité de la clarté)

(plein soleil de midi) *

Loriot

Bien modéré (♩ = 100)

8

mf (coulé, doré) *P* (calme) (cuivré) *mf*

Red. Red. Red. Red. *

Pouillot vélocé

Très modéré (♩ = 80)

16

* petite note: lente

m. d.
p
d. dessous
d. dessous

m. d.
mf

m. g.
p
g. dessus

m. d.
mf
g. dessus

Loriot
mf
m. g.
*Red. **

Loriot
m. d.
p
m. d.
mf
m. g.
g. dessus
p
*Red. **

Grive musicienne

Vif (♩ = 144)

Loriot
mf
mf
mf
(actif, incantatoire, bien prononcé)

*Red. **
*Red. **
*Red. **
*Red. **
*Red. **
*Red. **

f
p

*Red. **
*Red. **
*Red. **
*Red. **
*Red. **
*Red. **
*Red. **

III. LE MERLE BLEU

(monticola solitarius)

Au mois de juin. Le Roussillon, la Côte Vermeille. Près de Banyuls : cap l'Abeille, cap Rederis. Surplomb des falaises, au dessus de la mer bleu de prusse et bleu saphir. Cris des Martinets noirs, clapotis de l'eau. Les caps s'allongent dans la mer comme des crocodiles. Dans une anfractuosit  de rocher qui fait  cho, le Merle bleu chante. Il est d'un autre bleu que la mer : bleu violac , ardois , satin , bleu noir. Presque exotique, rappelant les musiques Balinaises, son chant se m le au bruit des vagues. On entend aussi le Cochevis de Th kla qui papillonne dans le ciel au dessus des vignobles et du romarin. Les go lands argent s hurlent au loin sur la mer. Les falaises sont terribles. L'eau vient mourir   leur pied dans le souvenir du Merle bleu.

III. LE MERLE BLEU

(*monticola solitarius*)

Modéré (♩ = 116)
(*les falaises*)
(*rude*)

PIANO

ff
Red.

Martinets noirs
(*strident*)

mf *mf* *mf*

16^a
8^a
mf *mf* *mf*
Red.

Detailed description: This system contains two systems of music. The first system is piano accompaniment for 'les falaises', marked 'Modéré' (♩ = 116) and 'rude'. It features a grand staff with piano (PIANO) and forte (ff) dynamics, and a 'Red.' (Reduction) marking. The second system is for 'Martinets noirs' (blackbirds), marked '(strident)'. It features a grand staff with mezzo-forte (mf) dynamics and a 'Red.' marking. The tempo is indicated as 16^a and 8^a.

(*les falaises*)

ff
Red.

Red. *Red.* *Red.* *Red.* *

Martinets noirs

8^a
mf *mf* *mf* *mf*

5
2
1
2
1
1/4

Detailed description: This system continues the piano accompaniment for 'les falaises' with 'Red.' markings and a '*' symbol. It also continues the 'Martinets noirs' vocalizations with 'mf' dynamics and a 'Red.' marking. The tempo is indicated as 8^a. Fingerings and accents are shown for the blackbird parts.

Vif (♩ = 152)

mf (*l'eau*)

Red.

Martinets noirs

Modéré (♩ = 116)

8^a
f *f* *f*

(*strident*) 1/4

Detailed description: This system features a 'Vif' (♩ = 152) tempo for the piano accompaniment, marked 'mf (l'eau)' and 'Red.'. The blackbird vocalizations are 'Modéré' (♩ = 116), marked '(strident)' and 'f'. The tempo is indicated as 8^a and 1/4.

Vif (♩ = 152)

mf (*l'eau*)

Red. *

f *pp*

Merle bleu

Bien modéré (♩ = 92)

8^a
p *f*

5
1
2
3
1
3
1
3
Red.

Detailed description: This system features a 'Vif' (♩ = 152) tempo for the piano accompaniment, marked 'mf (l'eau)' and 'Red.'. The bluebird vocalizations are 'Bien modéré' (♩ = 92), marked 'p' and 'f'. The tempo is indicated as 8^a. Fingerings and accents are shown for the bluebird parts.

Vif (♩ = 152)
(l'eau)

Modéré (♩ = 116)

mf

f

Red.

(Péd. sempre)

Vif (♩ = 152)

p (l'eau)

f

ff

Red.

(dessus)

(dessus)

Red.

Cochevis de Thékla

Modéré (♩ = 100)

mf

f

p

Red.

mf

Red.

mf

Red.

Vif (♩ = 152)
(l'eau)

mf

f

p

ppp

Red.

mf

Red.

Modéré (♩ = 120)

Vif (♩ = 138)

p

mf

f

Red.

Red.

Un peu vif (♩ = 126)

Très modéré (♩ = 80)

(m.d. dessous) (m.d. dessous)

mf *p* *pp*

Red. *Red.* *Red.* *Red.*

(m.g. dessus)

Vif (♩ = 138)

Un peu lent (♩ = 76)

mf *ff* *ff*

Red. *Red.* *Red.* *Red.*

Merle bleu

Très modéré (♩ = 80)

più f *mf* *mf* *p*

(m.g. dessus) *f* *p* *p* *pp*

Red. *Red.* *Red.* *Red.*

Vif (♩ = 138)

Un peu lent (♩ = 76)

mf *ff* *ff*

Red. *Red.* *Red.* *Red.*

Très modéré (♩ = 80)

Un peu vif (♩ = 126)

(m.g. dessus) (m.d. dessous) (m.d. dessous)

f *mf* *mf* *pp*

Red. *Red.* *Red.* *Red.*

Merle bleu
Très modéré (♩ = 80)

Musical score for 'Merle bleu' (Très modéré, ♩ = 80). The score is written for piano and includes fingerings (1-5) and dynamics such as *f*, *mf* (m.g. dessus), and *Red.* (Reduction).

Un peu vif (♩ = 126)

Très modéré (♩ = 80)

Musical score for 'Un peu vif' (♩ = 126) and 'Très modéré' (♩ = 80). The score includes dynamics like *mf* and *mf* (m.g. dessus), and *Red.* markings.

Vif (♩ = 152)

Musical score for 'Vif' (♩ = 152). The score includes dynamics like *mf*, *pp*, and *f*, and *Red.* markings. It features a section labeled '(l'eau) *if*' and another labeled '(clapotis de l'eau)'. There are also asterisks and a dotted line with '8' indicating a specific measure.

Très lent (♩ = 46) (doux, harmonieux et contemplatif)
(la mer bleue)

Musical score for 'Très lent' (♩ = 46) (doux, harmonieux et contemplatif) (la mer bleue). The score includes dynamics like *pp*, *mf*, and *p*, and *Red.* markings. It features a section with a dotted line and '8'.

Musical score for 'pouce couché'. The score includes dynamics like *mf* and *p*, and *Red.* markings. It features a section with a dotted line and '8' and another labeled '8^e bassa.....'.

Vif (♩ = 138)

p (clair, perlé)

Très vif (♩ = 160)
(les vagues)

(furieux)

Vif (♩ = 144)

Merle bleu
Un peu vif (♩ = 132)

Très vif (♩ = 160)
(les vagues)

Un peu vif (♩ = 126)
(trépidant)

Merle bleu
Un peu vif (♩ = 132)

Très vif (♩ = 160)

vif (♩=144)

First system of musical notation. The piano part (left) has dynamics *ff*, *ff*, *ff*, *f*, and *fff*. The bass part (right) has dynamics *ff* and *dr.*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. There are asterisks and circled numbers (8, 1, 5, 8) below the staves.

Merle bleu

Un peu vif (♩=132)

Second system of musical notation. The piano part (left) has dynamics *mf*, *mf*, and *mf*. The bass part (right) has dynamics *p*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. There are circled numbers (8) and asterisks below the staves.

Très vif (♩=160)

Third system of musical notation. The piano part (left) has dynamics *mf* and *p*. The bass part (right) has dynamics *p* and *f*. The text "(les vagues)" is written in the bass staff. There are circled numbers (8) and asterisks below the staves.

vif (♩=144)

Fourth system of musical notation. The piano part (left) has dynamics *mf* and *f*. The bass part (right) has dynamics *p* and *pp*. There are circled numbers (4, 5) and asterisks below the staves.

Très vif (♩=160)

vif (♩=144)

Fifth system of musical notation. The piano part (left) has dynamics *p*. The bass part (right) has dynamics *f* and *fff*. The text "dr. >" is written in the bass staff. There are circled numbers (1, 5) and asterisks below the staves.

Merle bleu

Un peu vif (♩ = 132)

Musical score for 'Merle bleu' (Un peu vif). The piece is in 2/4 time with a tempo of 132 beats per minute. It features a treble and bass clef system. The melody is marked *mf* and includes various fingering numbers (4, 2, 5, 2, 4, 1, 2, 1, 5, 3, 5, 3, 2, 1, 5, 3, 2, 1, 4, 2). The accompaniment includes *Red.* (Reduction) markings and a *p* (piano) dynamic marking.

Très vif (♩ = 160)
(les vagues)

Musical score for 'Très vif (les vagues)'. The piece is in 2/4 time with a tempo of 160 beats per minute. It features a treble and bass clef system. The melody is marked *mf* and includes various fingering numbers (5, 1, 3, 5, 1, 3, 5, 1, 3). The accompaniment includes *Red.* markings and asterisks (*).

Continuation of the 'Très vif (les vagues)' score. It features a treble and bass clef system. The melody is marked *mf* and includes various fingering numbers (5, 1, 3, 5, 1, 3, 5, 1, 3). The accompaniment includes *Red.* markings and asterisks (*).

Vif (♩ = 144)

Musical score for 'Vif'. The piece is in 2/4 time with a tempo of 144 beats per minute. It features a treble and bass clef system. The melody is marked *ff* and includes various fingering numbers (5, 2, 1, 1, 3, 5). The accompaniment includes *Red.* markings, asterisks (*), and the instruction '(résonance des parois rocheuses)'.

Merle bleu
Un peu vif (♩ = 132)

Continuation of the 'Merle bleu' (Un peu vif) score. It features a treble and bass clef system. The melody is marked *mf* and includes various fingering numbers (5, 3). The accompaniment includes *Red.* markings and asterisks (*).

1^{er} Cochevis de Thékla

Vir (♩ = 138)

(grésillement rapide et mélodique)

Musical score for the first system. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The music is in 8/8 time. The first measure starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The second measure has a dynamic of *mf*. The third measure has a dynamic of *f*. The fourth measure has a dynamic of *p*. There are various fingerings and articulations throughout, including a star symbol in the third measure of the upper staff and a star symbol in the fourth measure of the lower staff. The word "Led." appears below the lower staff in the third and fourth measures.

2^e Cochevis de Thékla

Musical score for the second system. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The music is in 8/8 time. The first measure starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The second measure has a dynamic of *f*. The third measure has a dynamic of *pp*. The fourth measure has a dynamic of *mf*. The fifth measure has a dynamic of *f*. The sixth measure has a dynamic of *p*. There are various fingerings and articulations throughout, including a star symbol in the first measure of the upper staff and a star symbol in the third measure of the lower staff. The word "Led." appears below the lower staff in the third and sixth measures.

Musical score for the third system. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The music is in 8/8 time. The first measure starts with a dynamic of *f*. The second measure has a dynamic of *p*. The third measure has a dynamic of *mf*. The fourth measure has a dynamic of *f*. The fifth measure has a dynamic of *p*. There are various fingerings and articulations throughout, including a star symbol in the second measure of the upper staff and a star symbol in the third measure of the lower staff. The word "Led." appears below the lower staff in the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth measures.

Musical score for the fourth system. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The music is in 8/8 time. The first measure starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The second measure has a dynamic of *f*. The third measure has a dynamic of *p*. The fourth measure has a dynamic of *mf*. The fifth measure has a dynamic of *f*. The sixth measure has a dynamic of *p*. There are various fingerings and articulations throughout, including a star symbol in the second measure of the lower staff and a star symbol in the sixth measure of the lower staff. The word "Led." appears below the lower staff in the second, fourth, and sixth measures.

Musical score for the fifth system. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lower staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The music is in 8/8 time. The first measure starts with a dynamic of *mf*. The second measure has a dynamic of *f*. The third measure has a dynamic of *p*. The fourth measure has a dynamic of *mf*. The fifth measure has a dynamic of *f*. The sixth measure has a dynamic of *p*. There are various fingerings and articulations throughout, including a star symbol in the second measure of the lower staff and a star symbol in the sixth measure of the lower staff. The word "Led." appears below the lower staff in the second, fourth, and sixth measures.

* Cri d'appel, perçant, très marqué.

Merle bleu

First system of the musical score for 'Merle bleu'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with various dynamics including *p sec*, *f*, and *p sec*. The lower staff has a bass clef and contains a bass line with fingerings (1-3, 2-5, 1-3, 1-3, 2-5) and dynamic markings *f* and *p sec*. There are also 'Red.' markings and asterisks below the bass line.

Second system of the musical score for 'Merle bleu'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with dynamics *f*, *p*, and *f*. The lower staff has a bass clef and contains a bass line with fingerings (2-5, 1-3, 1-2, 1-3, 2-5) and dynamic markings *f*, *p*, and *f*. There are also 'Red.' markings and asterisks below the bass line.

Cochevis de Thékla

First system of the musical score for 'Cochevis de Thékla'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with dynamics *f* and *mf*. The lower staff has a bass clef and contains a bass line with dynamics *ff* and *ff*. There are also 'Red.' markings below the bass line.

Merle bleu

Third system of the musical score for 'Merle bleu'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with dynamics *mf* and *f*. The lower staff has a bass clef and contains a bass line with dynamics *p sec* and *ff*. There are also 'Red.' markings and asterisks below the bass line.

Cochevis de Thékla

Second system of the musical score for 'Cochevis de Thékla'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a treble clef and contains a melodic line with dynamics *mf* and *f*. The lower staff has a bass clef and contains a bass line with dynamics *p sec* and *f*. There are also 'Red.' markings and asterisks below the bass line.

Merle bleu

mf *f* *f* *mf* *ff*

Red. *ff Red.* *ff* *mf* *ff Red.* *

Cochevis de Thékla

mf *f* *p* *sec* *mf*

Red. * *Red.* * *Red.*

Merle bleu

f *p* *mf*

Red. * *Red.* * *sec*

mf *f*

Red. *Red.* *Red.* *Red.* * *Red.* *

Cochevis de Thékla

Merle bleu

mf *f* *ff*

Red. * *Red.* *

Très vif (♩=160)

ff (les vagues) *ff* *ff* *f* *p*

1 Red. 1 Red. 1 Red. Red. *

Vif (♩=144)

Merle bleu **Très modéré** (♩=80)

f *mf* *mf* *f*

(m.g. dessus) Red. Red. * (m.g. dessus) (écho des rochers, résonance tournoyante) Red.

Goélands argentés **Vif** (♩=138)

Modéré (♩=100)

ff *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff*

(féroce) Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. * Red. *

Vif (♩=138)

ff *ff* *ff* *f* *mf*

Red. * Red. * Red. *

Merle bleu **Très modéré** (♩=80)

f *mf*

Red. (m.g. dessus) (écho des rochers, résonance tournoyante) Red.

Très vif (♩ = 160)
(les vagues)

1^{er} Cochevis de Thékla

vif (♩ = 138)
mf (grésillement rapide et mélodique)

2^e Cochevis de Thékla

* Cri d'appel, perçant, très marqué.

mf p mf p

Red.

mf p mf p mf p

Red.

mf p (pouce couché) Vir (♩ = 188) p (clair, perlé)

Red.

Red.

Un peu vif (♩ = 126)
 (enveloppé, halo sonore, comme
 une résonance de cloche)

Merle bleu
 Très modéré (♩ = 80)

mf p (m.g. dessus) p

Red.

Un peu vif (♩ = 126)

Merle bleu
Très modéré (♩ = 80)

Musical score for the first system of 'Merle bleu'. It features two staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a bass staff. The tempo is 'Un peu vif' (♩ = 126) for the first two measures and 'Très modéré' (♩ = 80) for the last two. Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, and *p*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A 'Red.' (Reduction) is marked under the first two measures. A dotted line indicates a continuation of the piece.

Un peu vif (♩ = 126)

Très modéré (♩ = 80)

Musical score for the second system of 'Merle bleu'. It features two staves: a grand staff and a bass staff. The tempo is 'Un peu vif' (♩ = 126) for the first two measures and 'Très modéré' (♩ = 80) for the last two. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A 'Red.' (Reduction) is marked under the first two measures. A dotted line indicates a continuation of the piece. An asterisk (*) is at the end.

Vif (♩ = 138)

Un peu lent (♩ = 76)

Musical score for the third system of 'Merle bleu'. It features two staves: a grand staff and a bass staff. The tempo is 'Vif' (♩ = 138) for the first four measures and 'Un peu lent' (♩ = 76) for the last two. Dynamics include *mf* and *ff*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A 'Red.' (Reduction) is marked under the first four measures. A dotted line indicates a continuation of the piece.

Merle bleu
Très modéré (♩ = 80)

Musical score for the fourth system of 'Merle bleu'. It features two staves: a grand staff and a bass staff. The tempo is 'Très modéré' (♩ = 80). Dynamics include *p* and *mf*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A 'Red.' (Reduction) is marked under the first two measures. A dotted line indicates a continuation of the piece. An asterisk (*) is at the end.

Vif (♩ = 138)

Un peu lent (♩ = 76)

Musical score for the fifth system of 'Merle bleu'. It features two staves: a grand staff and a bass staff. The tempo is 'Vif' (♩ = 138) for the first four measures and 'Un peu lent' (♩ = 76) for the last two. Dynamics include *mf* and *ff*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A 'Red.' (Reduction) is marked under the first four measures. A dotted line indicates a continuation of the piece.

Très modéré (♩ = 80)

Musical score for 'Très modéré' (♩ = 80). The piece is in 4/4 time and features a complex harmonic structure with many accidentals. The right hand (m.g. dessus) plays a series of chords and arpeggios, while the left hand (m.g. dessous) provides a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics range from piano (p) to mezzo-forte (mf). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A fermata is present over the final measure, which ends with an asterisk (*).

Vif (♩ = 138)

Un peu lent (♩ = 76)

Musical score for 'Vif' (♩ = 138) and 'Un peu lent' (♩ = 76). The 'Vif' section is in 4/4 time and features a driving, rhythmic accompaniment with a 'Red.' (Reduction) marking. The 'Un peu lent' section is in 4/4 time and features a more relaxed, melodic line with a 'Red.' marking. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (mf) and fortissimo (ff).

Merle bleu
Très modéré (♩ = 80)

Musical score for 'Merle bleu' (Très modéré, ♩ = 80). The piece is in 4/4 time and features a complex harmonic structure with many accidentals. The right hand (m.g. dessus) plays a series of chords and arpeggios, while the left hand (m.g. dessous) provides a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics range from fortissimo (ff) to mezzo-forte (mf). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. A fermata is present over the final measure.

Un peu vif (♩ = 126)
(m.d. dessous)

(m.d. dessous)

Musical score for 'Un peu vif' (♩ = 126). The piece is in 4/4 time and features a driving, rhythmic accompaniment with a 'Red.' (Reduction) marking. Dynamics include mezzo-forte (mf). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Très modéré (♩ = 80)

Un peu vif (♩ = 126)

Musical score for 'Très modéré' (♩ = 80) and 'Un peu vif' (♩ = 126). The 'Très modéré' section is in 4/4 time and features a complex harmonic structure with many accidentals. The 'Un peu vif' section is in 4/4 time and features a driving, rhythmic accompaniment with a 'Red.' (Reduction) marking. Dynamics range from mezzo-forte (mf) to fortissimo (ff). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Merle bleu

Très modéré (♩ = 80)

f *mf* *p*
mf (m.g. dessus)
 5 1 2 1 2 1 3 1 2 3 4 2 5 1 2 3 1 3

Vif (♩ = 144)

Un peu vif (♩ = 126)
(trépidant)

mf *p* *pp* *ff* *f non legato*
 (Péd. sempre) (comme un tam-tam) (sans péd.)
 5 3 2 1 5 4 1 5 2 4 1 4 2 3 1 4 2 3 1 4 2 1 5 1 2 5 1 2 5 1

Vif (♩ = 144)

Très vif (♩ = 160)

ff *f* *ff*
 Red Red Red Red Red
 3 1 7 7 5 4 3 2 1 5 4 3 2 1 5 4 3 2 1 5 4 3 2 1

Vif (♩ = 144)

ff *f* *ff* (dr. : sib)
 (m.d. dessus) (Péd. sempre)
 3 1 16 16

16 (Péd. sempre)

*

Très lent (♩ = 46)
(la mer bleue)

mf p mf p mf p

(doux, harmonieux et contemplatif)

Red.

Detailed description: This section features a piano accompaniment with a slow tempo of 46 beats per minute. The music is characterized by a soft, contemplative mood. The right hand plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic foundation with chords and some melodic lines. The dynamics range from mezzo-forte (mf) to piano (p). The piece is marked as 'doux, harmonieux et contemplatif' and includes a 'Red.' (reduction) symbol.

Modéré (♩ = 116)

f (les falaises)
(rude)

Red.

Detailed description: This section is marked 'Modéré' with a tempo of 116 beats per minute. The mood is more forceful and 'rude' (rugged), as indicated by the subtitle '(les falaises) (rude)'. The dynamics are primarily forte (f). The piano part consists of rhythmic chords and some melodic fragments. A 'Red.' symbol is present at the end of the section.

Vif (♩ = 152)

PPP (l'eau)

Un peu vif (♩ = 126)

mf

Red.

Detailed description: This section contains two pieces. The first, 'Vif' (152 bpm), is marked 'PPP' (pianissimo) and 'l'eau' (the water), featuring a light, flowing piano accompaniment. The second, 'Un peu vif' (126 bpm), is marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte). Both pieces include a 'Red.' symbol.

Très vif (♩ = 180)

f pp

Modéré (♩ = 120)

mf f

Merle bleu
Bien modéré (♩ = 92)

p f

Red.

Detailed description: This section includes three pieces. 'Très vif' (180 bpm) is marked 'f' and 'pp'. 'Modéré' (120 bpm) is marked 'mf' and 'f'. 'Merle bleu' (Bien modéré, 92 bpm) is marked 'p' and 'f'. The piano accompaniment for these pieces is more rhythmic and active. A 'Red.' symbol is present at the end.

Vif (♩ = 152)

mf

Merle bleu
Presque lent (♩ = 63)

f p

Red.

Detailed description: This section contains two pieces. 'Vif' (152 bpm) is marked 'mf' and 'l'eau'. 'Merle bleu' (Presque lent, 63 bpm) is marked 'f' and 'p'. The piano accompaniment for 'Merle bleu' is very slow and features some melodic lines. A 'Red.' symbol is present at the end.

