



Hochschule für
Musik und Tanz Köln

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Combat naval

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Offenbach s / M, [um 1808]

[Pianoforte]

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Le calme de la nuit
Nächtliche Meerstille

Adagio
Maestoso

The first system of musical notation for piano and bass. The piano part (treble clef) begins with a forte *f* dynamic, followed by a piano *p* dynamic, and then a *mol* (molto) dynamic. The bass part (bass clef) also begins with a forte *f* dynamic. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C).

Les vagues de la mer.
Die Meers-Wogen.

The second system of musical notation for piano and bass. The piano part continues with a melodic line, and the bass part features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

The third system of musical notation for piano and bass. The piano part has a melodic line with some rests, while the bass part continues with a dense eighth-note accompaniment.

The fourth system of musical notation for piano and bass. The piano part has a melodic line, and the bass part continues with a dense eighth-note accompaniment.

The fifth system of musical notation for piano and bass. The piano part has a melodic line, and the bass part continues with a dense eighth-note accompaniment. A *dim* (diminuendo) marking is present in the piano part, and a forte *f* dynamic is in the bass part.

The sixth system of musical notation for piano and bass. The piano part has a melodic line, and the bass part continues with a dense eighth-note accompaniment. A *pp* (pianissimo) marking is present in the piano part.



Rapport sur la decouverte de l'ennemi.
Bericht über die Entdeckung des Feindes.



Annouce de la flotte ennemi en marche.

Ankündigung der im Anzug begriffenen feindlichen Flotte



All^o La general battant
General-Marsch.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of eight systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace, with a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The melody in the treble staff is characterized by continuous eighth-note patterns. The second system includes the marking *Sempres* in the right margin. The third system continues the melodic development. The fourth system features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The fifth system shows a change in the bass line with more complex chordal textures. The sixth system continues the melodic line. The seventh system features a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The eighth system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The score is printed on aged paper with some foxing and staining.

Chant d'encouragement entre les matelots
Aufmunterungs-Gesang der Matrosen

f Maestoso *p*

f p f p f

p f p *La flotte en marche.*
die Flotte im Anzuge.
Allegro

L'agitation de la mer.
Meers-Bewegung

mol.

1 2 *Joye des troupes en voyant l'ennemi.*
Entzückender Truppen beim Erblicken des Feindes

f p f *V.S.*

Adagio *All^o moderato*

L'avancement sur l'ennemi
Vorrücken gegen den Feind

p

Cres.

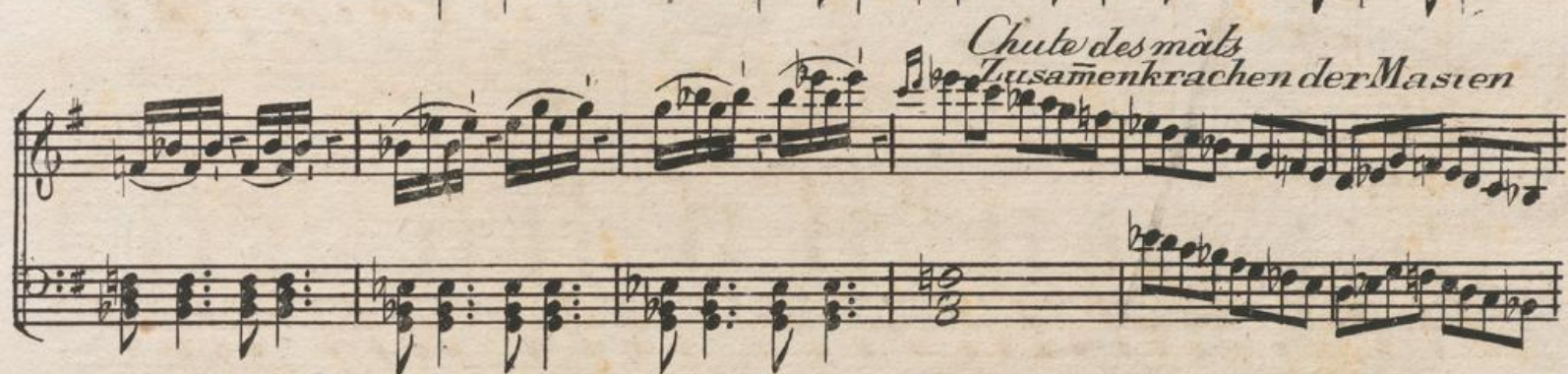
Allegro

Canons
Canonen

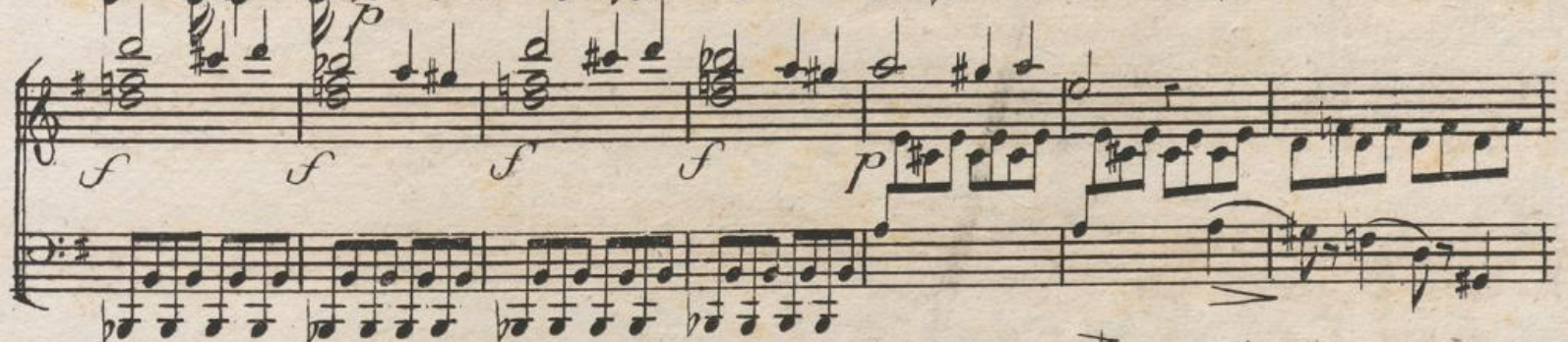
Engagement du Combat.
Beginnen der Schlacht.

p *Cres.* *f*

24 10



Chute des mâts
Zusammenkrachen der Masten



Cris des blessés
Wehklagen der Verwundeten



Changement de position
Veränderung der Stellung

marcando

Nouvelle attaque
Neuer Angriff

Chute des mâts
Zusammenkrachen der Masten

Cris des blessés
Wehklagen der Verwundeten

Canons
Kanonen

2410

Cri de victoire
Siegs-Geschrei

Cres: f

Chanson des matelots après la victoire
Gesang der Seeleute nach dem Siege

Andante vivace

2410.

The musical score is written on ten systems of staves. The first system consists of two staves with a treble and bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music is a rhythmic melody. The second system continues the melody and includes the text 'Cri de victoire' and 'Siegs-Geschrei' written below the staves. The third system continues the melody and includes the text 'Cres: f' written below the staves. The fourth system continues the melody and includes the text 'Chanson des matelots après la victoire' and 'Gesang der Seeleute nach dem Siege' written below the staves. The fifth system continues the melody and includes the text 'Andante vivace' written below the staves. The sixth system continues the melody. The seventh system continues the melody. The eighth system continues the melody. The ninth system continues the melody. The tenth system continues the melody and includes the number '2410.' written at the bottom right.

La flotte en marche après la victoire
Die segelnde Flotte nach dem Siege

Allegro

Cres

Rejoissance des matelots
Lied der Bootsknechte.

Retour dans la port, acclamations du peuple
Rückunft in den Hafen; Freudengeschrei des Volks

The musical score is written for a piano and features a variety of musical styles and dynamics. It begins with a treble and bass staff in 2/4 time, marked *f* (forte). The melody is active, with many eighth and sixteenth notes. A *dim:* (diminuendo) marking appears over the first staff. The tempo changes to *Moderato* in the second staff, which includes a *Cres:* (crescendo) marking. The third staff continues the *Moderato* section with a *f* marking. The fourth staff introduces a new section, *Adagio maestoso*, in 3/4 time, marked *f* and *p* (piano). This is followed by an *Andte* (Andante) section in 3/4 time, also marked *p*. The score includes various musical notations such as trills (*tr*), slurs, and dynamic markings like *f*, *p*, and *dim:*. The piece concludes with a final chord marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.