

ŒUVRES POSTHUMES

ŒUVRES INSTRUMENTALES

Deuxième Sonate

VIOLON & PIANO:

1. Aurore, (*Berceuse*)... 6^f „
2. Conte Nouveau... 7^f50
3. Le Désir, (*Allegro*)... 6^f „
4. Jeunesse, (*Souvenir*)... 6^f „
5. Regrets, (*Andantino*)... 7^f50

VIOLONCELLE & PIANO:

6. Aurore, (*Berceuse*)... 6^f „
7. Dernière Valse... 9^f „
8. Le Désir, (*Allegro*)... 6^f „
9. Jeunesse, (*Souvenir*)... 6^f „
10. Valse sombre... 9^f „

FLÛTE et PIANO:

11. Jeunesse, (*Souvenir*)...

VIOLON SEUL:

12. Deuxième Sonate... 7^f50

DEUX VIOLONS:

13. Pensée du Soir... 6^f „

MUSIQUE
DE

BENJAMIN GODARD

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DEUXIÈME SONATE

pour le Violon

BENJAMIN GODARD

OEUVRES POSTHUMES

SARABANDE

♩ 12 *Molto mod^{to} e pomposamente.*

The musical score is written for a single violin in 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo and mood are indicated as *Molto mod^{to} e pomposamente*. The score is divided into ten staves. The first staff starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes trills (*tr*). The second staff continues with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third staff features a *spiccato* articulation and returns to forte (*f*). The fourth and fifth staves show a mix of dynamics, including piano (*p*) and forte (*f*), with trills. The sixth staff begins with piano (*p*) and includes a fortissimo (*ff*) section. The seventh and eighth staves continue with various dynamics and trills. The ninth staff starts with forte (*f*) and includes a fortissimo (*ff*) section. The final staff concludes with a fortissimo (*ff*) section and a *rall.* (rallentando) marking.

RIGODON

Vivace.

The musical score for "Rigodon" on page 3 is written in 2/4 time and features a variety of dynamics and articulations. The first staff begins with a *sf p* dynamic and includes a *cresc.* marking. The second staff contains first and second endings, labeled *1a* and *2a*, with dynamics ranging from *sf* to *p*. The third staff continues with *sf* dynamics and a *cresc.* marking. The fourth staff features *sf* dynamics and a *cresc.* marking. The fifth staff starts with a *f* dynamic, followed by a *pp* dynamic. The sixth staff includes a *cresc.* marking. The seventh staff begins with a *p* dynamic and ends with a *cresc.* marking. The eighth staff is marked *FIN* and includes a *f* dynamic. The ninth and tenth staves contain first and second endings, labeled *1a* and *2a*, with dynamics of *p* and *f*. The piece concludes with a *D.C. senza replica* instruction.

Adagio ma non troppo.

p
cresc.
a Tempo. p
cres - cen -
- do. rall.
un poco animato. ff bien sostenuto.
ff
tr
ral - len - ten - do.

Tranquillo.

pp

p

cresc.

mf

cresc.

cresc.

f

dim.

rall.

Tranquillo.

pp

cresc.

Moderato.

ff

p

tr

BOURRÉE.

All^{to} non troppo.

ten.
f f p f f p f f p f

f p f f p f f p

ff pp

f pp f

p

f ff

f p f f p f f p

f ff

f p f f p f f p

The image displays a page of musical notation for a piano piece, consisting of ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *f* (forte) to *ff* (fortissimo), with *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo) also present. The piece features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and includes several sixteenth-note runs marked with a '6' (sixteenth notes). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The notation is arranged in a standard Western musical format, with the treble clef on the top staff and the bass clef on the bottom staff.