

Pierre ANGOT

La Lame  
et  
Le manche



Suite en huit tableaux  
pour ensemble instrumental

Opus 28

Violoncelle  
“ II ”



## Note de l'auteur :

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

**convention sur les altérations** : Les altérations accidentelles ne sont valables que pour la hauteur en question et ne sont pas valables pour les autres octaves sans rappel de cette altération et ceci que pour la mesure, sauf en cas de liaison de la même note d'une mesure à l'autre.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

**Tous droits réservés**

# La lame et le manche

Pierre ANGOT

## Suite en huit tableaux pour ensemble instrumental

Opus 28

### 1. "Le chaos initial"

Moderato / con fuoco ♩ = 94

Violoncelles 2

*pizz.* *sfz*

[20]

8 3

[31]

2 5 6

[34]

8 7

Andante con espressivo ♩ = 72

[43]

32 6 7

[76]

6

## 2."Le feu"

**Moderato** ♩ = 96

*pizz.*

[illegible]

88

88

92

*mf*

96

Musical notation for measure 96, bass clef, 4/4 time. The measure contains a complex sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and rests.

99

99

102

Measure 102 in the bass clef. The notation includes a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, a half note, and a whole note, with various accidentals (sharps and flats) indicating the key signature.

105

Musical notation for measure 105. The staff shows a sequence of notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (half). This is followed by a whole rest. Then, D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter), F#5 (quarter), G5 (half). This is followed by another whole rest. Finally, A5 (quarter), B5 (quarter), C6 (quarter), D6 (half).

110

The musical score for the 110th measure of 'The Swan Song' by John Williams. The measure is in 4/4 time, key of D major, and features a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a double bar line.

113

Example 113

[illegible]

121

5/8

3/4

5/8

127 *2 pizz. f*

133

136 *arco Piu f* *4* *1. 2*

146 *2. mf* *3*

149

152

155 *f*

158 *fff*

162

165 *pizz. fff* *3* *3* *3* *3* *3* *3* *3*

168 *pizz. sempre mf subito* *3*

171

175 *f*

179

183 *arco*  
*f* 3

187 *ff* 3 *f* 3 *ff* 3 *ff* 3

191 *pizz. sempre*  
*ff*

195 2

200 *sempre pizz.*  
*mf subito*

206

211

216 *mp*

222

Senza diminuendo

### 3."Le travail du métal"

228 Andante (Mais sans lenteur)  $\text{♩} = 72$   
24

*f*

253

258

263



# 4. "La chasse"

Adagio con espressivo ♩ = 68



Poco piu mosso ♩ = 72

Andante sempre espressivo ♩ = 76



Poco piu ♩ = 80

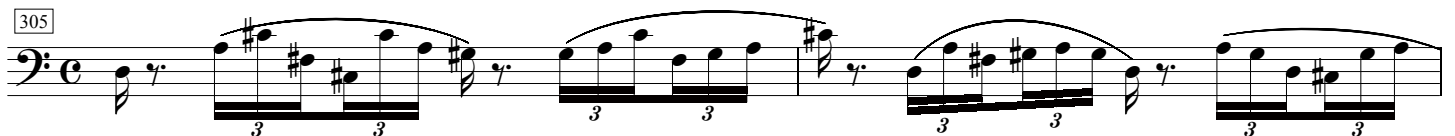
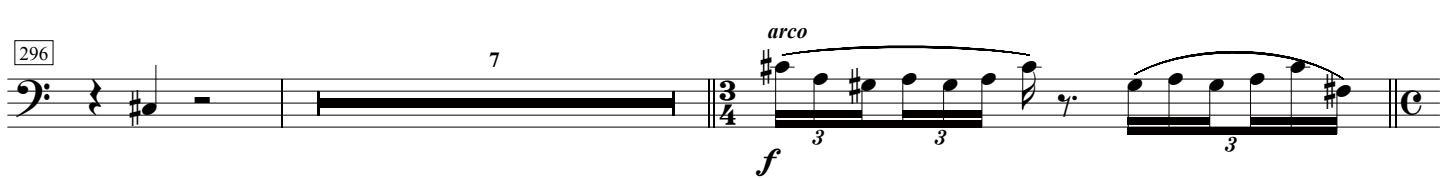


Poco moderato e sempre espr. ♩ = 84

Poco piu ♩ = 88



Moderato piu e semp. espr. ♩ = 92 Poco piu mosso ♩ = 98



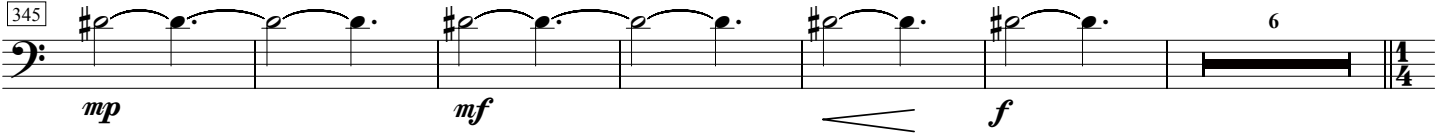
# 5. "La guerre"

Lent  $\text{♩} = 68$

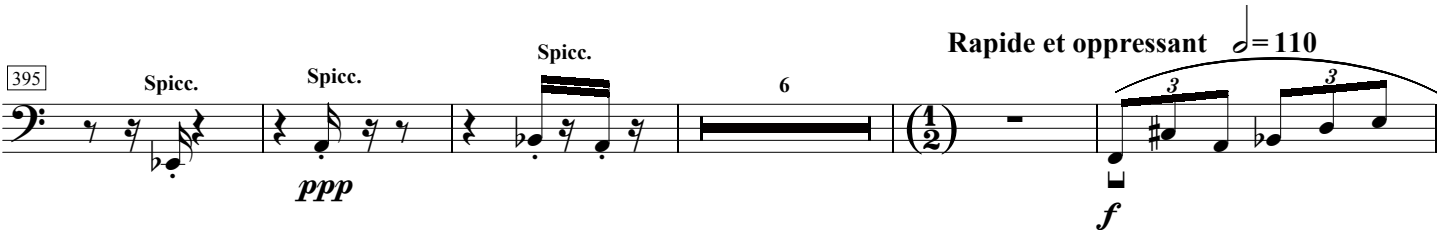


Stringendo molto

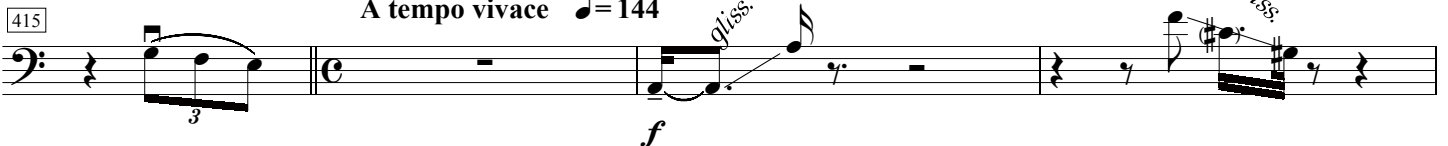
Rapide  $\text{♩} = 132$



Plus vif  $\text{♩} = 152$

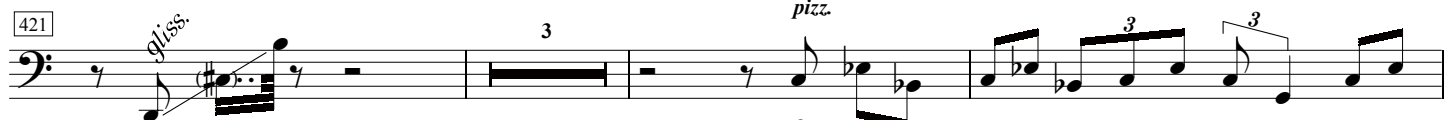


A tempo vivace  $\text{♩} = 144$





*fff*



*mf*

*f*

*pizz.*

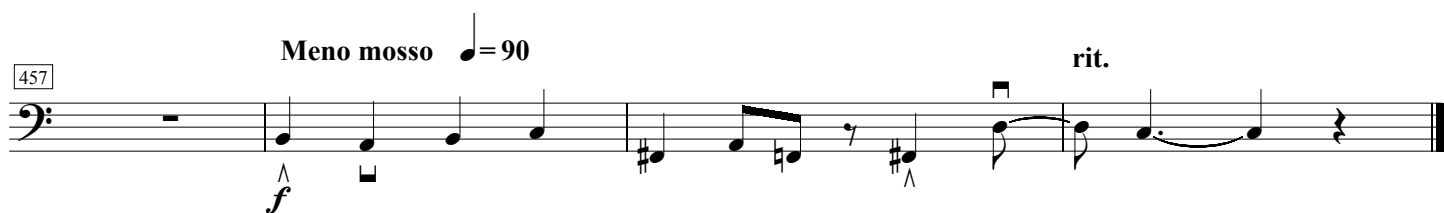


*f*

*mp*



*fff*



Meno mosso ♩ = 90

*rit.*

*f*

## 6."Les bâtisseurs"

Poco andante e molto espress. ♩ = 64

461 2 *mf*

468 *f*

472

477 *ff*

481 *fff*

483

486 *fff*

490 V

493

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in bass clef, common time (C). It consists of nine staves of music. The first staff (461) begins with a double bar line and a fermata, followed by a measure with a '2' above it, indicating a second ending. The tempo and mood are 'Poco andante e molto espress.' with a quarter note equal to 64 beats. The dynamic is 'mf'. The second staff (468) features a series of eighth-note runs with slurs and accents, marked 'f'. The third staff (472) continues the melodic line. The fourth staff (477) shows a more active melodic line with slurs and accents, marked 'ff'. The fifth staff (481) features a series of eighth-note runs with slurs and accents, marked 'fff'. The sixth staff (483) continues the melodic line. The seventh staff (486) features a series of eighth-note runs with slurs and accents, marked 'fff'. The eighth staff (490) features a series of eighth-note runs with slurs and accents, marked 'V'. The ninth staff (493) features a series of eighth-note runs with slurs and accents, marked 'V'.

# 7. "L'industrie"

Allegretto (Sensa rubato)

496

*mf*

3

2

502

*ffff* Quasi-Gliss.

19

4

507

*pizz.*

*f*

512

517

*sempre pizz.*

521

524

*arco*

*ff*

4

4

4

4

4

4

526

4

4

4

4

4

4

528

*f*

4

4

4

2

532

*f*

20

# 8. "La conquête des mondes inconnus"

Vivace ♩ = 144

561 8 *mf*

571 *mp* 8 *f*

582 2 simili

589 *mf* *mf*

594 *p*

598 2 *pizz.* *mf*

605 5 *arco* *f* *mp* 2 *3/4* *2/4* *3/4*

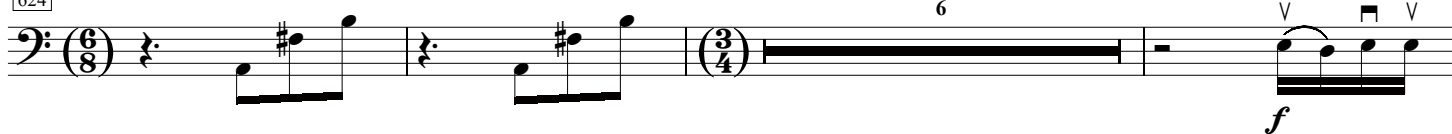
614 *mf* simili

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in bass clef. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Vivace' and a metronome indication of 144 beats per minute. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 561, 571, 582, 589, 594, 598, 605, and 614 marked at the start of their respective lines. The time signature is initially common time (C), but changes to 3/4 and 2/4 in the later measures. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings (mf, mp, f, p). The piece concludes with a final measure marked with a double bar line.

619



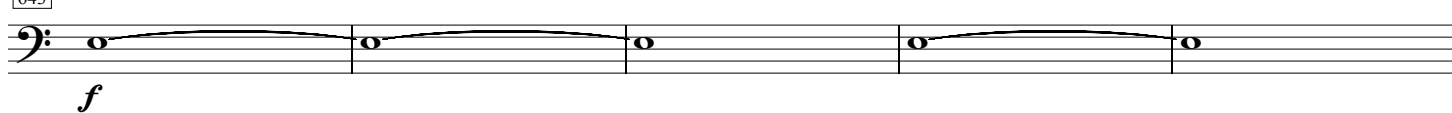
624



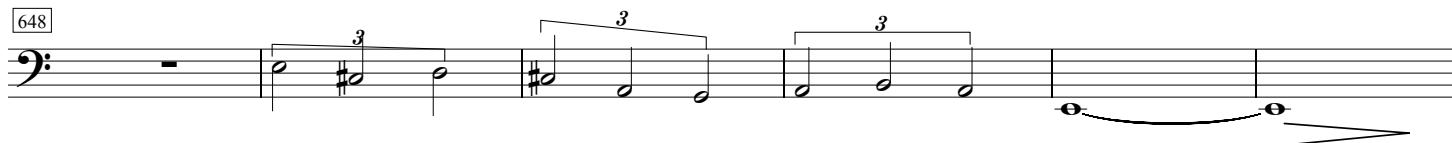
633



643



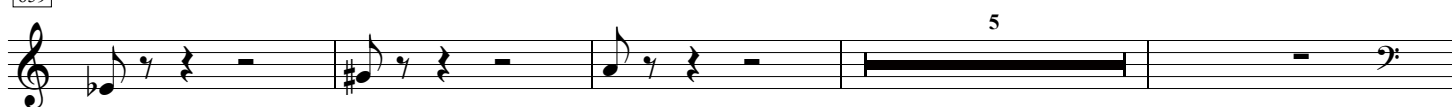
648



654



659



668



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Vente et location  
du matériel:*

*Pierre Angot  
4 Les Vacadis  
63310 St Sylvestre Pragoulin  
☎ : 04/70/59/15/43  
✉ : [angot.pierre@libertysurf.fr](mailto:angot.pierre@libertysurf.fr)*