

To my American Friend Len Anderson, brilliant saxophonist.

# THÉ Á DEUX

Quatuor Cordes  
Directrice

SLOW

Emile DEFOSSEZ

Viol 1  $\text{♩} = 70$  *p* *mf* *p* Ritard *p* à T°

Viol 2  $\text{♩} = 70$  *p* *mf* *p* Ritard *p* à T° Mélodie

Alto  $\text{♩} = 70$  *p* *mf* *p* Ritard *p* à T°

Cello  $\text{♩} = 70$  *mf* *p* Ritard *p*

*mf* *mf* *mf* *mf*

*p* *mf* *p* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf*

Mélie

♩ = 60

à T°

Ritard

mf

p

à T°

Mélie

Ritard

mf

p

à T°

Ritard

mf

p

To Coda

mf

to Coda

mf

to Coda

mf

to Coda

mf

♩ = 60

à T°

Mélie

Ritard

p

à T°

Ritard

mf

à T°

Ritard

mf

à T°

Ritard

mf

The first system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are two triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a group of notes) and several slurs connecting groups of notes across staves.

The second system is labeled "Mélodi" at the beginning. It consists of four staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic at the start and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic later in the system. The notation includes slurs and various note values.

The third system begins with a "D.S. al Coda" instruction, followed by a double bar line and a Coda symbol. The word "CODA" is written above the staff. The music then continues with a tempo marking of ♩ = 60, followed by a "Ritard" (ritardando) marking and a tempo change to ♩ = 50. The dynamic marking *f* (forte) is used. The system concludes with a final Coda symbol. The notation includes slurs, accents, and various note values.