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Instrumental Suite from the Comédie-ballet "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" for Woodwind Quintet (LWV 43) Lully, Jean-Baptiste

About the artist

I'm a software engineer. Basically, I'm computer geek who loves to solve problems. I have been developing software for the last 25+ years but have recently rekindled my love of music.

Many of my scores are posted with individual parts and matching play-along however, this is not always practical. If you would like individual parts to any of my scores or other specific tailoring, please contact me directly and I will try to accommodate your specific needs.

Artist page : <https://www.free-scores.com/Download-PDF-Sheet-Music-magataganm.htm>

About the piece



Title:	Instrumental Suite from the Comédie-ballet "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" for Woodwind Quintet [LWV 43]
Composer:	Lully, Jean-Baptiste
Arranger:	Magatagan, Mike
Copyright:	Public Domain
Publisher:	Magatagan, Mike
Instrumentation:	Woodwind quintet : Flute, Clarinet, Oboe, Horn, Bassoon
Style:	Baroque
Comment:	Jean-Baptiste Lully [or Loeillet] (1632 – 1687) was a Florentine-born French composer who spent most of his life working in the court of Louis XIV of France. He is considered the chief master of the French baroque style. Lully disavowed any Italian influence in French music of the period. He became a French subject in 1661. Cadmus et Hermione is a tragédie en musique in a prologue and five acts by Jean-Baptiste Lully. The French-language librett... (more online)

Mike Magatagan on [free-scores.com](https://www.free-scores.com)



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Instrumental Suite
from the Comédie-ballet "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme"
(LWV 43)

Jean-Baptiste Lully (1632 - 1687)

Interpretation for Woodwind Quintet by Mike Magatagan 2020



1-1: Ouverture ($\text{J} = 65$)

Musical score for the Woodwind Quintet (Flute, Oboe, English Horn, Horn in F, Bassoon) for the Ouverture section. The score consists of five staves. The Flute, Oboe, and English Horn play eighth-note patterns. The Horn in F and Bassoon provide harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords.

Continuation of the musical score for the Woodwind Quintet. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), English Horn (Eh), French Horn (Fh), and Bassoon (Ba). The music is in common time (indicated by '4'). The parts are mostly silent, except for the Bassoon which provides harmonic support with sustained notes.

15 Più mosso ($\text{J} = 150$)

Final section of the musical score for the Woodwind Quintet. The score includes parts for Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), English Horn (Eh), French Horn (Fh), and Bassoon (Ba). The music is in common time (indicated by '4'). The Flute, Oboe, and English Horn play eighth-note patterns, while the French Horn and Bassoon provide harmonic support with sustained notes.

21

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

28

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

33

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

39

Flute, Oboe, English Horn, French Horn, Bassoon

This section consists of five staves of musical notation. The Flute (Fl) has a continuous line of eighth-note pairs. The Oboe (Ob) and English Horn (Eh) play eighth-note patterns with some grace notes. The French Horn (Fh) and Bassoon (Ba) provide harmonic support with sustained notes and simple rhythmic patterns.

45

Flute, Oboe, English Horn, French Horn, Bassoon

This section continues with the same five instruments. The Flute's eighth-note pairs continue. The Oboe and English Horn introduce more complex eighth-note patterns. The French Horn and Bassoon maintain their harmonic roles. A dynamic marking "rit." (ritardando) appears above the French Horn staff in measure 48, indicating a gradual slowing down of the tempo.

1-11 Air - Deux fois cet air (Gravement ♩ = 116)

Flute, Oboe, English Horn, Horn in F, Bassoon

A new section begins with a dynamic marking "mf". The Flute, Oboe, English Horn, and Bassoon play eighth-note patterns. The Horn in F provides harmonic support with sustained notes. The bassoon's line features sustained notes with grace notes.

Più mosso ($\text{♩} = 132$)

Musical score for Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), English Horn (Eh), Bassoon (Fh), and Double Bass (Ba) in 3/4 time. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score consists of five staves. The Flute has a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. The Oboe, English Horn, and Bassoon play eighth-note patterns. The Double Bass provides harmonic support with sustained notes.

Sarabande (*Gravement* $\text{♩} = 116$)

Musical score for Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), English Horn (Eh), Bassoon (Fh), and Double Bass (Ba) in 3/4 time. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score consists of five staves. The Flute and Oboe play eighth-note patterns. The English Horn, Bassoon, and Double Bass provide harmonic support with sustained notes.

Bourrée ($\text{♩} = 85$)

Musical score for Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), English Horn (Eh), Bassoon (Fh), and Double Bass (Ba) in common time. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score consists of five staves. The Flute and Oboe play eighth-note patterns. The English Horn, Bassoon, and Double Bass provide harmonic support with sustained notes.

29

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

35

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

rit.

3

42

Gaillarde (♩ = 88)

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

48

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

tr. rit. *tr.*

3/4

1-12: Canarie ($\text{♩} = 120$)

54

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

mf

3/4

mf

mf

mf

p

62

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

70

Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (Eh), Clarinet (Fh), Bassoon (Ba)

This musical score excerpt shows five woodwind instruments playing in unison. The Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet, and Bassoon are all performing the same rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bassoon part includes some sharp and flat key signatures.

79

Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (Eh), Clarinet (Fh), Bassoon (Ba)

In this measure, the instruments continue their rhythmic pattern. The bassoon part shows more complex note heads, including some with stems pointing in different directions.

88

Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (Eh), Clarinet (Fh), Bassoon (Ba)

The score continues with the same instruments and rhythmic pattern. A ritardando (rit.) instruction is present above the staff, indicating a gradual slowing down of the tempo.

2-2: Deuxième air ($\text{♩} = 66$)

Musical score for Flute, Oboe, English Horn, Horn in F, and Bassoon. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time. The tempo is indicated as $\text{♩} = 66$. The bassoon part includes dynamic markings *mf*.

Musical score for Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), English Horn (Eh), French Horn (Fh), and Bassoon (Ba) starting from measure 6. The instrumentation changes to include French Horn and Bassoon. The bassoon part includes dynamic markings *mf*.

Musical score for Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), English Horn (Eh), French Horn (Fh), and Bassoon (Ba) continuing from measure 11. The instrumentation remains the same. The bassoon part includes dynamic markings *mf* and *tr*.

16

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

rit.

4-10: Deuxième air ($\text{♩} = 66$)

Flute
Oboe
English Horn
Horn in F
Bassoon

mf

8

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

tr

15

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

4-13: Troisieme Air ($\text{♩} = 120$)

Flute
Oboe
English Horn
Horn in F
Bassoon

mf

11

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

20

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

5-5: Premier air des Espagnols ($\downarrow = 135$)

29

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

41

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

51

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

5-20: Chaconne des Scaramouches, Trivelins st Arlequin ($\text{J} = 130$)

Flute
Oboe
English Horn
Horn in F
Bassoon

8

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

15

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

22

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

29

Fl
Ob
Eh
Fh
Ba

36

Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (Eh), Clarinet (Fh), Bassoon (Ba)

This musical score excerpt shows five woodwind instruments playing in unison. The music consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns. Measure 36 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 37-38 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 39-40 show eighth-note triplets. Measures 41-42 show eighth-note pairs again. Measures 43-44 end with a forte dynamic.

43

Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (Eh), Clarinet (Fh), Bassoon (Ba)

This musical score excerpt shows five woodwind instruments playing in unison. The music consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns. Measure 43 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 44-45 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 46-47 show eighth-note triplets. Measures 48-49 show eighth-note pairs again. Measures 50-51 end with a forte dynamic.

50

Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (Eh), Clarinet (Fh), Bassoon (Ba)

This musical score excerpt shows five woodwind instruments playing in unison. The music consists of six measures of eighth-note patterns. Measure 50 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 51-52 show eighth-note pairs. Measures 53-54 show eighth-note triplets. Measures 55-56 show eighth-note pairs again. Measures 57-58 end with a forte dynamic.

5-21: Premier Menuet ($\text{J} = 140$)

Musical score for Flute, Oboe, English Horn, Horn in F, and Bassoon. The key signature is one flat, and the tempo is $\text{J} = 140$. The instruments play eighth-note patterns in a steady rhythm.

9

Musical score for Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), English Horn (Eh), French Horn (Fh), and Bassoon (Ba). The key signature changes to no sharps or flats. Measure 9 shows the beginning of a new section. Measures 10 and 11 show the continuation of the music. The score includes dynamic markings and measure numbers 1. and 2.

18

Musical score for Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), English Horn (Eh), French Horn (Fh), and Bassoon (Ba). The key signature changes to one sharp. Measures 18 through 22 show the continuation of the music, with the bassoon providing harmonic support.

26

Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (Eh), Clarinet (Fh), Double Bass (Ba)

This musical score excerpt shows five woodwind instruments playing in unison. The Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet, and Double Bass are all performing the same melody. The music consists of eighth-note patterns. The bassoon has a prominent role, particularly in the later measures where it carries the main melodic line.

34

Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (Eh), Clarinet (Fh), Double Bass (Ba)

In this section, the instruments continue their eighth-note patterns. The bassoon's rhythmic pattern becomes more complex, featuring eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note figures. The oboe also introduces some eighth-note pairs.

42

Flute (Fl), Oboe (Ob), Bassoon (Eh), Clarinet (Fh), Double Bass (Ba)

The instrumentation remains the same. The bassoon continues its rhythmic complexity. A ritardando (rit.) is indicated above the staff, suggesting a slowing down of the tempo. The bassoon's line becomes more sustained and melodic during this section.

Flute

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1-1: Ouverture ($\text{♩} = 65$)

10 *mf* Più mosso ($\text{♩} = 150$)

18

25

32

40

45 rit. *tr*

1-11 Air - Deux fois cet air (*Gravement* $\text{♩} = 116$) Più mosso ($\text{♩} = 132$)

8 Sarabande (*Gravement* $\text{♩} = 116$)

16 Bourrée ($\text{♩} = 85$)

26

34

Gaillarde ($\text{J} = 88$)

42

47

53 1-12: Canarie ($\text{J} = 120$)

63

74

84 rit.

2-2: Deuxième air ($\text{J} = 66$)

6

10

14

18 rit.

This block contains the musical score for the first 18 measures of the piece. It includes tempo markings, dynamics like 'tr' and 'rit.', and section titles like 'Gaillarde' and 'Deuxième air'. The score is for a woodwind quintet, with parts for five different instruments.

4-10: Deuxième air ($\text{J} = 66$)

Musical score for Deuxième air (Measure 6 to Measure 16). The score consists of two staves of woodwind music. Measure 6 starts with a dynamic *mf*. Measures 7-10 show a series of eighth-note patterns. Measure 11 begins with a trill over a eighth-note pattern. Measures 12-15 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 16 ends with a trill and a fermata over a eighth-note pattern.

4-13: Troisième Air ($\text{J} = 120$)

Musical score for Troisième Air (Measure 12 to Measure 23). The score consists of two staves of woodwind music. Measure 12 starts with a dynamic *mf*. Measures 13-15 show a series of eighth-note patterns. Measure 16 begins with a trill over a eighth-note pattern. Measures 17-20 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 21 ends with a trill and a fermata over a eighth-note pattern.

5-5: Premier air des Espagnols ($\text{J} = 135$)

Musical score for Premier air des Espagnols (Measure 23 to Measure 33). The score consists of two staves of woodwind music. Measures 23-26 show a series of eighth-note patterns. Measure 27 begins with a trill over a eighth-note pattern. Measures 28-31 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 32 ends with a trill and a fermata over a eighth-note pattern.

Musical score for Premier air des Espagnols (Measure 43 to Measure 52). The score consists of two staves of woodwind music. Measures 43-46 show a series of eighth-note patterns. Measure 47 begins with a trill over a eighth-note pattern. Measures 48-51 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 52 ends with a trill and a fermata over a eighth-note pattern.

5-20: Chaconne des Scaramouches, Trivelins st Arlequin ($\text{J} = 130$)

Musical score for Chaconne (Measure 10 to Measure 19). The score consists of two staves of woodwind music. Measure 10 starts with a dynamic *mf* and a trill. Measures 11-14 show a series of eighth-note patterns. Measure 15 begins with a trill over a eighth-note pattern. Measures 16-19 continue with eighth-note patterns.

29

40

50

rit.

5-21: Premier Menuet ($\downarrow = 140$)

mf

13

23

32

43

rit.

Oboe

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1-1: Ouverture ($\text{J} = 65$)

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for oboe, arranged in three sections: 1-1, 1-11 Air, and 1-11 Sarabande/Bourrée/Gaillarde.

1-1: Ouverture ($\text{J} = 65$)

Measure 11: **Più mosso ($\text{J} = 150$)**

Measure 20:

Measure 29:

Measure 36:

Measure 44: **rit.**

1-11 Air - Deux fois cet air (Gravement $\text{J} = 116$)

Più mosso ($\text{J} = 132$)

Sarabande (Gravement $\text{J} = 116$)

Bourrée ($\text{J} = 85$)

Gaillarde ($\text{J} = 88$)

45

rit.1-12: Canarie ($\text{♩} = 120$)

53

mf

63

74

rit.

85

2-2: Deuxième air ($\text{♩} = 66$)*mf*

9

rit.

16

tr4-10: Deuxième air ($\text{♩} = 66$)*mf*

8

rit.

16

tr4-13: Troisième Air ($\text{♩} = 120$)*mf*

13

tr

5-5: Premier air des Espagnols ($\text{J} = 135$)

5-20: Chaconne des Scaramouches, Trivelins st Arlequin ($\text{J} = 130$)

5-21: Premier Menuet ($\text{J} = 140$)

Instrumental Suite

English Horn *from the Comédie-ballet "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme"* (LWV 43)

Jean-Baptiste Lully (1632 - 1687)

Interpretation for Woodwind Quintet by Mike Magatagan 2020

1-1: Ouverture ($\text{J} = 65$)

Musical score for the English Horn part of the Ouverture section. The score consists of five staves of music. Staff 1 starts with a dynamic *mf*. Staff 2 begins with a 12/8 time signature, followed by a 4/4 time signature. Staff 3 starts with a 24/16 time signature. Staff 4 starts with a 32/16 time signature. Staff 5 starts with a 41/16 time signature and includes a ritardando instruction (*rit.*). Measure numbers 11, 24, 32, and 41 are indicated at the start of their respective staves.

1-11 Air - Deux fois cet air (*Gravement J = 116*)

Più mosso ($\text{J} = 132$)

Musical score for the Air section of the English Horn part. It features two parts: a *Gravement* section at $\text{J} = 116$ and a *Più mosso* section at $\text{J} = 132$. The *Gravement* section is marked *mf*. The *Sarabande* section follows, also at $\text{J} = 116$.

Musical score for the Sarabande section of the English Horn part. The section starts with a 10/8 time signature and transitions to a 3/4 time signature.

Bourrée ($\text{J} = 85$)

Musical score for the Bourrée section of the English Horn part. The section ends with a ritardando instruction (*rit.*).

Musical score for the Gaillarde section of the English Horn part. The section starts with a 3/4 time signature and transitions to a 2/4 time signature.

Musical score for the final section of the English Horn part. The section ends with a ritardando instruction (*rit.*).

1-12: Canarie ($\text{♩} = 120$)

54

64

75

87

rit.

2-2: Deuxième air ($\text{♩} = 66$)

9

16

rit.

4-10: Deuxième air ($\text{♩} = 66$)

8

15

rit.

4-13: Troisième Air ($\text{♩} = 120$)

14

5-5: Premier air des Espagnols ($\text{♩} = 135$)

27

40

52

rit.

5-20: Chaconne des Scaramouches, Trivelins st Arlequin ($\downarrow = 130$)

13

mf

25

38

50

rit.

5-21: Premier Menuet ($\downarrow = 140$)

14

mf

27

39

rit.

Horn in F

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1-1: Ouverture ($\text{J} = 65$)

13 **mf** 1. | 2. | 6 | 29 **rit.** | 40 |

The musical score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. Measure 13 begins with eighth-note pairs followed by quarter notes. Measure 14 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 15-16 show a transition with different rhythms and note values. The second staff continues from measure 17, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 21-22 show a continuation of the rhythmic pattern. Measures 23-24 show a more complex harmonic progression. Measures 25-26 show a return to a simpler rhythmic pattern. Measures 27-28 show a final transition. Measure 29 concludes with a ritardando instruction.

1-11 Air - Deux fois cet air (Gravement $\text{J} = 116$)

Più mosso ($\text{J} = 132$)

12 **Sarabande (Gravement J = 116)** | 13 **Bourrée (J = 85)** | 27 **rit.** | 40 |

This section contains two staves of music. The first staff shows a sarabande in common time with a tempo of 116 BPM. The second staff shows a bourrée in common time with a tempo of 85 BPM. The music consists primarily of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Gaillarde ($\text{J} = 88$)

40 | 41 **rit.** | 42 **1-12: Canarie (J = 120)** | 50 | 51 | 63 |

This section contains three staves of music. The first staff shows a gaillarde in common time with a tempo of 88 BPM. The second staff shows a canarie in common time with a tempo of 120 BPM. The third staff continues the canarie. The music consists primarily of eighth and sixteenth notes.

79

2-2: Deuxième air ($\text{J} = 66$)

4-10: Deuxième air ($\text{J} = 66$)

4-13: Troisième Air ($\text{J} = 120$)

5-5: Premier air des Espagnols ($\text{J} = 135$)

5-20: Chaconne des Scaramouches, Trivelins et Arlequin ($\text{J} = 130$)

*rit.*5-21: Premier Menuet ($\downarrow = 140$)

mf

rit.

Bassoon

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1-1: Ouverture ($\text{J} = 65$)

The musical score consists of ten staves of bassoon music. Staff 1 (measures 1-24) starts with a dynamic *mf*. Measures 9-10 show a transition with a fermata over measure 10, followed by a repeat sign and measures 11-12. Measure 12 ends with a fermata over measure 13, which begins a section in common time. Staff 2 (measures 25-34) continues this pattern. Staff 3 (measures 34-43) shows a more rhythmic pattern with eighth-note groups. Staff 4 (measures 44-53) continues the eighth-note groups. Staff 5 (measures 54-63) shows a return to sixteenth-note patterns. Staff 6 (measures 64-73) shows a return to eighth-note patterns. Staff 7 (measures 74-83) shows a return to sixteenth-note patterns. Staff 8 (measures 84-93) shows a return to eighth-note patterns. Staff 9 (measures 94-103) shows a return to sixteenth-note patterns. Staff 10 (measures 104-113) shows a final return to eighth-note patterns.

1-11 Air - Deux fois cet air (*Gravement* $\text{J} = 116$) Più mosso ($\text{J} = 132$)

mf Sarabande (*Gravement* $\text{J} = 116$)

Bourrée ($\text{J} = 85$)

rit. Gaillarde ($\text{J} = 88$)

51

*rit.*1-12: Canarie ($\text{♩} = 120$)

61

mf

73

rit.

85

2-2: Deuxième air ($\text{♩} = 66$)

13

*rit.*4-10: Deuxième air ($\text{♩} = 66$)

11

*rit.*4-13: Troisième Air ($\text{♩} = 120$)

14

5-5: Premier air des Espagnols ($\text{♩} = 135$)

27

40

rit.

53

5-20: Chaconne des Scaramouches, Trivelins st Arlequin ($\text{♩} = 130$)

The musical score consists of three staves of bassoon music. Measure 15 starts with a dynamic *mf*. Measure 29 begins with a bass note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 42 ends with a bass note followed by a fermata and the instruction *rit.*

5-21: Premier Menuet ($\text{♩} = 140$)

The musical score consists of three staves of bassoon music. Measure 15 shows a melodic line with a fermata over the first two notes. Measure 28 begins with a bass note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 42 ends with a bass note followed by a fermata and the instruction *rit.*