A 16th century quartet by Gervaise for descant, treble, tenor and bass recorders.

	Sou	Octave			
	descant	treble	tenor	bass	higher
Part 1	Part 1 - descant	Play from Part 1 - sopranino			Sopranino
Part 2	Part 2 – descant	Part 2 - treble	Part 2 - treble		Descant – play from Part 2 treble
Part 3		Part 3 - tenor	Part 3 - tenor		Descant – play from Part 3 tenor
Part 4				Part 4 - bass	Treble – Play from Part 4 bass

The 4th part really needs a bass instrument, it goes too low for tenor. Keyboard or guitar would be fine.

There are 3 easy parts:

- 1. Left hand descant just G & A
- 2. Right hand ('Suzuki style') descant just low D & E
- 3. 2 finger treble E & D

It works well with drums and tambourine.

structure & articulation

This is a good piece for introducing varied articulation (tonguing).

- 'T-D' to produce a smooth tongued legato.
- 'dt' to make short light notes.
- Don't miss out the breaths they're for phrasing not health!
- Don't 'bump' the short notes before the breaths, they need to be light and gentle.
- 1st beats of bar are strongest tonguing indicated in upper case.

There are 2 sections to learn:

A: 8 bars B: 4 bars

Structure is AA BB A

Here's how we're doing it:

1st time: Gentle and precise (descant, treble, tenor, bass)

A1: legato with short light notes before *mandatory* breaths

A2: light stacatto (except treble quavers which need to be smooth)

B1: legato with short *light* notes

B2: light stacatto (including quavers)

A3: legato

8 bars loud drum

 2^{nd} time: Bit louder and wilder. Drum throughout.

All legato – including repeats Sopraninos (8va) on repeats.

Example descant part follows. It's simpler (and more in keeping with the style) to explain this than provide excessively detailed and annotated parts,





























































































































