

# QUADRI

à

**Violino, Flauto traversiere, Viola di Gamba  
ò Violoncello, e Fondamento;**

ripartiti in

**2. CONCERTI,  
2. BALLETTI,  
2. SONATE,**

e

composti

da

**GIORGIO FILIPPO TELEMANN.**

1.

Violino.

Concerto  
primo.

Grave.

Allegro.

Grave.

Allegro.

Largo.

Tre to.

1. 2. 2. 10. 2.

p. p. p.

*Violino.*

This page of a musical score for Violino (Violin) contains 12 staves of music. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is characterized by dense, flowing melodic lines with frequent slurs and ties. The tempo markings *Largo.* and *Allegro.* are clearly visible. The piece concludes with a first ending bracket and a repeat sign. The page number '2.' is located in the upper right corner.

Violino.

The first section of the score consists of six staves of music. The notation is dense, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are several slurs and accents throughout. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is highly technical, with many fast passages and intricate phrasing.

Concerto  
secondo.

*Allegro.*

The second section of the score consists of six staves of music. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The tempo is marked *Allegro*. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and complex rhythmic patterns. There are several first, second, and third endings marked with '1.', '2.', and '3.' respectively. The notation includes many slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a final flourish on the sixth staff.

Violino.

First staff of music, featuring a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including some grace notes.

Second staff of music, continuing the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns.

Third staff of music, showing a continuation of the melodic development.

Fourth staff of music, featuring a melodic line with various articulations.

Fifth staff of music, continuing the melodic line.

Sixth staff of music, featuring a melodic line with some triplet markings.

*Affettuoso.*

Seventh staff of music, continuing the melodic line.

Eighth staff of music, featuring a melodic line with some triplet markings.

Ninth staff of music, continuing the melodic line.

*Vivace.*

Tenth staff of music, featuring a melodic line with some triplet markings.

Eleventh staff of music, continuing the melodic line.

Twelfth staff of music, concluding the piece with a melodic line and a final triplet.

# Violino.

Violino musical score, first system. The system consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a second ending bracket labeled '2.'. The second staff has a first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a dynamic marking 'p.'. The third staff has a dynamic marking 'p.'. The fourth staff has a first ending bracket labeled '3.'. The fifth staff has a first ending bracket labeled '6.' and a second ending bracket labeled '2.'. The sixth staff has a first ending bracket labeled '1.'. The seventh staff has a first ending bracket labeled '2.'. The eighth staff has a first ending bracket labeled '1.'.

## Soave.

Sonata  
prima.

Violino musical score, second system. The system consists of four staves of music. The first staff has a dynamic marking 'p.'. The second staff has a dynamic marking 'p.'. The third staff has a dynamic marking 'p.'. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking 'p.' and a first ending bracket labeled '1.'.

Violino.

A page of musical notation for a violin part, consisting of 11 staves. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is highly technical, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are several first and second endings marked with '1.' and '2.'. A dynamic marking of 'p.' (piano) appears in the eighth staff. The tempo marking 'Allegro.' is written in the first staff. The page number '6' is in the top right corner.

Violino.

*Andante.*

*Vivace.*

*Andante.*

Sonata. 2da Seconda.

Detailed description: This is a page of musical notation for a violin part. It consists of ten systems of two staves each. The first system is marked 'Andante.' and contains two first endings (1. and 2.). The second system continues the 'Andante' section. The third system is marked 'Vivace.' and contains two first endings (1. and 2.). The fourth system continues the 'Vivace' section. The fifth system is marked 'Andante.' and contains two first endings (1. and 2.). The sixth system continues the 'Andante' section. The seventh system is marked 'Andante.' and contains two first endings (1. and 2.). The eighth system continues the 'Andante' section. The ninth system is marked 'Sonata. 2da Seconda.' and contains two first endings (1. and 2.). The tenth system continues the 'Sonata. 2da Seconda.' section. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like 'p.' and 'f.'.

Violino.

First musical staff with treble clef, key signature of one flat, and 3/4 time signature. It contains a complex melodic line with many slurs and ties.

Second musical staff, continuing the melodic line from the first staff.

Third musical staff, continuing the melodic line.

Fourth musical staff, starting with a measure number '19.' and a tempo marking 'Allegro.' below the staff.

Fifth musical staff, continuing the melodic line.

Sixth musical staff, continuing the melodic line.

Seventh musical staff, continuing the melodic line.

Eighth musical staff, continuing the melodic line.

Ninth musical staff, continuing the melodic line.

Tenth musical staff, continuing the melodic line.

Eleventh musical staff, continuing the melodic line.

Twelfth musical staff, which is mostly empty, indicating the end of the piece or a section.

2. *Largo.*

*Violino.*

A musical score for violin, consisting of 12 staves. The piece begins with a tempo marking of *Largo.* and a dynamic marking of *pp.*. The music is written in a single system with a key signature of one flat and a 2/4 time signature. The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several trills and slurs throughout. A tempo change to *Allergo.* occurs in the fifth staff, marked with a double bar line and a common time signature. The dynamic marking changes to *f.* at this point. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the twelfth staff.

Violino musical score, first system. It consists of three staves of music. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The bottom staff is in bass clef. The music is a continuous, flowing melody with many slurs and ties.

Prelude.  
Premiere  
Suite.

Violino musical score, second system. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo marking *Vivement.* is written below the staff. The music is a continuous, flowing melody with many slurs and ties.

Violino musical score, third system. It continues the melody from the previous system. The tempo marking *Vivement.* is still present. The music is a continuous, flowing melody with many slurs and ties.

Violino musical score, fourth system. It continues the melody from the previous system. The tempo marking *Vivement.* is still present. The music is a continuous, flowing melody with many slurs and ties.

Violino musical score, fifth system. It continues the melody from the previous system. The tempo marking *Vivement.* is still present. The music is a continuous, flowing melody with many slurs and ties.

*Ado.*  
Rigaudon.

Violino musical score, sixth system. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo marking *Ado.* is written above the staff. The music is a continuous, flowing melody with many slurs and ties.

Violino musical score, seventh system. It continues the melody from the previous system. The tempo marking *Ado.* is still present. The music is a continuous, flowing melody with many slurs and ties.

Violino musical score, eighth system. It continues the melody from the previous system. The tempo marking *Ado.* is still present. The music is a continuous, flowing melody with many slurs and ties.

Violino.

Air.

The image shows a page of a violin score. It begins with the tempo marking "Air." and a 3/4 time signature. The first system contains the first two staves of music. The second system contains the next two staves, with the word "Replique." written above the second staff and a dynamic marking of "p." below it. The third system contains the next two staves. The fourth system contains the next two staves. The fifth system contains the next two staves. The sixth system contains the next two staves, with the tempo marking "Menuet." written above the first staff. The seventh system contains the next two staves. The eighth system contains the next two staves, with first and second endings marked "1." and "2." above the notes. The ninth system contains the final two staves, with first, second, and third endings marked "1.", "2.", and "3." above the notes. The score is written in treble clef and includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Violino.

Gigue.

Musical score for Gigue, Violino. The piece is in 3/4 time and consists of five staves of music. It features intricate sixteenth-note patterns, triplets, and various ornaments. The notation includes first and second endings, and a final cadence marked with a double bar line and repeat sign.

Prelude.

2. Suite.

Gaiement.

First staff of music for Suite, Gaiement. The piece is in 3/4 time and features rhythmic patterns, ornaments, and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Second staff of music for Suite, Gaiement, continuing the rhythmic and melodic themes from the first staff.

Third staff of music for Suite, Gaiement, featuring a change in tempo and dynamics.

Air.

Modérément.

Fourth staff of music for Suite, Air. The tempo is marked Modérément. The music is in 3/4 time and features a more melodic and lyrical style.

Fifth staff of music for Suite, Air, continuing the melodic and lyrical themes.

Sixth staff of music for Suite, Air, concluding the piece with a final cadence.

Rejoissance.

Violino.

The 'Rejoissance' section is written for violin and consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is characterized by a lively, rhythmic melody with frequent eighth and sixteenth notes. The second and third staves continue this melodic line with various ornaments and phrasing. The fourth staff concludes the section with a double bar line and a repeat sign, followed by a dynamic marking of *p.* (piano).

Courante.

The 'Courante' section is written for violin and consists of four staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is more rhythmic and dance-like than the 'Rejoissance' section, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The notation includes many trills and grace notes, indicated by small '+' signs above the notes. The section ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

L'après-pied.

The 'L'après-pied' section is written for violin and consists of four staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is a short, concluding piece with a simple, rhythmic melody. The notation includes first and second endings, marked with '1.' and '2.' above the notes. The section concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Fondamento.

1.

Concerto  
primo.

This page contains a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Fondamento." The score is written on ten staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by a complex rhythmic structure, with many notes beamed together in groups. Above the staves, there are numerous annotations, including fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9), slurs, and dynamic markings such as "Grave," "Allegro," "Largo," and "Largissimo." The tempo markings "Grave" and "Allegro" appear to alternate between sections of the piece. The score concludes with a double bar line and the marking "Largissimo." The overall style is that of a personal manuscript or a working draft for a composer.

# Fonamento.

This page contains a handwritten musical score for guitar, consisting of ten staves. The score is divided into two sections. The first section, titled "Fonamento.", begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. It includes the tempo marking "Allegro." and is filled with complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The second section, titled "Concerto secondo.", also begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 6/8 time signature, and includes the tempo marking "Allegro.". This section continues with intricate melodic and rhythmic lines, featuring many accidentals and detailed fingering instructions. The notation is dense and characteristic of a technical exercise or a virtuosic piece.

# Fondamento.

This page of musical notation, titled "Fondamento", contains ten staves of music. The notation is written in a single system with a common time signature. The music is characterized by a high density of notes, including many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and is heavily annotated with fingerings (numbers 1-5) and other performance markings. Key annotations include:

- Affettuoso.**: A tempo marking in the second staff.
- Vivace.**: A tempo marking in the fifth staff.
- f.**: A dynamic marking (forte) appearing in several staves.
- 1.**, **2.**, **3.**, **4.**, **5.**: First endings and fingerings are indicated throughout the piece.
- 65**, **66**, **67**, **68**: These numbers appear as annotations above certain notes, possibly indicating specific fingering techniques or exercises.

The notation includes various rhythmic values, rests, and articulation marks, all presented in a clear, black-and-white format.

4.

# Fondamento.

Sonata  
prima.

Sare.

This musical score is a technical exercise titled "Fondamento" (Foundation), consisting of three distinct sections: "Sare.", "Allegro", and "Andante".

- Sare. Section:** The first section, marked "Sare.", begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. It features a complex melodic line with numerous accidentals and a bass line with heavy chords. The notation includes many slurs and dynamic markings such as *ff* and *f*. Above the staff, there are several groups of numbers (e.g., 6 5 4 3, 6 5 4 3 2 1) indicating fingerings for the right hand.
- Allegro Section:** The second section, marked "Allegro", continues with a similar melodic and harmonic complexity. It includes a large "C" time signature change and continues with intricate patterns and fingerings.
- Andante Section:** The third section, marked "Andante", is characterized by a slower tempo and a more spacious feel. It features a prominent bass line with large intervals and a more melodic upper line. The notation includes a key signature change to one flat (B-flat) and continues with detailed fingerings and slurs.

The score is written for a single melodic line (likely the right hand) and a supporting bass line (left hand). The notation is dense, with many accidentals and slurs, indicating a highly technical and expressive piece.

Fondamento.

This section contains seven staves of musical notation. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is highly technical, featuring rapid sixteenth-note passages and complex fingering patterns indicated by numbers 1-7 above the notes. A 'Vivace' tempo marking is present on the second staff. The notation includes various accidentals and dynamic markings throughout the piece.

Andante.

Sonata  
seconda.

This section contains four staves of musical notation. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The music is more melodic and slower than the 'Fondamento' section, featuring various chordal textures and melodic lines. The notation includes many accidentals and dynamic markings. The piece is identified as 'Sonata seconda'.

# Fondamento.

*Allegro.*

This page contains ten staves of handwritten musical notation. The music is written in a single system with a common time signature (C) and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with the tempo marking 'Allegro.' and features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second and third staves continue this melodic line with some rests and slurs. The fourth staff includes a triplet of eighth notes. The fifth and sixth staves show more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs. The seventh staff is marked 'Lento.' and features a slower, more melodic line. The eighth staff is marked 'Allegro' and returns to a faster tempo. The ninth and tenth staves conclude the piece with sustained notes and some final flourishes. The manuscript is densely written with many accidentals and dynamic markings such as 'ff' and 'p'.



Fondamento.

Replique.

Musical notation for the 'Fondamento' section, consisting of six staves of music. The notation includes various notes, rests, and articulations. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. The word 'Manuel.' is written above the second staff. Measure numbers 7, 19, 24, 33, 43, 53, 63, 73, and 77 are visible. The music is written in a single system with a common time signature.

Gigue.

Musical notation for the 'Gigue' section, consisting of four staves of music. The notation includes various notes, rests, and articulations. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. Measure numbers 77, 85, and 95 are visible. The music is written in a single system with a common time signature.

2. Suite.

Tréculo.

Gaiement.

Musical notation for the 'Suite' section, consisting of two staves of music. The notation includes various notes, rests, and articulations. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. Measure numbers 45, 55, 65, 75, and 85 are visible. The music is written in a single system with a common time signature.

# Fondamento.

This page contains a handwritten musical score for guitar, organized into five distinct movements. Each movement is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The movements are:

- Air:** The first movement, featuring a melodic line with various fingerings and a final cadence.
- Moderamento:** The second movement, characterized by a steady, moderate tempo and a rhythmic pattern.
- Rejoissance:** The third movement, marked with a lively tempo and featuring a prominent bass line with a 2/4 time signature.
- Courante:** The fourth movement, a dance piece with a characteristic rhythmic pattern and a moderate tempo.
- Taffepied:** The fifth movement, a lively dance piece with a 3/4 time signature and a rhythmic pattern.

The score includes numerous fingerings (e.g., 4 3, 6 5, 4 3, 2 1, 5 4, 3 2, 1), accents, and dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *sf* (sforzando). The piece concludes with a final cadence on a single staff at the bottom of the page.



**FLAUTO TRAVER-  
SIERE.**



Flauto traverso.

Concerto primo.

The musical score is written for a flute and consists of ten staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo and dynamics are marked as follows:

- Staff 1: *Grave* (Tempo), *Allegro* (Tempo)
- Staff 2: *Grave* (Tempo)
- Staff 3: *Allegro* (Tempo)
- Staff 4: *Grave* (Tempo)
- Staff 5: *Allegro* (Tempo)
- Staff 6: *Presto* (Tempo)
- Staff 7: *Presto* (Tempo)
- Staff 8: *Presto* (Tempo)
- Staff 9: *Presto* (Tempo)
- Staff 10: *Presto* (Tempo)

The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *f* (forte). The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

2.

*Fisuto traverso.*

This musical score is for a Flute traverso, marked with a '2.' in the top left corner. The piece is titled 'Fisuto traverso.' and is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and trills. Dynamic markings include 'pp' (pianissimo) on the fourth staff, 'Lamp.' (Larghetto) on the fifth staff, and 'Allegro.' on the sixth staff. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and repeat signs. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the twelfth staff.

Flauto traverso.

The first system of the Flauto traverso part consists of four staves of music. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The music features a complex, rhythmic melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are several slurs and accents throughout the system. The first staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Concerto  
secondo.

Allegro.

The second system of the Flauto traverso part begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. It starts with a series of sixteenth notes, followed by a more complex rhythmic pattern. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The remainder of the second system of the Flauto traverso part consists of ten staves of music. The notation continues with a highly rhythmic and technically demanding melody. There are numerous slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

1.

# Flauto traverso.

This musical score for Flauto traverso consists of ten staves of music. The first section, starting from the top, is marked with a dynamic of *ff* (fortissimo) and includes various articulations such as slurs and accents. The second section, beginning on the fourth staff, is marked *Affettuoso* and features triplet markings (3) and other rhythmic patterns. The third section, starting on the seventh staff, is marked *Vivace* and contains several first, second, and third endings, indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. The score concludes with a final staff of music.

Flauto traverso.

Musical score for Flauto traverso, measures 1-12. The score consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a single system. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Sonata  
prima.

Musical score for Sonata prima, measures 1-12. The score consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a single system. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above notes. Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano). The piece concludes with a double bar line.

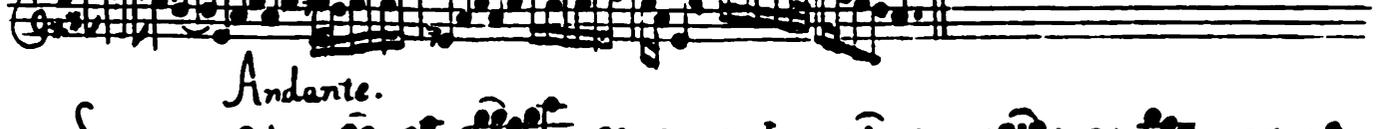
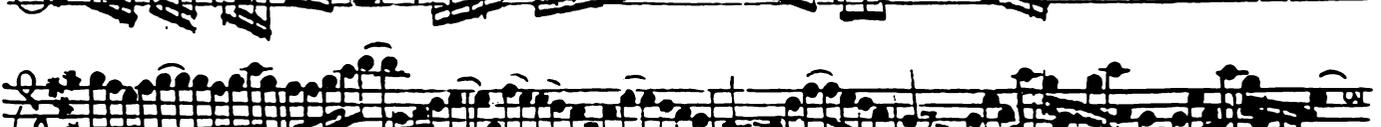
Flauto traverso.

The musical score for Flauto traverso on page 6 consists of 12 staves. The first nine staves are marked *Allegro.* and the last three staves are marked *Andante.* The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the twelfth staff.

F2auto traverso *ff.*

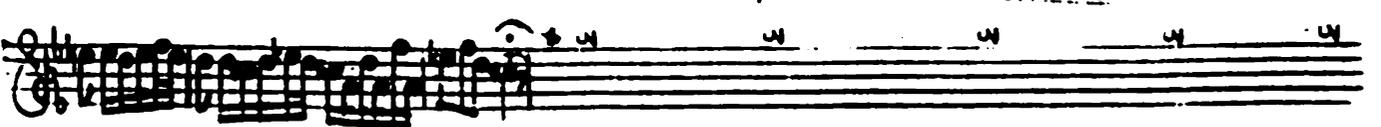


*Vivace.*



*Andante.*

Sonata  
seconda.



Flauto traverso.

Allegro.

Largo.

Flauto traverso.

The musical score for Flauto traverso, page 9, consists of 12 staves of music. The notation includes various dynamics such as *p.*, *pp.*, and *f.*. A section of the score is marked *Allegro.* and begins with a C-clef. The music is written in a single system with multiple staves, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. There are also some numerical markings like '3' and '7' above certain notes, possibly indicating fingerings or breath marks.

Flauto traverso.

Premiere Suite. *Prehuds.*

The first system of musical notation for the 'Premiere Suite' begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. It features a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, characteristic of a prelude. The notation includes various accidentals and dynamic markings.

*Vivement.*

The second system continues the prelude with a similar fast-paced melodic texture. It includes a first ending bracket with a '1.' marking and a repeat sign. The notation is dense with rhythmic patterns.

*Ado.*

*Rigardon.*

The third system marks the beginning of the 'Rigardon' section, which is in a slower tempo ('Ado.'). It features a more melodic and lyrical line with some grace notes and a first ending bracket with a '1.' marking.

The fourth system continues the 'Rigardon' section with a melodic line that includes some grace notes and a first ending bracket with a '1.' marking.

The fifth system continues the 'Rigardon' section with a melodic line that includes a triplet of eighth notes and a first ending bracket with a '1.' marking.

The sixth system continues the 'Rigardon' section with a melodic line that includes a first ending bracket with a '1.' marking and a repeat sign.

*Air.*

The seventh system begins the 'Air' section, which is in a slow tempo. It features a melodic line with many grace notes and a first ending bracket with a '1.' marking.

The eighth system continues the 'Air' section with a melodic line that includes a first ending bracket with a '1.' marking and a repeat sign. The notation ends with a piano dynamic marking 'p.' and a forte dynamic marking 'f.'.

Flauto traverso.  
Resplique.

Muet.

ff

1. 2.

1. 2. 3.

12.

# Flauto traverso.

*Airque.*

A musical score for Flauto traverso, titled "Airque." It consists of six staves of music. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and various ornaments, including mordents and grace notes. There are first and second endings marked with "1." and "2." respectively. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

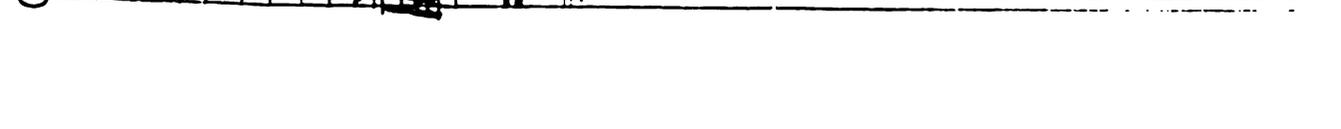
*Prelude.*

2.  
*Suite.*

A musical score for Flauto traverso, titled "Suite." It consists of five staves of music. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes several ornaments such as mordents and grace notes. The tempo marking "Modérément." is present at the beginning of the section. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Flauto traverso.

Rejoissance.





**VIOLA di GAMBIA.**



Viola di Gamba.

Concerto.  
primo.

The musical score is written for Viola di Gamba and consists of ten staves. It begins with the title 'Concerto primo.' and includes several tempo and dynamic markings. The first staff is marked 'Grave' and 'Allegro'. The second staff is marked 'Grave'. The third staff is marked 'Allegro'. The fourth staff is marked 'Largo'. The fifth staff is marked 'p.'. The sixth staff is marked 'f.'. The seventh staff is marked 'p.'. The eighth staff is marked 'f.'. The ninth staff is marked 'p.'. The tenth staff is marked 'f.'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and articulation marks.

Viola di Gamba.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation for the Viola di Gamba. The score consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and articulation marks. Key annotations include:

- A first ending bracket labeled "2." above the second staff.
- A tempo change to "Largo" written above the sixth staff.
- A tempo change to "Allegro" written below the seventh staff.
- Second and third ending brackets labeled "4." and "3." above the eighth staff.

The music is written in a single system across the ten staves, with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature.

Viola di Gamba.

Concerti  
secondi.

*Allegro*

4.

Viola di Gamba.

This musical score is for the Viola di Gamba. It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and articulation marks. Key markings include:

- Alto**: Located in the middle of the score, indicating a change in dynamics or tempo.
- Vivace**: Located at the bottom left, indicating a faster tempo.
- p.** (piano) and **f.** (forte): Dynamic markings used throughout the piece.
- Trills**: Indicated by 'tr.' above notes.
- Rehearsal marks**: Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are placed at the beginning of various measures.
- Repeat signs**: Double bar lines with dots, indicating repeated sections.

The score is written in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The notation is dense, particularly in the later staves, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

Viola di Gamba.

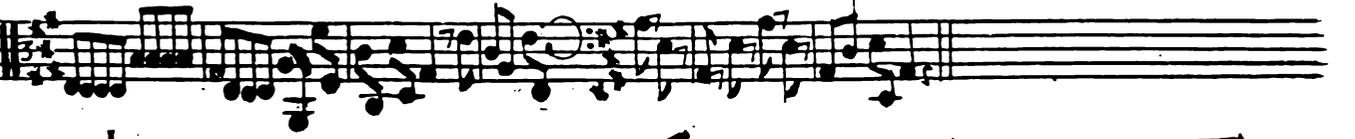
A musical score for Viola di Gamba, consisting of seven staves. The music is written in a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a first ending bracket labeled '1.'. The second staff contains dynamic markings 'p.' and 'f.'. The third staff has a '4.' marking. The fourth staff has a '3.' marking. The fifth staff has a '2.' marking. The sixth staff has a '2.' marking. The seventh staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Sonata prima.

Soave.

A musical score for Sonata prima, Viola di Gamba. The score is written in a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. It features several measures with triplet markings (three '3's in circles) and dynamic markings 'p.' and 'f.'. The score consists of five staves. The fifth staff begins with a '5.' marking. The music is characterized by flowing eighth and sixteenth notes.

# Viola di Gamba.



Viola di Gamba.

The musical score for the Viola di Gamba consists of 18 measures across ten staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first measure is marked with a '2' above it and a 'p.' (piano) below. The second measure has a '7' above it. The third measure has a '6' above it and a 'Vivace.' marking below. The fourth measure has a '3' above it. The fifth measure has a '3' above it. The sixth measure has a '1.' above it. The seventh measure has a '2.' above it. The eighth measure has a '7' above it. The ninth measure has a '7' above it. The tenth measure has a '7' above it. The eleventh measure has a '7' above it. The twelfth measure has a '7' above it. The thirteenth measure has a '7' above it. The fourteenth measure has a '7' above it. The fifteenth measure has a '7' above it. The sixteenth measure has a '7' above it. The seventeenth measure has a '7' above it. The eighteenth measure has a '7' above it.

Andante.

Sonata  
seconda.

The musical score for the Sonata Seconda consists of 6 measures across one staff. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first measure is marked with a '3.' above it. The second measure has a '7' above it. The third measure has a '7' above it. The fourth measure has a '7' above it. The fifth measure has a '7' above it. The sixth measure has a '7' above it.

Viola di Gamba.

The musical score for Viola di Gamba on page 9 consists of 12 staves. The notation is written in a single system. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The tempo is marked 'Vivace.' in the fourth staff. The music is characterized by intricate rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various articulations. The score concludes with a double bar line and a fermata on the final note of the twelfth staff.

Viola di Gamba.

1. Largo

p. pp. f.

12.

Allegro.

Viola di Gamba.

Première  
Suite

Prélude.  
2.

Vivement.

Rigaudon

Air.

Viola di Gamba.

Replique.

The first system of the 'Replique' section consists of three staves of music. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and slurs. The middle and bottom staves continue the melodic and harmonic development of the piece.

The second system of the 'Replique' section consists of two staves of music. The top staff continues the intricate sixteenth-note patterns, while the bottom staff provides a steady accompaniment. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Menuet.

The 'Menuet' section begins with a system of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is more lyrical and features a prominent trill. The bottom staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment.

The second system of the 'Menuet' section consists of two staves of music. The top staff continues the melodic line with various ornaments and slurs, while the bottom staff maintains the accompaniment.

The third system of the 'Menuet' section consists of two staves of music. This system includes first and second endings, indicated by the numbers '1.' and '2.' above the notes. The first ending leads back to an earlier part of the piece, while the second ending concludes the minuet.

The fourth system of the 'Menuet' section consists of two staves of music. It continues the melodic and harmonic themes established in the previous systems, featuring first and second endings.

The fifth system of the 'Menuet' section consists of two staves of music. The top staff features a series of slurs and ornaments, leading towards the final measures of the piece.

The sixth system of the 'Menuet' section consists of two staves of music. This system contains the final measures of the minuet, ending with a double bar line.

At the bottom of the page, there are two empty musical staves, one above the other, which are not filled with notation.

12.  
*Gigue.*

*Viola di Gamba.*

A musical score for a Gigue on Viola di Gamba. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat. The music is highly rhythmic and features many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. There are first and second endings marked with '1.' and '2.' respectively. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

*Prelude.*

2.  
*Suite.*

*Gayment.*

A musical score for a Suite on Viola di Gamba, consisting of four staves. The first staff is marked '2. Suite.' and begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The second staff is marked 'Gayment.' and features a more rhythmic, dance-like melody. The third staff is marked 'Air.' and has a slower, more melodic character. The fourth staff is marked 'Moderement.' and continues the melodic line. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ornaments, and dynamic markings.

Viola di Gamba.

Rejoissance.

First staff of music for the 'Rejoissance' section, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music begins with a dynamic marking of *p.* (piano).

Second staff of music, continuing the 'Rejoissance' section.

Third staff of music, continuing the 'Rejoissance' section.

Fourth staff of music, continuing the 'Rejoissance' section.

Fifth staff of music, continuing the 'Rejoissance' section. This staff contains several triplet markings (circles with the number 3) over groups of notes.

Sixth staff of music, continuing the 'Rejoissance' section.

Seventh staff of music, continuing the 'Rejoissance' section.

Eighth staff of music, continuing the 'Rejoissance' section. This staff contains several triplet markings (circles with the number 3) over groups of notes.

Ninth staff of music, continuing the 'Rejoissance' section.

Sasseped.

Tenth staff of music, beginning the 'Sasseped.' section.

Eleventh staff of music, continuing the 'Sasseped.' section.

Twelfth staff of music, continuing the 'Sasseped.' section.

Courante.



**VIOLONCELLO.**



# Violoncello.

Concerto  
primo.

The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with the tempo marking *Grave*, which changes to *Allegro* later in the line. The second and third staves continue the *Allegro* tempo. The fourth staff returns to *Grave*, which then changes back to *Allegro*. The fifth and sixth staves are *Allegro*. The seventh staff is marked *Largo*. The eighth staff is marked *Allegro* and includes dynamic markings *p.*, *f.*, and *p.*. The ninth and tenth staves continue the *Allegro* tempo. The score is filled with various musical notations including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs.

Violoncello.

This musical score for Violoncello consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and ornaments. The tempo markings *Largo* and *Allegro* are clearly visible. The score features several measures with multiple slurs and ornaments, particularly in the lower staves. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is 3/4. The music is written in a style characteristic of 19th-century chamber music.

Violoncello.

Allegro.

Concerto secondo.

This musical score is for the Violoncello part of the second concerto, marked Allegro. It consists of 12 staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The piece features several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a group of notes) and a final triplet of eighth notes at the end of the piece. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is written in a single system across 12 staves.

*Allegretto.*

Violoncello.

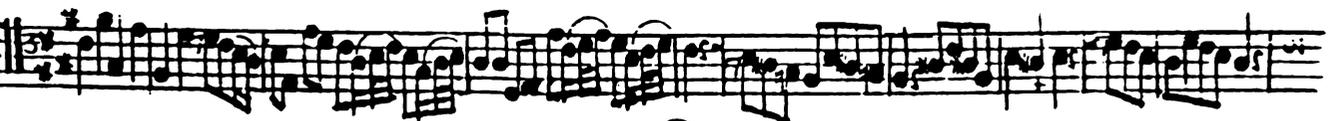
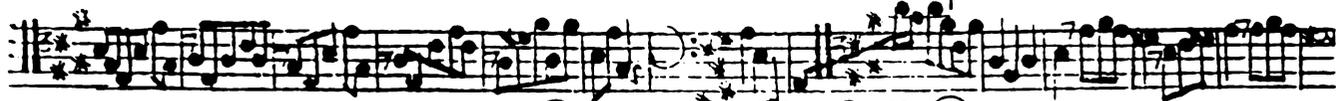
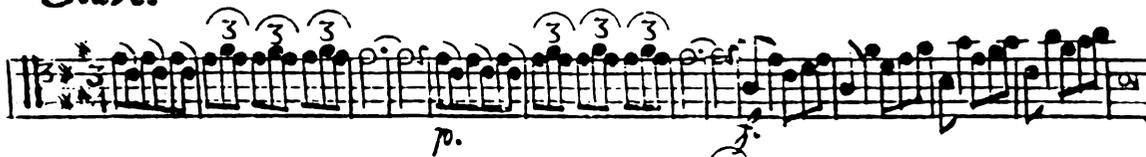
This musical score is for the Violoncello part of a piece. It consists of ten staves of music. The tempo is marked *Allegretto.* and the dynamics range from *p.* (piano) to *f.* (forte). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8). A section marked *Vince.* (Vince) is indicated by a downward-pointing arrow on the fifth staff. The music is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation is dense, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and some complex rhythmic patterns.

Violoncello.



*Soave.*

Sonata  
prima.



# Violoncello

This musical score for Violoncello is divided into two main sections. The first section, marked *Andante*, spans from the first staff to the fifth. It features a complex, flowing melodic line with many slurs and ornaments. The second section, marked *Vivace*, begins on the sixth staff and continues to the end of the page. This section is characterized by a more rhythmic and technically demanding texture, with frequent sixteenth-note passages and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *f*. The score is written on ten staves, alternating between treble and bass clefs. Various musical notations are present, including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

Violoncello.

The first two staves of the score show the initial musical notation. The first staff is in treble clef and the second is in bass clef. The music consists of a complex, flowing melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including triplets and various rests.

Sonata  
seconda.

*Andante.*

The third staff begins the second movement, marked 'Andante'. It features a similar complex melodic texture to the first movement, with a tempo that is slower than the first. The notation includes various ornaments and dynamic markings.

The fourth staff continues the 'Andante' movement, showing further development of the intricate melodic patterns.

The fifth staff continues the 'Andante' movement, maintaining the complex rhythmic and melodic structure.

The sixth staff continues the 'Andante' movement, with the tempo and melodic complexity remaining consistent.

The seventh staff continues the 'Andante' movement, showing the progression of the piece.

The eighth staff continues the 'Andante' movement, with the tempo and melodic complexity remaining consistent.

The ninth staff continues the 'Andante' movement, with the tempo and melodic complexity remaining consistent.

The tenth staff continues the 'Andante' movement, with the tempo and melodic complexity remaining consistent.

The eleventh and final staff of the page shows the end of the 'Andante' movement. It concludes with dynamic markings: *p.* (piano), *f.* (forte), *p.* (piano), and *f.* (forte). The tempo marking 'Vivace.' is also visible in the middle of this staff.

Violoncello.

This musical score for Violoncello consists of 12 staves of music. The piece begins with a *Largo* tempo and includes dynamic markings of *p*, *pp*, and *f*. A tempo change to *Allegro* is indicated by a double bar line and the number 12. The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and includes several trills and slurs. The notation is dense and detailed, typical of a classical or romantic era instrument part.

Prelude.

1.  
2.  
Premiere Suite.

Rigaudon.

10.

# Violoncello.

## Replique.

The first section, titled "Replique", consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/2 time signature. The music is characterized by a rapid, sixteenth-note melodic line. The second and third staves continue this melodic development, with the third staff featuring a large slur over a series of notes.

## Muet.

The second section, titled "Muet", consists of five staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. The music is more rhythmic and includes several trills and slurs. The fifth staff contains first and second endings, marked "1." and "2.". The notation is dense with sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

## Gigue.

The third section, titled "Gigue", consists of four staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/8 time signature. The music is highly rhythmic and features many trills and slurs. The fourth staff contains first and second endings, marked "1." and "2.". The notation is very active, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

Violoncello.



Prélude.

Suite.

Gayment.

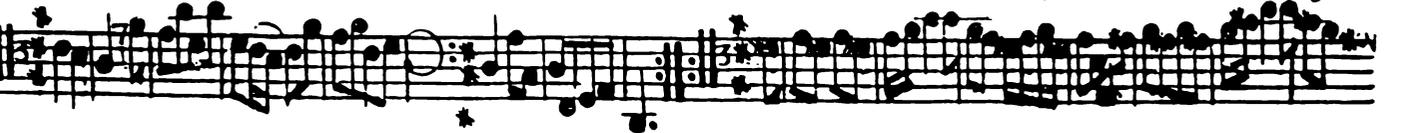


Air.

Moderement.



Rejoissance.



Violoncello.

The first system of the Violoncello score consists of six staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line with several triplet markings (circles with the number 3) and slurs. The second staff is in bass clef and provides a harmonic accompaniment. The third and fourth staves are also in bass clef and contain more complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets. The fifth staff is in bass clef and continues the accompaniment. The sixth staff is in bass clef and contains a melodic line that mirrors the top staff.

*Allegro.*

The second system of the Violoncello score consists of four staves. The top staff is in bass clef and begins with the tempo marking *Allegro.* It contains a melodic line with slurs and accents. The second staff is in bass clef and provides a harmonic accompaniment. The third and fourth staves are in bass clef and contain more complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and slurs.

Three empty musical staves at the bottom of the page, consisting of three sets of five-line staves.