

# CONCERTI GROSSI

Con Due Violini  
e Violoncello di Concertino  
Obbligati e Due Altri Violini  
Viola e Basso di Concerto Grosso  
Ad Arbitrio

DA  
G. F. HANDEL.  
Opera Terza.

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OF whom may be had Compos'd by M<sup>r</sup> HANDEL.

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 60 Overtures for Violins &c. in 8 Parts.                                   | 12 Solos for a German Flute and a Bass.                                               |
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FAGOTTO PRIMO e 2<sup>do</sup>

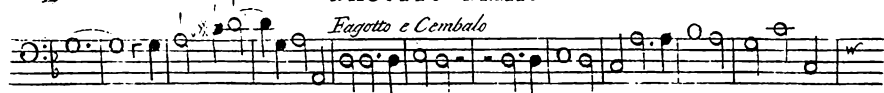
1

CONCERTO I

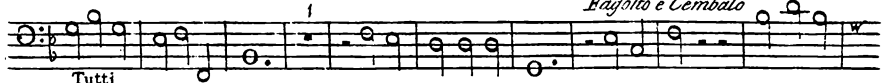
The musical score is written for the Fagotto Primo e 2do (Bassoon) part of Concerto I. It consists of 12 staves. The first 9 staves are for the Fagotto part, and the last 3 staves are for the Solo part. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'Pia.' and 'Solo'.

Solo

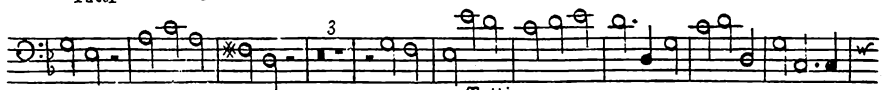
*Velli*

FAGOTTO PRIMO e 2<sup>do</sup>*Fagotto e Cembalo*

Solo

*Fagotto e Cembalo*

Tutti



Tutti



Adagio

*Fagotto 1<sup>o</sup>) The 2<sup>d</sup> Part of this Fugue, not being Unison with the 1<sup>st</sup>, is Printed on the next Page.*

## FAGOTTO SECONDO

2

*Fugue*

*Tutti*

The image shows a page of a musical score for a piece titled "Largo". The music is written on ten staves. The first staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 3/4. The tempo marking "Largo" is written below the first staff. The music consists of complex rhythmic patterns, including many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings such as "ff" (fortissimo) and "Pia" (piano) are used throughout. The score ends with a double bar line and the word "For:" followed by "Pia:". The page number "10" is visible in the bottom right corner.

VIOLONCELLO PRIMO

5

CONCERTO II

The musical score is written for a single cello and includes various musical notations such as staves, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into several sections by tempo and dynamics changes.

**Tempo and Dynamic Markings:**

- Vivace:** The first section of the score is marked "Vivace".
- Fo: (Forzando):** This marking appears at the beginning of the section starting on the fifth staff.
- Grave:** This marking appears at the beginning of the section starting on the sixth staff.
- Largo:** This marking appears at the beginning of the section starting on the seventh staff.
- Pia: (Pianissimo):** This marking appears at the beginning of the section starting on the eighth staff.

The score consists of 11 staves of music. The first four staves are in 3/4 time and feature a lively, rhythmic melody. The fifth staff marks a change in tempo and dynamics, with a more somber and slower melody. The sixth staff continues this somber mood. The seventh staff marks a change in tempo and dynamics, with a more somber and slower melody. The eighth staff continues this somber mood. The ninth staff marks a change in tempo and dynamics, with a more somber and slower melody. The tenth staff continues this somber mood. The eleventh staff marks a change in tempo and dynamics, with a more somber and slower melody.

# VOLONCELLO PRIMO

Allegro

Pia:

Forte

Adagio

## 5

This image shows a page of musical notation for a string quartet. The music is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major or D minor, and the time signature is 3/8. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "Tutti" and "S:". The music is arranged in a standard four-staff format, with the first staff likely representing the Violin I part and the last staff representing the Cello part. The notation is clear and professional, typical of a printed musical score.

## CONCERTO III

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano concerto. The title "CONCERTO III" is prominently displayed at the top left. The music is written on multiple staves, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The tempo markings "Largo e Staccato" and "Allegro" are visible, indicating changes in the speed of the music. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns and fingerings, typical of a piano concerto score. The page is numbered "11" in the bottom right corner.

# BASSO CONTINUO

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for Basso Continuo. The notation includes various notes, rests, and figured bass symbols (numbers and accidentals) indicating fingerings and intervals. The music is written in a single system, with each staff representing a line of the score. The notation is complex, with many accidentals and figured bass symbols, suggesting a highly technical and expressive piece of music. The staves are numbered 1 through 10, and the music concludes with a double bar line and a final note on the tenth staff.

BASSOON

CONCERTO I V

7

*Pia.* *Forte* *Pia.*

*Forte*

*Andante* *Pia.* *Forte*

*Pia.*

*Forte*

Detailed description: This is a musical score for the Bassoon part of Concerto I, movement V. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a single system. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and slurs. Dynamics are indicated by *Pia.* (Piano) and *Forte*. There is a section marked *Andante* starting on the ninth staff, which includes a 3/8 time signature. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

# BASSOON

9

ad°

Pia.

Allegro

Soli

tutti

ad 9

D.C.



## CONCERTO VI

Allegro

Balson solo tutti

Allegro

18 3 3 3

2 3 3

20

Fins.



$j \perp i$ 

74

BASSO CONTINUO

Adagio

Allegro ma non troppo

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled "Allegro ma non troppo". It consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is written in a style that includes various fingerings and articulations, such as slurs and accents. The first staff begins with a tempo marking "Allegro ma non troppo". The notation includes many slurs and fingerings, indicating a complex and technically demanding piece. The second staff has a tempo marking "Allegro ma non troppo". The third staff has a tempo marking "Allegro ma non troppo". The fourth staff has a tempo marking "Allegro ma non troppo".

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" on four staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The melody is written on the top two staves, and the accompaniment is on the bottom two staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

Handwritten musical notation for the first staff of 'Adagio'. The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo marking 'Adagio' is written below the staff. The notation includes a series of notes with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a double bar line. There are also some handwritten markings like '7 7' and '7 4' above the notes.

# BASSO CONTINUO

15

Allegro

The musical score for Basso Continuo, page 15, is written for a single instrument. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of 11 staves. The first staff is in treble clef, and the remaining staves are in bass clef. The music is characterized by a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. Ornaments (marked with an asterisk) are placed above certain notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction 'Da Capo'.