



1075

10 Lf.

[8 Lf. = 8 Bl.]

Musica marittima

Sarabande

Violino primo

Handwritten musical score for Violino primo, featuring two dances: Sarabande and Bourée.

The score is written on ten staves, organized into two systems of five staves each.

Sarabande: The first system (staves 1-5) contains the Sarabande. It begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo marking *piu mos.* is present. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Bourée: The second system (staves 6-10) contains the Bourée. It begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo marking *pianissimo* is present. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Da Capo: The third system (staves 11-15) contains the *Da Capo* section. It begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo marking *col'arco* is present. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Da Capo: The fourth system (staves 16-20) contains the *Da Capo* section. It begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo marking *col'arco* is present. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Da Capo: The fifth system (staves 21-25) contains the *Da Capo* section. It begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo marking *col'arco* is present. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a 3/4 time signature, and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into sections by repeat signs and includes the following handwritten annotations:

- Mouvet:* (written above the sixth staff)
- Trio* (written above the seventh staff)
- Da Capo* (written above the eighth staff)
- Ebbe und Fluth* (written above the eighth staff)
- piano* (written below the eighth staff)
- un poco forte* (written below the eighth staff)
- forte* (written below the eighth staff)
- piu assai* (written below the ninth staff)
- un poco piano* (written below the ninth staff)
- 8 Ter Matelots* (written below the ninth staff)

Sarabande des Diffusio Thetis

Violino primo.

The musical score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *pianissimo* and *h*. The score is divided into sections by repeat signs and includes several annotations in Italian. The first section is titled "Sarabande des Diffusio Thetis". The second section is titled "Des + + + + + Thetis". The third section is titled "Nettuno innamorato". The fourth section is titled "Amphidritte innamorata". The fifth section is titled "La Cappa". The sixth section is titled "Des + + + + + Tritons". The seventh section is titled "col arco". The eighth section is titled "pizzicato.". The ninth section is titled "pizzicato.". The tenth section is titled "La Cappa".

Des + + + + + Thetis

Nettuno innamorato

Amphidritte innamorata

La Cappa

Des + + + + + Tritons

col arco

pizzicato.

pizzicato.

La Cappa

Der stürmende Holzer

A handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring ten staves of music. The notation is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The music is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The score is divided into several sections by double bar lines and repeat signs. The first section is titled 'Der stürmende Holzer' in a cursive script. The second section is titled 'Der Zephyrus' and includes the word 'Trio' written above the staff. The third section is titled 'Alte und Lust' and includes the word 'Largo' written above the staff. The fourth section is titled 'Der Mädel' and includes the word 'forte' written below the staff. The fifth section is titled 'Der Mädel' and includes the word 'forte' written below the staff. The sixth section is titled 'Der Mädel' and includes the word 'forte' written below the staff. The seventh section is titled 'Der Mädel' and includes the word 'forte' written below the staff. The eighth section is titled 'Der Mädel' and includes the word 'forte' written below the staff. The ninth section is titled 'Der Mädel' and includes the word 'forte' written below the staff. The tenth section is titled 'Der Mädel' and includes the word 'forte' written below the staff.

Sarabande

Violino Secondo

Handwritten musical score for Violino Secondo, featuring several movements:

- Sarabande**: The first movement, marked with a 3/4 time signature, consisting of multiple staves of music.
- Bourée**: A movement in 3/4 time, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.
- Loure**: A movement in 3/4 time, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.
- Gavott**: A movement in 2/4 time, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.
- Da Capo Bourée**: A repeat of the Bourée movement.
- Da Capo**: A section marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, with the instruction *Flauto muto* written below.
- Pizzicato**: A section marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, with the instruction *pizzicato* written below.
- Con Largo**: A section marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, with the instruction *con Largo* written below.
- pizzicat**: A section marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, with the instruction *pizzicat* written below.
- Da Capo**: A final section marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.

Folios

Folios

Menuet

Zalapo *Pique*

Canaria

The musical score is written on ten staves. The first piece, 'Menuet', is in 3/4 time and consists of five staves. The second piece, 'Zalapo Pique', is in 6/8 time and consists of four staves. The third piece, 'Canaria', is in 6/8 time and consists of four staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Sarabande

Violltta

Handwritten musical score for Violoncello, featuring various dance pieces. The score is written on ten staves, with the first staff marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The pieces are:

- Sarabande**: The first piece, marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Bourne**: The second piece, marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Loured**: The third piece, marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Gavotte**: The fourth piece, marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Sacapero**: The fifth piece, marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Harlequinade**: The sixth piece, marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Pizzicato**: The seventh piece, marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).
- conlarco**: The eighth piece, marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).
- Pizzicato**: The ninth piece, marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pp* (pianissimo) and *pp* (pianissimo).

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fourth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fifth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The sixth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The seventh staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The eighth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The ninth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tenth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fourth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fifth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The sixth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The seventh staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The eighth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The ninth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tenth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Chen:

Gig:

Canarie

Adagio

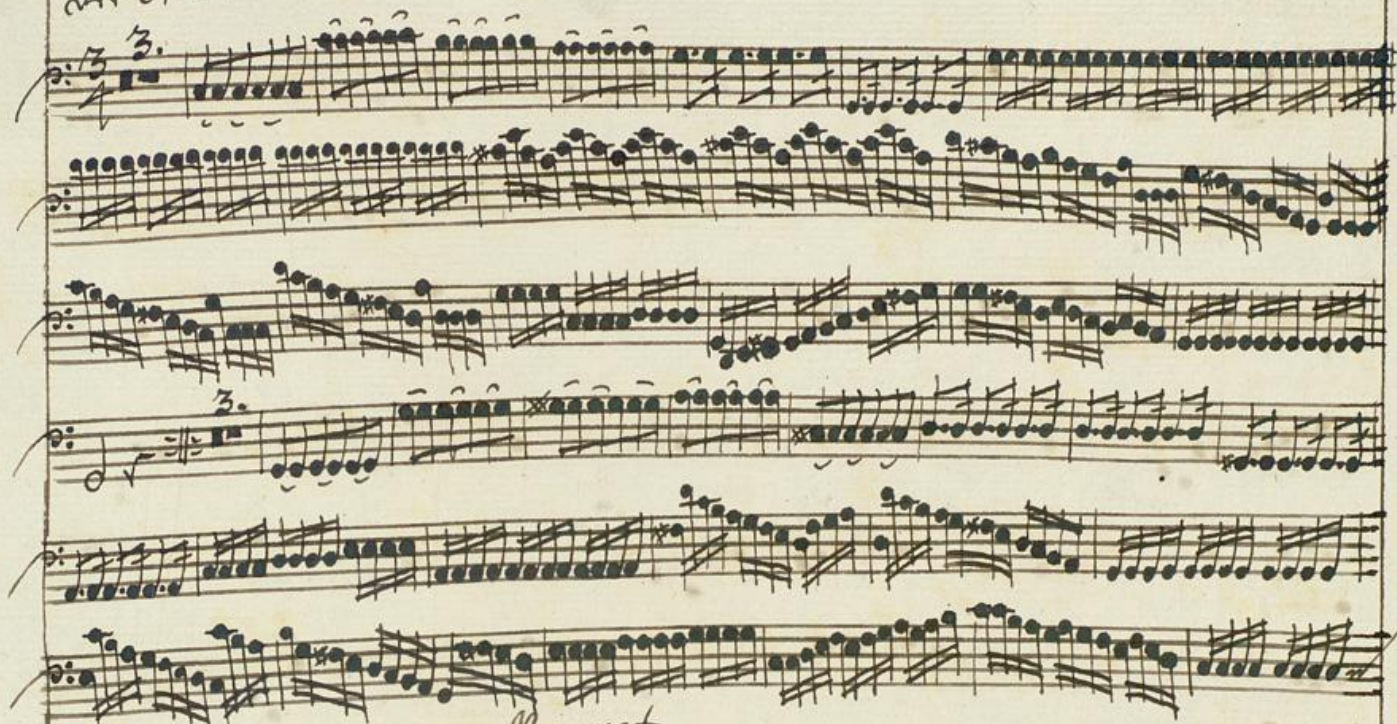
Sarabande

Violoncello

Handwritten musical score for Violoncello, featuring three distinct sections: Sarabande, Bourre, and Gavotte. The Sarabande section is in 3/4 time, the Bourre in 4/4, and the Gavotte in 3/4. The score is written on ten staves, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The Gavotte section includes a 'Da Capo' marking at the end. The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.

8. Subito,

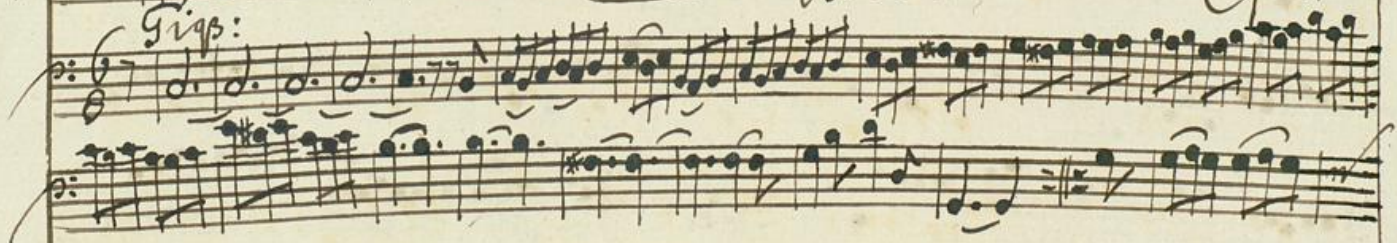
Der Diamant Fals.



Menuet.



Gips:

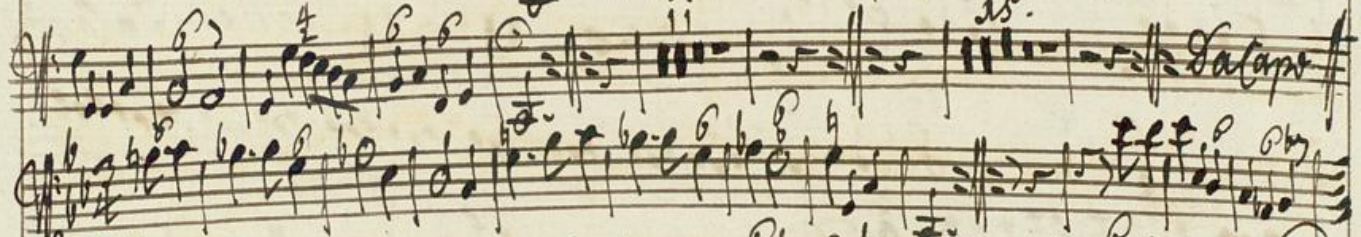
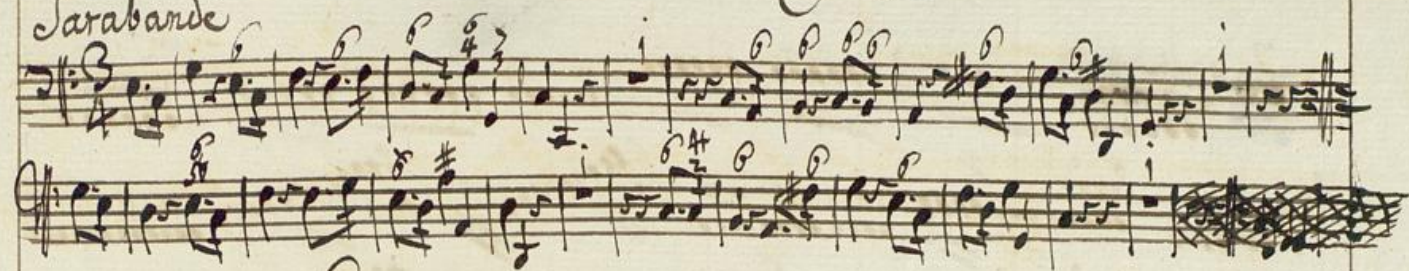


Canarie.



Sarabande

Cembalo



Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, time signatures, and notes. The score is divided into sections with labels: *Gigue*, *Trio. Lacerl.*, and *Canarie*. The manuscript shows signs of age, including ink bleed-through from the reverse side and some staining.

Flûte à bec

Hautbois primo

Handwritten musical score for Flûte à bec and Hautbois primo. The score consists of eight staves. The first four staves are for the Flûte à bec, and the last four are for the Hautbois primo. The music is written in 3/4 time and features complex, rapid passages. The score includes repeat signs and a 'Da Capo' instruction at the end of the eighth staff.

Handwritten musical score for Hautbois. The score consists of eight staves. The first four staves are for the Hautbois, and the last four are for the Hautbois primo. The music is written in 3/4 time and features complex, rapid passages. The score includes repeat signs and a 'Da Capo' instruction at the end of the eighth staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes treble clefs, time signatures (3/4, 6/8), and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The score is written in ink on aged paper.

Key markings and annotations include:

- Measure 4: *4*
- Measure 10: *4*
- Measure 14: *Flute a l'oe*
- Measure 15: *Trio.*
- Measure 20: *7*
- Measure 21: *primo*
- Measure 22: *forte*
- Measure 28: *7*
- Measure 29: *primo*
- Measure 30: *h*
- Measure 31: *h*
- Measure 32: *h*
- Measure 33: *h*
- Measure 34: *h*
- Measure 35: *h*
- Measure 36: *h*
- Measure 37: *h*
- Measure 38: *h*
- Measure 39: *h*
- Measure 40: *h*
- Measure 41: *h*
- Measure 42: *h*
- Measure 43: *h*
- Measure 44: *h*
- Measure 45: *h*
- Measure 46: *h*
- Measure 47: *h*
- Measure 48: *h*
- Measure 49: *h*
- Measure 50: *h*
- Measure 51: *h*
- Measure 52: *h*
- Measure 53: *h*
- Measure 54: *h*
- Measure 55: *h*
- Measure 56: *h*
- Measure 57: *h*
- Measure 58: *h*
- Measure 59: *h*
- Measure 60: *h*
- Measure 61: *h*
- Measure 62: *h*
- Measure 63: *h*
- Measure 64: *h*
- Measure 65: *h*
- Measure 66: *h*
- Measure 67: *h*
- Measure 68: *h*
- Measure 69: *h*
- Measure 70: *h*
- Measure 71: *h*
- Measure 72: *h*
- Measure 73: *h*
- Measure 74: *h*
- Measure 75: *h*
- Measure 76: *h*
- Measure 77: *h*
- Measure 78: *h*
- Measure 79: *h*
- Measure 80: *h*
- Measure 81: *h*
- Measure 82: *h*
- Measure 83: *h*
- Measure 84: *h*
- Measure 85: *h*
- Measure 86: *h*
- Measure 87: *h*
- Measure 88: *h*
- Measure 89: *h*
- Measure 90: *h*
- Measure 91: *h*
- Measure 92: *h*
- Measure 93: *h*
- Measure 94: *h*
- Measure 95: *h*
- Measure 96: *h*
- Measure 97: *h*
- Measure 98: *h*
- Measure 99: *h*
- Measure 100: *h*

Flûte à bec

Hautbois Secundo

Handwritten musical score for Flûte à bec and Hautbois Secundo. The score is written on ten staves, with the first five staves for Flûte à bec and the last five for Hautbois. The music is in 3/4 time and features various melodic lines, including a section marked 'Da Capo' on the sixth staff. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various time signatures (3/4, 4/4, 6/8). The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. Handwritten annotations include "Flüchte u. bes" (Flight and rest), "piano", "forte", and "manu". The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

