

LONDON. Printed by Longman & Broderip. No. 26 Cheapside. Music Sellers to the Royal Family.

Explanation of the Graces in Music

which if carefully attended to, and properly applied, particularly in the Executive part, give that Brittancy to the Performance which would otherwise appear Languid and void of those pleasing expressions which are naturally meant to convey an agreeable sensation to the mind of the Hearer as well as the Performer.

The Shake. The turnedShake. The passing Shake. The Turn. The inverted Turn. The Turn on the point or Dot.

The Graces as
they are mark'd.



As they should
be performed.

The Beat.

The inferior Apogatura. The superior Apogatura.

The Slur.

Ditto.



Explanation of the Italian Terms

which denote the different degrees of TIME a piece of Music should be performed in.

ADAGIO, slow and expressive.

ADAGIO ASSAI very slow and solemn.

ADAGIO DI MOLTO, the same.

ALLEGRO, brisk.

ALLEGRO ASSAI, quicker than Allegro.

ALLEGRO CON SPIRITO, with spirit but not too rapid.

ALLEGRO CON BRIO, with force and energy.

ALLEGRO DI MOLTO, the same as Allegro assai.

ALLEGRO MAESTOSO, majestic and with elevation.

ALLEGRO MODERATO, not so quick as

Allegro.

ALLEGRO MA NON TROPPO PRESTO, lively but not too quick.

ALLEGRETTO, a little slower than Allegro.

AMOROSO, tenderly.

ANDANTE, moderately slow & distinct.

ANDANTINO, slower than Andante.

CANTABILE, in a singing style.

GRAVE, slow and with a certain gravity in the expression.

GRAZIOSO, in a gracefull manner.

LARGO, very slow.

LARGO ASSAI, very slow and solemn.

LARGHETTO, a little quicker than Largo.

LENTO, very slow and if Poco Lento slow and expressive.

MODERATO, moderately.

PRESTO, very quick.

POCO PRESTO, not quite so quick as Presto.

PRESTISSIMO, quicker than Presto & is the most rapid time in Music.

VIVACE, lively.

UNPOCO VIVACE, not so lively as Vivace.

Explanation of other Italian Terms

not respecting Time, but marks of EXPRESSION &c. whereby the design of the Composer is displayed in such manner as to affect or animate the mind.

CADENZA, where this term is placed the Performer is at liberty to throw in such Notes as his fancy may direct to bring him to the close, or if not qualified for that — See Giordani's Cadences printed by Longman & Broderip N^o 26 Cheapside.

CRESCENDO, to increase the sound in Strength by gentle degrees.

DIMINUENDO, to diminish the Sound by gentle degrees.

D.C. OR DA CAPO, begin again and end with the first Strain.

FOR FORTE, loud or strong.

F. OR FORTISSIMO, very loud.

MEZZO FOR, a middling degree of strength.

F. OR PIANO, soft.

P. P. OR PIU PIANO, softer than Piano.

P. P. P. OR PIANISSIMO, extremely soft.

SOSTENUTO, sustaint'd or kept up.

STACCATO, very distinctly & short.

TREMOLATO, Quivering or Trembling.

VOLTI, turn over.

VOLTI SUBITO, turn over quick.

Allegro moderato

LESSON

I

1

Sheet music for Lesson I, Allegro moderato. The music is written for two staves: treble and bass. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The time signature starts at 2/4 and changes to 4/4. The bass staff uses a 4/4 time signature throughout. The music consists of five staves of music, each ending with a double bar line and repeat dots, indicating they are to be repeated.

Minuetto

Sheet music for Minuetto. The music is written for two staves: treble and bass. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The time signature is 3/4. The bass staff uses a 4/4 time signature throughout. The music consists of four staves of music, each ending with a double bar line and repeat dots, indicating they are to be repeated.

Allegro

LESSON

II

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first staff uses a treble clef and common time (C). The second staff uses a bass clef and common time (C). The third staff uses a treble clef and common time (C). The fourth staff uses a bass clef and common time (C). The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and grace notes. Measure numbers 1 through 12 are present above the staves. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. Measures 2-12 start with a bass clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. Measure 12 ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Minuet

3

Allegro moderato

LESSON

III

The sheet music is a musical score for two voices (soprano and bass) in common time. The title "LESSON" is at the top left, and "III" is centered below it. The tempo is indicated as "Allegro moderato". The music is divided into six staves. The top staff (soprano) starts with eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. The second staff (bass) begins with eighth-note pairs. The third staff (soprano) starts with eighth-note pairs. The fourth staff (bass) begins with eighth-note pairs. The fifth staff (soprano) starts with eighth-note pairs. The sixth staff (bass) starts with eighth-note pairs. The music includes various note heads and stems, indicating different rhythmic values and dynamics.



Minuetto

A single staff of musical notation in G major, 3/4 time. It features a treble clef and a bass clef below it. The staff consists of six horizontal lines. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having vertical dashes through them.

Volti

A single staff of musical notation in G major, 3/4 time. It features a treble clef and a bass clef below it. The staff consists of six horizontal lines. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having vertical dashes through them. The word "Volti" is written at the end of the staff.

6 Allegro

Giga.

Soprano

Alto

Allegro

LESSON IV

7

Volti

Rondo

Allegretto



Allegro moderato

LESSON

V

Musical score for the Allegro moderato section, labeled LESSON V. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff uses a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature changes between common time (C) and 3/4. The music features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures.



Minuetto

Handwritten musical score for two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and a bass clef, both in common time. The bottom staff uses a bass clef. The section is labeled "Minuetto". The music consists of eight measures, ending with a repeat sign and a double bar line.



10

All' moderato

LESSON VI

The sheet music contains ten staves of musical notation for violin and cello. The violin part is on the top staff, and the cello part is on the bottom staff. The music is in common time. The violin part features various bowing techniques, including sixteenth-note patterns and sustained notes. The cello part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. The music is set in common time and includes dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'.

11

Andantino

LESSON VII

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for piano. The first staff is treble clef, G major, common time. The second staff is bass clef, F major, common time. The third staff is treble clef, G major, common time. The fourth staff is bass clef, F major, common time. The fifth staff is treble clef, G major, common time. The sixth staff is bass clef, F major, common time. The seventh staff is treble clef, G major, common time. The eighth staff is bass clef, F major, common time. The ninth staff is treble clef, G major, common time. The tenth staff is bass clef, F major, common time.

Musical score for two oboes and bassoon, page 13. The score consists of six staves of music. The first four staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the key signature is one flat (B-flat). The fifth staff begins with a section titled "Minuetto" and changes to 3/4 time (indicated by a '3/4'). The bassoon part in the fifth staff includes a dynamic instruction "f" (fortissimo) above the notes. The sixth staff returns to common time and the key signature changes to three flats (E-flat). The music features various note patterns, including eighth and sixteenth-note figures, and rests.

14

All' moderato

LESSON VIII

Maestoso March



Grazioso Rondo.



16

Allegro maestoso

LESSON

IX

Allegro maestoso

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Violin Cello

17

A handwritten musical score page featuring six staves of music. The top staff consists of two soprano voices in soprano clef. The second staff consists of two alto voices in alto clef. The third staff is a basso continuo part in bass clef, indicated by a bassoon icon. The fourth staff is another basso continuo part in bass clef. The fifth staff is a soprano voice in soprano clef. The bottom staff is a basso continuo part in bass clef. The music is written in common time, with various dynamics like forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sf). Measure numbers 1 through 17 are present above the staves. The score is numbered 17 at the top right. The basso continuo parts include many slurs and grace notes. The soprano parts feature eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures. The alto parts provide harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords. Measure 17 concludes with a repeat sign and the instruction "Volti".

18

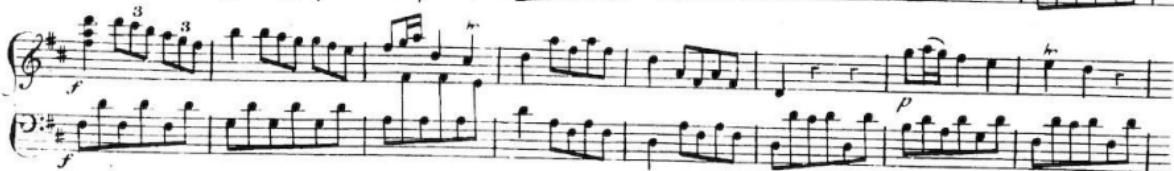
**Tempo di
Minuetto**

1

x

LESSON

Spirit



19

f

p

f

f

Volti Subito



21

Allegro

Fine *p*

Da Capo

22

Allegro moderato

LESSON

XI

A page of musical notation for violin and piano. The top system starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The tempo is indicated as *Allegro moderato*. The violin part consists of six staves, each with sixteenth-note patterns. The piano part is represented by two staves below the violin. The music continues across several systems, with the key signature changing to one flat in the middle section and then back to one flat at the end.

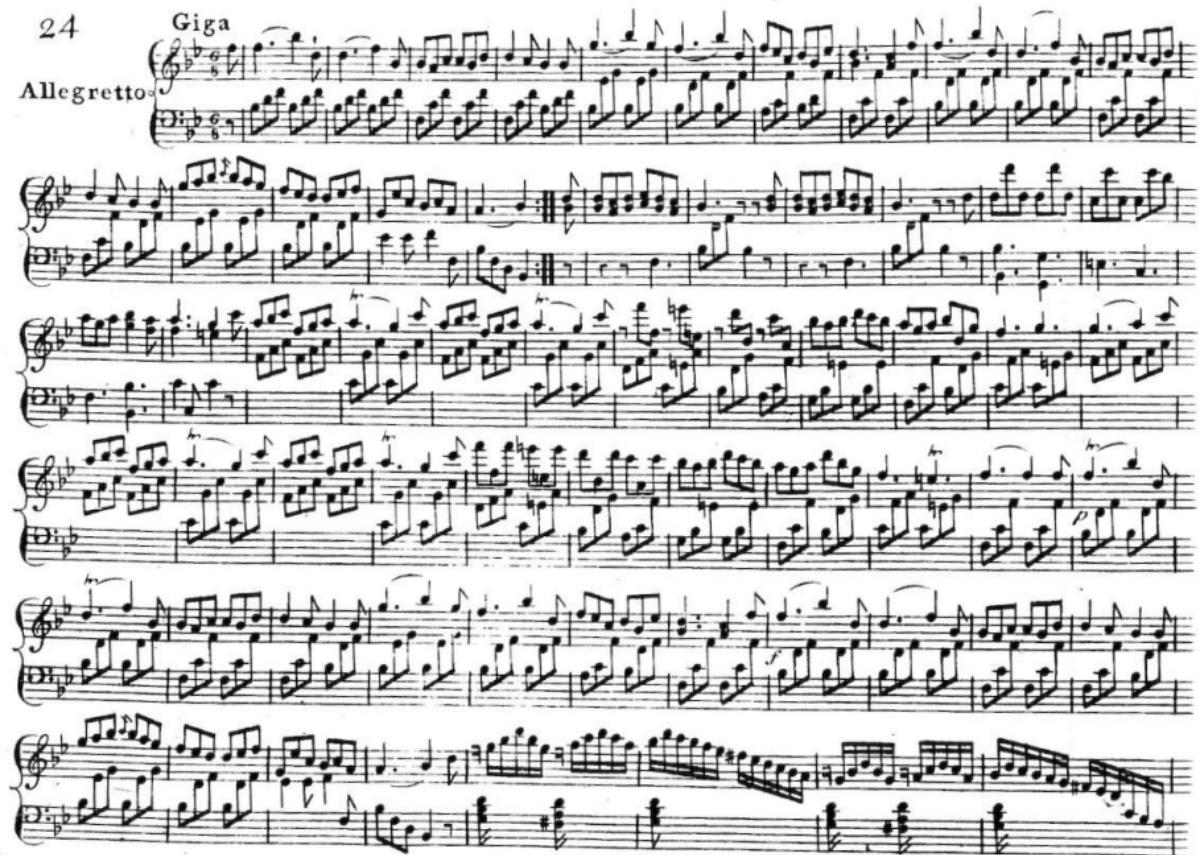
2.3.

A handwritten musical score for two staves, likely for piano or organ. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves begin with a key signature of one flat. The music consists of six measures of dense, rapid notes, followed by a repeat sign and a section of six measures. The score concludes with a double bar line and a section labeled "Volti". The page number 63 is written in the top right corner.

24

Giga

Allegretto.



25

A handwritten musical score for two voices. The score consists of eight staves of music, each with a treble clef, a bass clef, and a key signature of one flat. The music is in common time. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and grace notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The page number '25' is written in the top right corner.

26

LESSON XII

Allegro moderato

The score is composed of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a title 'LESSON XII' and a key signature of two sharps. The second staff starts with a tempo marking 'Allegro moderato'. The subsequent six staves are filled with musical notation, primarily consisting of eighth and sixteenth notes, along with rests. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

11

27

27

Volti

Rondo

Allegretto



29

A handwritten musical score for two staves, likely for piano or organ. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time and A major (indicated by a key signature of one sharp). Measure 29 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern in the treble staff, followed by eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. The bass staff has sustained notes and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 30 continues with sixteenth-note patterns in both staves, leading to a final cadence. The score is numbered 29 at the top right.