

SONATE
ET SIMPHONIES
 EN TRIO
 ETA QUATRE PARTIES
 PAR
 M.^R QUENTIN
LE JEUNE



Prix 9 ^lh
 OEUVRE XVII^{IE}
 Gravées par De Gland Graveur du Roy
 A PARIS

Chez { L'AUTEUR rue S^t Martin au coin de la rue S^t Mederic
 Madame Boivin M.^{de} rue S^t Honore à la Regle d'Or.
 Le Sieur Le Clerc M.^d rue du Roule à la Croix d'Or.

AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROY.

Ac.e³.297 (A)

CATALOGUE.

Des Oeuvres de Monsieur Quentin.

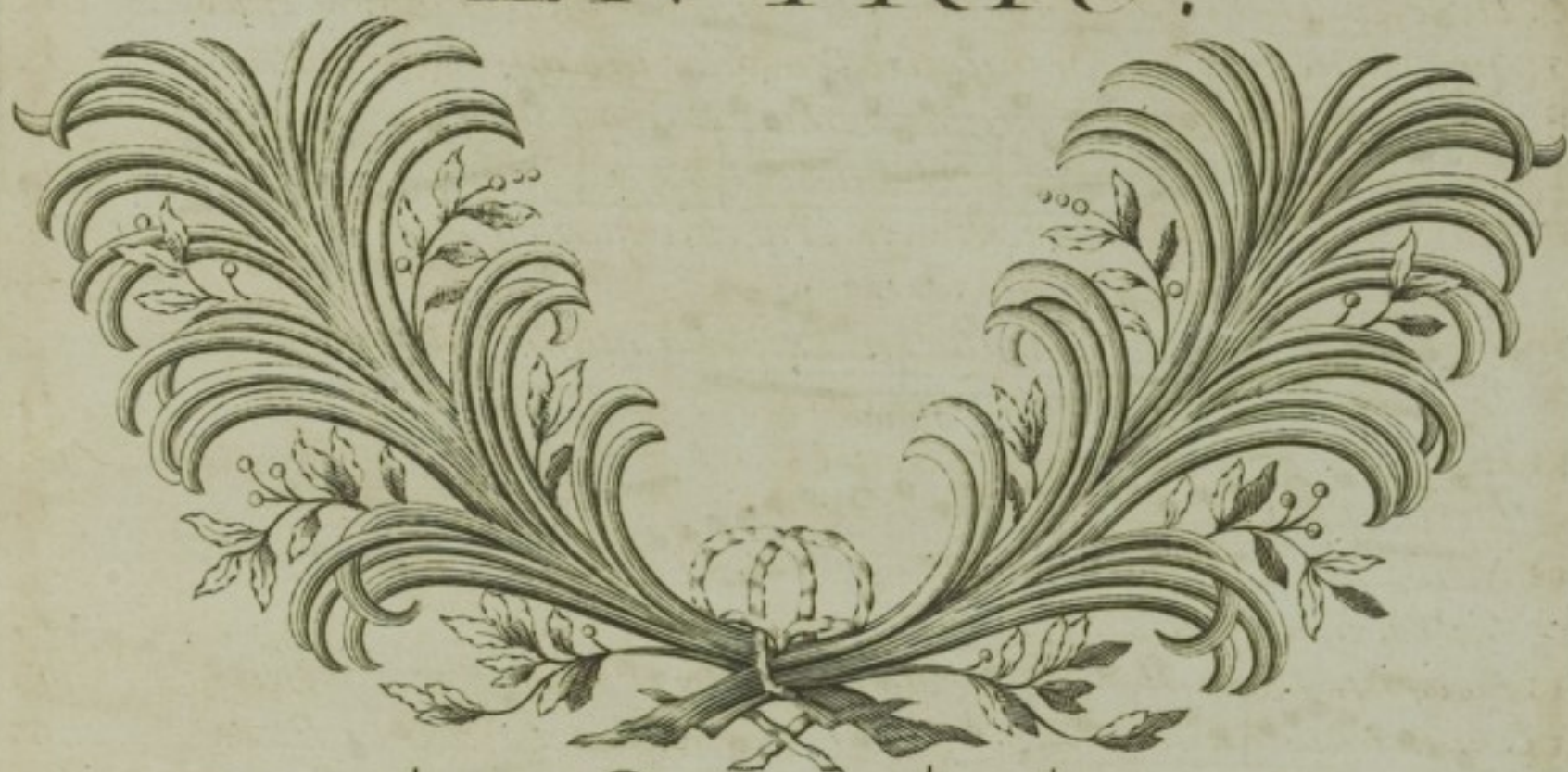
1. *Premier Livre de Sonates a Violon Seul avec la Basse*..... 8.th
2. *Deuxieme Livre de Sonates a Violon Seul avec la Basse*..... 8.
3. *Troizieme Livre de Sonates a Violon Seul avec la Basse*..... 8.
4. *Premier Livre de Sonates en Trio p.^r les Violons Flutes et Basse*.... 7.
5. *Deuxieme Livre de Sonates en Trio p.^r les Violons Flutes et Basse*.... 7.
6. *Troizieme Livre de Sonates en Trio p.^r les Violons Flutes et Basse*.... 7.
7. *Quatrieme Livre de Sonates en Trio p.^r les Violons Flutes et Basse*.... 7.
8. *Cinquieme Livre de Sonates en Trio et a quatre parties pour
les Violons Flutes Viole et Basse*..... 7.
9. *Sixieme Livre de Sonates en Trio et a quatre parties pour
les Violons Flutes Viole et Basse*..... 7.
10. *Septieme Livre de Sonates en Trio et a quatre parties pour
les Violons Flutes Viole et Basse*..... 7.
11. *Huitieme Livre de Sonates en Trio et a quatre parties pour
les Violons Flutes Viole et Basse*..... 7.
12. *Neuvieme Livre de Sonates en Trio et a quatre parties pour
les Violons Flutes Viole et Basse*..... 7.
13. *Dixieme Livre de Sonates en Trio p.^r les Violons Flutes et Basse*.... 7.
14. *Quatrieme Livre de Sonates a Violon Seul avec la Basse*..... 6.
15. *Unzieme Livre de Sonates en Trio et a quatre parties pour
les Violons Flutes Viole et Basse*..... 7.
16. *Douzieme Livre de Sonates en Trio p.^r les Violons Flutes et Basse*..... 7.
17. *Sonate en Trio et Symphonie en Trio et a quatre parties*..... 9.

Premiere Partie.

I.

SONATE

EN TRIO.



Adagio.

A musical score for the first part of the sonata, consisting of five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 3/2 time signature, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo marking "Adagio." is placed below the first staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and dynamic markings (e.g., "2" for piano). The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

2.

Première Partie.

Allegro.

Piano.

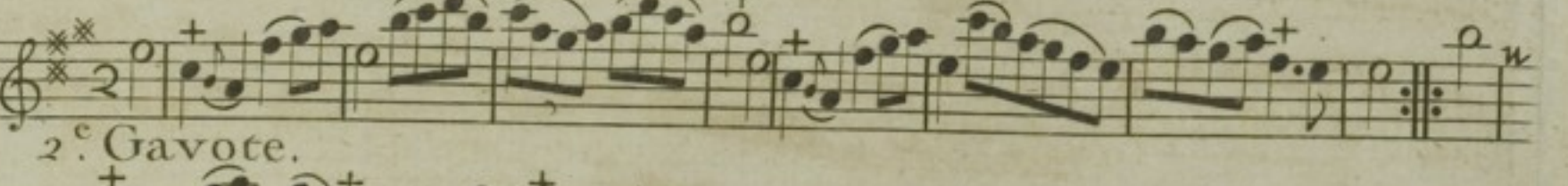
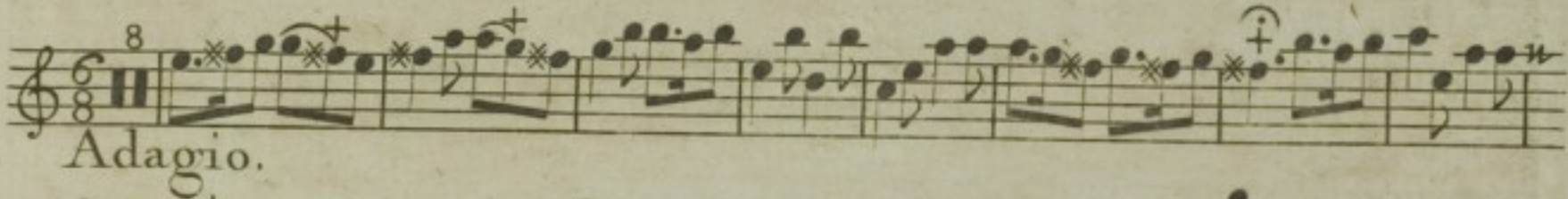
Forte.

Piano.

Forte.

Première Partie.

3.



4.

Premiere Partie.

Allegro.

Doux.

Forte.

4.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' and there are several dynamic markings including 'Doux.' and 'Forte.' throughout the piece. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

SYMPHONIE
EN TRIO.

Lentem.

Ouverture.

Doux.

The Ouverture section is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and is marked 'Lentem.' and 'Doux.' The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

Premiere Partie.

5.

Fort.

Legerement.

The musical score is written on 12 staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It is marked 'Fort.' and contains a series of ascending and descending sixteenth-note passages. The second staff is marked 'Legerement.' and continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns. The subsequent staves show a variety of note values and rests, with some measures containing multiple beamed notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots on the final staff.

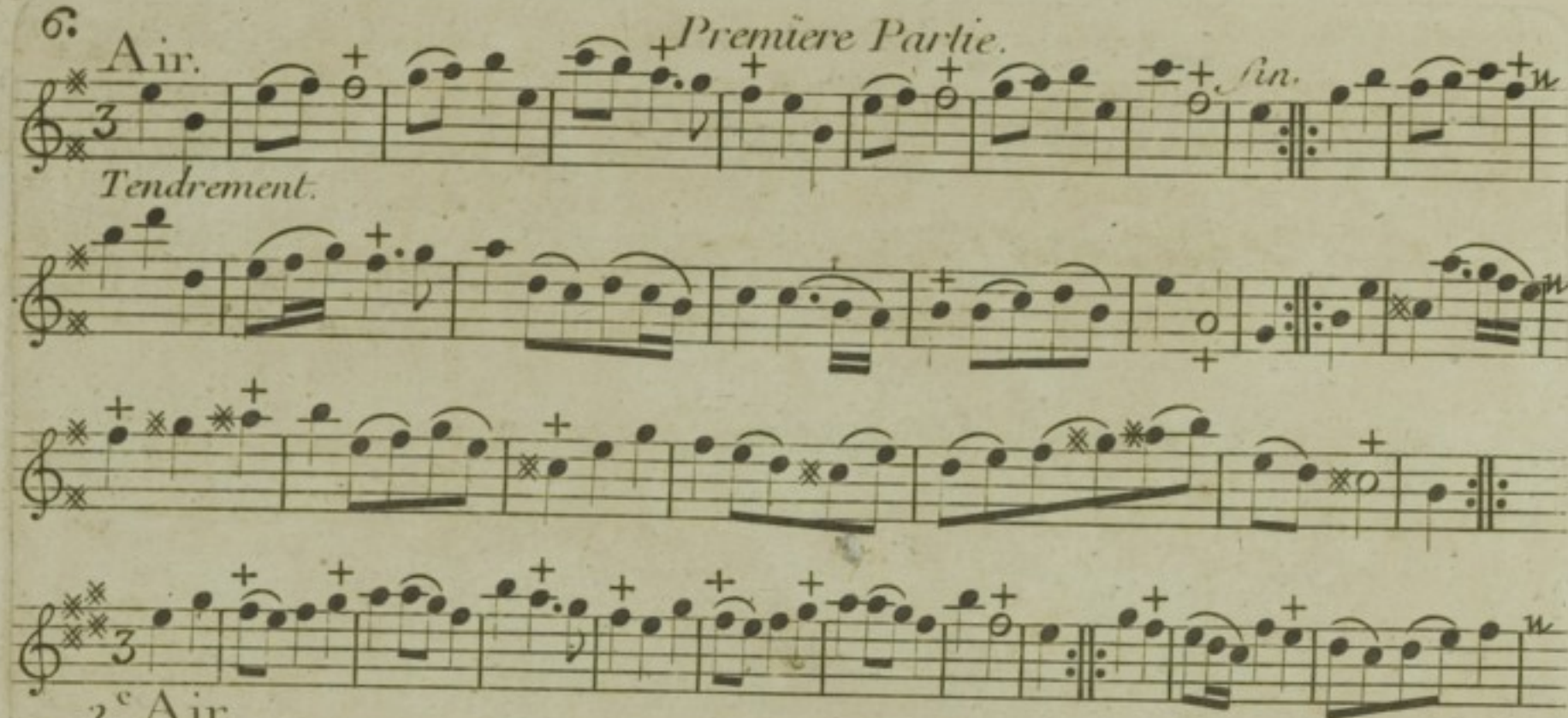
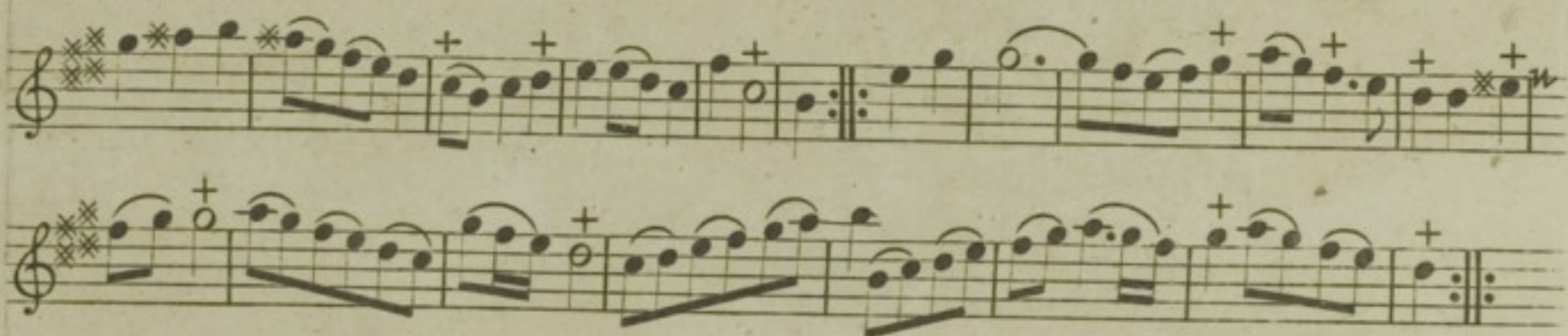
6.

Air.

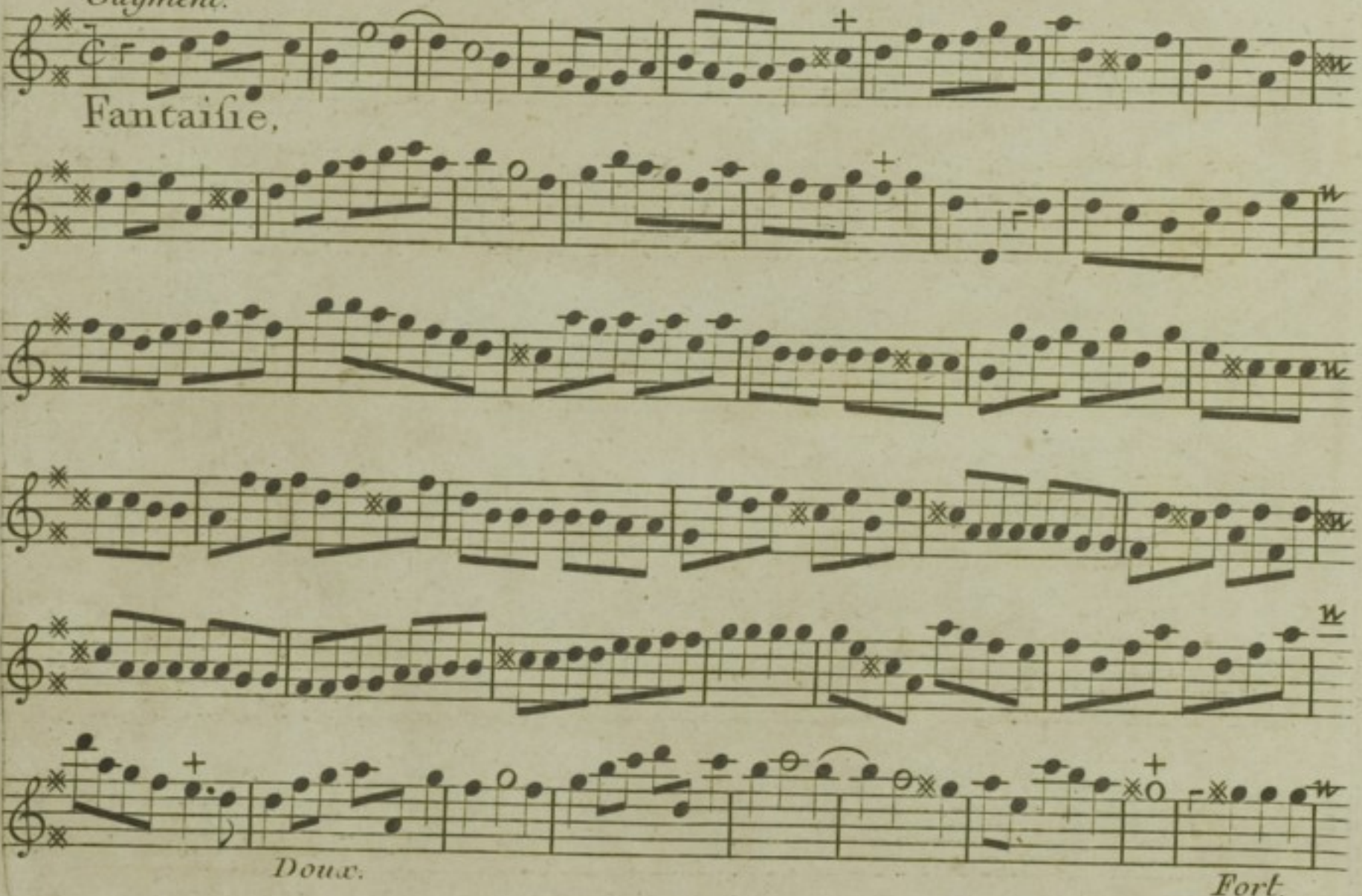
Première Partie.

fin.

Tendrement.

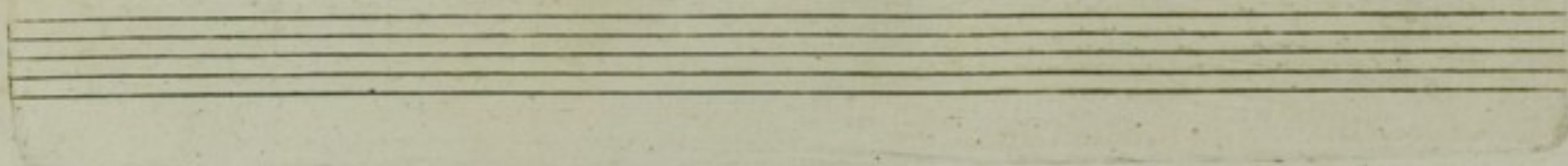
2^e Air.

Fantaisie,

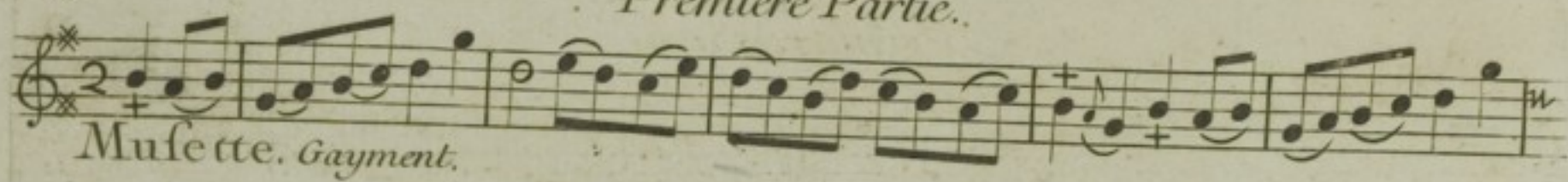
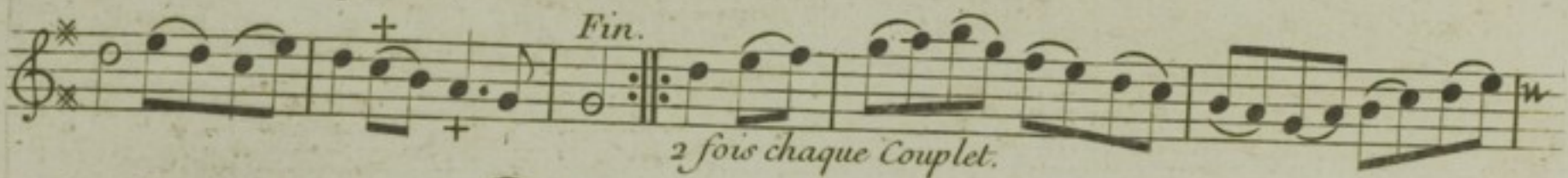
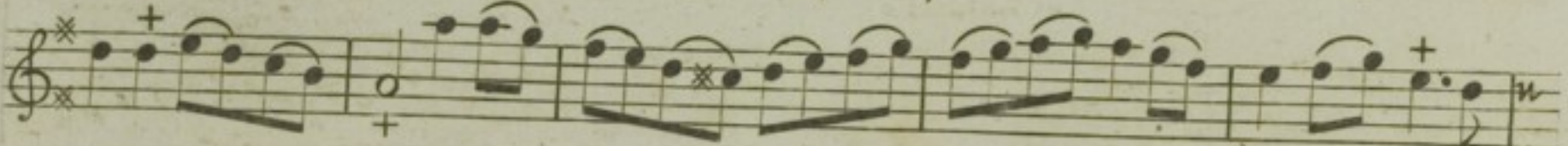
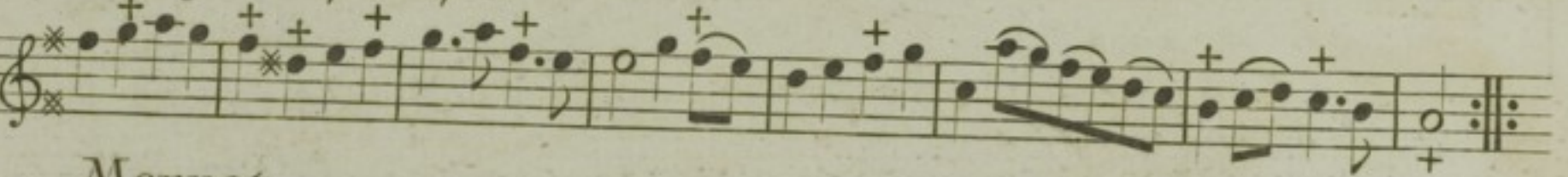
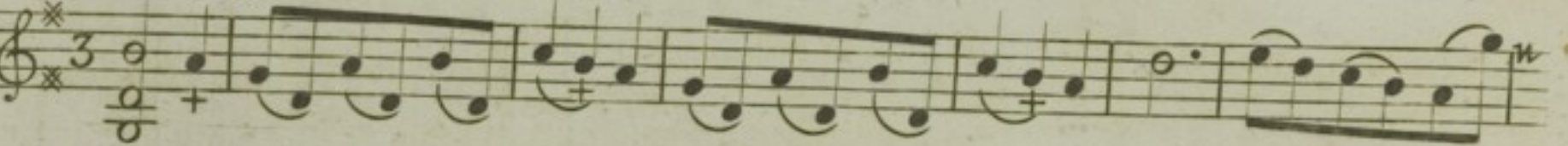
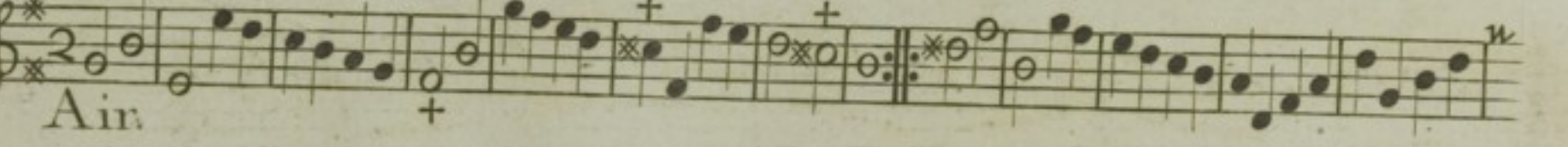


Premiere Partie.

Handwritten musical score for "Premiere Partie." The score consists of ten staves of music, primarily in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff includes a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff is marked "Doux." and "Fort." and includes a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The sixth staff continues the melody. The seventh staff includes a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The eighth staff is marked "Flute ou Violon seul" and "Tendrement." and includes a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The ninth staff continues the melody. The tenth staff includes a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. There are several annotations, including "+" and "7." above notes, and "4" and "2" above measures.



8.

Premiere Partie.*Musette. Gayment.**Fin.**2 fois chaque Couplet.**2 fois chaque Couplet.**Menuet.**Fin.**Lent.**Air.*

Air. *Premiere Partie.* 9.

Tendrement.

2^e Air.

10.

Premiere Partie.

Chaconne.

Doux.

Fort.

Doux.

The musical score is written on 12 staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is a Chaconne, characterized by a repeating rhythmic pattern. The notation includes many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, creating a fast, intricate texture. There are several trills and grace notes throughout. The score is marked with various dynamics and articulations: 'Chaconne.' at the beginning, 'Doux.' (soft) on the second staff, 'Fort.' (loud) on the third staff, and 'Doux.' again on the fourth staff. The paper is aged and shows some staining, particularly a large brown spot on the fifth staff.

Premiere Partie.

A handwritten musical score on aged paper, consisting of 12 staves. The music is written in a single system, likely for a single melodic line. The notation includes various note values (eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps, naturals, and double sharps). The key signature is indicated by three sharps (F#, C#, G#) on the first staff. The time signature is not explicitly written but appears to be common time (C). The score is marked with several plus signs (+) above notes, possibly indicating fingerings or breath marks. A dynamic marking "Fort." (Fortissimo) is written below the sixth staff. The notation is dense and characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

12.

SYMPHONIE
A Quatre
PARTIE

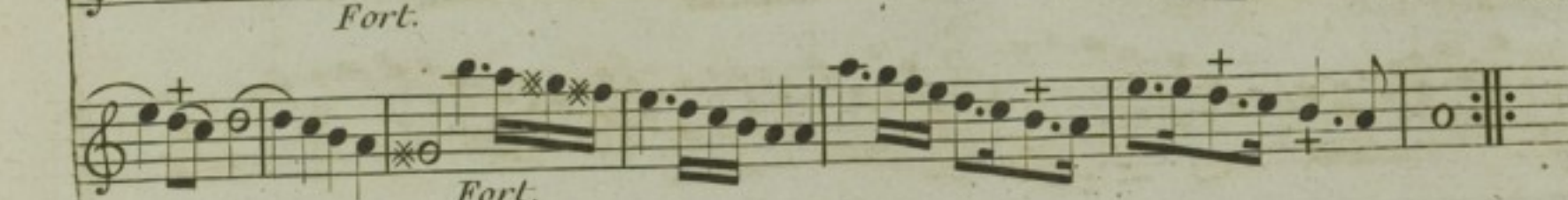
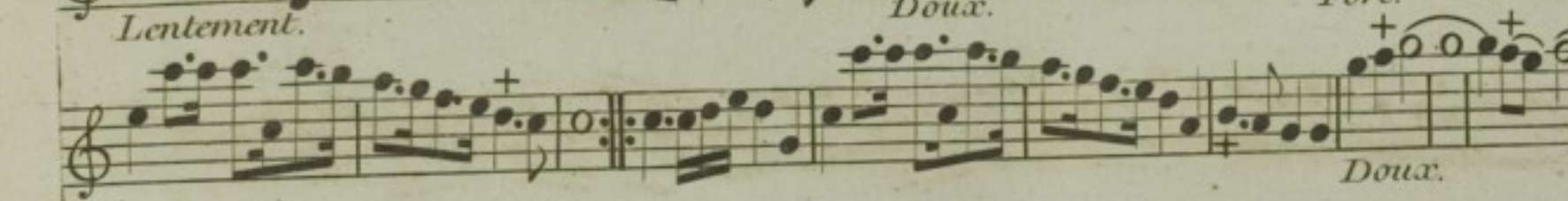
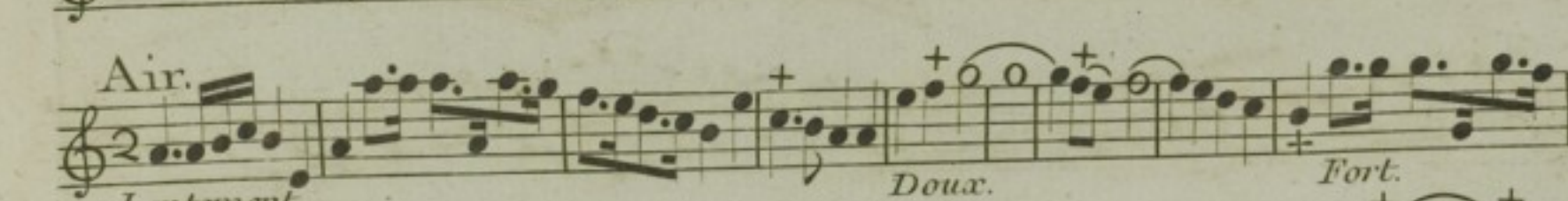
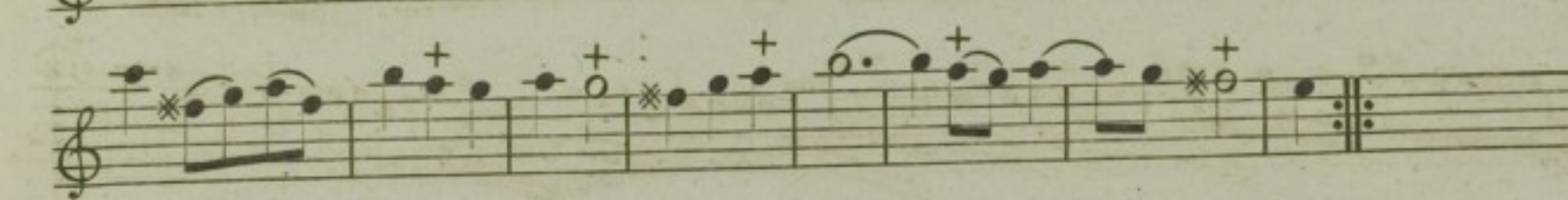
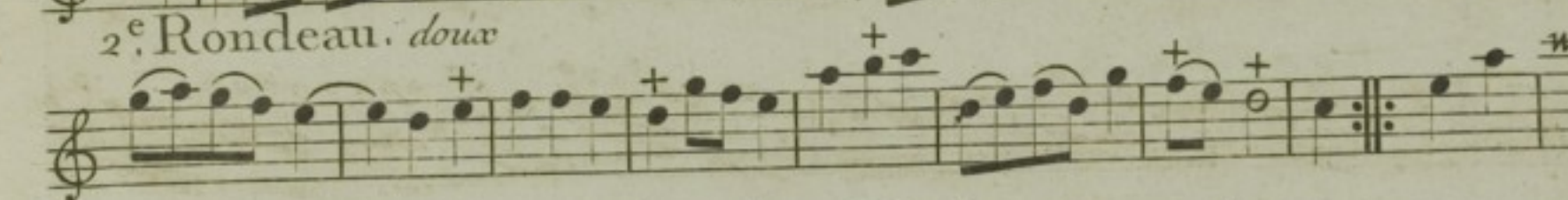
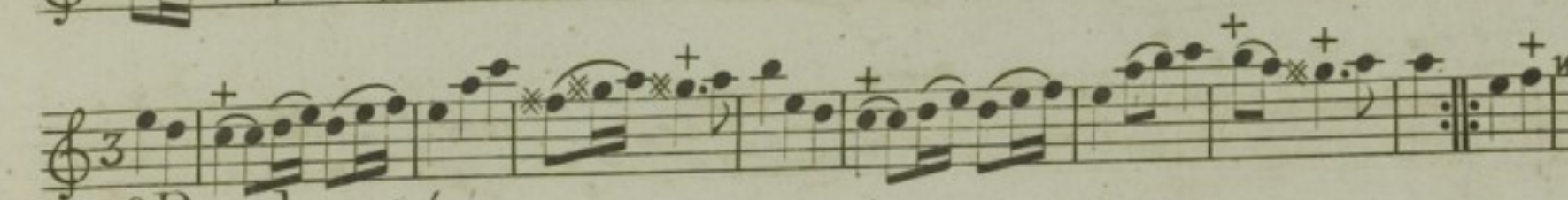
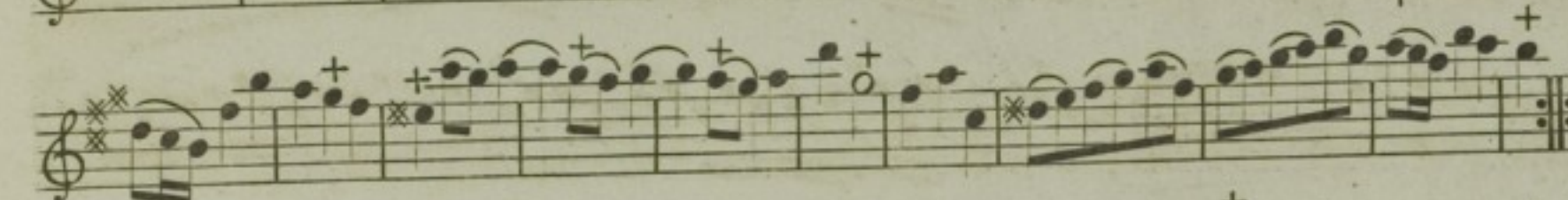
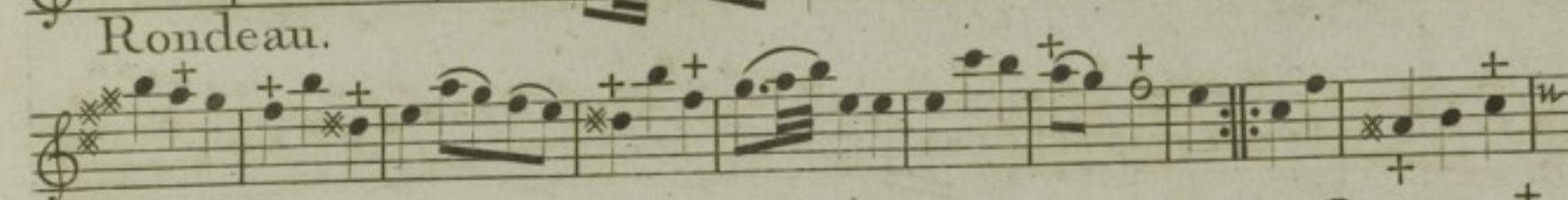
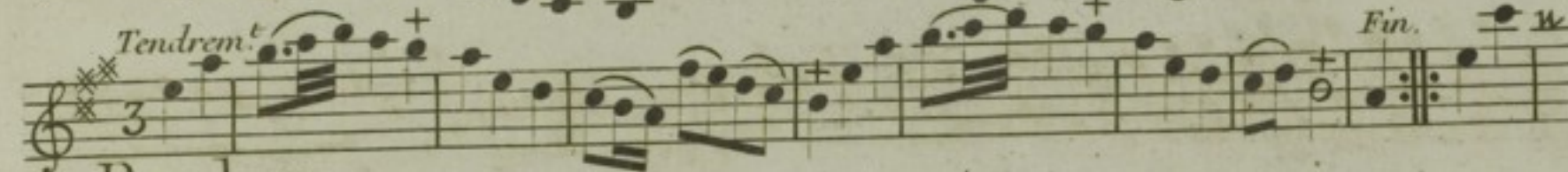
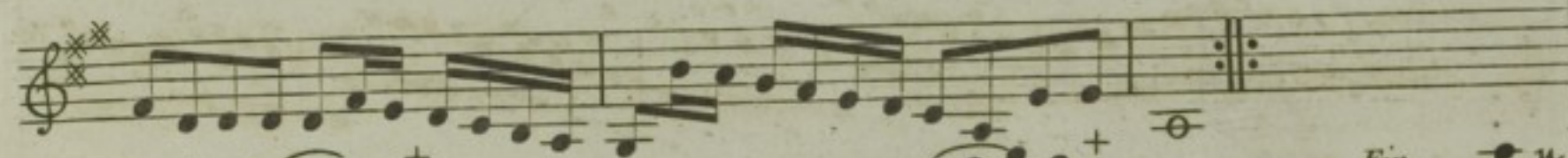
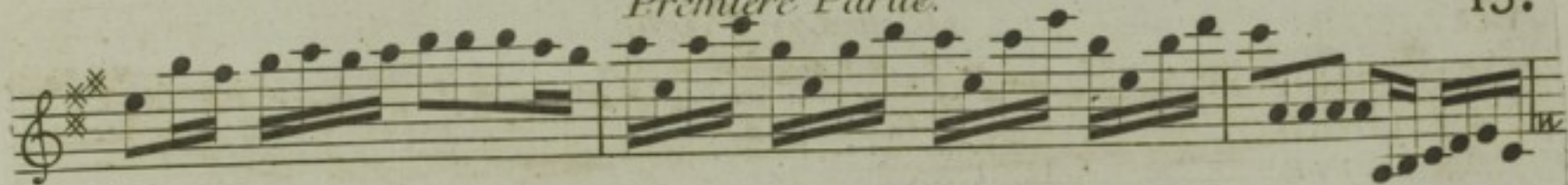
Premiere Partie.

Allegro.

The musical score consists of ten staves of handwritten notation. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' below the first staff. The music is written in a continuous, flowing style with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The dynamics 'Piano' and 'Forte' are indicated at the bottom of the staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as beams, slurs, and accidentals. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

Premiere Partie.

13.



14. *Tres vite.*

Premiere Partie.

Air.

Tendrement.

Musette.

Fin.

Premiere Partie.

15.

Menuet.

Seul. 2^e Menuet. Tous. Seul.

Tous. Seul.

Tous.

Flute ou Violon Seul. 12 Tendrem.

Première Partie.

Chaconne.

Douα.

Fort.

Doux.

Premiere Partie.

17.

This page contains 12 staves of musical notation. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The music features various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings 'Fort.' and 'Doux.' are used to indicate changes in volume. The notation is written in a style that is typical of 19th-century musical manuscripts.