

SIX QUATUORS

A

*Violon, Flute, Viole ou
Violoncelle. et Basse continuë*

PAR

M.^r TELEMANN .

*Maître de Chapelle et Directeur de la
musique A Hambourg.*

NOUVELLE EDITION

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A PARIS

Chez { *M.^r Le Clerc le Cadet rue, S.^t Honoré à la Ville
de Constantinople vis à vis les Peres de l'Oratoire.
Le S.^r Le Clerc M.^d rue du Roule à la Croix d'Or.
La V.^e Boivin M.^d rue S.^t Honoré à la Regle d'Or.*

AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROY . *Imprimé par Montulay*

CONCERTO I.

Grave. 87x 87x 87x 87x *Fondamento.* 7 *Allegro* 7- 3 6- 8x I.

Allegro.

Grave.

Largo.

The musical score for TWV 43:G1, Concerto I, is a single melodic line written on a grand staff. The tempo markings are Grave, Fondamento, Allegro, and Largo. The score includes many accidentals, ornaments, and complex rhythmic patterns. The first section is marked 'Grave' and 'Fondamento'. The second section is marked 'Allegro'. The third section is marked 'Grave'. The fourth section is marked 'Largo'. The score ends with a double bar line.

2. *Presto.* *Fondamento.*

The musical score is written in bass clef with a common time signature. It consists of 12 staves of music. The notation includes various note values (half notes, quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals). Above the staves, there are numerous numbers (1-7) and symbols (asterisks, crosses, 'x', 'delta') indicating fingerings and other performance instructions. The music is written in a style typical of 19th-century musical manuscripts.

Fondamento.

3.

Largo.

Allegro.

4.

COCERTO II.

II.

Allegro

Fondamento.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line with figured bass. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The piece is divided into two main sections: 'Allegro' (measures 1-14) and 'Affectuoso' (measures 15-16). The 'Allegro' section features a lively melody with many ornaments and a steady bass line. The 'Affectuoso' section is slower and more melodic, with fewer ornaments. The score is annotated with numerous figured bass numbers (1-7) and other symbols (like * and x) to guide the performer. The piece concludes with a final cadence in G major.

${}^8_7\text{Fondamen-oto.}$

8 Fondamen- to.

Vivace

p *f*

6.

SONATA I.

Soave.

Fondamento.

The first movement of the first sonata, BWV 43, by Johann Sebastian Bach, is a 16-measure piece in G major, 3/4 time. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble and bass staff. The tempo is marked 'Soave.' (softly) and the mood is 'Fondamento.' (foundational). The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first measure starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Allegro.

The second movement of the first sonata, BWV 43, by Johann Sebastian Bach, is a 16-measure piece in G major, 3/4 time. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble and bass staff. The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' (lively). The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first measure starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Fonda-mento

This musical score, titled "Fonda-mento", is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The piece is divided into two main sections: a faster section at the top and a slower section labeled "Andante" at the bottom. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs, along with extensive fingerings indicated by numbers 1-7 and symbols like * and x. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo "Andante" is marked with a large 'C' time signature. The score consists of ten staves, with the first six staves representing the initial section and the remaining four staves representing the "Andante" section. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns and melodic lines, with some staves showing complex fingerings and articulation marks.

8. *Vivace*

Fondamento.

[illegible]

TWV 43: g 1

SONATA II.

Fondamento

Andante

Handwritten musical score for a Sonata in G major, BWV 43, by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It is divided into two main sections: 'Fondamento' (Andante) and 'Allegro'. The 'Fondamento' section consists of 11 staves of music, featuring a slow, steady melody with many accidentals and fingerings. The 'Allegro' section consists of 7 staves of music, featuring a faster tempo with more complex rhythms and dynamics. The score is heavily annotated with fingerings, accidentals, and performance markings.

10.

Fondamento.

This musical score is for exercise 10, titled "Fondamento." It is divided into two main sections: "Largo" and "Allegro".

The "Largo" section (measures 1-16) is written in bass clef with a common time signature (C). It features a series of descending and ascending scales with various fingerings (e.g., 6, 7, 8, 4x, 5, 6, 7x, 8) and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). The tempo is marked "Largo".

The "Allegro" section (measures 17-32) is also in bass clef with a common time signature. It contains more complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, with fingerings like 6, 7, 8, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. The tempo is marked "Allegro".

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with specific fingering instructions (e.g., 6, 7, 8, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) and dynamic markings (e.g., *p*, *pp*, *f*, *ff*). The piece concludes with a final cadence.

SUITE. I^{re}

Prelude. 2. Fondamento

II.

Vitem.^t

Adagio.

Rigaudon.

12. *Air.*

Fondamento.

12. *Air.* *Fondamento.*

**Replique.*

**Replique.*

Allegretto

Finis

Manuel

Menuet.

Menuet.

7 7 - 5 4 $\frac{8}{3}$ 5 4 $\frac{8}{3}$ 5 6 5 - 7 -

7 - 7 6 7 7 - 4 $\frac{8}{3}$ 6 7 5 - 4 $\frac{8}{3}$ 5 -

6 * - * 5 - 7 - 7 - 7 *

Fondamento. 13.

2^e Menuet.

Gigue.

14.

2^e SUITE

Prélude. *Fondamento.*

gravement.

Air.

moderem.^t

Rejoissance

Courante

Fondamento.

15.

First system of musical notation for the Courante, measures 1-15. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various fingerings (e.g., 6, 5, 7, 4, 3, 2, 1) and accents (marked with an asterisk) indicated above the notes. The measures are grouped by bar lines, with some measures containing multiple notes.

Passapied

Second system of musical notation for the Passapied, measures 1-15. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various fingerings (e.g., 6, 5, 7, 4, 3, 2, 1) and accents (marked with an asterisk) indicated above the notes. The measures are grouped by bar lines, with some measures containing multiple notes.

Fine