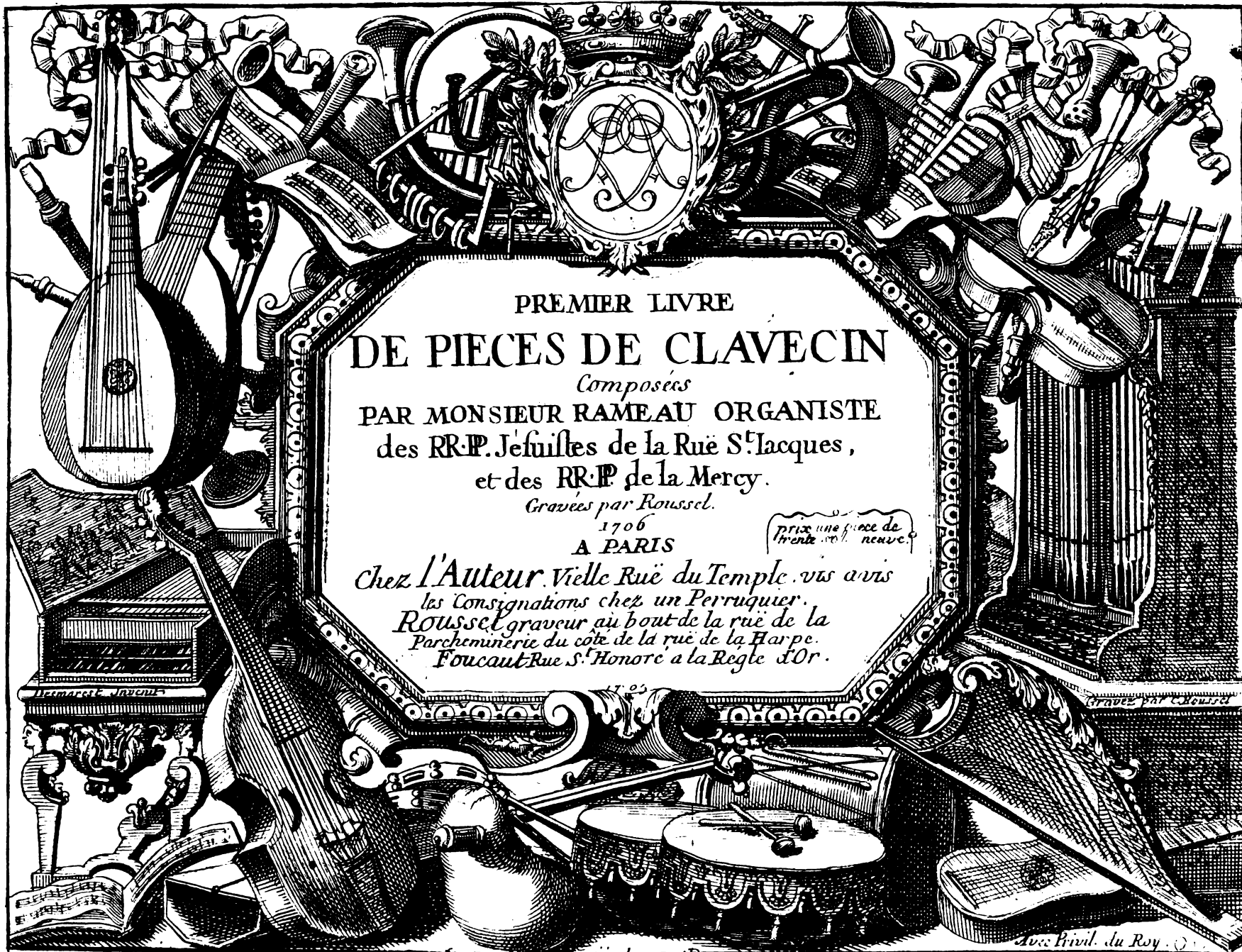




A Paris Chez Roussel Graveur au bout de la ruë de la Parcheminerie du côté de la ruë de la Harpe

1

Prélude

The musical score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, naturals), and dynamic markings (p, f). The piece begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first system shows the initial melodic and harmonic development. The second system continues the melodic line with some chromaticism. The third system features more complex rhythmic patterns and accidentals. The fourth system shows a transition with a key signature change to one flat (Bb) and the introduction of a 12/8 time signature. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final cadence and a double bar line.

Handwritten musical score on eight staves, featuring complex rhythmic notation and numerous accidentals (sharps and naturals). The notation includes many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. The score is organized into systems of two staves each. The first staff of the first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff of the first system begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notation is dense and intricate, with many notes marked with accidentals. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final chord in the bottom right corner.

2

3

Alcmade

A handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Alcmade". The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation is in treble and bass clefs, with a common time signature (C). The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of a composer's draft. The piece begins with a treble clef and a common time signature, and ends with a double bar line. The title "Alcmade" is written in a cursive script below the first staff.

This image displays a handwritten musical score for piano, organized into four systems. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous slurs, ties, and accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system shows a change in the bass line's texture. The fourth system concludes with a double bar line and a final cadence. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of a composer's draft.

5 -

2^c
Alemande

Reprise

This is a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Alemande". The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/2 time signature. A piano introduction is marked with "2^c" and "Alemande". The main melody is written in the treble clef, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes various ornaments and slurs. The bass line is written in the bass clef, primarily consisting of quarter and half notes. A section of the score is marked "Reprise" with a bracket. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs on the final staff.

Courante

1.^{re} Reprise

2.^e Reprise.

Fin

2.^e rep.

Fin

7

Gigue

The musical score is written in a 3/2 time signature. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is handwritten and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, naturals), and ornaments (marked 'ln' and 'w'). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs in the final system.

Reprise.

This is a handwritten musical score for a section labeled "Reprise." The score is organized into five systems, each consisting of a treble and bass staff. The notation is written in black ink on white paper. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some with accidentals (sharps and naturals), and a bass staff with a more melodic line. The second system continues the melodic development in both staves. The third system features a treble staff with a complex, fast-moving line and a bass staff with a more rhythmic accompaniment. The fourth system shows a continuation of the themes, with the treble staff maintaining a high level of activity. The fifth system concludes the section with a final cadence in both staves, marked by a double bar line and a repeat sign. Various musical notations are used throughout, including notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like "w" (pizzicato) and "8v" (octave).

9

First system of musical notation for the first Sarabande. It consists of a treble and a bass staff in 3/4 time. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass staff begins with a bass clef and the same key signature. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A first ending bracket is present at the end of the system.

1^{re} Sarabande

Second system of musical notation for the first Sarabande. It continues the piece with treble and bass staves. A first ending bracket is present at the end of the system.

Petite reprise.

First system of musical notation for the second Sarabande. It consists of a treble and a bass staff in 3/4 time. The treble staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The bass staff begins with a bass clef and the same key signature. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A first ending bracket is present at the end of the system.

2^e Sarabande

Second system of musical notation for the second Sarabande. It continues the piece with treble and bass staves. A first ending bracket is present at the end of the system.

Ventienne

Fin

Fin

7.^{me} Reprise.

2.^e Reprise.

This is a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Ventienne". The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/2. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like "lu" and "u". The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word "Fin" written twice. There are two repeat sections: the first is labeled "7.^{me} Reprise." and the second is labeled "2.^e Reprise.". The manuscript shows signs of being a working draft, with some ink bleed-through and corrections.

Gavotte

Fin.

Fin

1.^{re} Reprise

2.^e Reprise

Double de la Basse

The image displays a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Gavotte". The score is organized into four systems, each consisting of a treble staff and a bass staff. The first system begins with a treble staff containing a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature, followed by a bass staff. The first system concludes with a double bar line and the word "Fin." in the treble staff. The second system starts with a treble staff and a bass staff, with the label "1.^{re} Reprise" in the treble staff. The third system also consists of a treble and bass staff, with the label "2.^e Reprise" in the treble staff. The fourth system features a treble staff and a bass staff, with the label "Double de la Basse" in the treble staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The handwriting is in black ink on aged paper.

Menuet

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. It contains measures 1 through 4, featuring a continuous eighth-note melody with various accidentals. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains measures 1 through 4, primarily consisting of whole and half notes with some accidentals.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the eighth-note melody from the first system. The lower staff continues with whole and half notes, including some triplet markings and accidentals.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff contains measures 9 through 12, which are marked with specific performance instructions: *Port de voix.*, *Pincé.*, *Port de voix, et Pincé.*, *Cadence*, *Cadence appuyée*, *Accord Arpegé.*, and *Accord arpeg.*. The lower staff contains measures 9 through 12, which are mostly whole notes and rests.

Four empty musical staves are located at the bottom of the page, intended for additional notation or practice.

