

4^e. *Flûte Traversiere.* 15
Quatuor.

Vivement.

d. *f.* *d.* *f.*

Flatteusement.

f.

Du Commencem^t.

Flûte Traversière.



Coulant.



Gay.



Flûte Traversière.

The musical score is written for a flute in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of 12 staves of music. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, slurs, and various ornaments. A '7' is written above the first staff, and a 'd.' is written above the second staff. The word 'Gay.' is written below the fourth staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the twelfth staff.

Flûte Traversière.

Triste.

The 'Triste' section is written for a flute in 3/2 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Triste'. The music consists of ten staves. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a 3/2 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped with slurs. There are several ornaments (marked with a '+' sign) throughout the piece. The dynamics range from piano to forte. The section concludes with a double bar line.

Menuet.
Moderé.

The 'Menuet' section is written for a flute in 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Moderé'. The music consists of four staves. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped with slurs. There are several ornaments (marked with a '+' sign) throughout the piece. The dynamics range from piano to forte. The section concludes with a double bar line.

Flûte Traversiere.



Violon.

The first two staves of musical notation for Violon. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various ornaments and slurs. The second staff continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns and includes a repeat sign at the end.

4^e
Quatuor.

The third staff of musical notation for Quatuor. It starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/2 time signature. The tempo marking "Vivement." is written below the staff. The notation includes a first ending bracket labeled "1" and features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The remaining staves of musical notation for Quatuor, from the fourth to the tenth. These staves continue the piece with various dynamics such as "f." (forte) and "d." (diminuendo), and include performance markings like "d." (dotted) and "f." (forte). The notation is dense with sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often grouped with slurs. There are several first ending brackets labeled with numbers 1, 2, 6, and 7. The piece concludes with a "fin." marking and a final measure containing a "1" and a "w" (ritardando) marking. The tempo marking "Platteusement." is written at the bottom right.

fin. 1 w
Platteusement.

Violon.

Handwritten musical score for Violon, page 16. The score consists of 13 staves of music in G major, featuring various rhythmic patterns, slurs, and performance markings such as '1', '+', and '3'. The piece is divided into sections labeled 'Recommencés' and 'Coulant.'

Violon.

Gay.

fin.

d.

Violon.

Vite.

fin.

Cristement.

Menuet.

Violon.

Modéré.

The musical score is written on twelve staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked "Modéré." The piece features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes several triplet markings. The word "doux." is written above the staff in the fifth measure. The score concludes with a repeat sign and a final cadence.

Violoncel.

Musical score for Violoncel. (Cello) in bass clef, 3/4 time. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first two staves are marked with a common time signature. The third staff is marked *Lentement.* The fourth staff is marked *Vite.* The fifth and sixth staves continue the piece. The seventh staff ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

*4^e
Quatuor.*

*Prélude.
Vivement.*

Musical score for 4^e Quatuor. (Quartet) in bass clef, 3/4 time. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff is marked *Prélude. Vivement.* The second staff is marked with a common time signature. The third and fourth staves are marked with a common time signature. The fifth and sixth staves are marked with a common time signature. The seventh and eighth staves are marked with a common time signature. The ninth and tenth staves are marked with a common time signature.

Violoncel.

The musical score consists of 14 staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and performance markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a single system. The score includes several first and second endings, marked with '1' and '2'. A specific instruction 'fin. Flatteusement.' is written below the sixth staff. The final staff concludes with the instruction 'Coulant.'.

fin. Flatteusement.

Coulant.

Violoncel.

Vite.

fin.

d. *f.*

Cristement.

This musical score for Cello is written on 14 staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The tempo marking *Vite.* is placed below the first staff. The score contains various musical notations including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *d.* (diminuendo) and *f.* (forte). A *fin.* marking is present on the third staff. The final staff is marked *Cristement.* and features a 3/2 time signature. The manuscript includes numerous performance instructions, such as fingerings (e.g., '1'), breath marks (plus signs), and articulation marks (asterisks).

Violoncel.

The first staff of music is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some slurs and accents.

Menuet.

The second staff of music is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It continues the melodic line from the first staff, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Moderé.

The third staff of music is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It features a more rhythmic pattern with eighth notes and rests. The word "fin." is written at the end of the staff.

The fourth staff of music is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains a series of slurred eighth notes, creating a flowing melodic line.

The fifth staff of music is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It includes several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' in a circle) over groups of three notes.

The sixth staff of music is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It continues the melodic development with various note values and slurs.

The seventh staff of music is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It features a sequence of notes with a first fingering ('1') indicated above.

The eighth staff of music is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It shows a change in rhythm with a second fingering ('2') indicated above.

The ninth staff of music is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It continues the melodic line with slurs and various note values.

The tenth staff of music is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It features a series of slurred eighth notes, similar to the fourth staff.

The eleventh staff of music is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It continues the melodic line with various note values and slurs.

The twelfth staff of music is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat. It concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase and a double bar line.

Basse de Viole.

Lentement.

Vite.

Lentement.

Vite.

This section contains the first 12 measures of the piece. It begins with a tempo marking of *Lentement.* and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a single staff. The first measure is a whole note. The second measure is a half note. The third measure is a quarter note. The fourth measure is a quarter note. The fifth measure is a quarter note. The sixth measure is a quarter note. The seventh measure is a quarter note. The eighth measure is a quarter note. The ninth measure is a quarter note. The tenth measure is a quarter note. The eleventh measure is a quarter note. The twelfth measure is a quarter note. The tempo marking *Vite.* appears under the second measure, *Lentement.* under the sixth measure, and *Vite.* under the tenth measure.

IV^e QUATUOR

Vivement.

This section contains the last four measures of the piece, labeled *IV^e QUATUOR*. It begins with a tempo marking of *Vivement.* and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a single staff. The first measure is a quarter note. The second measure is a quarter note. The third measure is a quarter note. The fourth measure is a quarter note. The tempo marking *Vivement.* is positioned below the first measure.

Basse de Viôle.

The musical score is written on 14 staves. The first seven staves are in treble clef, and the last seven are in bass clef. The music is written in a historical style with various ornaments and fingerings. The word "Flateusement." is written across the eighth staff. The word "Recommencez." is written at the bottom right of the page.

Basse de Viole.

Coulant.

Gai.

Vite.

18 Modère

Basse de Violon

Ménuet.

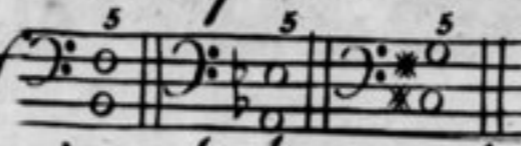
The musical score is written for Bassoon (Basse de Violon) and consists of ten staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Modère'. The piece is titled 'Ménuet' and is numbered '18'. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and trills. There are several asterisks (*) scattered throughout the score, likely indicating specific performance techniques or fingering. The score concludes with a double bar line and a fermata.

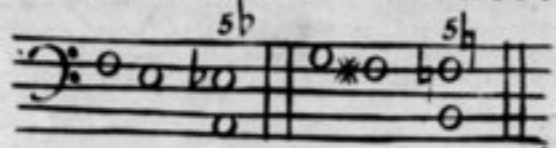
Gay

Vite.

Triste.

Avertissement

La Quinte mineure, \flat , se chiffre ici tout autrement. L'Auteur en propose de deux sortes, dont les unes sont marquées naturellement ou selon les signes de la clef  ou quand le \flat et \sharp se rencontrent à la suite de la modulation.



Les autres se distinguent par une liaison au dessus du chiffre, $\bar{5}$, $\bar{5}\flat$, $\bar{5}\sharp$. Les exemples des Quintes premières demandent ordinairement la sixte pour accompagnement, et les autres au contraire demandent

