

GIOLANCELLO PRIMO.



1. I. QUATTUOR, Violoncello primo.

This page contains a handwritten musical score for the first cello of a quartet. The score is written on ten staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/8 time signature. The first section is marked 'Dolce.' and features a melodic line with many slurs and ornaments. The second section is marked 'Allegro.' and contains more rhythmic and melodic passages. The final section is marked 'Grave.' and features a slower, more sustained melodic line. Trills are indicated with 'tr' above notes in several places. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final cadence.

Violoncello primo.

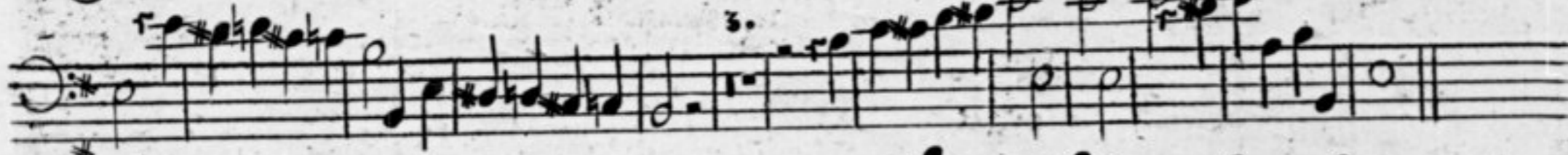
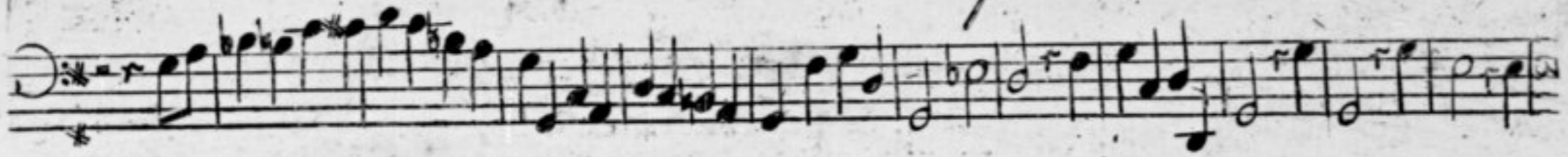
Allegro.

2. QUATUOR.

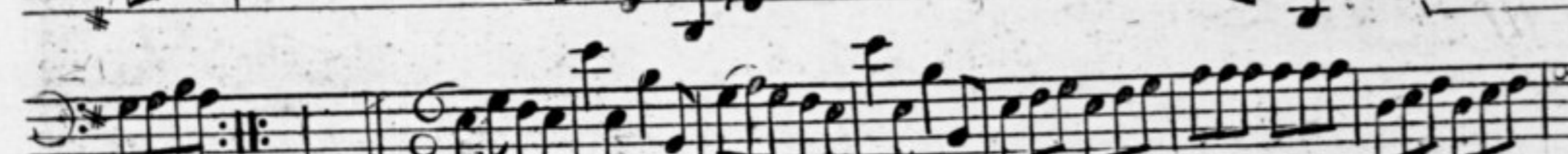
Largo.

Presto.

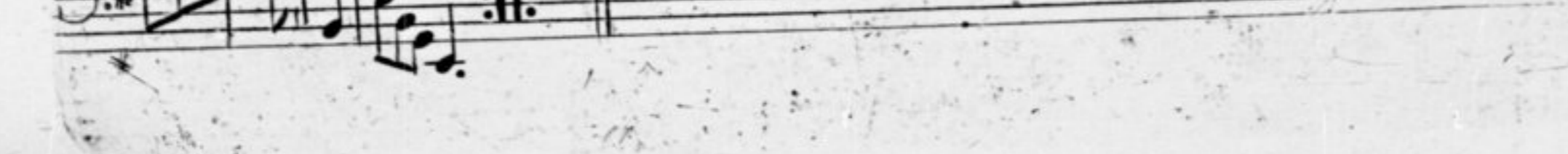
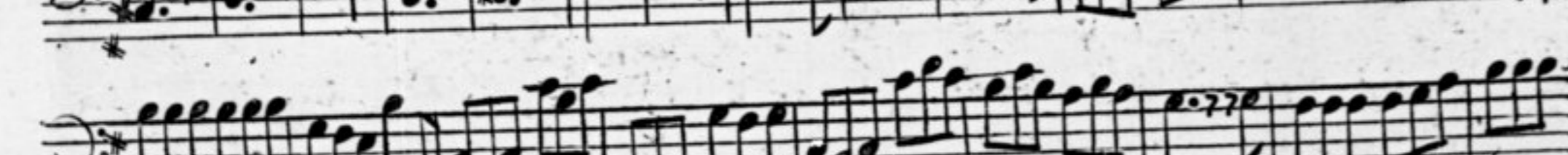
5.
Violoncello primo.



Cantabile.

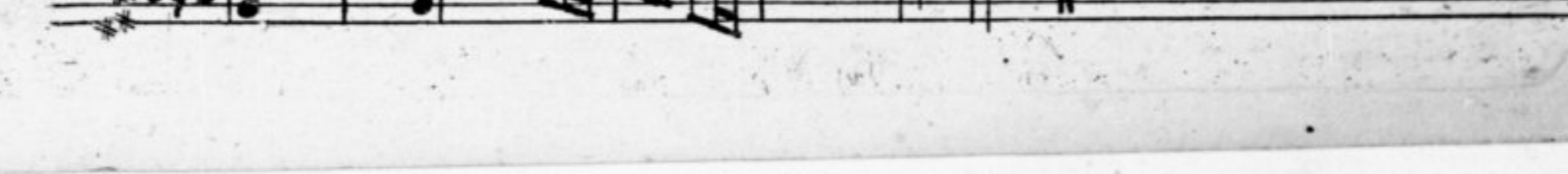
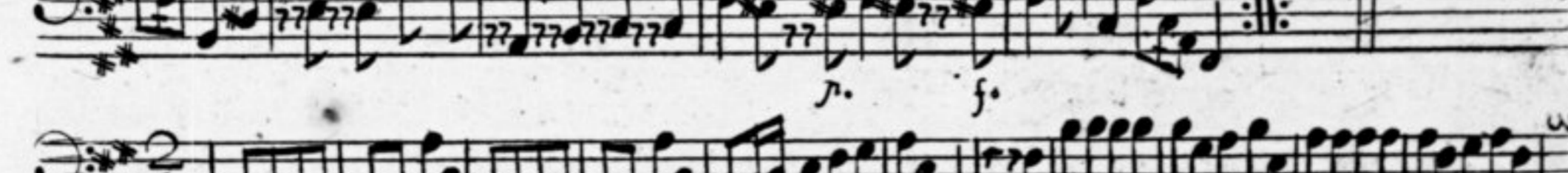
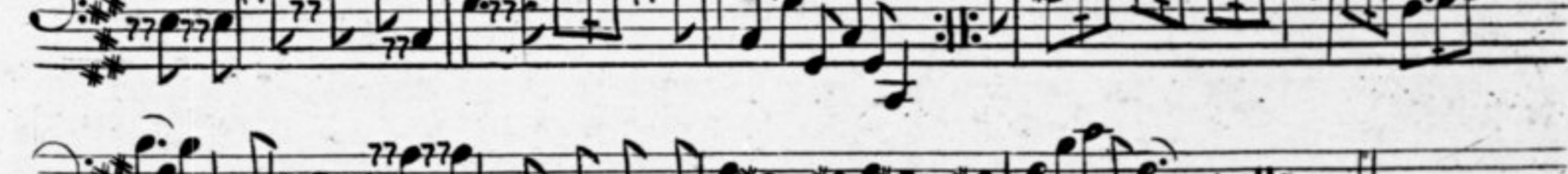
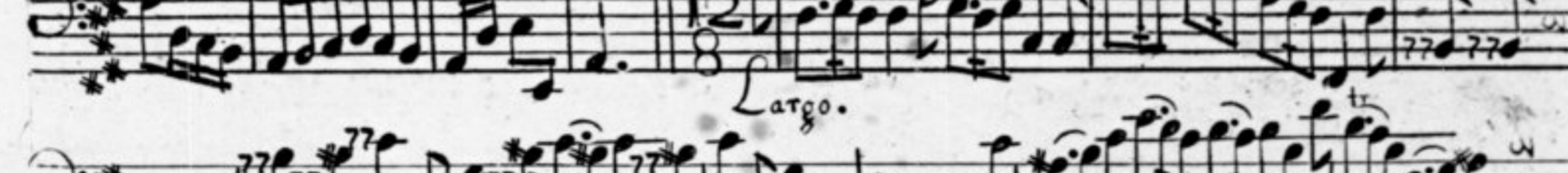
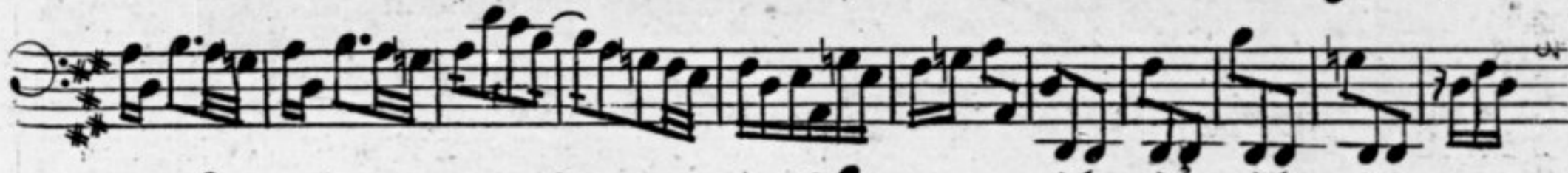
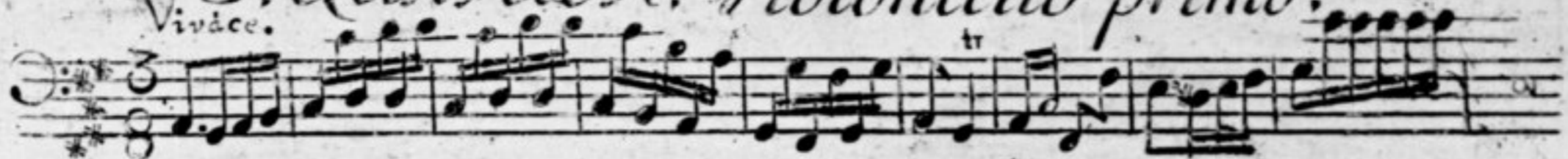


Allegro.



V. 3. QUATTUOR. Violoncello primo.

Vivace.



Violoncello primo.

This page contains a handwritten musical score for the first Violoncello part. The score is written on 14 staves, each with a C-clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is organized into several sections:

- The first section consists of the first seven staves, featuring a melodic line with various ornaments and a rhythmic accompaniment.
- The eighth staff is marked **4. QUATUOR.** and **Largo.**, indicating a change in tempo and the start of a quartet section.
- The ninth staff is marked **Divertimenti. Allegro.**, indicating a change in tempo and the start of a divertimenti section.
- The remaining staves (10-14) continue the musical development with intricate melodic and rhythmic patterns.

Throughout the score, there are numerous musical notations including notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The handwriting is clear and professional, typical of an 18th-century manuscript.

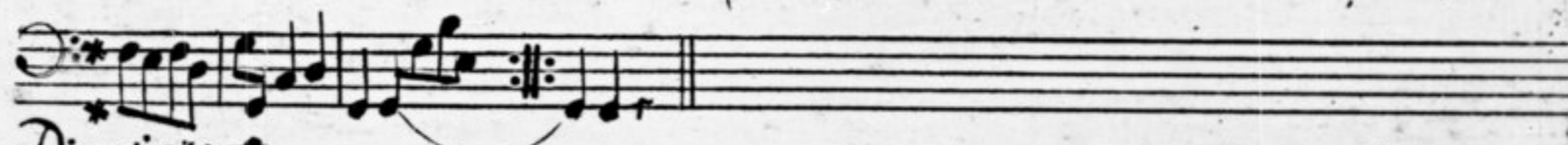
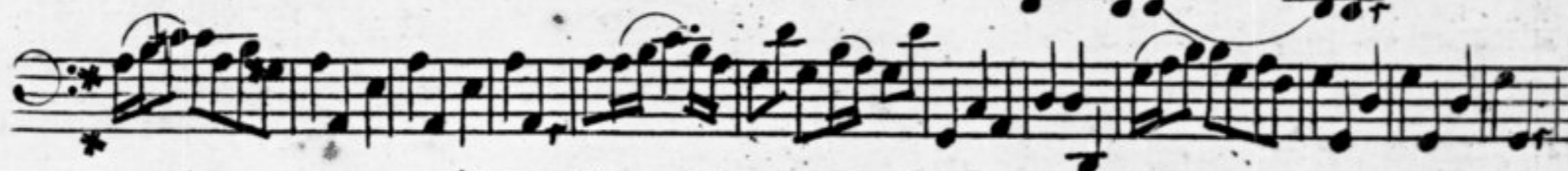
Violoncello primo.



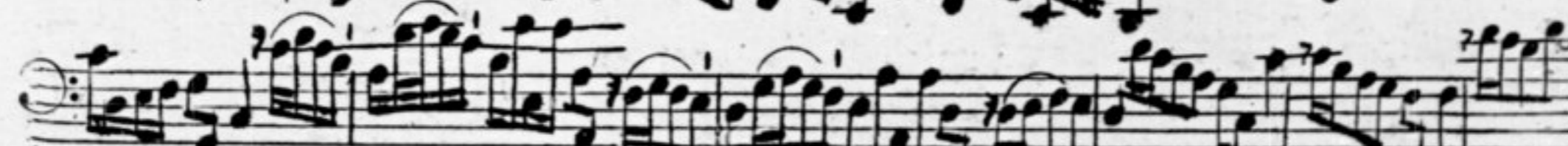
Divertis. 2.



Giacendo.



5. QUATUOR.



Divertimento 1.

Violoncello primo.

Vivace.

Divertimento 2.

Tresto.

Divertimento 3.

Allegro allegro.

6. QUATTUOR. Violoncello primo.

Gratioso.

Divertimento I.
Allegro.

The musical score is written for the first cello of a quartet. It begins with a 'Gratioso' section, characterized by a slower tempo and the presence of mordents and grace notes. This section spans the first six staves. The second section, 'Divertimento I. Allegro.', starts on the seventh staff and is marked with a faster tempo. It features more rhythmic complexity, including triplets and sixteenth-note passages. The score concludes with a double bar line on the tenth staff.

Violoncello primo.

Divertimento 2.

Tempo giusto.

Musical notation for Divertimento 2, measures 1-77. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic complexity. Measure numbers 1, 7, and 77 are indicated. A double bar line with repeat dots appears at the end of the section.

Divertimento 3.

All. all.

Musical notation for Divertimento 3, measures 1-5. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note rhythm. The second staff continues the melody. Measure numbers 1, 7, and 5 are indicated. A double bar line with repeat dots appears at the end of the section.

Five sets of empty musical staves, each consisting of a five-line staff, provided for the continuation of the piece.