

Menuet
de Concert per
Deux
Violons

PER

Violon

(Oeuvre 1.)

(Ann 1880)

Juan Pineda

VIOLON 1^o

Introduzione

Andante

presto *agitato assai*

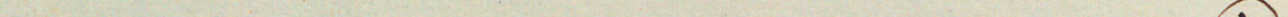
pp

tr

This is a handwritten musical score on aged paper. The title 'Introduzione' is written in a cursive hand at the top. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with the tempo marking 'Andante' and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a single melodic line. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff introduces a new tempo, 'presto', and a dynamic marking 'p'. Above this staff, the words 'agitato assai' are written. The fourth staff continues the melody with some trills marked 'tr'. The fifth staff begins with a double bar line and a dynamic marking 'pp'. The sixth staff continues the melody with trills. The seventh staff continues the melody. The eighth staff continues the melody. The ninth staff continues the melody. The tenth staff continues the melody and ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

Introduzione

Andante



Handwritten musical score for 'L'Allegretto' by Beethoven. The score consists of two staves. The first staff contains a series of notes and rests, with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second staff begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign, followed by the tempo marking 'presto' and the instruction 'agitato assai'. The music continues with notes and rests, ending with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The notation is in a cursive, handwritten style.

A single staff of handwritten musical notation in brown ink on aged, yellowed paper. The notation includes a variety of note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps and naturals). There are also some decorative flourishes and a small 'h' marking above the staff towards the right. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of 18th or 19th-century musical manuscripts.

A single staff of handwritten musical notation in brown ink on aged paper. The notation includes a variety of note values, including minims, crotchets, and quavers, along with rests and slurs. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation. The staff is a single line with a red line at the bottom and a red line at the top. The notes are written in a cursive style, with some notes having stems that cross the staff lines. There are several slurs over groups of notes, indicating phrasing. The overall appearance is that of a working draft or a composer's sketch.

A single staff of handwritten musical notation. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano). The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of a composer's sketch. The staff is a single line with a clef at the beginning. The notes are written in dark ink, and there are some lighter, possibly erased, markings above some of the notes. The overall style is that of a personal musical sketch or a working draft.

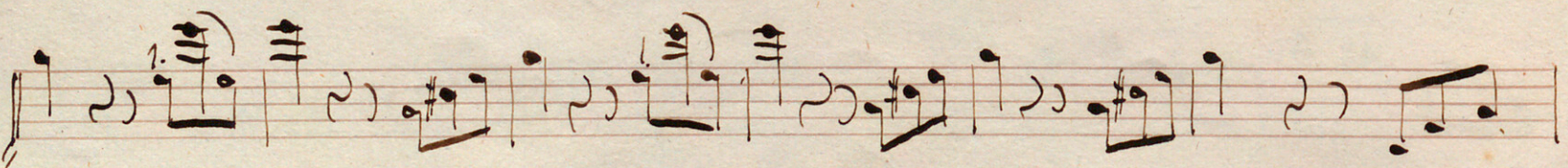
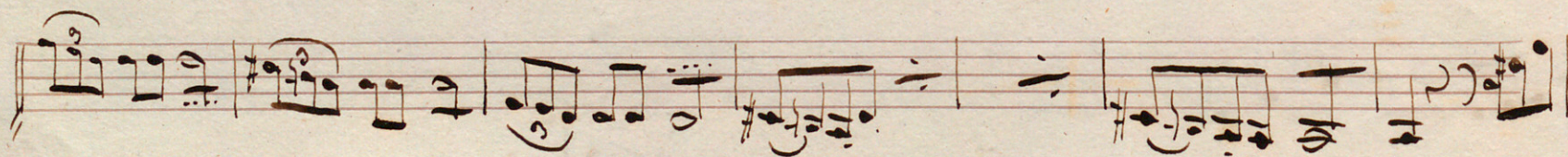
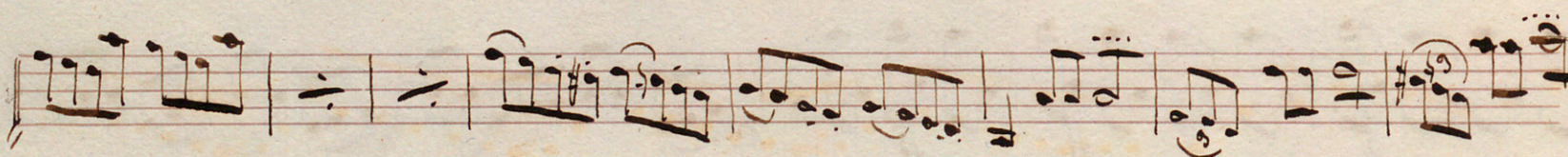
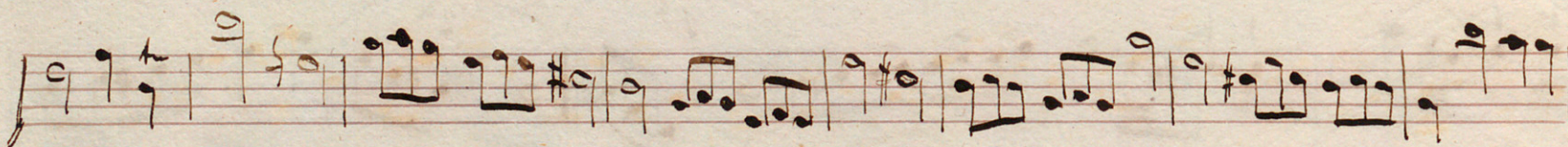
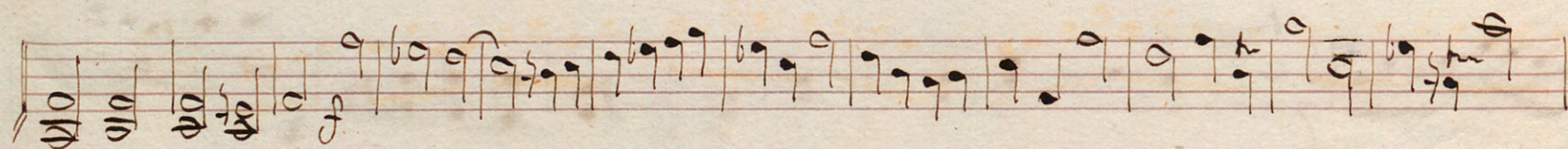
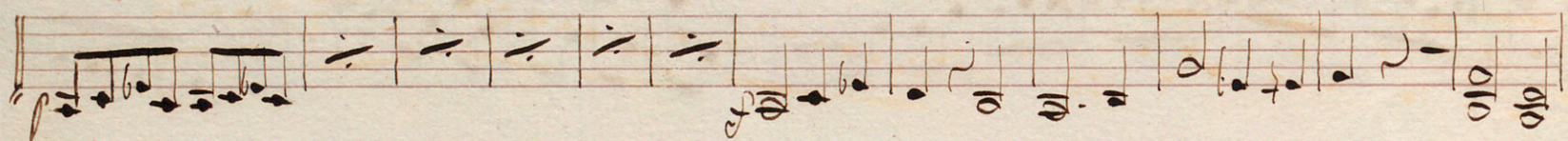
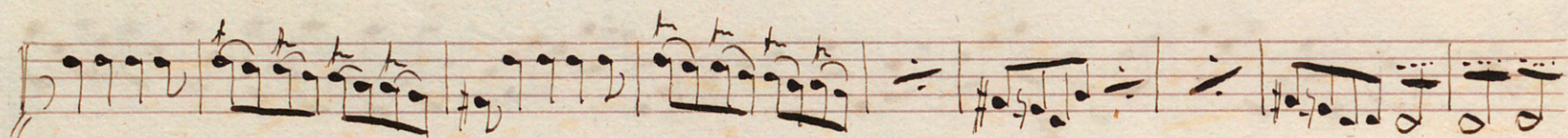
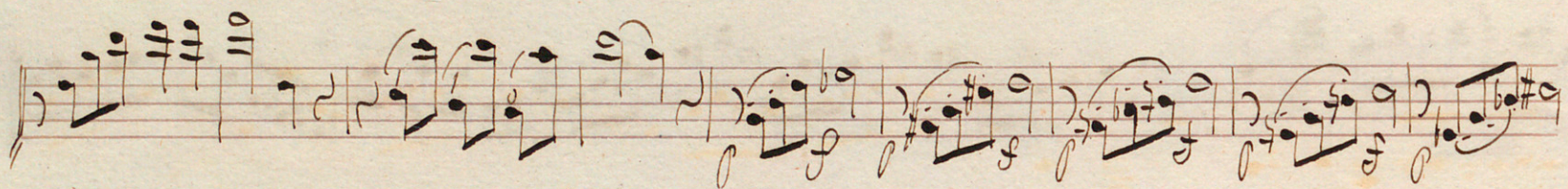
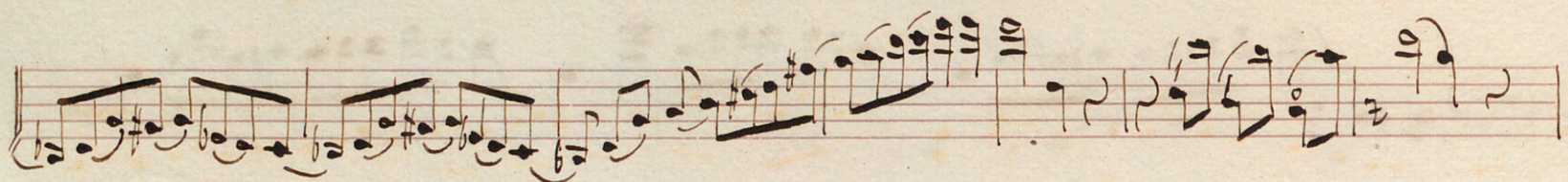
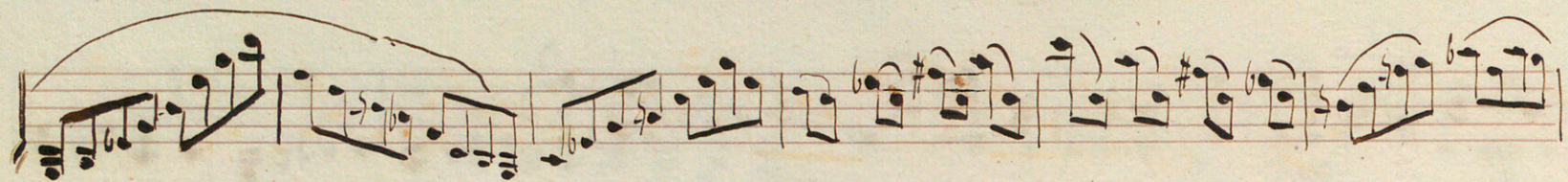
A single staff of handwritten musical notation. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines, characteristic of early printed music. The ink is dark brown on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The staff is a single line with a clef at the beginning. The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a few longer note values. The handwriting is elegant and typical of the 16th or 17th century.

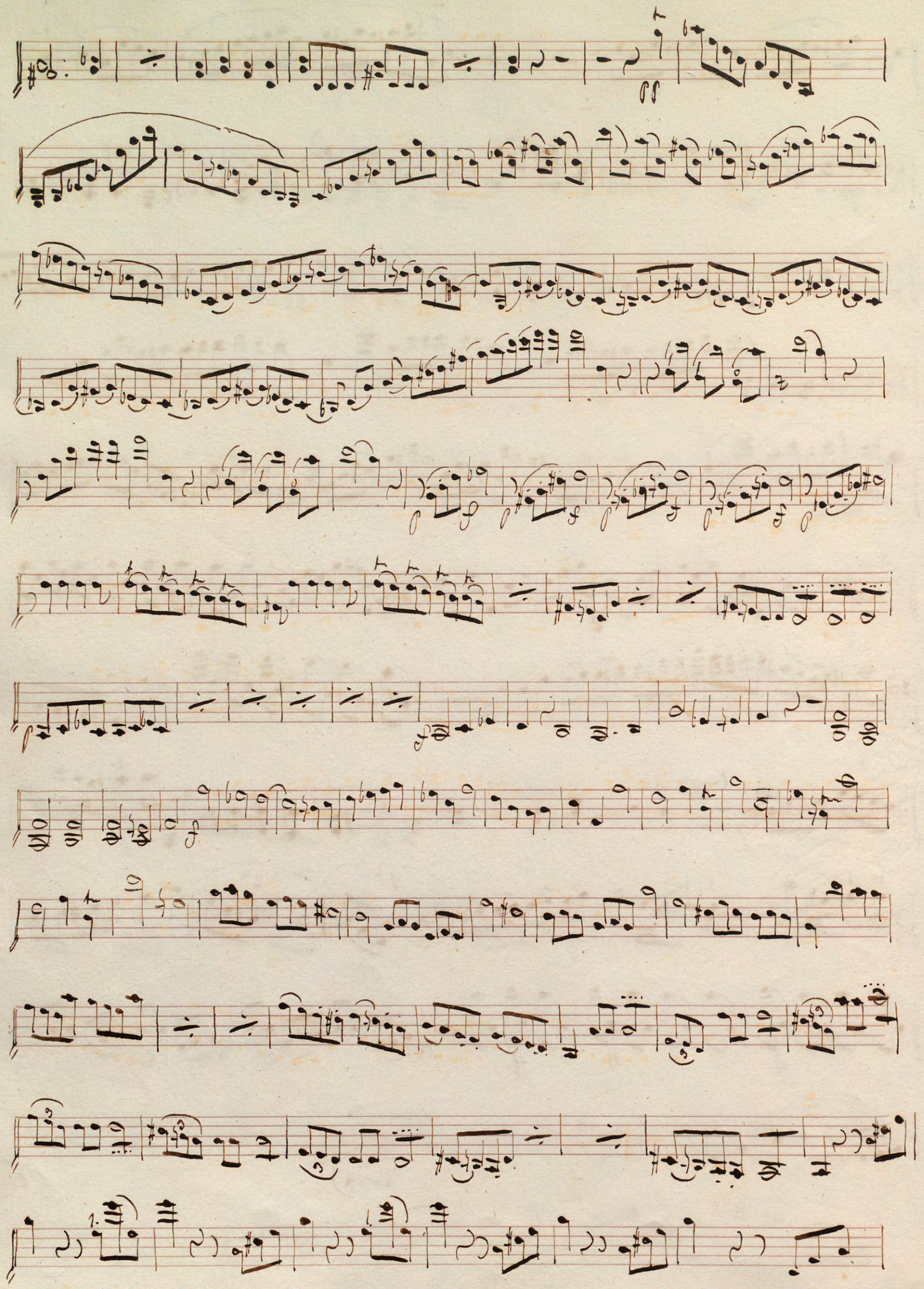
A single staff of handwritten musical notation. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps and naturals). The handwriting is in brown ink on aged, slightly discolored paper. The staff is a single line with a clef at the beginning, though the clef itself is not clearly identifiable. The notes are written in a fluid, cursive style typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

A single staff of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps and naturals). The handwriting is in a cursive, historical style. The staff is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notes are written in black ink, and there are some small, illegible markings below the staff, possibly indicating fingerings or performance instructions.

A single staff of handwritten musical notation. The notation includes a variety of note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of 18th-century manuscript notation.

A single staff of handwritten musical notation in brown ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps and naturals). The music is written in a fluid, cursive style characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation. The staff is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. There are several slurs and ties connecting notes across measures. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and a slightly uneven texture.





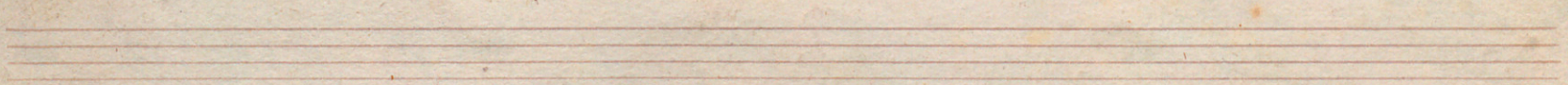
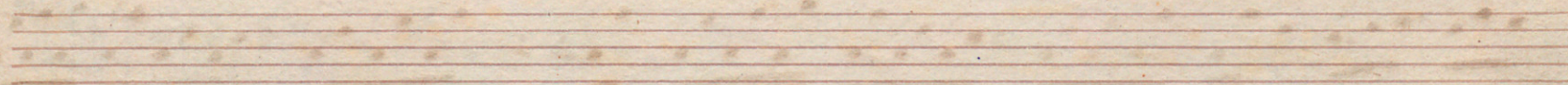
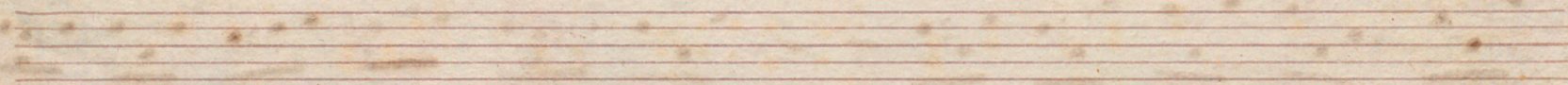
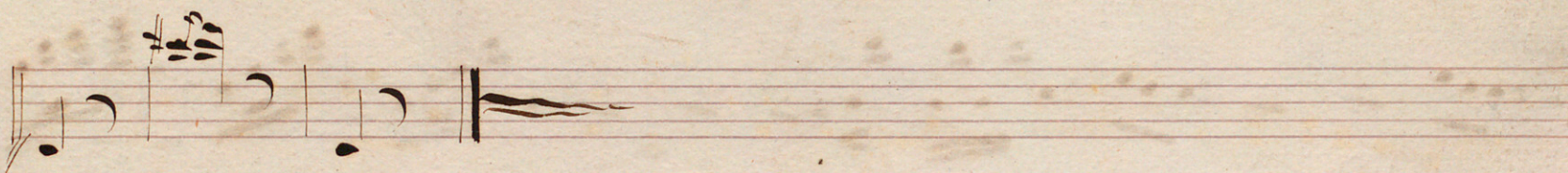
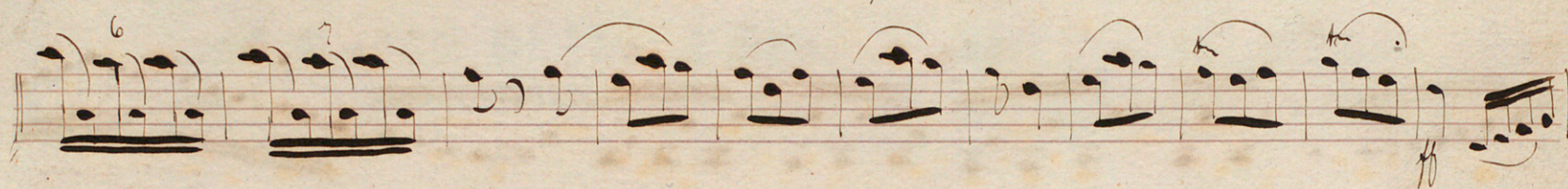
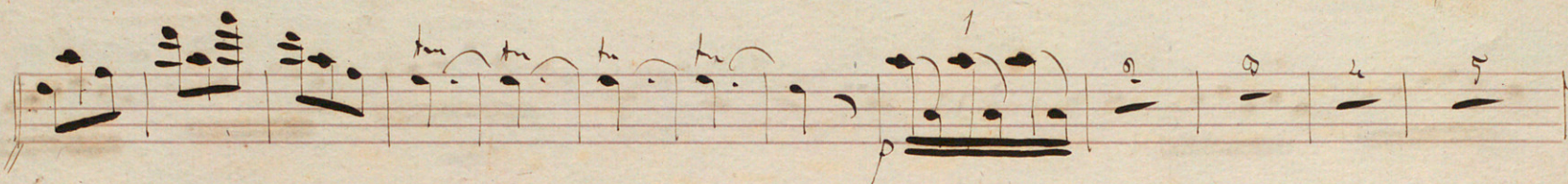


Handwritten musical score on eight staves. The notation includes treble clef, key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo marking "And" is present at the beginning. The music features various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). The word "Cresc" is written below the eighth staff. The manuscript is written in dark ink on aged, slightly discolored paper.

Four empty musical staves at the bottom of the page, providing space for further notation.

A handwritten musical score on 11 staves. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and accidentals. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a single system across the staves. The notation includes many beamed notes, suggesting a fast or rhythmic piece. There are several measures with complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The ink is dark, and the paper shows signs of age and staining. The word "minuett" is written above the eighth staff, indicating the genre of the piece. The score ends with a double bar line on the eleventh staff.

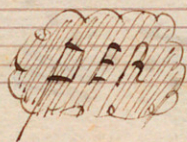




Duo

de Concert per
C. Deury

Violons



Viola

(Deury L.)

Año 1880

Juan Puyol

VIOLON 2^e

Introduzione

Andante

Presto agitato

This is a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Introduzione". The score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with the tempo marking "Andante" and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The second staff continues the "Andante" section. The third staff introduces a new tempo, "Presto agitato", marked by a double bar line and a change in the music's character to a more rapid, agitated style. The remaining staves continue this faster section, with some staves showing dynamic markings like "p" (piano) and "ff" (fortissimo). The notation includes many beamed notes, suggesting a fast, flowing melody. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

Introduzione

Andante

Presto agitato

This is a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Introduzione". The score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with the tempo marking "Andante" and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music consists of a series of chords and single notes. The second staff continues the "Andante" section. The third staff marks the beginning of the "Presto agitato" section, indicated by a double bar line and the new tempo marking. This section is characterized by rapid, dense sixteenth-note passages. The key signature changes to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) at the start of the "Presto agitato" section. The score concludes with several more staves of rapid, flowing music, ending with a final chord.

