



Copiste : René Milleran

Le manuscrit Milleran

F-Pn823

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LIVRE DE LUT DE M: MILLERAN INTERPR: DU ROY

Recueil des plus belles pièces de lut des meilleurs maîtres...

Les tablatures mises en notation musicale

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LE MANUSCRIT MILLERAN F-PN823

Le manuscrit de Paris F-Pn823, dit manuscrit Milleran, est aujourd’hui conservé dans le département Musique de la Bibliothèque nationale de France (RES-823).

Ce recueil a été rédigé entre 1692 et 1694. Très bien relié au format paysage « de poche » de 8 x 17,5 cm, il comprend 120 feuillets. Il est rédigé avec soin sur du papier à dessin et sa présentation est très raffinée, avec des couleurs soigneusement choisies et des dessins méticuleux. Sur la page de couverture, dont les quatre coins sont fleurdelisés, est indiqué « LIVRE DE LUT DE M: MILLERAN INTERPR: DU ROY ».

La musique est rédigée sur 3 portées de 6 lignes tracées à l’encre verte ; elle est présentée en tablature française de luth. La lisibilité générale est presque toujours excellente. Toutefois, les indications rythmiques sont souvent plus indicatives que précises. Quelques pièces en sont même dépourvues. En revanche, les doigtés sont notés méticuleusement.

87 pièces sont regroupées selon les modes diatoniques usités à l’époque, avec une scordature des basses adaptée à la tonalité. 77 pièces sont harmonisées pour le luth à 11 chœurs accordé dans l’accord ordinaire de Ré mineur, avec une scordature des basses adaptée à la tonalité de la pièce. Pour les 10 dernières, un accord extraordinaire est imposé ; il correspond à l’accord de La majeur : La Do♯ Mi avec, aux basses, les trois altérations Fa♯ Do♯ Sol♯.

Des pages de titre, quiouvrent chacune une section consacrée à un mode diatonique, séparent le volume. Chaque partie commence par un texte ou une maxime en latin et en français. Certains de ces textes peuvent être attribués à Pierre Corneille qui était décédé une dizaine d’années avant la création de cet opuscule.

Beaucoup de ces pièces sont nommément attribuées à leur compositeur. Au début du volume, René Milleran donne une liste complète des compositeurs du livre. Plusieurs noms qui ne se retrouvent pas dans les titres de pièce, devraient permettre d’attribuer des pièces qui ne le sont pas. En croisant les attributions explicites avec les correspondances dans d’autres manuscrits, nous constatons que si beaucoup sont vérifiées, certaines sont souvent approximatives ou erronées.

René Milleran

René Milleran était un personnage plutôt atypique, avec une forte personnalité et des idées réfléchies mais toujours originales.

Comme le révèle ce manuscrit, il fut un luthiste amateur éclairé. Dans la liste des célèbres luthistes qu'il donne au recto de la page 2 de l'ouvrage, il cite plus particulièrement « l'ilustre m^r. Mouton, mon maître » et « m^r. la Baule mon maître ».

Cependant, dans les autres ouvrages qu'il a fait éditer, il se déclare essentiellement linguiste, professeur de langue française, allemande et anglaise et interprète du roi dans sa Cour de Parlement.

Il rédigea et publia à partir de 1691 des grammaires de la langue française et des aides et instructions aux secrétaires de cour pour la rédaction de lettres du Roi. Il reprit et compléta ces ouvrages à plusieurs reprises. Son objectif était de simplifier l'orthographe en se basant sur la prononciation et en éliminant les complications dues à l'étymologie. Et nous constatons qu'il a scrupuleusement appliqué sa méthode dans tous les textes de son manuscrit de musique.

Dans son ouvrage intitulé « LES DEUX GRAMAIRES FRANSAIZES, L'ordinaire d'à prezant, et La plus nouvelle qu'on puise faire sans alterer, ni changer les mots. » qu'il publia à Marseille « aux dépans de l'Oteur »; René Milleran se présente ainsi : « Par RENÉ MILLERAN de Somur, Interprete du Roi, et professeur de la Langue Fransaize, qu'il anseigne par les Langues Latine, et Italienne, et Alemande, et Angloise. ».

En 1644, il naquit donc à Saumur qu'il déclare, dans un autre ouvrage, la ville de France « où l'on parle le mieux, même mieux qu'à la cour ». Selon Célestin Por¹, « on peut croire qu'il habita Paris, Lyon, Marseille, Milan, Amsterdam, puisqu'il y imprima quelques-uns de ses livres, Rome, parce qu'une note manuscrite du temps l'indique sur un exemplaire, l'Allemagne et l'Angleterre, puisqu'il enseignait l'allemand et l'anglais. »

Le lieu et la date de sa mort sont inconnus.

¹ Dictionnaire historique, géographique et biographique de Maine-et-Loire. Partie 2, Tome 2 par M. Célestin Por, édité entre 1874-1880

Célestin Por explique aussi que « l'auteur avait publié précédemment et sans aucun doute, avant sa Grammaire, un Recueil de Lettres, auquel font allusion les vers de Linières » mis en exergue dans le volume « Les deux grammaires fransaizes... ».

« L'auteur semble avoir voulu éprouver ce succès en donnant encore de Nouvelles lettres familières de Messieurs de l'Académie française (Amsterdam, J. Gallet, 1705, et Bruxelles, J. Léonard, 1709, in-12) ; plus tard encore un Nouveau Secrétaire de la Cour (Paris, Nie. Legras, 1714, in-12, et 1737 et plusieurs fois réimprimé).

Le plus singulier peut-être de tous ses livres est son « Dernier discours sur l'humilité de J.-C. et de celle de S^t Charles-Borromée » fait et prononcé à Milan le 10 avril 1699, vendredi de la Passion, dans la dernière assemblée de la très illustre et très célèbre académie de Son Excellence Mgr le comte Charles Borromée (Milan, 1699, in-12). La seconde édition est augmentée du « Miroir spirituel qui ne flate point , figuré par le mondain qui flate, comprenant plus de réflexions et de morales chrétiennes qu'il n'en faut dans les deux genres d'écrire en latin et en français et même en italien et en espagnol en quelques endrois, pour ariver au conble de l'humilité et par conséquent pour bien vivre et bien mourir, le tout apuyé de l'histoire sacrée et profane en tems et lieu, avec trois traités d'epitafes assés particuliers. Le premier de quelques saints, le second en faveur de ceux qui ont bien vécu, et le troisième au mépris des autres, etc. »

Et un traité « d'énigmes sur les mots les plus essentiels, sous lesquels il a traité cette morale chrétienne, avec leurs applicacions qu'on pourra trouver au bas, pourvu qu'on y réfléchisse... » (Milan, M.-Ant. Pandolf. Malatesta, 1700, in-12 de 264 p , plus un frontispice gravé et imprimé en vert et le portrait de l'auteur, alors professeur de langues à l'hospice des Pénitenciers) ; le tout mêlé de vers à sa louange, de notes, de lazzis, de proverbes, qui ont surtout pour but sans doute d'exercer les lecteurs aux secrets de la langue populaire. »

Voir le fac-similé du manuscrit sur le site [Gallica de la BnF](#).

Charles Mouton
(vers 1626 - vers 1699)

[4 pièces]

Tombeau de Madame, Pavane de Mouton,
Courante de Mouton, Sarabande de Mouton, Gigue

CLFMou, N°16, 19, 21, 17

Do mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

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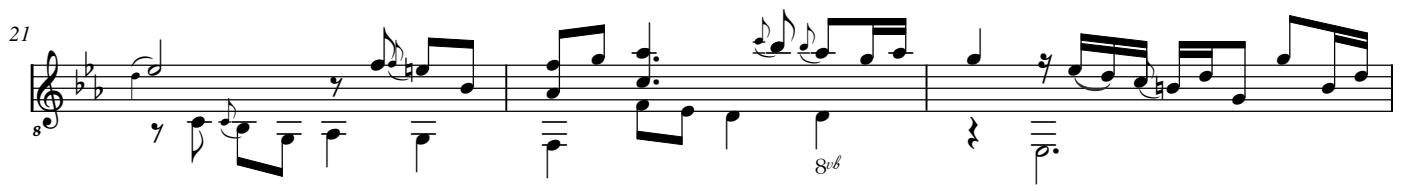
F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 8 v. à 11 r.



Tombeau de Madame, Pavane de Mouton

The musical score for 'Tombeau de Madame, Pavane de Mouton' by Charles Mouton is presented in six staves. The key signature is G minor (one flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, along with rests. Dynamic markings such as '8v' (fortissimo) and 'p' (pianissimo) are included. The score is numbered 1 through 18.



Musical score page 24. The music is in common time, key signature of one flat. Measure 24 begins with a sixteenth note followed by a eighth note, circled in red. The next note is a sixteenth note, also circled in red. Measures 25 and 26 continue the melodic line.

Musical score page 27. The music is in common time, key signature of one flat. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 27 through 30 are shown.

Musical score page 30. The music is in common time, key signature of one flat. The melody concludes with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 30 through 33 are shown.

Tombeau de Madame, Pavane de Mouton

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for piano, arranged in two systems. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

- Staff 1 (Measures 1-3):** The right hand plays eighth-note chords in the treble clef staff, while the left hand provides harmonic support in the bass clef staff. Measure 3 includes a three-measure repeat sign (three dots above the staff).
- Staff 2 (Measures 4-6):** The right hand continues with eighth-note chords, and the left hand provides harmonic support. Measures 5 and 6 feature sixteenth-note patterns in the bass clef staff.
- Staff 3 (Measures 7-9):** The right hand plays eighth-note chords, and the left hand provides harmonic support. Measures 8 and 9 feature sixteenth-note patterns in the bass clef staff.
- Staff 4 (Measures 10-12):** The right hand plays eighth-note chords, and the left hand provides harmonic support. Measures 11 and 12 feature sixteenth-note patterns in the bass clef staff.
- Staff 5 (Measures 13-15):** The right hand plays eighth-note chords, and the left hand provides harmonic support. Measures 14 and 15 feature sixteenth-note patterns in the bass clef staff.
- Staff 6 (Measures 16-18):** The right hand plays eighth-note chords, and the left hand provides harmonic support. Measures 17 and 18 feature sixteenth-note patterns in the bass clef staff.

21



Musical score page 21. The key signature is two flats. The music consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a dotted half note followed by a rest, then eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. The bass staff has eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. A dynamic marking "8vb" is present.

24



Musical score page 24. The key signature is two flats. The music consists of two staves. The treble staff starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. The bass staff has eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. Red circled numbers 4, 5, and 4 are placed above specific notes in the bass staff.

27



Musical score page 27. The key signature is two flats. The music consists of two staves. The treble staff has eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. The bass staff has eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns.

30



Musical score page 30. The key signature is two flats. The music consists of two staves. The treble staff has eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. The bass staff has eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. A dynamic marking "8vb" is present.

Courante de Mouton

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, consisting of five staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef. Measure 1* starts with a forte dynamic and includes a fermata over the first note. Measure 4 begins with a forte dynamic. Measure 8 features a melodic line with a grace note and a dynamic marking of $8v\delta$. Measure 12 contains eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings of $8v\delta$. Measure 16 includes a dynamic marking of $8v\delta$ and a melodic line with grace notes. Measure 20 concludes the page with a dynamic marking of $8v\delta$.

Courante de Mouton

(1*)

4

8

12

16

20

Sarabande de Mouton

(1*)

6

11

16

20

Sarabande de Mouton

(1*)

1. —————— 2. ——————

II

16

20

Gigue

(1*)

4

7

10

13

16

Gigue

(1*)

4

7

10

13

16

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[Compositeur anonyme]

Le Canaris

Do majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

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F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folio 11v.



Le Canaris

The sheet music consists of three staves of music for a single instrument, likely a lute or guitar. The music is in G major and common time. The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The third staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first staff has a repeat sign with a brace, indicating a repeat of the previous section. The second staff has a repeat sign with a brace, indicating a repeat of the previous section. The third staff has a repeat sign with a brace, indicating a repeat of the previous section. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first staff has a repeat sign with a brace, indicating a repeat of the previous section. The second staff has a repeat sign with a brace, indicating a repeat of the previous section. The third staff has a repeat sign with a brace, indicating a repeat of the previous section.

Le Canaris

The image shows three staves of musical notation for a lute or guitar. The notation is in common time. The top staff begins with a treble clef, followed by a bass clef. The middle staff begins with a bass clef. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef. The notation consists of vertical stems with horizontal dashes indicating pitch and duration. There are several instances of the marking '8v' with a breve symbol, which typically indicates a grace note or a specific performance technique. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Luthbaroque.fr

[Compositeur anonyme]

Gavote

Mon mari s'en est alé & e

Do majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folio 12r.



Gavote

mon mari s'en est alé & e

6

8v&

8v&

Gavote

mon mari s'en est alé & e



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Charles Mouton
(vers 1626 - vers 1699)

Gavote de Mouton

CLFMou, N°102

Do majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folio 12r.



Gavote de Mouton

The musical score consists of three staves of music. Staff 1 starts with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. It features eighth-note patterns and includes a dynamic instruction '8v&'. Staff 2 starts with a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. It also includes an '8v&' instruction. Staff 3 starts with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. It includes an '8v&' instruction. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Gavote de Mouton

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Luthbaroque.fr

Charles Mouton
(vers 1626 - vers 1699)

Gavote



de l'Opera de Vous Savez L'amour Extreme
transpozé par mons.^r Mouton

CLFMou, N°103 - LWV 32/7

Do majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folio 12r.

Gavote

de l'Opera de Vous Savez L'amour Extreme
transposé par mons.^r Mouton

The musical score for "Gavote" by Charles Mouton is presented in six staves. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic (f) and a quarter note. The second staff starts with a piano dynamic (p) and a half note. The third staff begins with a forte dynamic (f) and a half note. The fourth staff starts with a piano dynamic (p) and a half note. The fifth staff begins with a forte dynamic (f) and a half note. The sixth staff begins with a forte dynamic (f) and a half note. The score is numbered 1 through 11.

Gavote

de l'Opera de Vous Savez L'amour Extreme
transposé par mons.^r Mouton

1

4

8

Double

4

7

11

Luthbaroque.fr

Charles Mouton
(vers 1626 - vers 1699)

Menuet

de l'Opera d'Andromede
transposé par m.^r Mouton

CLFMou, N°104 - LWV 60/72

Do majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82
Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale
F-Pn ms. Rés. 82
Folio 12r.



Menuet de l'Opera d'Andromede
transposé par m^r Mouton

1

7

13

Menuet de l'Opera d'Andromede
transposé par m^r Mouton

The musical score consists of three staves of music for a two-part instrument. The top staff begins with a treble clef, the middle staff with a bass clef, and the bottom staff with a bass clef. The music is in common time. Key signatures indicate one sharp throughout. The notation includes eighth-note patterns, sixteenth-note patterns, and various rests. Dynamic markings such as '8v&' (fortissimo) are placed above certain notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Luthbaroque.fr

Laurent Dupré
(1642 - 1709)

[4 pièces]

Tombeau de Dufaux, Allemande de Dupré d'Angleterre
Courante de Dupré d'Angleterre
Sarabande de Dupré d'Angleterre
Gavote de Dupré d'Angleterre

Do mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 15v. à 18r.



Tombeau de Dufaux, Allemande de Dupré D'Angleterre

The sheet music consists of 17 numbered staves of music for a single instrument. The key signature is one flat (G minor). The time signature varies between common time and 3/4 time. The music features various note heads (crotchets, quavers, semiquavers), rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'ff' (fortissimo). The piece includes several measures of sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

Tombeau de Dufaux, Allemande de Dupré D'Angleterre

Sheet music for two staves, Treble and Bass, in G minor (indicated by a key signature of one sharp). The music consists of 12 measures.

Measure 1: Treble staff starts with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has a bass note.

Measure 2: Bass staff starts with a bass note followed by eighth-note pairs. Treble staff has a bass note.

Measures 3-12: Continue with various patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 8 features a bass note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measures 9-12 conclude with eighth-note pairs.

Courante de Dupré D'Angleterre

The sheet music consists of six staves of music, each starting with a 's' (soprano) clef and a 'B' (flat) key signature. The time signature is 8/8 throughout. Measure numbers 1 through 25 are indicated on the left side of each staff. The music features various note heads (circles, diamonds, squares), stems, and rests. Measures 1-4 show a pattern of eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note pairs. Measures 5-8 continue this pattern with some eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note pairs. Measures 9-12 introduce more complex patterns, including eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. Measures 13-16 show a mix of eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note pairs. Measures 17-20 feature eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note pairs. Measures 21-24 show eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note pairs. Measure 25 concludes with a final eighth-note pair.

Courante de Dupré D'Angleterre

Sheet music for piano, 2 staves, 25 measures. The music is in common time and key signature of B-flat major (two flats). Measure 1: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has quarter note (D), eighth note (C), eighth note (B). Measure 2: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 3: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 4: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 5: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 6: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 7: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 8: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 9: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 10: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 11: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 12: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 13: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 14: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 15: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 16: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 17: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 18: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 19: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 20: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 21: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 22: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 23: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 24: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C). Measure 25: Treble staff has eighth notes (F#) and sixteenth notes (E, G). Bass staff has eighth note (D), eighth note (C).

Sarabande de Dupré d'Angleterre

The musical score consists of three staves of music for a lute or guitar. The music is in common time, key signature of one flat, and consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The first staff begins with a bass clef, the second with a tenor clef, and the third with a soprano clef. Measure numbers 1, 7, and 12 are indicated above the staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The music is divided by vertical bar lines and measures.

Sarabande de Dupré d'Angleterre

The musical score consists of three staves of music for a lute or harpsichord. The notation is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. Measure 1 starts with a bass note followed by a series of eighth-note chords. Measures 2-4 continue this pattern. Measure 5 begins with a bass note followed by eighth-note chords. Measures 6-8 show a similar pattern. Measure 9 starts with a bass note followed by eighth-note chords. Measures 10-12 show a continuation of the pattern established in the previous measures.

Gavote de Dupré d'Angleterre

The sheet music consists of three staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The key signature is one flat, indicating the piece is in D minor. The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth-note pairs. The second staff begins with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The third staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth-note pairs. The music features various dynamics, including forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sf). The notation includes standard musical symbols such as quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.

Gavote de Dupré d'Angleterre

The sheet music consists of three staves of musical notation, likely for a lute or similar instrument. The notation is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a bass clef below it, indicating a transposition of one flat. The second staff begins with a bass clef. The third staff begins with a bass clef. Measure numbers 1, 4, and 8 are visible above the staves. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also slurs and grace notes. The notation is dense and rhythmic.

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Charles Mouton
(vers 1626 - vers 1699)

Prelude de Mouton

CLFMou, N°105

Ré mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folio 20r.



Prelude de Mouton

The image shows three staves of musical notation for a lute or similar instrument. The notation is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The first staff begins with a fermata over the first note. The second staff begins with a fermata over the first note. The third staff begins with a fermata over the first note. There are several grace notes and slurs throughout the piece. In the top staff, the 11th and 12th measures have red circled numbers 3 and 2 above them, likely indicating performance techniques. The music is written on a standard five-line staff system.

Prelude de Mouton

The musical score consists of three staves of music for a keyboard instrument. The top staff shows a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and rests. The middle staff features sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The bottom staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords. Red circled numbers 1, 2, and 3 are placed above the staff at measure 10, likely indicating specific performance techniques or fingerings.

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Ennemond Gaultier
(1575 ? - 1651)

Gigue du v. Gautier

CLFVGa, N°63

Ré mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 20v. et 21r.

*Voir dans le manuscrit de Berlin D-Bsa4060, pages 168 et 169 - folio 77v et 78r,
La Poste Gigue de Mons: Gautier (DBsa4060_88)*



Gigue du v. Gautier.

1

4

7

10

13

16

19

Gigue du v. Gautier.

Musical score for 'Gigue du v. Gautier.' in Ré mineur, featuring two staves for treble and bass clef. The score consists of eight staves, each ending with a double bar line and repeat dots, indicating a repeating section. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The second staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The music includes various dynamics such as forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sf). Measure numbers 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, and 19 are explicitly marked. The score is set against a light watermark background.

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[Ennemond ou Denis] Gaultier

(1575 ? - 1651) (1603 - 1672)

Le Canon de Gautier, Courante

CLFVGa, N°20 - CLFDGa, N°102

Ré mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 21v. et 22r.

Voir dans le manuscrit de Berlin D-Bsa4060, page 166 - folio 76v, Le Canon Courante de M: Gautier (DBsa4060_86)



Le Canon de Gautier Courante

A musical score for piano, consisting of five staves of music. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef. Measure 1 starts with a grace note followed by eighth notes. Measure 2 shows a change in harmonic rhythm. Measure 3 features a melodic line with sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 4 includes a dynamic instruction 'p' (piano). Measure 5 contains a melodic line with eighth-note pairs. Measure 6 shows another change in harmonic rhythm. Measure 7 features a melodic line with sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 8 includes a dynamic instruction 'p' (piano). Measure 9 contains a melodic line with eighth-note pairs. Measure 10 shows a change in harmonic rhythm. Measure 11 features a melodic line with sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 12 includes a dynamic instruction 'p' (piano). Measure 13 contains a melodic line with eighth-note pairs. Measure 14 shows a change in harmonic rhythm. Measure 15 features a melodic line with sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 16 includes a dynamic instruction 'p' (piano). Measure 17 contains a melodic line with eighth-note pairs. Measure 18 shows a change in harmonic rhythm. Measure 19 features a melodic line with sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 20 includes a dynamic instruction 'p' (piano). Measure 21 contains a melodic line with eighth-note pairs.

Le Canon de Gautier Courante

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for two voices (treble and bass). The key signature is one flat (Ré mineur), and the time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers 6, 11, 16, and 21 are visible above the staves. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and grace notes. The bass staff provides harmonic support, while the treble staff carries the primary melodic line.

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[Jean Mercure]
(vers 1600 - après 1660)

Sarabande

CLFMer II, N°16

Ré mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 22v. et 23r.



Sarabande

1

5

9

13

17

Sarabande

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Ennemond Gaultier
(1575 ? - 1651)

Gigue

CLFVGa, N°--

Ré mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 23v. et 24r.



Gigue.

Musical score for Gigue, featuring six staves of music. The score consists of six staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music includes various dynamics such as forte (f), piano (p), and accents, as well as articulations like staccato dots and slurs. The score is numbered 1 through 16 across the staves.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

Gigue.

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for two voices. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (G major). The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers 1 through 16 are visible on the left side of each staff. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The music is written in a clear, standard musical notation style with black ink on white paper.

Luthbaroque.fr

Charles Mouton
(vers 1626 - vers 1699)

Menuet

de l'Opera de Bellerofon
transposé par m.^r Mouton

CLFMou, N°106 - LWV 57/7

Ré mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82
Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale
F-Pn ms. Rés. 82
Folio 24v.



Menuet de l'Opera de Bellerofon
transposé par mons.^r Mouton

8

6

11

Menuet de l'Opera de Bellerofon
transposé par mons.^r Mouton

6

11

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? . Pasch

(? - ?)

Allemande

Ré mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 25v. et 26r.

*Voir dans le manuscrit Stålhammar de Kalmar S-Klm21072, folio 6r
Allemand de Mons. Pasch.*



Allemande

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, consisting of five staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef. Measure 1 starts with a half note followed by a eighth-note triplet. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 begins with a half note, followed by eighth notes and sixteenth notes. Measures 5-6 continue with eighth-note patterns. Measure 7 starts with a half note, followed by eighth notes and sixteenth notes. Measures 8-9 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 10 begins with a half note, followed by eighth notes and sixteenth notes. Measures 11-12 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 13 ends with a half note. The music includes various dynamics like forte and piano, and performance instructions like "riten." and "tempo." There are also some red markings, including circled numbers 3 and 4.

Allemande

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

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Charles Mouton
(vers 1626 - vers 1699)

Gavote

de l'Opera de Psichée
transpozée par m^r Mouton

CLFMou, N°107 - LWV 45/25

Ré mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82
Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale
F-Pn ms. Rés. 82
Folio 26v.



Gavote de l'Opera de Psichée
transposée par m^r Mouton

1

6

10

14

Gavote de l'Opera de Psichée
transposée par m^r Mouton

1

6

10

14

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Charles Mouton
(vers 1626 - vers 1699)

Menuet

de l'Opera de Proserpine
transposé par m^r Mouton

CLFMou, N°108 - LWV 58/13

Ré mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82
Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale
F-Pn ms. Rés. 82
Folio 27r.



Menuet de l'Opera de Proserpine
transposé par m^r Mouton

The image shows three staves of musical notation for a lute or similar instrument. The notation is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The first staff begins at measure 8, the second staff at measure 7, and the third staff at measure 12. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns, primarily using the G, D, and B strings. Measures 8 and 12 start with a bass note on the G string. Measure 7 starts with a bass note on the D string.

Menuet de l'Opera de Proserpine
transposé par m^r Mouton

The image shows three staves of musical notation for two voices: Soprano (top) and Bass (bottom). The music is in G major (one sharp) and common time. The first staff begins with a half note followed by eighth notes. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The third staff begins with a half note followed by eighth notes. The notation includes various dynamics like forte and piano, and some grace notes.

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[Compositeur anonyme]

Sarabandes

Ré mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folio 27v.



Sarabandes

The image shows four staves of musical notation, likely for a harpsichord or organ, arranged vertically. The music is in G minor (indicated by a 'G' with a flat symbol) and common time (indicated by a 'C'). The notation consists of vertical stems with small horizontal dashes indicating pitch and duration. Measure 1 starts with a quarter note followed by an eighth note, then a dotted half note, a quarter note, another dotted half note, and a quarter note. Measure 2 begins with a dotted half note, followed by a quarter note, a dotted half note, and a quarter note. Measure 3 starts with a dotted half note, followed by a quarter note, a dotted half note, and a quarter note. Measure 4 begins with a dotted half note, followed by a quarter note, a dotted half note, and a quarter note. The first staff has a 's' at the beginning. The second staff has a '6' at the beginning. The third staff has an '8' at the beginning. The fourth staff has an '8' at the beginning and '8v' below it.

Sarabandes

The image displays four staves of musical notation for Sarabandes, arranged vertically. The notation is for two voices (treble and bass) in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 6 begins with a treble note followed by a bass note. Measures 7 and 8 show the bass line continuing with sustained notes and short eighth-note patterns. Measure 9 concludes with a final cadence. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes grouped by vertical bar lines.

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[Charles Mouton]

(vers 1626 - vers 1699)

[Germain Pinel]

(vers 1600 - octobre 1661)

La Gavote Royalle ou Frondeuze

CLFMou, N°113 - CLFPin, N°86

Ré mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folio 28r.



La Gavote Royalle, ou Frondeuze

The musical score consists of three staves of notation, likely for a lute or similar plucked instrument. The notation is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and Ré mineur (indicated by a 'F' with a sharp sign). The first staff begins with a bass clef and a 's' (for soprano), followed by a '3' over a bass note. The second staff begins with a bass clef and a 'P'. The third staff begins with a bass clef and a 'P'. Measure numbers 1, 4, and 8 are indicated above the staves. The music features various note heads (solid black, open, and hollow), stems, and bar lines. Measures 1-3 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 4 begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 8 begins with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs.

La Gavote Royalle, ou Frondeuze

The musical score consists of three staves of notation. The top staff uses a treble clef and a bass clef, indicating two voices. The middle staff uses a bass clef. The bottom staff uses a bass clef. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and bar lines. Measure numbers 1, 4, and 8 are visible above the staves.

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[Compositeur anonyme]

Le Gris de Lin

Ré mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folio 28v.



Le Gris de Lin

8

9

10

Le Gris de Lin

The musical score consists of three staves of music for two voices. The top staff is soprano (treble clef) and the bottom staff is basso (bass clef). The key signature is one sharp (F major), and the time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 1: Soprano has eighth notes A-B-A-G, Basso has quarter note D. Measure 2: Soprano has eighth notes A-B-A-G, Basso has eighth note D. Measure 3: Soprano has eighth notes A-B-A-G, Basso has eighth note D. Measure 4: Soprano has eighth notes A-B-A-G, Basso has eighth note D. Measure 5: Soprano has eighth notes A-B-A-G, Basso has eighth note D. Measure 6: Soprano has eighth notes A-B-A-G, Basso has eighth note D. Measure 7: Soprano has eighth notes A-B-A-G, Basso has eighth note D. Measure 8: Soprano has eighth notes A-B-A-G, Basso has eighth note D. Measure 9: Soprano has eighth notes A-B-A-G, Basso has eighth note D.

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[Compositeur anonyme]

La Cardinalle

Revenez M^r le Cardinal, Paris ne vous veut plus de mal

Ré mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folio 29r.



La Cardinalle

Revenez M^r le Cardinal, Paris ne vous veut plus de mal

102/308

La Cardinalle

Revenez M^r le Cardinal, Paris ne vous veut plus de mal

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff is for the soprano voice, starting with a half note followed by a quarter note. The middle staff is for the basso continuo, featuring a sustained half note. The bottom staff is also for the basso continuo, showing a sustained half note. The music continues with various notes and rests, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and a measure where the basso continuo has a sustained note while the soprano plays eighth notes.

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[Compositeur anonyme]

Les Tricotins

Ré mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folio 29v.



Les Tricotins

The musical score consists of two staves of music. The top staff begins with a quarter note followed by a eighth note tied to a sixteenth note, then another eighth note tied to a sixteenth note. This pattern repeats. The bottom staff begins with a quarter note followed by a eighth note tied to a sixteenth note, then another eighth note tied to a sixteenth note. This pattern repeats.

6

8

8

8

8

8

8

8

Les Tricotins

The musical score consists of two staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The key signature is one flat, indicating it is in Ré mineur. The music features various note heads, stems, and rests, including eighth and sixteenth notes. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The music concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of each staff.

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[Compositeur anonyme]

Prelude

Ré mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folio 30r.



Prelude

The image shows three staves of musical notation for a lute or similar instrument. The notation is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The first staff begins with a fermata over a note, followed by a dotted half note and a quarter note. The second staff starts with a dotted half note and a quarter note. The third staff begins with a dotted half note and a quarter note. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns, with various rests and dynamic markings like f (fortissimo) and p (pianissimo). The notation is in a standard musical staff format with a bass clef.

Prelude

2

3

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Alexandre Gallot
(entre 1625 et 1630 - 1684)

[2 pièces]

Le Canon du v. Gallot d'Angers. Courante
Balet polonois du v. gallot d'Angers

Ré mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 30v., 31r., 32r.



Le Canon du v. Gallot d'Angers. Courante

Musical score for 'Le Canon du v. Gallot d'Angers.' in Ré mineur, featuring five staves of music. The score consists of five staves of music, each starting with a clef (G-clef), a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 3/4. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers 1, 5, 9, 14, and 19 are indicated above the staves. Measure 1 starts with a bass note followed by a treble note. Measures 5 and 9 feature various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 14 and 19 conclude with a double bar line.

Le Canon du v. Gallot d'Angers. Courante

The musical score consists of five staves of music for two voices (two treble clef staves and one bass clef staff). The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 1 (measures 1-4) starts with a treble clef staff, followed by a bass clef staff, then a treble clef staff. Measure 2 (measures 5-8) starts with a treble clef staff, followed by a bass clef staff, then a treble clef staff. Measure 3 (measures 9-12) starts with a treble clef staff, followed by a bass clef staff, then a treble clef staff. Measure 4 (measures 13-16) starts with a treble clef staff, followed by a bass clef staff, then a treble clef staff. Measure 5 (measures 17-20) starts with a treble clef staff, followed by a bass clef staff, then a treble clef staff.

Balet polonois du v. gallot d'Angers

The musical score consists of three staves of music for a single instrument, likely a lute. The notation is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and Ré mineur (indicated by a 'F' with a sharp sign). The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by a half note. The second staff begins with a half note. The third staff begins with a half note. The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines. Measure numbers 1, 4, and 10 are visible above the staves. The score is presented on a white background with a large, faint watermark reading "Luthbo.com" diagonally across it.

Balet polonois du v. gallot d'Angers

1

4

10

Luthbaroque.fr

Ennemond Gaultier
(1575 ? - 1651)

[Trois pièces]

Le Loup du v. Gautier Canaris
La Conquerante du v. Gautier Courante
Double

CLFVGa, N°53, 37

Ré majeur et Mi mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82
Folios 32v. et 33r. à 37r.



Le Loup du v. Gautier Canaris

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, consisting of six staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef. Measure 8 starts with a grace note followed by a dotted half note. Measure 15 begins with a dotted half note. Measure 22 starts with a quarter note. Measure 28 begins with a quarter note. Measure 35 starts with a quarter note. Measure 42 starts with a quarter note.

Le Loup du v. Gautier
Canaris

8

15

22

28

35

42

La Conquerante du v. Gautier - Courante

1

6

11

15

20

25

30

La Conquerante du v. Gautier - Courante

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for two voices. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom four staves are in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature varies throughout the piece. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The piece begins with a melodic line in the upper voice, followed by harmonic support from the lower voice. The style is characteristic of 17th-century French dance music.

Double

1

5

9

13

18

22

26

30

2 H Double Cadance

Double

Musical score for 'Double' by Ennemond Gaultier, featuring two staves of music. The score consists of ten staves of music, numbered 5 through 30. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music includes various note values (eighth notes, sixteenth notes, etc.), rests, and dynamic markings such as f , ff , p , mf , h , and ff . There are also slurs, grace notes, and fermatas. The score concludes with a double cadence at the end of staff 30.

5
9
13
18
22
26
30

1 H 3 H

2 H Double Cadance

Luthbaroque.fr

Charles Mouton
(vers 1626 - vers 1699)

[7 pièces]

Prélude de Mouton, Alemande de Mouton
Départ de feue Madame. Courante de Mouton, Double,
Sarabande de Mouton, Le Mouton Canaris de Mouton,
Le Toxin de Mouton Gigue, Gavote de Mouton

CLFMou, N°109, 37, 32, 32bis, 34, 39, 31, 35

Fa dièse mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 41r. à 47v.



Prelude de Mouton

The musical score consists of three staves of music for a single instrument. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 4/4. The music begins with a dynamic of f . The first staff starts with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pair. The second staff starts with a quarter note. The third staff starts with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pair. The music continues with various note patterns, including eighth notes, sixteenth-note pairs, and quarter notes, separated by rests and dynamics such as f , p , and mf .

Prelude de Mouton

The image shows three staves of musical notation for a lute or similar instrument. The notation is in common time, with a key signature of two sharps. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff uses a bass clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music consists of various note heads, stems, and beams, typical of early printed music notation.

Alemande de Mouton

The sheet music contains eight staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The key signature is two sharps (G major). The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measures 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, and 13 are shown. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, with various dynamics such as forte (f), piano (p), and accents. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 5 features a bassoon-like sustained note. Measure 9 has a dynamic change from forte to piano. Measure 13 ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

Alemande de Mouton

1

3

5

7

9

11

13

Départ de feue Madame. Courante de Mouton

Musical score for 'Départ de feue Madame. Courante de Mouton' in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of six staves of music. Measures 1-5: Treble clef, G major, 4/4 time. Measures 6-10: Treble clef, G major, 4/4 time. Measure 11: Treble clef changes to Bass clef. Measures 12-16: Bass clef, G major, 4/4 time. Measures 17-21: Treble clef, G major, 4/4 time. Measures 22-26: Treble clef, G major, 4/4 time. Measures 27-31: Treble clef, G major, 4/4 time. Measure 32: Treble clef changes to Bass clef. Measures 33-36: Bass clef, G major, 4/4 time. Measure 37: Bass clef changes to Treble clef. Measures 38-42: Treble clef, G major, 4/4 time.

Red circled numbers indicate specific performance details:

- Measure 23, 2nd note: (2)
- Measure 23, 4th note: (2)
- Measure 23, 5th note: (6)
- Measure 28, 2nd note: (4)
- Measure 28, 3rd note: (3)
- Measure 28, 4th note: (2)
- Measure 28, 5th note: (5)

Départ de feuë Madame. Courante de Mouton

Musical score for 'Départ de feuë Madame. Courante de Mouton' in G major, 2/4 time. The score consists of eight staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Bass) and piano. The piano part is in the basso continuo style. The score includes measure numbers 1 through 28. Red circled numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) are placed above specific notes in measures 23 and 28, likely indicating performance markings or fingerings.

Double

The sheet music consists of seven staves of musical notation for a double bass. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature varies throughout the piece. Measure numbers are indicated at the beginning of each staff: 1, 5, 10, 14, 19, 24, and 29. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and bar lines. Some measures feature rests or specific rhythmic patterns. The bass clef is consistently used across all staves.

Double

Piano sheet music in G major, featuring two staves (treble and bass) and eight measures of music. The music consists of eighth-note patterns and rests, with some sixteenth-note figures in the bass staff.

Measure 1: Treble staff: D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass staff: Rest, C, D, E, F, G, A, B.

Measure 2: Treble staff: D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass staff: Rest, C, D, E, F, G, A, B.

Measure 3: Treble staff: D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass staff: Rest, C, D, E, F, G, A, B.

Measure 4: Treble staff: D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass staff: Rest, C, D, E, F, G, A, B.

Measure 5: Treble staff: D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass staff: Rest, C, D, E, F, G, A, B.

Measure 6: Treble staff: D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass staff: Rest, C, D, E, F, G, A, B.

Measure 7: Treble staff: D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass staff: Rest, C, D, E, F, G, A, B.

Measure 8: Treble staff: D, C, B, A, G, F, E, D. Bass staff: Rest, C, D, E, F, G, A, B.

Sarabande de Mouton

Musical score for "Sarabande de Mouton". The score consists of four staves of music in G major, 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a bass clef, the second with a treble clef, and the third with a bass clef. The fourth staff continues the bass line from the third staff. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure numbers 1, 5, 10, and 14 are indicated at the start of each staff respectively. The score is set against a large, faint watermark reading "Luthier Groote".

Sarabande de Mouton

Sheet music for piano, four staves:

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef): Measures 1-4.
- Staff 2 (Bass Clef): Measures 1-4.
- Staff 3 (Treble Clef): Measures 5-8.
- Staff 4 (Bass Clef): Measures 5-8.
- Staff 5 (Treble Clef): Measures 9-12.
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef): Measures 9-12.
- Staff 7 (Treble Clef): Measures 13-16.
- Staff 8 (Bass Clef): Measures 13-16.

The music is in common time, key signature of A major (three sharps). The bass line consists primarily of eighth notes, while the treble line features sixteenth-note patterns and some eighth-note pairs. Measure 14 concludes with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

Le Mouton - Canaris de Mouton

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature varies between common time and 6/8 throughout the piece. The music includes various dynamics such as f , p , mf , and ff . Measure numbers are indicated at the beginning of each staff: 8, 7, 13, 19, 25, and 31. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests. The notation is written on five-line staves with a treble clef.

Le Mouton - Canaris de Mouton

The sheet music consists of two staves (treble and bass) and six systems of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The music is divided into systems by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers 1 through 6 are present above the first system, and measure numbers 7 through 12 are present above the second system. Measure numbers 13 through 18 are present above the third system, and measure numbers 19 through 24 are present above the fourth system. Measure numbers 25 through 30 are present above the fifth system, and measure numbers 31 through 36 are present above the sixth system. The music features various note values (eighth, sixteenth, thirty-second), rests, and dynamic markings like forte (f) and piano (p).

Le Toxin de Mouton - Gigue

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, consisting of five staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef. The key signature changes from one staff to another, indicated by a key signature change at the beginning of each staff. Measure numbers 1 through 13 are printed vertically on the left side of each staff. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The piano keys are represented by black and white squares below the staves. A large, semi-transparent watermark reading 'I Love Classical Music' is overlaid across the page.

Le Toxin de Mouton - Gigue

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for piano, arranged in two systems. The key signature is Ré mineur (one sharp). The first system starts at measure 10 and ends at measure 13. The second system begins at measure 141/308. The notation includes various note values (eighth notes, sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings. The piano keys are indicated by vertical stems pointing up or down.

Gavote de Mouton

The musical score consists of four staves of music in G major, common time. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic (F) and includes a fermata over the first note. The second staff starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. The third staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note. The fourth staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note.

Gavote de Mouton

The musical score consists of four staves of music for two voices (soprano and basso) and piano. The key signature is A major (two sharps). The time signature varies between common time and 6/8.

- Staff 1 (Soprano):** Starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. Includes a fermata over the first measure.
- Staff 2 (Basso):** Starts with a half note followed by quarter notes.
- Piano (Staff 3):** Starts with a half note followed by quarter notes.
- Staff 4 (Soprano):** Starts with a half note followed by quarter notes.

Measure numbers are indicated above the staves:
1, 4, 7, 8, 11.

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[Compositeur anonyme]

Prelude

Fa dièse mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 51v. et 52r.



<https://luthbaroque.fr>

Prelude

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for a single instrument, likely a piano. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature varies between measures: 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, and 5/4. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic and includes eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 2 begins with a half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 3 features eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 4 contains eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 5 concludes with a half note followed by a repeat sign and a double bar line.

Prelude

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for a piano. The top staff shows the treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (G major), and common time. The second staff shows the bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (G major), and common time. The third staff shows the treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (G major), and common time. The fourth staff shows the bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (G major), and common time. The fifth staff shows the treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (G major), and common time.

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[Ennemond ou Denis] Gaultier

(1575 ? - 1651) (1603 - 1672)

Courante de Gautier pour la Reine de Suède

CLFVGa, N°21 - CLFDGa, N°66

Fa dièse mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 52v. et 53r.

Voir dans le manuscrit de Berlin D-Bsa4060, pages 737 et 738 - folios 318v et 319r, Courante du même (DBsa4060_341)



Courante de Gautier pour la Reine de Suede

12

18

28

Courante de Gautier pour la Reine de Suede

The musical score consists of six staves of music for two voices (soprano and basso continuo). The soprano staff uses a treble clef and the basso continuo staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is F major (one sharp). The time signature is 2/4. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers 1 through 28 are indicated above the staves. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measures 1-11 show a simple harmonic progression. Measures 12-17 introduce more complex rhythms and patterns. Measures 18-23 continue the melodic line. Measures 24-28 conclude the piece.

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[Ennemond ou Denis] Gaultier

(1575 ? - 1651) (1603 - 1672)

[2 pièces]

Courante de Gautier,
Double

CLFVGa, N°.. - CLFDGa, N°..

La majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 53v. à 55r.

Voir dans le manuscrit de Berlin D-Bsa4060, pages 737 à 740, folios 318v. à 320r.
Courante du même (DBsa4060_341)



Courante de Gautier

16

II

16

21

Courante de Gautier

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for two voices. The top two staves are soprano voices, and the bottom three are bass voices. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (G major). The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like accents and slurs. Measure numbers 1 through 21 are indicated on the left side of each staff.

Double

Musical score for Double in G major, featuring five staves of music. The score consists of the following parts:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a dynamic $\text{f} \cdot$. Includes a measure with a single note followed by a dynamic p .
- Staff 2:** Starts with a dynamic p .
- Staff 3:** Starts with a dynamic p .
- Staff 4:** Starts with a dynamic p .
- Staff 5:** Starts with a dynamic p .

The score includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth-note patterns, grace notes, and dynamic markings like f , p , and $\text{f} \cdot$.

Double

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for two voices (soprano and basso continuo). The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature varies between common time and 6/8.

- Staff 1:** Soprano part. The melody consists of eighth-note patterns such as eighth-note pairs followed by eighth-note pairs, and eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs.
- Staff 2:** Basso continuo part. Features sustained notes and simple harmonic patterns.
- Staff 3:** Continues the soprano and basso continuo parts from the previous staff.
- Staff 4:** Continues the soprano and basso continuo parts from the previous staff.
- Staff 5:** Continues the soprano and basso continuo parts from the previous staff.

Measure numbers are present on the left side of the staves: 11, 15, and 20.

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Ennemond Gaultier

(1575 ? - 1651)

La Chevre du v. Gautier. Canaris

CLFVGa, N°54

Fa dièse mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 53v. à 55r.



La Chevre du v. Gautier. Canaris

Sheet music for 'La Chevre du v. Gautier. Canaris' in G major, 3/4 time. The music consists of eight staves of musical notation with various dynamics and performance instructions.

1. Staff: Measure 1-5. Dynamics: f , p , f , p , f . Performance instruction: $8^{\text{v}\flat}$.

2. Staff: Measure 6-10. Dynamics: p , f , p , f , p . Performance instruction: $8^{\text{v}\flat}$.

3. Staff: Measure 12-16. Dynamics: p , f , p , f , p . Performance instruction: $8^{\text{v}\flat}$.

4. Staff: Measure 18-22. Dynamics: p , f , p , f , p . Performance instruction: $8^{\text{v}\flat}$.

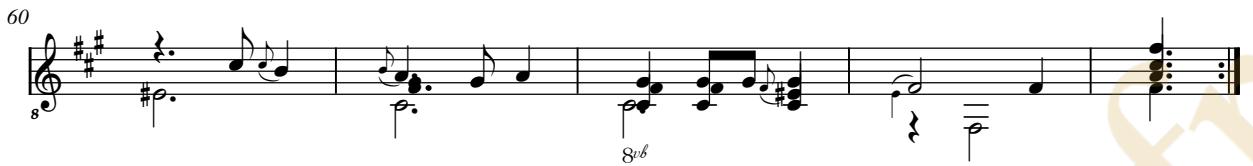
5. Staff: Measure 25-29. Dynamics: p , f , p , f , p . Performance instruction: $8^{\text{v}\flat}$.

6. Staff: Measure 31-35. Dynamics: p , f , p , f , p . Performance instruction: $8^{\text{v}\flat}$.

7. Staff: Measure 39-43. Dynamics: p , f , p , f , p . Performance instruction: $8^{\text{v}\flat}$.

8. Staff: Measure 46-50. Dynamics: p , f , p , f , p . Performance instruction: $8^{\text{v}\flat}$.

partie manquante, reconstituée



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La Chevre du v. Gautier. Canaris

1

6

12

18

25

31

39

46

partie manquante, reconstituée



Luthbaroque

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Claude Emond

(XVII^e siècle)

[3 pièces]

Courante d'Emond, Double,
Gigue

Fa dièse mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 56v. à 59r.

Voir dans le manuscrit de Berlin D-Bsa4060, pages 711 et 712 - folios 306v et 307r, Courante de Mons: Emons, Gigue (DBsa4060_327)



Courante d'Emond

This image shows the second page of a piano sheet music score, containing five staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. Measure 8 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes. Measure 9 continues with eighth-note patterns. Measure 10 features a melodic line with various note values and rests. Measure 11 consists of eighth-note pairs. Measure 12 contains eighth-note patterns. Measure 13 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes. Measure 14 continues with eighth-note patterns. Measure 15 features a melodic line with various note values and rests. Measure 16 consists of eighth-note pairs. Measure 17 contains eighth-note patterns. Measure 18 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes. Measure 19 continues with eighth-note patterns. Measure 20 consists of eighth-note pairs. Measure 21 concludes with a melodic line.

Courante d'Emond

Musical score for 'Courante d'Emond' in F major, 3/4 time, featuring two staves for treble and bass clef.

The score consists of five systems of music:

- System 1 (Measures 1-4):** Treble staff starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Bass staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth-note pairs.
- System 2 (Measures 5-8):** Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.
- System 3 (Measures 9-12):** Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.
- System 4 (Measures 13-16):** Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.
- System 5 (Measures 17-20):** Treble staff has eighth-note pairs. Bass staff has eighth-note pairs.

Double

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

Double

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for piano, arranged in two systems. The key signature is F# minor (one sharp). The first system starts at measure 1 and ends at measure 11. The second system starts at measure 12 and ends at measure 22. The notation includes various note values (eighth notes, sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings like accents and slurs. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

Gigue

The musical score consists of five staves of music in F major, 2/4 time. The key signature is one sharp. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers 1 through 13 are indicated above each staff. Measure 1 starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. Measure 2 begins with a quarter note. Measure 3 features a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 4 contains eighth-note pairs. Measure 5 includes a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 6 begins with a quarter note. Measure 7 features a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 8 begins with a quarter note. Measure 9 contains eighth-note pairs. Measure 10 includes a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 11 begins with a quarter note. Measure 12 features a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 13 begins with a quarter note.

Gigue

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation, likely for a harpsichord or similar keyboard instrument. The music is in common time and Fa dièse mineur (F major). The notation includes various note values (eighth and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth and sixteenth-note patterns. The second staff continues with eighth-note patterns. The third staff features a bass clef and includes a measure with a single eighth note. The fourth staff shows a mix of eighth and sixteenth-note patterns. The fifth staff concludes the section with a bass clef and a final measure.

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Jacques Gallot
(ca 1625 - après 1690)

[3 pièces]

La Lucresse du v. gallot de paris. Alemande
La Royalle du v. gallot de paris. Sarabande
Gavote du vieux gallot de paris

CLFGal, N°3, 61, 6

Fa dièse mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 59v. à 62r.



La Lucresse du v. gallot de paris. Alemande

1

4

7

10

13

15

18

La Lucresse du v. gallot de paris. Alemande

Musical score for 'La Lucresse du v. gallot de paris. Alemande' in Fa dièse mineur. The score consists of eight staves of music, each with a treble clef and a bass clef, and a key signature of two sharps. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers 1 through 18 are indicated above the staves. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The bass line provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

La Royalle du v. gallot de paris. Sarabande

Musical score for 'La Royalle du v. gallot de paris. Sarabande' in F major, 3/4 time. The score consists of five staves of music with various dynamics and articulations.

1. Staff 1 (Measures 1-6): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 1: 8th note. Measure 2: 8th note. Measure 3: 8th note. Measure 4: 8th note. Measure 5: 8th note. Measure 6: 8th note.

2. Staff 2 (Measures 7-12): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 7: 8th note. Measure 8: 8th note. Measure 9: 8th note. Measure 10: 8th note. Measure 11: 8th note. Measure 12: 8th note.

3. Staff 3 (Measures 13-18): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 13: 8th note. Measure 14: 8th note. Measure 15: 8th note. Measure 16: 8th note. Measure 17: 8th note. Measure 18: 8th note.

4. Staff 4 (Measures 19-24): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 19: 8th note. Measure 20: 8th note. Measure 21: 8th note. Measure 22: 8th note. Measure 23: 8th note. Measure 24: 8th note.

5. Staff 5 (Measures 25-30): Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 25: 8th note. Measure 26: 8th note. Measure 27: 8th note. Measure 28: 8th note. Measure 29: 8th note. Measure 30: 8th note.

La Royalle du v. gallot de paris. Sarabande

13

19

24

Gavote du vieux gallot de paris

Musical score for 'Gavote du vieux gallot de paris' in G major, 2/4 time. The score consists of five staves of music with various dynamics and articulations.

1. Staff 1: Measures 1-3. Dynamics: 8v, 8v, 8v.

2. Staff 2: Measures 4-6. Dynamics: 8v, 8v.

3. Staff 3: Measures 7-9. Dynamics: 8v.

4. Staff 4: Measures 10-12. Dynamics: 8v, 8v.

5. Staff 5: Measures 13-15. Dynamics: 8v.

Gavote du vieux gallot de paris

The musical score for "Gavote du vieux gallot de paris" is a piece for two voices (Soprano and Bass) and piano. The piano part is on the bass staff. The vocal parts are on the treble staff. The score includes measures 1 through 9.

Measure 1: The piano accompaniment begins with a bass note. The vocal parts enter with eighth-note patterns.

Measure 2: The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note patterns. The vocal parts continue their eighth-note patterns.

Measure 3: The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note patterns. The vocal parts continue their eighth-note patterns.

Measure 4: The piano accompaniment begins with a bass note. The vocal parts enter with eighth-note patterns.

Measure 5: The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note patterns. The vocal parts continue their eighth-note patterns.

Measure 6: The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note patterns. The vocal parts continue their eighth-note patterns.

Measure 7: The piano accompaniment begins with a bass note. The vocal parts enter with eighth-note patterns.

Measure 8: The piano accompaniment continues with eighth-note patterns. The vocal parts continue their eighth-note patterns.

Measure 9: The piano accompaniment begins with a bass note. The vocal parts enter with eighth-note patterns.

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Henri De Launay
(16?? - 1695 ?)

Alemande de delaunai Le pere

Fa majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82
Folios 65v. et 66r.



Alemande de delaunai Le pere

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The key signature is one sharp (G major). The time signature is 3/4 throughout. Measure numbers 1 through 13 are indicated above each staff. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and triplets. Measures 1-4 show a melodic line with some grace notes and slurs. Measures 5-8 continue the melodic line with more eighth-note patterns. Measures 9-12 show a more complex harmonic progression with chords and bass notes. Measure 13 concludes the piece.

Alemande de delaunai Le pere

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation. The top two staves are for the treble clef part, and the bottom two staves are for the bass clef part. The music is in common time (indicated by 'C'). Measure numbers 1 through 13 are visible on the left side of each staff. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure 13 concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots, indicating a return to the beginning or a repeat section.

Luthbaroque.fr

Charles Mouton
(vers 1626 - vers 1699)

Gavote

de l'Opera d'Isis
transpozée par m^r Mouton

CLFMou, N°110 - LWV 54/4

Fa majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82
Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale
F-Pn ms. Rés. 82
Folios 66v et 67r.



Gavote de L'Opera d'Isis
transposée par m^r Mouton

1

4

8

12

16

Gavote de L'Opera d'Isis
transposée par m^r Mouton

The musical score is composed of five staves of music for two voices (Soprano and Bass) and piano. The piano part is on the left, providing harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. The vocal parts are on the right, featuring melodic lines with eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The vocal parts are written in soprano and bass clefs, respectively. The piano part is written in a standard staff with a treble clef.

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16

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[Ennemond Gaultier]
(1575 ? - 1651)

Passacaille

CLFVGa, N°89

Fa majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 67v et 68r.



Passacaille

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation, likely for a harpsichord or similar instrument. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and bar lines. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The second staff starts with a half note. The third staff begins with a quarter note. The fourth staff starts with a half note. The fifth staff begins with a half note.

16

20

Passacaille

A musical score for a keyboard instrument, likely harpsichord or organ, consisting of five staves of music. The music is in common time and F major. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measures 1 through 15 are not shown. Measure 16 begins with a half note in the treble clef staff, followed by a series of eighth-note patterns. Measure 11 follows, featuring a bass note in the bass clef staff and a treble clef staff with eighth-note patterns. Measure 16 continues with a bass note in the bass clef staff and a treble clef staff with eighth-note patterns. Measure 20 begins with a bass note in the bass clef staff and a treble clef staff with eighth-note patterns. Measure 24 concludes the page.

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[Denis] Gaultier
(1603 - 1672)

Courante de Gautier

CLFDGa, N°3

Sol majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 71v. et 72r.



Courante de Gautier

Musical score for 'Courante de Gautier' in G major, featuring five staves of music. The score consists of the following measures:

- Measures 1-5: The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by a half note. The second staff starts with a half note. The third staff begins with a half note. The fourth staff starts with a half note. The fifth staff begins with a half note.
- Measure 6: The first staff begins with a half note. The second staff starts with a half note. The third staff begins with a half note. The fourth staff starts with a half note. The fifth staff begins with a half note.
- Measure 12: The first staff begins with a half note. The second staff starts with a half note. The third staff begins with a half note. The fourth staff starts with a half note. The fifth staff begins with a half note.
- Measure 18: The first staff begins with a half note. The second staff starts with a half note. The third staff begins with a half note. The fourth staff starts with a half note. The fifth staff begins with a half note.
- Measure 23: The first staff begins with a half note. The second staff starts with a half note. The third staff begins with a half note. The fourth staff starts with a half note. The fifth staff begins with a half note.

Courante de Gautier

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for two voices (treble and bass) and a basso continuo part. The music is in common time and G major. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like accents and slurs. The basso continuo part is indicated by a bass clef and a bass staff, with specific notes and rests provided.

12

18

24

Luthbaroque.fr

*[François Dufaut]
(avant 1604 - avant 1672)*

Sarabande

CLFDuf, N°139

Sol majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folio 72v.



Sarabande

The image shows three staves of musical notation for a Sarabande. The first staff begins with a common time signature, a treble clef, and a key signature of one sharp. It consists of six measures. The second staff begins with a common time signature, a treble clef, and a key signature of one sharp. It consists of five measures. The third staff begins with a common time signature, a treble clef, and a key signature of one sharp. It consists of seven measures. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like p (piano) and f (forte). Measure numbers 1, 6, and 12 are indicated above the staves.

Sarabande

The musical score consists of three staves of music for two voices. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff uses a bass clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The key signature is one sharp, indicating G major. The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes having stems pointing up and others down. Measure numbers 1, 6, and 12 are visible above the staves.

Luthbaroque.fr

[Denis] Gaultier
(1603 - 1672)

[2 pièces]

Gigue de Gautier, Canaris de Gautier

CLFDGa, N°11, 13

Sol majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82
Folios 73v. à 75r.

Voir dans le manuscrit de Berlin D-Bsa4060, page 550 et 551 - folio 234v et 235r, Gigue de Mons: Mouton (DBsa4060_252)



Gigue de Gautier

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation in G major. The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The second staff starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth note. The third staff begins with a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The fourth staff starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth note. The fifth staff begins with a dotted half note followed by a eighth note. The sixth staff begins with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth note.

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Gigue de Gautier

Musical score for Gigue de Gautier, featuring five staves of music in G major, 2/4 time. The score consists of five systems of music, each starting with a treble clef and a sharp sign indicating G major. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and features dynamics like forte (f), piano (p), and accents. Articulations include slurs and grace notes.

13

17

Canaris de Gautier

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The key signature is one sharp (G major). The time signature varies throughout the piece. Measure numbers are indicated at the beginning of each staff: 1, 6, 11, 17, 23, 29, 35, 41, 47, and 53. The music features various note values (eighth notes, sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings like accents and slurs. The notation is typical of early printed music, with some unique symbols and structures.

Canaris de Gautier

1

6

12

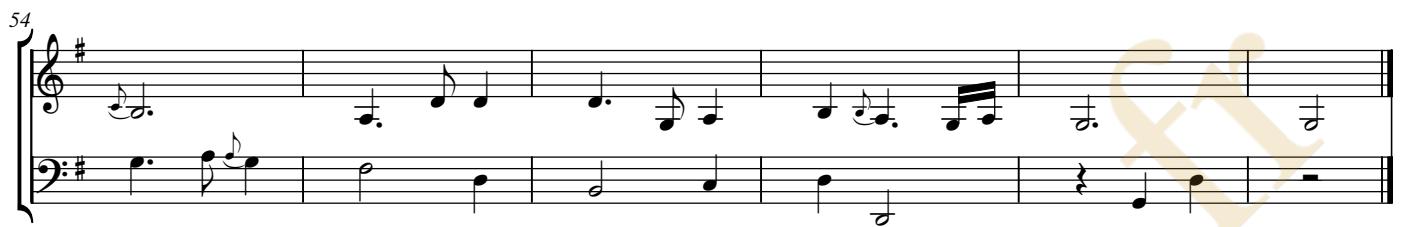
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.../...



Luthbaroque

[Compositeur anonyme]

Tanbour des Suisses

Sol majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 75v. et 76r.

Voir dans le manuscrit de Berlin D-Bsa4060, page 534 et 535 - folio 226v et 227r, Suises pas, ou Tambour de Suises (DBsa4060_245)



Tanbour des Suisses

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation, each starting with a clef (G-clef), a key signature of one sharp (G major), and a common time signature. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers 1 through 26 are indicated above the staves. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and '8v/b' (octave below). The music features a mix of rhythmic patterns, including sustained notes and more complex eighth-note figures.

Tanbour des Suisses

The sheet music consists of six systems of music, each starting with a clef (G clef for treble, F clef for bass), a key signature of one sharp (G major), and a common time signature. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers 1 through 26 are indicated above the staff at the beginning of each system. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords.

Luthbaroque.fr

[Denis] Gaultier
(1603 - 1672)

Courante de Gautier

CLFDGa, N°4

Sol majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 76v. et 77r.



Courante de Gautier

Musical score for 'Courante de Gautier' in G major, featuring five staves of music. The score consists of the following measures:

- Measures 1-5: The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by an eighth note. The second staff starts with a half note. The third staff begins with a quarter note followed by an eighth note. The fourth staff starts with a half note. The fifth staff begins with a quarter note followed by an eighth note.
- Measure 6: The first staff begins with a half note. The second staff starts with a half note. The third staff begins with a half note. The fourth staff starts with a half note. The fifth staff begins with a half note.
- Measure 12: The first staff begins with a half note. The second staff starts with a half note. The third staff begins with a half note. The fourth staff starts with a half note. The fifth staff begins with a half note.
- Measure 18: The first staff begins with a half note. The second staff starts with a half note. The third staff begins with a half note. The fourth staff starts with a half note. The fifth staff begins with a half note.
- Measure 23: The first staff begins with a half note. The second staff starts with a half note. The third staff begins with a half note. The fourth staff starts with a half note. The fifth staff begins with a half note.

Courante de Gautier

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for two voices (treble and bass). The key signature is one sharp (G major). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers 1 through 11 are visible on the first page, with measure 12 continuing onto the second page. Measures 18 and 23 are also indicated. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like forte (f) and piano (p).

Luthbaroque.fr

Charles Mouton
(vers 1626 - vers 1699)

Chaconne de Mouton

CLFMou, N°122

Sol majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 77v à 79r.



Chaconne de Mouton

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Chaconne de Mouton

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Luthbaroque.fr

Charles Mouton
(vers 1626 - vers 1699)

[4 pièces]

Prelude de Mouton,
Tombeau de Gogo. Alemande de Mouton
Courante de Mouton
Sarabande de Mouton

CLFMou, N°1, 2, 3, 14

La mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 83r. à 86r.



Prelude de Mouton

The musical score consists of four staves of music for a single instrument, likely a lute or harpsichord. The music is in common time and La mineur (A minor). The first staff begins with a dynamic of $\overline{\text{P}}$. The second staff starts with a dynamic of $\overline{\text{P}}$, followed by a measure of 8^{th} notes. The third staff begins with a dynamic of $\overline{\text{P}}$. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic of $\overline{\text{P}}$.

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Prelude de Mouton

The sheet music consists of four staves of musical notation for piano, arranged in a 2x2 grid. The top row contains two staves: the left staff is treble clef and the right staff is bass clef. The bottom row also contains two staves: the left staff is treble clef and the right staff is bass clef. The music is numbered 1 through 4 above each staff. The notation includes various note values (eighth notes, sixteenth notes), rests, and key changes indicated by sharps and flats. The piano keys are shown at the bottom of each staff.

Tonbeau de Gogo. Alemande de mouton

The musical score consists of six staves of music for a single instrument. The key signature is La mineur (one sharp). The time signature varies throughout the piece. Measure numbers 1 through 19 are indicated on the left side of each staff.

- Measure 1:** 2/4 time. Dynamics include $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$.
- Measure 4:** 4/4 time. Dynamics include $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$. A tempo marking "8v" is shown above the staff.
- Measure 7:** 2/4 time. Dynamics include $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$.
- Measure 10:** 4/4 time. Dynamics include $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$. A tempo marking "8v" is shown above the staff.
- Measure 13:** 4/4 time. Dynamics include $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$.
- Measure 16:** 4/4 time. Dynamics include $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$.
- Measure 19:** 4/4 time. Dynamics include $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$.

Tonbeau de Gogo. Alemande de mouton

The sheet music consists of eight staves of music for piano, arranged in two systems. The first system contains staves 1 through 6, and the second system contains staves 7 through 19. The music is in La mineur (A minor). The notation includes various note values (eighth notes, sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings. The bass staff uses a bass clef, while the treble staff uses a treble clef. Measure numbers are present at the beginning of each staff.

Courante de mouton

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The key signature is one sharp (G major). The time signature varies between common time and 6/8 throughout the piece. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with several grace notes indicated by small vertical strokes above the main notes. Measure numbers 1 through 24 are visible on the left side of each staff.

Courante de mouton

A musical score for 'Courante de mouton' consisting of six staves of music. The music is divided into two parts: Treble (top) and Bass (bottom). The score is organized into measures numbered 1 through 24. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like accents and sharp signs. Measure 1 starts with a treble eighth note followed by a bass eighth note. Measure 2 contains a bass eighth note followed by a treble eighth note. Measures 3-4 show a treble eighth note followed by a bass eighth note. Measures 5-6 show a bass eighth note followed by a treble eighth note. Measures 7-8 show a treble eighth note followed by a bass eighth note. Measures 9-10 show a bass eighth note followed by a treble eighth note. Measures 11-12 show a treble eighth note followed by a bass eighth note. Measures 13-14 show a bass eighth note followed by a treble eighth note. Measures 15-16 show a treble eighth note followed by a bass eighth note. Measures 17-18 show a bass eighth note followed by a treble eighth note. Measures 19-20 show a treble eighth note followed by a bass eighth note. Measures 21-22 show a bass eighth note followed by a treble eighth note. Measures 23-24 show a treble eighth note followed by a bass eighth note.

Sarabande de mouton

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Sarabande de mouton

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for two voices. The top staff is in treble clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The music is in common time. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure numbers 1 through 18 are indicated on the left side of each staff. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Luthbaroque.fr

Charles Mouton
(vers 1626 - vers 1699)

Menuet

de L'opera du Trionfe de L'amour
transpozé par m^r mouton

CLFMou, N°111 - LWV 59/70

Fa majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82
Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale
F-Pn ms. Rés. 82
Folios 87v. et 88r.



Menuet de L'opera du Trionfe de L'amour
transposé par m^r mouton

The musical score is composed of four staves of music. Staff 1 starts with a forte dynamic (F) and includes a fermata over the first note. Staff 2 starts with a piano dynamic (P). Staff 3 starts with a forte dynamic (F). Staff 4 starts with a piano dynamic (P). The music features eighth-note patterns, sixteenth-note patterns, and quarter notes. Articulations include dots, dashes, and slurs. Measure numbers 1, 6, 13, and 20 are indicated above the staves.

Menuet de L'opera du Trionfe de L'amour
transposé par m^r mouton

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Luthbaroque.fr

[Ennemond ou Denis] Gaultier
(1575 ? - 1651) (1603 - 1672)

[3 pièces]

Tombeau de Lenclos Alemande du v. Gautier,
La Champré Courante de Gautier,
Double

CLFVGa, N°11, 36, 36bis - CLFDGa, N°29/96, 91, 91bis?

La mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 88v. et 91r.

Voir le manuscrit de Berlin D-Bsa4060, pages 32 à 37 (folios 16v à 19r),
Allemande de Mons: Gautier, Courante Gautier, Double
(DBsa4060_18)



Tombeau de Lenclos : Alemande du v. Gautier

The musical score consists of six staves of music for a single instrument, likely a harpsichord or organ. The music is in common time and La mineur (A minor). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 1 starts with a rest followed by a dotted half note. Measure 2 begins with a quarter note. Measure 3 starts with a half note. Measure 4 begins with a quarter note. Measure 5 starts with a half note. Measure 6 begins with a quarter note. Measure 7 starts with a half note. Measure 8 begins with a half note. Measure 9 starts with a half note. Measure 10 begins with a half note. Measure 11 begins with a half note. Measure 12 begins with a half note. Measure 13 begins with a half note. Measure 14 begins with a half note. Measure 15 begins with a half note. Measure 16 begins with a half note. Measure 17 begins with a half note. Measure 18 begins with a half note. Measure 19 begins with a half note. Measure 20 begins with a half note. Measure 21 begins with a half note. Measure 22 begins with a half note. Measure 23 begins with a half note. Measure 24 begins with a half note. Measure 25 begins with a half note. Measure 26 begins with a half note. Measure 27 begins with a half note. Measure 28 begins with a half note. Measure 29 begins with a half note. Measure 30 begins with a half note. Measure 31 begins with a half note. Measure 32 begins with a half note. Measure 33 begins with a half note. Measure 34 begins with a half note. Measure 35 begins with a half note. Measure 36 begins with a half note. Measure 37 begins with a half note. Measure 38 begins with a half note. Measure 39 begins with a half note. Measure 40 begins with a half note. Measure 41 begins with a half note. Measure 42 begins with a half note. Measure 43 begins with a half note. Measure 44 begins with a half note. Measure 45 begins with a half note. Measure 46 begins with a half note. Measure 47 begins with a half note. Measure 48 begins with a half note. Measure 49 begins with a half note. Measure 50 begins with a half note. Measure 51 begins with a half note. Measure 52 begins with a half note. Measure 53 begins with a half note. Measure 54 begins with a half note. Measure 55 begins with a half note. Measure 56 begins with a half note. Measure 57 begins with a half note. Measure 58 begins with a half note. Measure 59 begins with a half note. Measure 60 begins with a half note.

Tombeau de Lenclos : Alemande du v. Gautier

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La Champré Courante de Gautier

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The key signature is one sharp (G major). The time signature varies between common time and 3/4 time. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and grace notes. Measure numbers 1 through 28 are indicated at the beginning of each staff. The notation uses standard musical symbols like clefs, stems, and bar lines.

La Champré Courante de Gautier

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff begins with a bass clef, also in common time and one sharp. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together. Measure numbers 1 through 28 are visible on the left side of each staff. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Double

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9

14

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25

29

H

H

Double

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[Ennemond ou Denis] Gaultier

(1575 ? - 1651) (1603 - 1672)

Charles Mouton

(vers 1626 - vers 1699)

La Belle Homicide

Courante de Gautier,
Double

CLFDGa, N°89 - CLFVGa, N°19 - CLFMou, N°7, 7bis

La mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 91v. et 93r.

Voir dans le manuscrit de Kraków (Cracovie) PL-Kj40633, folio 29v
Courante de Mr: Gautier (PLKj40633_30)

Voir dans le manuscrit de Berlin D-Bsa4060, pages 112 et 113 - folios 55v
et 56r, La belle homicide. Courante par Mons. Gautier (DBsa4060_61)



La Belle Homicide Courante de Gautier

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, consisting of six staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef. Measure 1 starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. Measure 2 contains a half note and a quarter note. Measures 3-4 show a sequence of quarter notes and eighth notes. Measures 5-6 feature eighth-note patterns. Measures 7-8 include sixteenth-note figures. Measures 9-10 show eighth-note patterns with some rests. Measures 11-12 feature eighth-note patterns. Measures 13-14 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 15-16 feature eighth-note patterns. Measures 17-18 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 19-20 feature eighth-note patterns. Measures 21-22 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 23-24 feature eighth-note patterns.

La Belle Homicide Courante de Gautier

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for piano, arranged in two systems. The top system starts at measure 14 and ends at measure 19. The bottom system starts at measure 19 and ends at measure 23. The notation includes treble and bass staves, with various note heads, stems, and rests. Measure 14 begins with a treble note followed by a bass note. Measure 15 features a treble eighth-note followed by a bass eighth-note. Measure 16 contains a treble eighth-note followed by a bass eighth-note. Measure 17 shows a treble eighth-note followed by a bass eighth-note. Measure 18 consists of a treble eighth-note followed by a bass eighth-note. Measure 19 begins with a treble eighth-note followed by a bass eighth-note. Measure 20 features a treble eighth-note followed by a bass eighth-note. Measure 21 contains a treble eighth-note followed by a bass eighth-note. Measure 22 shows a treble eighth-note followed by a bass eighth-note. Measure 23 consists of a treble eighth-note followed by a bass eighth-note.

Double

Musical score for 'Double' in G minor, featuring six staves of music with various dynamics and articulations. The score includes measures 1 through 24, with measure numbers 1, 4, 8, 11, 16, 20, and 24 explicitly labeled.

The score consists of six staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (G major). Measures 1-3 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics like f , p , and ff . Measures 4-7 continue with eighth-note patterns and dynamics. Measures 8-10 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics like p and ff . Measures 11-14 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics like f , ff , and p . Measures 15-18 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics like ff , p , and ff . Measures 19-22 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics like ff , p , and ff . Measures 23-24 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics like ff , p , and ff .

Double

A musical score for two voices, likely a soprano and a basso continuo. The score consists of eight staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a bass clef. The music is in common time. The vocal parts are primarily in G major, indicated by the key signature of one sharp. The basso continuo part includes bass notes and harmonic indications such as ♭, ♯, and ⊕. Measure numbers 1 through 24 are visible on the left side of the staves.

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[Denis] Gaultier
(1603 - 1672)

La Belle Tenebreuze Courante de Gautier

CLFDGa, N°93

La mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 93v. et 94r.

Voir dans le manuscrit de Berlin D-Bsa4060, pages 110 et 111 (folios 54v et 55r), La belle tenebreuse de Mons: Gautier Courante (DBsa4060_60)



La Belle Tenebreuze Courante de Gautier

(1*)

7

11

16

20

24

La Belle Tenebreuze Courante de Gautier

(1*)

1

II

16

20

24

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[Mlle Anne ou Marguerite ?] Bocquet
(début XVII^e siècle - après 1661)

Alemande de Boquet

CLFBocII, N°10 (CLFVGa, N°6)

La mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82
Folios 94v. et 95r.



Alemande de Boquet

The musical score consists of six staves of music for a single instrument. The staves are numbered 1 through 18. The music is written in common time, primarily in G major (indicated by a 'G' with a sharp sign) and includes several measures in A major (indicated by a 'G' with a sharp sign). The notation includes various note heads (solid black, hollow black, white), stems, and bar lines. Measures 1-3 show a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 4-6 continue the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 7-10 show a more complex harmonic progression with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 11-14 show a continuation of the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 15-18 show a final section of the melody with eighth and sixteenth notes.

Alemande de Boquet

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for two voices (treble and bass). The music is written in common time, primarily in G major (indicated by a 'G' in the key signature), with some sections in A major (indicated by a 'A' in the key signature). The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a bass clef, followed by a treble clef. The second staff begins with a bass clef. The third staff begins with a treble clef. The fourth staff begins with a bass clef. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef. The sixth staff begins with a bass clef.

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[Claude Emond]

(XVII^e siècle)

Gigue

La mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 95v. à 96r.



Gigue

Musical score for Gigue in La mineur, Mil68, page 1. The score consists of six staves of music, numbered 3, 4, 7, 10, 13, and 16 from top to bottom. The music is written in common time (indicated by 'C') and uses a treble clef. The key signature is La mineur (one sharp). The score features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure 3 starts with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note grace. Measure 4 includes a bassoon part (indicated by 'Bassoon' and '8v'). Measure 7 features a bassoon part again. Measure 10 has a bassoon part. Measure 13 includes a bassoon part. Measure 16 concludes the page.

Gigue

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for two voices (treble and bass). The music is in common time and La mineur (A minor). The notation includes various note values (eighth and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a bass note followed by a treble note. The second staff begins with a bass note. The third staff begins with a bass note. The fourth staff begins with a bass note. The fifth staff begins with a bass note. The sixth staff begins with a bass note.

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Ennemond Gaultier
(1575 ? - 1651)

Les Larmes de Boset ou La Volte. Courante du v. Gautier

CLFDGa, N°51

La mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 96v. et 97r.

Voir dans le manuscrit de Berlin D-Bsa4060, pages 104 et 105 (folios 51v et 52r), Les larmes de Boisset par Mons: Gautier. (DBsa4060_58)



Les Larmes de Boset, ou La Volte.
Courante du v. Gautier

Musical score for 'Les Larmes de Boset, ou La Volte.' by Ennemond Gaultier, featuring six staves of music in G minor. The score consists of six staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a common time signature. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The third staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The fourth staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The fifth staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The sixth staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes.

Les Larmes de Boset, ou La Volte.
Courante du v. Gautier

Sheet music for a two-part composition, likely for harpsichord or organ. The music is in common time and consists of eight staves of music. The top staff is in G major (one sharp) and the bottom staff is in C major (no sharps or flats). The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with some grace notes indicated by small vertical strokes. Measure numbers 1 through 27 are visible on the left side of the staves.

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[Ennemond] Gaultier
(1575 ? - 1651)

Courante de Gautier

CLFVGa, N°33 - CLFVGa, N°80

La mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 97v. et 98r.

Voir dans le manuscrit de Berlin D-Bsa4060, pages 14 à 17 (folios 7v à 9r), Courante Gautier et Double. (DBsa4060_8)



Courante de Gautier

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, consisting of six staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef. Measure 1 starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. Measure 2 contains a half note and a dotted half note. Measures 3-4 show a pattern of quarter notes and eighth notes. Measures 5-6 continue this pattern. Measures 7-8 show a change in rhythm with eighth notes and sixteenth notes. Measures 9-10 show a return to the previous pattern. Measures 11-12 show a continuation of the eighth-note pattern. Measures 13-14 show a return to the previous pattern. Measures 15-16 show a continuation of the eighth-note pattern. Measures 17-18 show a return to the previous pattern. Measures 19-20 show a continuation of the eighth-note pattern. Measures 21-22 show a return to the previous pattern. Measures 23-24 show a continuation of the eighth-note pattern. Measures 25-26 show a return to the previous pattern. Measures 27-28 show a continuation of the eighth-note pattern.

Courante de Gautier

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation for two voices (treble and bass) on a five-line staff system. The music is in common time and follows a repeating pattern of measures. The treble voice uses a soprano C-clef, and the bass voice uses an alto F-clef. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like forte (f) and piano (p). Measure numbers 12, 17, 22, and 28 are visible on the left side of the staves.

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[Compositeur anonyme]

Preludes

La mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 98v. et 99r.



<https://luthbaroque.fr>

Preludes

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Preludes

The image shows six staves of musical notation for a piano, arranged in two columns of three staves each. The notation is in common time and consists of quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes. The top staff (treble clef) starts with a dotted half note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (bass clef) starts with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff (treble clef) starts with a dotted half note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff (bass clef) starts with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fifth staff (treble clef) starts with a dotted half note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The sixth staff (bass clef) starts with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

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[Denis Gaultier]
(1603 - 1672)

Sarabande

CLFDGa, N°31

La mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale
F-Pn ms. Rés. 82
Folios 100v. et 101r.

Voir dans le manuscrit de Berlin D-Bsa4060, pages 128 et 129 (folio 63v et 64r, Sarabande de Mons: Gautier et Double (DBsa4060_70)



Sarabande.

The musical score consists of four staves of music for a single instrument, likely a lute or harpsichord. The music is in common time and La mineur (A minor). The first staff begins with a bass note followed by a treble note. The second staff starts with a bass note. The third staff begins with a bass note. The fourth staff starts with a bass note. The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines. The watermark 'Luthbaige' is diagonally across the page.

12

17

Sarabande.

The image shows four staves of musical notation for a Sarabande. The notation is written in two systems. The first system consists of two staves: Treble (G-clef) and Bass (F-clef). The second system also consists of two staves: Treble and Bass. Measure numbers 1 through 17 are indicated above the staves. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and grace notes. The bass line provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords. The overall style is characteristic of 17th-century French dance music.

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[Compositeur anonyme]

Prelude

La majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folio 104r.



Prelude

A musical score for a prelude in G major, consisting of four staves of music. The key signature is one sharp, indicating G major. The time signature varies throughout the piece. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and includes dynamic markings such as f (fortissimo), p (pianissimo), mf (mezzo-forte), and ff (fortississimo). Articulation marks like dots and dashes are also present. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

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Prelude

The image displays four staves of musical notation for two voices, likely a soprano and a basso continuo. The notation is in common time and consists of quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature is one sharp, indicating La major.

- Staff 1:** The soprano voice begins with a dotted half note followed by a quarter note. The basso continuo voice enters with a dotted half note followed by a quarter note.
- Staff 2:** The soprano voice has a sixteenth-note pattern. The basso continuo voice has a eighth-note pattern.
- Staff 3:** The soprano voice has a eighth-note pattern. The basso continuo voice has a quarter note followed by a rest.
- Staff 4:** The soprano voice has a sixteenth-note pattern. The basso continuo voice has a eighth-note pattern.

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[Compositeur anonyme]

Alemande

La majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 104v. et 105r.



Alemande

The image shows a page of sheet music for piano, consisting of six staves of musical notation. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef. Measure 8 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 4 begins with a half note, followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 7 features eighth-note pairs and a dynamic marking of $8v^{\circ}$. Measure 10 includes a repeat sign and a bass clef. Measure 14 contains eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 17 features eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 20 concludes the page with eighth-note pairs.

Alemande

Sheet music for Alemande in G major, featuring two staves for treble and bass clef. The music consists of eight staves of music, numbered 1 through 20. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (G major), and a common time signature. The second staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (G major), and a common time signature. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The notation includes several measures of eighth-note patterns, followed by measures with sixteenth-note patterns, and concluding with measures featuring eighth-note chords.

Luthbaroque.fr

Alexandre Gallot
(entre 1625 et 1630 - 1684)

La Gallote.

Courante du v. Gallot d'Angers

CLFGal, N°84

La majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 105v. et 106r.



La Gallote.

Courante du v. Gallot d'Angers

The musical score for 'La Gallote.' is composed of six staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 2/4. The music features various note heads and rests, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests of different lengths. Measure numbers 1 through 22 are indicated above the staves. The score is set against a background watermark that reads 'Digitized by Google'.

La Gallote.
Courante du v. Gallot d'Angers

The musical score consists of six staves of music for two voices (soprano and basso continuo). The music is in G major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The vocal parts are written in soprano and basso continuo. The basso continuo part includes a bass line and a harmonic basso continuo line indicated by Roman numerals above the staff.

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Luthbaroque.fr

[Compositeur anonyme]

[5 pièces]

Courante, Sarabande, Gaillarde, Alemande,
Mazabella

La majeur
avec un accord extraordinaire du luth

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folios 106v. et 110r.



Courante

1

6

12

16

Courante

The musical score consists of four staves of music, likely for a harpsichord or similar keyboard instrument. The music is in G major (indicated by a key signature of one sharp). The first staff (treble clef) starts with a quarter note followed by an eighth note. The second staff (bass clef) starts with a half note. The third staff (treble clef) starts with a quarter note. The fourth staff (bass clef) starts with a half note. The music continues with various note patterns, including sixteenth-note figures and rests. Measures 12, 16, and 20 are also indicated.

Sarabande

Musical score for Sarabande, measures 1-5. The score is in G major (two sharps) and common time. It consists of two staves of three-line music. Measure 1 starts with a bass note followed by a treble note. Measures 2-5 show a repeating pattern of bass notes and treble notes, with measure 5 concluding with a double bar line.

1
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3
4
5

Musical score for Sarabande, measures 6-10. The score continues from the previous measures. Measure 6 begins with a bass note followed by a treble note. Measures 7-10 show a repeating pattern of bass notes and treble notes, with measure 10 concluding with a double bar line.

6
7
8
9
10

Sarabande

Musical score for piano, two staves. The top staff is treble clef, B-flat major (two sharps). The bottom staff is bass clef, E major (one sharp). The score consists of two measures of music.

Gaillarde.

Musical score for 'Gaillarde.' in G major, featuring three staves of music. The first staff begins with a dotted half note followed by a quarter note. The second staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note. The third staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Continuation of the musical score, starting at measure 7. The first staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note. The second staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note. The third staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Gaillarde.

1

4

7

Alemande.

Musical score for Alemande, featuring six staves of music in G major (two sharps) and common time. The score consists of six measures per staff, with measure numbers 1 through 18 indicated above each staff. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure 1 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measures 2-4 show a pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 5-7 continue the rhythmic pattern. Measures 8-10 introduce a new section with eighth and sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 11-13 show a continuation of the rhythmic patterns. Measures 14-16 introduce a new section with eighth and sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 17-18 conclude the piece.

Alemande.

1

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Mazabella.

Sheet music for lute or guitar, featuring four staves of musical notation. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note heads (solid, open, and hollow), stems, and bar lines. The first staff begins with a solid eighth note followed by a dotted half note. The second staff starts with a solid eighth note followed by a dotted half note. The third staff begins with a solid eighth note followed by a dotted half note. The fourth staff begins with a solid eighth note followed by a dotted half note.

Mazabella.

The sheet music consists of four staves of musical notation for piano, arranged in two systems. The top system starts at measure 1 and ends at measure 11. The bottom system starts at measure 12 and ends at measure 18. The music is in G major (two sharps) and common time (indicated by 'C'). The notation includes quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Measure 12 features a bass clef change to F# major (one sharp) for the remainder of the piece.

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Jean-Baptiste Lully
(1632 - 1687)

La Bourée
de Batiste Lulli florentin
surinten^t de La musique du Roi

LWV 31/17

La majeur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82
Folios 110v. et 111r.



La Bourée de Batiste Lulli florentin surinten^t de La musique du Roi

The musical score consists of six staves of music in G major, 2/4 time. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, with some grace notes indicated by small vertical strokes. Measure 8 starts with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note. Measure 6 begins with a quarter note. Measure 11 features a eighth-note upbeat. Measure 15 contains a sixteenth-note upbeat. Measure 19 includes a sixteenth-note upbeat. Measure 24 shows a sixteenth-note upbeat.

La Bourée de Batiste Lulli florentin
surinten^t de La musique du Roi

The musical score consists of six systems of music, each starting with a repeat sign and a different measure number (1, 6, 11, 15, 19, 24). The music is written for two staves: treble (soprano) and bass (bassoon). The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature varies between common time and 6/8. The notation includes various note values (eighth, sixteenth, thirty-second), rests, and dynamic markings like forte (f) and piano (p). The score is divided into systems by vertical bar lines and repeat signs.

Luthbaroque.fr

Alexandre Gallot
(entre 1625 et 1630 - 1684)

Balet polonois transposé par mons.^r Gallot d'Angers

CLFGal, N°2

Fa dièse mineur

Manuscrit Milleran F-Pn82

Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale

F-Pn ms. Rés. 82

Folio 111v.



Balet polonois
transposé par mons.^r Gallot d'Angers

1

6

10

Balet polonois
transposé par mons.^r Gallot d'Angers

The image shows three staves of musical notation for a lute or similar instrument. The notation is in common time, with a key signature of two sharps (F# major). The top staff uses a treble clef, and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music consists of six measures, starting with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes. Measure 4 features a sixteenth-note pattern. Measures 5-6 conclude with eighth-note patterns.

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