



Casimir Wenceslas comte de Verdenberg et Namiest

(copie à partir de 1713)

Le manuscrit CZ-Bm13268 du musée régional morave à Brno

Département d'histoire de la musique MZM

Provenance : la bibliothèque musicale de l'abbaye de Rajhrad 2

CZ-Bm Ms. sig. A.13.268

Oeuvres de divers compositeurs pour luth baroque à 11 chœurs

Les tablatures mises en notation musicale



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LE MANUSCRIT CZ-BM13268 DU MUSÉE MORAVE RÉGIONAL À BRNO

Le manuscrit CZ-Bm13268 est conservé dans la bibliothèque du musée Morave à Rajhrad¹. C'est une ville du district de Brno-Campagne dans la région de Moravie-du-Sud, en République tchèque. Elle est située à une douzaine de kilomètres au sud de Brno, dans la direction de Vienne.

Le monastère bénédictin de Rajhrad (Raigern) a été construit au 11^e siècle. Il dépendait de l'abbaye de Břevnov à Prague et il fut fondé² à l'initiative du prince Břetislav I.

Le complexe du monastère actuel date du 18^e siècle. Il fut remanié et reconstruit de 1721 à 1739 selon les plans de Jan Blažej Santini-Aichel, l'inventeur, dans le contexte de la Contre-Réforme catholique, du style baroque gothique pour l'édification des bâtiments religieux. Deux siècles plus tard, en 1950, le monastère fut désaffecté et pendant 40 ans les édifices abritèrent un dépôt militaire ; les locaux ont alors été presque entièrement dévastés ou détruits. Après la Révolution de velours de 1989, le bâtiment fut restitué aux bénédictins. Puis, depuis 1993, année qui marque l'indépendance de la République tchèque, grâce à l'aide de l'État tchèque et à celle de nombreux moines bénédictins étrangers, le complexe du monastère a été progressivement rénové.

La bibliothèque date de la fondation du monastère. Après 1950, elle fut administrée par le musée de la littérature de Moravie qui était à Brno. Depuis 2005, ce musée est situé dans le monastère. Aujourd'hui, il contient environ 66 000 volumes. Dans son département de musique se trouvent des ouvrages de musique dont beaucoup, et en particulier notre manuscrit, proviennent de la bibliothèque musicale de l'abbaye de Rajhrad³.

La musique du manuscrit CZ-Bm13268 est en tablature française pour un luth baroque à 11 chœurs. Une première page, rédigée en latin de la même main que le reste du livre mais très appliquée, porte un schéma de tablature pour l'accord du luth ainsi qu'une mention de propriété entourant un blason : « Casimirus Wenceslaus Comes à Verdenberg et Namischt - Anno 1713 », soit « Casimir Wenceslas comte de Verdenberg et Namiest - Année 1713 ». Ceci n'apparaît pas être une dédicace mais

¹ Groß Raigern, en allemand

² traditionnellement datée en 1048

³ en allemand, Musikalien-Bibliothek des Stiftes Raigern

bien la marque d'un jeune luthiste qui débute un nouveau recueil des musiques qu'il joue. Les premières pages sont très appliquées, puis l'écriture devient plus rapide, souvent raturée. Les pièces recueillies sont souvent attribuées à leur auteur qui peut être un luthiste célèbre à la cour de Vienne comme Johann Joseph Fux, Wolff Jacob Lauffensteiner, Gabriel Matthias Frischauff ou Johann Georg Weichenberger, ou aussi un noble musicien comme le Comte de Questenberg⁴ ou l'empereur Joseph 1^{er} lui-même⁵.

Les comtes viennois de Verdenberg et Namiest⁶, possédaient un domaine morave à Namiest⁷. Comme la plupart des notables du Saint-Empire et, comme en particulier leurs voisins les princes de Liechtenstein, ils pratiquaient la musique et entretenaient des musiciens dont, peut-être, un ou plusieurs luthistes. Et des échanges sont probables tant à Vienne qu'en Moravie entre les centres musicaux proches comme le sont le château de Namiest avec celui du comte Walldorf à Veselí nad Moravou ou avec le palais de Valtice (Feldsberg) à Lednice, le siège morave des princes Liechtenstein. La cour de Valtice était l'un des plus importants centres musicaux de l'époque. Johann Melchior Pichler, en particulier, y résidait fréquemment, dirigeant et composant pour son orchestre et pour le luth. Dans l'aristocratie de l'Empire, la proximité des familles et des cours était étroite, leur compétition dans la munificence favorisait le mécénat et l'émulation incitait les échanges et la recherche des meilleurs artistes. Comme le montrent leurs généalogies, les attaches entre les familles Liechtenstein et Verdenberg et Namiest étaient profondes. Et, même si l'on sait qu'il n'y avait plus de relations étroites entre la famille allemande des comtes Werdenberg et celle des Verdenberg et Namiest de Moravie, on peut remarquer que Werdenberg, le berceau de la famille, est le château suisse du canton de Saint-Gall le plus proche de Vaduz et donc contigu avec les comtés de Schellenberg et Vaduz, terres que le prince Johann Adam I^{er} Andreas de Liechtenstein venaient, après de longues négociations, d'acheter aux Habsbourg⁸.

⁴ comte Johann Adam Questenberg (1678-1752), de noblesse assez récente et riche propriétaire en Moravie ; il fut un des représentants du Saint-Empire romain germanique à la signature du traité de paix de Ryswick avec Louis XIV

⁵ il mourut en 1711 à l'âge de 33 ans

⁶ descendants du diplomate des Habsbourg Johann Baptist Verda von Verdenberg

⁷ Náměšť na Hané en Moravie-du-Sud

⁸ en 1699 et 1712, respectivement ; elles constituent encore aujourd'hui l'actuelle principauté du Liechtenstein.

Le manuscrit original peut être consulté sur le site du Manuscriptorium :

<http://www.manuscriptorium.com/>

http://www.manuscriptorium.com/apps/index.php?direct=record&pid=AIPDIG-MZM___A_13_268___37CADV6-cs

[Compositeur(s) anonyme(s)]

Prelude, Menuet, Menuet, Gavotte, Gigue, Sarabande, Aria

Ré mineur

Le manuscrit de Brno CZ-Bm13268

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Année 1713

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Folios 2r - 5r



1. Prelude

Musical score for the first movement of a piece titled "1. Prelude". The score consists of two staves of music for a single instrument. The top staff starts with a quarter note followed by eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff continues the pattern with eighth notes and sixteenth notes, including a dynamic instruction "8va".

2. Menuet

1

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3

4

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11

12

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14

15

3. Menuet

Musical score for Menuet, featuring three staves of music in G minor (indicated by a C-clef and a key signature of one flat). The time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). Measure 1 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measures 2-4 show a sequence of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. Measures 5-6 continue the rhythmic pattern. Measures 7-8 introduce a bass line with eighth-note chords. Measures 9-10 show a return to the earlier pattern. Measures 11-12 conclude the section with a final bass line.

4. Gavotte

The musical score consists of five staves of music in common time, key signature of C minor (one flat). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 1 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 2 begins with a half note, followed by a eighth note, a sixteenth note, another eighth note, and a quarter note. Measure 3 starts with a half note, followed by a eighth note, a sixteenth note, another eighth note, and a quarter note. Measure 4 begins with a half note, followed by a eighth note, a sixteenth note, another eighth note, and a quarter note. Measure 5 starts with a half note, followed by a eighth note, a sixteenth note, another eighth note, and a quarter note. Measure 6 begins with a half note, followed by a eighth note, a sixteenth note, another eighth note, and a quarter note. Measure 7 starts with a half note, followed by a eighth note, a sixteenth note, another eighth note, and a quarter note. Measure 8 begins with a half note, followed by a eighth note, a sixteenth note, another eighth note, and a quarter note. Measure 9 starts with a half note, followed by a eighth note, a sixteenth note, another eighth note, and a quarter note. Measure 10 begins with a half note, followed by a eighth note, a sixteenth note, another eighth note, and a quarter note.

5. Gigue

1

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4

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6

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14

15

16

6. Sarabande

Musical score for Sarabande, measures 1-8. The score is in common time (indicated by '3/4') and Ré mineur (indicated by a G-clef and a flat sign). The key signature changes to Ré major (indicated by a C-clef) at measure 5. The music consists of two staves. Measure 1 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 2 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 3 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 4 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 5 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 6 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 7 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 8 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note.

9. Aria

The musical score consists of three staves of music in common time, key signature of one flat (F major). The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. The second staff starts with a half note, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff begins with a half note, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure numbers 1, 4, and 7 are indicated above the staves.

[Compositeur anonyme]

Menuet

Si bémol majeur

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Folio 5v



10. Menuet

Musical score for Menuet 10, featuring five staves of music in 3/4 time, Si bémol major key signature, and dynamic markings like p , $p.$, and $8va$.

The score consists of five staves of music:

- Staff 1: Starts with a forte dynamic (p). Measures 1-5.
- Staff 2: Measures 6-10. Includes a bassoon part with sustained notes and a treble clef.
- Staff 3: Measures 11-15. Includes a bassoon part with sustained notes and a treble clef.
- Staff 4: Measures 16-20. Includes a bassoon part with sustained notes and a treble clef. A bracket labeled "R" is above the staff.
- Staff 5: Measures 21-25. Includes a bassoon part with sustained notes and a treble clef. A bracket labeled "R" is above the staff.

Measure numbers are indicated at the beginning of each staff: 1, 6, 11, 16, and 21.

[Johann Antonin Losy von Losimthal]

(1650 - 22 août 1721)

[Gavotte]

Sol mineur

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Folio 6r



[Gavotte]

Musical score for [Gavotte] in C minor, featuring five staves of music:

- Staff 1:** Measures 1-3. Key signature: C minor (one flat). Time signature: Common time (indicated by 'C'). Dynamics: \overline{p} , \overline{p} , p . Articulations: accents on eighth notes.
- Staff 2:** Measure 4. Key signature: C major (no sharps or flats). Time signature: Common time. Dynamics: $8va$, p . Articulations: accents on eighth notes. Performance instruction: (6) at measure 6.
- Staff 3:** Measure 7. Key signature: C major (no sharps or flats). Time signature: Common time. Dynamics: $8va$, $8va$, $8va$, p . Articulations: accents on eighth notes.
- Staff 4:** Measure 11. Key signature: C minor (one flat). Time signature: Common time. Dynamics: p . Articulations: accents on eighth notes. Performance instruction: R at measure 11.
- Staff 5:** Measure 14. Key signature: C minor (one flat). Time signature: Common time. Dynamics: p . Articulations: accents on eighth notes. Measure ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Johann Georg Weichenberger
(1676 - 1740)

Menuet De W: Bourrée (Bouree) De W:

Sol majeur

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Folios 6v - 7r



12. Menuet De W:

A musical score for a piece titled "12. Menuet De W:". The score consists of five staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature varies between common time (4/4) and three-quarter time (3/4).

- Staff 1:** Starts with a dynamic of $8va p.$. It features a series of eighth-note patterns, including a grace note before a sixteenth note, followed by a sixteenth-note cluster.
- Staff 2:** Starts with a dynamic of $p.$ It includes a sixteenth-note cluster and a measure ending with a fermata over a sixteenth note.
- Staff 3:** Starts with a dynamic of $p.$ It features a sixteenth-note cluster and a measure ending with a fermata over a sixteenth note.
- Staff 4:** Starts with a dynamic of $p.$ It includes a sixteenth-note cluster and a measure ending with a fermata over a sixteenth note.
- Staff 5:** Starts with a dynamic of $p.$ It features a sixteenth-note cluster and a measure ending with a fermata over a sixteenth note.

The score concludes with a repeat sign and a section labeled "R" in a square bracket, indicating a return to a previous section or a recapitulation.

13. Bourrée (Bouree) De W:

The musical score consists of eight staves of music, numbered 1 through 23. The key signature is one sharp (G major). The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with rests and dynamic markings like '8va' (octave up) and 'p' (piano). Measure 1 starts with a sixteenth-note grace followed by an eighth note. Measures 2-3 show a sequence of eighth-note pairs. Measures 4-5 continue with eighth-note patterns, including a bass note in measure 5. Measures 6-7 show more eighth-note pairs, with measure 7 ending on a half note. Measures 8-10 continue the eighth-note pattern, with measure 10 ending on a half note. Measures 11-12 show eighth-note pairs, with measure 12 ending on a half note. Measures 13-15 continue the eighth-note pattern, with measure 15 ending on a half note. Measures 16-18 show eighth-note pairs, with measure 18 ending on a half note. Measures 19-21 show eighth-note pairs, with measure 21 ending on a half note. Measures 22-23 show eighth-note pairs, with measure 23 ending on a half note.

Johann Georg Weichenberger
(1676 - 1740)

Paysanne (PaeSana) Courante Gigue (Guigue) de W:

Si bémol majeur

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Folios 7v - 9r



14. Paysanne (PaeSana) de W:

Sheet music for a solo instrument, likely trumpet or flute, in G minor (two flats). The music consists of five staves of musical notation, each starting with a dynamic instruction like 'p' or 'f'. Measure numbers 1 through 21 are indicated at the beginning of each staff.

15. Courante de W:

The musical score for "Courante de W:" is composed of eight staves of music, numbered 1 through 30. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 3/4 throughout. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Each measure begins with a dynamic instruction: 1 (sforzando), 5 (pianissimo), 9 (pianissimo), 13 (pianissimo), 17 (pianissimo), 21 (pianissimo), 26 (pianissimo), and 30 (pianissimo). The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines, with some notes having small circles or numbers (e.g., ④, ⑤) placed above them.

16. Gigue (Guigue) de W:

Musical score for 'Gigue (Guigue) de W.' in Si bémol majeur (F major). The score consists of eight staves of music, each starting with a clef (G or F), a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 6/8. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers are indicated at the beginning of each staff: 1, 4, 8, 12, 15, 20, 24, and 28. Measure 28 includes a repeat sign (R) and a first ending sign (1). The music features various note heads (circles, squares, triangles) and stems, with some notes having horizontal dashes or dots. Measures 1 through 11 are identical. Measures 12 through 27 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note figures. Measure 28 begins with a repeat of the previous pattern before concluding with a final chord.

[Compositeur anonyme]

Menuet

Si bémol majeur

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Folio 9r



17. Menuet

The musical score consists of five staves of music. The top four staves are for voices or instruments, and the bottom staff is for a basso continuo instrument like harpsichord or cello. The key signature is one flat (Si bémol), and the time signature is 3/4 throughout. Measure numbers 1 through 21 are indicated above the staves. The basso continuo staff shows harmonic changes and provides harmonic support for the upper voices.

[Compositeur anonyme]

Gigue (Guigue)

La majeur

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Folio 9v



18. Gigue (Guigue)

Musical score for "Gigue (Guigue)" in 3/8 time, La major key. The score consists of eight staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The music features various dynamics and markings, including eighth-note patterns, sixteenth-note patterns, and rests. Measure numbers 1 through 46 are indicated at the beginning of each staff. A bracket labeled [R] is present above the eighth staff.

1

7

14

20

26

32

39

46

[R]

Compositeur anonyme

Gavotte (Gavvota)

La majeur

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Folio 10r



19. Gavotte (Gavvota)

The image shows five staves of musical notation, likely for a solo instrument like trumpet or flute. The music is in common time and consists of measures numbered 8, 4, 8, 12, and 16. The key signature is one sharp. Measure 8 starts with a eighth note followed by six sixteenth-note pairs. Measures 4 and 8 continue this pattern. Measure 12 begins with a eighth note, followed by six sixteenth-note pairs, and includes a dynamic instruction 'R' above the staff. Measure 16 concludes the piece with a eighth note, followed by six sixteenth-note pairs.

Johann Georg Weichenberger

(1676 - 1740)

Gavottae de W:

Do mineur

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Folio 10v



20. Gavotte (Gavottae) de W:

The musical score consists of five staves of music in common time, key signature of one flat (F major), and treble clef. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 1 starts with a fermata over the first note. Measures 2-4 show a continuation of the melodic line with various note values and rests. Measure 5 begins with a repeat sign and a double bar line. Measures 6-8 continue the pattern. Measure 9 ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line, followed by a square bracket labeled 'R'. Measure 10 starts with a fermata over the first note.

Johann Georg Weichenberger

(1676 - 1740)

Menuet de W:

Sol mineur

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Folios 10v - 11r



21. Menuet (Menuete) de W:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

vib.

R

Johann Georg Weichenberger
(1676 - 1740)

Bourrée de W:

La mineur

Le manuscrit de Brno CZ-Bm13268

Casimir Wenceslas Comte Verdenberg et Namiest
Année 1713

Brno, Musée régional de Moravie, département d'histoire de la musique

Provenance : Bibliothèque musicale de l'abbaye de Rajhrad 2

(CZ-Bm Ms. sig. A.13.268)

Folios 11v - 12r

*Voir dans le manuscrit de Krzeszów/Griüssau PL-Wu2004, folio 51v,
Bourrée (Bouree). (PLWu2004_23)*



22. Bourrée (Bourre) De W:

The musical score consists of five staves of music in common time, treble clef, and La mineur (A minor). The key signature changes at measure 11 to D major (one sharp). Measure numbers 1 through 15 are indicated above the staves. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 4-5 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measures 6-7 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 8-9 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 10-11 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 12 starts with a forte dynamic. Measures 13-14 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 15 ends with a forte dynamic.

[Compositeur anonyme]

Menuet

Ré mineur

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Folio 12r



Menuet

The musical score consists of five staves of music in common time (indicated by '4'). The key signature is one sharp (F# major). The first staff begins with a dynamic of $\text{p} \# \text{p}$. The second staff starts with 8^{va}p . The third staff has a dynamic of p . The fourth staff starts with 8^{va}p . The fifth staff ends with a dynamic of p .

Measure 6: The first staff starts with p . The second staff starts with 8^{va}p . The third staff starts with 8^{va}p . The fourth staff starts with p . The fifth staff starts with p .

Measure 11: The first staff starts with p . The second staff starts with 8^{va}p . The third staff starts with 8^{va}p . The fourth staff starts with 8^{va}p . The fifth staff starts with 8^{va}p .

Measure 16: The first staff starts with 8^{va}p . The second staff starts with 8^{va}p . The third staff starts with 8^{va}p . The fourth staff starts with p . The fifth staff starts with p .

Measure 22: The first staff starts with p . The second staff starts with p . The third staff starts with p . The fourth staff starts with p . The fifth staff starts with 8^{va}p .

piano

Johann Georg Weichenberger
(1676 - 1740)

Gigue

La mineur

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Folios 12v - 13r



23. Gigue

Musical score for '23. Gigue' by Johann Georg Weichenberger, featuring six staves of music. The score begins in common time (indicated by '8') and transitions to 6/8 time at measure 14. The key signature is La mineur (one sharp). The music consists of six staves of music, each with a treble clef and a 's' below it. Measure 1: Treble clef, 's' below, 8 time. Measures 2-4: Treble clef, 's' below, 6/8 time. Measures 5-7: Treble clef, 's' below, 6/8 time. Measures 8-10: Treble clef, 's' below, 6/8 time. Measures 11-13: Treble clef, 's' below, 6/8 time. Measure 14: Treble clef, 's' below, 6/8 time. Measures 15-17: Treble clef, 's' below, 6/8 time. Measures 18-20: Treble clef, 's' below, 6/8 time. Measures 21-23: Treble clef, 's' below, 6/8 time. Measures 24-26: Treble clef, 's' below, 6/8 time. Measures 27-29: Treble clef, 's' below, 6/8 time. Measures 30-32: Treble clef, 's' below, 6/8 time.

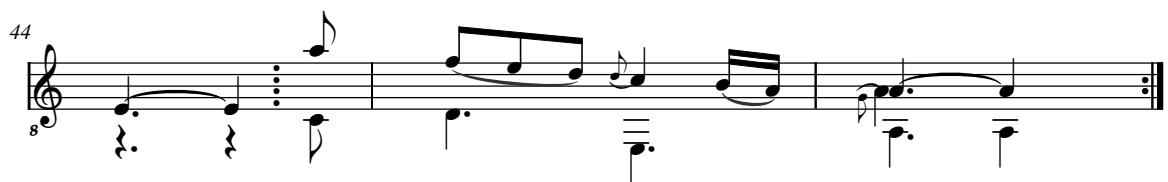
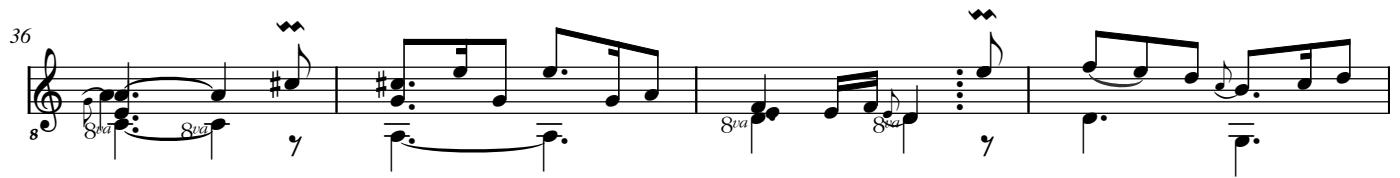
piano

19

24

28

32



[Wolff Jacob Lauffensteiner]

(avril 1676 - 26 mars 1754)

Menuet

Fa majeur

Le manuscrit de Brno CZ-Bm13268

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Folio 13v



24. Menuet

The musical score consists of five staves of music in 3/4 time, F major. The key signature changes to G major (one sharp) at measure 11. Measure numbers 1 through 15 are present above the first five staves. Measures 16 through 21 are shown on the last four staves. The music features various dynamics including p , f , ff , and mf . Articulation marks like dots and dashes are used throughout. Measure 16 includes a repeat sign and a double bar line.

[Johann Georg Weichenberger]
(1676 - 1740)

Menuet

Si bémol majeur

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Folio 14r

Voir dans le manuscrit Harrach de New York US-NYp12, page 26 (folio 15r)
Menuet du même dans Ouvertures à Liuto solo de Mr Weichenberg.
(H12_4)



25. Menuet

Musical score for Menuet, featuring six staves of music in G major (indicated by a C-clef) and common time (indicated by a '4'). The score consists of six systems of music, each starting with a repeat sign and ending with a double bar line. Measure numbers are provided at the beginning of each system: 1, 6, 10, 15, 20, and 25. Measure 25 includes a repeat sign and a 'R' above the staff, indicating a repeat of the previous section. Measure 30 concludes the piece with a final double bar line.

The musical style includes various dynamics such as p , f , and $8va \text{p}$. Measures 1-5 show a steady eighth-note pattern. Measures 6-10 introduce sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 11-15 continue the sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 16-20 show a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 21-25 return to the eighth-note pattern from the beginning. Measures 26-30 conclude the piece with a final section.

[Compositeur anonyme]

Sarabande (Sarabanda)

Si bémol majeur

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Folio 14v



26. Sarabande (Sarabanda)

Musical score for Sarabande (Sarabanda) in 3/4 time, Si bémol major. The score consists of four staves of music, each starting with a common time signature (indicated by '8') and transitioning to a 3/4 time signature. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note and sixteenth-note figures, and includes dynamic markings such as $\text{p}.$ (pianissimo), f (fortissimo), and $8va$ (octave up). Measure numbers 1 through 13 are indicated at the beginning of each staff. A square bracket labeled 'R' is positioned above the first measure of the fourth staff.

[Compositeur anonyme]

Menuet

Fa majeur

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Folios 14v - 15r



27. Menuet

The musical score consists of three staves of music in G major, 3/4 time. The key signature is one sharp. Measure 1 starts with a half note followed by a eighth-note pair. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 4 begins with a half note followed by a eighth-note pair. Measures 5-6 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 7 begins with a half note followed by a eighth-note pair. Measures 8-9 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 10 begins with a half note followed by a eighth-note pair. Measures 11-12 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 13 begins with a half note followed by a eighth-note pair. Measures 14-15 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 16 begins with a half note followed by a eighth-note pair. Measures 17-18 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 19 begins with a half note followed by a eighth-note pair. Measures 20-21 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 22 begins with a half note followed by a eighth-note pair. Measures 23-24 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 25 begins with a half note followed by a eighth-note pair. Measures 26-27 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 28 begins with a half note followed by a eighth-note pair. Measures 29-30 show eighth-note pairs.

[Compositeur anonyme]

Menuet

Si bémol majeur

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Folio 15r



28. Menuet



Musical score for Menuet No. 28, featuring five staves of music in 3/4 time, Si bémol major key signature, and various dynamics like piano (p), forte (f), and sforzando (sf). The score consists of five staves of music, numbered 1 through 5 from top to bottom. 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). Staff 5 starts with a forte dynamic (f).

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Comte Jan Adam de Questenberg
(1678-1752)

Menuet

Compose de Mons: le Comte de Questenberg

Fa majeur

Le manuscrit de Brno CZ-Bm13268

Casimir Wenceslas Comte Verdenberg et Namiest
Année 1713

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(CZ-Bm Ms. sig. A.13.268)

Folio 15v



29. Menuet compose de Mons: le Comte de Questenberg

The musical score consists of five staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (F major). The time signature is 3/4 throughout. Measure numbers 1 through 20 are indicated on the left side of each staff.

- Measure 1:** Starts with a dynamic of $\overline{\text{P}}$. The melody begins with eighth-note pairs followed by quarter notes.
- Measure 5:** The dynamic changes to $8va\overline{\text{P}}$. The melody continues with eighth-note pairs and quarter notes.
- Measure 10:** The dynamic changes to $\overline{\text{P}}$. The melody becomes more active, featuring sixteenth-note patterns.
- Measure 15:** The dynamic changes to $\overline{\text{P}}$. The melody continues with sixteenth-note patterns.
- Measure 20:** The dynamic changes to $8va\overline{\text{P}}$. The melody concludes with eighth-note pairs and quarter notes.

[Compositeur anonyme]

Bourrée (Bure)

Sol mineur

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Folios 15v - 16r



30. Bourrée (Bure)

Musical score for 'Bourrée' in Sol mineur, featuring six staves of music. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The score consists of six staves of music, numbered 1 through 23. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and '8va' (octave up). Measure 15 contains a repeat sign with 'R' above it, indicating a repeat of the previous section.

1

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8

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23

Joseph I^{er} du Saint-Empire

(1678-1711)

Aria

Composee del' Empereur Josephe

Fa majeur

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Folios 16v - 17r



31. Aria Composee del' Empereur Josephe

1

6

11

15 [R]

21 [R] C

26 il fine

31

37 [R]

43

[Compositeur anonyme]

[Aria]

Ré mineur

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Folio 17r



32. [Aria]

The musical score consists of three staves of music in G minor (indicated by a 'G' with a flat symbol). The key signature changes to D major (one sharp) at measure 7. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and includes a 16th-note figure. Measures 2-3 show a transition with changing time signatures (4/4, 3/4, 2/4). Measure 4 begins with a forte dynamic (f) and includes a 16th-note figure. Measure 5 shows a transition with changing time signatures (4/4, 3/4, 2/4). Measure 6 begins with a forte dynamic (f) and includes a 16th-note figure. Measure 7 starts with a forte dynamic (f) and includes a 16th-note figure. Measure 8 ends with a forte dynamic (f).

[Arcangelo Corelli]

(1653 - 1713)

Gigue

Sol mineur

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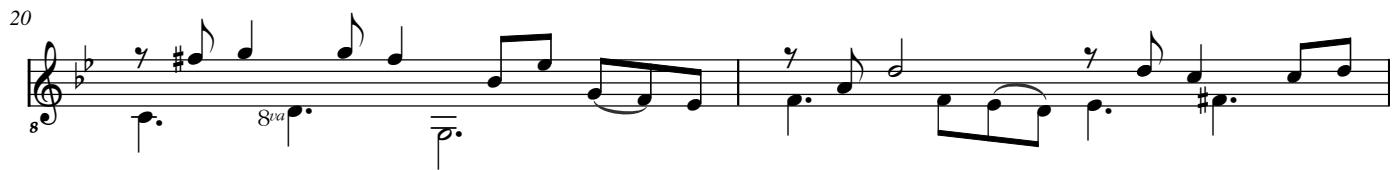
(CZ-Bm Ms. sig. A.13.268)

Folios 17v - 18r



33. Gigue

The musical score consists of eight staves of music for a single instrument, likely a violin or cello. The music is in 12/8 time, indicated by the time signature at the beginning of each staff. The key signature is Sol mineur (F major), indicated by a single sharp sign on the staff. The score includes various dynamics such as forte (f), piano (p), and eighth-note patterns. Measure numbers are present on the left side of the staves: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 14, and 16. The music features a mix of eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns, with some measures containing rests and others filled with notes. The style is characteristic of Corelli's Baroque gigue.



[Compositeur anonyme]

Menuet

Do mineur

Le manuscrit de Brno CZ-Bm13268

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Folio 18v



34. Menuet

The musical score consists of five staves of music in 3/4 time. The key signature is G minor, indicated by a single flat sign ('b') in the treble clef. The music begins with a forte dynamic (indicated by a large 'F'). Measure 1 starts with a eighth-note followed by a sixteenth-note, eighth-note, eighth-note, eighth-note pattern. Measures 2-3 continue this pattern with some variations. Measures 4-5 show a transition with eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 6-7 continue the melodic line with eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 8-9 show a continuation of the melodic line with eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 10-11 show a continuation of the melodic line with eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 12-13 show a continuation of the melodic line with eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 14-15 show a continuation of the melodic line with eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 16-17 show a continuation of the melodic line with eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 18-19 show a continuation of the melodic line with eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 20-21 show a continuation of the melodic line with eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 22 shows a continuation of the melodic line with eighth-note and sixteenth-note patterns.

[Compositeur anonyme]

Menuet

Do majeur

Le manuscrit de Brno CZ-Bm13268

Casimir Wenceslas Comte Verdenberg et Namiest

Année 1713

Brno, Musée régional de Moravie, département d'histoire de la musique

Provenance : Bibliothèque musicale de l'abbaye de Rajhrad 2

(CZ-Bm Ms. sig. A.13.268)

Folios 18v - 19r



35. Menuet

Musical score for Menuet 35, consisting of three staves of music in G major, 3/4 time. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers 1, 6, and 11 are indicated above the staves. Measure 1 starts with a bass note followed by a series of eighth notes. Measures 2-5 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 6 begins with a bass note, followed by eighth-note pairs, a sixteenth-note grace note, and a bass note. Measures 7-10 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 11 begins with a bass note, followed by eighth-note pairs, a sixteenth-note grace note, and a bass note. The score concludes with a final bass note.

[Compositeur anonyme]

Prelude

Sol mineur

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Folio 19r



36. Prélude (Prelude)

The musical score consists of four staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The first staff begins with a half note followed by a series of eighth notes and sixteenth-note patterns. The second staff continues with similar patterns, featuring dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The third staff introduces eighth-note chords and sixteenth-note patterns. The fourth staff concludes the section with a final chord and a double bar line.

[Compositeur anonyme]

Bourrée (Bure)

Ré mineur

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(CZ-Bm Ms. sig. A.13.268)

Folio 19v



37. Bourrée (Bure)

The musical score consists of four staves of music for a single instrument, likely a harpsichord or organ. The music is in common time and Ré mineur (F major). The first three staves are numbered 3, 4, and 7 respectively, while the fourth staff begins at measure 11.

Staff 3 (Measures 1-3): The music features a steady bass line of eighth-note chords. The melody consists of sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 2 and 3 include dynamic markings *8va* (octave up) over the bass notes.

Staff 4 (Measures 4-6): The bass line continues with eighth-note chords. The melody is primarily sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 5 and 6 also feature *8va* markings over the bass.

Staff 7 (Measures 7-9): The bass line remains consistent. The melody becomes more complex, featuring eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note grace notes. Measure 8 includes an *8va* marking over the bass note.

Staff 11 (Measures 11-13): The bass line continues. The melody is mostly eighth-note patterns. Measure 12 includes an *8va* marking over the bass note. The score concludes with a final measure and the instruction [il fine].

da Capo

[Johann Antonin Losy von Losimthal]

(1650 - 22 août 1721)

Menuet

LosyC, N°13

Ré mineur

Le manuscrit de Brno CZ-Bm13268

Casimir Wenceslas Comte Verdenberg et Namiest

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(CZ-Bm Ms. sig. A.13.268)

Folios 19v - 20r



38. Menuet

The musical score consists of five staves of music in G major (Clef G) and 3/4 time. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure numbers 1 through 21 are indicated above each staff. Measure 1 starts with a half note followed by a quarter note. Measure 2 contains a eighth-note休止符 (rest), a eighth-note (A), a eighth-note (B), and a eighth-note (C). Measure 3 has a eighth-note (D), a eighth-note (E), a eighth-note (F), and a eighth-note (G). Measure 4 includes a eighth-note (H), a eighth-note (I), a eighth-note (J), and a eighth-note (K). Measure 5 features a eighth-note (L), a eighth-note (M), a eighth-note (N), and a eighth-note (O). Measure 6 contains a eighth-note (P), a eighth-note (Q), a eighth-note (R), and a eighth-note (S). Measure 7 has a eighth-note (T), a eighth-note (U), a eighth-note (V), and a eighth-note (W). Measure 8 includes a eighth-note (X), a eighth-note (Y), a eighth-note (Z), and a eighth-note (AA). Measure 9 features a eighth-note (BB), a eighth-note (CC), a eighth-note (DD), and a eighth-note (EE). Measure 10 contains a eighth-note (FF), a eighth-note (GG), a eighth-note (HH), and a eighth-note (II). Measure 11 includes a eighth-note (JJ), a eighth-note (KK), a eighth-note (LL), and a eighth-note (MM). Measure 12 features a eighth-note (NN), a eighth-note (OO), a eighth-note (PP), and a eighth-note (QQ). Measure 13 contains a eighth-note (RR), a eighth-note (SS), a eighth-note (TT), and a eighth-note (UU). Measure 14 includes a eighth-note (VV), a eighth-note (WW), a eighth-note (XX), and a eighth-note (YY). Measure 15 features a eighth-note (ZZ), a eighth-note (AA), a eighth-note (BB), and a eighth-note (CC). Measure 16 contains a eighth-note (DD), a eighth-note (EE), a eighth-note (FF), and a eighth-note (GG). Measure 17 includes a eighth-note (HH), a eighth-note (II), a eighth-note (JJ), and a eighth-note (KK). Measure 18 features a eighth-note (MM), a eighth-note (NN), a eighth-note (OO), and a eighth-note (PP). Measure 19 contains a eighth-note (QQ), a eighth-note (RR), a eighth-note (TT), and a eighth-note (UU). Measure 20 includes a eighth-note (VV), a eighth-note (WW), a eighth-note (XX), and a eighth-note (YY). Measure 21 features a eighth-note (ZZ), a eighth-note (AA), a eighth-note (BB), and a eighth-note (CC).

[Compositeur anonyme]

Menuet

Sol mineur

Le manuscrit de Brno CZ-Bm13268

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Folios 20r - 20v



39. Menuet

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

[Compositeur anonyme]

Menuet

Fa majeur

Le manuscrit de Brno CZ-Bm13268

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(CZ-Bm Ms. sig. A.13.268)

Folios 20v - 21r



40. Menuet

The musical score consists of six staves of music in 3/4 time, F major. The key signature changes at measure 13 to one sharp (G major). The music features various dynamics including f , p , ff , ff , mf , and viv . Articulations include accents, slurs, and grace notes. Measure numbers 1 through 26 are indicated above the staves.

1

5

9

13

17

22

26

Johann Joseph Fux

(1660 - 14 février 1741)

Menuet de fux

Do majeur

Le manuscrit de Brno CZ-Bm13268

Casimir Wenceslas Comte Verdenberg et Namiest

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(CZ-Bm Ms. sig. A.13.268)

Folio 21r



Menuet de fux

The musical score consists of four staves of music in G major, 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The third staff begins with a bass clef and a common time signature. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines, with some notes having horizontal dashes through them.

1. [Measure 1-7]

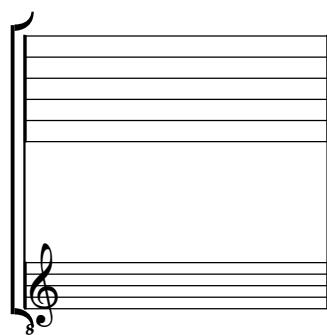
2. [Measure 8-13]

14. [Measure 14]

Tonalité : Do majeur

Accord ordinaire du luth

Scordature par octave



Accord des 11 chœurs du luth

A musical score for 11 voices on a lute staff. The top six lines of the staff are labeled with 'a' above them, indicating the pitch. The bottom five lines show a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The bass clef is at the bottom left, and a treble clef is at the bottom right. The score includes a measure with a bass clef and a measure with a treble clef.

Wolff Jacob Lauffensteiner

(avril 1676 - 26 mars 1754)

[Partie]

41. de Lauffenst: Tombeau, 42. Courante, 43. Sarabande,
44. Gigue, 45. Bourrée (Pouree), 46. Menuet

Do mineur

Le manuscrit de Brno CZ-Bm13268

Casimir Wenceslas Comte Verdenberg et Namiest

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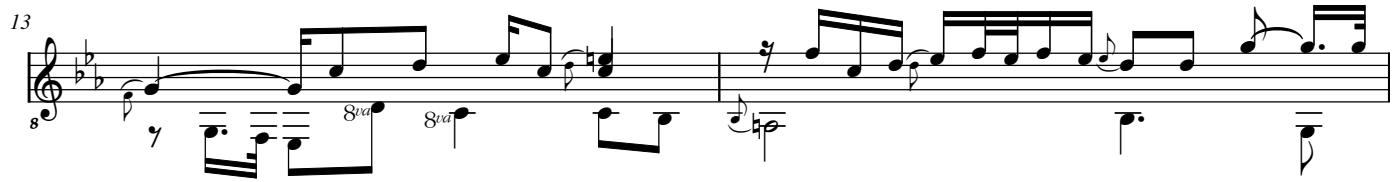
(CZ-Bm Ms. sig. A.13.268)

Folios 21v - 25r



41. de Lauffenst. Tombeau

The musical score consists of six staves of music, numbered 1 through 6 from top to bottom. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (C major), and a common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 1 starts with a single note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 2 continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring a dynamic marking 'p' (piano) and a fermata over the second note. Measure 3 begins with a half note followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 4 starts with a half note followed by eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking 'p' and a fermata over the second note. Measure 5 begins with a half note followed by eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking 'p' and a fermata over the second note. Measure 6 begins with a half note followed by eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking 'p' and a fermata over the second note. Measures 7 through 11 show a continuation of the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, maintaining the same key signature and time signature throughout.



15

8

This measure consists of eighth-note chords. Measure 9 begins with a bass note and continues with eighth-note chords. Measure 10 begins with a bass note and ends with a half note.

17

8

This measure begins with a bass note and continues with eighth-note chords. Measure 9 begins with a bass note and continues with eighth-note chords. Measure 10 begins with a bass note and ends with a half note.

42. Courante

Musical score for '42. Courante' in 3/4 time, Do mineur (G minor). The score consists of eight staves of music with various dynamics, articulations, and performance instructions like '8va' and 'R'.

The score includes the following measures:

- Measures 1-3: Treble clef, 3/4 time, Do mineur (G minor). Includes dynamic markings like p , f , and $8va$.
- Measure 4: Treble clef, 3/4 time, Do mineur (G minor). Includes dynamic markings like p and $8va$.
- Measure 8: Treble clef, 3/4 time, Do mineur (G minor). Includes dynamic markings like p and $8va$.
- Measure 13: Treble clef, 3/4 time, Do mineur (G minor). Includes dynamic markings like p and $8va$.
- Measure 17: Treble clef, 3/4 time, Do mineur (G minor). Includes dynamic markings like p and $8va$.
- Measure 21: Treble clef, 3/4 time, Do mineur (G minor). Includes dynamic markings like p and $8va$.
- Measure 25: Treble clef, 3/4 time, Do mineur (G minor). Includes dynamic markings like p and $8va$.
- Measure 29: Treble clef, 3/4 time, Do mineur (G minor). Includes dynamic markings like p and $8va$. A bracket labeled 'R' is present.
- Measure 35: Treble clef, 3/4 time, Do mineur (G minor). Includes dynamic markings like p and $8va$. The score ends with a repeat sign and two endings.

43. Sarabande

Musical score for Sarabande, featuring a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (indicated by '4'). Measure numbers 1 through 21 are present above the staff. Measure 1 starts with a bass note followed by a series of eighth-note chords. Measures 2-4 continue with eighth-note chords. Measures 5-7 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes. Measures 8-10 feature eighth-note chords. Measures 11-13 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 14-16 show eighth-note chords. Measures 17-19 show eighth-note patterns. Measures 20-21 show eighth-note chords.

44. Gigue

Musical score for '44. Gigue' in 6/8 time, Do mineur (C major). The score consists of eight staves of music with various dynamics, including eighth-note patterns and sustained notes. Measure numbers 1 through 23 are indicated on the left side of each staff.

The score features a variety of musical elements such as eighth-note patterns, sustained notes, and dynamic markings like $8va$. Measure 19 includes a repeat sign with 'R' above it, indicating a repeat of the section. Measure 23 concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots, suggesting a return to a previous section or a repeat of the entire movement.

45. Bourrée (Poureeè)

The musical score consists of five staves of music in G minor (indicated by a C-clef and a key signature of one flat). The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Various dynamic markings are present, including '8va' (octave up) and '8vb' (octave down), as well as slurs and grace notes. Measure numbers 1 through 16 are indicated above the staves. Measure 4 features a fermata over the first note. Measure 12 includes a repeat sign and a bracket labeled 'R'. Measure 16 concludes with a final chord and a double bar line.

46. Menuet

Musical score for Menuet 46, consisting of four staves of music. The score is in common time (indicated by '3/4' in the first staff) and uses a treble clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score includes the following markings and dynamics:

- Staff 1: Measure 1 starts with a dynamic of $\text{P} \cdot$. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics of $8v\text{d}\text{P} \cdot$ and $\text{P} \cdot$. Measure 4 ends with a dynamic of $\text{P} \cdot$. Measure 5 begins with a dynamic of $\text{P} \cdot$. Measure 6 ends with a dynamic of $\text{P} \cdot$.
- Staff 2: Measure 6 ends with a dynamic of $\text{P} \cdot$. Measures 7-8 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics of $\text{P} \cdot$ and $8v\text{d}\text{P} \cdot$. Measure 9 ends with a dynamic of $\text{P} \cdot$. Measure 10 begins with a dynamic of $\text{P} \cdot$.
- Staff 3: Measure 10 ends with a dynamic of $\text{P} \cdot$. Measures 11-12 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics of $\text{P} \cdot$ and $8v\text{d}\text{P} \cdot$. Measure 13 ends with a dynamic of $\text{P} \cdot$.
- Staff 4: Measure 13 ends with a dynamic of $\text{P} \cdot$. Measures 14-15 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics of $\text{P} \cdot$ and $8v\text{d}\text{P} \cdot$. Measure 16 ends with a dynamic of $\text{P} \cdot$.

Text markings include "il fine" at the end of Staff 2 and "Da Capo" at the end of Staff 4.

Compositeur anonyme

Ouverture (Overture)

Do mineur

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Casimir Wenceslas Comte Verdenberg et Namiest

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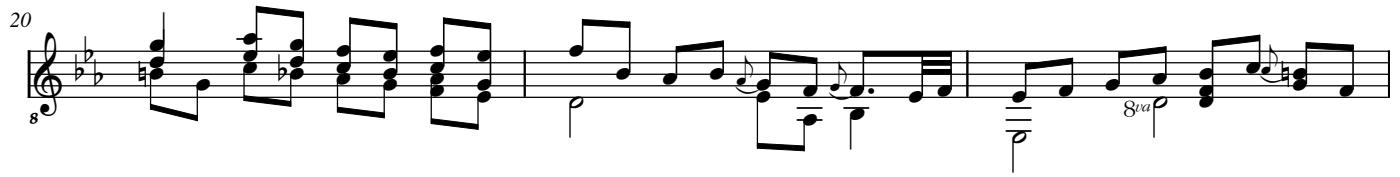
Folios 25v - 26r



47. Ouverture (Overture)

The musical score consists of six staves of music, each with a key signature of one flat (F#) and a common time (indicated by 'C').

- Staff 1:** Starts with a dynamic of $\frac{8}{8}va$. It features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures.
- Staff 2:** Starts with a dynamic of $\frac{8}{8}va$. It includes eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures.
- Staff 3:** Starts with a dynamic of $\frac{8}{8}va$. It features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures.
- Staff 4:** Starts with a dynamic of $\frac{8}{8}va$. It includes eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures.
- Staff 5:** Starts with a dynamic of $\frac{8}{8}va$. It features eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures.
- Staff 6:** Starts with a dynamic of $\frac{8}{8}va$. It includes eighth-note patterns and sixteenth-note figures.



Johann Antonin Losy von Losimthal
(1650 - 22 août 1721)

Gigue du Ph: Weilland

Si bémol majeur

LosyC N°23

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Folios 26v à 27v



48. Gigue du Ph: Weilland

Musical score for "Gigue du Ph: Weilland" in Si bémol majeur, 3/8 time. The score consists of eight staves of music, numbered 1 through 49. The key signature is one sharp (Si bémol). The time signature is 3/8 throughout. The music features various note values (eighth notes, sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., γ , p , f , ff , sf , mf). Measure 1 starts with a $\text{G}^{\#}$ note. Measure 5 contains a $\text{G}^{\#}$ note with a circled 2 above it. Measure 12 includes a bassoon dynamic (Bassoon) and a forte dynamic (f). Measure 18 features a bassoon dynamic (Bassoon) and a forte dynamic (f). Measure 24 includes a bassoon dynamic (Bassoon) and a forte dynamic (f). Measure 30 features a bassoon dynamic (Bassoon) and a forte dynamic (f). Measure 36 includes a bassoon dynamic (Bassoon) and a forte dynamic (f). Measure 42 features a bassoon dynamic (Bassoon) and a forte dynamic (f). Measure 49 includes a bassoon dynamic (Bassoon) and a forte dynamic (f).

55

61

67

73

79

85

91

97

Johann Joseph Fux

(1660 - 14 février 1741)

Menuets de fux

Sol mineur & Si bémol majeur

Le manuscrit de Brno CZ-Bm13268

Casimir Wenceslas Comte Verdenberg et Namiest

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(CZ-Bm Ms. sig. A.13.268)

Folios 27v - 28r



Menuet de fux

The musical score consists of five staves of music in 3/4 time. The key signature is one flat. The music begins with a bassoon line, followed by a flute line. The flute line continues across the first four staves, while the bassoon line is present in the first three staves. The flute line features various note heads, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The bassoon line includes dynamic markings such as \overline{p} , $8va$, and $8va\#$. The score concludes with a final staff ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Menuet de fux

A musical score for piano, consisting of five staves of music. The music is in common time (indicated by '3/4' in the first staff) and uses a treble clef. Measure 8 starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth-note pairs. Measure 9 begins with a bass note (G) and a G7 chord. Measures 10-11 show a sequence of bass notes and chords. Measure 12 starts with a bass note (F#) and continues with eighth-note pairs. Measure 13 shows a bass note (D) and a D7 chord. Measure 14 starts with a bass note (B) and continues with eighth-note pairs. Measure 15 shows a bass note (A) and an A7 chord. Measure 16 starts with a bass note (E) and continues with eighth-note pairs. Measure 17 shows a bass note (C) and a C7 chord. Measure 18 starts with a bass note (G) and continues with eighth-note pairs. Measure 19 shows a bass note (D) and a D7 chord. Measure 20 starts with a bass note (B) and continues with eighth-note pairs. Measure 21 shows a bass note (A) and an A7 chord. Measure 22 starts with a bass note (E) and continues with eighth-note pairs.

[Compositeur anonyme]

[Partie]

Prelude, Courante, Bourrée (Boure), Menuet

Sol mineur

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Folios 28v à 31r



Prelude

Musical score for a Prelude in C minor, featuring eight staves of music. The score includes the following markings and dynamics:

- Staff 1: Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic. Measure 2 includes a "vib." instruction. Measures 3-4 feature eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 2: Measure 5 includes a "7" circled above a note, followed by "8va" and "8vcl". Measures 6-7 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 3: Measure 8 includes a "7" circled above a note, followed by "8va". Measures 9-10 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 4: Measure 11 includes a "7" circled above a note, followed by "8va". Measures 12-13 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 5: Measure 14 includes a "7" circled above a note, followed by "8va". Measures 15-16 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 6: Measures 17-18 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 7: Measures 19-20 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.
- Staff 8: Measures 21-22 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes.

Courante

A musical score for a Courante in G minor (Sol mineur). The score consists of eight staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The time signature varies between common time (4/4) and three-quarter time (3/4).

The score includes the following markings and dynamics:

- Measure 1: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 2: Dynamic P .
- Measure 3: Dynamic P .
- Measure 4: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 5: Dynamic P .
- Measure 6: Dynamic P .
- Measure 7: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 8: Measure start, dynamic F , dynamic $8va \text{ P}$.
- Measure 9: Measure start, dynamic $8va \text{ P}$.
- Measure 10: Measure start, dynamic $8va \text{ P}$.
- Measure 11: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 12: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 13: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 14: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 15: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 16: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 17: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 18: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 19: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 20: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 21: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 22: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 23: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 24: Measure start, dynamic F , dynamic R .
- Measure 25: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 26: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 27: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 28: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 29: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 30: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 31: Measure start, dynamic F .
- Measure 32: Measure start, dynamic F .

Bourrée (Boure)

Musical score for Bourrée (Boure) in G minor, featuring six staves of music with various dynamics and markings.

The score consists of six staves of music:

- Staff 1: Measures 1-2. Key signature: G minor (one flat). Time signature: Common time (indicated by 'C'). Dynamics: $8va$, $\textcircled{7}$.
- Staff 2: Measure 3. Key signature: G minor (one flat). Time signature: Common time (indicated by 'C'). Dynamics: $8va$, $\textcircled{7}$.
- Staff 3: Measures 6-7. Key signature: G minor (one flat). Time signature: Common time (indicated by 'C'). Dynamics: $8va$, $\textcircled{7}$.
- Staff 4: Measures 9-10. Key signature: G minor (one flat). Time signature: Common time (indicated by 'C'). Dynamics: $8va$, $\textcircled{7}$.
- Staff 5: Measures 13-14. Key signature: G minor (one flat). Time signature: Common time (indicated by 'C'). Dynamics: $\textcircled{7}$.
- Staff 6: Measures 16-17. Key signature: G minor (one flat). Time signature: Common time (indicated by 'C'). Dynamics: $8va$, $\textcircled{7}$.

Text elements in the score include:

- [il fine] at the end of Staff 3.
- da Capo at the end of Staff 6.

Menuet

The musical score consists of four staves of music in common time (indicated by the '3' over '4') and G minor (indicated by the treble clef and a single flat). The first staff begins with a dynamic of \bar{p} . The second staff starts with a dynamic of $\bar{p}.$ The third staff starts with a dynamic of $\bar{p}.$ The fourth staff starts with a dynamic of \bar{p} .

Measure 5: Dynamic \bar{p} , dynamic \bar{p} . The measure ends with a bracketed section labeled [il fine].

Measure 9: Dynamic $\bar{p}.$, dynamic \bar{p} .

Measure 14: Dynamic \bar{p} , dynamic \bar{p} . The measure ends with a repeat sign and the instruction Da Capo.

François Dufaut

(avant 1604 - autour 1672)

Allemande

(CLFDuf N°101)

Fa majeur

Le manuscrit de Brno CZ-Bm13268

Casimir Wenceslas Comte Verdenberg et Namiest

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Brno, Musée régional de Moravie, département d'histoire de la musique

Provenance : Bibliothèque musicale de l'abbaye de Rajhrad 2

(CZ-Bm Ms. sig. A.13.268)

Folios 31v - 32r



Allemande

A musical score for a single instrument, likely a harpsichord or organ, featuring eight staves of music. The score is in common time and G major. The key signature is indicated by a single sharp sign (F#) at the beginning of each staff. The music consists of various note heads, stems, and bar lines, with some notes having horizontal dashes through them. Measure numbers 1 through 15 are printed vertically on the left side of the staves. Articulation marks, including short vertical strokes and dots, are placed above and below the notes. Pedal points are marked with '8va' and a downward arrow, indicating a bass pedal note. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at measure 15.

Gabriel Matthias Frischauff

(avant 1675 - oct. 1726)

[Allemande] du G: M: Frischauff.

Fa majeur

Le manuscrit de Brno CZ-Bm13268

Casimir Wenceslas Comte Verdenberg et Namiest

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Folios 32v - 33r



[Allemande] du G: M: Frischauff.

The musical score consists of 17 staves of music for a single instrument. The key signature is one sharp (F major). The time signature varies between common time and 6/8. The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines. Measure numbers 1 through 17 are indicated on the left side of each staff.

[Compositeur anonyme]

Sarabanda

Si bémol majeur

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Folio 33v



Sarabanda

Musical score for Sarabanda, featuring six staves of music in 3/4 time, Si bémol major key signature, and various dynamics like piano (p), forte (f), and sforzando (sf). The score includes measure numbers 1 through 26 and a repeat sign with 'R'.

The score consists of six staves of music:

- Staff 1: Measures 1-4
- Staff 2: Measures 5-8
- Staff 3: Measures 9-12
- Staff 4: Measures 13-16
- Staff 5: Measures 17-20
- Staff 6: Measures 21-26

Dynamics and other markings include:

- p (piano)
- f (forte)
- sf (sforzando)
- 8va (octave up)
- 7 (septime)
- Measure 17: Measure number 16
- Measure 21: Measure number 21, with a repeat sign and 'R' (right hand) above the staff.

[Compositeur anonyme]

Courante

Sol mineur

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Folio 34r



Courante

Musical score for Courante in Sol mineur, 3/4 time. The score consists of eight staves of music, numbered 1 through 28. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/4 throughout. The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines, with some notes having horizontal dashes or dots. Measure numbers are placed at the beginning of each staff. Measure 28 concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots, indicating a return to the beginning.

[Compositeur anonyme]

Carillon

Si bémol majeur

Le manuscrit de Brno CZ-Bm13268

Casimir Wenceslas Comte Verdenberg et Namiest

Année 1713

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(CZ-Bm Ms. sig. A.13.268)

Folio 34v

Voir dans le manuscrit de Grüssau PL-WRu2002, page 54, Carillon (WRu22)



Carillon

The sheet music consists of six staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The time signature varies between common time and 2/4 time.

- Staff 1:** Measures 1-3. Dynamics: dynamic 8 (dotted circle), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7).
- Staff 2:** Measures 4-6. Dynamics: dynamic 8 (dotted circle), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7). Articulation: eighth-note grace notes.
- Staff 3:** Measures 8-10. Dynamics: dynamic 8 (dotted circle), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7).
- Staff 4:** Measures 13-15. Dynamics: dynamic 8 (dotted circle), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7). Articulation: eighth-note grace notes.
- Staff 5:** Measures 17-19. Dynamics: dynamic 8 (dotted circle), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7).
- Staff 6:** Measures 20-22. Dynamics: dynamic 8 (dotted circle), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7). Articulation: eighth-note grace notes. Measure 21 has a bracket labeled "R".
- Staff 7:** Measures 23-25. Dynamics: dynamic 8 (dotted circle), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7), dynamic 7 (circle with a 7).

[Compositeur anonyme]

Menuet

Sol mineur

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Folio 35r



Menuet

The musical score consists of five staves of music. Staff 1 (measures 1-5) starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. Staff 2 (measure 6) begins with a bass clef. Staff 3 (measure 11) begins with a treble clef. Staff 4 (measure 16) begins with a bass clef. Staff 5 (measure 21) begins with a treble clef. The music features various dynamics like $\overline{\text{p}}$, $\overline{\text{f}}$, and $\overline{\text{ff}}$. Articulation marks include 8^{va} and \circ . Measure 16 includes a tempo marking [il fine]. Measure 21 includes a Da Capo instruction.

1

6

11

16 [il fine]

21 Da Capo

[Compositeur anonyme]

Rondeau (Rondou)

Fa majeur

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Folios 36v - 37r



Rondeau (Rondou)

Musical score for Rondeau (Rondou) in G major, featuring a single melodic line on a staff. The score consists of eight staves of music, numbered 1 through 30. The key signature is one sharp (G major). Measure 1 starts with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pair. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 4 begins with a sixteenth-note pair. Measures 5-6 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 7 starts with a sixteenth-note pair. Measures 8-9 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 10 begins with a sixteenth-note pair. Measures 11-12 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 13 begins with a sixteenth-note pair. Measures 14-15 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 16 begins with a sixteenth-note pair. Measures 17-18 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 19 begins with a sixteenth-note pair. Measures 20-21 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 22 begins with a sixteenth-note pair. Measures 23-24 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 25 begins with a sixteenth-note pair. Measures 26-27 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 28 begins with a sixteenth-note pair. Measures 29-30 show eighth-note pairs. Measure 8 contains the text "finis". Measure 30 concludes with the instruction "Da Capo". Measure numbers are placed at the beginning of each staff.

[Compositeur anonyme]

Chasseur

Fa majeur

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Folios 37v - 38r



Chasseur

Musical score for 'Chasseur' in F major, 6/8 time. The score consists of ten staves of music, numbered 1 through 32. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and dynamic markings such as accents and slurs. The score is written on five-line staves with a treble clef.

The score includes the following measures:

- Measure 1: Starts with a single note followed by a rest. The first measure ends with a fermata over the second note.
- Measure 2: A sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 3: Another sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 4: Sixteenth-note pattern with a dynamic marking '8va' (octave up) over the first two notes.
- Measure 5: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 6: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 7: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 8: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 9: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 10: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 11: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 12: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 13: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 14: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 15: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 16: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 17: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 18: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 19: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 20: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 21: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 22: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 23: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 24: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 25: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 26: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 27: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 28: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 29: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 30: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 31: Sixteenth-note pattern.
- Measure 32: Sixteenth-note pattern.