

*[Compositeur anonyme]*

# Partie en B

*A Deux Luths  
Pour Le Premiere  
N<sup>o</sup> 1<sup>mo</sup>*

Ouverture, Combattans, Menuet, Trio  
Bourrée, Chaconne, Gigue

Si bémol majeur  
*Luth baroque à 11 chœurs*

**Les manuscrits de Grüssau/Krzeszów PL-Wu2001**

*Bibliothèque universitaire de Varsovie,*

*Cabinet des collections de musique*

Luth 1 : PL-Wu ms. RM 4135a (olim Ms. Mf. 2001a)

*Folios 1r. à 4v.*



Tonalité : Si bémol majeur

Accord des basses du luth : Mi bémol

6<sup>e</sup> chœur = Si bémol

*Scordature par octave*



*Accord des 11 chœurs du luth*



# Ouverture

4

6

9

12

Viste

14

.../...



28

30

32

34

36

Tardif

39

# Combattans

♩
♪ ♯ ♯
♩
♩

5

9

13

17

21

25

30

34

38

# Menuete

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The first staff is a treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The second staff is a bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: 1. a, a, G; 2. a, a, a; 3. r, e, r, a, G; 4. a, a, G, a, G.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5: a, a, G. Measure 6: a, a, a. Measure 7: r, e, r, a, G. Measure 8: a. There is a repeat sign after measure 8, followed by measure 9: a, a, G.

Musical notation for measures 10-13. Measure 10: a, a, G, a, G. Measure 11: a, a, G, r. Measure 12: a, G, a, G. Measure 13: a, a, G.

Musical notation for measures 14-16. Measure 14: a, a, G, a, G. Measure 15: a, G, a, r, a. Measure 16: a. The piece ends with a decorative flourish.



# Trio

3  
4  
a  
4  
a  
a  
a

5  
a  
4  
a  
a  
a  
4  
a

9  
a  
a  
4  
a  
a  
a

13  
a  
a  
4  
a  
a  
a

*Menuete  
commence  
(1\*)*

# Bourrée

1 2 3 4

C a B a B a G F a G a r a B a B a

4 5 6 7 8

a a a B a B a G F a G F r x F a a

8 9 10 11 12

e f e f a r a r a B a B a a a e

13 14 15 16 17

f e f a r a r a x B G B F x F B a



# Chaconne

The musical score is written on a six-line lute tablature. It consists of several systems of music, each starting with a measure number (7, 11, 15, 20, 26, 29). The notation includes rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as 'bas' (piano) and 'haut' (forte). The tablature uses letters 'a' and 'r' to denote fret positions. Some notes are marked with 'x' to indicate natural harmonics. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and some measures contain multiple rhythmic values stacked vertically. The piece concludes with a 4-measure rest in the final system.

1. bas = piano  
haut = forte

33 *haut* *bas*

38 *haut*

43 *bas*

48 *haut*

53 *bas* *haut*

58 *bas*

64 *haut*

.../...

68 *bas*

72 *haut*

75 *bas*

79 *haut*

83 *bas*

89 *haut*

92 *bas*

95 *haut*

99 *bas*

105 *haut*

109 *bas* *haut*

114 *bas*

119

# Gigue

The musical score is written on a six-line lute tablature. It consists of several systems of music, each starting with a measure number (4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 21). The notes are represented by letters 'a', 'r', 'e', 'f', and 'b' placed on the lines. Rhythmic values are indicated by stems with flags, beams, and various symbols like '6', '8', and '4'. Some notes are marked with 'a' or 'f' for accents. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a decorative flourish.

Fin