

G.B. Neruda

6 Sonate a tre

1764

Viol. 1

Musica

2966

a 1 43A



~~la 12.~~

I A T A M O S

VI. S O N A T E

A T R E

D E L

S I G N O R G I O V. B A T T. N E R U D A.



VIOLINO I.

Neruda Sonats.

VIOLINO I.

SONATA I.

Adagio.

Allegro.

Allegretto grazioso. $G \text{ major}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

Neruda Sonate.

VIOLINO I.

SONATA II.

Allegretto.

Andante.

5

m. f.

tr

tr

pp

Presto.

5

p

tr

tr

p

tr

p

tr

p

tr

p

tr

Fino.

Neruda Sonate.

VIOLINO I.

SONATA III.

Adagio.

Musical score for the Adagio section, consisting of ten staves of music. The tempo is marked *Adagio.* The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The music features a variety of textures, including single-note lines, chords, and complex rhythmic patterns. Trills (tr) are frequently used throughout. Dynamics range from piano (p) to forte (f). A 'Ten.' marking is present on the fourth staff.

Allegro Moderato.

Musical score for the Allegro Moderato section, consisting of seven staves of music. The tempo is marked *Allegro Moderato.* The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The music is more rhythmic and active than the Adagio section, featuring many triplets and trills. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f).

Two empty musical staves at the bottom of the page.

Allegretto. $\text{C} \frac{3}{4}$

Neruda Sonate.

VIOLINO I.

SONATA IV.

A Vivace.

The musical score consists of approximately 18 staves. The first staff is marked *Vivace*. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and articulation marks such as trills (*tr*) and triplets (*3*). Performance instructions include *crescendo.*, *f* (forte), and *ottava alta à piacimento.* (written in the lower part of the score). The score concludes with a double bar line.

Andante.

The Andante section consists of 12 staves of music in common time (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Trills (tr) are indicated above several notes. Dynamics like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) are used. There are also some accidentals, including a flat (b) in the fourth staff. The music is characterized by a steady, flowing motion.

Tempo di Minuetto.

The Tempo di Minuetto section consists of 6 staves of music in 3/4 time. The tempo is noticeably faster than the previous section. The notation features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with frequent trills (tr) and slurs. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *pp* (pianissimo). The section concludes with a double bar line and the word *Fine.* written in a decorative script.

Fine.

SONATA V.

*Allegro
moderato.*

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Trills (tr) are used frequently throughout the piece. Dynamic markings include piano (p) and mezzo-forte (mf). The score ends with a double bar line on the 14th staff, followed by two empty staves.

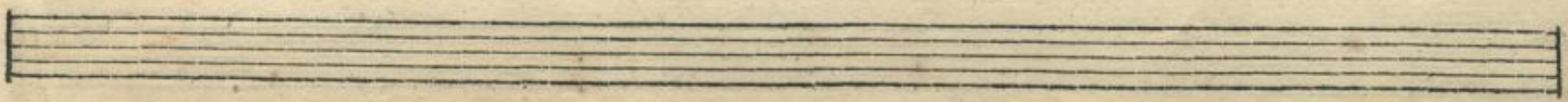
Adagio.

Musical score for the Adagio section, consisting of eight staves of music in G major and common time. The notation includes various rhythmic values, trills (tr), and triplets (3).

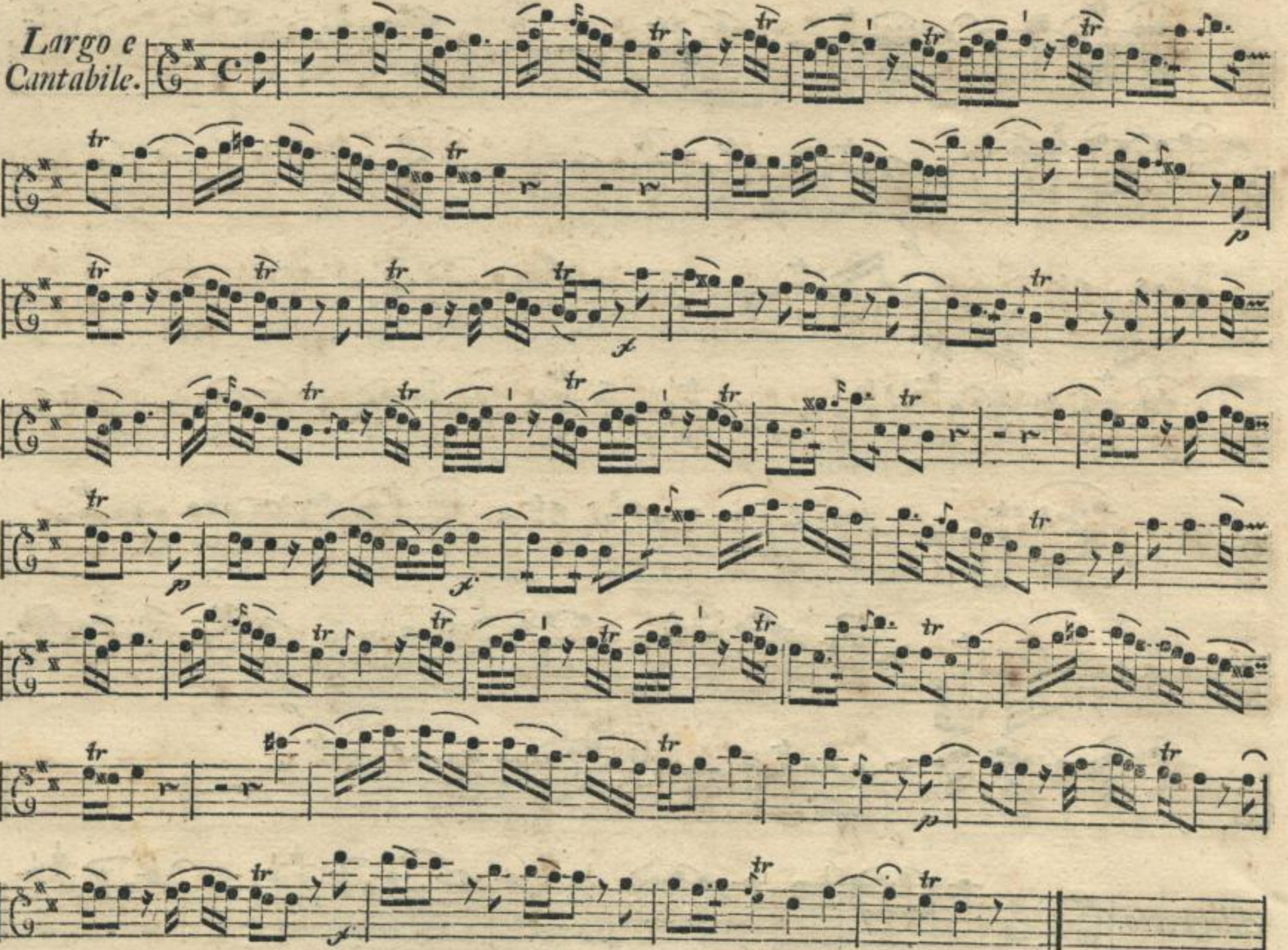
Allegretto.

Musical score for the Allegretto section, consisting of eight staves of music in G major and 3/4 time. The notation includes various rhythmic values, trills (tr), and triplets (3).

Fine.



SONATA VI.

Largo e Cantabile. 

Allegro. 



First system of musical notation, consisting of eight staves. The notation includes various notes, rests, and trills. Dynamics markings include *p*, *f*, and *m.f.* The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

Presto.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of eight staves. The notation is more complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamics markings include *p*, *f*, and *m.f.* The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The system ends with the word *Fine.*

A single empty musical staff at the bottom of the page.

Trockenreinigung 2016



Mär. 2966
Q11



G.B. Neruda

6 Sonate a tre

1764

Viol. 2

Musica

2966 13A

G	1
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~~ca. 16~~

VI. S O N A T E

A T R E

D E L

S I G N O R G I O V. B A T T. N E R U D A.



V I O L I N O I I.

SONATA I.

Adagio. $\text{C} \flat \text{C}$

Musical score for the Adagio section, consisting of eight staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values, trills (tr), and dynamic markings such as p, f, and pp. The key signature has one flat and the time signature is common time.

Allegro. $\text{C} \flat \text{C}$

Musical score for the Allegro section, consisting of six staves of music. The notation is more rhythmic and includes trills (tr) and dynamic markings like p. The key signature has one flat and the time signature is common time.

Two empty musical staves at the bottom of the page.

Allegretto grazioso.

SONATA II.

Allegretto.

Musical score for the first movement, *Allegretto*. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of 11 staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as *p*, *f*, and *tr* (trills). The piece concludes with a repeat sign.

Andante.

Musical score for the second movement, *Andante*. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of 6 staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as *m.f.*, *Ten.*, and *tr* (trills).

Presto.

SONATA III.

Adagio.

The Adagio section consists of ten staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music is characterized by frequent trills (tr) and ornaments, often with slurs. The first staff includes a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff has a piano (p) dynamic marking. The third staff features a forte (f) dynamic marking. The fourth staff includes a 'Ten.' marking, likely for tenor. The section concludes with a double bar line.

Allegro Moderato.

The Allegro Moderato section consists of six staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The music is more rhythmic and includes several trills (tr). The first staff has a piano (p) dynamic marking. The section concludes with a double bar line.

The first section of the score consists of ten staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and frequent trills, indicated by 'tr' markings above notes. The notation includes various ornaments and slurs, and the piece concludes with a double bar line.

Allegretto. $\frac{3}{4}$

The second section of the score begins with the tempo marking 'Allegretto.' and the 3/4 time signature. It consists of ten staves of music, continuing the style of the first section with sixteenth-note runs and trills. The notation includes various ornaments and slurs, and the piece concludes with a double bar line and the word 'Fino.' written above the final staff.

Neruda Sonate.

VIOLENO II.

SONATA IV.

Vivace.

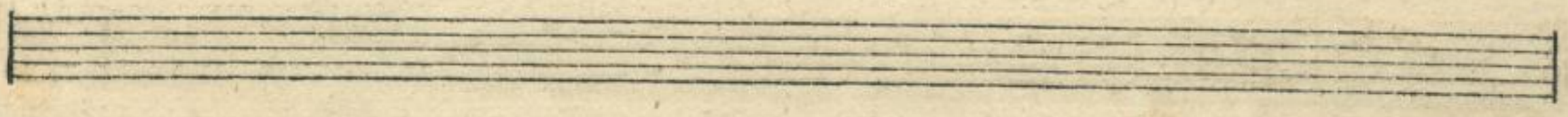
ottava alta a piacimento.

Andante.

Musical score for the *Andante* section, consisting of 12 staves of music in 6/8 time. The notation includes various note values, rests, and trills marked with 'tr'. The music is written in a single system across the staves.

Tempo di Minuetto.

Musical score for the *Tempo di Minuetto* section, consisting of 5 staves of music in 3/4 time. The notation includes various note values, rests, and trills marked with 'tr'. The section concludes with the word 'Fine.'



SONATA V.

*Allegro
Moderato.*

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro Moderato'. The notation includes numerous trills (tr), mordents, and slurs. Dynamics such as 'p' (piano) and 'm.f.' (mezzo-forte) are used to indicate volume changes. The piece ends with a double bar line on the 15th staff, and the 16th staff is left empty.

Adagio.

Musical score for the Adagio section, measures 1 through 10. The music is written in G major (one flat) and common time (C). It features a complex texture with multiple voices, including a prominent melodic line with frequent trills (tr) and triplets (3). The dynamics range from piano (p) to forte (f). The section concludes with a double bar line.

Allegretto.

Musical score for the Allegretto section, measures 11 through 18. The music is written in G major (one flat) and 3/4 time. It features a more rhythmic and melodic texture with frequent trills (tr) and slurs. The dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f). The section concludes with a double bar line and the word "Fine." written below the staff.

Two empty musical staves at the bottom of the page, indicating the end of the score on this page.

SONATA VI.

Largo e Cantabile.

Allegro.

Handwritten musical score for the first section of the piece, consisting of 10 staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, trills (tr), and triplets (3). The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C).

Presto. $\frac{2}{4}$

Handwritten musical score for the second section, marked "Presto" and in 2/4 time. It consists of 8 staves of music with a more rhythmic and complex texture than the first section. The notation includes many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, trills, and slurs.

Fine.

[Faint, illegible handwriting on a page with horizontal ruling lines. The text is mostly obscured by fading and bleed-through.]

Trockenreinigung 2016

u
Mus.

2966

211



G.B. Neruda

6 Sonate a tre
1764

Basso

Musica

2966 ^{MA}

Q	1
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Ca. 16

SEI
SONATE

A TRE,

VIOLINO I.

VIOLINO II.

E

BASSO,

COMPOSTE



DAL

SIGNOR GIOV. BATT. NERUDA,

MUSICO DI CAMERA IN DRESDA.



IN LIPSIA

PRESSO BERNH. CHRISTOPH BREITKOPF E FIGLIO.

1764.

221

SONATE

ATTE

VOLINO I

VOLINO II

E

BASSO

COMPOSTE

DAL

SIGNOR GIOV. BATT. NERUDA.

MESSO DI CAMERA IN DELLA

IN LIBRIA

MESSO STEW. CHESTON BARTON E FIGLIO

1724

VI. S O N A T E

A T R E

D E L

S I G N O R G I O V. B A T T. N E R U D A.

B A S S O.

SONATA I.

Adagio.

The Adagio section consists of ten staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Adagio'. The music is characterized by slow, flowing lines with frequent use of slurs and ties. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamics include piano (p), forte (f), and piano-piano (pp). The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

Allegro.

The Allegro section consists of ten staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The music is more rhythmic and active than the Adagio section, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include piano (p), forte (f), and piano-piano (pp). The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

Handwritten musical score for bassoon, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various notes, rests, and fingerings. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a style characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation. The piece concludes with the word "Fine." written in a decorative script.

*Allegretto
grazioso.*

Fine.

Neruda Sonate.

BASSO.

SONATA II.

Allegretto.

Andante.

Presto.

Neruda Sonate.

BASSO.

SONATA III.

Adagio.

Allegro Moderato.

The first three staves of the manuscript contain musical notation in a single system. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (e.g., 4-5, 6-7, 6, 5-6, 7-6, 6, 7-6) and slurs. The second and third staves continue the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings, including some triplet markings.

Allegretto.

The middle section of the manuscript, starting with the tempo marking *Allegretto.*, consists of ten staves of musical notation. The first staff of this section is marked with a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic values, such as eighth, sixteenth, and dotted notes, along with rests and slurs. Fingerings are indicated throughout, and there are several dynamic markings, including a *p* (piano) marking. The section concludes with a double bar line and the word *Fine.*

The bottom of the page features five empty musical staves, arranged vertically, which are not filled with any notation.

SONATA IV.

Vivace.

The musical score is written in bass clef with a common time signature (C). It begins with the tempo marking *Vivace.* The notation includes a variety of note values, rests, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. There are also some performance markings such as *f. s.* and *p.* throughout the piece. The score is densely packed with musical notation, including many ornaments and slurs.

Andante.

The Andante section consists of ten staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music is characterized by a slow, steady pace and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in beams. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. There are also some 'x' marks above notes, possibly indicating breath marks or specific articulations. The notation includes slurs, accents, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The section concludes with a double bar line.

Tempo di Minuetto.

The Tempo di Minuetto section consists of five staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is noticeably faster than the preceding section. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with frequent use of beams and slurs. Fingerings are clearly marked throughout. There are also some 'x' marks above notes. The section ends with a double bar line.

Fine.

Two empty musical staves are located at the bottom of the page, below the 'Fine.' marking. They are completely blank, with no notes or markings.

SONATA V.

*Allegro
Moderato.*

The main musical score consists of 14 staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro Moderato'. The music is written in a single melodic line. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). Numerous fingering numbers (1-5) are placed above the notes to guide the performer. There are also some performance instructions like 'acc.' (accents) and 'tr.' (trills). The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Three empty musical staves are located at the bottom of the page, below the main score. They are blank, with only the five-line structure visible.

Adagio.

Musical score for the Adagio section, consisting of 11 staves of music in bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The music features complex fingering and articulation markings.

Allegretto.

3/4

Musical score for the Allegretto section, consisting of 8 staves of music in bass clef with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. The music is more rhythmic and includes a 'Fine' marking at the end.

Two empty musical staves at the bottom of the page.

SONATA VI.

Largo e Cantabile.

The first movement is written in G major and common time (C). It consists of 11 staves of music. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic values, primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are numerous slurs and phrasing marks throughout. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Allegro.

The second movement is written in G major and 3/4 time. It consists of 6 staves of music. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The notation features a mix of quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, with frequent slurs and phrasing marks. Fingerings are clearly indicated. The movement ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Three empty musical staves are located at the bottom of the page, below the second movement's notation.

Musical score for the first section of the piece. It consists of eight staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p*, *f*, *m.f.*, and *unifono.*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The music is written in a common time signature.

Presto.

Musical score for the second section, marked *Presto.* It consists of eight staves. The notation is more rhythmic and includes many slurs and accents. Dynamic markings like *f* and *m.f.* are present. The piece concludes with the word *Fine.* written on the final staff.

Two empty musical staves at the bottom of the page, indicating the end of the manuscript.

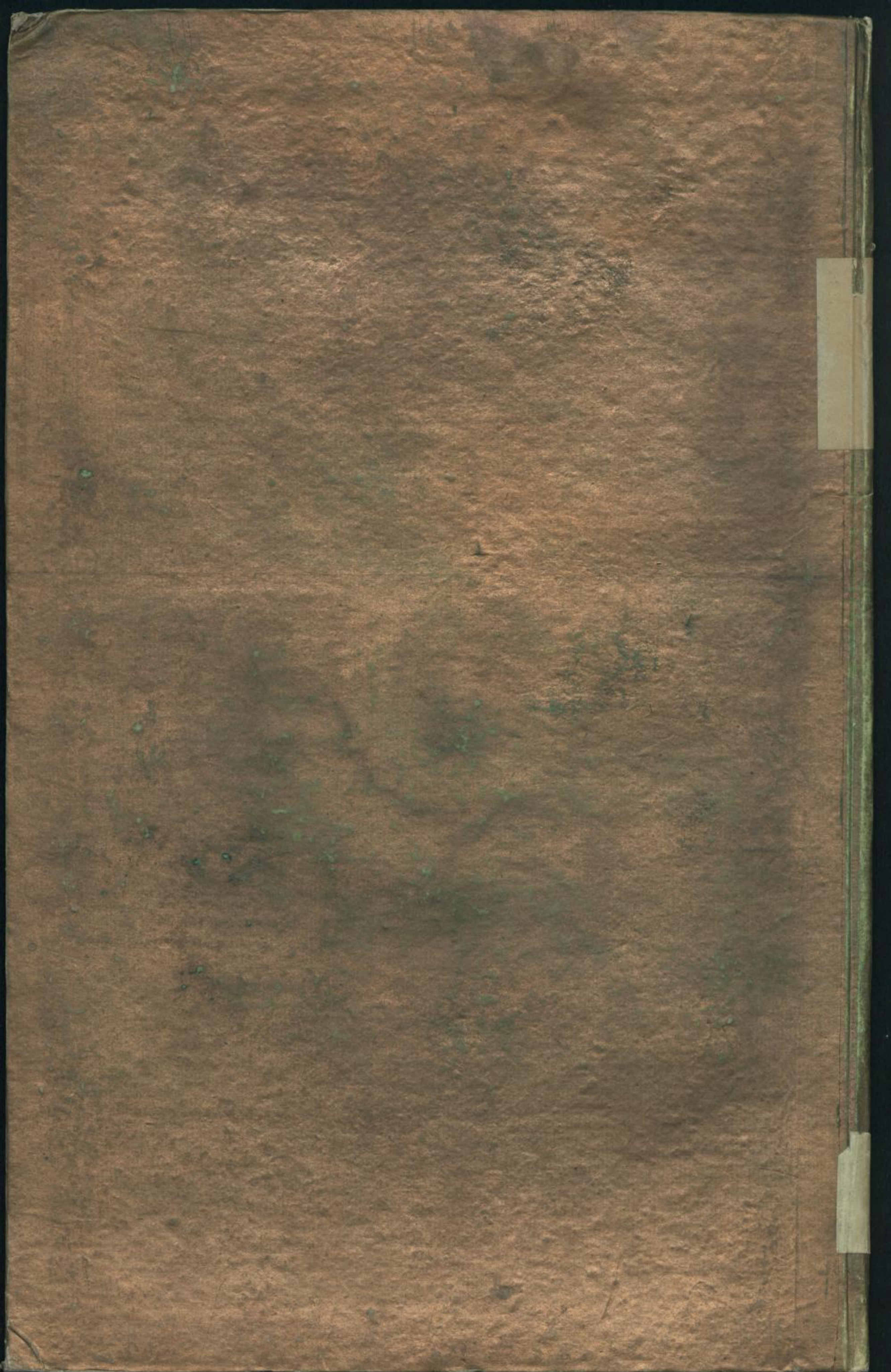
A page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The page contains 18 horizontal staves, each with five lines. The notation is written in dark ink and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, stems, and beams. The paper shows signs of wear, including creases and discoloration. The handwriting is somewhat faded and difficult to read in some places.

Trockenreinigung 2016

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Miss, $\frac{2966}{21}$





[Illegible handwritten text on a small label]

[Illegible handwritten text on a small label]