

SONATE

VI SONATE,  
A CEMBALO OBLIGATO E VIOLINO  
O FLAUTO

DEL

SIG.<sup>R.</sup> C. F. ABEL.

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VIOLINO  
O  
FLAUTO TRAVERSO.



# SONATA I.

*Allegro moderato.*

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a dynamic marking of *p*. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and trills (marked *tr*). The second staff through the seventh staff continue the melodic and harmonic development, featuring numerous trills and triplet markings (marked *3*). The eighth staff introduces a new section with the label *Flauto.* and a dynamic marking of *p*. The ninth and tenth staves continue the flute part, with the label *Violino.* appearing below the staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.



Tempo di Minuetto

The musical score consists of ten staves. The first staff is the Flauto part, starting with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4, marked with a '4' above it and a 'p' dynamic. The Flauto part continues with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and features several trills (tr) and slurs. The Violino part is written on the lower staves, starting with a treble clef and a 'p' dynamic. It includes a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure and a '4' above a measure in the fourth staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and the word 'Fine.' written below the final staff.



# SONATA II.

*Andantino.*

The *Andantino* section consists of ten staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (G major), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked *Andantino*. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Trills (tr) are used as ornaments throughout the piece. Dynamics such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) are indicated. The section concludes with a double bar line.

*Allegro assai.*

The *Allegro assai* section consists of three staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (G major), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked *Allegro assai*. The music is characterized by a more active and rhythmic feel than the *Andantino* section, with frequent use of eighth and sixteenth notes. Trills (tr) continue to be used as ornaments. Dynamics such as *p* (piano) are indicated. The section concludes with a double bar line.



A handwritten musical score on 12 staves, written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and trills (tr). Dynamics such as *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are used throughout. The piece concludes with the word "Fine." written below the final staff. There is a large dark ink blot on the bottom staff.



# SONATA III.

*Un poco vivace.*

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of 11 staves of music. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and trills (tr). There are several measures with a fermata and a measure with a repeat sign. The piece ends with a double bar line. Below the main score, there are two empty staves labeled "Flauto." and "Violino." respectively.



Giga.

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Giga." The score is written on seven staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several performance markings: a fermata over a note in the second measure of the first staff, a "fr" (forzando) marking above a note in the second staff, and a "5" (finger number) above a note in the third staff. The fourth staff is marked "Flauto." and the fifth "Viol." The sixth staff has a "fr" marking. The seventh staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The word "Fine." is written below the seventh staff.

Fine.



# SONATA IV.

*Allegro moderato.*

The musical score consists of ten staves of handwritten notation. The key signature is one flat (F major or D minor), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various note values, rests, and ornaments. Annotations such as '7', '3', and '4' are placed above specific notes. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. The music is written in a cursive, handwritten style characteristic of 18th-century manuscripts. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots on the tenth staff.

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



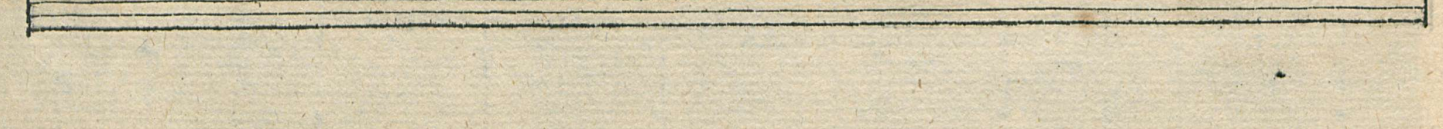

Tempo di Minuetto.

*Fine.*



# SONATA V.

*Vivace.* 





Scherzo. Presto.

Musical score for Scherzo. Presto, measures 1-11. The score is written on a single staff in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Presto'. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. There are several slurs and accents throughout. Measure 11 ends with a double bar line and the word 'Fine.' written below the staff.

Five empty musical staves, each consisting of five horizontal lines, arranged vertically. These staves are blank and contain no musical notation.



# SONATA VI.

*Moderato.*

Flauto Ottava alta.



*Andante.*

*Menuet.*

F I N E.



Handwritten musical notation on aged paper, consisting of approximately 14 staves. The notation is faint and difficult to read due to the age and fading of the ink. The paper shows signs of wear, including discoloration and small stains.

Ex  
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Berolinensi.

R I M E