



3

QT  
79

J. F. Telemann

Violin 2<sup>o</sup>

# Don Quixote

Suite Orquestal Ouverture Burlesque

a 4

Allegro *cresc.*

*1<sup>a</sup> vez*

R. 23. 036

Ayuntamiento de Madrid

75/37995

AYUNTAMIENTO DE MADRID



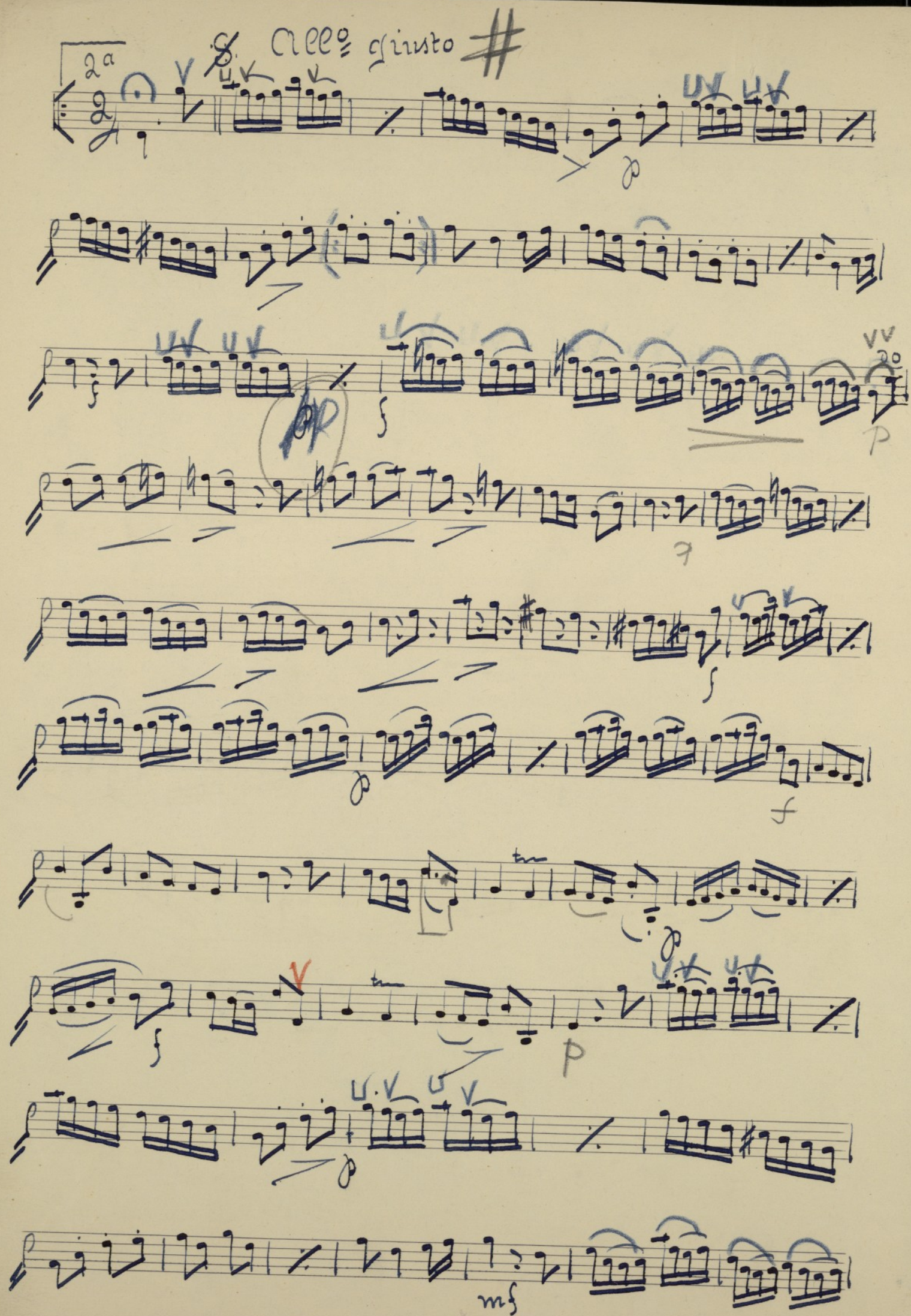
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Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a single system across ten staves.

Key markings and annotations include:

- 2<sup>a</sup>**: Marked at the beginning of the first staff.
- Allegro giusto**: Tempo marking at the top of the first staff.
- #**: Sharp sign at the top of the first staff.
- uv**: Multiple instances of "uv" (likely for *unvivo*) written above the notes on several staves.
- pp**: *pianissimo* marking on the third staff.
- p**: *piano* marking on the third and seventh staves.
- f**: *forte* marking on the sixth staff.
- mf**: *mezzo-forte* marking on the tenth staff.
- tr**: Trill marking on the eighth staff.
- mf**: *mezzo-forte* marking on the tenth staff.





#

V1

2

Handwritten musical score for V1, page 2. The score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a dynamic marking of *pp*. The music is written in a style that appears to be for a violin or flute. The second staff has a *mf* marking. The third staff has a *p* marking. The fourth staff has a *mf* marking and the tempo marking *Moderato*. The fifth staff has a *poco rit* marking. The sixth staff has a *p* marking. The seventh staff has a *p* marking. The eighth staff has a *p* marking and ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to one sharp (F#).



# Le reveil de Quixote

And<sup>te</sup> *dolce*

*mf*

*dolce*

*2<sup>a</sup> vez Rit.*

*Si*

*2<sup>a</sup> vez rit*



### 3. Son attaque des Eboulins a Sent

9

*Bres  
vire*

*cresc.*

*si*

*pp*

*3 veces*

*molto vitor*

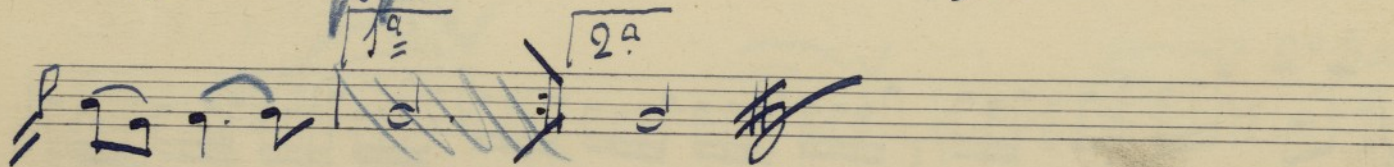
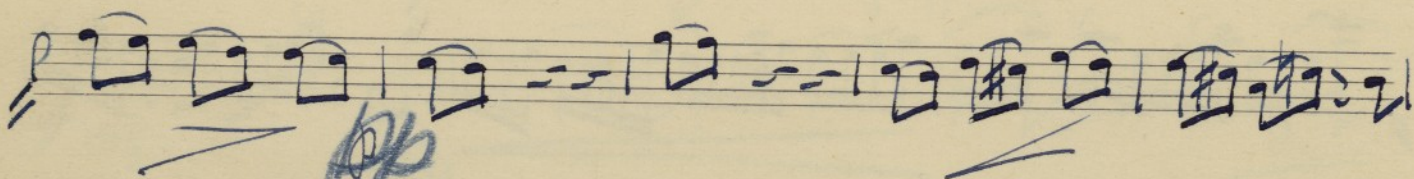
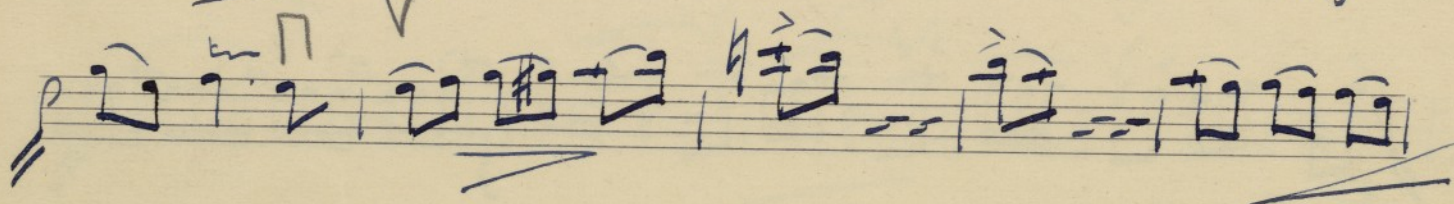
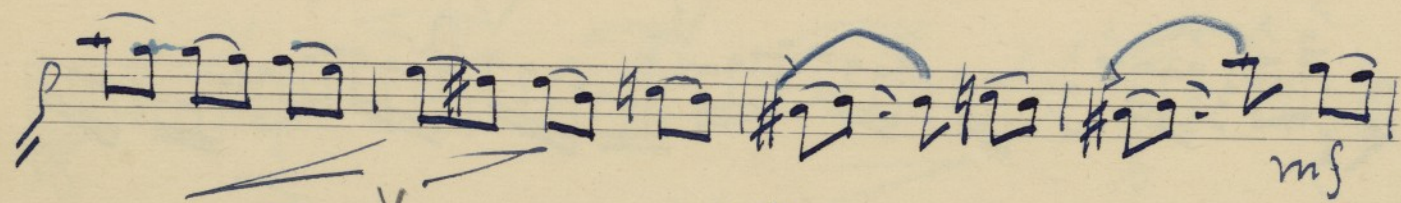
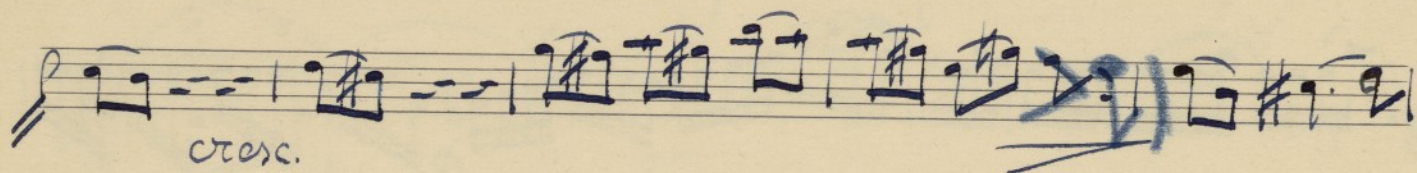
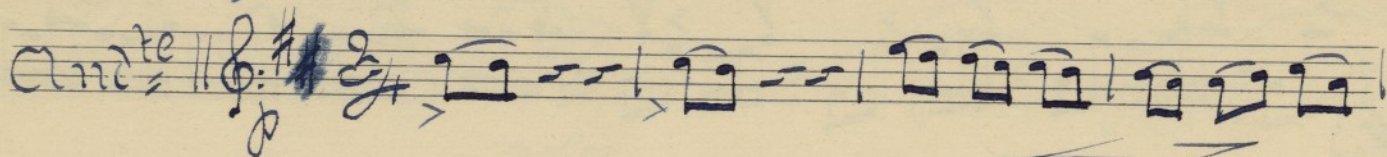
*si*



2.

Les Soupirs amoureux a pres la Princesse Dulcinée

~~SIN~~ Sordina



Si  
ripete





2

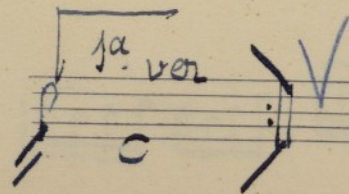
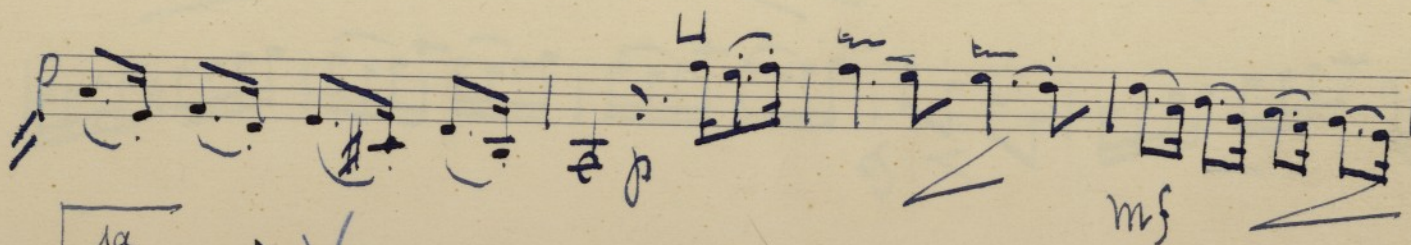
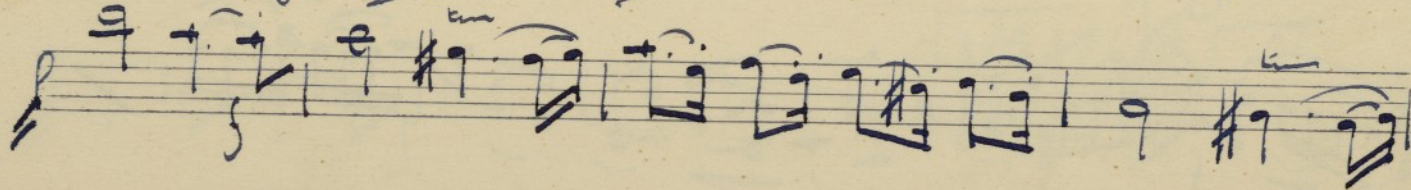
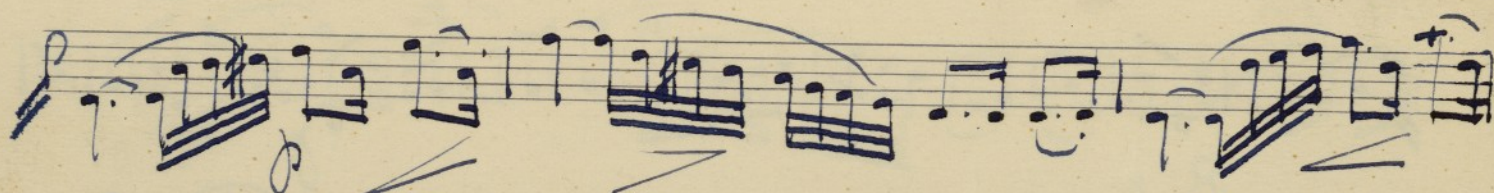
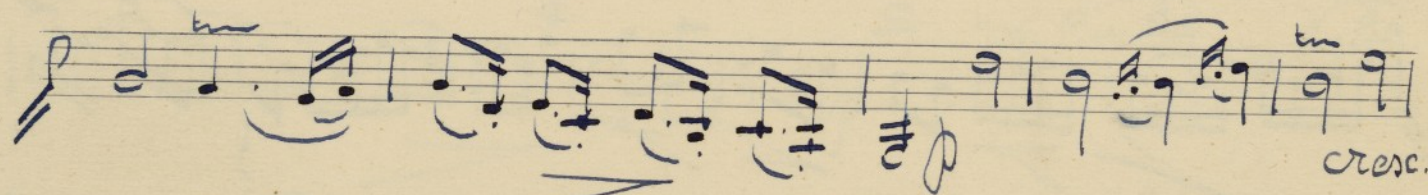
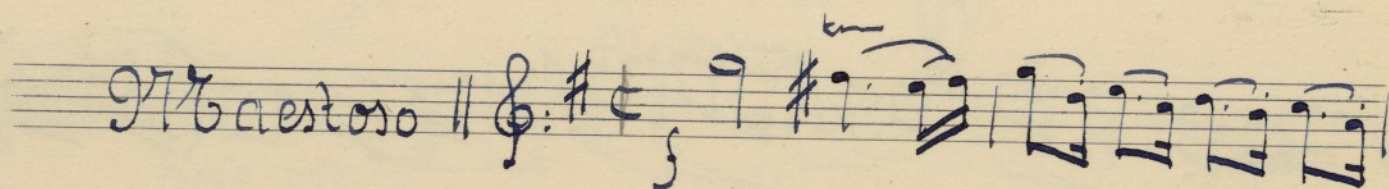
Q. 5  
78

J. G. Telemann

Violin 2<sup>o</sup>

*Don Quixote*

*Ouverture Burlesque*



*88*

p. 23 036



*Allegro giusto*

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first staff has a "2a" marking and a "ff" dynamic. The second staff has a "p" dynamic. The third staff has a "p" dynamic. The fourth staff has a "p" dynamic. The fifth staff has a "p" dynamic. The sixth staff has a "p" dynamic. The seventh staff has a "p" dynamic. The eighth staff has a "p" dynamic. The ninth staff has a "p" dynamic. The tenth staff has a "p" dynamic. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style with blue ink on aged paper.



Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Key markings and annotations include:

- mf* (mezzo-forte) at the end of the first staff.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the third staff.
- Maestoso* (Majestic) written above the fourth staff.
- poco rit* (a little slower) written below the fourth staff.
- f* (forte) at the beginning of the fifth staff.
- 2<sup>a</sup>* (second ending) written above the eighth staff.
- 1<sup>a</sup>* (first ending) written above the eighth staff.
- 2<sup>a</sup>* (second ending) written above the ninth staff.

The score concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to one sharp (F#).



Le reveil de Quixote

2

Handwritten musical score for "Le reveil de Quixote". The score is written on ten staves. The first staff is labeled "Cint<sup>te</sup>" and includes the key signature "F#2" and the tempo marking "Dolce 2a = PP". The score is heavily annotated with red ink, including accents (v), slurs, and a circled section. The final staff is labeled "Fine" and "al 4.". The text "2a ver rill" is written above the eighth staff.



Son attaque des Aboulin a 8erl 3

Très vire

cresc

16

MV

V

dim

p

7V

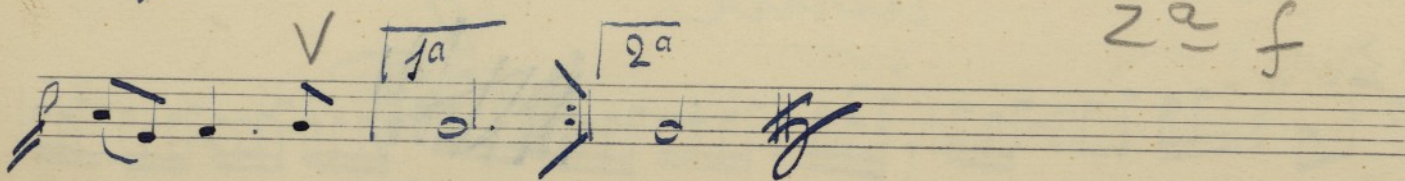
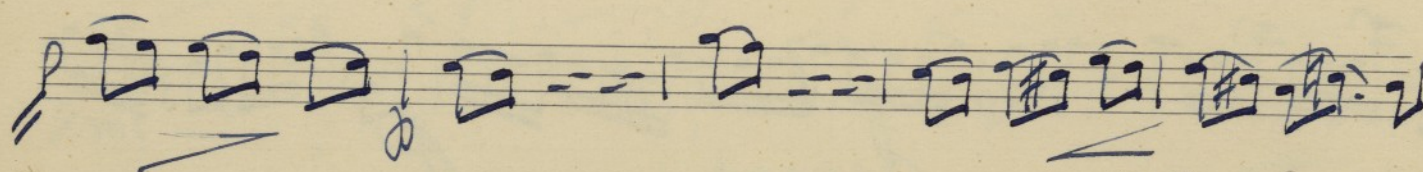
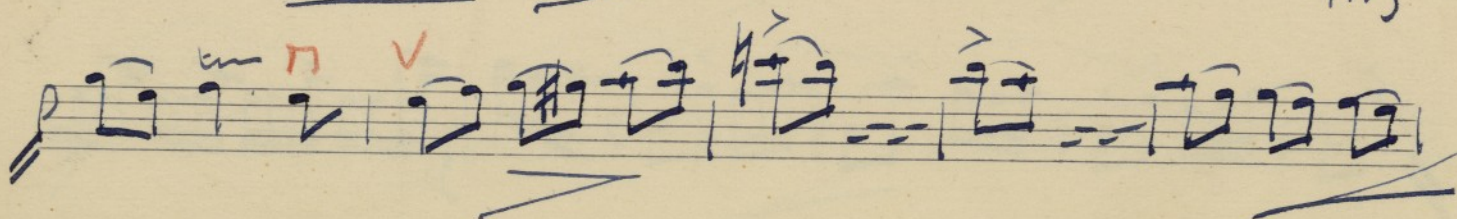
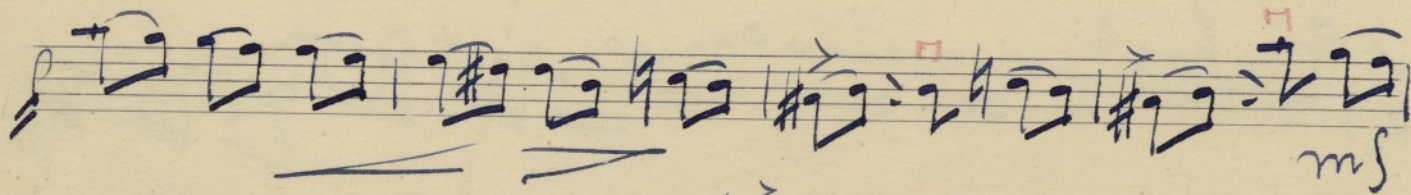
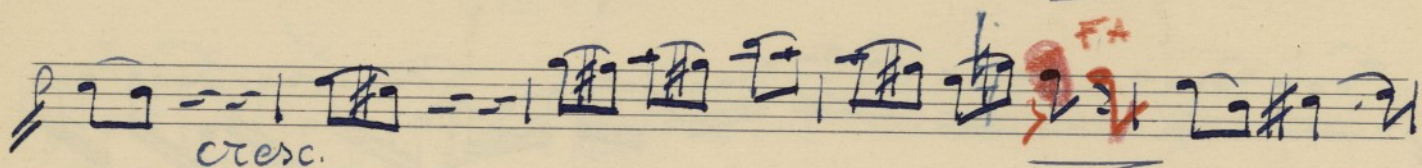
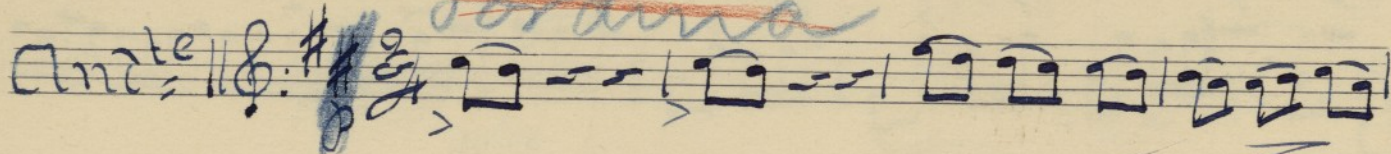
X



No 4

Les Soupirs amoureux a pres la Princesse Dulcinée

~~Sordina~~





G. F. Telemann

3

Violin I<sup>o</sup>

QJ  
78



# Don Quixote

## Ouverture Burlesque

Maestros

R. 23. 036



#

Allegro giusto

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Allegro giusto". The score consists of ten staves of music, featuring various rhythmic patterns, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The music is characterized by frequent sixteenth and thirty-second note runs, often beamed together. Dynamic markings such as "p" (piano), "f" (forte), and "mf" (mezzo-forte) are used throughout. There are also slurs, accents, and a "2a" marking at the beginning. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged paper.



Handwritten musical score for Violin I, page 2. The score consists of nine staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a fluid, handwritten style with many slurs and ties. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). A tempo marking *poco rit* (poco ritardando) appears on the fourth staff. A section marked *Maestoso* (Majestic) begins on the fifth staff. The score concludes with a double bar line, a repeat sign, and a final cadence marked *FIN*.



# Le reveil de Quixote

Handwritten musical score for "Le reveil de Quixote". The score is written on ten staves, with the first staff labeled "Canto" and the last staff labeled "Fine". The music is in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo/mood is marked "Dolce". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). There are also some corrections and annotations, including a red "V" mark and the phrase "2<sup>a</sup> vez rit" (2nd time ritardando).

Canto

Dolce

*p*

*mf*

Dolce

2<sup>a</sup> vez rit

*p*

Fine



Son attaque des Ebouliers a Gent

3

Handwritten musical score for "Son attaque des Ebouliers a Gent". The score is written on ten staves, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and various musical notations. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music is characterized by dense, rapid passages of notes, often with slurs and accents. Handwritten annotations include "Eres vite" at the beginning, "cres" (crescendo) in the first staff, "nv" (non vivace) in the fourth staff, "Salt." (Saltando) in the seventh staff, "dim" (diminuendo) in the seventh staff, "pp" (pianissimo) in the seventh staff, "nv" in the ninth staff, "2a vez" (second time) in the ninth staff, and "ff" (fortissimo) in the ninth staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final note.









inec

J. G. Zelemann

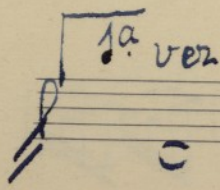
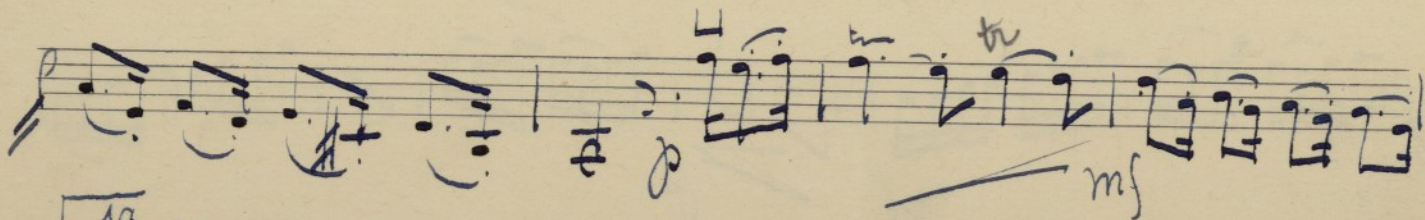
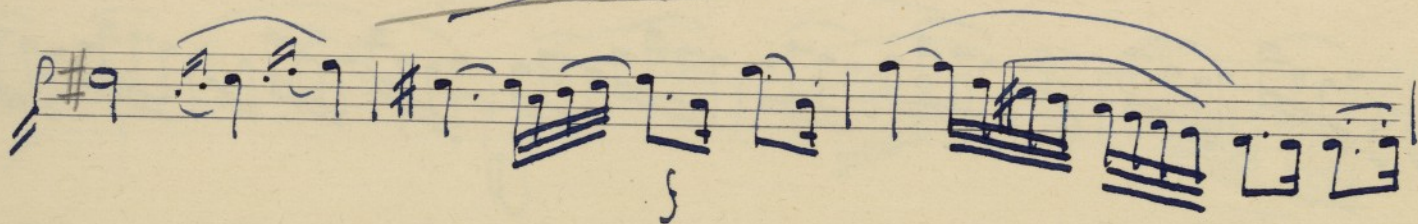
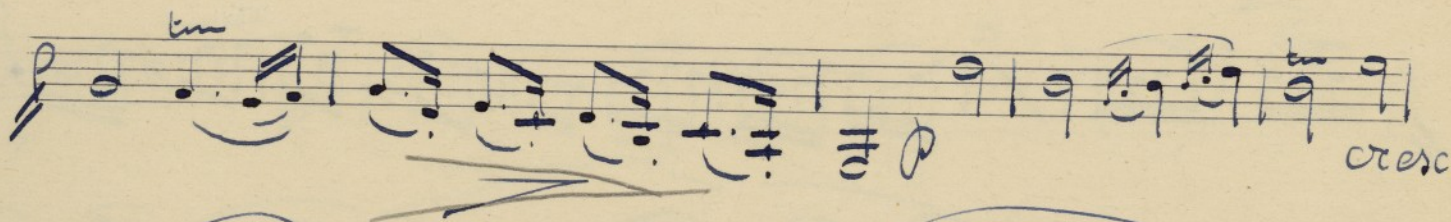
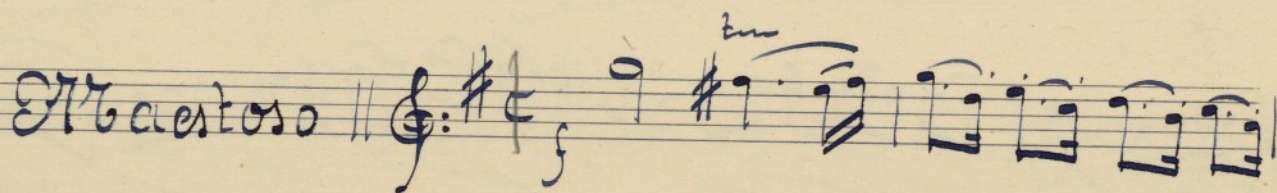
4

Violin 2<sup>o</sup>

QJ  
78

# Don Quixote

## Ouverture Burlesque



Seg.

R. 23.036



2a *Allegro giusto*

mf

*Allegro giusto*

*mf*

*mf*

*mf*

*mf*

*mf*

*mf*

*mf*

*mf*

*mf*



Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). The tempo marking *Maestoso* is written above the fourth staff. The phrase *poco rit.* (poco ritardando) is written below the fourth staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to one sharp (F#).



# Le reveil de Quixote

And<sup>te</sup> #F 3/4

The musical score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with the tempo marking 'And<sup>te</sup>' and the key signature of one sharp (F#) in 3/4 time. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, often grouped with slurs. Dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'Dolce' are used throughout. There are also performance instructions like '2<sup>a</sup> vez ril.' and 'Fine' written below the staves. The score concludes with a double bar line on the tenth staff.

p

p

p

p

p

ms

Dolce

2<sup>a</sup> vez ril.

p

Fine



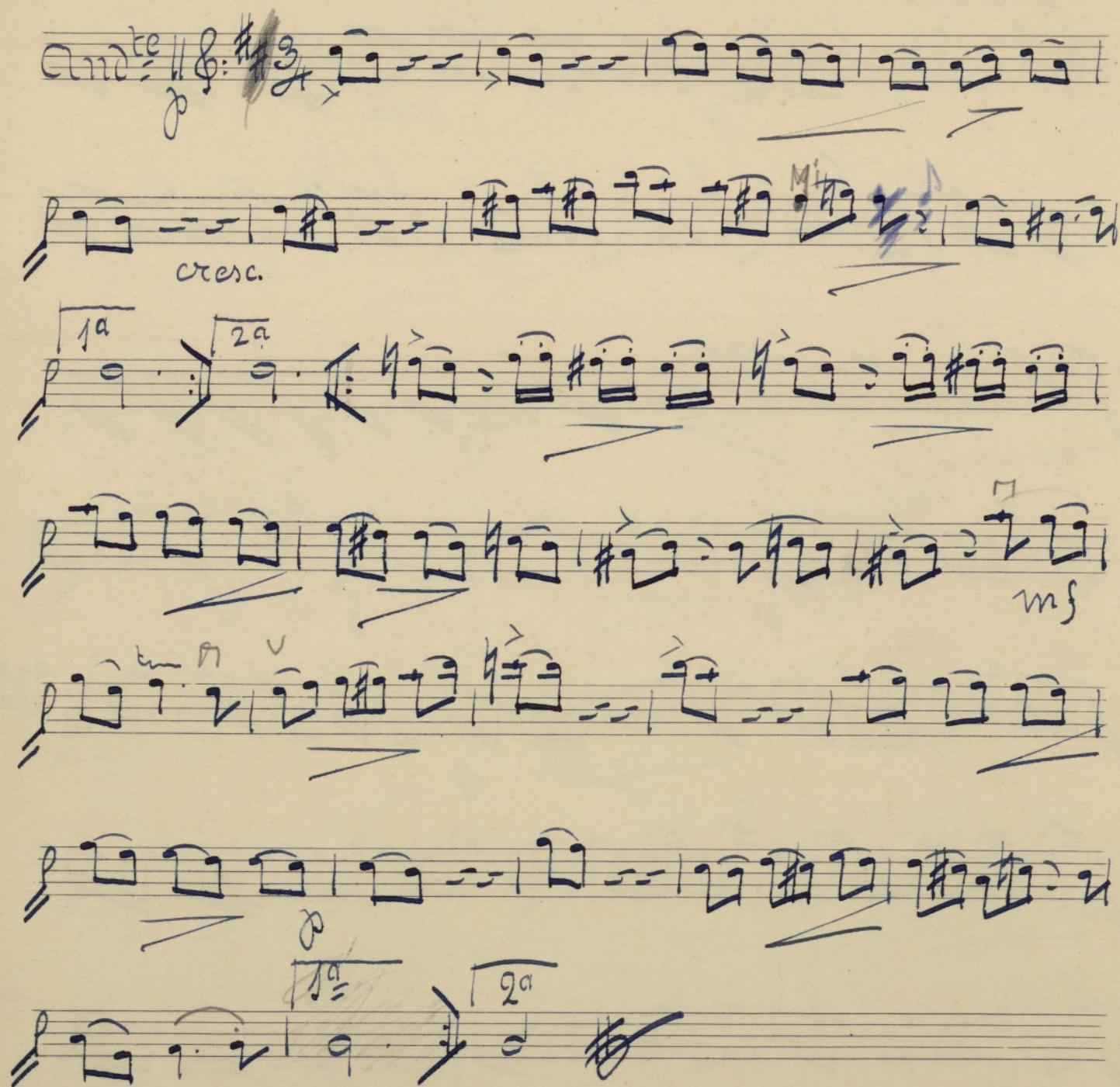
*Son attaque des Aboulin a Sent*

*Esavite*

A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several dynamic markings: 'cresc.' (crescendo) on the first staff, 'p' (piano) on the second and fifth staves, and 'f' (forte) on the fourth staff. There are also some handwritten annotations in blue ink, including 'Al' above the second staff and 'poco rit.' at the bottom right. The score ends with a double bar line and a fermata.



*Les soupis amoureux a pres la Princesse Dulcinée*

And<sup>te</sup> *p* 

*cresc.*

1<sup>a</sup> 2<sup>a</sup>

*mf*

1<sup>a</sup> 2<sup>a</sup>






Giulini 2<sup>a</sup>

*Ouverture Burlesque*

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff. The notation includes various notes (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps and naturals). There are also some annotations above and below the staff, including the word "bar" and a large "S" below the first few notes.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. A 'p' (piano) marking is visible, followed by a 'mf' (mezzo-forte) marking. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of a composer's sketch.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The first measure contains a quarter note with the word "Ja" written above it. The second measure contains a half note with the word "ven" written above it. The staff ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.



R. 23-036







Handwritten musical score for Violin I, consisting of eight staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a fluid, handwritten style. The fourth staff contains the tempo marking "Allegretto" and the dynamic marking "poco rit". The eighth staff ends with a double bar line and a final chord. Below the eighth staff are two empty staves.



# Le reveil de Quixote

Handwritten musical score for "Le reveil de Quixote". The score is written on ten staves, with the first staff labeled "Canto" and the last staff labeled "Fine". The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo/mood is marked "Dolce". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). There are also red markings above the first staff, possibly indicating breath marks or phrasing. The final staff is marked "Fine".

Handwritten musical score for "Le reveil de Quixote". The score is written on ten staves, with the first staff labeled "Canto" and the last staff labeled "Fine". The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo/mood is marked "Dolce". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). There are also red markings above the first staff, possibly indicating breath marks or phrasing. The final staff is marked "Fine".



*Son attaque des Moulins a Vent.*

*Brevite*

The musical score is written on ten staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Brevite'. The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several dynamic markings: 'cresc.' (crescendo) appears on the first and eighth staves, and 'p' (piano) is marked at the beginning of the eighth staff. A 'fa' (fermata) is indicated on the second staff. The notation includes many slurs and accents. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

*cresc.*

*fa*

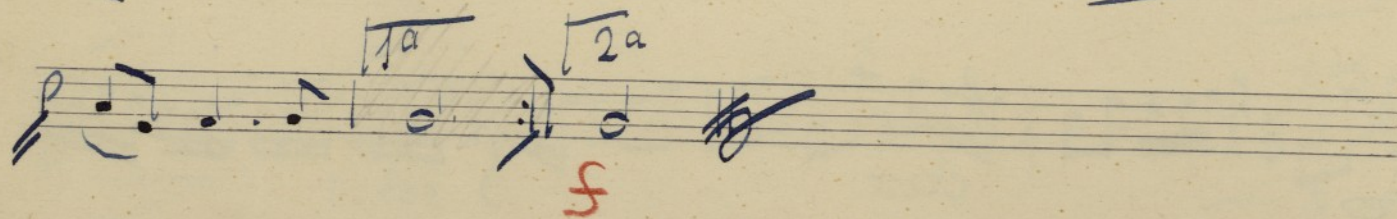
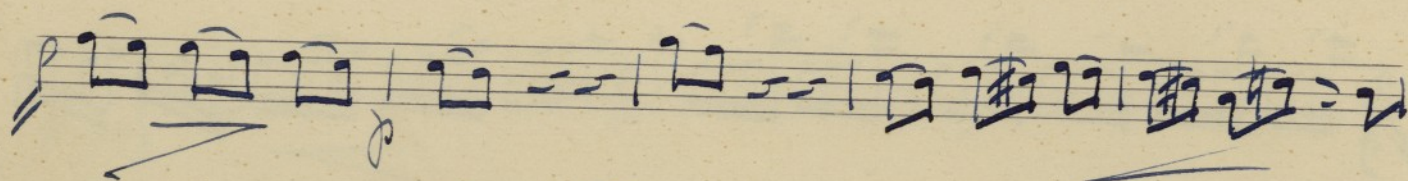
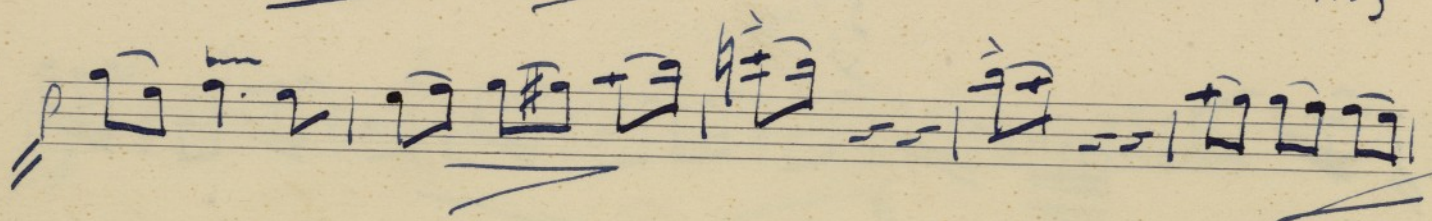
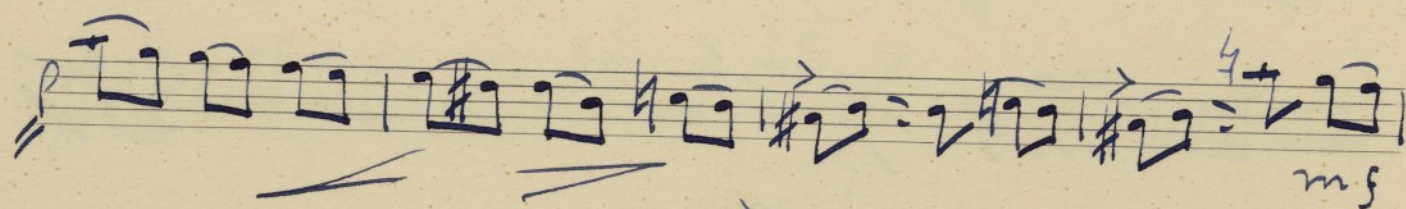
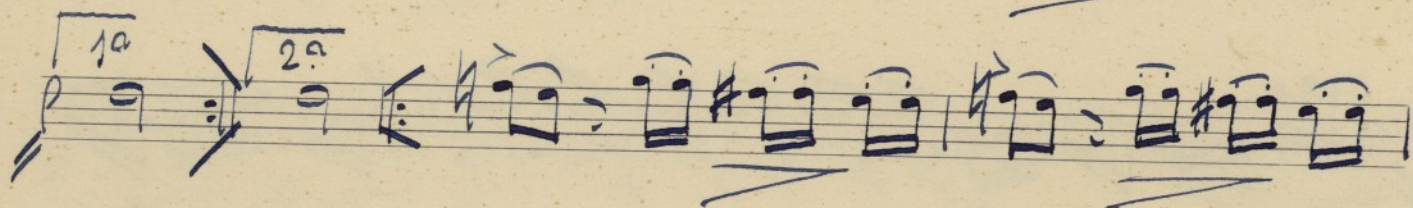
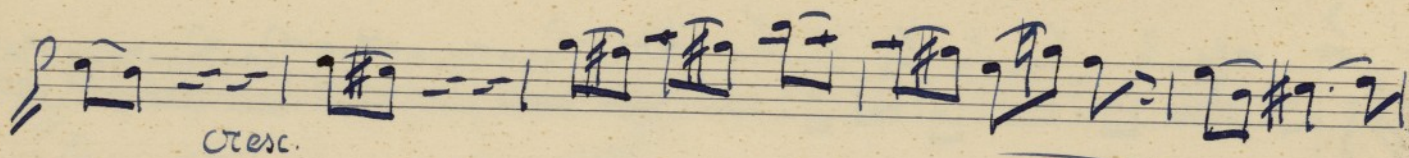
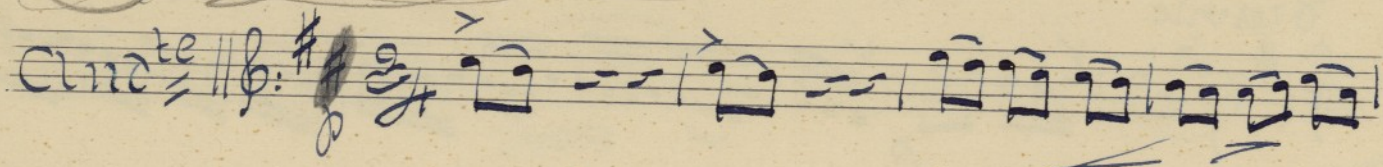
*p*

*cresc.*



Les Soupirs amoureux après la Princesse Dulcinée

*Fordana*





J. F. Zelemann

6

Violin 2<sup>a</sup>

QJ  
79

# Don Quixote

## Ouverture Burlesque

1 *Maestoso*  $\text{a}^3$   $\text{tr}$

*cresc*

*mf*

*1<sup>a</sup> vez*

R. 23.036



# 2<sup>a</sup> *And. giusto*

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "And. giusto". The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as "f" (forte), "p" (piano), "mf" (mezzo-forte), and "fz" (forzando). There are also slurs, accents, and a "2a" marking at the beginning. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged paper.



*mf*

*poco rit*

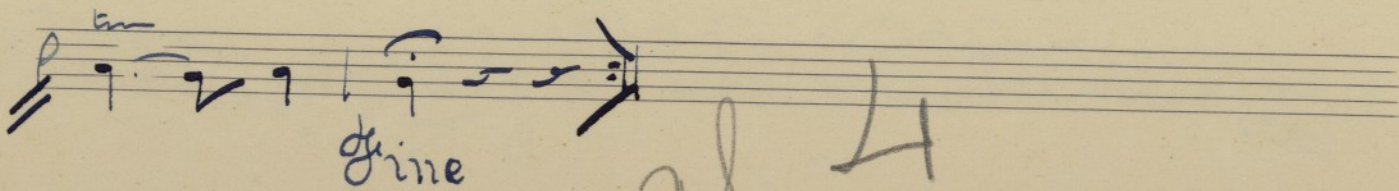
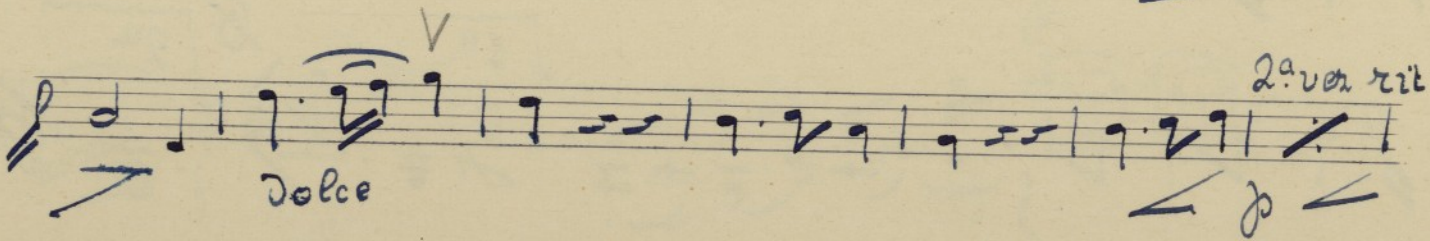
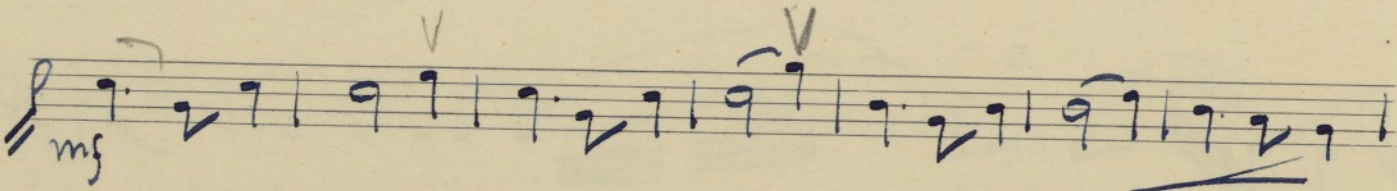
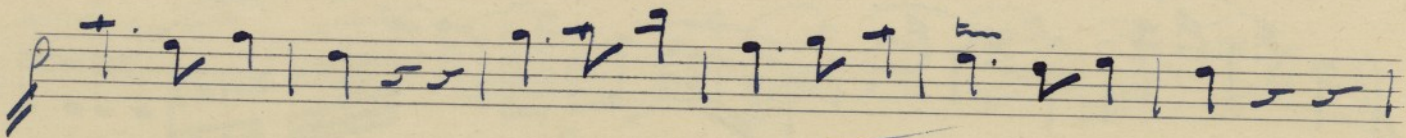
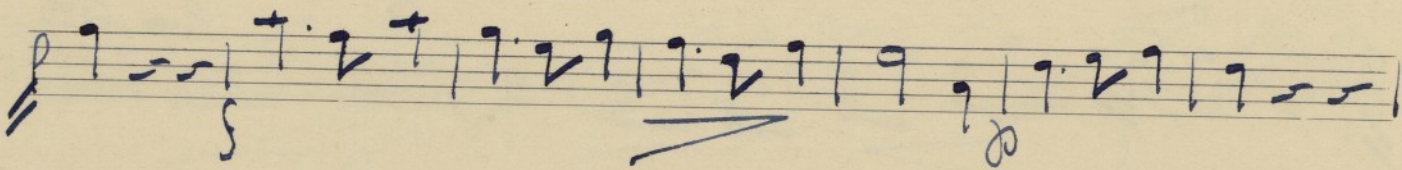
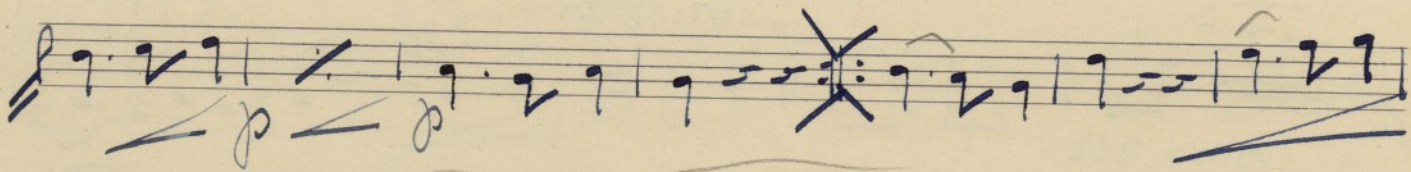
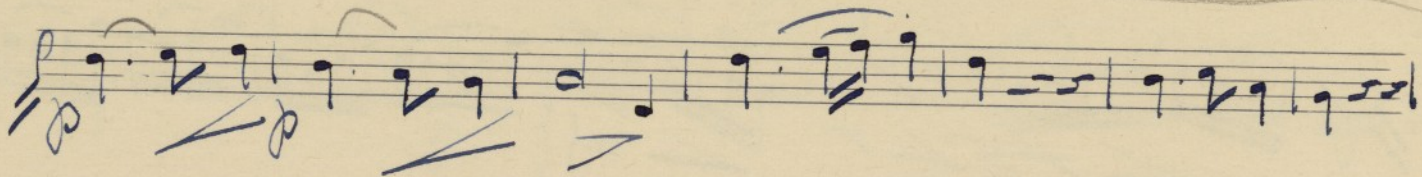
*Maestoso*

*1a*

*2a*



Le Reveil de Quiscote

[illegible]



*Son attaque des Aboulin a 8er*

*Tres vite*

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Son attaque des Aboulin a 8er". The score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with a square box containing the number "3", indicating a 3/8 time signature. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo marking "Tres vite" is written above the first staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The word "cres" (crescendo) appears on the first staff, and "cresc." appears on the seventh staff. The word "ritard" (ritardando) is written in blue ink below the eighth staff, and "poco rit" (poco ritardando) is written in blue ink below the tenth staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and a sharp sign.



*Les sourires amoureux a pres la Princesse Dulcinée*

4 And<sup>te</sup> 8. # 3

*p* >

cresc

1<sup>a</sup> 2<sup>a</sup>

*mf*

*p*

1<sup>a</sup> 2<sup>a</sup>

al 3





7

Qst  
78

J. S. Selemann

Violin I

# Don Quixote

## 1 Ouverture Burlesque

Maestoso



2<sup>a</sup> *Allegro giusto*

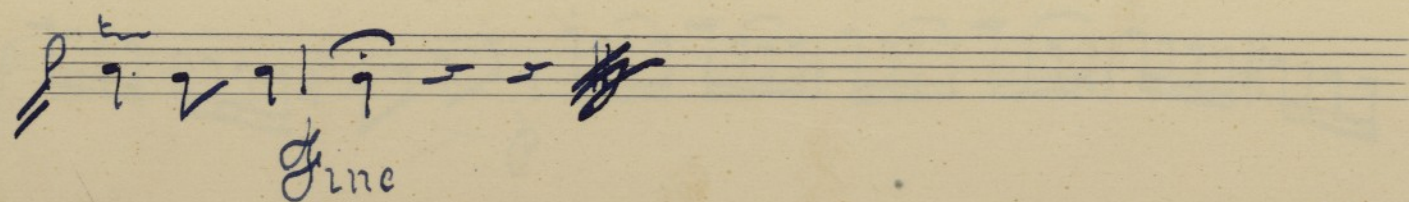
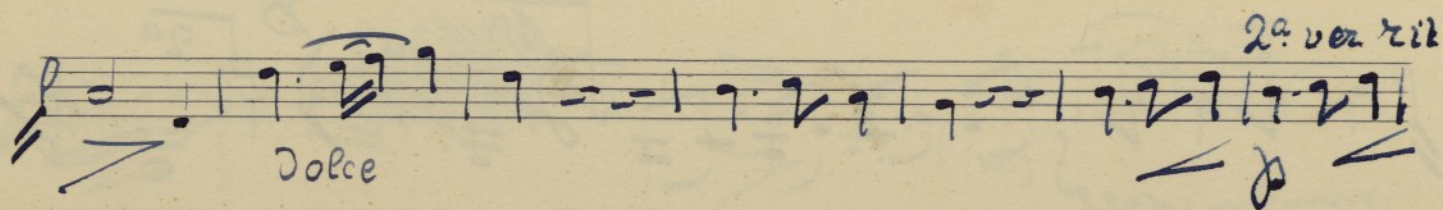
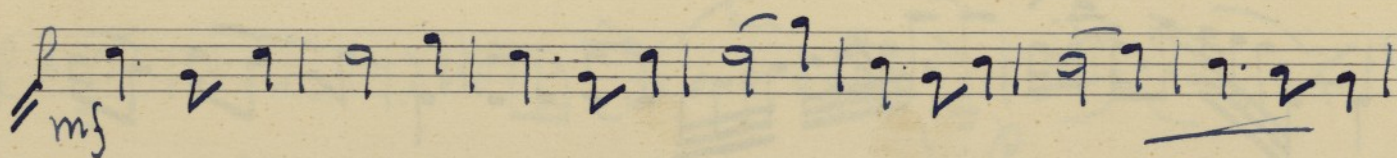
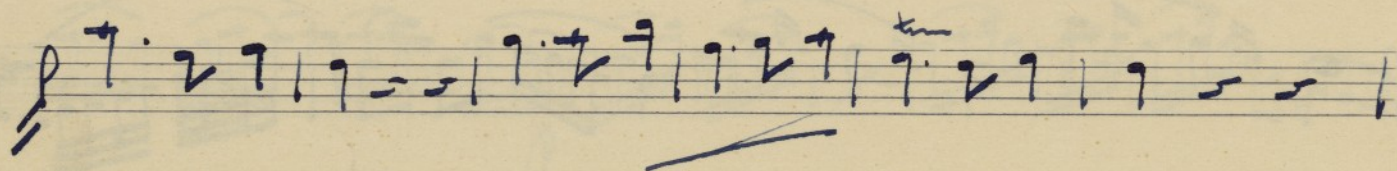
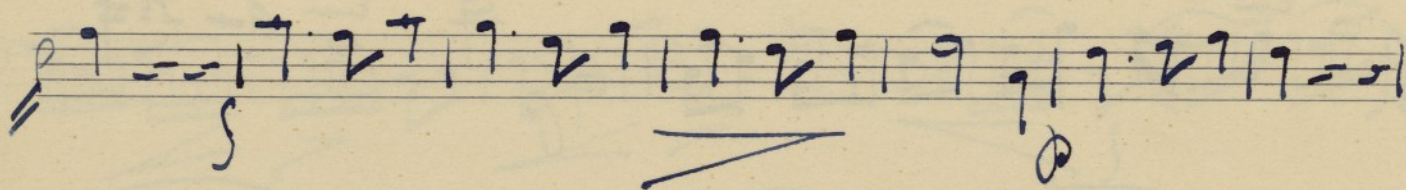
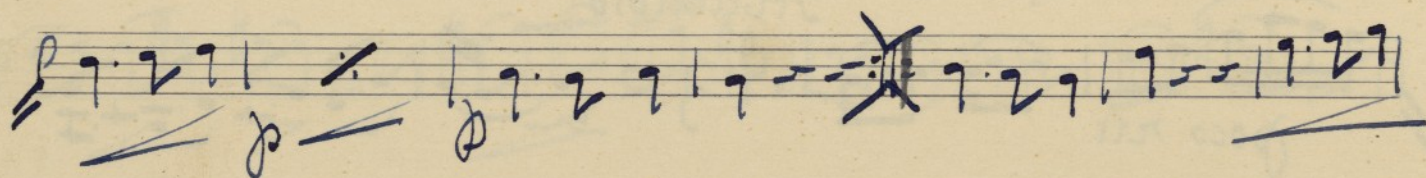
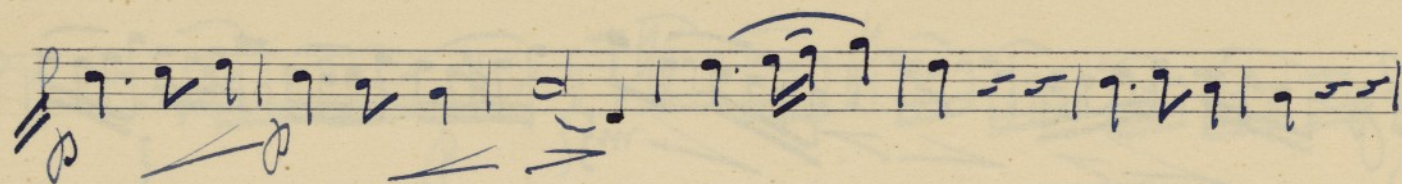
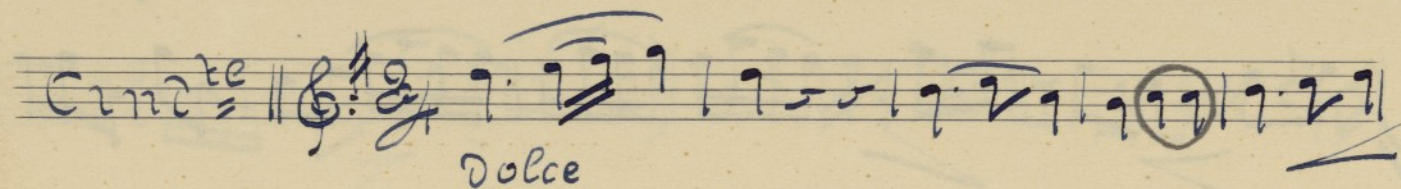
The musical score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro giusto'. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), and 'f' (forte). The music is written in a single system across the staves.



Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first staff has a *mf* marking. The fourth staff has *Maestoso* and *poco rit* markings. The eighth staff has *1a* and *2a* markings above it, and *meno rall* below it. The score ends with two empty staves.



# Le reveil de Quixote





*Son attaque des M'oullins a Sent*

3 *Tres vite*

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Son attaque des M'oullins a Sent". The score is written on ten staves, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Tres vite". The music is characterized by rapid, continuous sixteenth-note passages. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo), *molto*, *p* (piano), and *poco rit* (poco ritardando). The piece concludes with a final cadence. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.



Les soupirs amoureux apres la Princesse Dul  
cinée

2/

And<sup>te</sup> 118: # 2/4

cresc.

1<sup>a</sup> 2<sup>a</sup>

ms

ms

ms

1<sup>a</sup> 2<sup>a</sup>



8

QJ  
#8



J. E. Zelemann

Violin 2<sup>o</sup>

1

# Don Quixote

## Ouverture Burlesque

Maestros a 4<sup>va</sup>

1<sup>a</sup> vez

R. 23.036



29  
8. *And. giusto*

The musical score consists of ten staves of handwritten notation. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 2/4. Above the first staff, the number '29' is written in the top left corner, and '8. And. giusto' is written in the top center. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and dynamic markings such as 'mf' and 'p'. The manuscript is written in dark ink on aged paper.



Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a single system across ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is dense with many beamed notes. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *poco rit.* (poco ritardando). A tempo marking *Majestoso* is present. The score concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to one flat (Bb).



## Leveil de Quixote

Ante *dolce*

*p*

*p*

*p*

*p*

*p*

*p*

*p*

*p*

*mf*

*dolce*

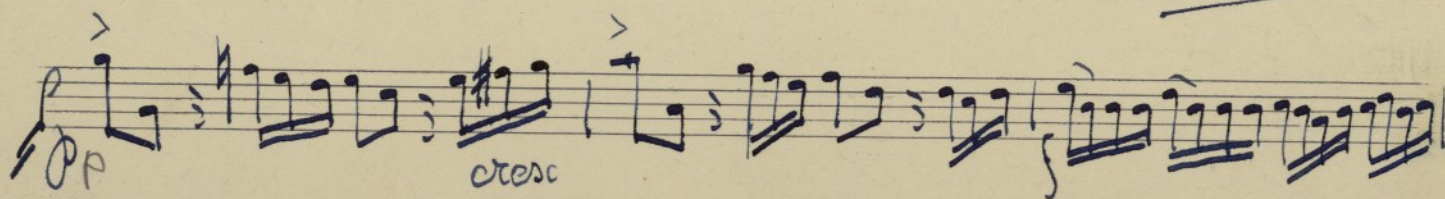
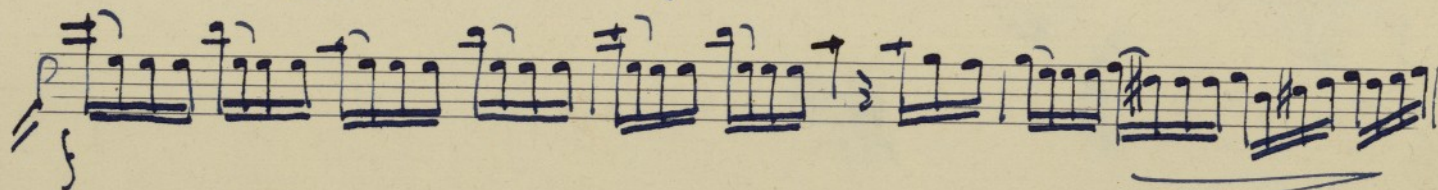
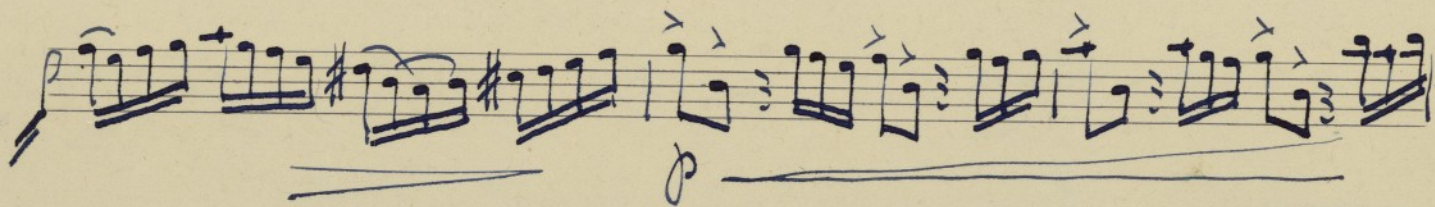
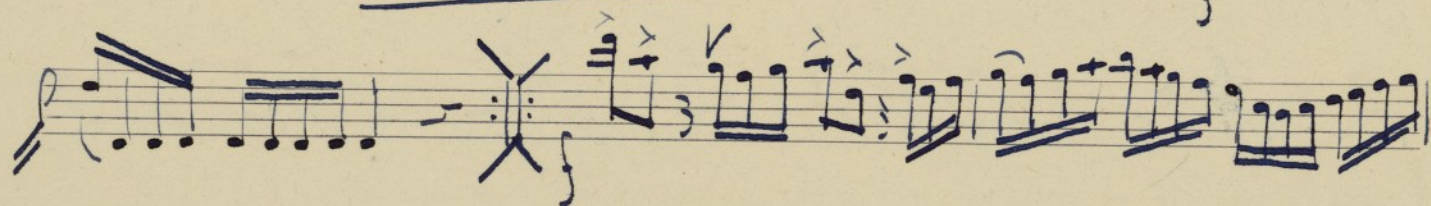
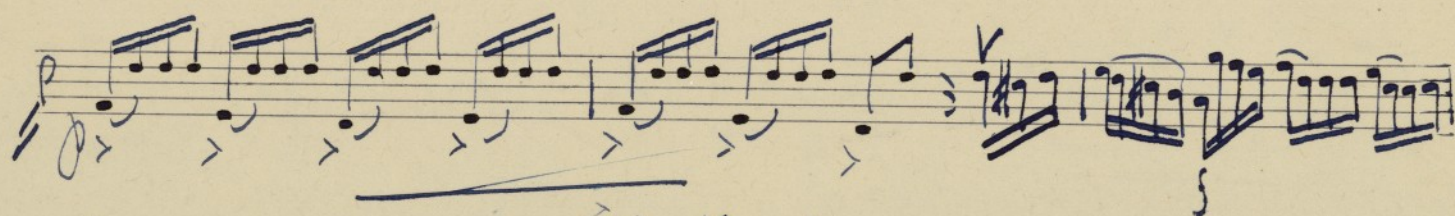
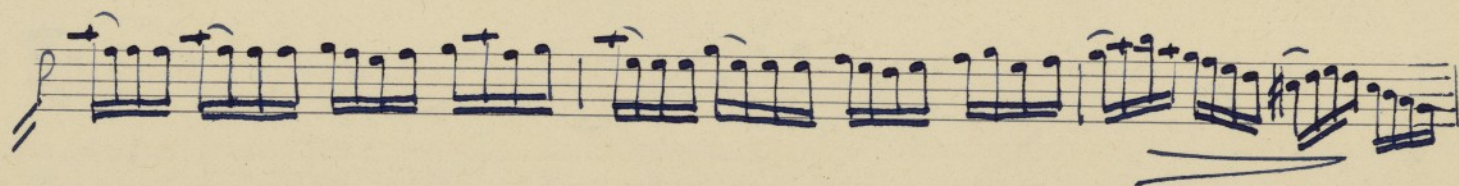
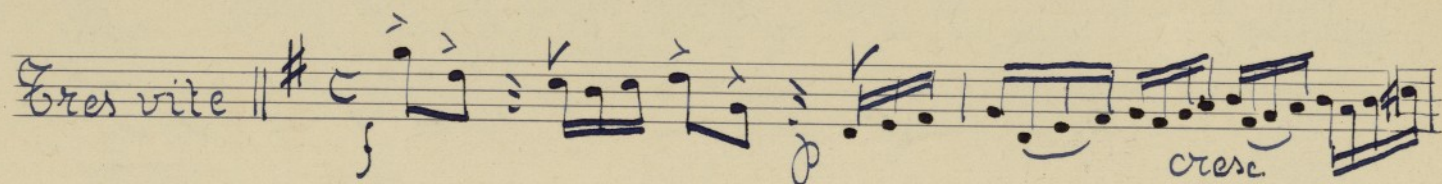
*2a vez rit*

*p*

*fine*



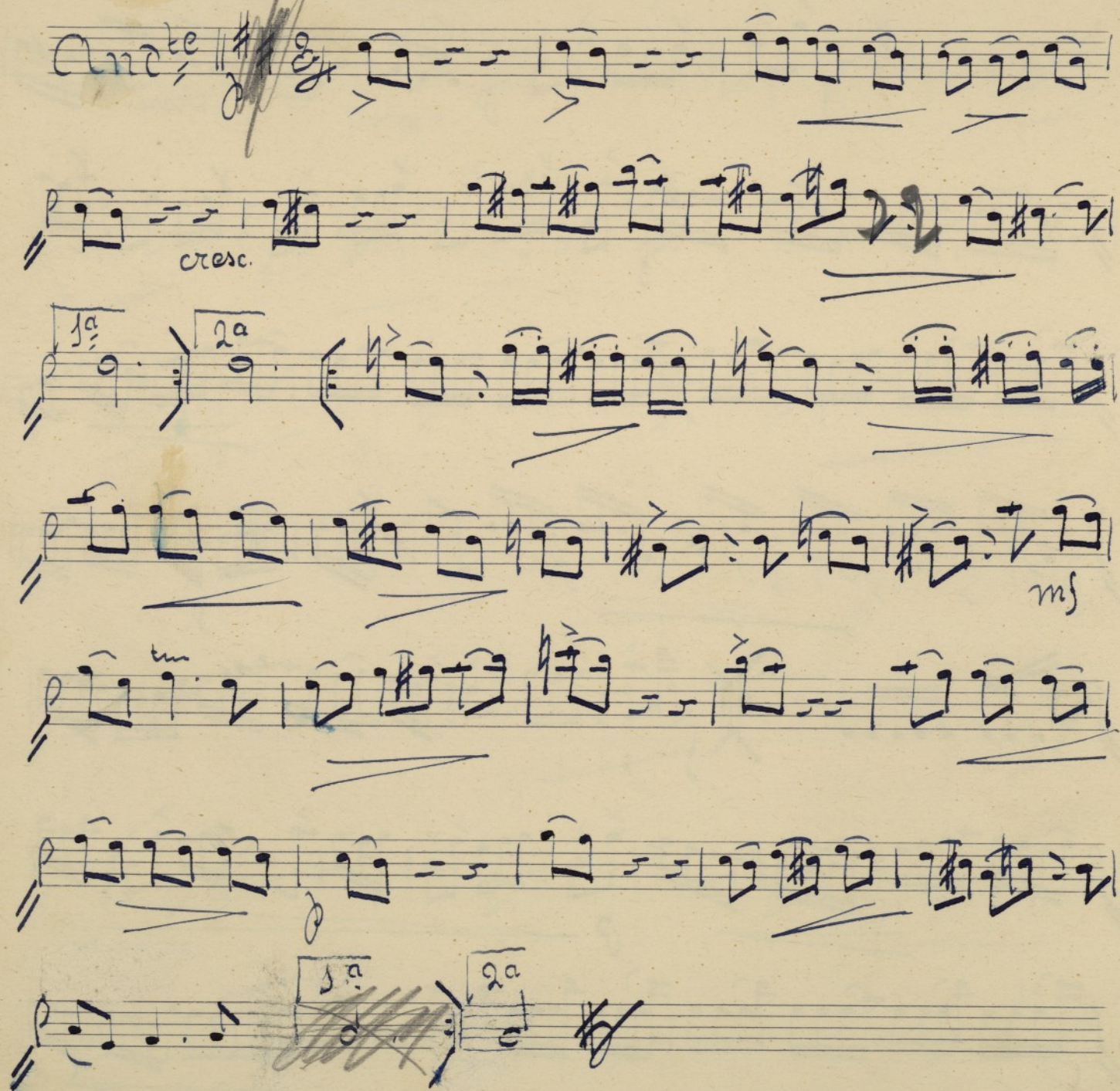
## Son attaque des Moulines a vent





## Les Soupirs amoureux a pres la Princesse Dulcinée

Sordina

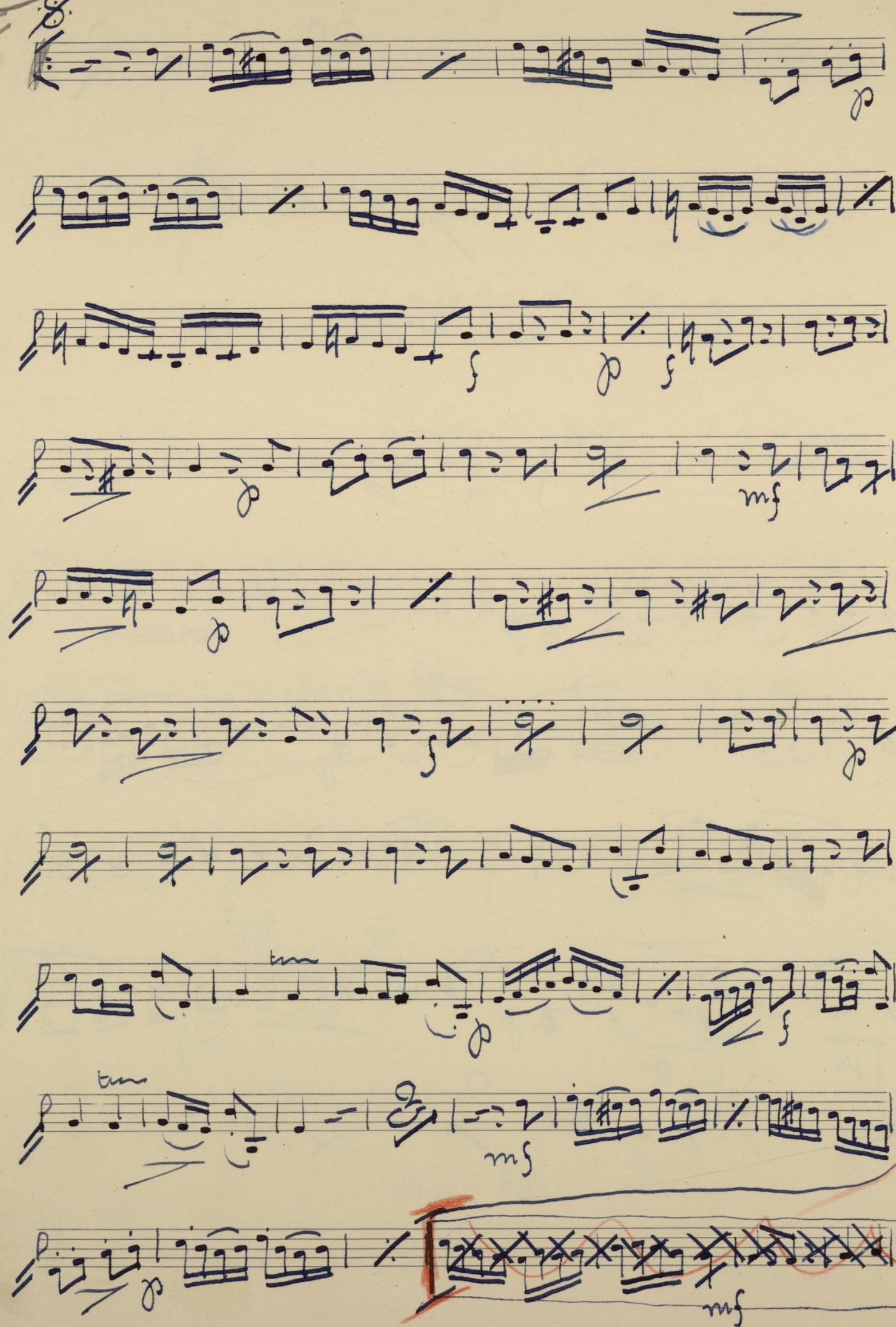
And<sup>te</sup>







31





Handwritten musical score on eight staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a red double bar line and a key signature change. The second staff has a 'ms' marking. The third staff has a 'sol' marking. The fourth staff has a 'RIT-' marking. The fifth staff has a 'Maestoso' marking. The sixth staff has a 'RIT-' marking. The seventh staff has a '2a' marking. The eighth staff has a '1a' marking. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

cleo giusto



# Le Reveil de Quixote

And<sup>te</sup> || 8: # 2/4 *p* *dolce*

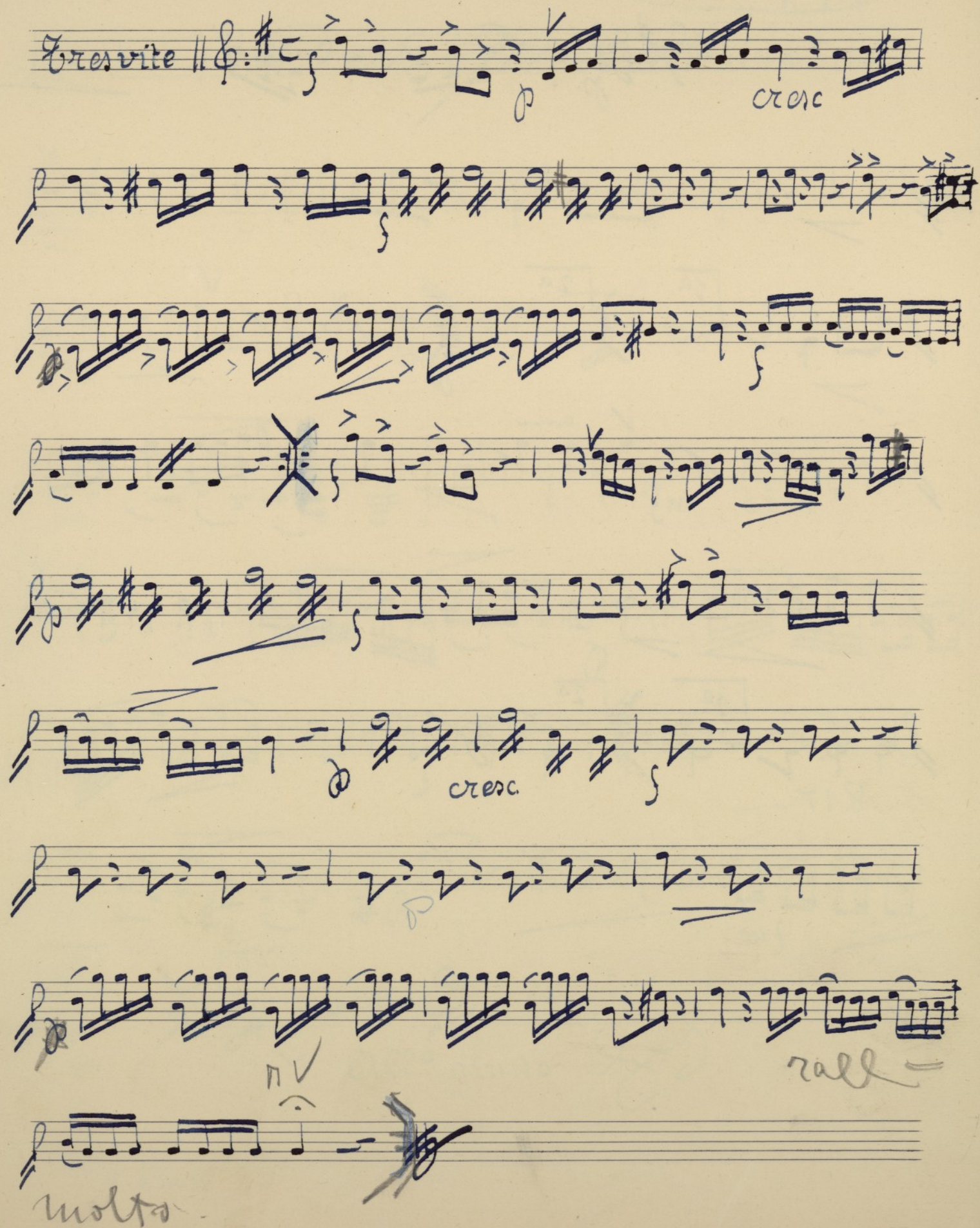
2<sup>a</sup> vez rit

*ff*

**Fin**

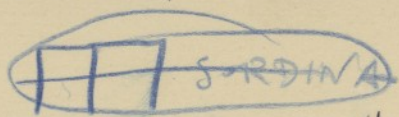


Son attaque des Moulins a 8ent.

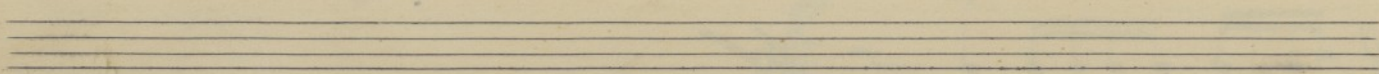
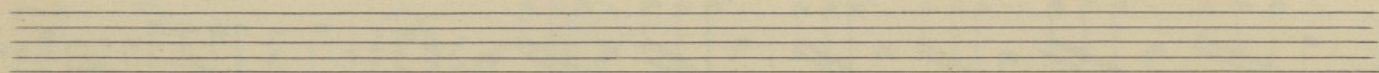
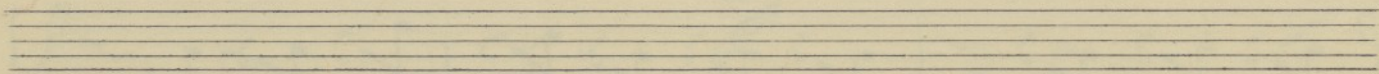
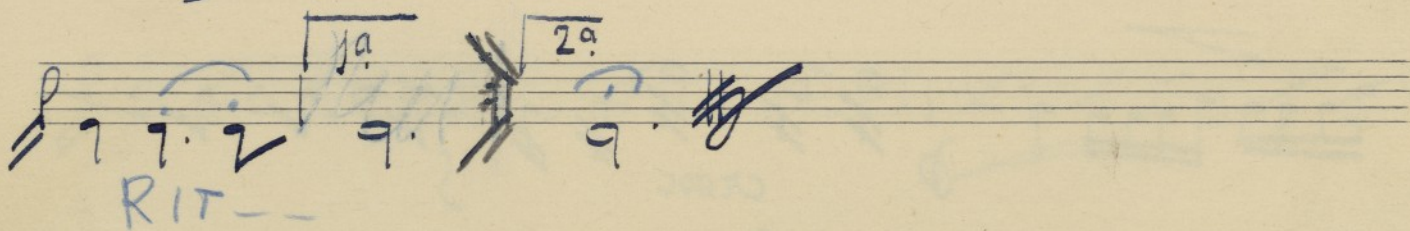
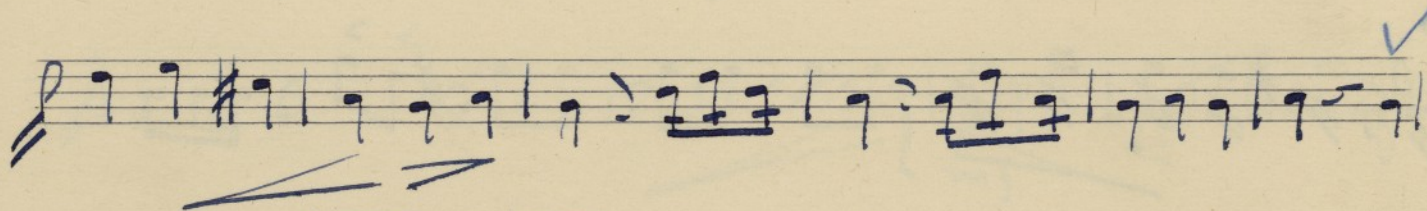
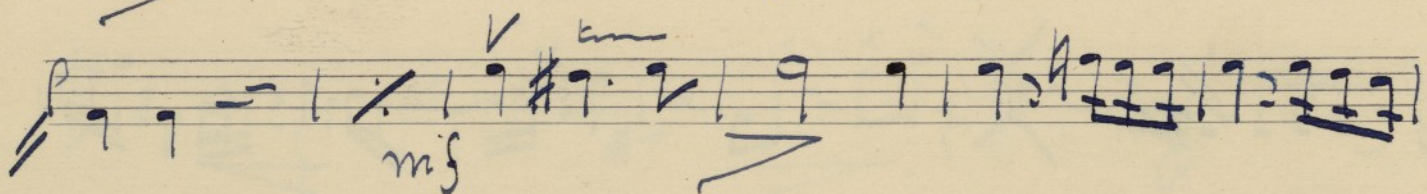
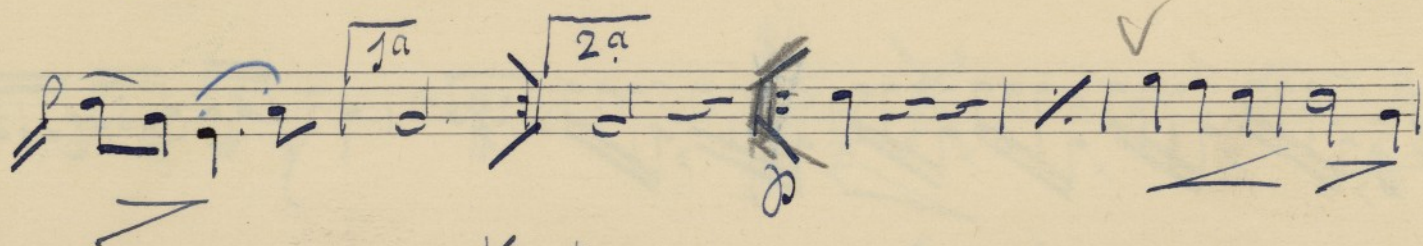
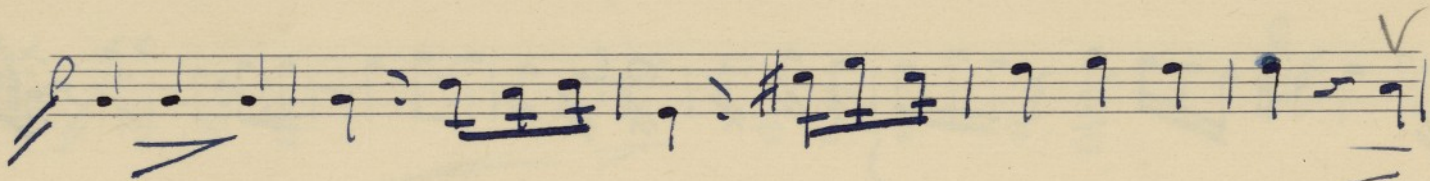




Les Soupirs amoureux apres la Princesse Dulcinée



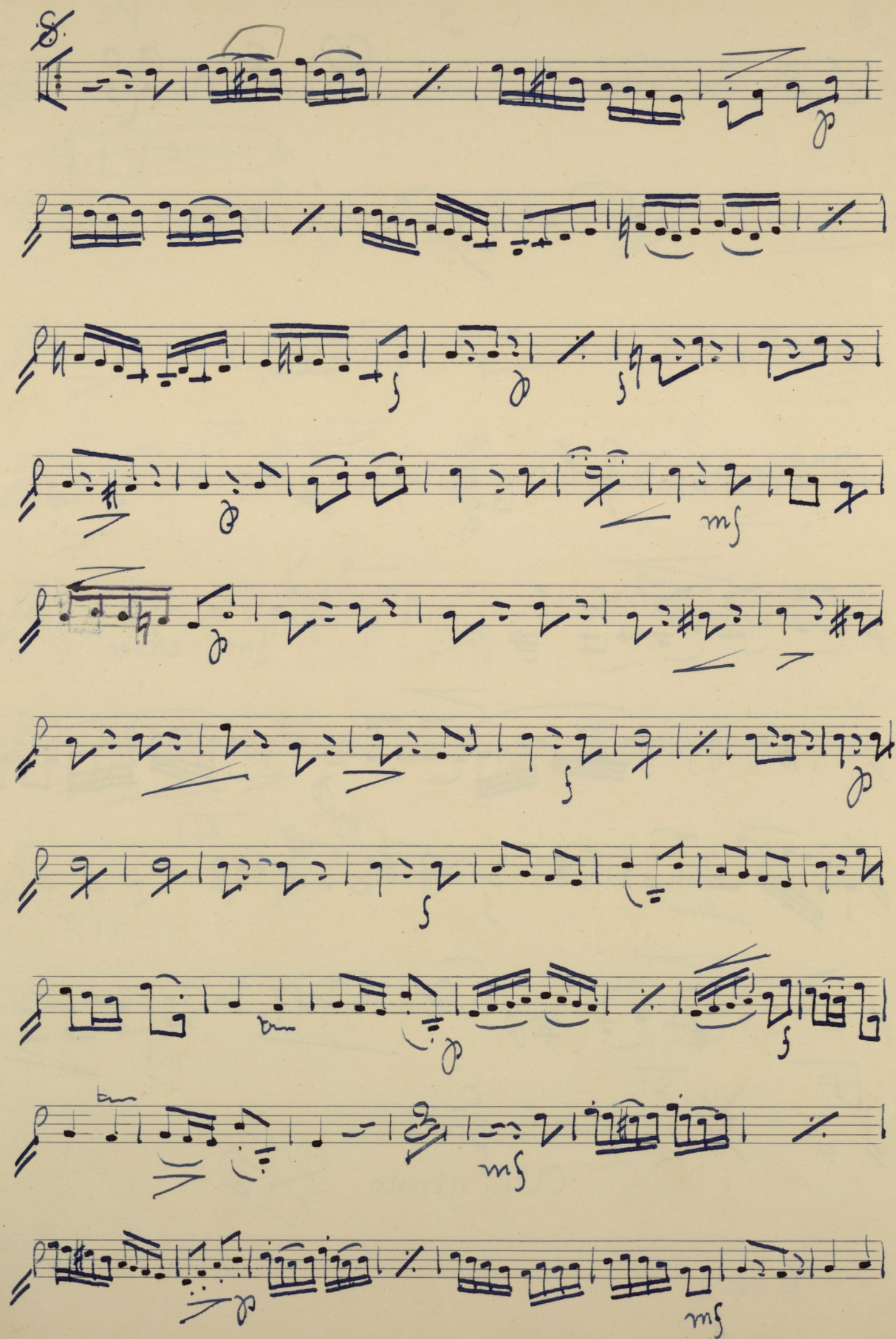
Cantante



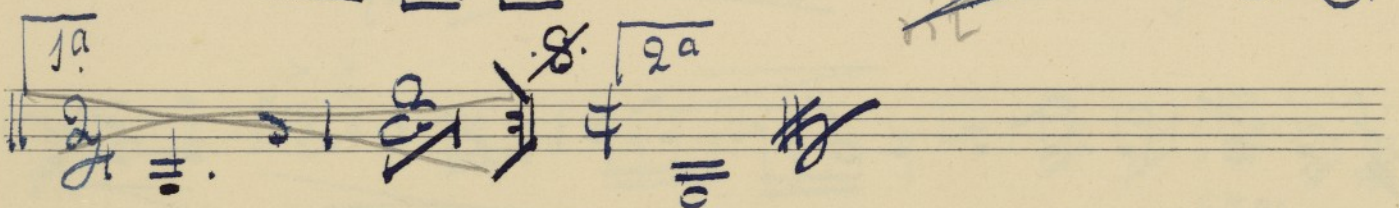
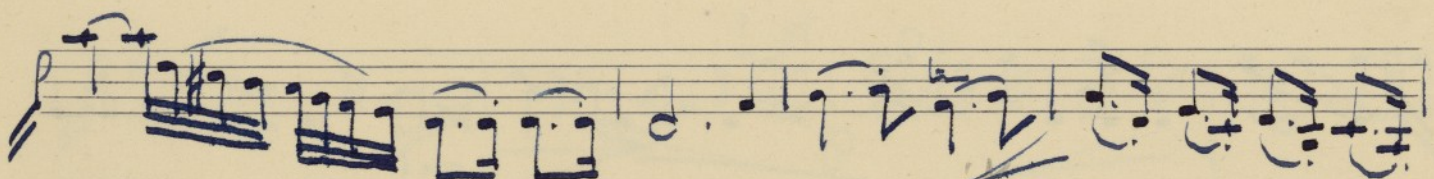
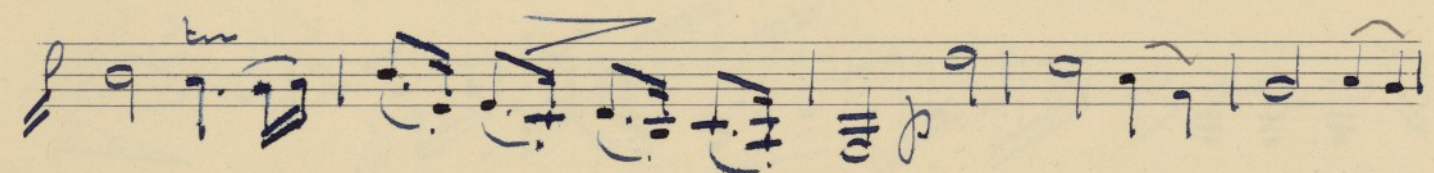
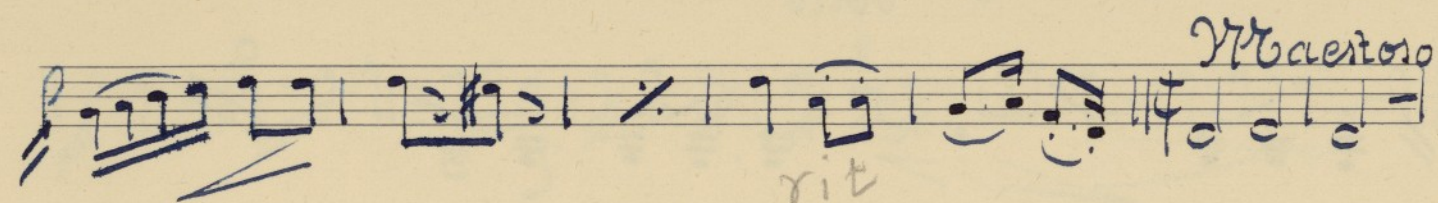
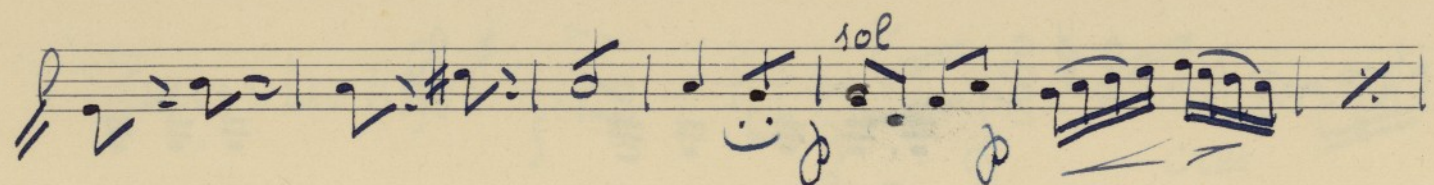
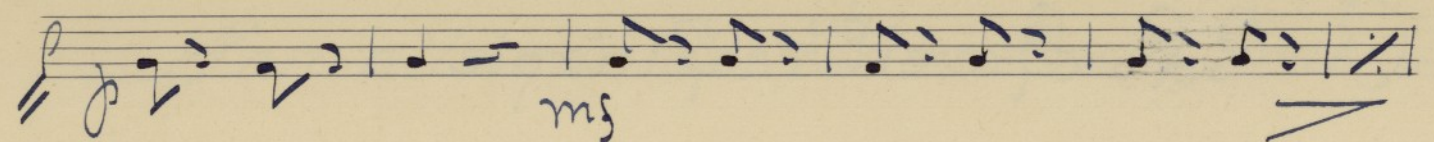












*Allegro giusto*



(2) Le Reveil de Quixote

Ante  $\text{te}$   $\text{p}$   $\text{dolce}$

$\text{mf}$

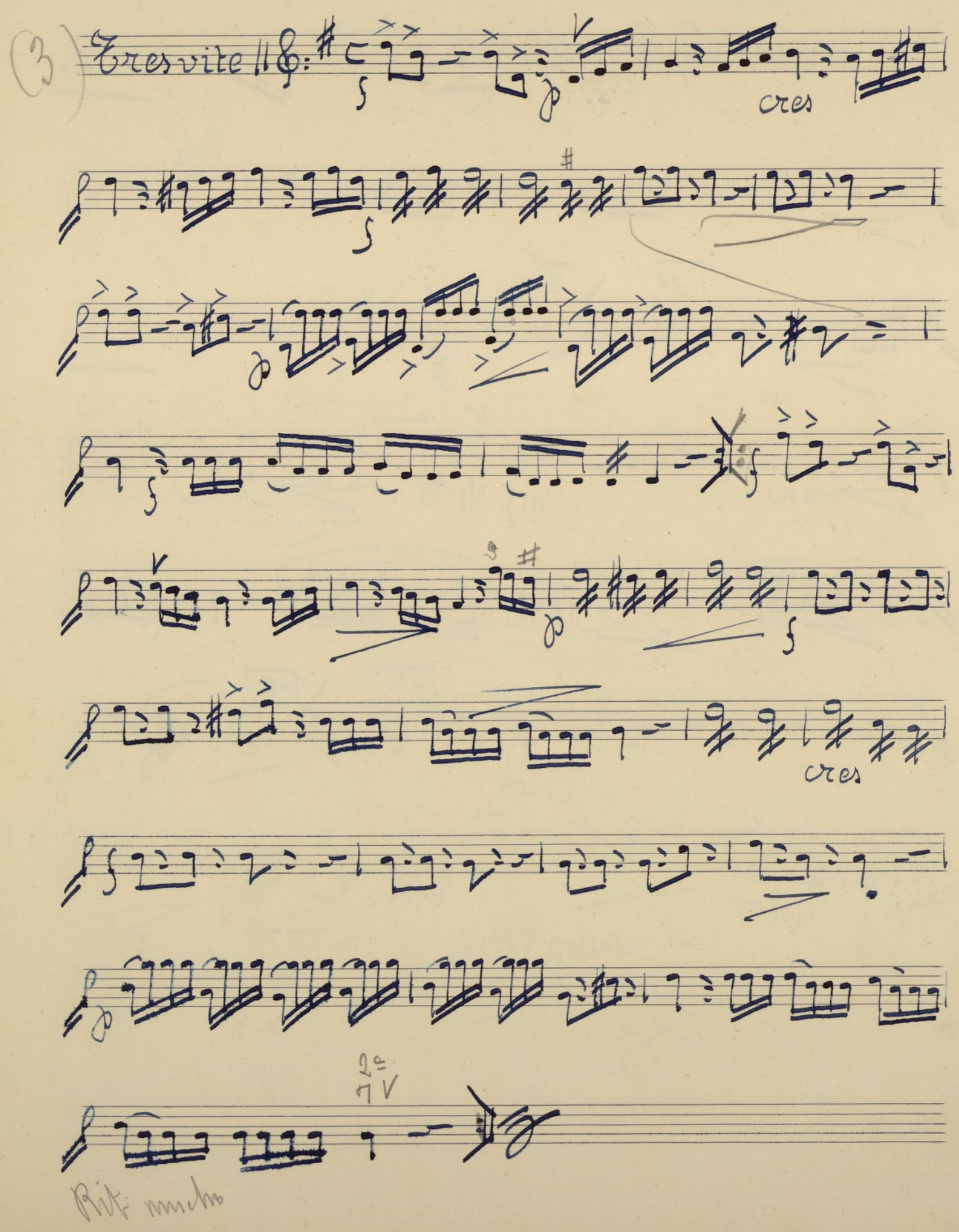
2<sup>a</sup> vez rit.

$\text{fin}$

AL N<sup>o</sup> 4



*Son attaque des Moullins a Gent*

(3) *Tres vite* The musical score is written on ten staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Tres vite'. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several dynamic markings, including 'cres' (crescendo) and 'rit: mucho' (ritardando much). The score concludes with a double bar line and a fermata. A handwritten '2e' with a checkmark is visible above the final staff.

*2e* ✓

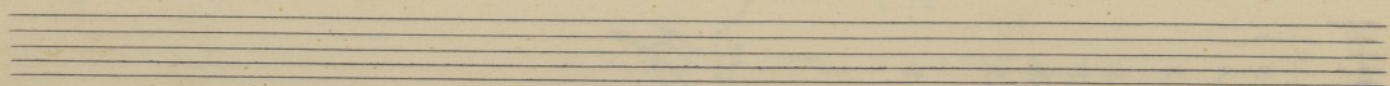
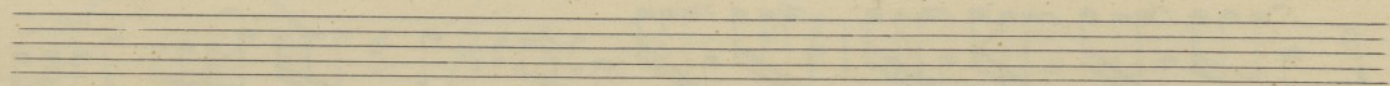
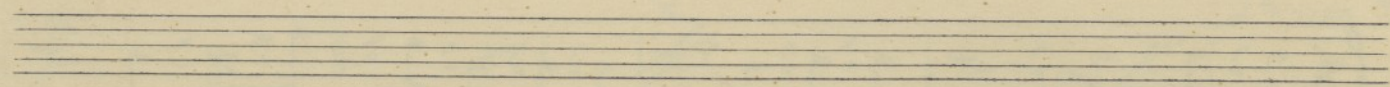
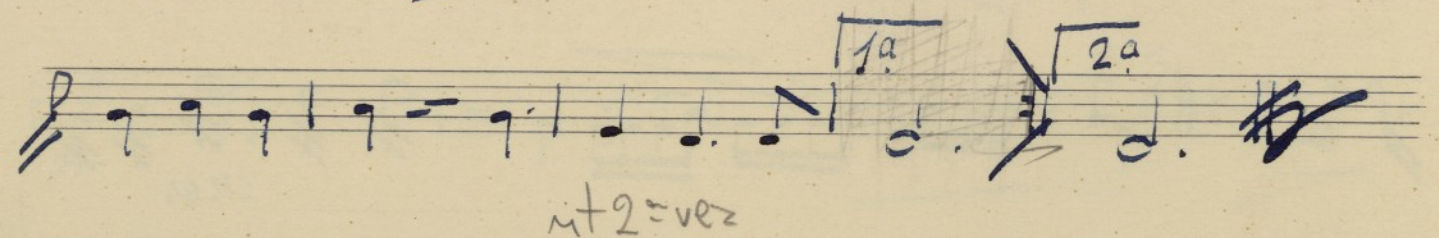
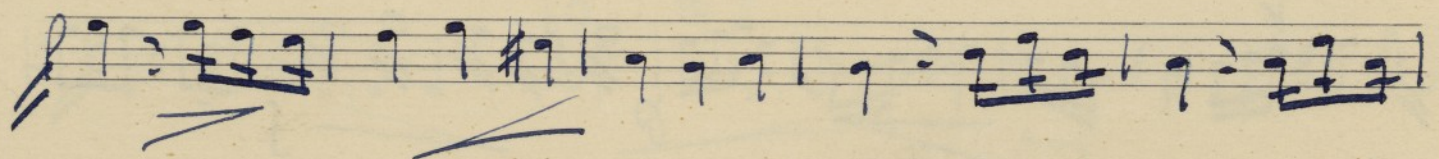
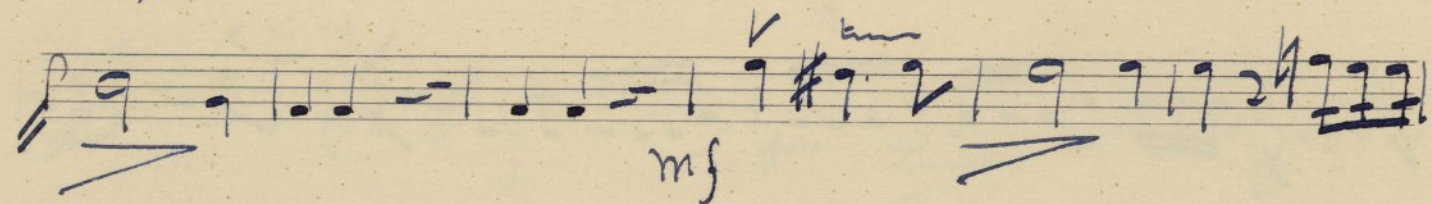
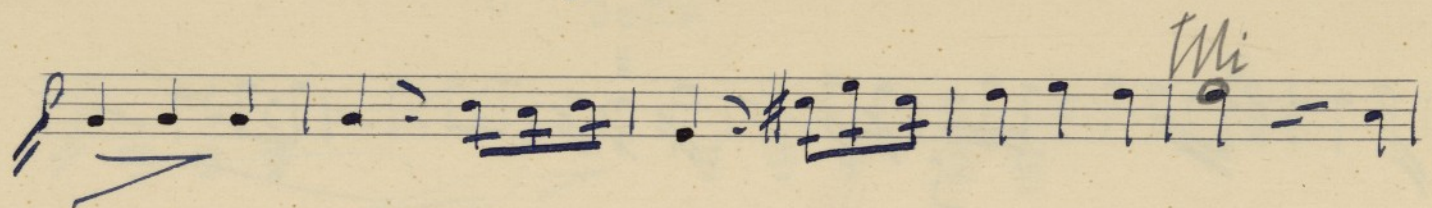
*Rit: mucho*



# Les Soupirs amoureux a pres la Princesse Dulcinée

*Lordinita*

(4) Cantante  $\text{8:}^{\#} \text{2/4}$







6

QT  
78

J. G. Telemann

Violin 2<sup>o</sup>

# Don Quixote

## Ouverture Burlesque

Handwritten musical score for Violin 2<sup>o</sup>, titled "Don Quixote Ouverture Burlesque" by J. G. Telemann. The score is written on seven staves. The first staff begins with the tempo marking "Allegro" and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "cresc" (crescendo) and "ms" (mezzo-forte). The score concludes with a double bar line and the tempo marking "Allegro giusto".

R. 23.036



A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano) are used throughout. Some notes are marked with slurs or phrasing slurs. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged paper.



ms

rit

Maestoso

1<sup>a</sup>

2<sup>a</sup>

rit

clee: giusto



# Le Reveil de Quixote

Can<sup>te</sup> *p dolce*

*ms*

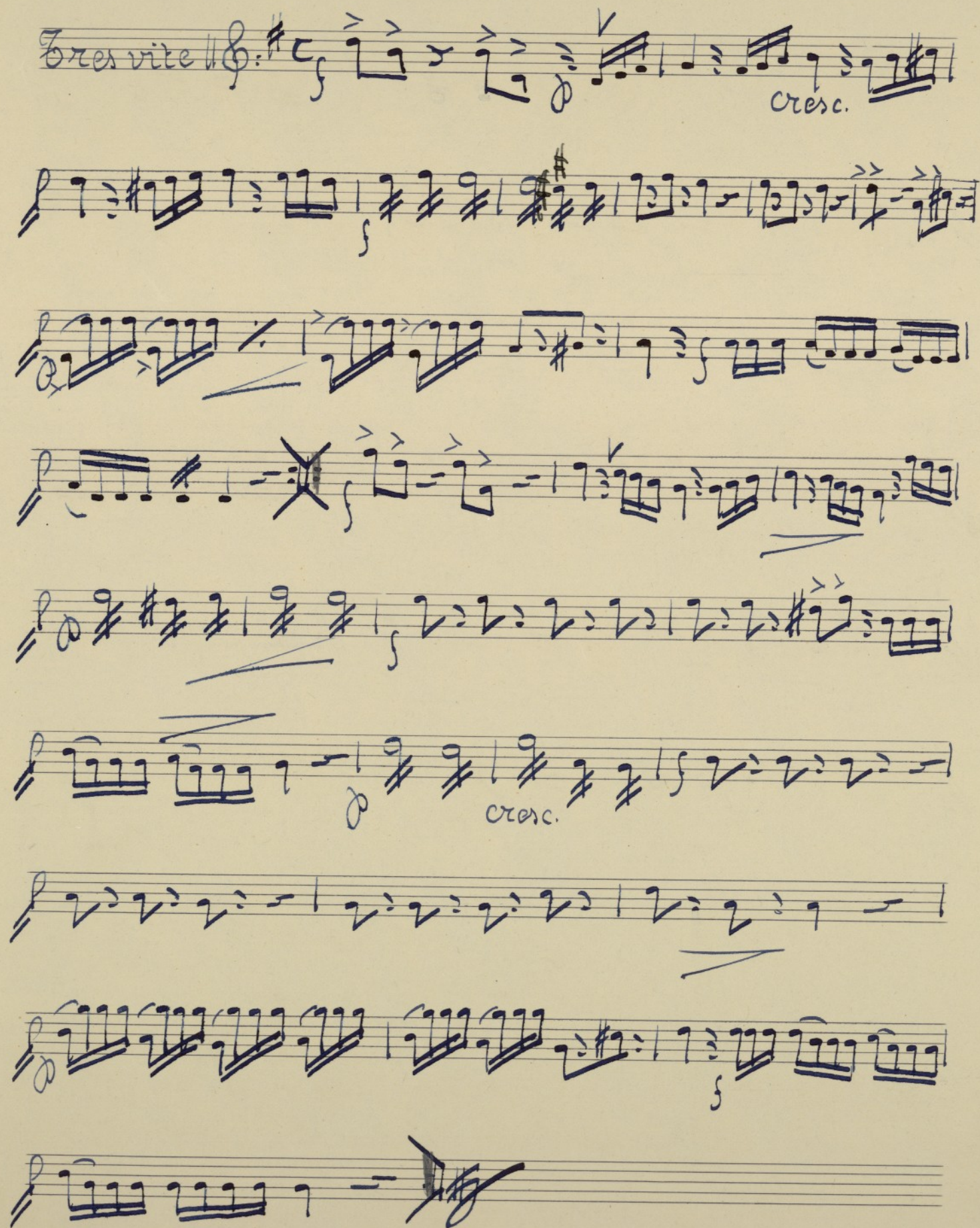
2<sup>a</sup> vez rit

*Fin*

The musical score is handwritten on ten staves. The first staff starts with the word 'Can<sup>te</sup>' and the instruction 'p dolce'. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'ms' (mezzo-forte). The piece concludes with '2<sup>a</sup> vez rit' and 'Fin'.



*Lon attaque des Moulins a Vent*





# Les Soupirs amoureux apres la Princesse Dulcinee

Ordina

Antante

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Les Soupirs amoureux apres la Princesse Dulcinee". The score is written on a single staff in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 3/4. The tempo is marked "Ordina" and the mood is "Antante". The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. There are several dynamic markings: "p" (piano) at the beginning, "sol" (soprano) above a note, "mi" (mezzo) above a note, "cresc." (crescendo) above a measure, "1a" and "2a" (first and second endings) above measures, "mf" (mezzo-forte) below a measure, and "tutti" above a measure. The score ends with a double bar line and a sharp sign.

Three empty musical staves, each consisting of five lines, arranged vertically.





QJ  
78

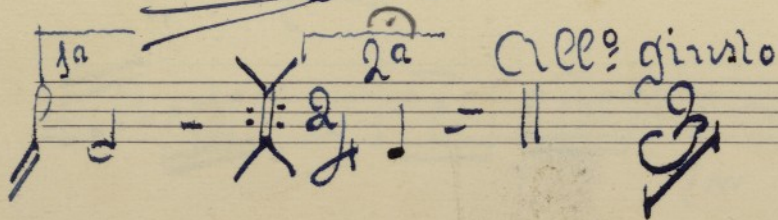
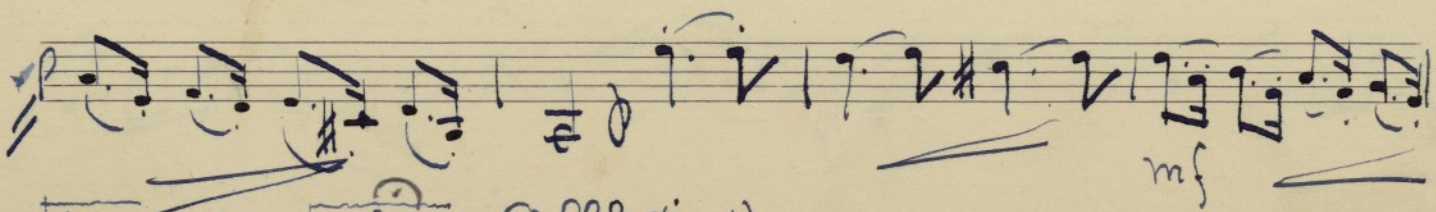
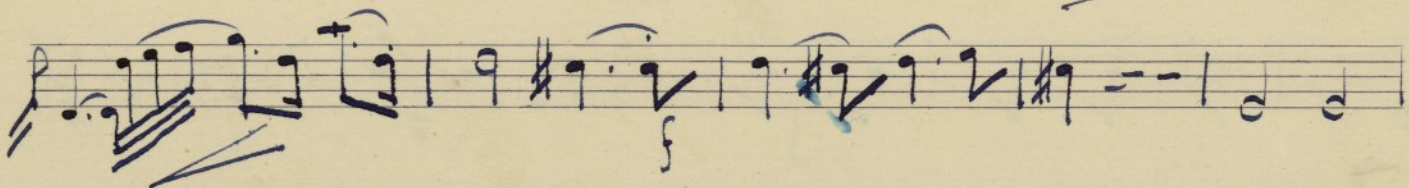
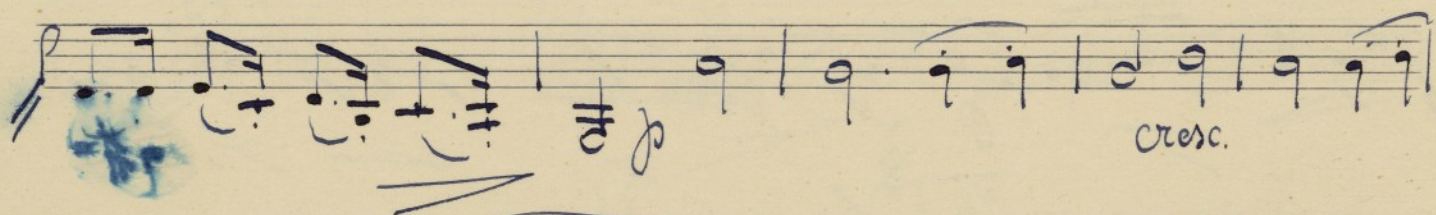
J. G. Zelemann

G. P. 2<sup>o</sup>

Don Quixote

Ouverture Burlesque

Allegretto 118: # = 9 <sup>ten</sup>

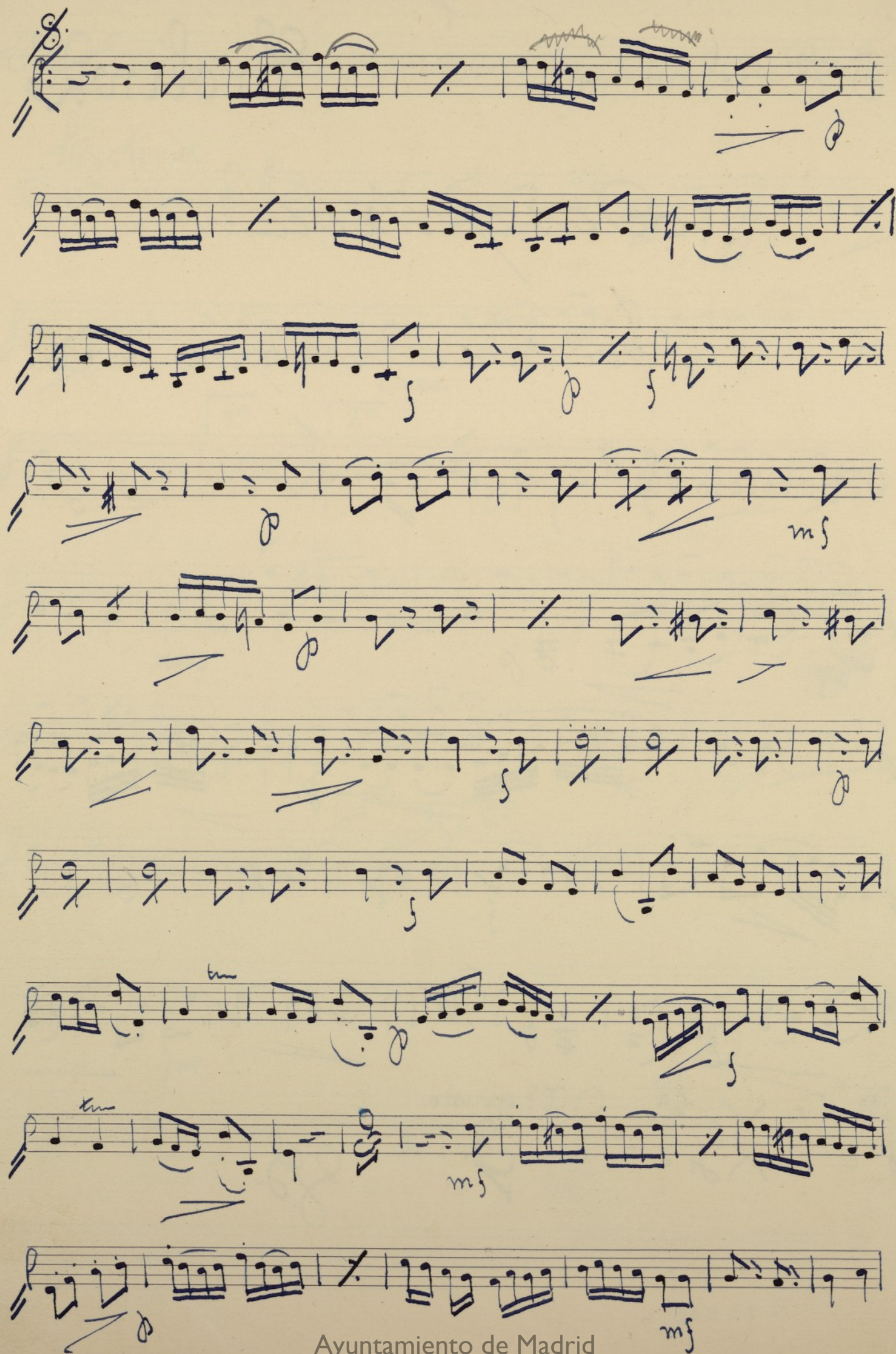


28.

R. 23.036

Ayuntamiento de Madrid







Handwritten musical score on six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a single system across the staves.

ms

rit

Moderato

rit

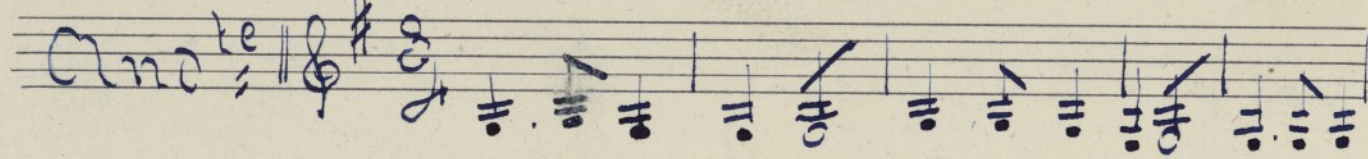
1<sup>a</sup>

2<sup>a</sup>

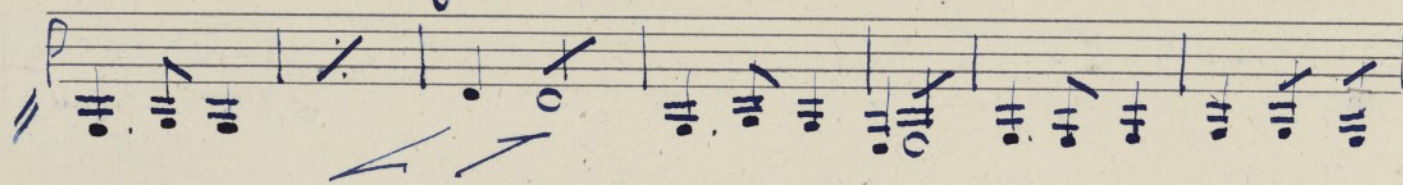
cresc. giusto




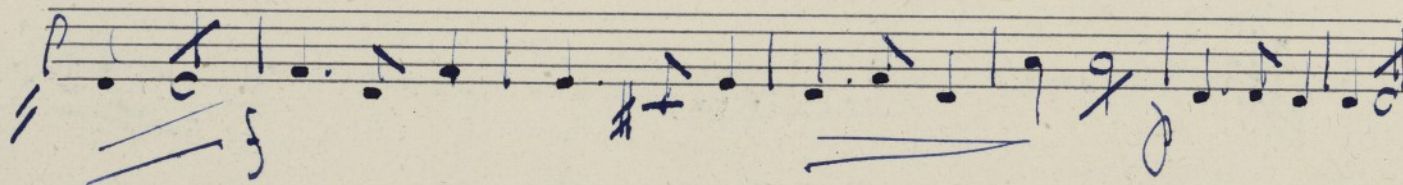
# Le Reveil de Quincote

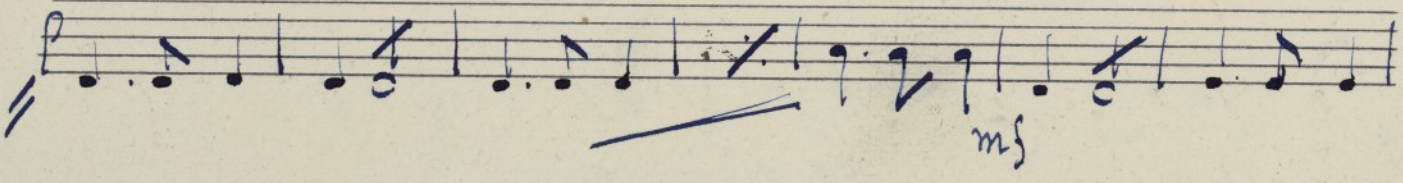
And<sup>te</sup> 

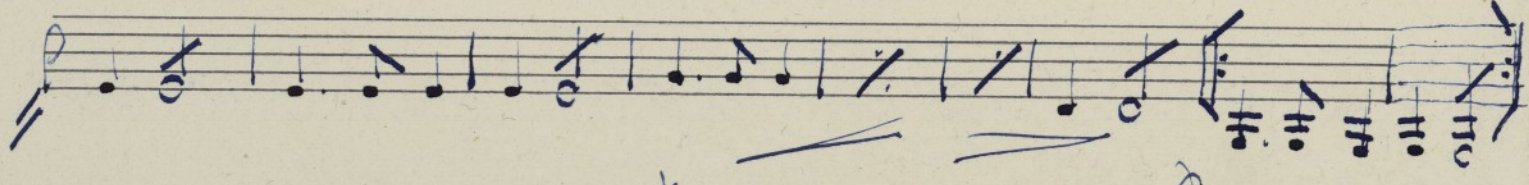
*p dolce*

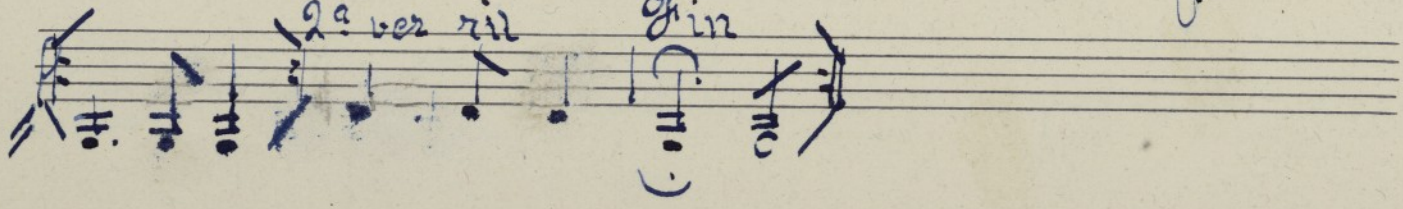










*2<sup>a</sup> vez ril* *Fin* 

8001



Son attaque ces Moulins à Senl.

Breve vite

*p* *cresc.*

*cresc.*

*rit*

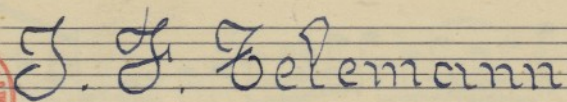


Les Soupirs amoureux a pres la Princesse Dulcinée

Andante

The musical score is written on six staves. The first staff begins with the tempo marking 'Andante' and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Specific annotations include 'sol' above a note on the first staff, 'mi' above a note on the second staff, '1a' and '2a' above notes on the third staff, 'cresc.' above a note on the third staff, 'mf' below a note on the fourth staff, and '1a' and '2a' above notes on the sixth staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and a sharp sign.





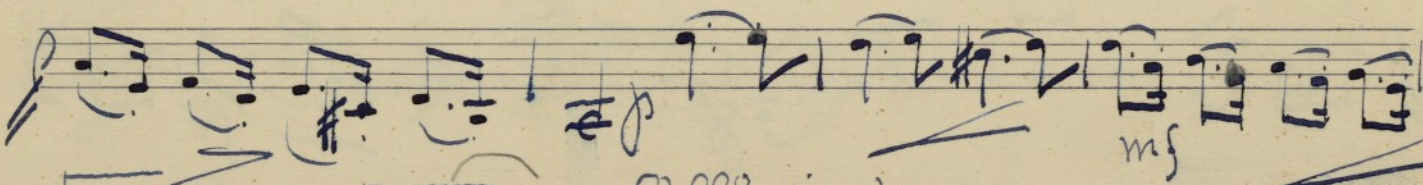
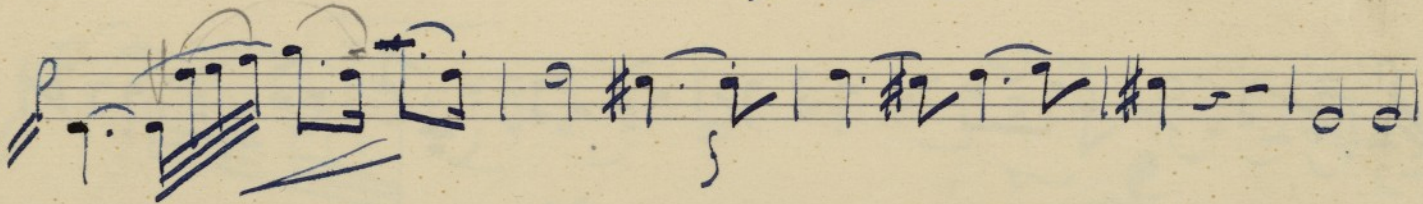
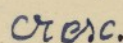
Violin 2<sup>a</sup>

Don Quixote

Orverture Burlesque

1.


Mancoso || G: # C 9 7. 7. 7. | 7 - - | d d |



m}

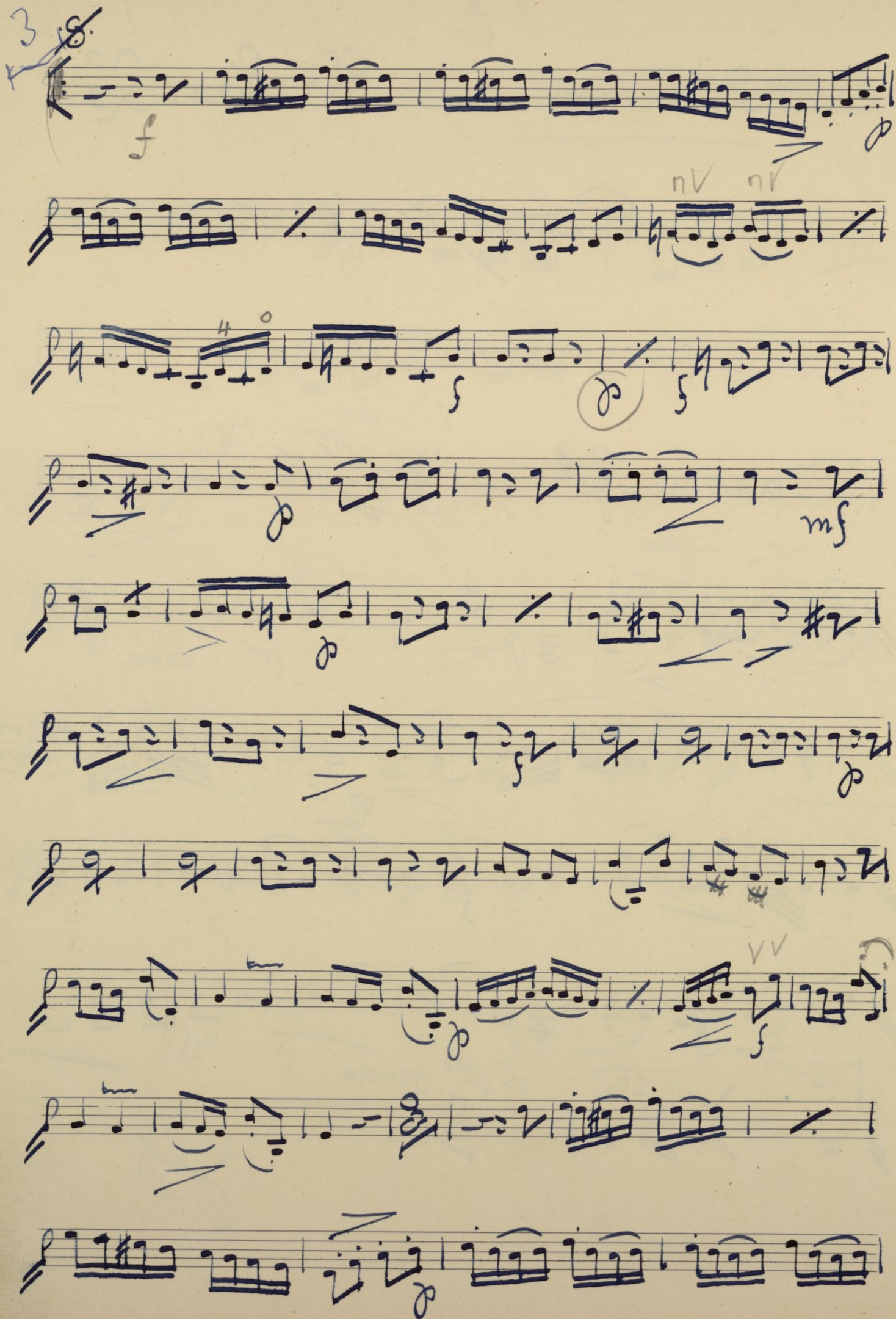
1a. 2a. *cyclo giusto*

Cyelo girato



R. 23.036







Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score contains several measures of music, some with complex rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include "mf" (mezzo-forte) and "p" (piano). There are also performance instructions like "sol" and "cresc." (crescendo). The score ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to one flat (Bb).

cresc. giusto

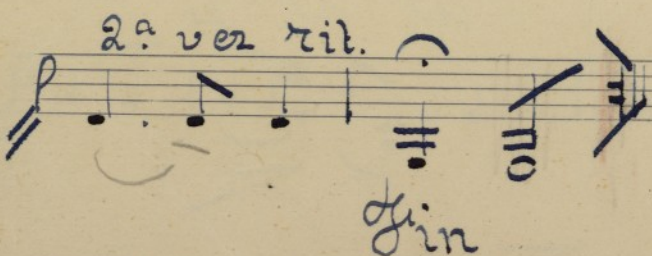
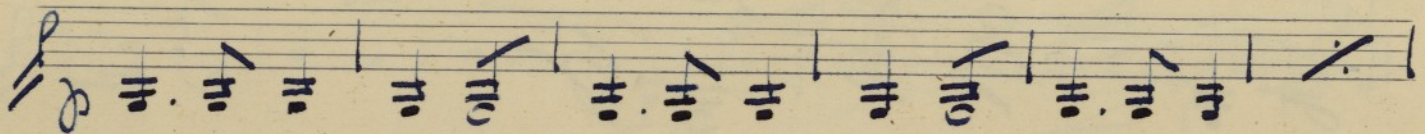
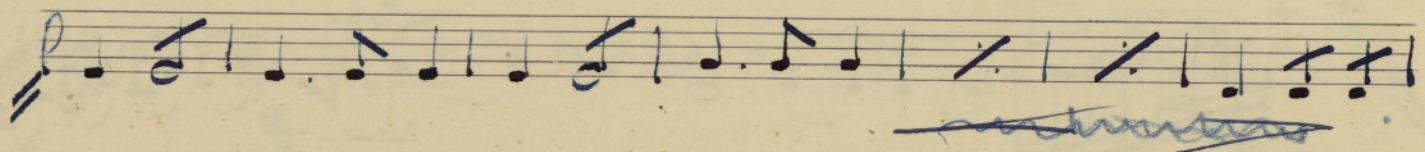
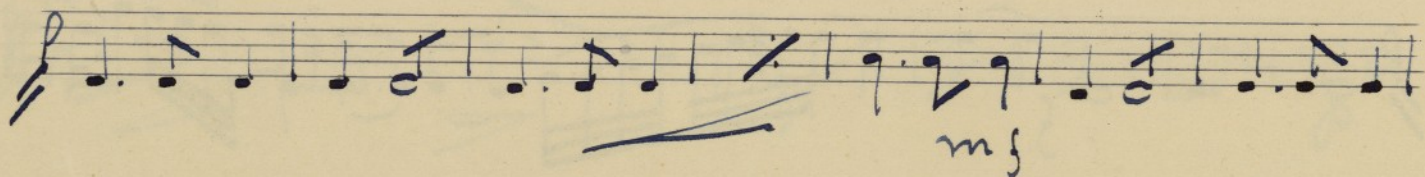
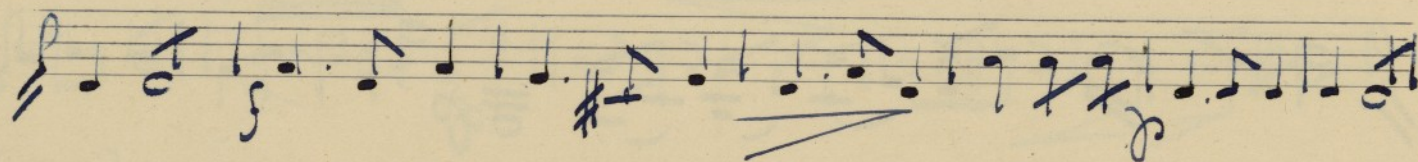
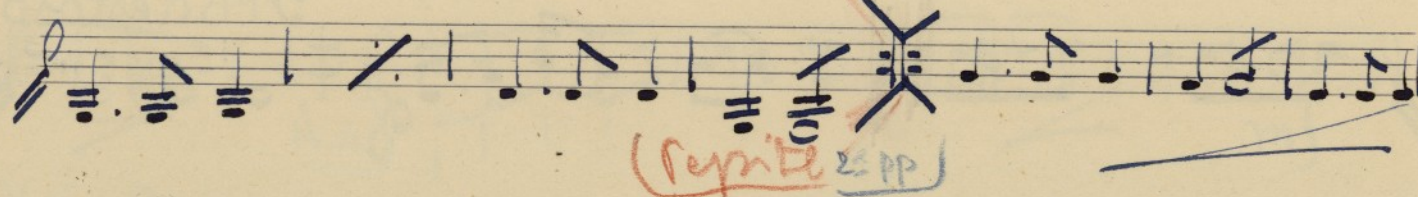
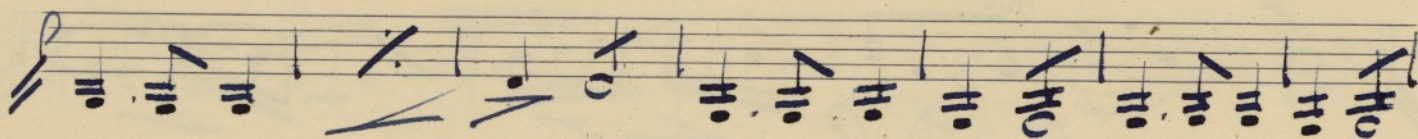
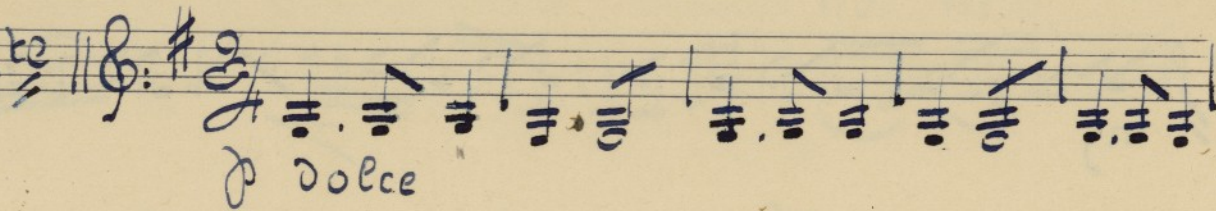
al no 4



Le reveil de Quixote

2

And<sup>te</sup>



Adieu Final



*Son attaque des Eboulins a Sent.*

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), and common time (C). The score features various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The word "Tres vite" is written at the beginning of the first staff. The word "cresc" appears below the first staff and below the sixth staff. The word "Repite" is written below the fourth staff and at the end of the tenth staff. The word "Finale" is written in red ink above the tenth staff. The word "ritar" is written below the tenth staff. The word "canto 2a" is written below the tenth staff. The word "Ayuntamiento de Madrid" is written at the bottom of the page.

4

Tres vite

cresc

Repite

cresc.

Finale

Repite

ritar

canto 2a

Ayuntamiento de Madrid



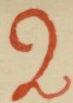
Les soupirs amoureux a pres la Princesse Dulcinée

Sordina

Antenne

[illegible]





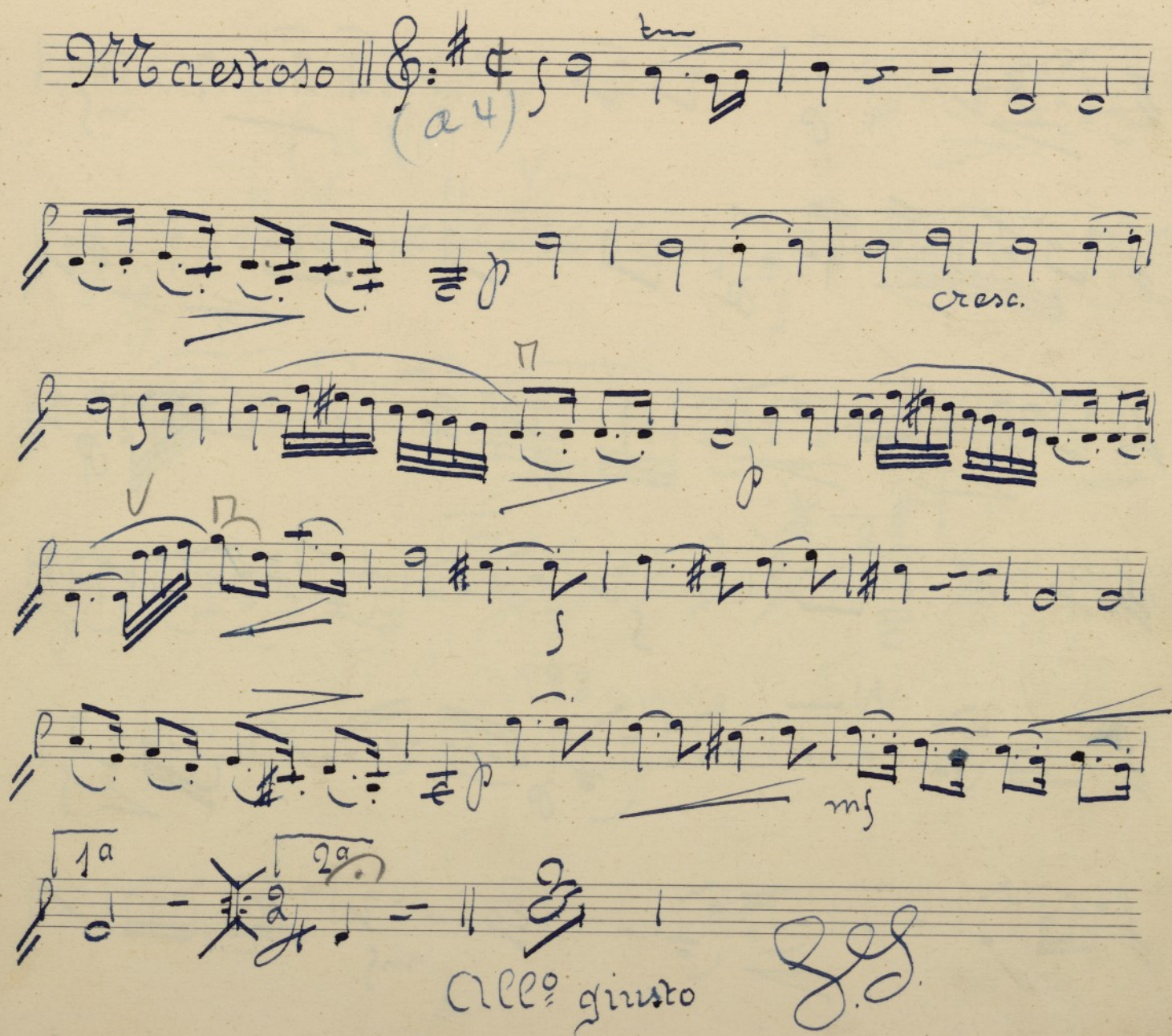
Violin 2<sup>a</sup>

Don Quixote

Ouverture Burlesque

(1)

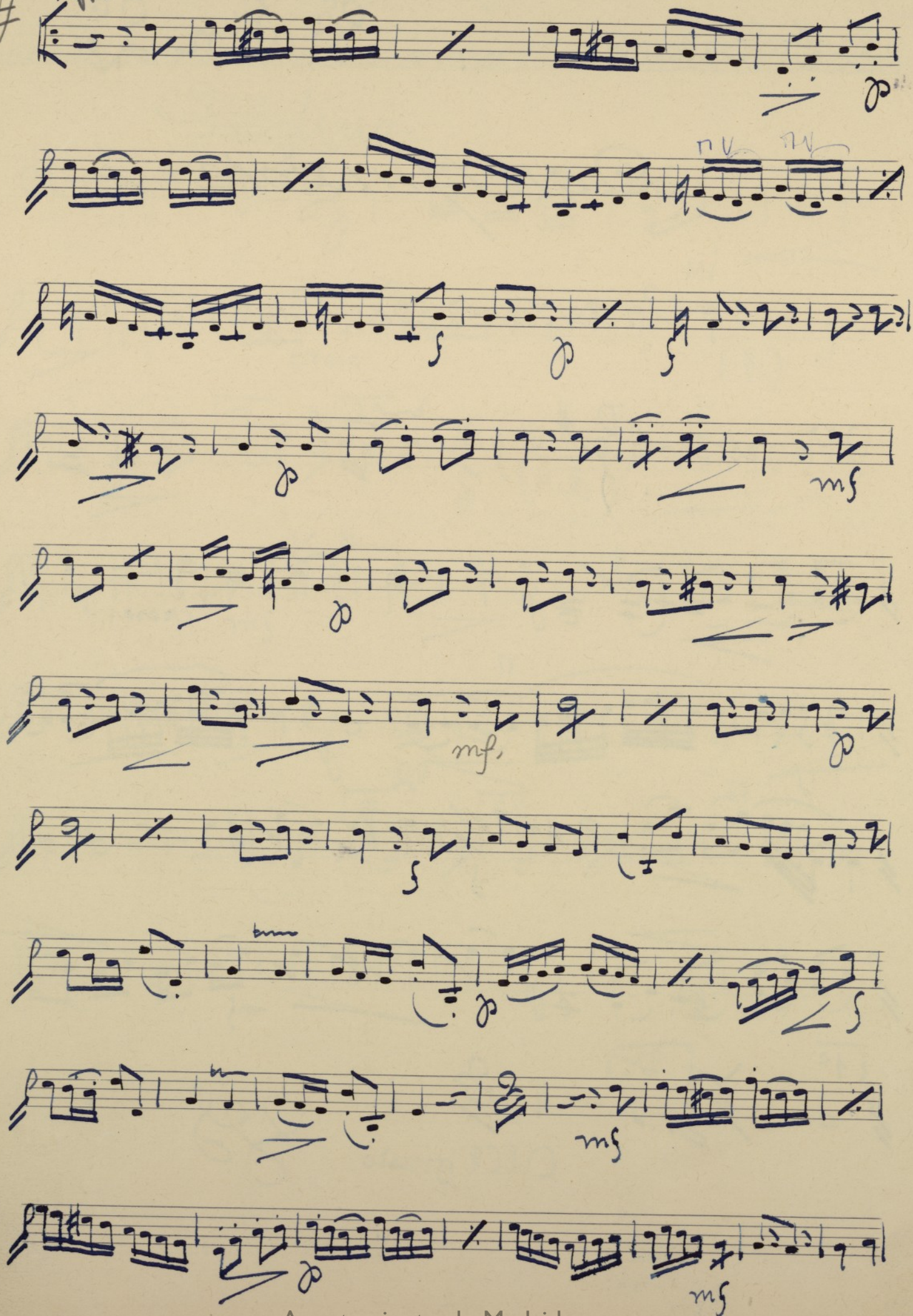
Maestoso





(3)

#





ms

v v

rit

tu

(a4)

rit

1a 2a

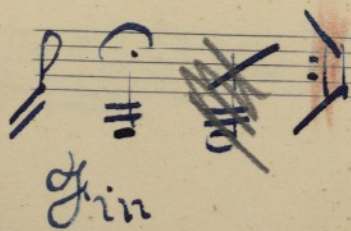
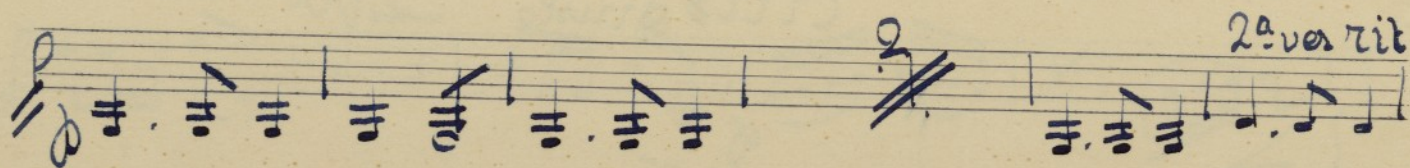
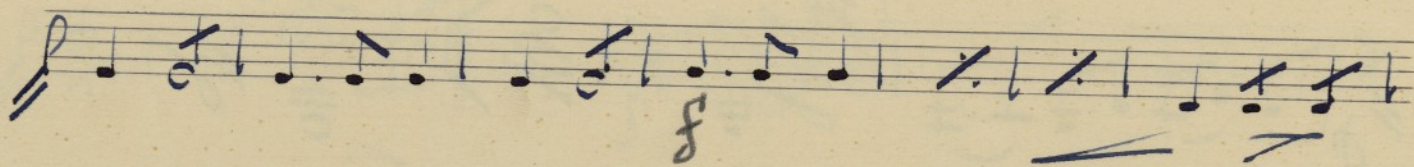
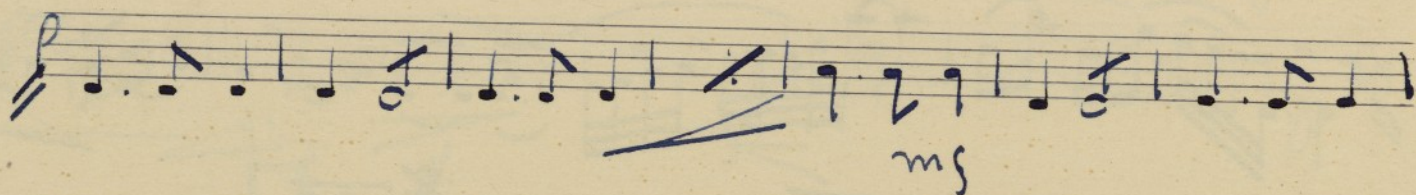
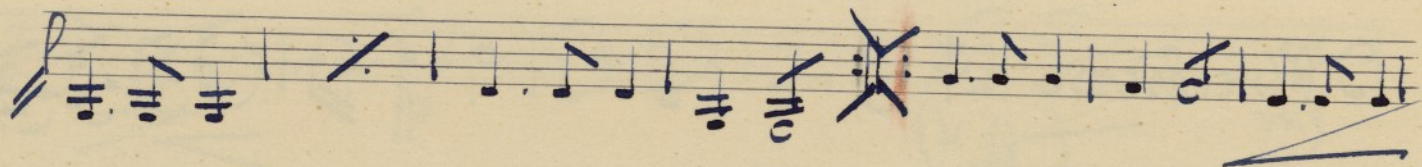
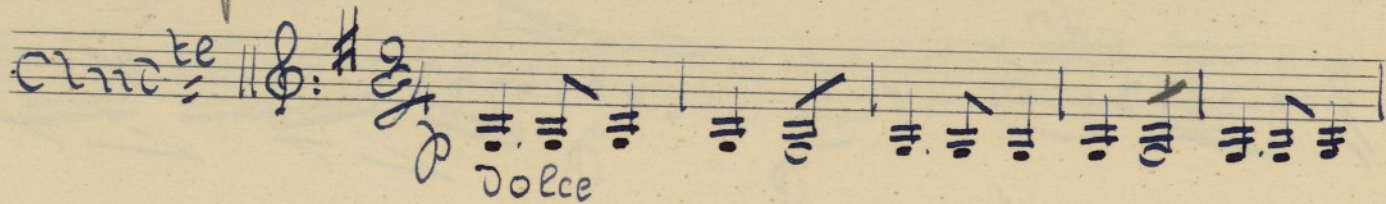
Allegro giusto Fin



2

# Le reveil de Quixote

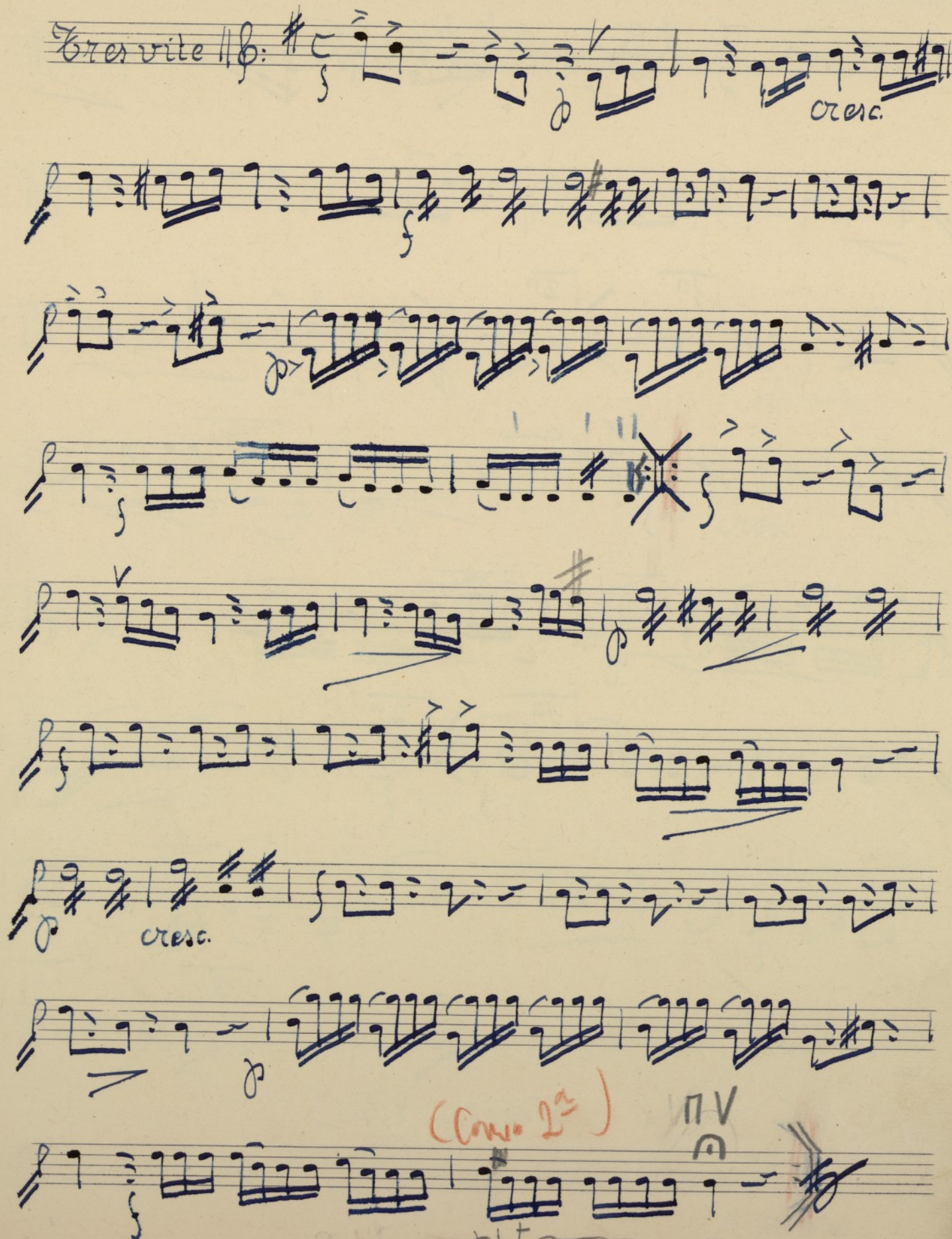
## Repite 1000



## al ultimo tiempo



Son attaque des Moulins a Gent

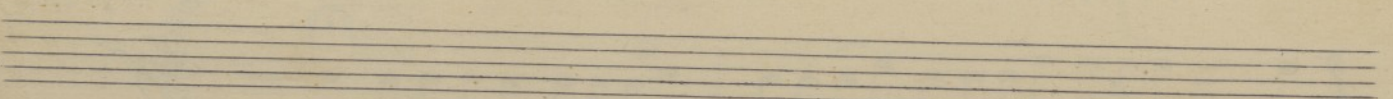
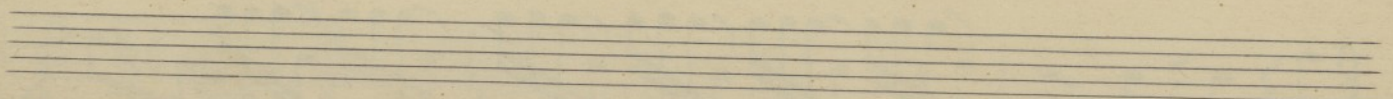
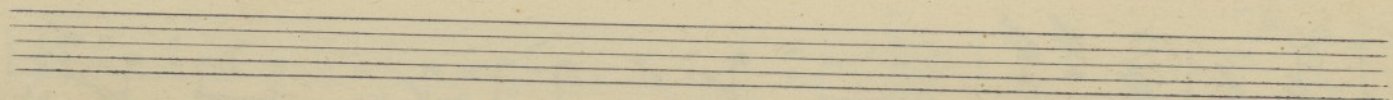
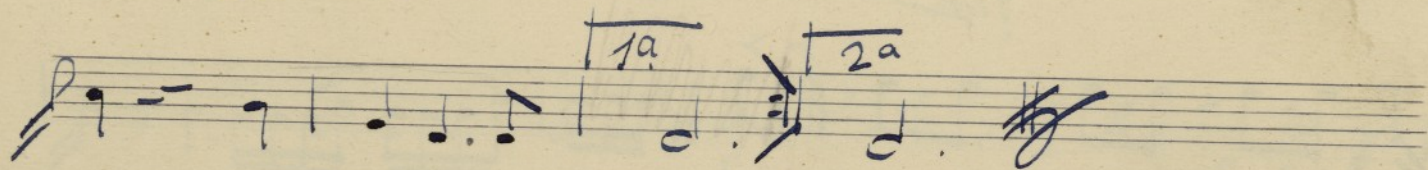
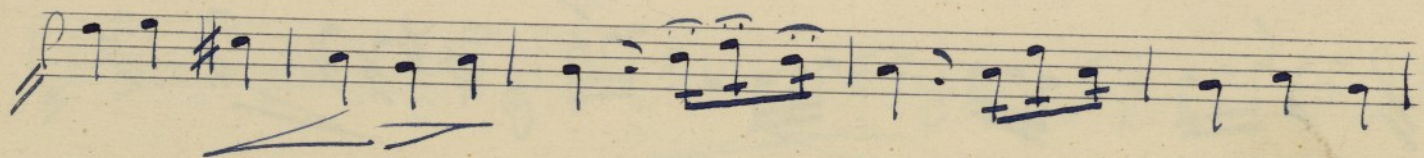
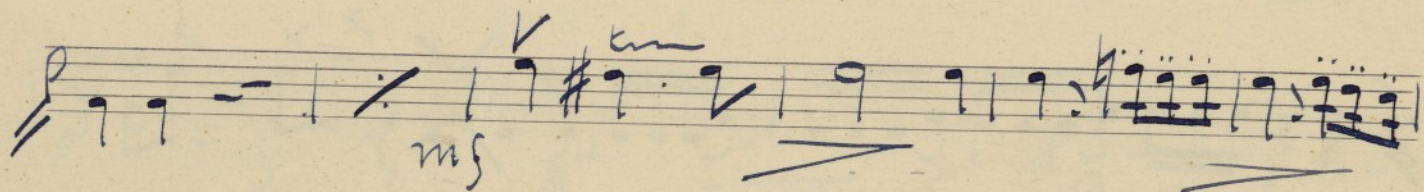
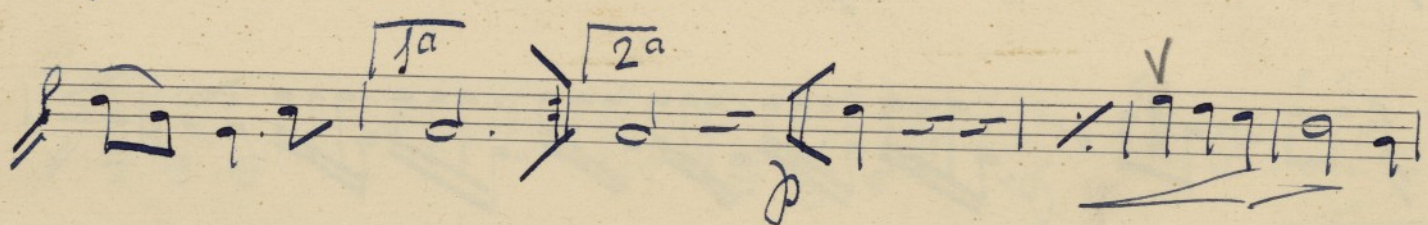
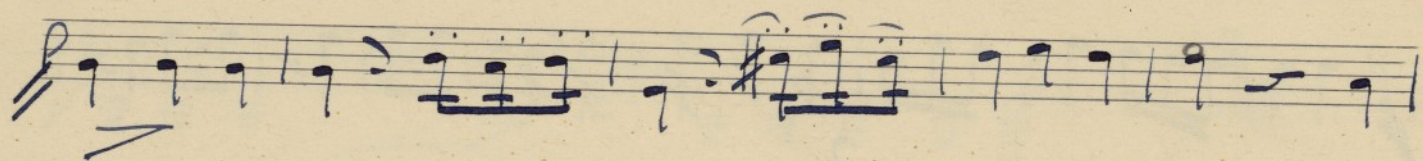




4

Les Soupirs amoureux a pres la Princesse Dulcinée  
Lordina

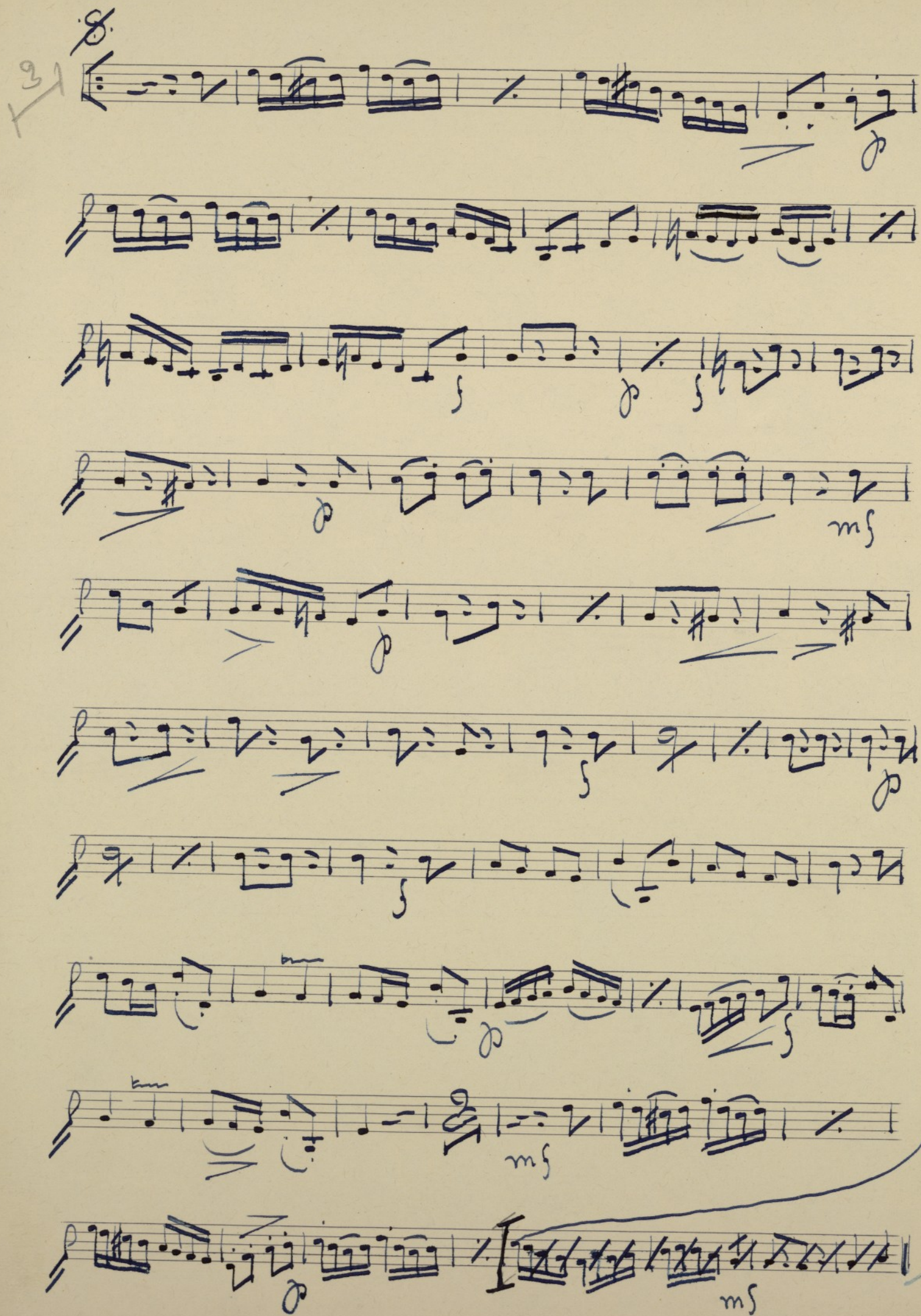
Andante ||  $\text{G} \# \text{2}$













mf

mf

sol

rit

poco a poco

rit

rit

rit

rit

rit

Cell. giusto

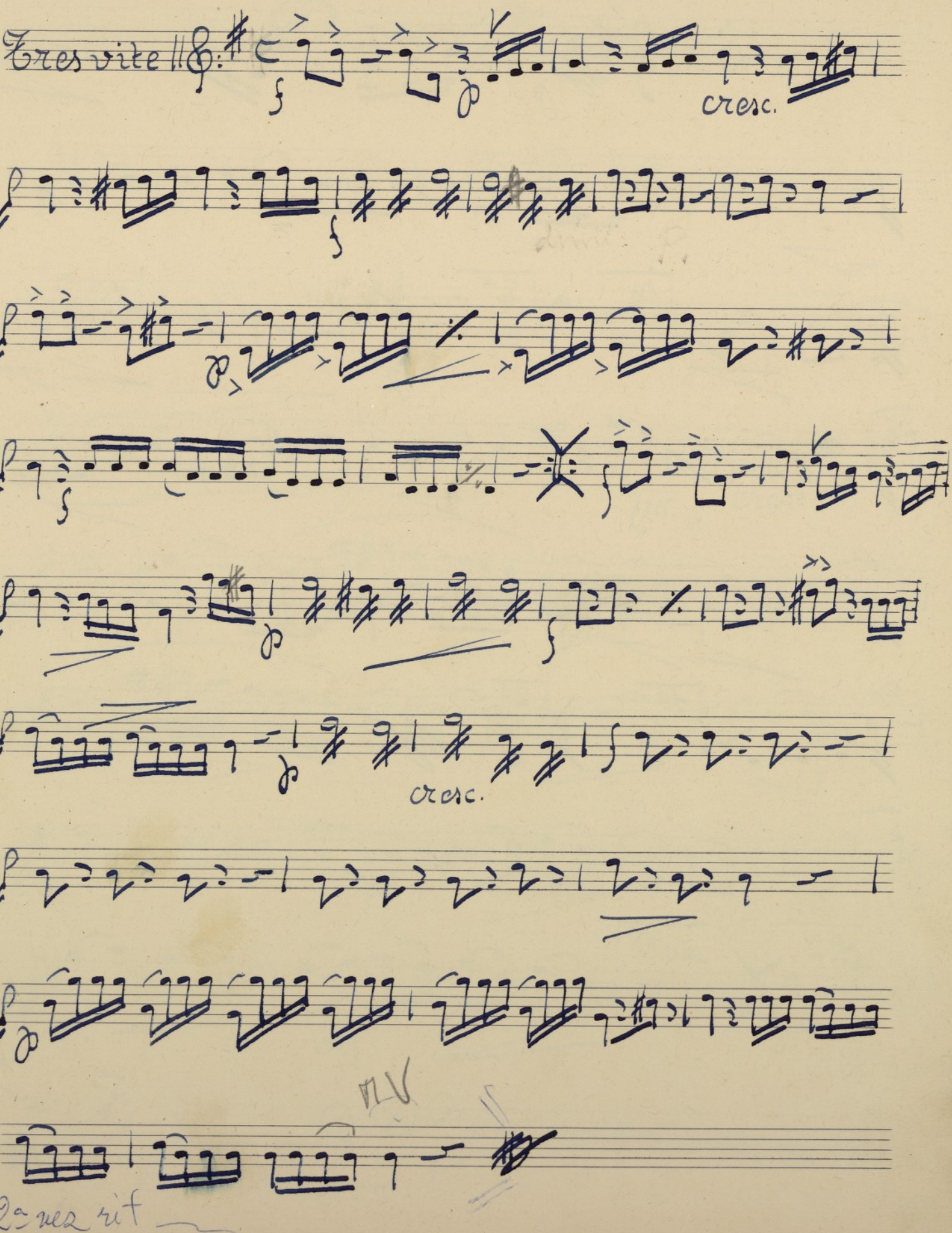


# Le reveil de Quixote

Handwritten musical score for "Le reveil de Quixote". The score is written on ten staves. The first staff is labeled "Cant<sup>te</sup>" and includes the tempo marking "p dolce". The second staff has a "2" above it. The third staff has a "2" above it. The fourth staff has a "2" above it. The fifth staff has a "2" above it. The sixth staff has a "2" above it. The seventh staff has a "2" above it. The eighth staff has a "2" above it. The ninth staff has a "2" above it. The tenth staff has a "2" above it. The score includes various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The word "Gin" is written below the ninth staff. The word "2<sup>a</sup> vez rit" is written above the ninth staff.



*Lon ataque des Moulins a Vent*

*Tres vite* 

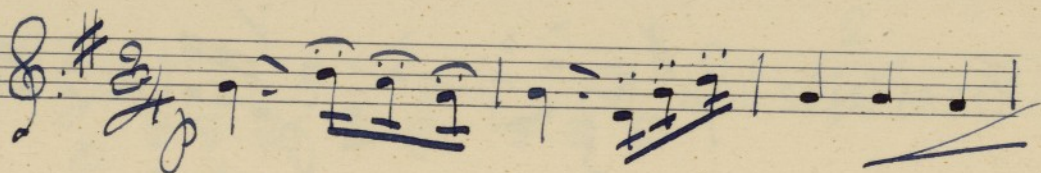
*cresc.*

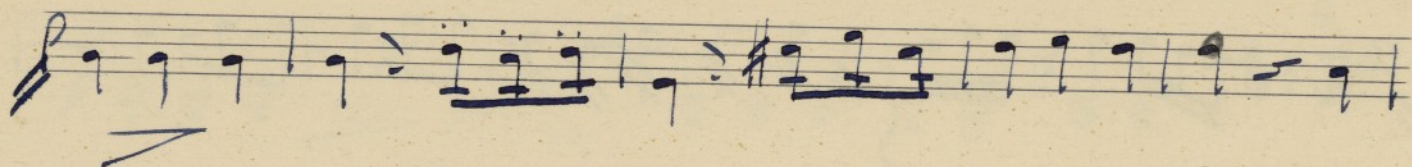
*cresc.*

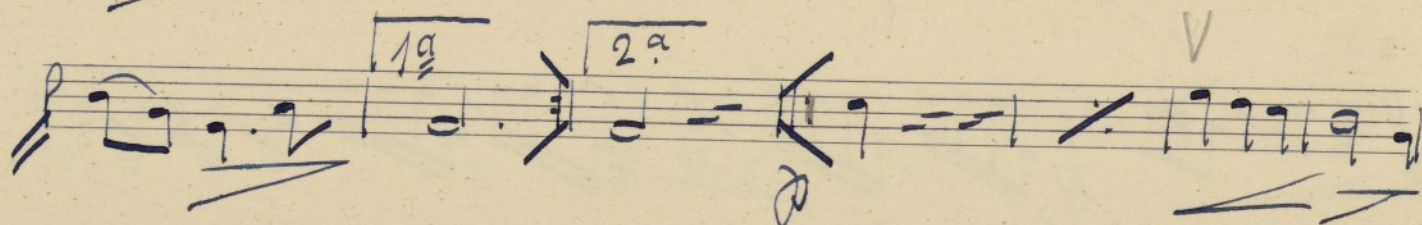
*La vez rit*

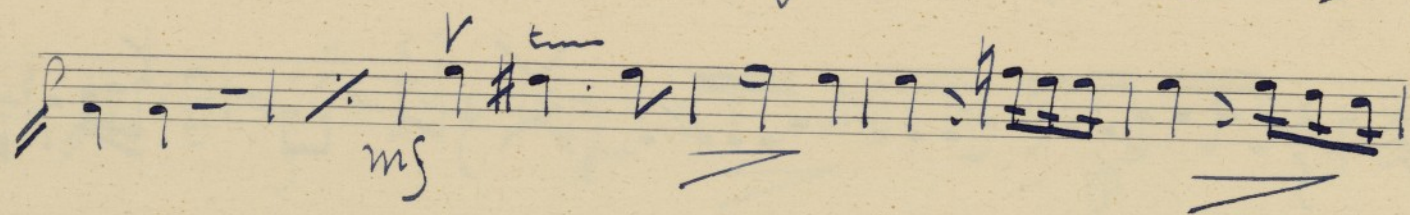


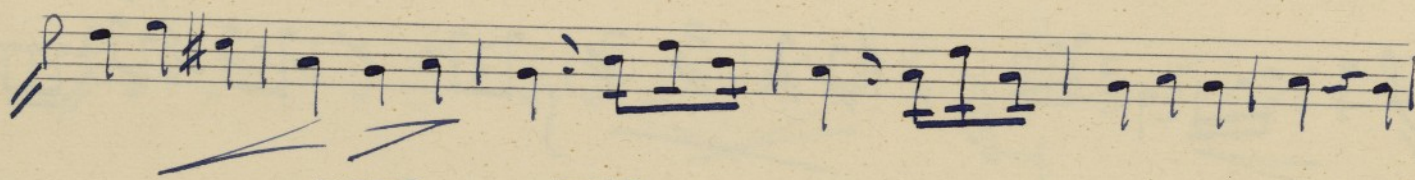
*Les Soupirs amoureux après la Princesse Durtinée*

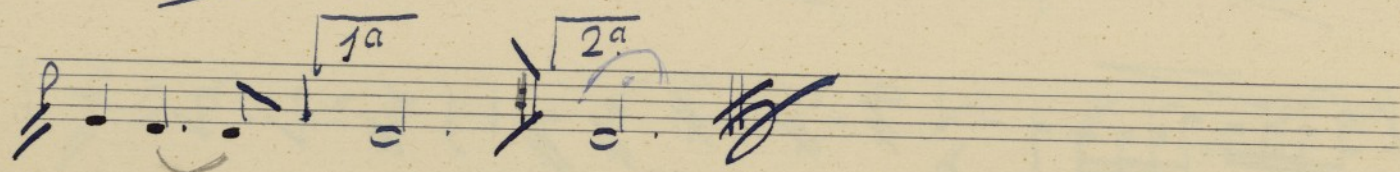
Ancante || 















1

QJ  
78

J. S. Telemann

Viola

Don Quixote

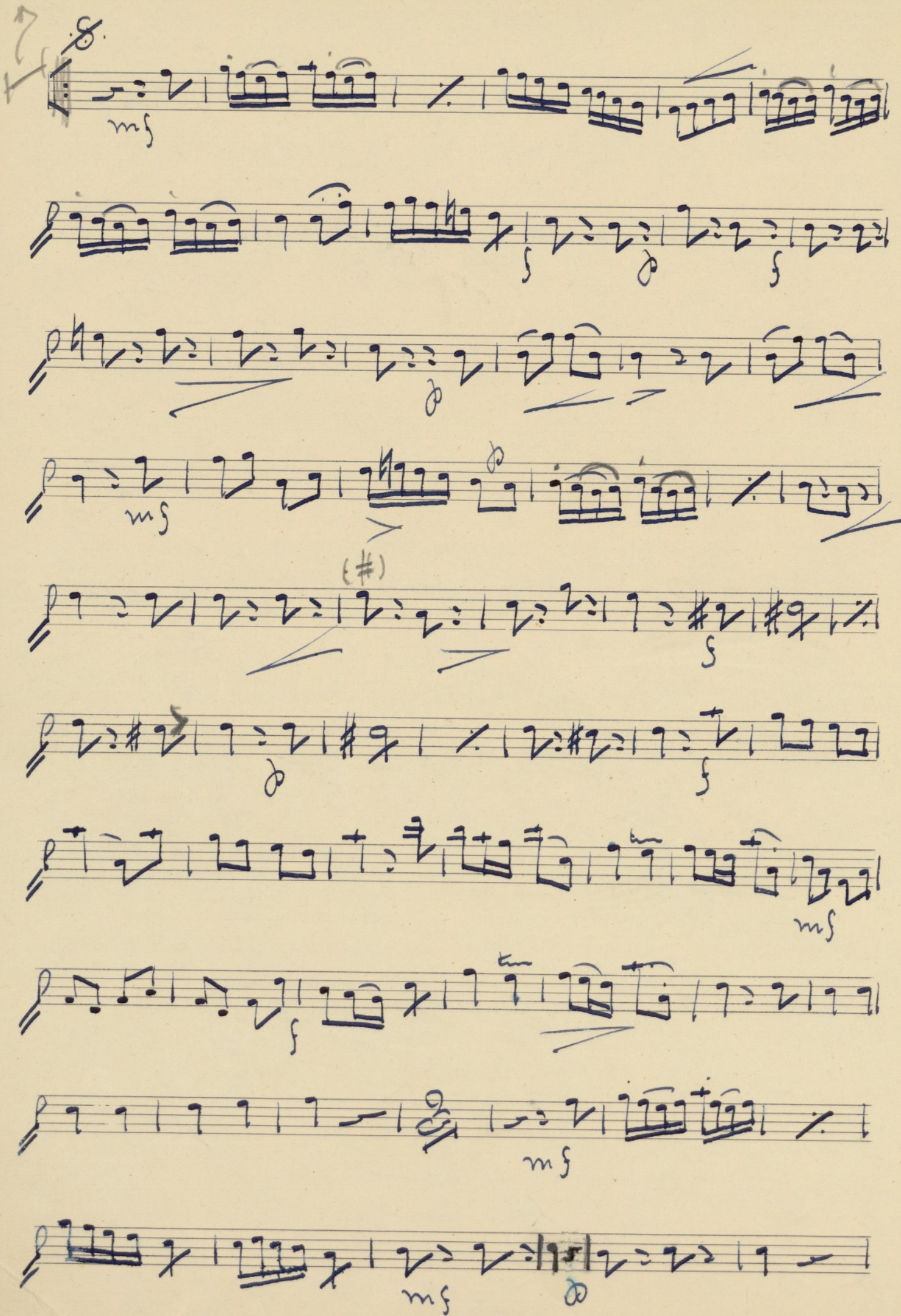
Ouverture Burlesque

Allegretto  $\text{B}\sharp\text{c}$

cresc.

1<sup>a</sup> vez 2<sup>a</sup>







*mf*

*mf*

*Molto sostenuto*

*poco rit*

*pesante*

*1a*

*2a*

*Allegro giusto*



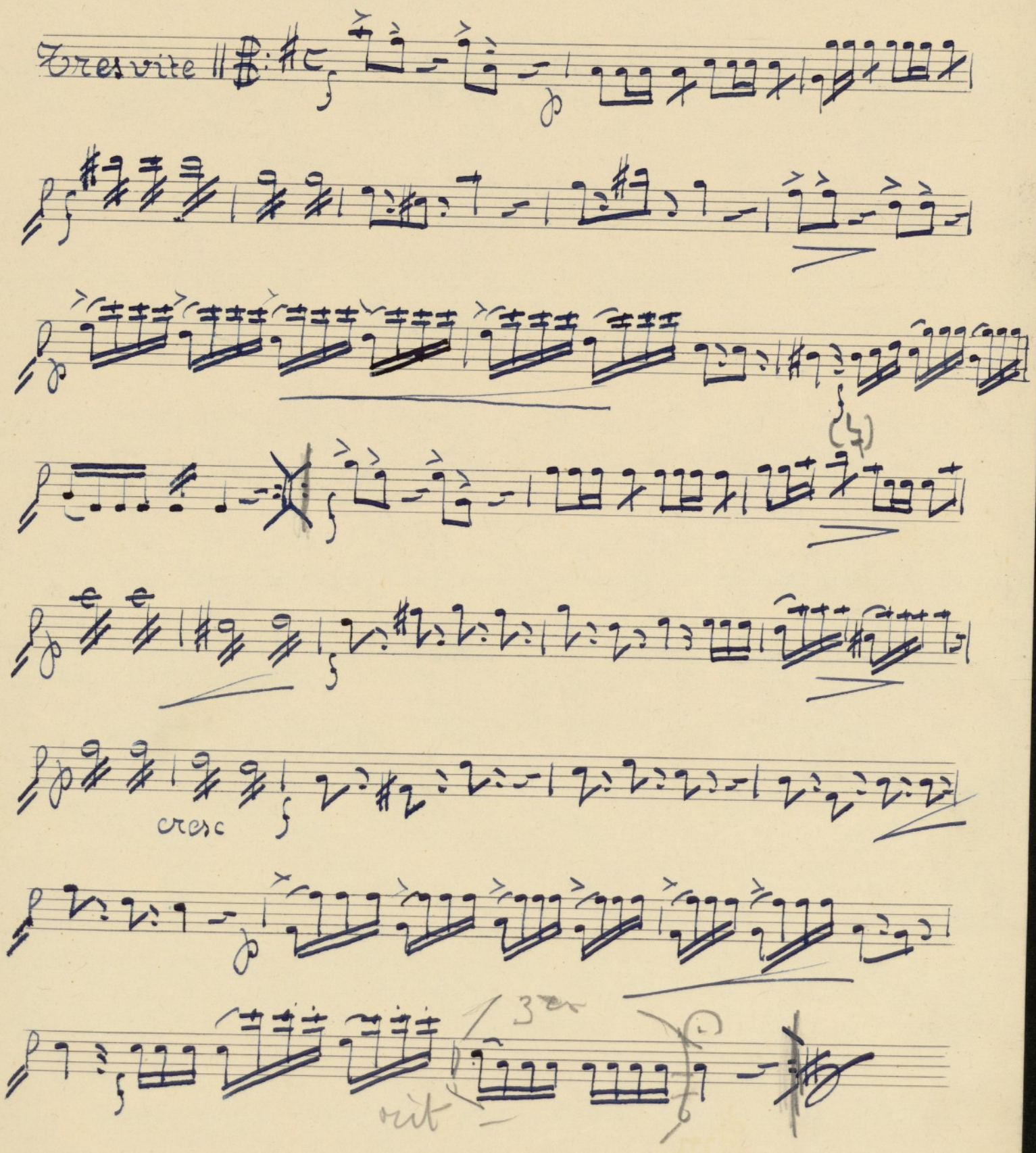
2º

# Le Reveil de Quixote

Cantante  $\text{B}:\sharp 2/4$



*Son attaque des Moulins a Vent*

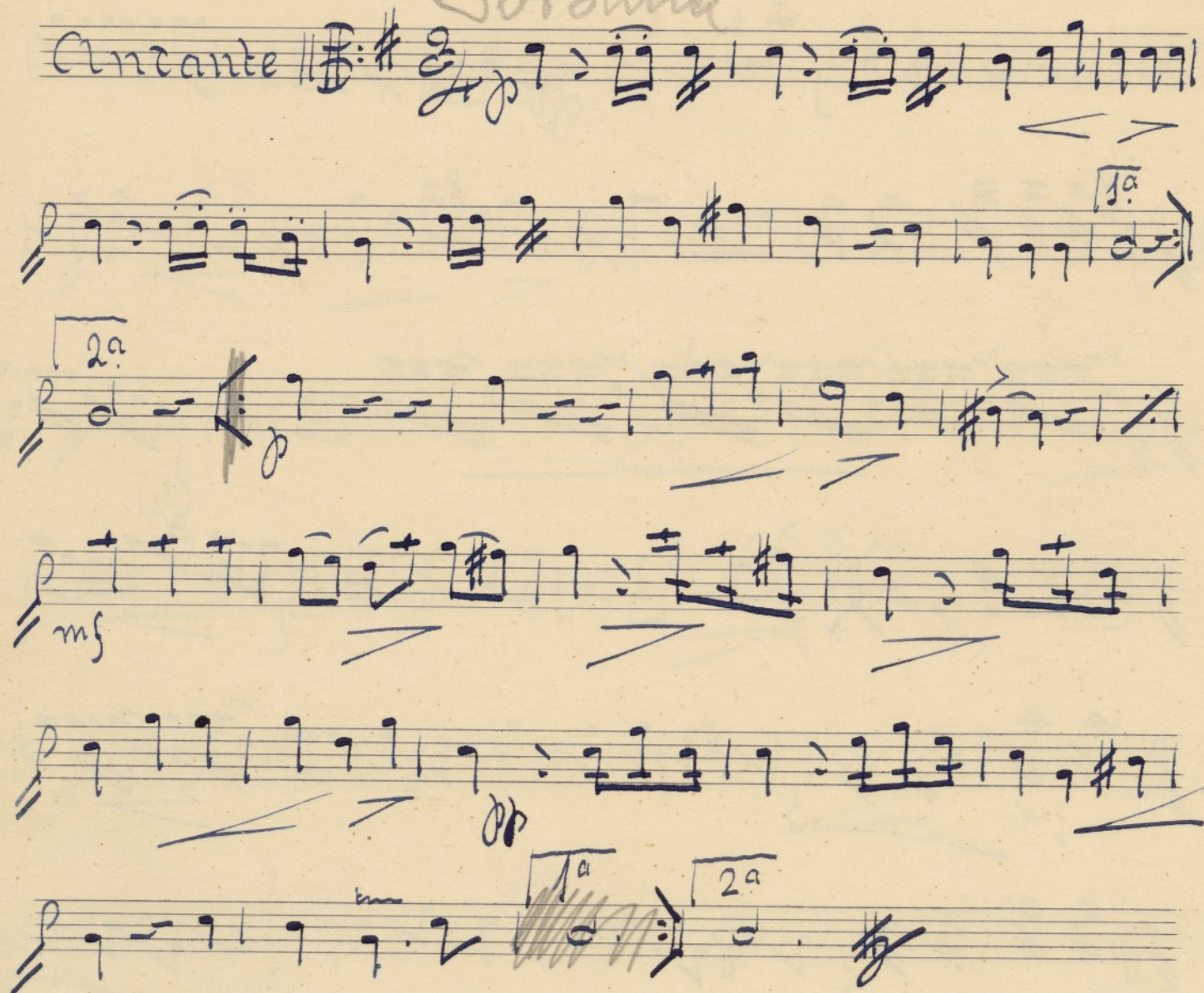
*Tres vite* || 



Les Soupirs amoureux a pres la Princesse Dulcinée

Soroline

Cantante







2

QT  
78

J. S. Telemann

Viola

# Don Quixote

## Ouverture Burlesque

Allegro 1/2

1<sup>a</sup> ver 2<sup>a</sup> all<sup>o</sup> giusto

mf

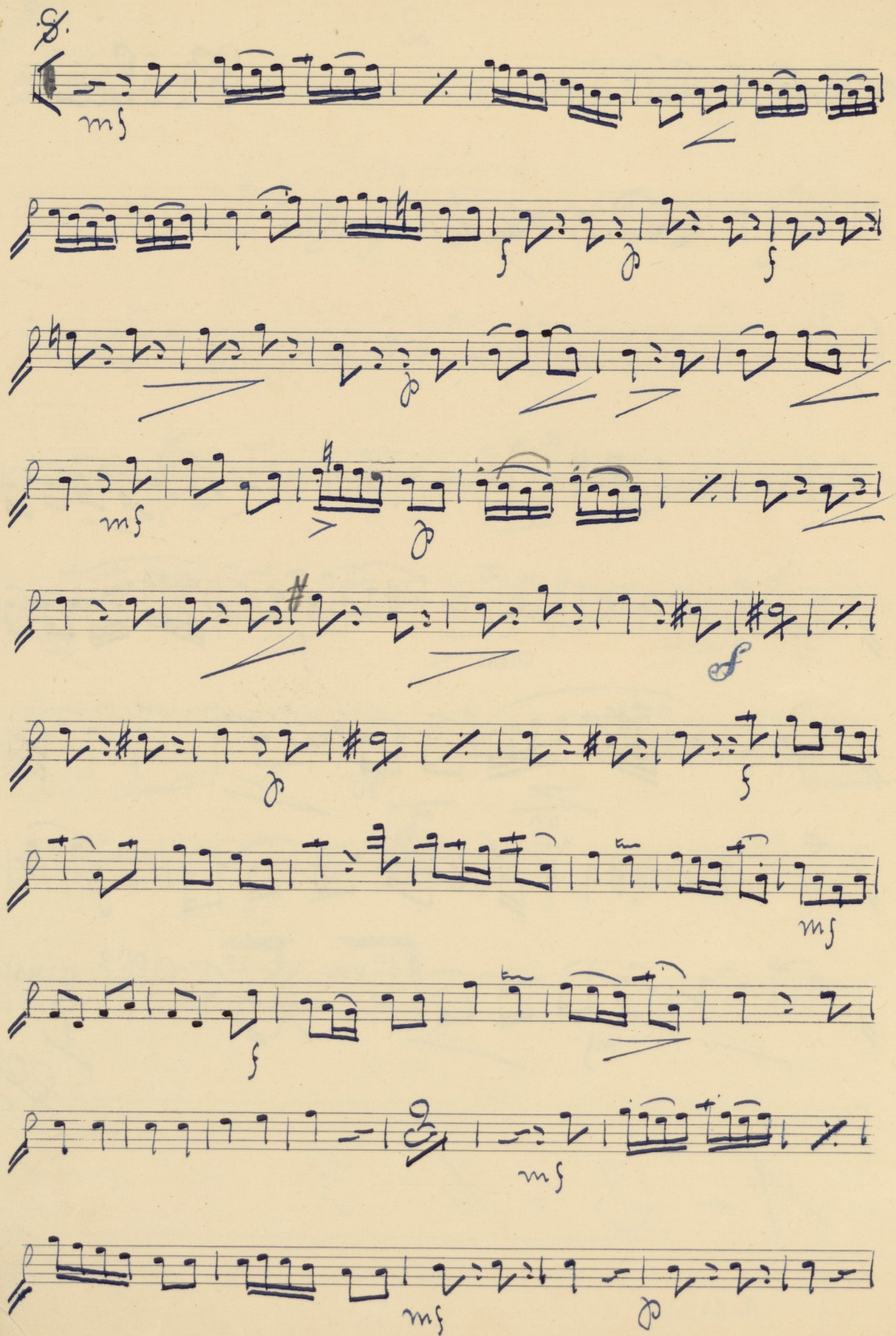
ff

g.g.

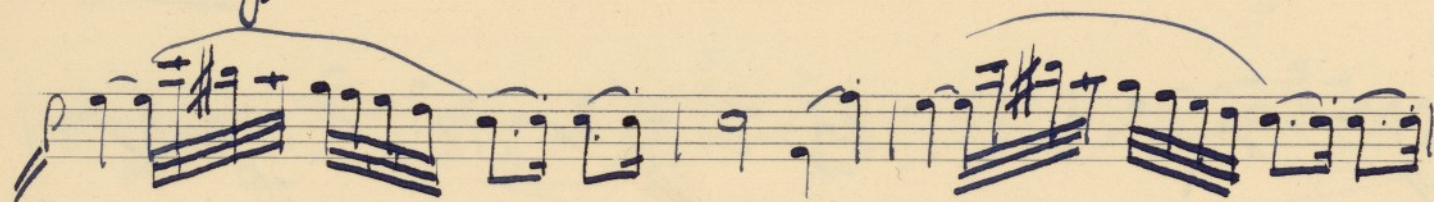
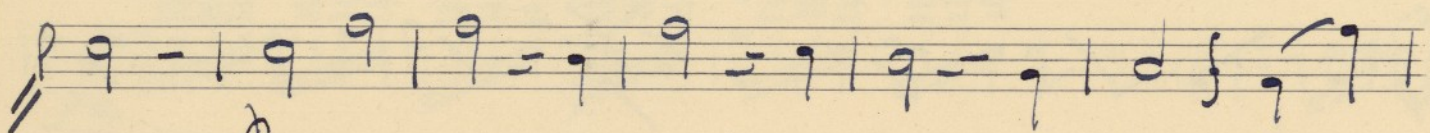
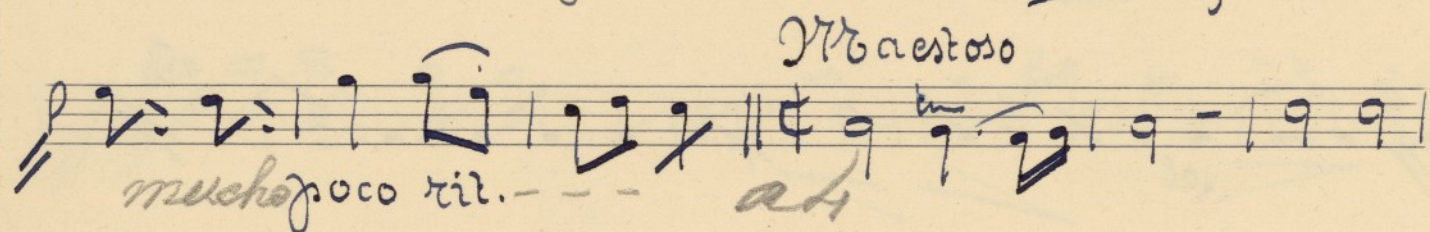
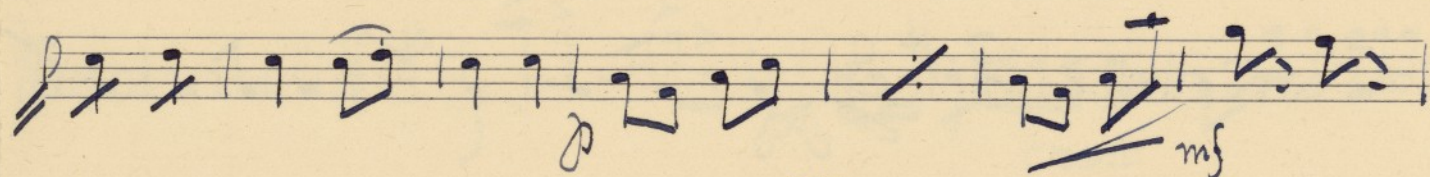
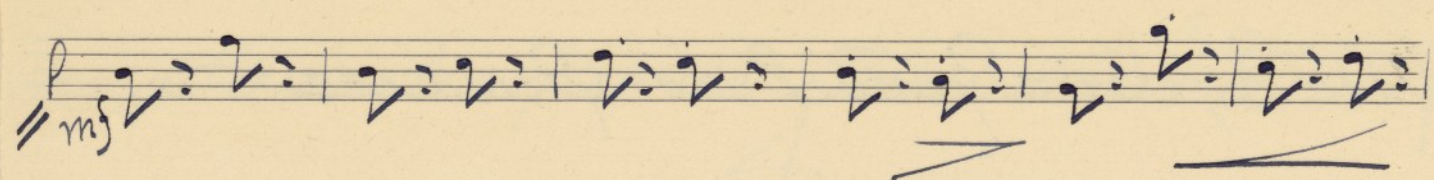
1-2-4-3

R. 23.036





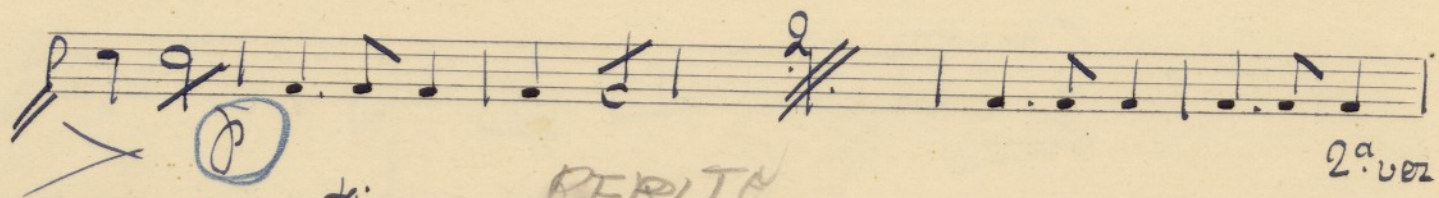
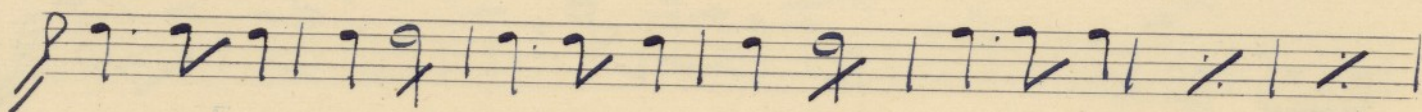
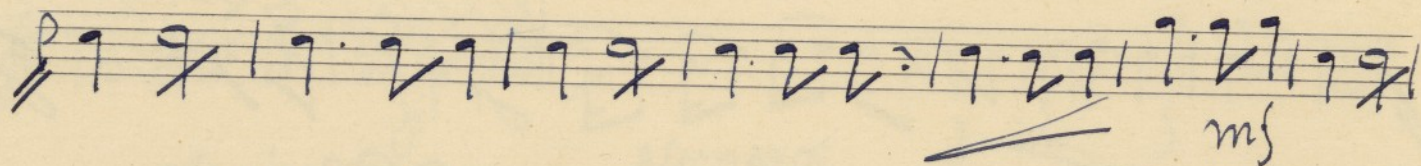
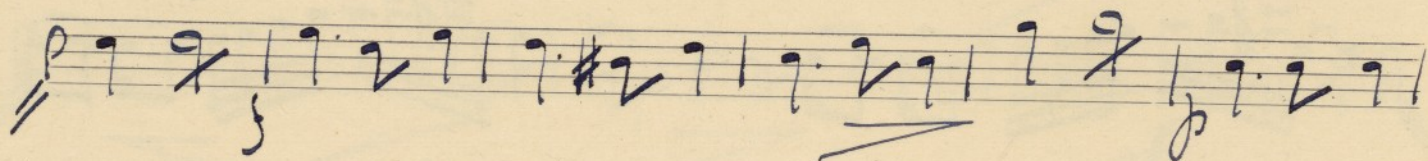
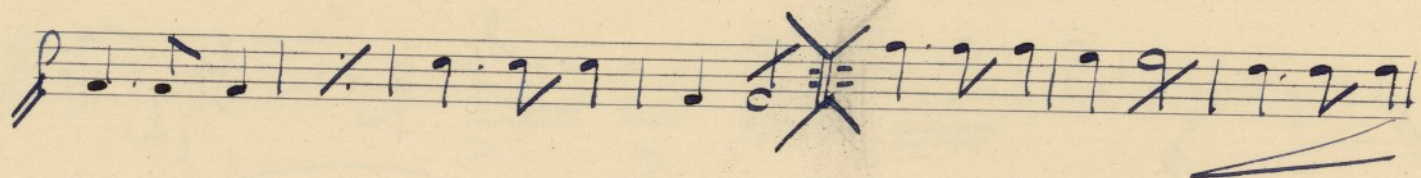
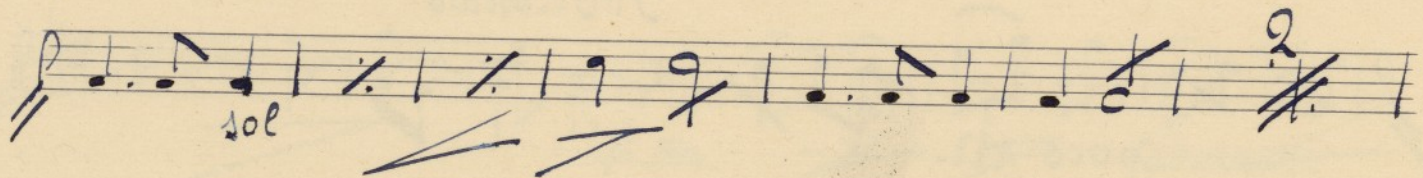






(n° 2) Le Reveil de Quiscote

Cantante  $\text{F}\sharp$   $\frac{9}{8}$

A handwritten musical staff for the Cantante part. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 9/8. The melody consists of several eighth notes and quarter notes, some beamed together. There are some additional markings below the staff, possibly indicating fingerings or breath marks.

2<sup>a</sup> vertice

Fin

PERITE

al 3



Son attaque des Moulins a Vent.

4

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Son attaque des Moulins a Vent." The score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with the tempo marking "Tres vite" and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by rapid, repetitive rhythmic patterns, often written as dense groups of notes. Various performance instructions are included, such as "cresc." (crescendo) and "P" (piano). The notation includes many accidentals (sharps and naturals) and dynamic markings. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final key signature change to one sharp.



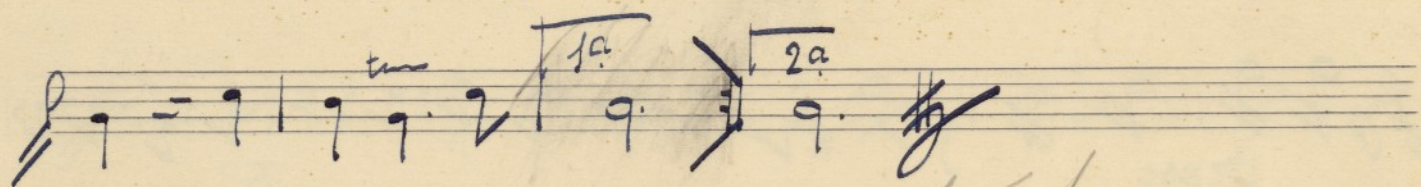
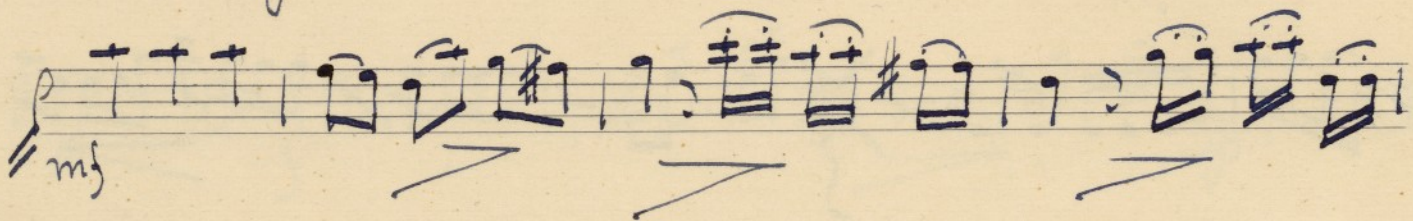
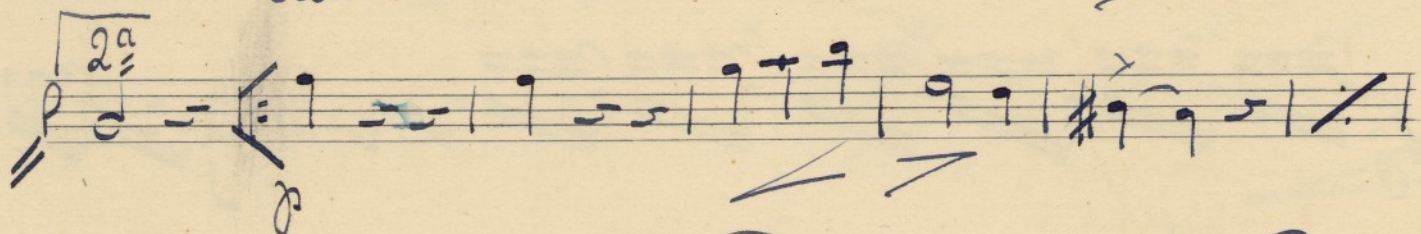
Les Soupirs amoureux a pres la Princesse Dulcinée

~~Jordana~~ 3

Andante



Cresc.



al 4





2

Q. 1  
78

J. G. Zelemann

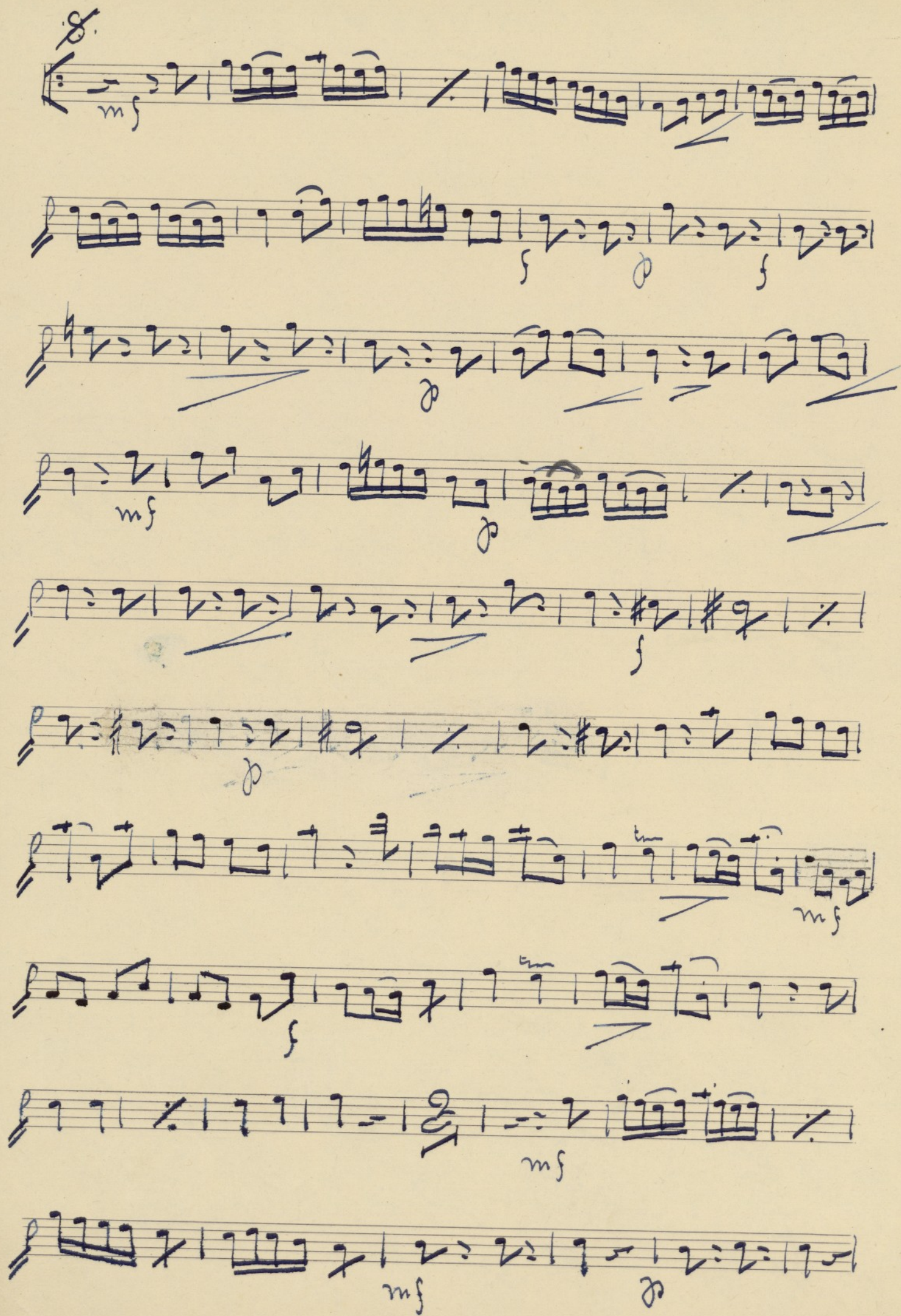
Viola

# Don Quixote

## Ouverture Burlesque

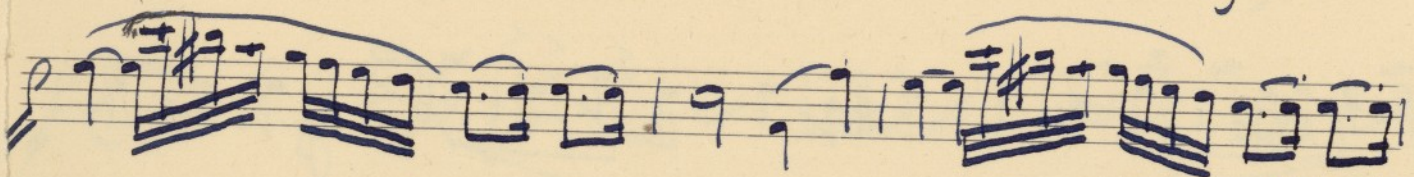
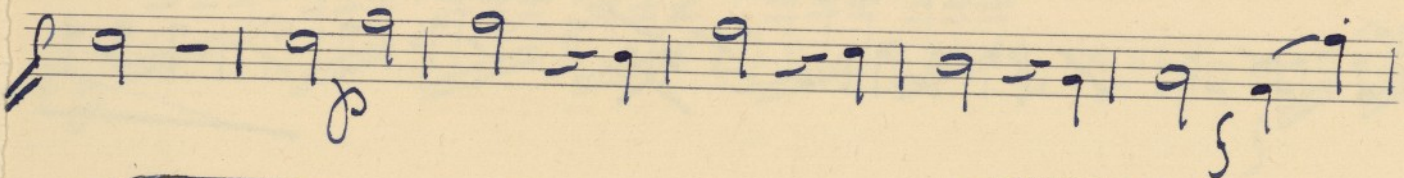
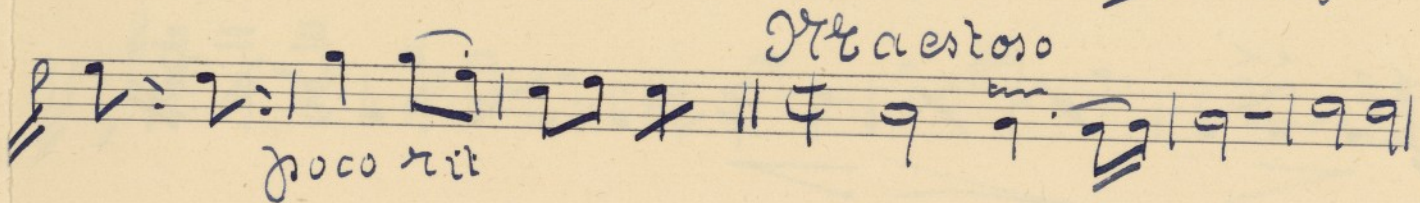
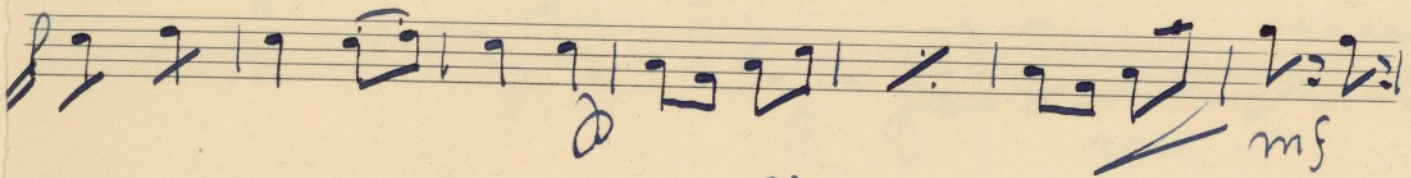
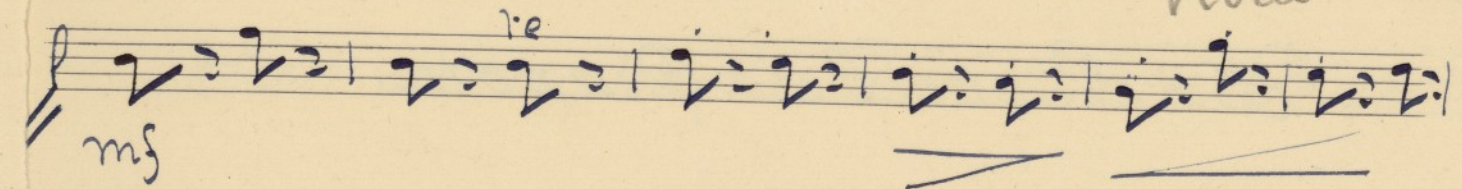
Handwritten musical score for Viola, titled "Don Quixote Ouverture Burlesque" by J. G. Zelemann. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with the tempo marking "Moderato" and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "cresc." and "mf". The score concludes with a large, stylized flourish. A library stamp is visible in the top left corner, and a red number "2" is written above the title.







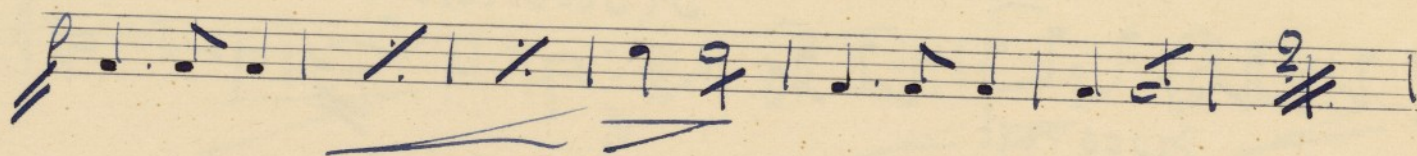
Viola 2



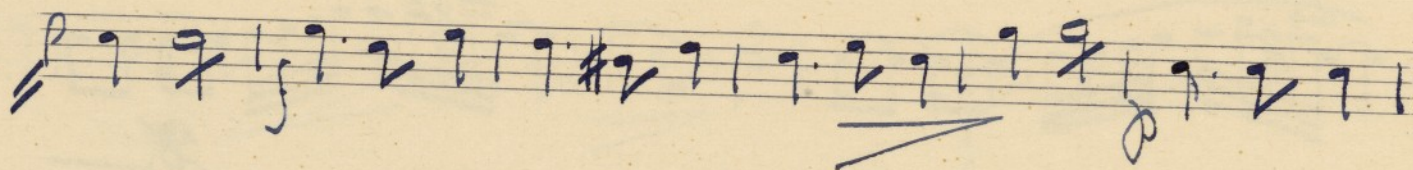


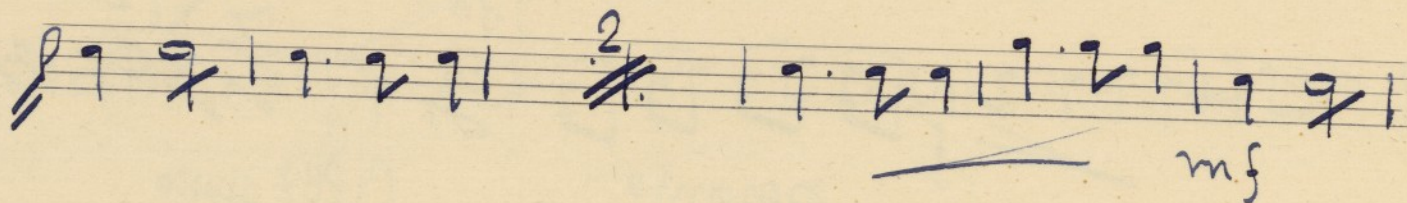
# Le Reveil de Quixote

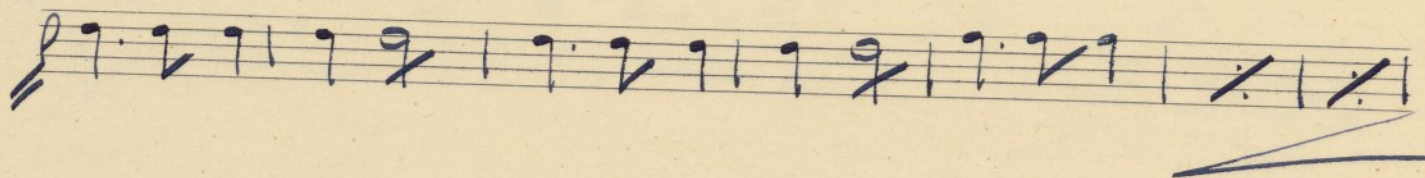
Andante  $\text{B} \sharp \text{2/4}$  

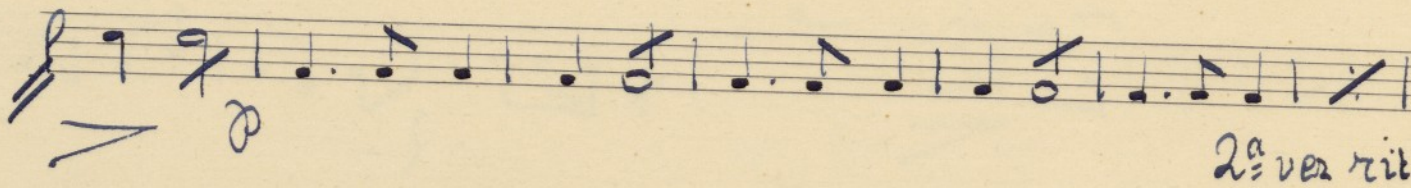


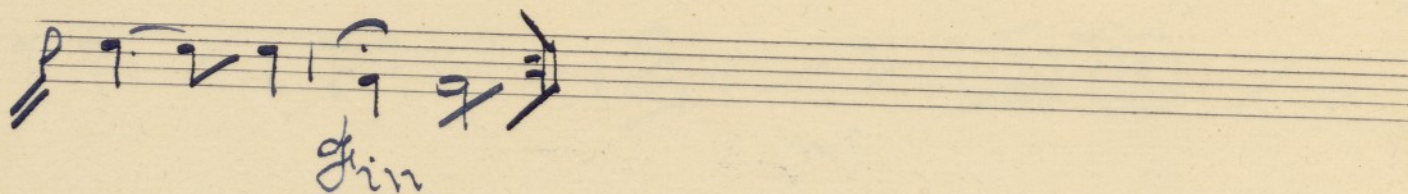




 *mf*



 *2<sup>a</sup> vez rit*

 *Fin*



*Son attaque des Moulins a Vent*

Breveire || B = # C

cres.

cresc.

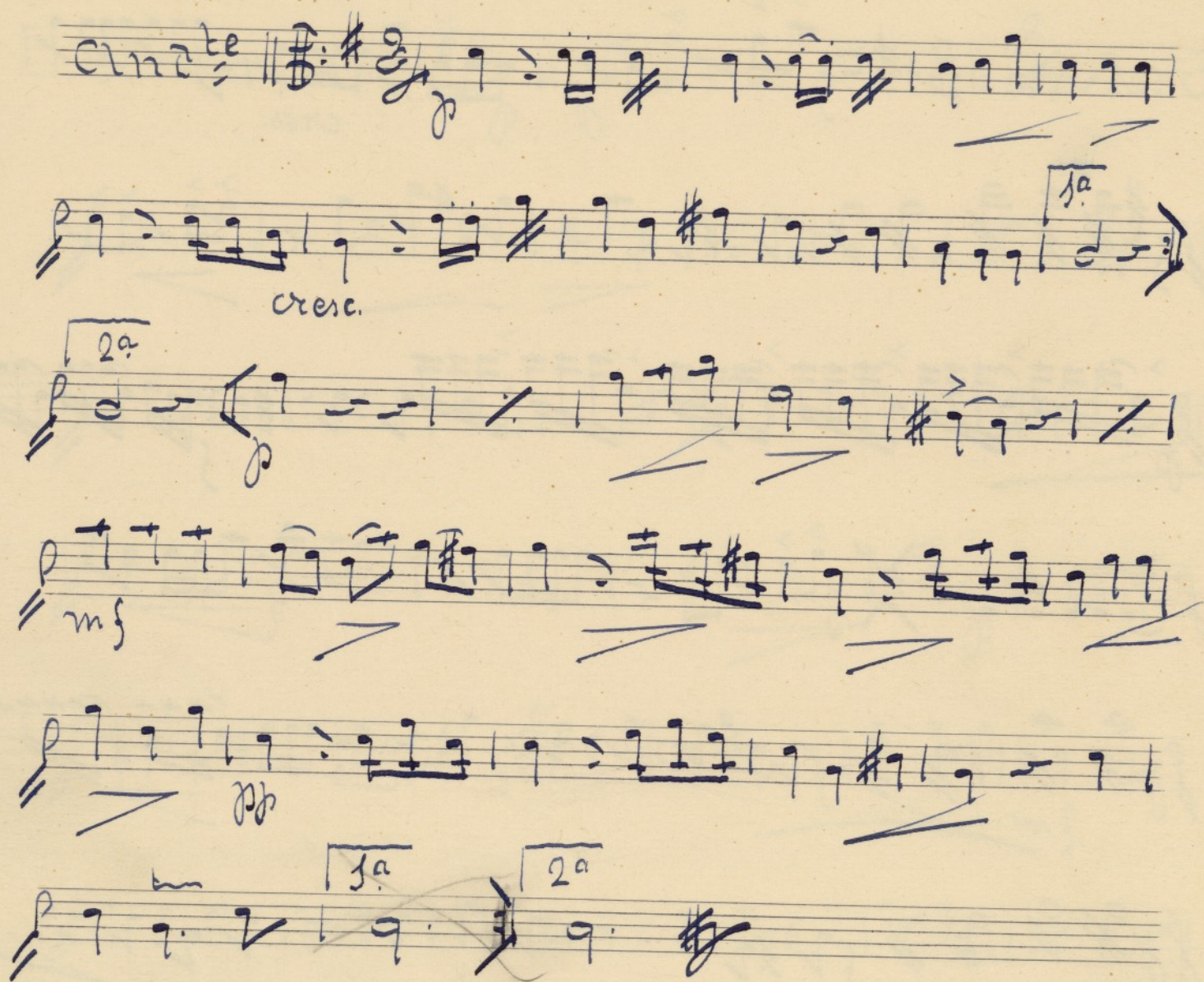
rit



- Op. 4 -

Les Soupirs amoureux a pres la Princesse Dulcinée  
Sord 2

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Les Soupirs amoureux a pres la Princesse Dulcinée" (Sord 2). The score is written on six staves, with the first five staves containing musical notation and the sixth staff being empty. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures (one sharp), time signatures (3/4), and dynamic markings (p, cresc., mf, pp). The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.







J. F. Zeleman

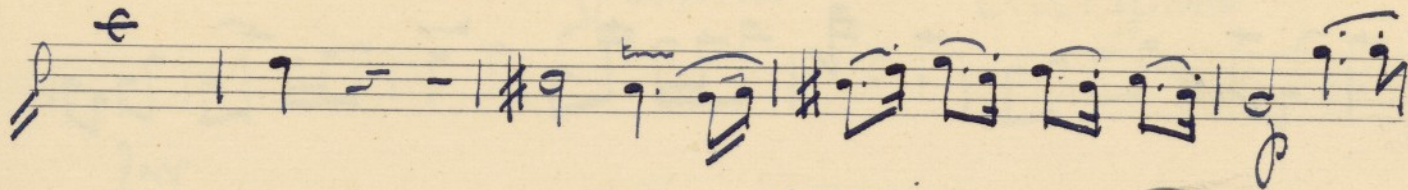
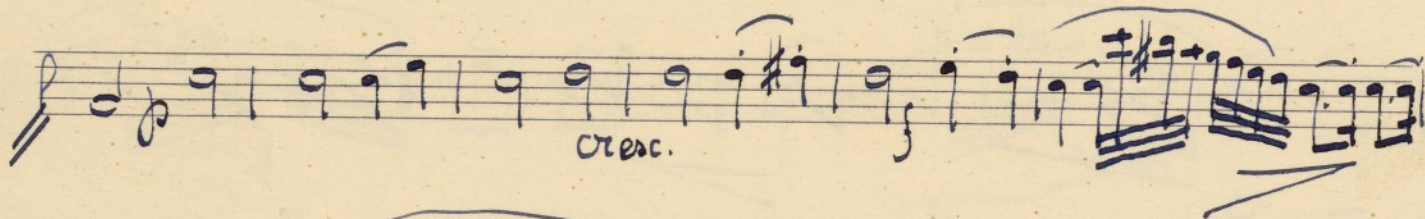
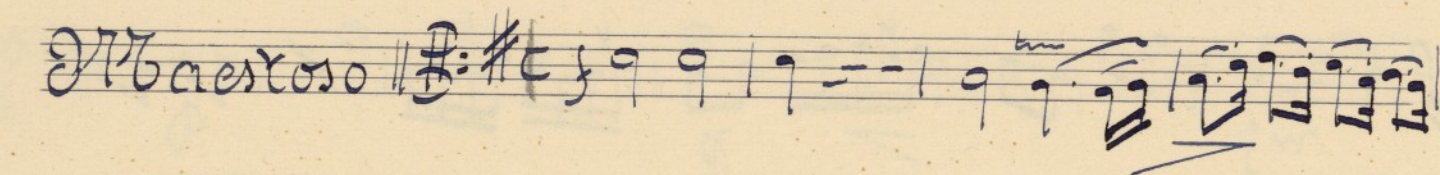
89. *Gicola*

QT  
78

Don Quixote

*Ouverture Burlesque*

Wuestoso



*Allegretto G. S.*

R-23.036



Handwritten musical score on ten staves, featuring various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *f*. The score includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The notation is dense, with many beamed notes and slurs, suggesting a complex melodic line. The manuscript is written in dark ink on aged paper.

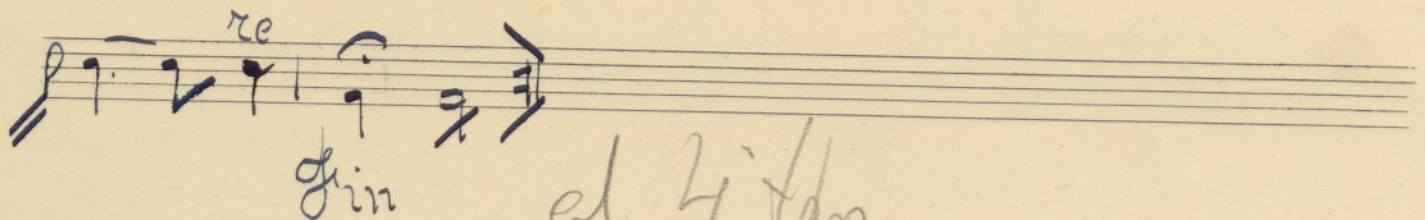
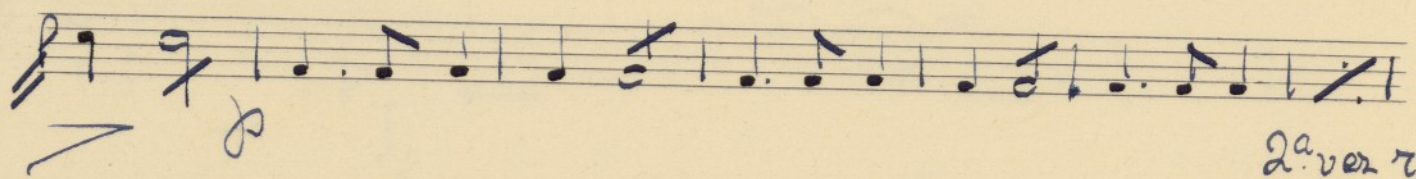
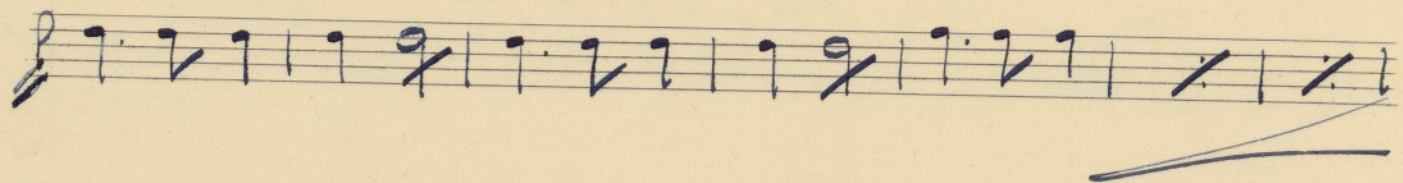
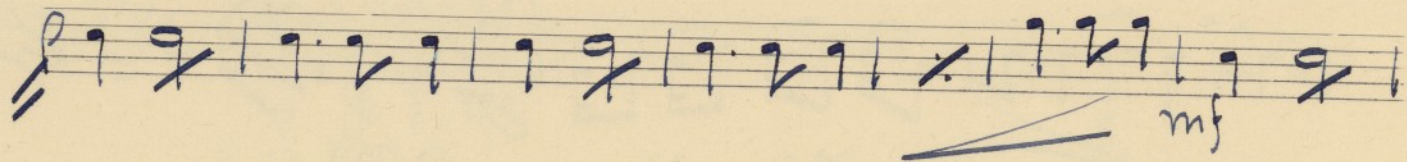
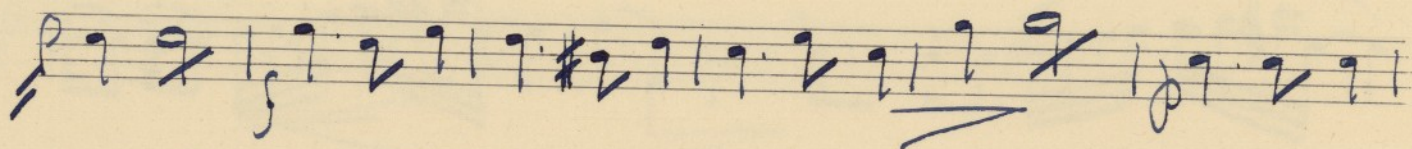
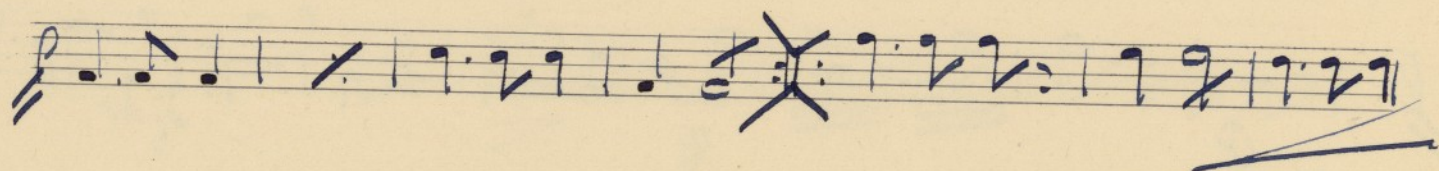
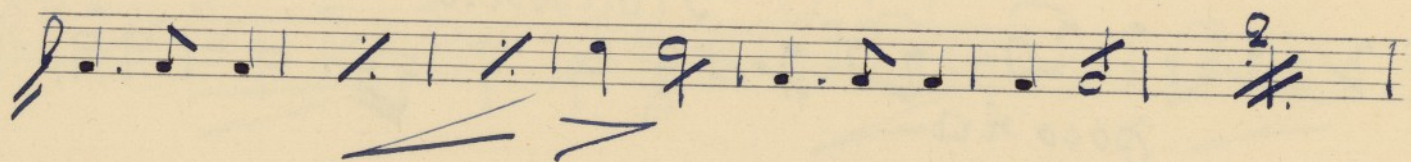


Handwritten musical score on six staves. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), marked *mf*. The second staff continues the melody with a *mf* marking. The third staff features a tempo change to *Moderato* and a *poco rit.* instruction. The fourth staff contains a *p* marking. The fifth staff includes a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#). The sixth staff has a *p* marking and a *pesante* instruction. The final measure of the sixth staff is marked *1a* and *2a*, with a *Allegro giusto* tempo change. The score is written in ink on aged paper.



Le reveil de Quixote

Antante



el 4<sup>to</sup> pro



*Son attaque des Moulins a Sent.*

*Brevite*  $\text{B}:\# \text{C}$

The musical score consists of ten staves of handwritten notation. The first staff begins with the tempo marking 'Brevite' and the key signature of one sharp (F#) and common time (C). The notation is dense, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast, rhythmic piece. There are several dynamic markings, including 'cresc.' (crescendo) and 'muy ritare 2º vez' (very ritardando 2nd time). The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



Les soupirs amoureux a prest la Princesse Dulcinée  
ordina


Andante

*p* *cresc* *1a* *2a* *p* *mf* *pp* *1a* *2a*

al (3)



5

QT  
78J. G. Zelemann

Viola

## Don Quixote

## Ouverture Burlesque

Maestoso

cresc

re

1<sup>a</sup> vez

2<sup>a</sup> vez

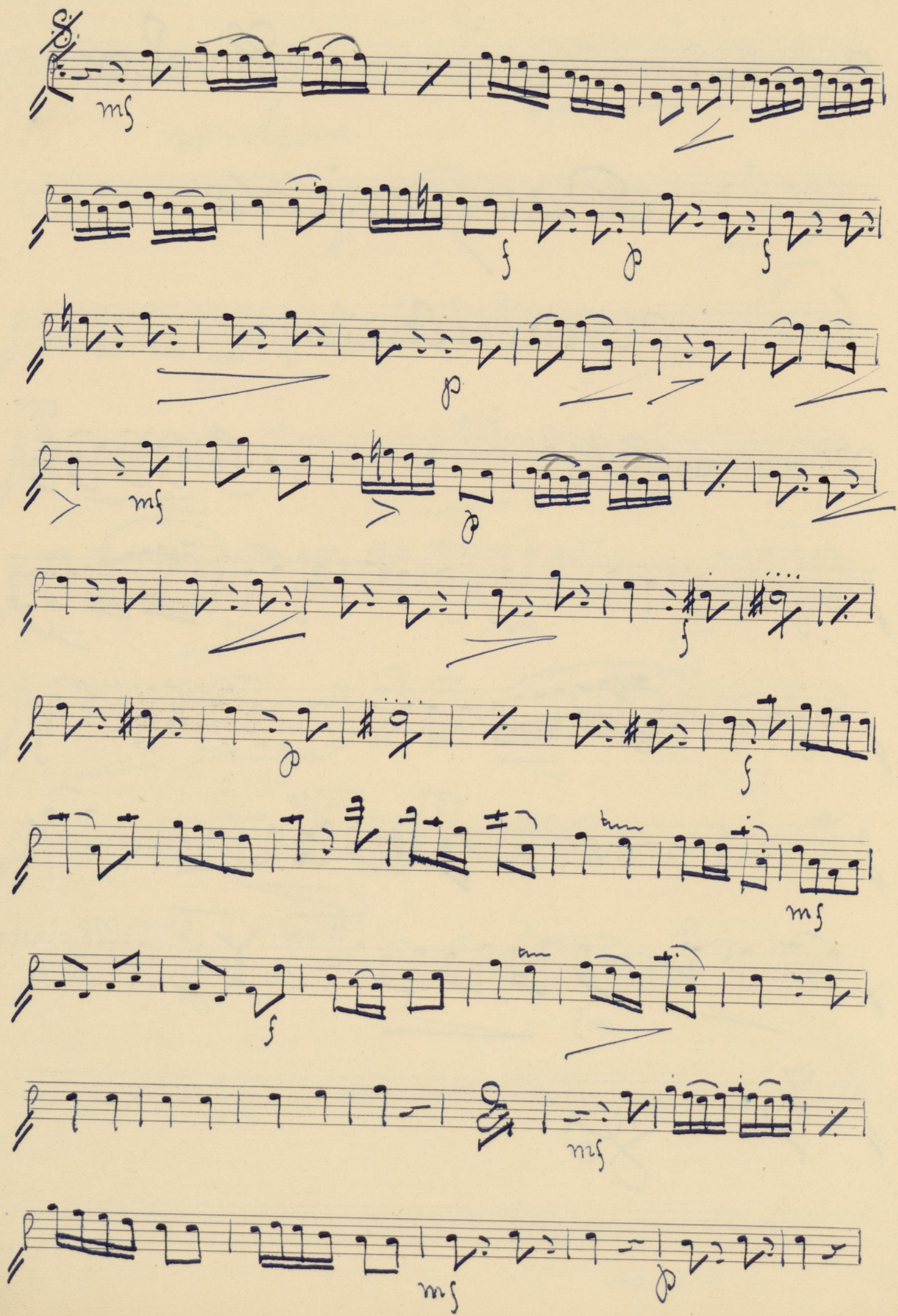
Allegro giusto

mf

g. g.

R. 23.036







*mf*

*mf*

*Maestoso*

*poco rit*

*pesante*

*Cresc. giusto*

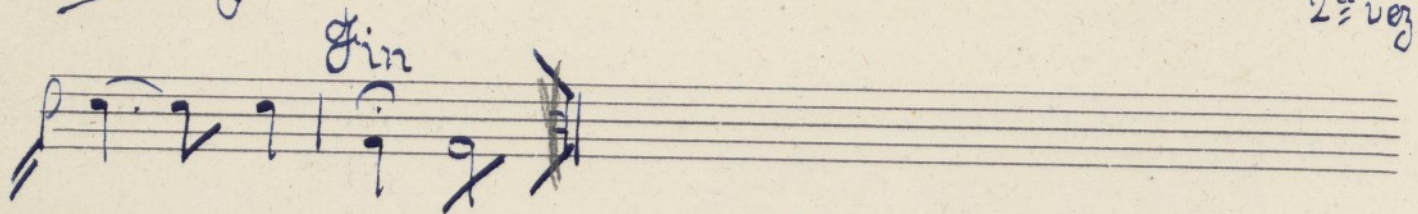
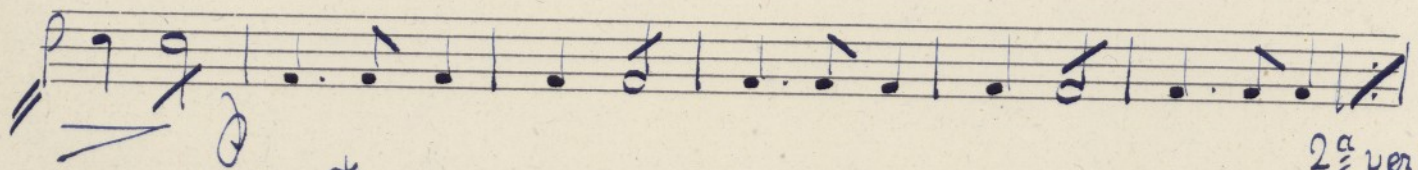
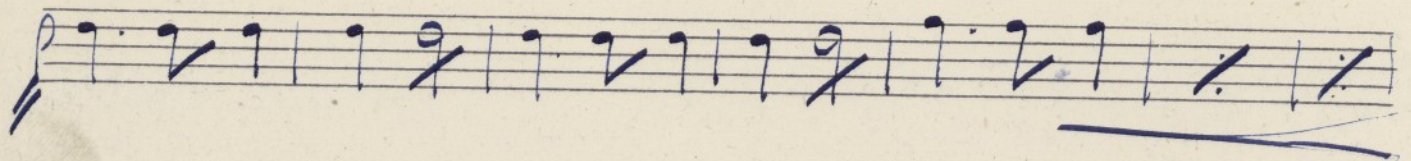
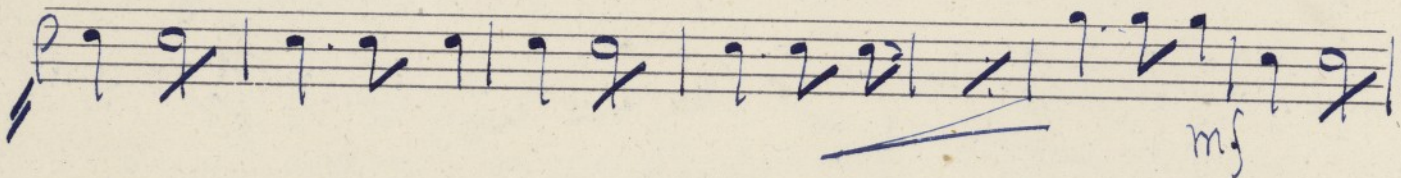
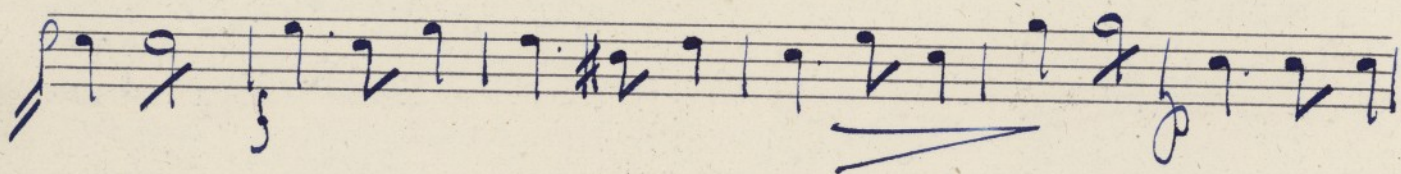
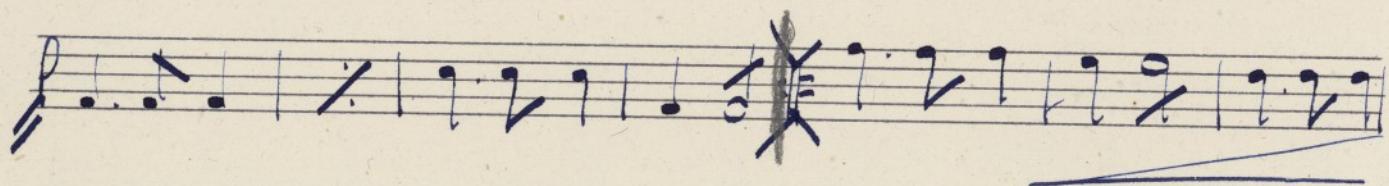
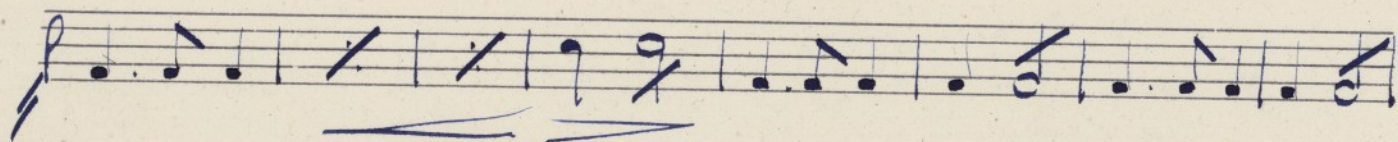
1a

2a



# Le Reveil de Quixote

Cantante  $\text{F}\sharp$   $\text{G}\flat$



2<sup>a</sup> vez ril







*Les Soupirs amoureux a pres la Princesse Dulcinée**Sordina*

Antante 



*cresc*





*mf*









V.C.

QJ  
78

J. G. Zelemann

8. Cello

# Don Quixote

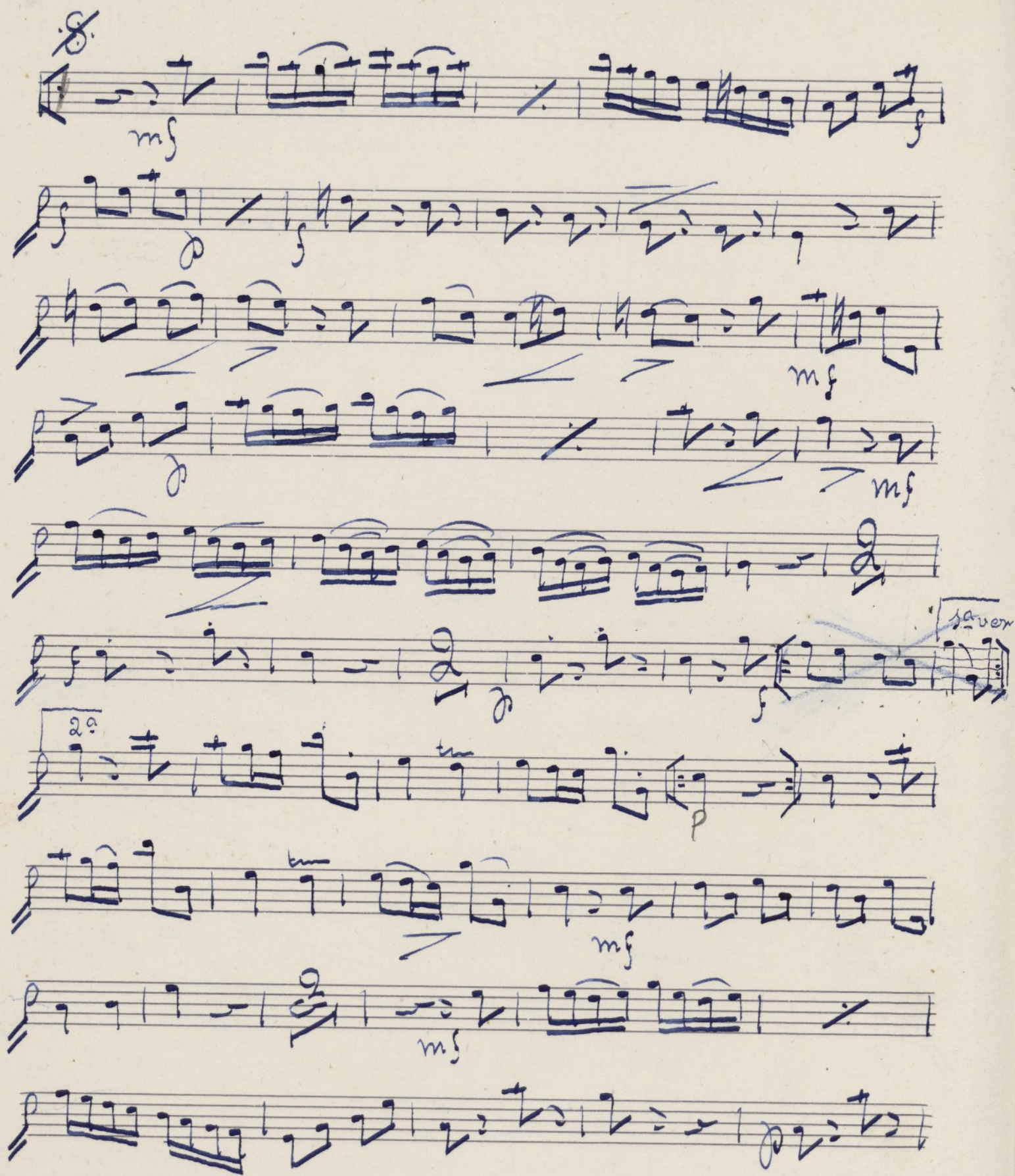
## Ouverture Burlesque

a 4

Moderato

Allegro giusto







Handwritten musical score on a single staff. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into several measures, some of which are marked with 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'rall' (rallentando), 'poco rit' (poco ritardando), 'pesante' (heavy), 'Alleg. giusto' (moderately fast), and 'Reveil' (awakening). The 'Reveil' section is written in red ink and includes a red arrow pointing to the right. The score ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

mf

mf

rall

pesante

Alleg. giusto

Reveil

poco rit



# Le Reveil de Quipote

And<sup>te</sup>  $\text{2/4}$   $\text{2/4}$

2a vez rit fin

Sous-purs







*Les soupirs amoureux à près la Princesse Dulcinée*

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Les soupirs amoureux à près la Princesse Dulcinée". The score is written on six staves. The first staff begins with the word "Cantate" and a treble clef. The music is in 3/4 time and features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *pp*. There are also first and second endings marked "1a" and "2a". The score is written in blue ink on aged paper.

*Le Louche  
à l'otro papel*





2

QJ  
78

J. J. Telemann

8. Cello

# Don Quixote

## Overture Burlesque

1

*Maestoso*

*cresc.*

*1a*

*2a*

*all: giusto*

*J.J.*

R. 23.036



Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in blue ink, with some corrections and annotations in red ink.

Key features of the notation include:

- Staff 1:** Starts with a red "19" and a red bracket. The first measure has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The first measure is marked "mf".
- Staff 2:** Continues the melody with various note values and rests.
- Staff 3:** Features a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The first measure is marked "mf".
- Staff 4:** Continues the melody with various note values and rests.
- Staff 5:** Features a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The first measure is marked "mf".
- Staff 6:** Continues the melody with various note values and rests.
- Staff 7:** Features a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The first measure is marked "mf".
- Staff 8:** Continues the melody with various note values and rests.
- Staff 9:** Features a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The first measure is marked "mf".
- Staff 10:** Continues the melody with various note values and rests.

Red ink annotations include:

- A red "19" and a red bracket at the beginning of the first staff.
- A red circle around a note in the second staff.
- A red "x" mark over a note in the third staff.
- A red "x" mark over a note in the fourth staff.
- A red "x" mark over a note in the fifth staff.
- A red "x" mark over a note in the sixth staff.
- A red "x" mark over a note in the seventh staff.
- A red "x" mark over a note in the eighth staff.
- A red "x" mark over a note in the ninth staff.
- A red "x" mark over a note in the tenth staff.



Handwritten musical score on page 2 of a manuscript. The score consists of seven staves of music. The first six staves contain various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The seventh staff is empty. The score is annotated with red ink, including "a2", "poco rit.", and "1a" and "2a" markings. The tempo markings "pesante" and "Alleg. giusto" are written at the bottom of the page.

ms

a2

ms

Allegro

poco rit.

1a

2a

pesante

Alleg. giusto



2

# Le Reveil de Quixote

And<sup>te</sup>

2a vez til Fin

pasa al n°4



4

*Son attaque des Moulins a Vent*

*Brevite* Handwritten musical score for 'Son attaque des Moulins a Vent'. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with the word 'Brevite' and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in a common time signature (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several dynamic markings, including 'cresc.' (crescendo) on the first, fourth, and seventh staves. The score is marked with numerous slurs and accents. A red 'X' is drawn over a measure on the fourth staff. At the end of the piece, the words 'fin' and 'molt' are written in a stylized, cursive script.

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*fin molt*



3

Les soupirs amoureux à près la Princesse Dulcinee

~~Cue fortissimo~~

And<sup>te</sup>  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\sharp$   $\frac{3}{4}$

1<sup>a</sup> cresc 2<sup>a</sup>

mf

mf

Mi

1<sup>a</sup> 2<sup>a</sup>





3

J. F. Zelemann

8. Cello

QJ  
78

# Don Quixote

## Overture Burlesque

*ad*

*Moderato*

*tr*

*tr*

*tr*

*tr*

*tr*

*ms*

*2<sup>a</sup>*

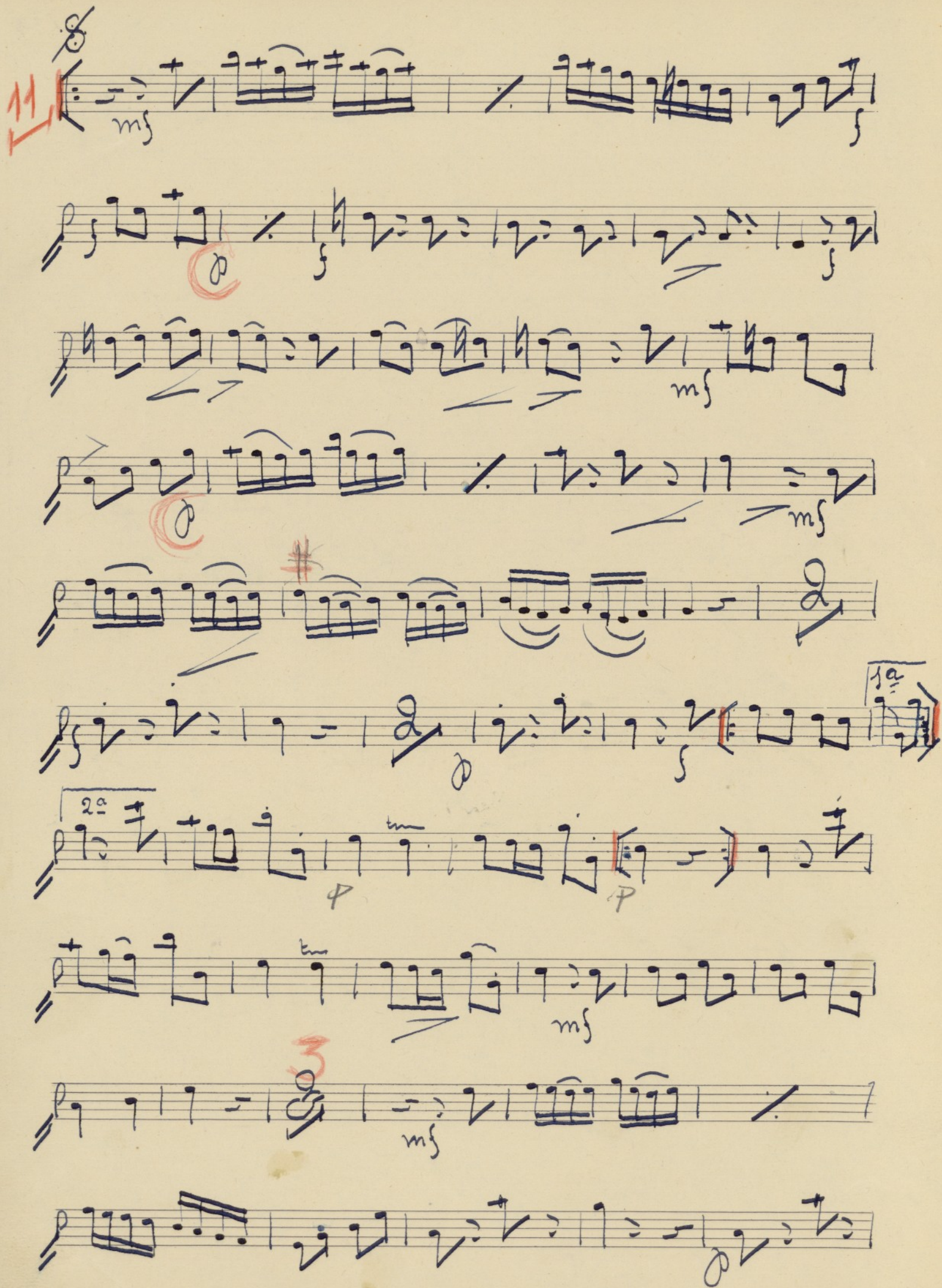
*all.<sup>o</sup> giusto*

*S*

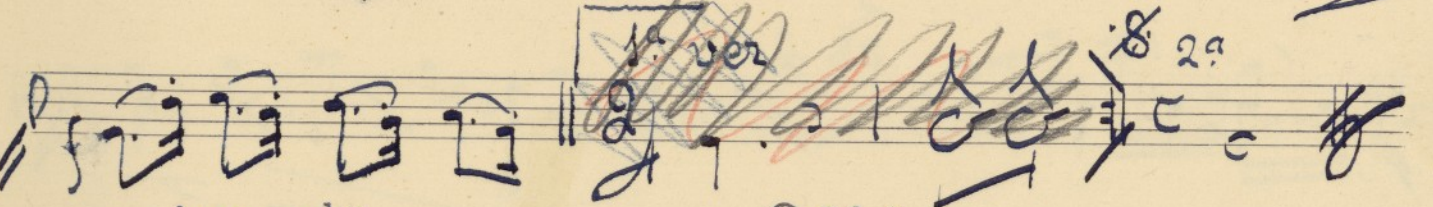
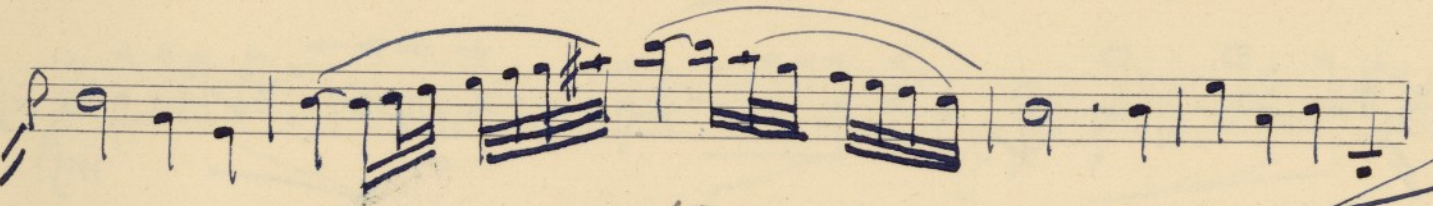
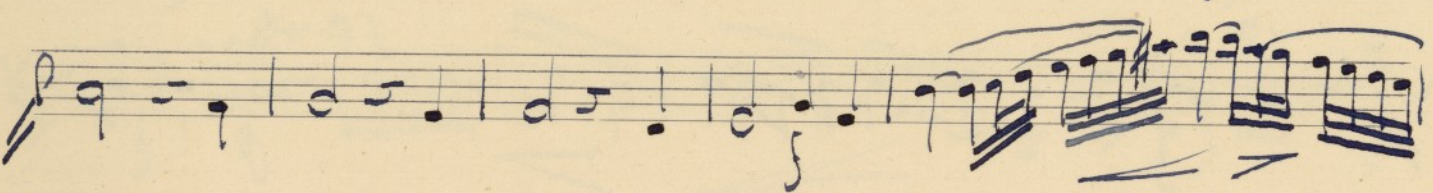
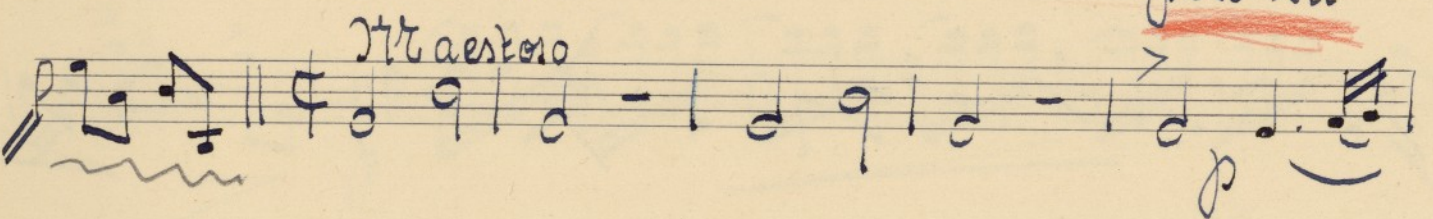
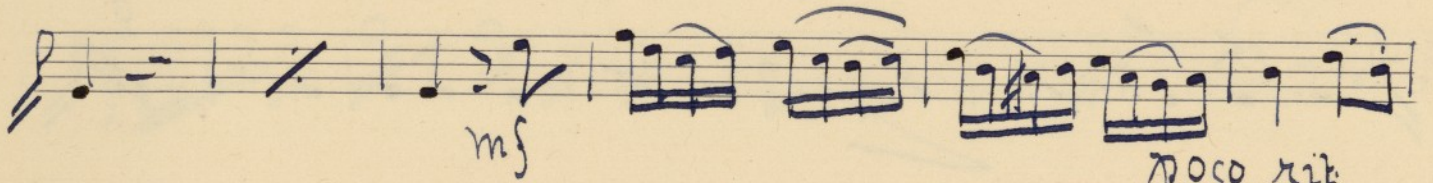
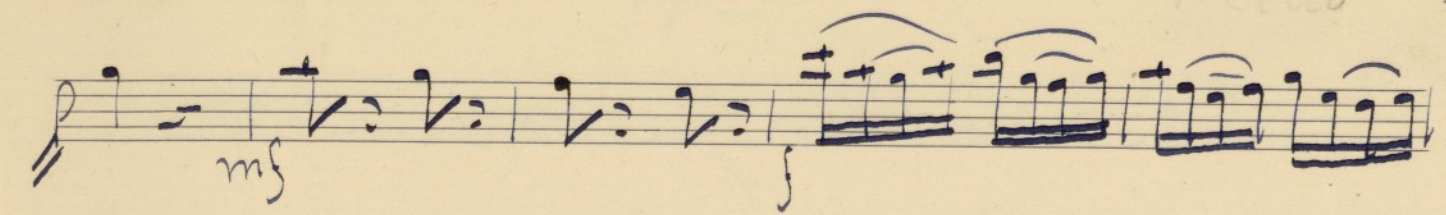
R-23-036



Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Red ink annotations are present throughout the score, including a large '11' at the top left, circled notes, and a circled '3' on the eighth staff. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). The score is written in a single system across the ten staves.







pesante

All: giusto



2

# Le reveil de Quixote

And<sup>te</sup>  $\text{E}=\text{F}\# \text{G}\#$   $\text{2/4}$

Fin

2<sup>a</sup> vez rit

PASA a n° 3





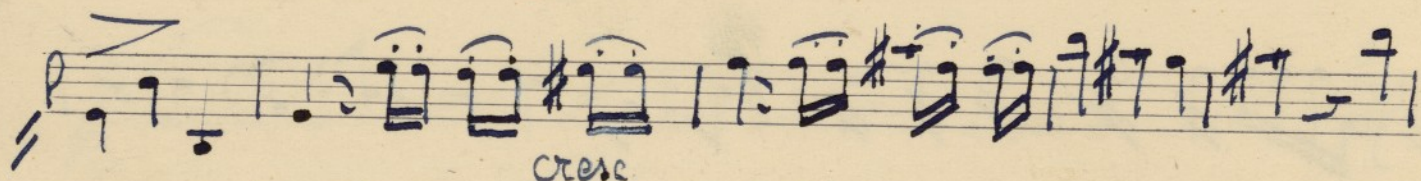
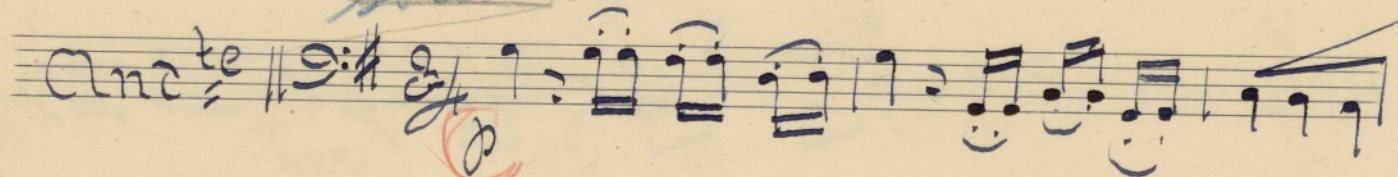


3

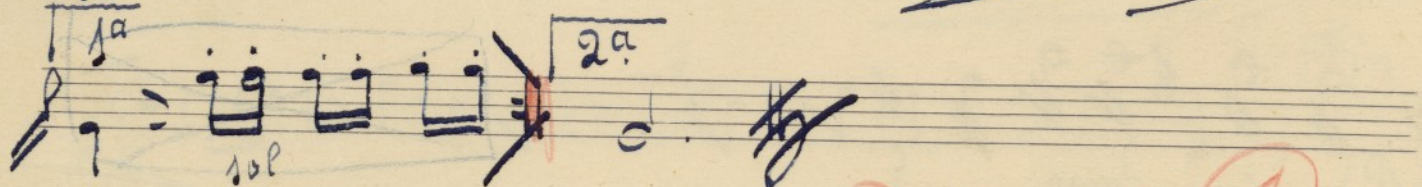
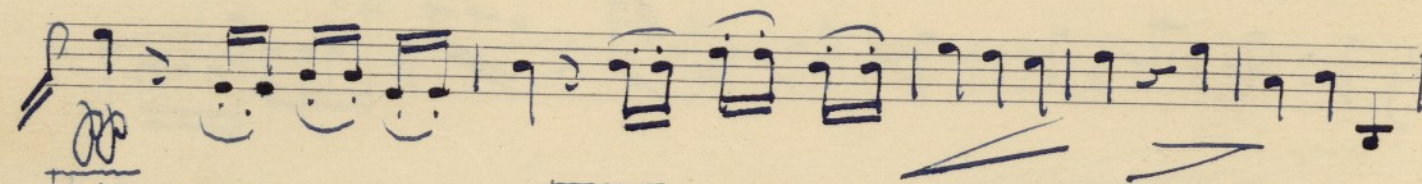
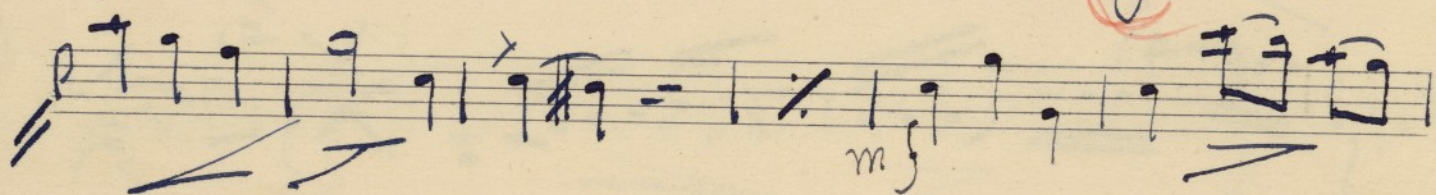
3º

Les soupirs amoureux à près la Princesse Dulcinée

~~modina~~

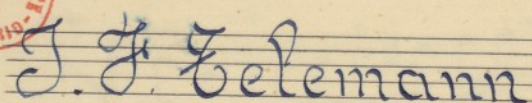


cresc



PASA A 4





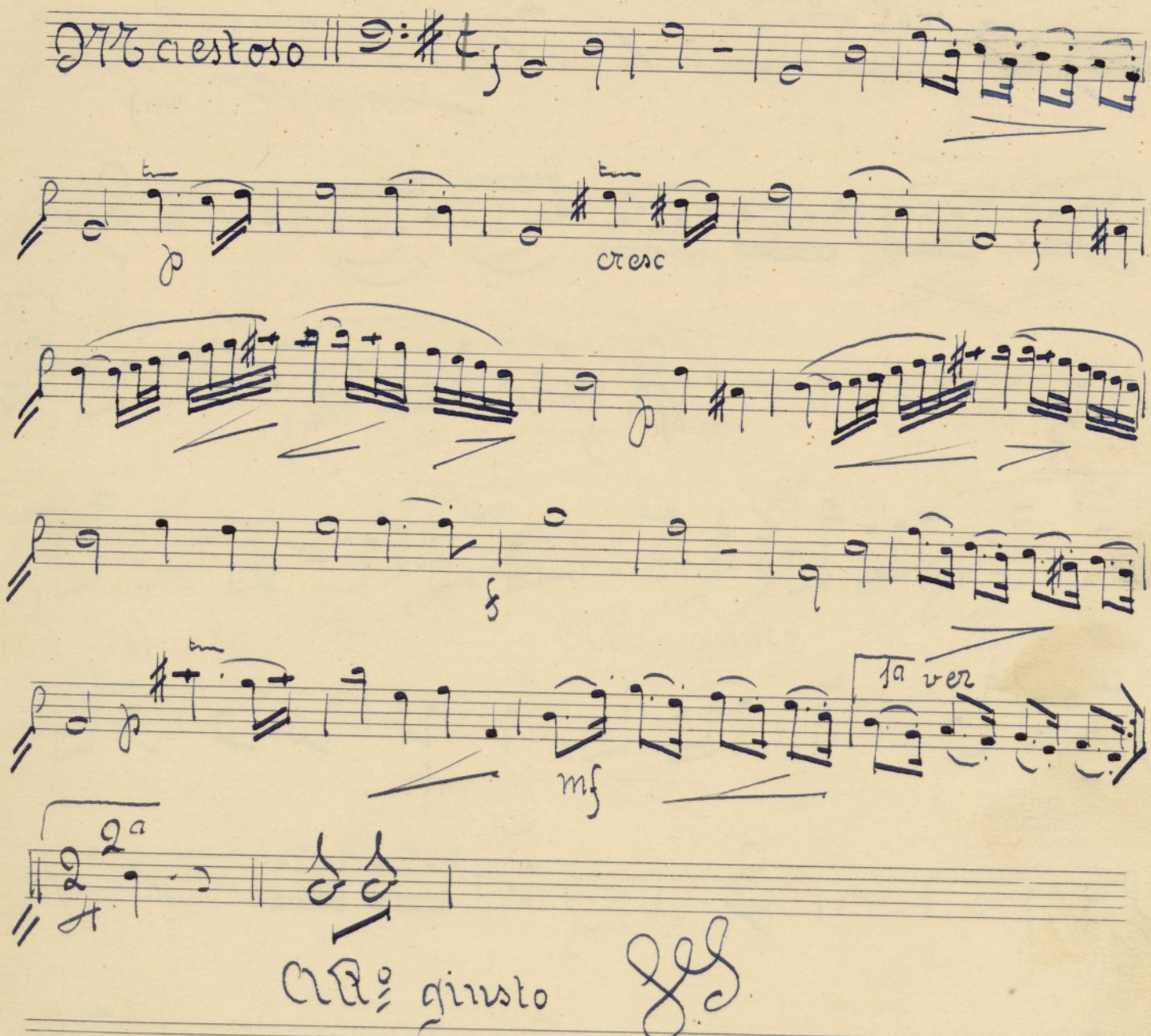
8. Cells

QJ  
78

Don Quixote.

Ouverture Burlesque

276 crestoso





Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings.

Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *am* (ad libitum).

Rehearsal marks are present, labeled "1ª vez" (first time) and "2ª" (second time).

The score is written in a single system across ten staves, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 3/4.



Handwritten musical score on a single staff, featuring various musical notations and performance instructions. The score is written in a single system, with the key signature changing from one sharp (F#) to two sharps (F# and C#) in the middle. The tempo and mood markings include *mf*, *Maestoso*, *poco rit.*, *pesante*, and *giusto*. The notation includes a variety of note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

mf

Maestoso

poco rit.

1<sup>a</sup> vez

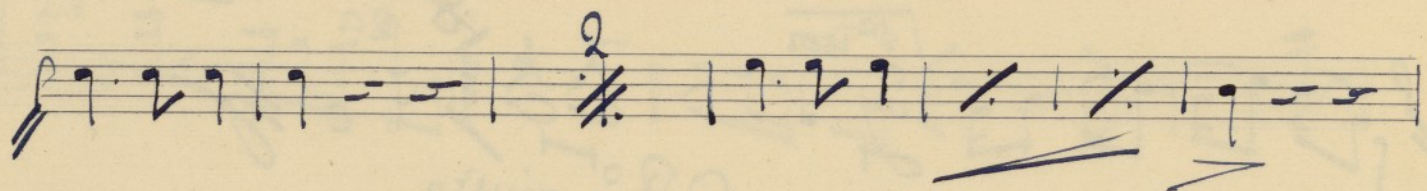
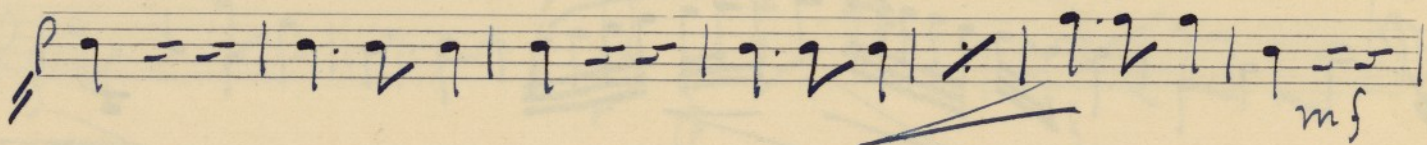
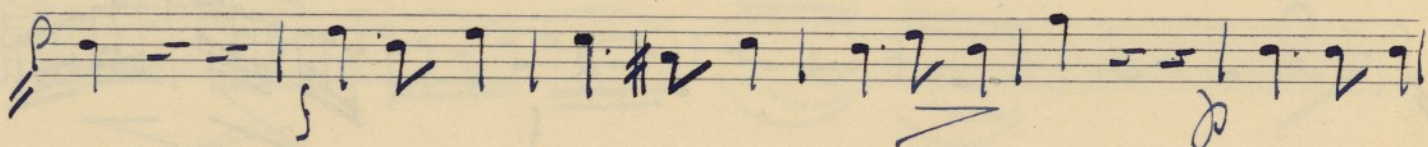
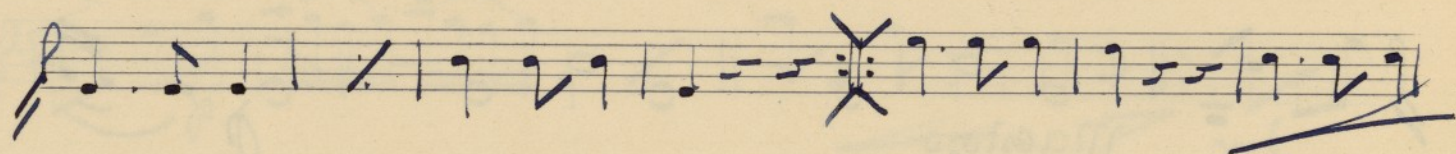
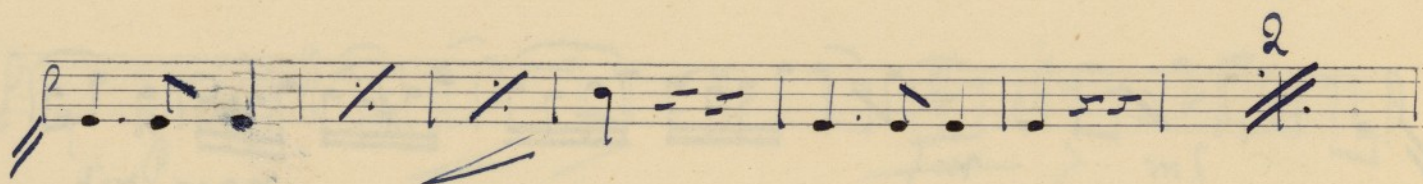
2<sup>a</sup>

pesante

giusto



Le Breveil de Quixote

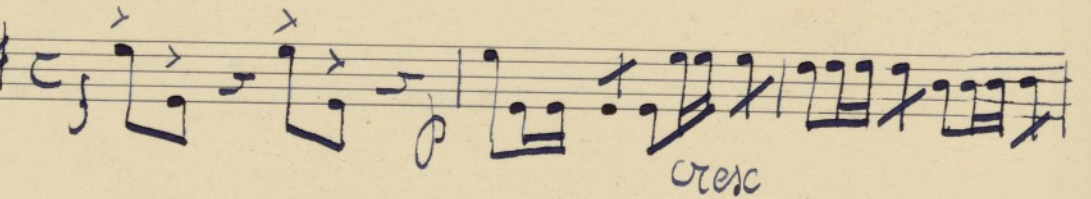
[illegible]

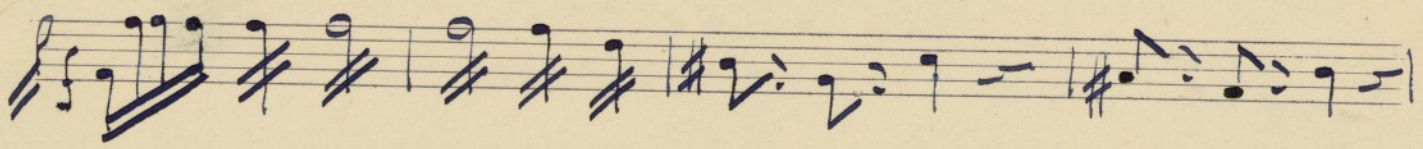
2<sup>a</sup> ver til

Fin



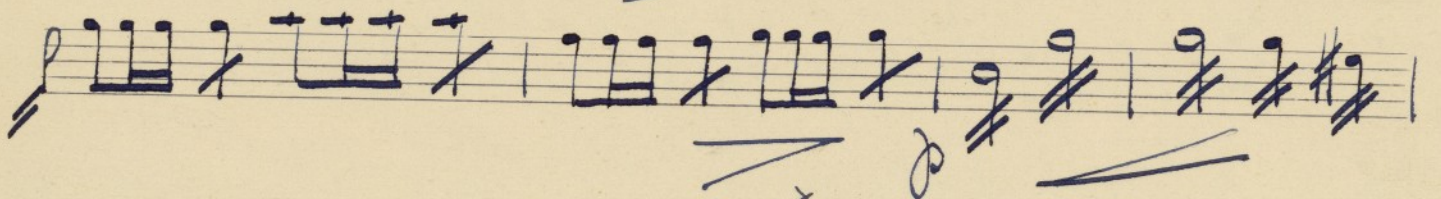
# Son attaque des Moulins à Vent

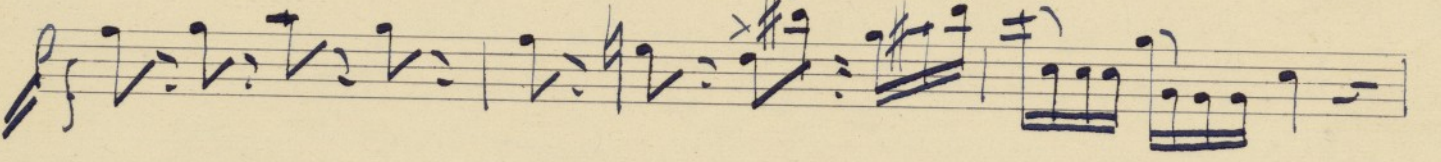
Breville 119: # c  cresc

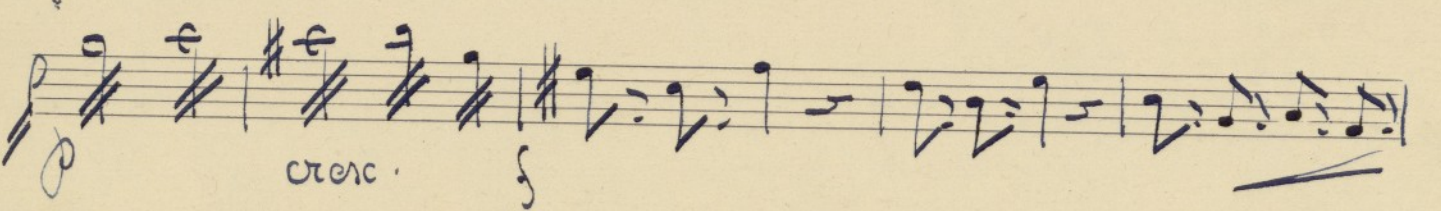










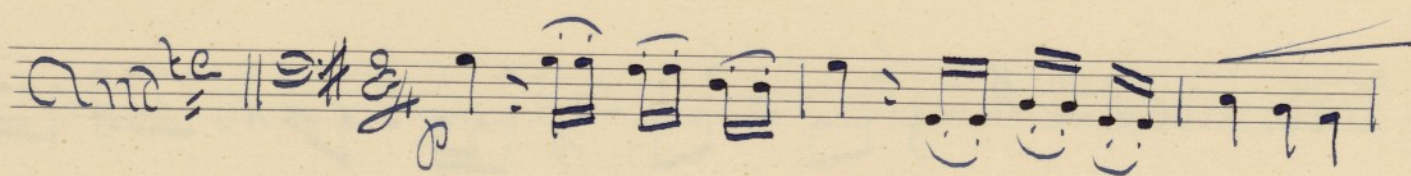








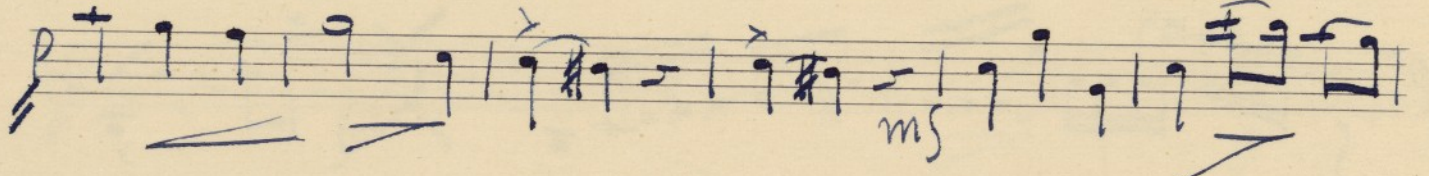



*Les soupirs amoureux à près la Princesse Dulcinée*


And<sup>te</sup> 

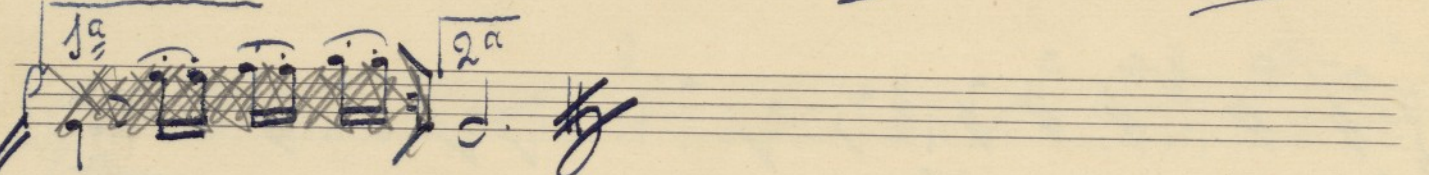
  
Cresc.

  
mf

  
mf





  
1<sup>a</sup> 2<sup>a</sup>





5

QJ  
78

J. S. Telemann

8. Cello

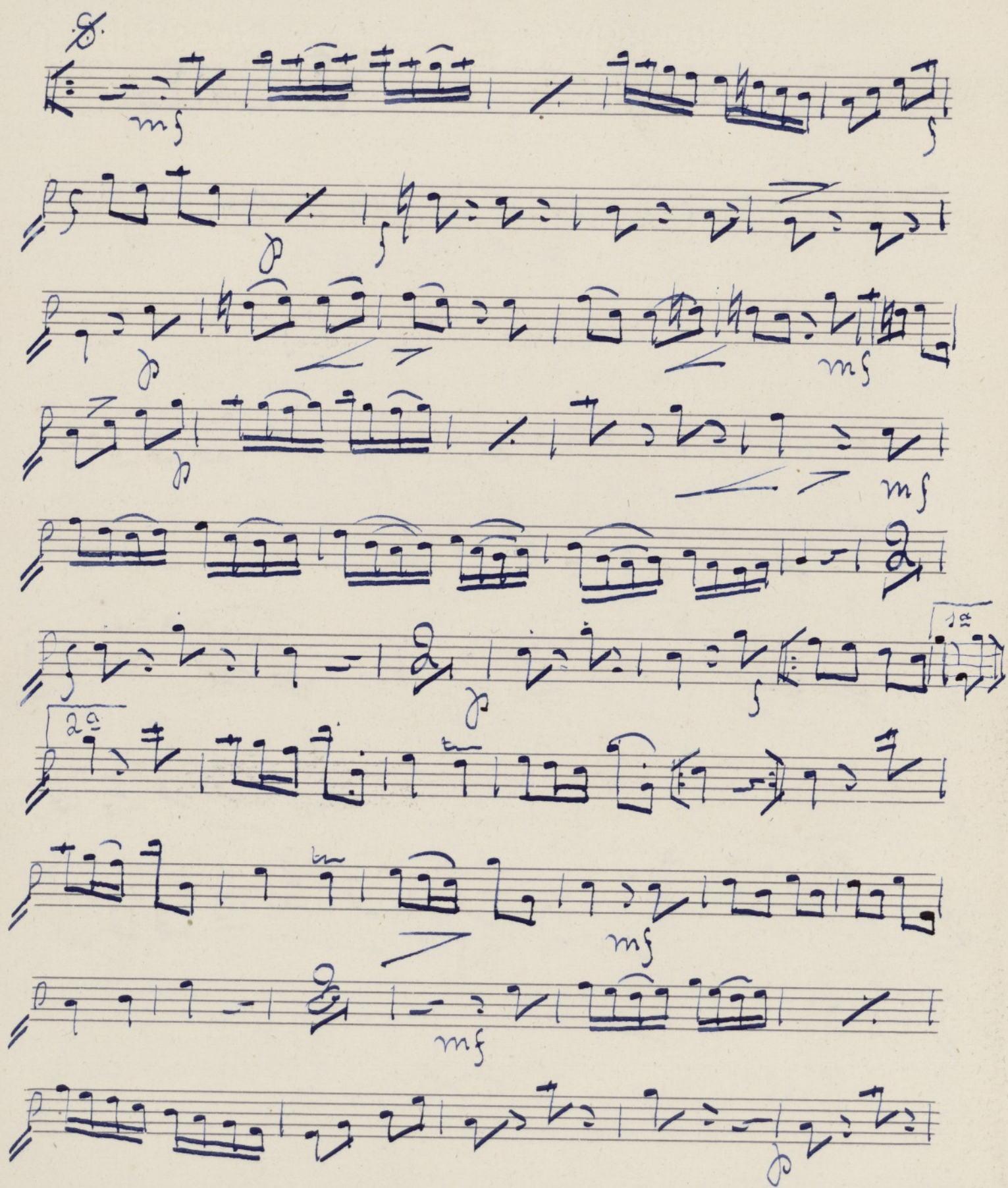
# Don Quixote

## Overture Burlesque

Handwritten musical score for Cello, Op. 5, No. 78, by J. S. Telemann. The score is written on seven staves. The first staff begins with the tempo marking *Allegro* and the key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff includes the marking *cresc*. The third staff features a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The fourth staff has a *tr* (trill) marking. The fifth staff includes a *1a ver* (first version) marking. The sixth staff has a *2a* (second version) marking. The seventh staff includes a *ms* (manuscript) marking. The score concludes with the tempo marking *All: giusto* and a large, stylized flourish.

R. 23.036







mf

poco rit.

poco rit.

poco rit.

poco rit.

poco rit.

poco rit.

poco rit.

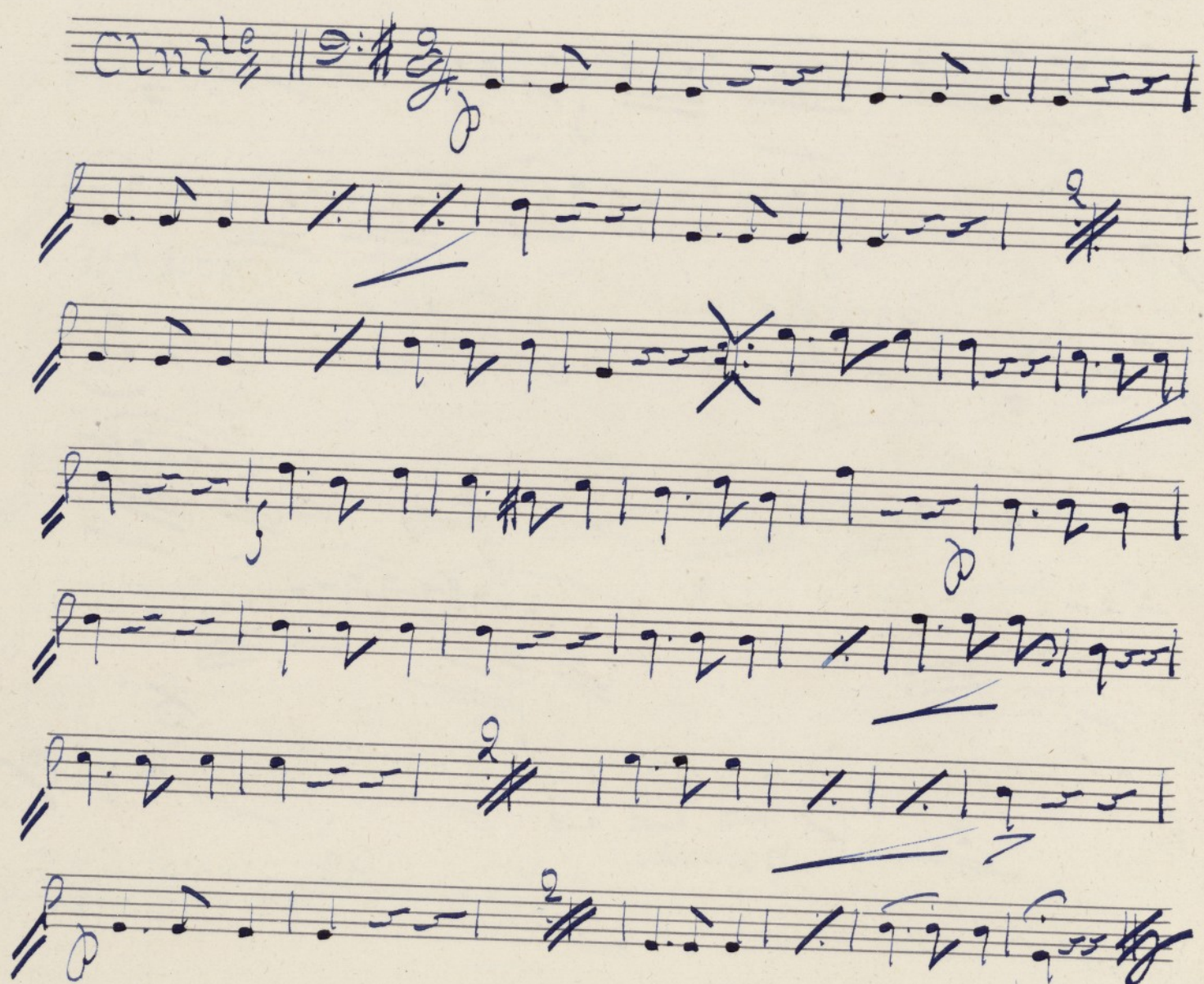
pesante

1a

AR<sup>o</sup> giusto



# Le Reveil de Quixote



2<sup>a</sup> vez rit Fin



Son attaque des Moulins à Seni

[illegible]

crec.

отвеч.

fit



# Les soupirs amoureux après la Princesse

Dulcinée

*Forcing*

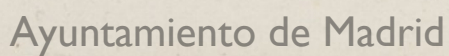
*And<sup>te</sup>*

Handwritten musical score for Dulcinée, featuring six staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Annotations include "Forcing" and "And<sup>te</sup>" at the beginning, "Cresc." (Crescendo) above the third staff, and "1<sup>a</sup>" and "2<sup>a</sup>" markings above the third and fourth staves respectively. Dynamic markings "mf" (mezzo-forte) and "pp" (pianissimo) are present. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final note on the sixth staff.











mf

p

mf

poco rit

poco cresendo

p

p

1a

2a

pesante

cresc. giunto



2

# Le Reveil de Quixote

Cant<sup>te</sup>  $\text{E}^{\flat} \text{ major}$   $\text{3/4}$   $p$

The musical score consists of eight staves. The first staff is the vocal line, starting with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (E-flat major), and a 3/4 time signature. It begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The subsequent staves are for piano accompaniment, using a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, bar lines, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'rit.'.

2<sup>a</sup> ver rit.

fin

al  $\text{3/4}$   $pp^{\circ} 4$



80

3

# Son attaque des Moulins a Vent.

Bres vite

cresc.

cresc.

rit

2a vez ja



~~3~~ 3

*Les soupirs amoureux à près la Princesse Dulcinée*

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Les soupirs amoureux à près la Princesse Dulcinée". The score is written on six staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 3/8. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *cresc.* (crescendo). There are also markings for first and second endings, labeled "1a" and "2a". The score concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

*al*  
*prece apud 19° 3*





2

C. Bajo

J. F. Telemann

Basso

OT  
78

# Don Quixote

## Overture Burlesque

Allegro adestoso

Allegro giusto

22



Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a single system across the staves.

Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *br* (brist). The score is divided into sections by repeat signs and includes first and second endings, labeled "1a vez" and "2a".

The notation features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The staves are connected by a brace on the left side.



*mf*

*Maestoso*

*poco rit*

*pesante*

*2a*

*2a*

*giusto*



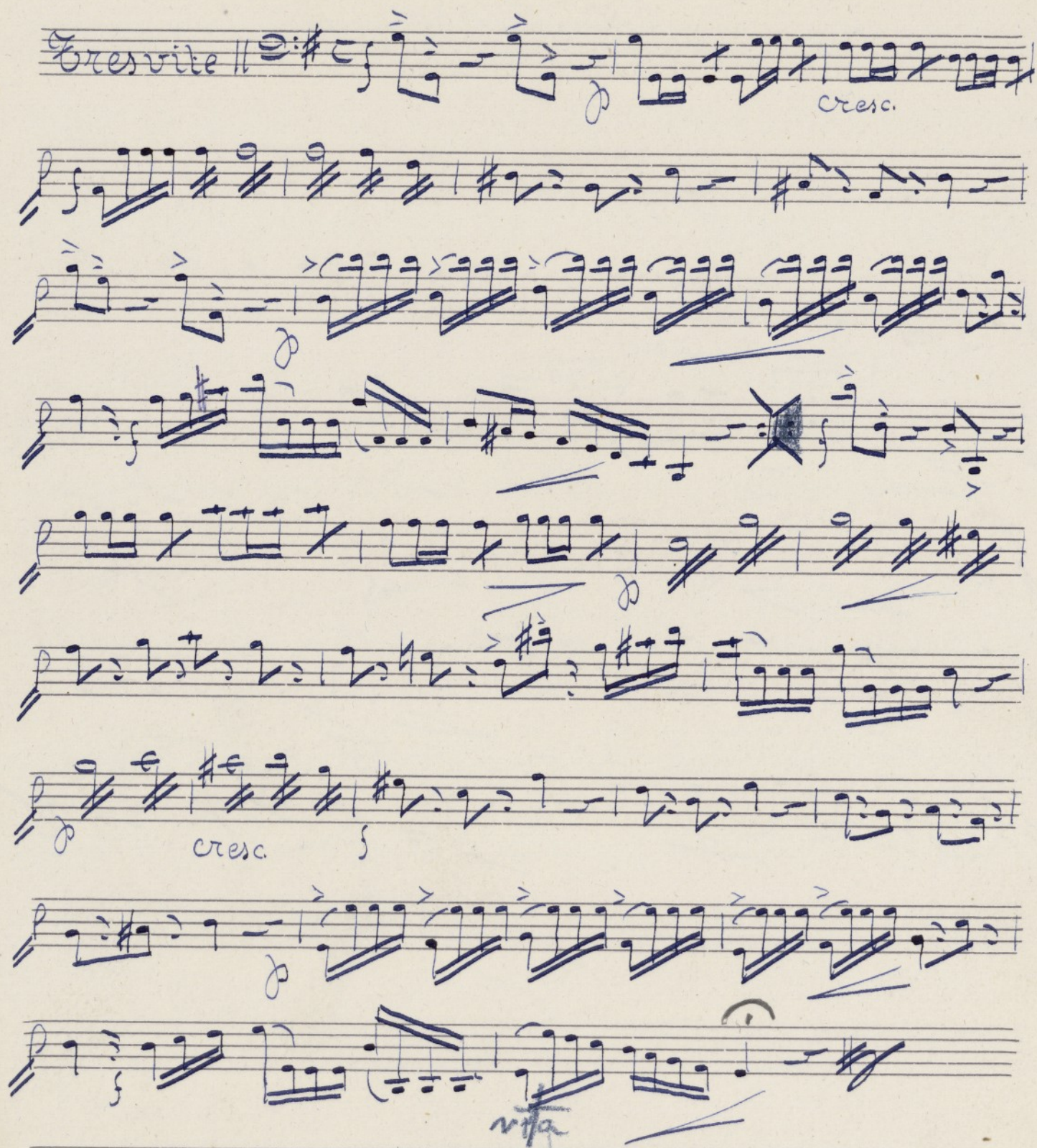
# Le Reveil de Quixote

Ant<sup>te</sup> || 2: # 2/4

2a vez rit. Fin



*Son attaque des Moulins a Vent.*

*Gravite* ||  *cresc.*

The musical score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with the tempo marking 'Gravite' and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several dynamic markings, including 'cresc.' (crescendo) and 'vita' (viva). The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The first staff has a double bar line followed by the tempo marking. The second staff has a 'cresc.' marking. The third staff has a 'vita' marking. The fourth staff has a 'cresc.' marking. The fifth staff has a 'vita' marking. The sixth staff has a 'cresc.' marking. The seventh staff has a 'vita' marking. The eighth staff has a 'cresc.' marking. The ninth staff has a 'vita' marking. The tenth staff has a 'cresc.' marking.



*Les sourires amoureux à près la Princesse*

*Dulcinée*

And<sup>te</sup> 2/4

*cresc.*

*1a*

*mf*

*2a*

*mf*

*pp*

*mi*

*1a*

*2a*





3

C. Bayo

J. F. Zelemann

Basso

QT  
78

# Don Quixote

## Overture Burlesque

*Allegro*  $\text{♩} = 120$

*cresc.*

*dim.*

*1a*

*2a*

*Allegro giusto*

J.F.



Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a single system across the ten staves.

Key markings and features include:

- Dynamic markings: *ms* (mezzo-soprano), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cres* (crescendo), *dim* (diminuendo).
- Articulation: Slurs and accents.
- Rehearsal mark: A bracket labeled "2a" on the seventh staff.
- Section marker: A bracket labeled "1a vez" on the sixth staff.



mf

mf

poco rit

Maestoso

1a

2

pesante

Maestoso giusto



# Le Reveil de Quixote

Canto

Handwritten musical score for a vocal part, likely a Cantata. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with the word 'Canto' and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. There are several blue ink annotations: a large 'X' over a measure on the fourth staff, and various slurs and accents throughout the piece. The score concludes with a double bar line and a sharp sign on the tenth staff.

2<sup>a</sup> ver rit. fin



Son attaque des Moulins a Vent.

*Cres vite* # = # C f [G4] - [A4] | - | [B4] - [C5] | [D5] [E5] [F5] [G5] [A5] [B5] [C6]

cresc.

срещ.

myself



*Les soupirs amoureux à près la Princesse Dulcinée*

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Les soupirs amoureux à près la Princesse Dulcinée". The score is written on six staves, with the first five staves containing musical notation and the sixth staff being empty. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings.

Key markings and annotations include:

- 1<sup>a</sup>* (first ending)
- 2<sup>a</sup>* (second ending)
- cresc.* (crescendo)
- mf* (mezzo-forte)
- p* (piano)
- mi* (mezzo)
- fa* (falso)
- repito* (repeated)

The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style, characteristic of 18th or 19th-century musical notation.





*J*

*C. Bayo*

J. F. Selemann

Basso

# Don Quixote

## Overture Burlesque

Handwritten musical score for Bassoon (Basso) part of the Overture Burlesque from Don Quixote by J. F. Selemann. The score is written on seven staves. The first staff begins with the tempo marking "Moderato" and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "cresc." and "cresc. giusto". The score concludes with a double bar line and the word "Fine" written in large, stylized letters.

P. 23-036



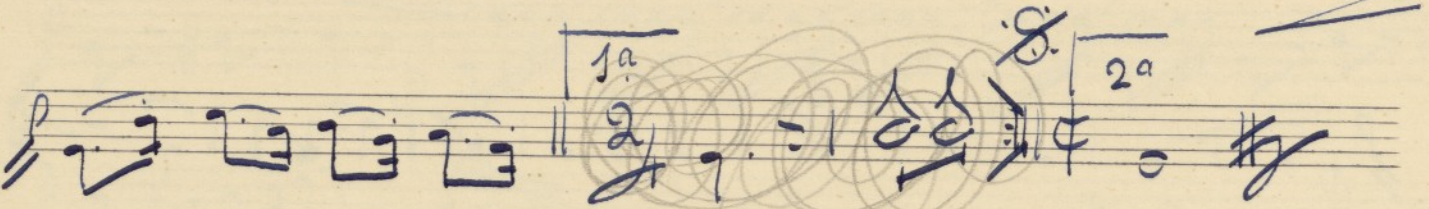
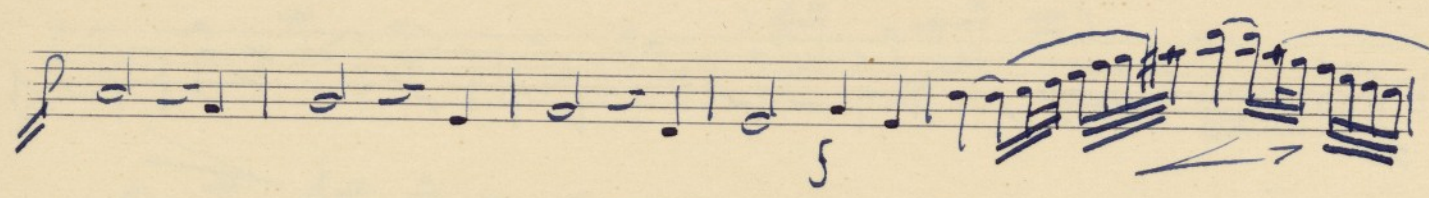
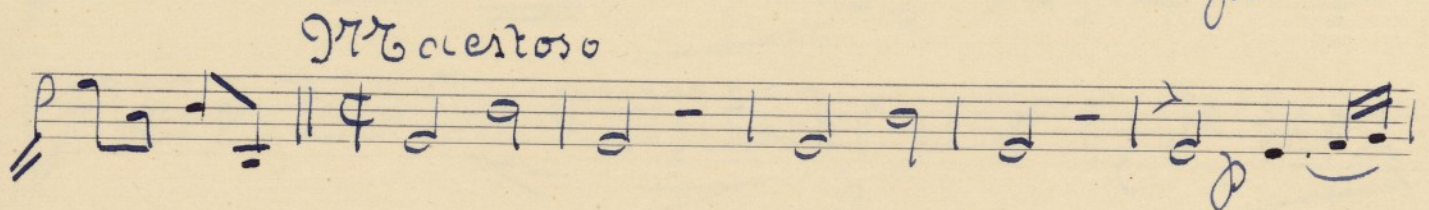
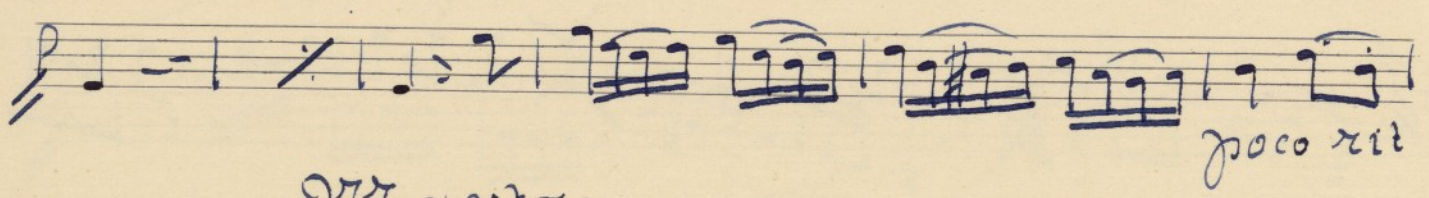
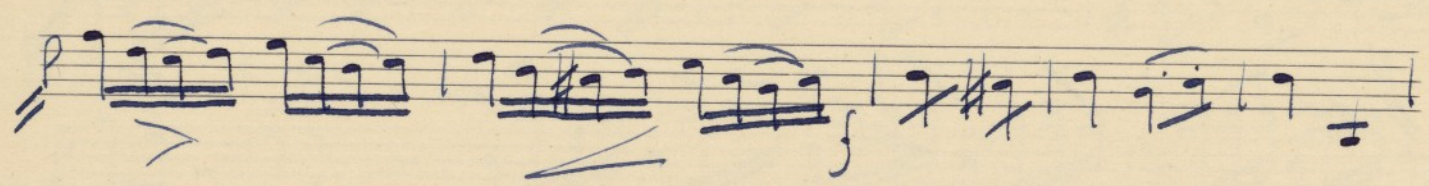
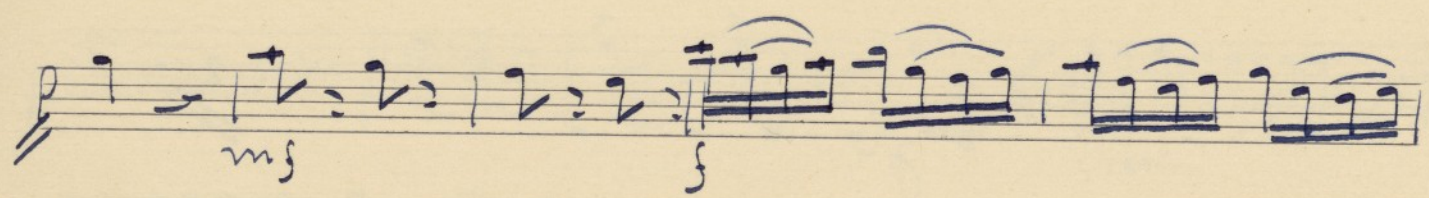
Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a single system across the staves.

Key features of the notation include:

- Staff 1:** A treble clef with a sharp sign (♯) above the first measure. The first measure contains a whole note with a dynamic marking of *mf*.
- Staff 2:** Continuation of the melody with various rhythmic patterns.
- Staff 3:** Continuation of the melody with various rhythmic patterns.
- Staff 4:** Continuation of the melody with various rhythmic patterns.
- Staff 5:** Continuation of the melody with various rhythmic patterns.
- Staff 6:** Continuation of the melody with various rhythmic patterns.
- Staff 7:** Continuation of the melody with various rhythmic patterns.
- Staff 8:** Continuation of the melody with various rhythmic patterns.
- Staff 9:** Continuation of the melody with various rhythmic patterns.
- Staff 10:** Continuation of the melody with various rhythmic patterns.

Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). There are also markings for *1<sup>a</sup>* and *2<sup>a</sup>* (first and second endings) and a *mf* marking at the end of the piece.





pesante

CRQ giusto



*Le reveil de Quixote*

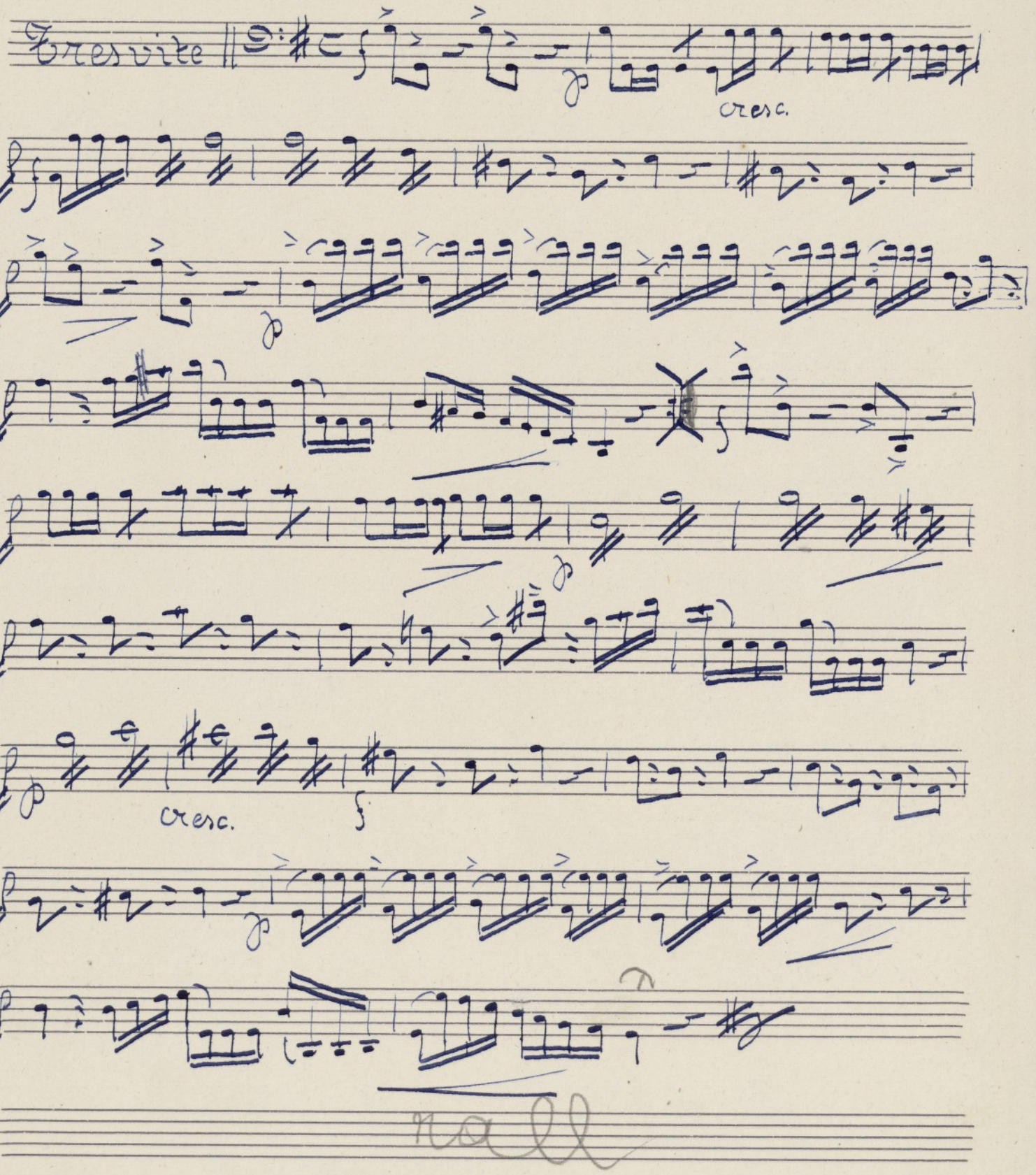
Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Le reveil de Quixote". The score consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with the tempo marking "And<sup>te</sup>" and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic values, rests, and dynamic markings such as slurs and accents. There are some corrections or deletions indicated by diagonal lines and an 'X' mark on the third staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

2<sup>a</sup> vez rit. Fin

PASA AL 4<sup>o</sup> tiempo



*Son attaque des Aboulin a Sent.*

*Très vite* 

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*rall*



*Les saupirs amoureux à près la Princesse Dulcinée*

And<sup>te</sup> || 9: # 3/4 p

cresc.

1<sup>a</sup> 2<sup>a</sup> mf p

mf

1<sup>a</sup> 2<sup>a</sup> pp

PASA AL 3<sup>er</sup> tiempo