

XV^e. OEUVRE
de M^r. Boismortier,
CONTENANT VI CONCERTOS
Pour 5 Flûtes-Traversieres

ou autres Instrumens,
sans Basse.

*On peut aussy les joier
avec une Basse.*

Prix 8^{lt}. en blanc.

SE VEND A PARIS,

CHEZ } *L'Auteur, rue S^t. Antoine derriere la barriere
des Sergens devant les Jesuites.
Le S^r. Boivin m^o. rue S^t. Honoré a la regle d'or*
Avec Privilege du Roy. 1727.

Marius sculp. sit.

Concerto VI.º

tutti
Adagio.
tutti.

Solo.

f.

Piano. *forte.*
Piano. *forte.*

tutti.
Allegro.
tutti.

Solo.

f.

Flauto primo, e secondo.

This image shows a page of musical notation for two flutes, labeled "Flauto primo, e secondo." The score is written on ten systems of two staves each. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notation is dense, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are several dynamic markings, including "Solo" in the first system. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs at the end of the final system.

Flauto primo, e secondo.

This musical score is for the first and second flutes. It is marked *Allegro, tutti*. The score is written on two staves per system, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by a rapid, rhythmic melody consisting of many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are several trills and slurs throughout. The first system includes the word *tutti* and a *3* (triple). The piece concludes with the text **IL FINE.**

Allegro, tutti

3

3

5

5

IL FINE.

Concerto VI^o

tutti. *Solo.*

Adagio

Solo. *tutti.*

8 t.

piano. *forte.*

piano. *forte.*

tutti.

Allegro.

tutti.

3

Solo.

Flauto terzo, e quarto.

The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff contains a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including slurs and ties. The lower staff contains a rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

The second system continues the musical piece. It features similar melodic and rhythmic patterns. A trill (t.) is marked above a note in the upper staff.

The third system shows further development of the melody. Slurs (s.) are used to group notes in both the upper and lower staves.

The fourth system continues with intricate melodic lines. Trills (t.) are marked in both staves.

The fifth system includes a section with a 4-measure rest in the lower staff, indicated by a '4' at the end of the line.

The sixth system concludes the piece with a final melodic flourish in the upper staff and a rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staff.

Flauto terzo, e quarto.

Allegro tutti

tutti.

The first system consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. Both staves are marked with 'Allegro' and 'tutti'. The music features a melodic line in the upper staff and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staff.

The second system continues the musical piece. The top staff has a melodic line with some rests. The bottom staff features a prominent triplet of eighth notes, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The third system shows the continuation of the melodic and rhythmic themes. The top staff has a melodic line with some rests. The bottom staff features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The fourth system includes a measure with a '4' above it, indicating a change in the bottom staff's rhythm to a 4/4 time signature. The music continues with melodic and rhythmic patterns.

The fifth system continues the musical piece. The top staff has a melodic line with some rests. The bottom staff features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

The sixth system concludes the piece. The top staff has a melodic line with some rests. The bottom staff features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

IL FINE.

Concerto VI.

Adagio.

The Adagio section consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/2 time signature. The music is characterized by a slow, steady pace with a focus on sustained notes and chords. The second staff continues the melodic line, featuring a series of eighth notes and quarter notes. The third staff introduces a more complex texture with sixteenth notes and chords. The fourth and fifth staves conclude the section with sustained chords and a final melodic phrase. Fingering numbers (1-5) and asterisks (*) are placed above various notes throughout the piece.

Allegro.

The Allegro section consists of four staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is significantly faster than the Adagio section. The music is more rhythmic and active, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The first staff shows a melodic line with some slurs. The second staff continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The third and fourth staves feature more complex rhythmic figures, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. Fingering numbers and asterisks are used to indicate specific techniques and fingerings for the performer.

Flauto Quinto.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a single melodic line. The second staff through the sixth staff continue the melodic line with various rhythmic values and articulations. The seventh staff is marked with the tempo instruction *Allegro.* and features a change in the key signature to two sharps (F# and C#). The eighth staff through the tenth staff continue the piece, ending with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

IL FINE.