

RECUEIL
DE DOUZE
SONATES,

A II. ET III. PARTIES,

A V E C

LA BASSE CHIFRÉE;

Par Monsieur REBEL,

L'un des Vingt-Quatre ordinaires de la Musique
de la Chambre du Roy; & de l'Academie Royale
de Musique,

PREMIER DESSUS.



A P A R I S.

Chez CHRISTOPHE BALLARD, seul Imprimeur du Roy,
pour la Musique, rue S. Jean de Beauvais, au Mont-Parnasse.

M. DCCXII.

~~V. m.~~

fif.

V. m.

1646

V^m 1132

T R I O.



LENTEMENT.

Remiere Sonate.

Musical score for Trio, Remiere Sonate. The score is written for three staves (treble, alto, and bass clefs) and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The tempo is marked "LENTEMENT." and the mood is "Remiere Sonate." The score is divided into sections by tempo and mood changes: "GAY" (marked above the staff), "AIR. Seul." (marked above the staff), "ENSEMBLE." (marked below the staff), "Doux." (marked above the staff), "GAY." (marked above the staff), and "Fort." (marked below the staff). The score concludes with a final cadence marked with a double bar line and a fermata.

Doux

LENTEMENT

GAY

Alx.

Doux.

Fort.

Doux.



Seul. LENTEMENT.

ENSEMBLE.

Deuxième Sonate.

The musical score is written on 14 staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/2 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Seul. LENTEMENT.' and the performance instruction is 'ENSEMBLE.' The title 'Deuxième Sonate.' is written below the first staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A 'GAY' marking appears above the fourth staff, and a 'FF' (fortissimo) marking appears above the fifth staff. The notation is in a historical style, with some notes beamed together in groups.

P R E M I E R D E S S U S .

5

LENTEMENT
 MINEUR

FORT. DOUX.
 FORT. DOUX. FORT.
 DOUX. FORT. DOUX. FORT. DOUX.
 FORT. DOUX. FORT. DOUX.
 FORT. DOUX. FORT. DOUX.
 DOUX. FORT.
 DOUX. FORT. DOUX. FORT.
 FORT. DOUX. FORT. DOUX.

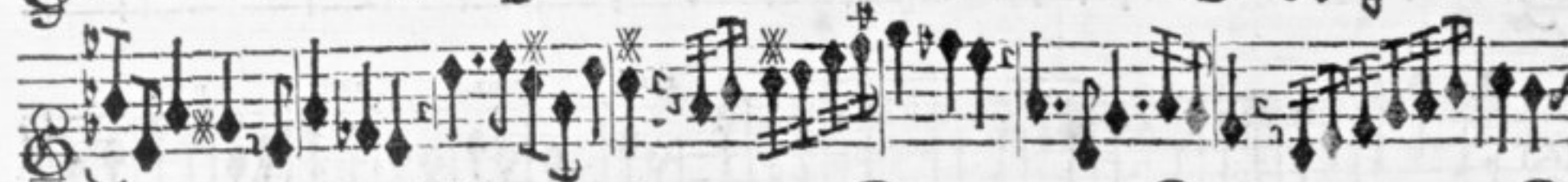
LENTEMENT.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G minor (one flat). It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The tempo is marked 'LENTEMENT' (slowly) and the mode is 'MINEUR' (minor). The score consists of 11 staves of music. The first staff contains the initial melodic phrase. The second staff introduces the tempo and mode markings. The third staff continues the melody. The fourth staff through the tenth staff feature a series of dynamic markings: 'FORT.' (forte) and 'DOUX.' (piano), alternating in a pattern that suggests a crescendo and decrescendo. The eleventh staff concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase and a double bar line.





Troisième Sonate.



LENTEMENT.
Fort.

P R E M I E R D E S S U S .

7

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

LENTEMENT.



Troisième Sonate.

Musical score for the Third Sonata, featuring various tempo and mood markings:

- LENTEMENT.
- GAY.
- LENTEMENT.
- GAY.
- LENTEMENT.
- DOUX.
- AIR.
- Seul.
- ENSEMBLE.

The score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The tempo and mood markings are placed above the staff at specific points in the piece.

P R E M I E R D E S S U S .

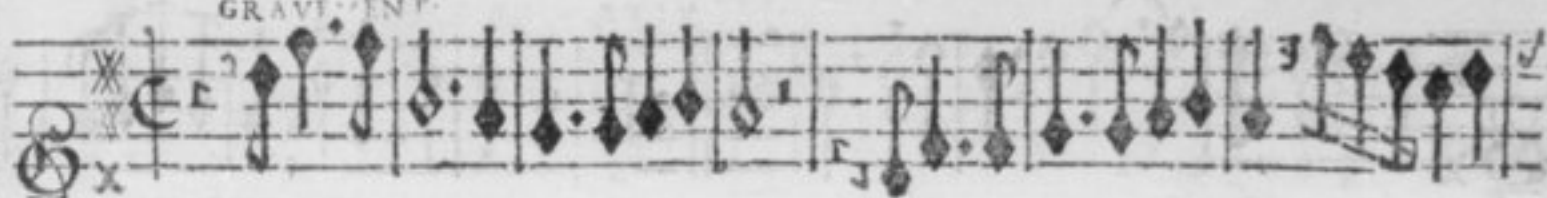
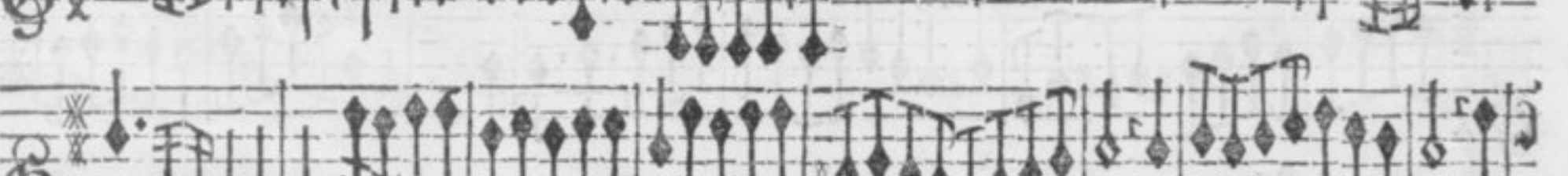
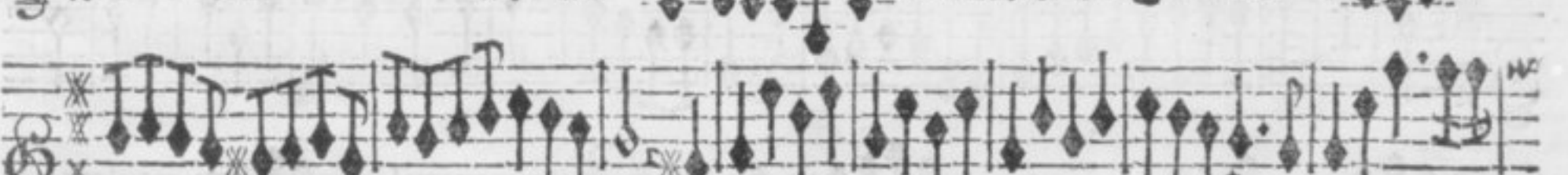
9

VITE.

This is a handwritten musical score for a single voice part, titled 'PREMIER DESSUS'. The score is written on 13 staves, each beginning with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'VITE.' (Allegro). The notation is dense, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast and technically demanding piece. The first staff includes a time signature change to 2/1. The score concludes with a double bar line on the final staff. There are some ink smudges and a small mark resembling a stylized 'C' or 'G' at the bottom right of the page.



GRAVE-ENT.

*Inquiète Sonate.*

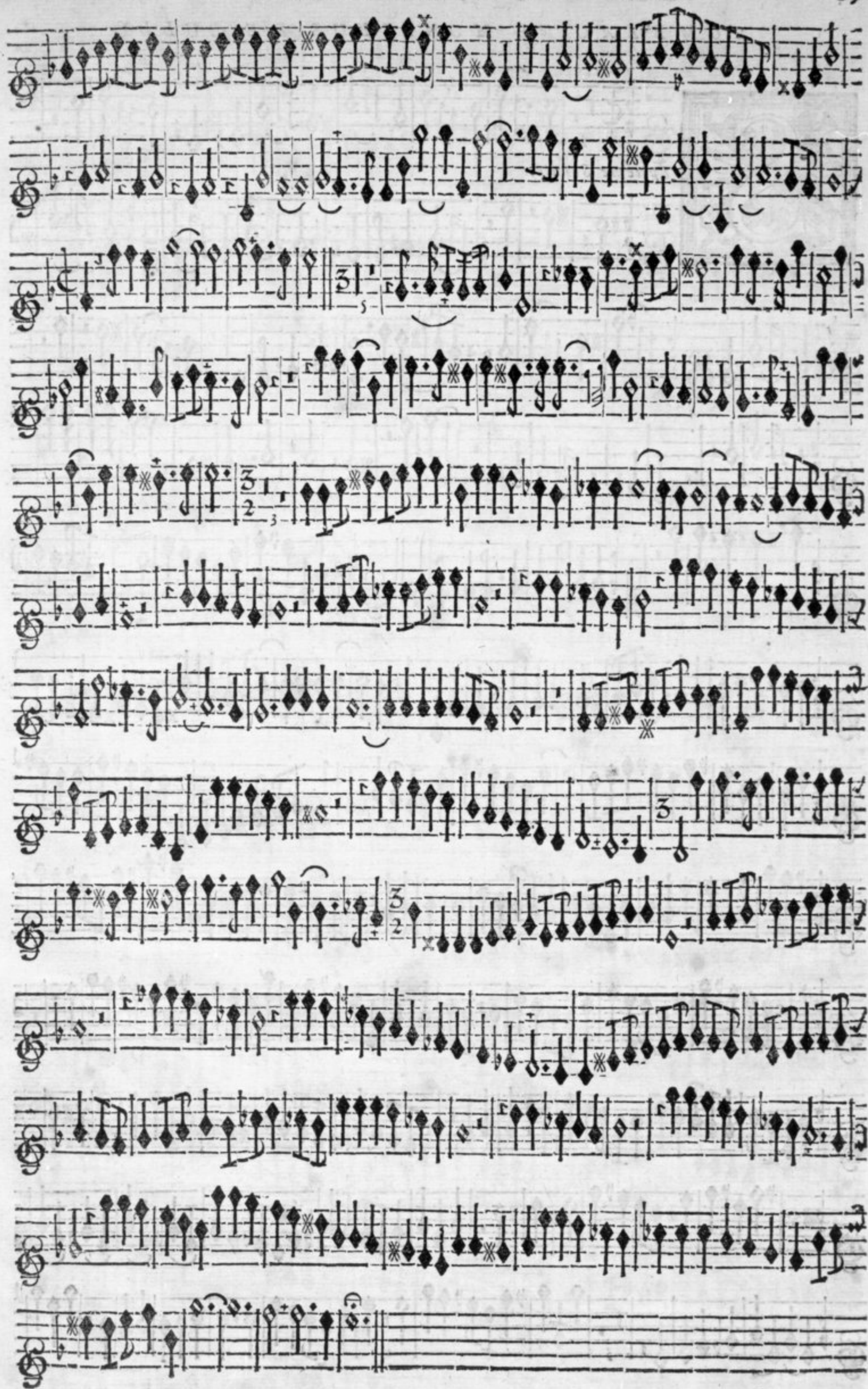
P R E M I E R D E S S U S.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a score for a piece titled "Lentement, MINEUR, RECIT." The notation is written on 11 staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo marking "Lentement," is written above the first staff, and "MINEUR," is written below the first staff. The word "RECIT." is written above the second staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece is in a minor key and includes a recitative section. The notation is handwritten and appears to be a draft or a working score.



11^{ème} Sonate.







LENTEMENT

Eptième Sonate.

A musical score for a sonata, consisting of ten staves of music. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and accidentals. The score is written in a single system, with the first two staves starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The tempo marking 'LENTEMENT' is at the top, and the title 'Eptième Sonate.' is below it. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

VIF.

LENTEMENT. Doux.

Doux.

RECIT.

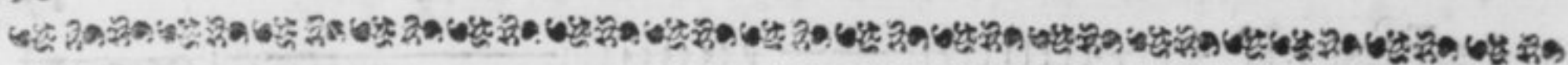
This page contains a handwritten musical score for a sonata by M. Rebel. The score is written on twelve staves, organized into six systems of two staves each. The notation is in a historical style, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The music is characterized by dense, rapid passages, particularly in the lower staves of each system, which often contain sixteenth or thirty-second notes. The upper staves typically feature a more melodic line with some grace notes and ornaments. The manuscript shows signs of age, with some ink bleed-through from the reverse side and slight wear on the paper edges. The overall structure suggests a complex, technically demanding piece.

Musical score for Premier Dessus, measures 1-24. The score is written on ten staves. Measures 1-10 are marked with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measures 11-24 are marked with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Les Regrets.

FIN DES TRIO.



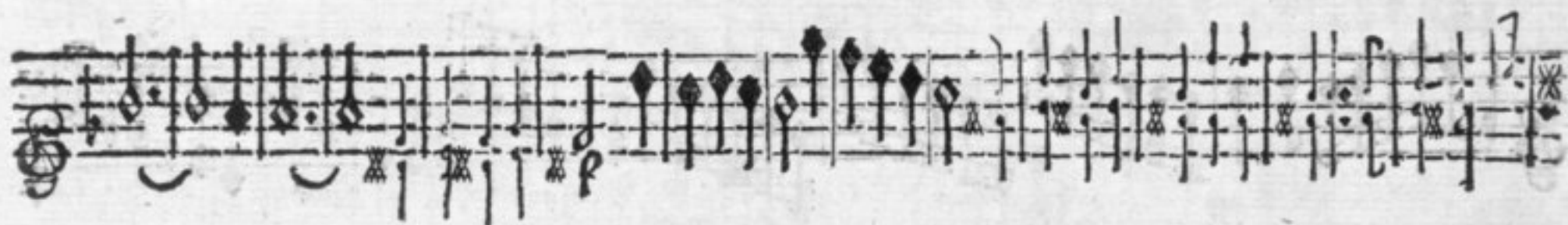
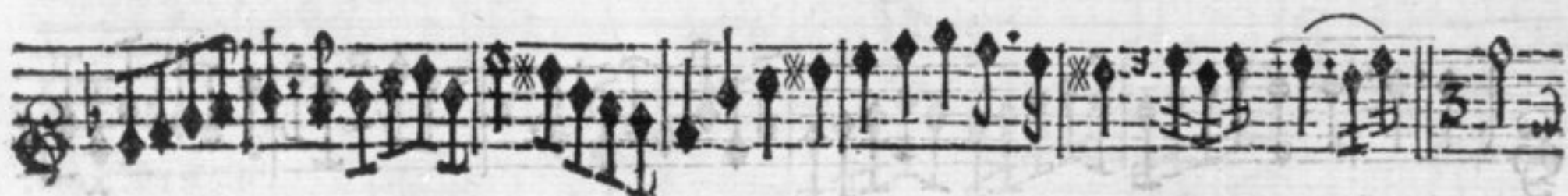


D U O.

LENTEMENT.



Vitième.



TOURNEZ vite.

VITE.





GRAVEMENT

Envième Sonate.

Handwritten musical score for a sonata, featuring multiple staves of music. The score is written in a historical style, likely 18th or 19th century. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The piece is titled "SONATES, DE M. REBEL." and is marked "GRAVEMENT" (Grave). The first section is labeled "Envième Sonate." (Seventh Sonata). The score is divided into sections by tempo markings: "VISTE." (Vivace) and "AIR." (Ad libitum). The music is written in a single system, with the staves connected by a brace on the left. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, indicating a complex and expressive piece.

Handwritten musical score for Premier Dessus, page 23. The score consists of 15 staves of music. The first 10 staves are in 4/4 time, featuring a complex melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The 11th staff is marked "VISTE" and continues the fast tempo. The 12th staff is marked "GRAVE" and shows a significant change in tempo and texture, with slower-moving notes and more rests. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures (one flat), time signatures, and dynamic markings like "p" (piano) and "f" (forte). There are also some handwritten annotations and corrections throughout the score.



GRAVE.

Ixième Sonate.

Musical score for the 9th Sonata (Ixième Sonate) by M. Rebel. The score is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The score is divided into sections by tempo markings:

- GRAVE.** (Top section)
- VISTE.** (Middle section)
- Fort.** (Lower middle section)
- Doux.** (Bottom section)

The score concludes with a final **GRAVE.** marking.

Musical score for Premier Dessus, page 25. The score consists of 15 staves of music in G major, 3/4 time. The tempo is marked "TRES VISTE" on the fourth staff. The music features a variety of note values including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in rapid passages. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes many accidentals and dynamic markings like "x" and "f".

GAY.



Nzième Sonate.

Musical score for the Nzième Sonate, featuring multiple staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments, with some measures marked with an 'x'.

The musical score for the first part of the piece is written on 11 staves. The first six staves are in treble clef, and the last five are in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The music is characterized by a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several rests throughout the piece. Some staves have markings like '3' and 'x' above them, possibly indicating triplets or specific performance instructions. The notation is clear and legible, typical of a printed musical score.

Tournez-Vite pour la Chaconne.

CHACONNE.







LÉNTEMENT.

Douzième Sonate.

[illegible]

Tournez-Vite.

VISTE.

Musical score for "VISTE" by M. Rebel, page 32. The score consists of 12 staves of music in G major, 6/8 time. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The notation includes many accidentals (sharps and naturals) and some 'x' marks below notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a fermata on the final note of the last staff.

FIN.



~~Vm~~
~~515~~
~~2~~

V. m
1646
2

Vm⁷ 1132

RECUEIL
DE DOUZE
SONATES,

A II. ET III. PARTIES,

A V E C

LA BASSE CHIFRÉE;

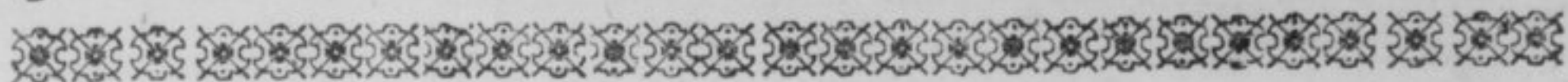
Par Monsieur REBEL,

L'un des Vingt-Quatre ordinaires de la Musique
de la Chambre du Roy; & de l'Academie Royale
de Musique.



SECONDE DESSUS.

M. DCCXII.



T R I O.

LENTEMENT.



Remiere Sonate.

Doux.

GAY.

AIR.

Doux.

Fort.

LENTEMENT.

SEUL.



Deuxième Sonate.

ENSEMBLE.

Musical score for the second sonata, featuring multiple staves of music. The tempo is marked "LENTEMENT." (Slowly) and the performance instruction is "SEUL." (Solo). The score includes a section marked "ENSEMBLE." (Ensemble) and a section marked "VISTE." (Fast). The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score consists of 12 staves of music, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

T *Roisième Sonate.*

GAY.

LENTEMENT.

VISTE. *DOUX.*

DOUX.

SECOND DESSUS,

7

LENTEMENT.

The musical score for the Second Dessus part, page 7, is written in a single system with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The score consists of 14 staves of music. The first staff is marked 'LENTEMENT.' and the second staff is marked 'GAY.' The music is written in a single system with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The score ends with a double bar line and a final chord.



LENTEMENT.

Uatrième Sonate.

Musical score for the Uatrième Sonate, featuring various tempo markings and time signatures.

The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo markings are: LENTEMENT, VISTE, LENTEMENT, VISTE, LENTEMENT, VISTE, DOUX, and AIR.

The time signatures are: 2/4, 6/8, 4/4, 3/4, 2/4, 3/4, 3/4, and 3/4.

The score consists of several staves of music, with some measures marked with 'x' or 'y' indicating specific notes or rests. The final measure of the score is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

GAY

The musical score consists of 13 staves of music. The notation is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The music features a high level of rhythmic complexity, with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. There are numerous ornaments (flourishes) throughout the piece. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 2/4. The notation includes many ornaments (flourishes) and complex rhythmic patterns. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.





GRAVE.

Inquiète Sonate.

Musical score for the *Inquiète Sonate*, featuring two staves (treble and bass clef) and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked **GRAVE.** The score is divided into sections by tempo markings: **GRAVE.**, **VISTE.**, and **L'INTEM.** The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, with some measures marked with 'x'.

SECONDESSUS.

11

MINEUR.



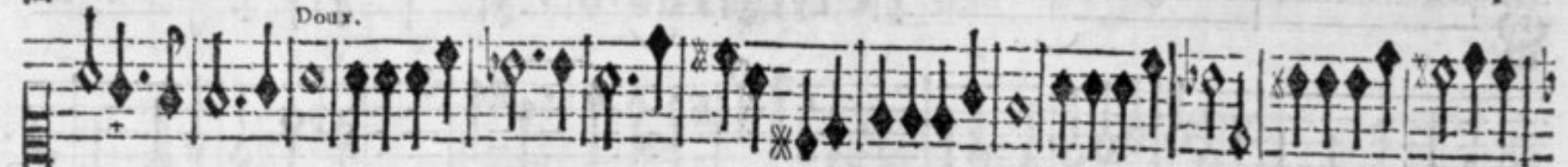
Tres doux.

Fort.

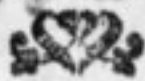
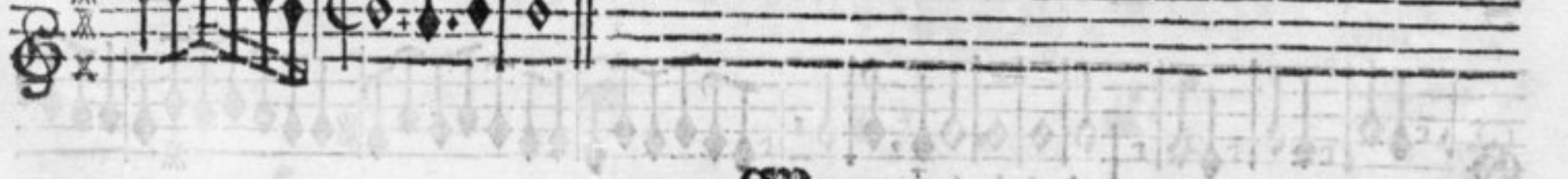
Doux.



Doux.



VISTE.



LENTEMENT.

1^{re} Sonate.

Musical score for the first sonata, marked "LENTEMENT." (Slowly). The score is written in 3/2 time and consists of 14 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The piece concludes with a "VISTE." (Allegretto) marking, indicating a change in tempo. The score is written in a single system, with the tempo change occurring in the middle of the piece.

LENTEMENT.

GRATTEMENT.

Piqué.

SONATES, DE M. REBEL.
TOMBEAU DE MONSIEUR DE LULLY.

Septième Sonate.

A musical score for a sonata, consisting of ten staves of music. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and accidentals. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is written in a single system, with the music flowing from the top staff to the bottom staff. The notation includes many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. There are several repeat signs and trill ornaments throughout the piece. The word 'Marqué.' appears above the fourth staff. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Doux.

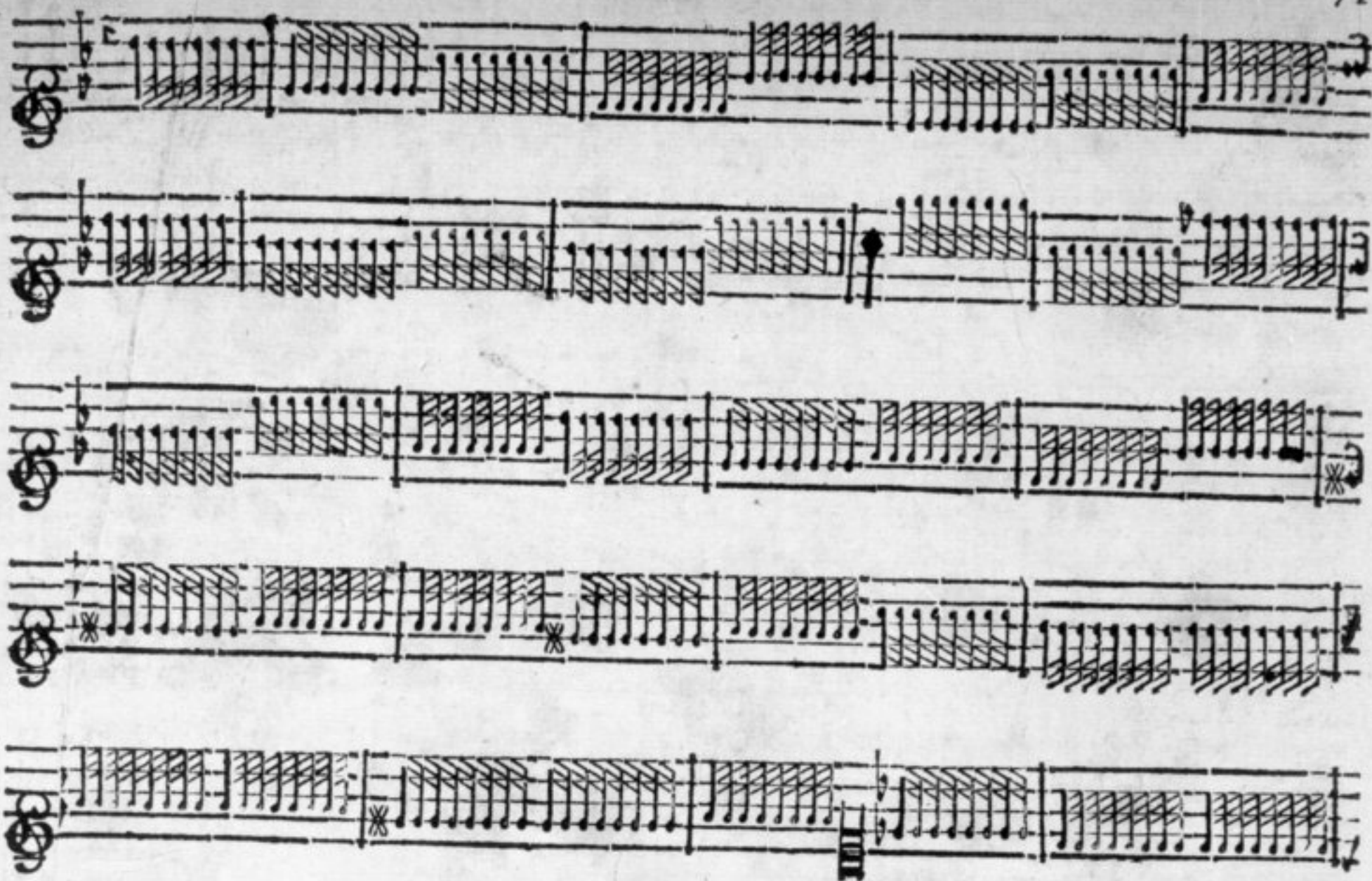
RECIT.

Doux.

Tournez-vîte s'il vous plaît.

RECIT.

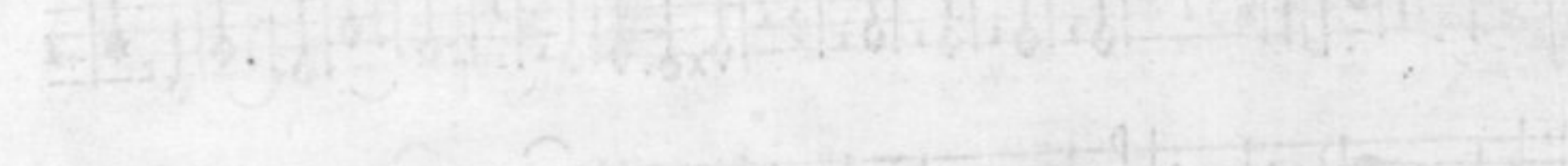
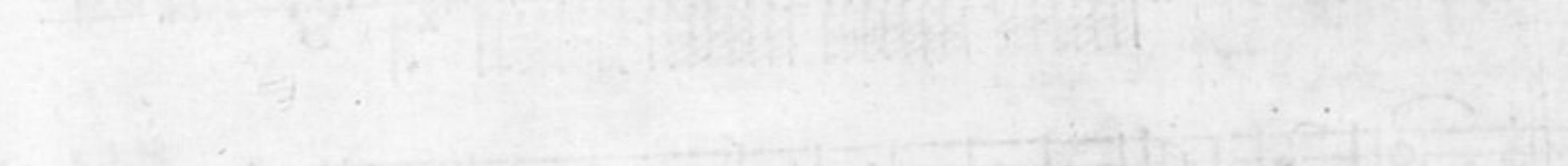
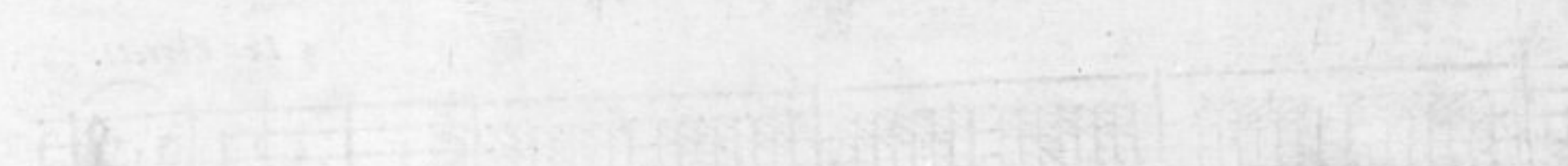
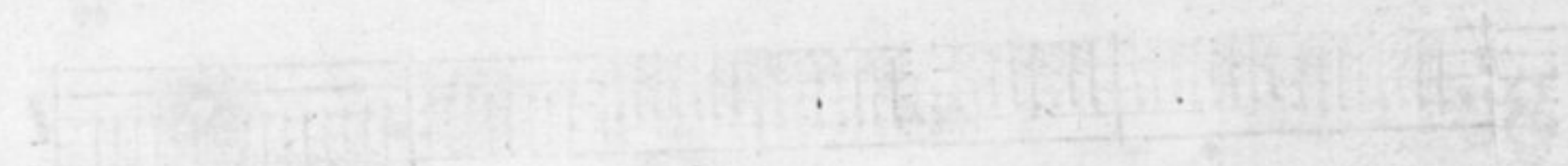
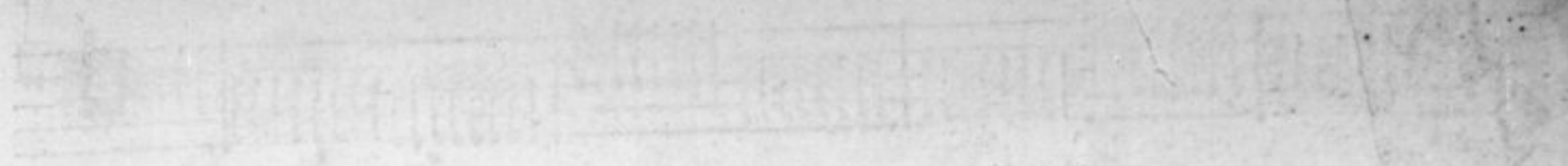
Handwritten musical score for a sonata by M. Rebel, page 46. The score consists of 13 staves. The first staff is marked "RECIT." and begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation is dense, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a rapid, recitative-like passage. The subsequent staves continue this melodic line with various ornaments and rhythmic patterns. The bottom section of the page, starting from the 8th staff, shows a change in texture with more complex rhythmic figures and some staves filled with dense, repeated notes, possibly indicating a transition to a different section or a more technically demanding part of the sonata. The manuscript is written in dark ink on aged, slightly discolored paper.



Les Regrets.



FIN DES TRIO.



Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves of music. The notation includes notes, rests, and bar lines, typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation. The paper shows signs of wear, including discoloration and faint smudges. The score is written in a single system across the page, with some text visible in the right margin.

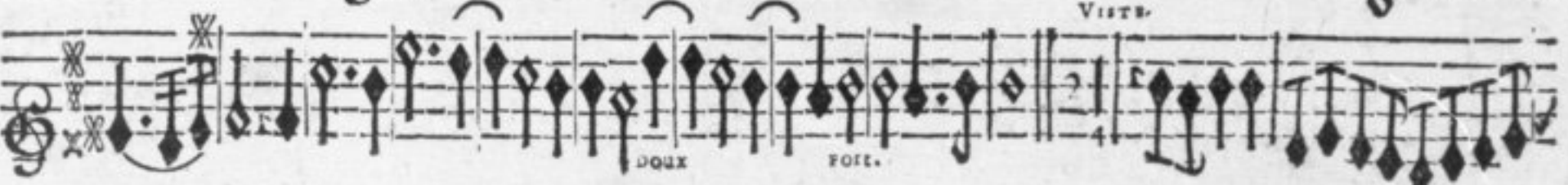
Basse pour
le Clavecin,
page 3. 10^{me}.
portée.



I^{re}. Dessus,
page 10. trois
l^{res}. portées.



II^{me}. Dessus,
page 10. trois
l^{res}. portées.



Basse pour
la Viole, pa-
ge 12. trois
l^{res}. portées.



Basse pour
le Clavecin,
page 12. trois
l^{res}. portées.



Basse pour
le Clavecin,
page 32. 12^{me}.
portée.



~~Vm~~
~~St~~
~~St~~
Vm
1646
3

Vm⁷ - 1132

RECUEIL
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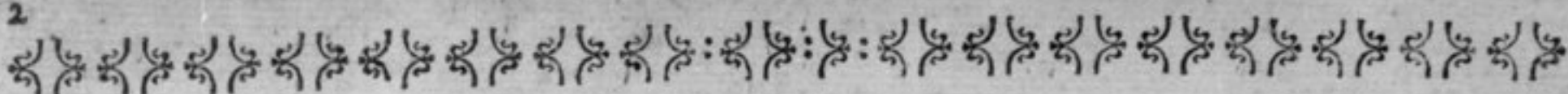


BASSE

P O U R

LA VIOLE.

M. DCCXII.



T R I O.



LENTEMENT.

*Remiere Sonate.*

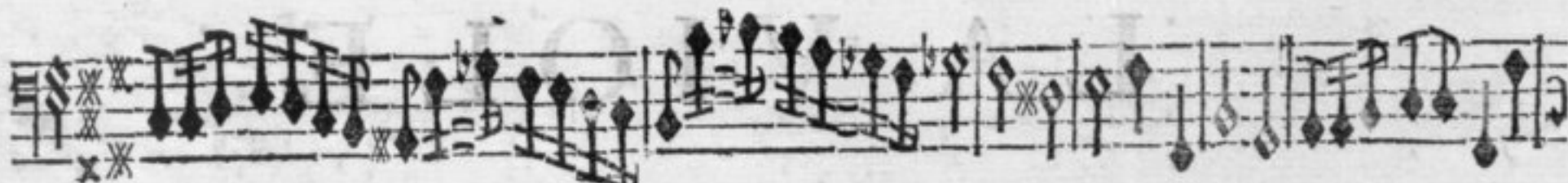
GAY.



AIR.



GAY.



BASSE POUR LA VIOLE.

3

Doux. *LENTEMENT.*

GAY

AIR.

Doux.

Fort. *Doux.*





LÉNTEMENT.

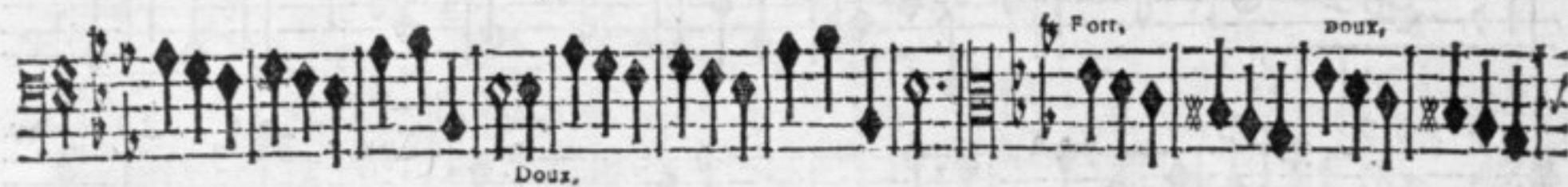
Euxième Sonate.

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 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'LÉNTEMENT.' and the mood is 'GAY.' The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments. The music is written in a single melodic line, with some staves featuring multiple measures of music. The notation is typical of 18th or 19th-century musical manuscripts.

BASSE POUR LA VIOLE.

5

LENTEMENT.



LENTEMENT.





Troisième Sonate.

Musical score for the Third Sonata (Troisième Sonate) by M. Rebel. The score is written for two staves, likely piano and violin, and includes several tempo and performance markings.

The score begins with a tempo marking *GAY.* (Allegretto) and a 3/4 time signature. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The score is divided into several measures, with some measures containing multiple notes, suggesting a fast or lively tempo.

Key markings include:

- GAY.* (Allegretto) at the beginning of the first system.
- RECIT.* (Recitativo) at the beginning of the sixth system.
- VISTE.* (Vivace) at the beginning of the eighth system.

The score concludes with a final measure marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



LENTEMENT.

Uatrième Sonate.

Sheet music for Bass for Viola, featuring multiple staves with musical notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The music is written for Bass for Viola (BASSE POUR LA VIOLE) and is titled "Uatrième Sonate." (Fourth Sonata).

The tempo markings are:

- LENTEMENT. (Slowly)
- VISTE. (Fast)
- LENTEMENT. (Slowly)
- VISTE. (Fast)
- LENTEMENT. (Slowly)
- VISTE. (Fast)
- Doux. (Soft)

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 6/4. The piece concludes with a final chord marked "C3".

AIR,



VISTE.



This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a bass part. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff containing a series of notes and rests. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several rests throughout the piece. Dynamic markings, including 'x' and 'ff', are present at various points. The notation is in a style typical of 19th-century musical manuscripts.

LENTEMENT

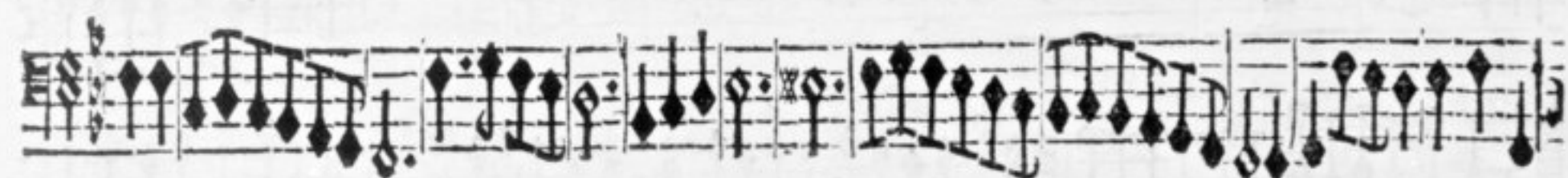
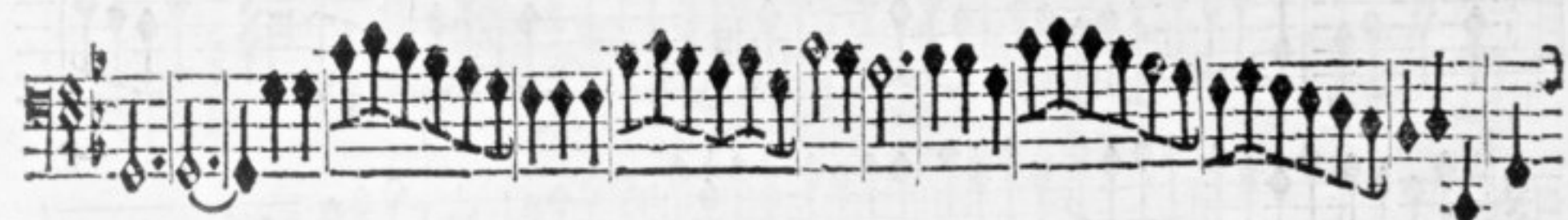
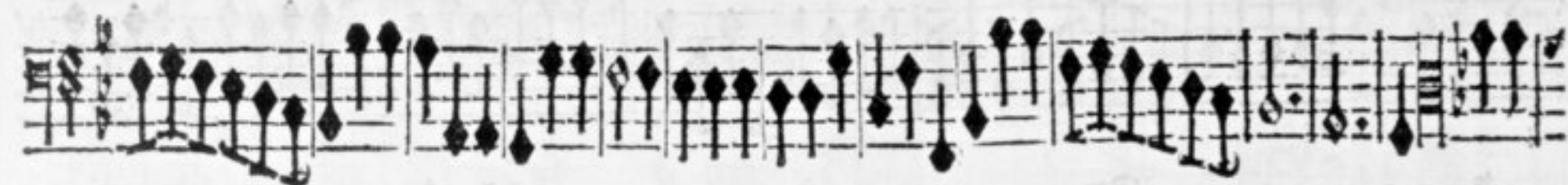
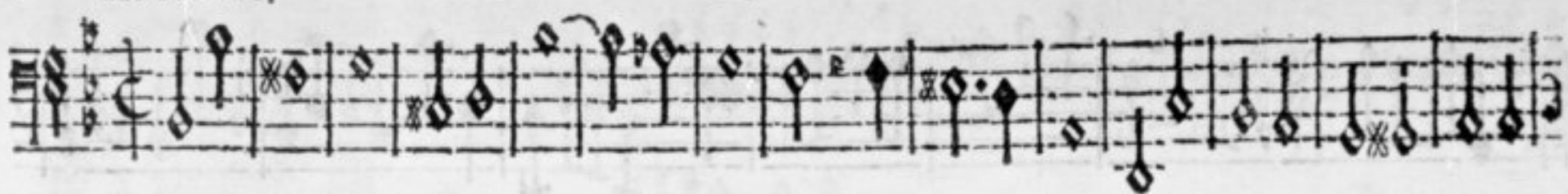
*Inquième Sonate.*

Musical score for the *Inquième Sonate*. The score is written for two staves, with the right staff (treble clef) and left staff (bass clef). The tempo is marked *LENTEMENT*. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff begins with a decorative initial 'C'. The music is characterized by a slow, steady rhythm, with many notes beamed together in groups of four or six. The tempo is marked *LENTEMENT*. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is written for two staves, with the right staff (treble clef) and left staff (bass clef). The music is characterized by a slow, steady rhythm, with many notes beamed together in groups of four or six. The tempo is marked *LENTEMENT*. The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

MINEUR.

LENTEMENT.





GRAVEMENT.



VISTE.



*1^{re}me Sonate.*

Musical score for the first sonata, featuring multiple staves of music in a historical notation style. The score includes various musical symbols, clefs, and a tempo marking "GAY." (Allegro).

The score is written on 12 staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 3/2 time signature. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various note values, rests, and ornaments. The tempo marking "GAY." appears on the fourth staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

GRAVEMENT. GAY.

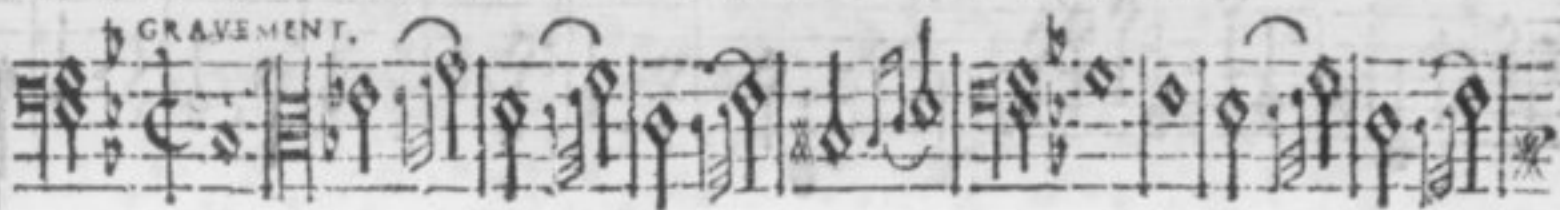
GAY

643

TOMBEAU DE MONSIEUR DE LULLY.



GRAVEMENT.

*Septième Sonate.*

RECIT.

Tournez promptement S. V. P.

This page contains a handwritten musical score for a sonata by M. Rebel. The score is written on 15 staves, organized into five systems of three staves each. The notation is in a historical style, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/8, indicated at the beginning of the first staff and the eighth staff. The music is characterized by a high density of notes, with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The paper is aged and shows some staining, particularly in the lower half of the page.

Les Regrets.
GRAVE.

FIN DES TRIO.



D U O.

LENTEMENT.



Visième Sonate.

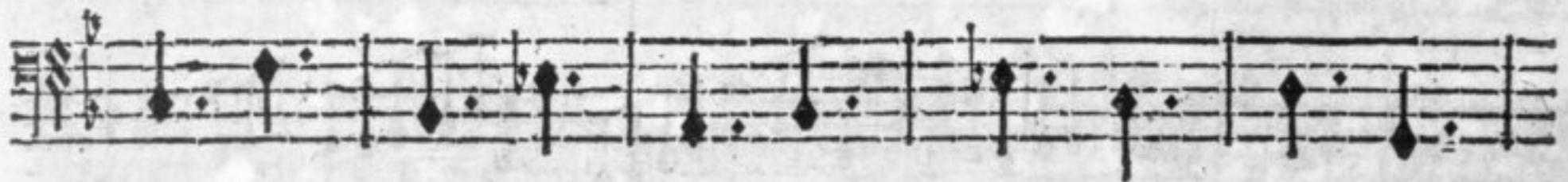
Musical score for Duo, Lente. The score consists of ten staves of music, arranged in two systems of five staves each. The first system is marked 'LENTEMENT.' and the second system is marked 'GAY.' The music is written in a single melodic line on a five-line staff, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various note values, rests, and repeat signs. The first system is labeled 'Visième Sonate.' and the second system is labeled 'GAY.'

The musical score is written on 12 staves. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, 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 style typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation. There are some 'x' marks under certain notes in the first few staves. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the 12th staff.

Tournez-vite S. V. P.

VISTE.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with the tempo marking 'VISTE.' and a 6/8 time signature. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like 'VISTE.' and 'x'. The music is written in a single system across ten staves.





CRATIVMENT.

Enviéme Sonate.

BASSE POUR LA VIOLE.

25

ALZ.

The musical score is written for a single instrument, the Viola, and is organized into 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first staff is marked 'ALZ.' and the last staff is marked 'G3'. The music is written in a single system with various time signatures and dynamics.

GRAVE.

VITE.

GRAVEMENT.

G₃



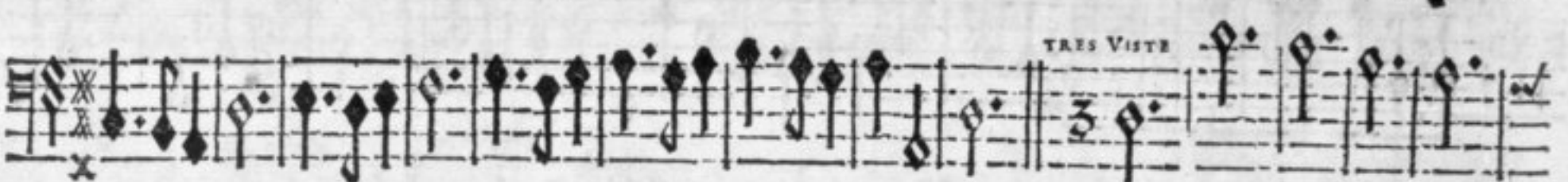
GRAVEMENT.

Ixième Sonate.

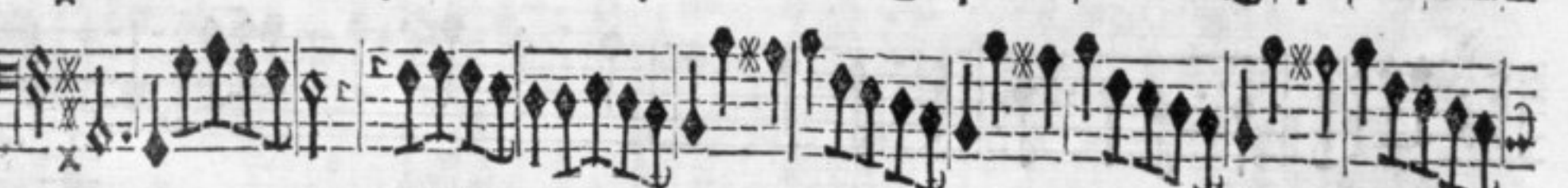
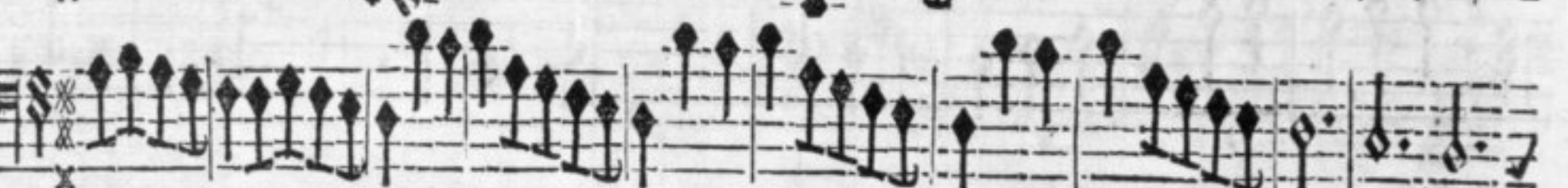
Musical score for the 9th Sonata (Ixième Sonate) by M. Rebel. The score is written for two staves, likely representing a piano and a lute or guitar, given the historical context of the instrument. The tempo is marked "GRAVEMENT." (Ad libitum). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is 3/2. The score is divided into sections: "VISTE." (Allegretto) and "RECIT." (Recitativo). The "VISTE." section is marked with a 'V' and the "RECIT." section with a 'R'. The score consists of 12 staves of music, with the first two staves being the main melody and the subsequent staves providing accompaniment. The music is characterized by its slow, expressive tempo and the use of ornaments and grace notes.



GRAVEMENT.



TRES VISTE





Nzième Sonate.



The musical score consists of 12 staves of music. The notation is dense, with many beamed notes and rests. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The music is written in a style typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscripts. The staves are numbered 1 through 12, though the numbers are not explicitly written. The notation includes many beamed notes, suggesting a fast or intricate passage. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The music is written in a style typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscripts.

Tournez vite S. V. P.

H 3

LENTEMENT.



CHACONNE.



A handwritten musical score for a violin, consisting of 15 staves. The notation is in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The signature 'GAY.' is visible on the 14th staff.

LENTEMENT.



Douzième Sonate.

Musical score for the 12th Sonata, marked *LENTEMENT.* The score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). It begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/2 time signature. The notation includes various note values (half, quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as *Doux.* and *G A Y. Fort.* The piece concludes with a double bar line.

33

LENTHEMENT.

[illegible]

Tournez-vite S. V. P.

34 SONATES, DEM. REBEL. B. POUR LA V.



FIN.



~~Vm~~
~~fif~~
~~+~~
V.m.
1646
4.

Vm⁷ 1132

RECUEIL
DE DOUZE
SONATES,

A II. ET III. PARTIES,

A V E C

LA BASSE CHIFRÉE;

Par Monsieur REBEL,

L'un des Vingt-Quatre ordinaires de la Musique
de la Chambre du Roy; & de l'Academie Royale
de Musique.



BASSE
POUR
LE CLAVECIN.

M. DCCXII.

BASSE POUR LE CLAVECIN.

3

Dou. *L'ENTEMENT.* 7 6 7 7 6 5 7 7 6

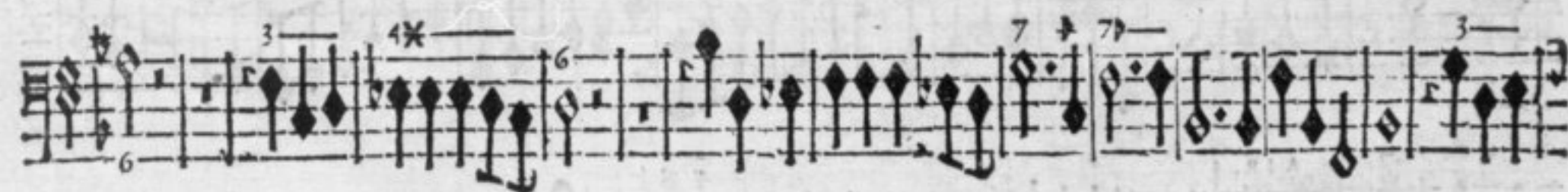
GAY

AIR.

Doux. *Fort.*

The musical score is written for a single staff in bass clef. It begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The first section is marked 'Doux' and 'L'ENTEMENT', featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1-7. The second section is marked 'GAY' and features a more rhythmic, eighth-note pattern. The third section is marked 'AIR.' and features a slower, more melodic line. The fourth section is marked 'Doux.' and 'Fort.', featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings. The score concludes with a final cadence.



*Deuxième Sonate.*

BASSE POUR LE CLAVECIN.

5

LENTEMENT.

MINEUR.



Troisième Sonate.

Musical score for the Third Sonata (Troisième Sonate) by M. Rebel. The score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The tempo and mood markings are: **GAY**, **LENTEMENT. Doux.**, and **VISTE.**

The score consists of several staves of music, featuring various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes) and rests. The notation includes many accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and dynamic markings (e.g., *pp*, *ff*, *sf*). The piece is characterized by its lively tempo and melodic complexity.

Key markings and features include:

- GAY**: Marked at the beginning of the first staff and again in the middle of the piece.
- LENTEMENT. Doux.**: Marked at the beginning of the section starting with the 10th staff.
- VISTE.**: Marked at the beginning of the section starting with the 14th staff.
- 76**: A tempo marking (likely 76 beats per minute) appears above the first staff and below the 10th staff.
- 76X**: A tempo marking (likely 76 beats per minute) appears above the 14th staff.
- 6**: A common time signature (C) is used throughout the piece.
- 76**: A common time signature (C) is used throughout the piece.

BASSE POUR LE CLAVECIN.

7

This page contains 14 staves of musical notation for a Clavichord Bass. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff containing a series of notes and rests. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 7 above the notes. Some notes are marked with an asterisk (*). The staves are numbered 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, and 89. The music is written in a single system, with each staff containing a series of notes and rests. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 7 above the notes. Some notes are marked with an asterisk (*). The staves are numbered 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, and 89.

[illegible]

BASSE POUR LE CLAVECIN.



LENTMENT.

Uatrième Sonate.

VISTE

VISTE

LENTEMENT.

VISTE,

Deux.

C₄

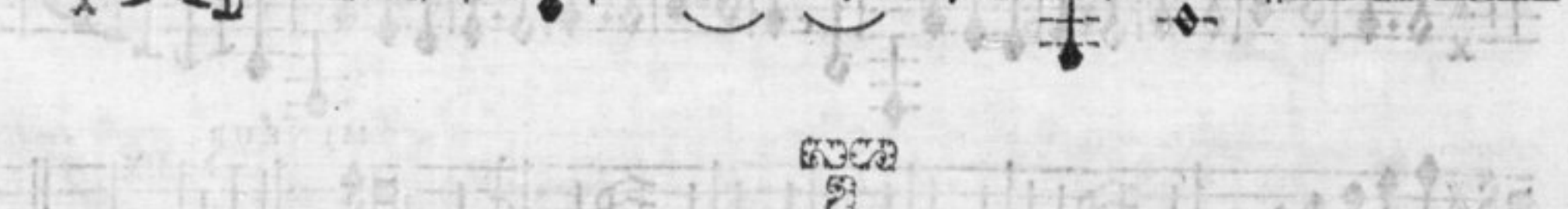
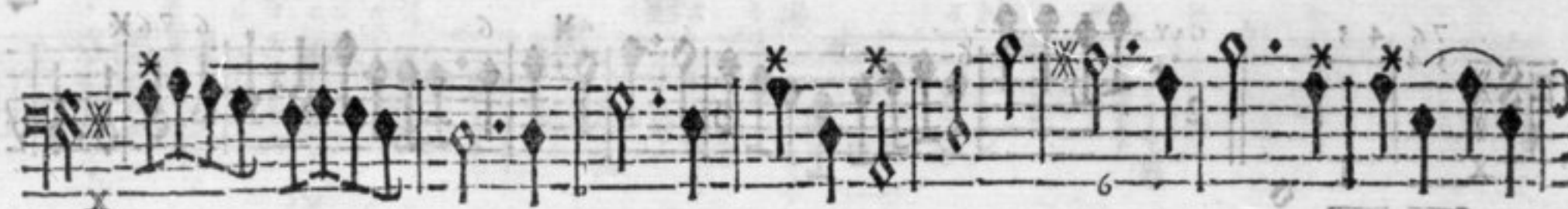
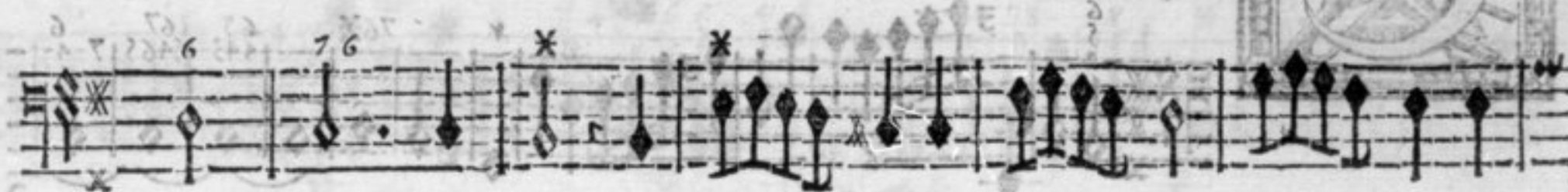
AIR.

VISTE.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first section, labeled 'AIR.', spans the first four staves. The second section, labeled 'VISTE.', spans the remaining six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with fingerings and articulation marks. The piece is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation is in a style typical of 19th-century musical manuscripts.

BASSE POUR LE CLAVECIN.

11





LENTEMENT.

Inquiéme Sonate.

GAY

MINEUR.

LENTEMENT.

BASSE POUR LE CLAVECIN.

13

This page contains 13 staves of musical notation for a bass part on a clavier. The notation is written in a historical style, likely from the 17th or 18th century. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The music is characterized by frequent use of sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 7 above or below the notes. There are several 'x' marks above notes, possibly indicating ornaments or specific performance techniques. A 'VISTE.' marking appears above the fourth staff, indicating a change in tempo. The notation is dense and complex, typical of Baroque or early Classical keyboard music. The page ends with a double bar line and a final note on the thirteenth staff.

*1^{re} Sonate.*

Musical score for the first sonata, featuring multiple staves of music with various notes, rests, and fingerings. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The score is written in a historical style, with many notes beamed together and frequent use of accidentals. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The word "GAY." appears on one of the staves. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final cadence.

This page contains 12 staves of musical notation for a bass part on a clavier. The notation includes various notes, rests, and fingerings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is written in a style typical of 18th-century French keyboard music. The notation includes many accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and fingerings (numbers 1-5). There are also some special markings, such as '4x', '6x', '7x', '8x', and '9x', which likely indicate specific fingering techniques or ornaments. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.



Eptième Sonate.

Musical score for the 7th Sonata (Eptième Sonate). The score is written on ten staves, featuring various musical notations including notes, rests, and ornaments. The notation includes many numbers (e.g., 6, 7, 4, 3, 2, 1) and symbols (e.g., *, x) above the notes, likely indicating fingerings or specific ornaments. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into two systems of five staves each. The first system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation is dense and includes many accidentals and ornaments.

BASSE POUR LE CLAVECIN.

17

GRAVE.

VIVEMENT.

Tournez promptement.

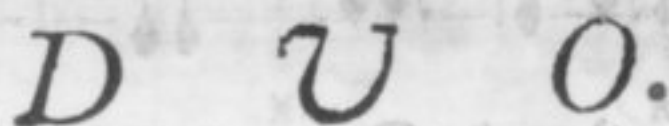
This page contains a handwritten musical score for 14 staves. The notation is in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The score includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is written in a single system, with the staves connected by a brace on the left. The notation includes many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. There are also some larger notes and rests interspersed throughout. The page number '18' is in the top left corner, and the title 'SONATES, DE M. REBEL.' is centered at the top. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged paper.

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and fingerings (numbers 1-7). There are also some special markings like 'x' and '6*'. The music is written in a single system, with the key signature changing from one flat to two flats in the lower half of the page.

Les Regrets.

FIN DES TRIO.





LENTEMENT. 7* 3—6 76 7*



Uitiéme Sonase.

H

LENTEMENT.

7* 3-6 76 7* 34*

Vitième Sonate.

GAY.

3* 3 6 6*

6 6 6 6*

7 3*

6 6 6 6*

76 7 6 6 6*

BASSE POUR LE CLAVECIN.

21

The musical score consists of 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and ornaments. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-7 above or below notes. Ornaments are marked with an 'x' above a note. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music is written in a style typical of 18th-century French keyboard music.

Tournez-vite S. V. P.
F 4

VISTE.

The musical notation consists of ten staves, each containing a series of notes and rests. The notation is written in a style that suggests a specific fingering or a particular harmonic quality, with numbers like '6' and '7' appearing above many of the notes. The first staff begins with the word 'VISTE.' above it. The notation is dense and appears to be a form of shorthand or a specific style of musical notation used by the composer M. Rebel.

BASSE POUR LE CLAVECIN.

23

The musical score is written for a single system of nine staves. The first eight staves contain musical notation. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and fingerings (e.g., 6, 4, 7, 5, 6). The key signature changes from one flat (B-flat) to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) between the second and third staves. The ninth staff is empty. The music is written in a single system, with the key signature changing from one flat to two flats between the second and third staves.



BASSE POUR LE CLAVECIN.

25

GRAVE MENT.



Ixième Sonate.

D

GRAVEMENT.

Ixième Sonate.

VISTE.

BASSE POUR LE CLAVECIN.

27

[illegible]



 *Nzième Sonate.*

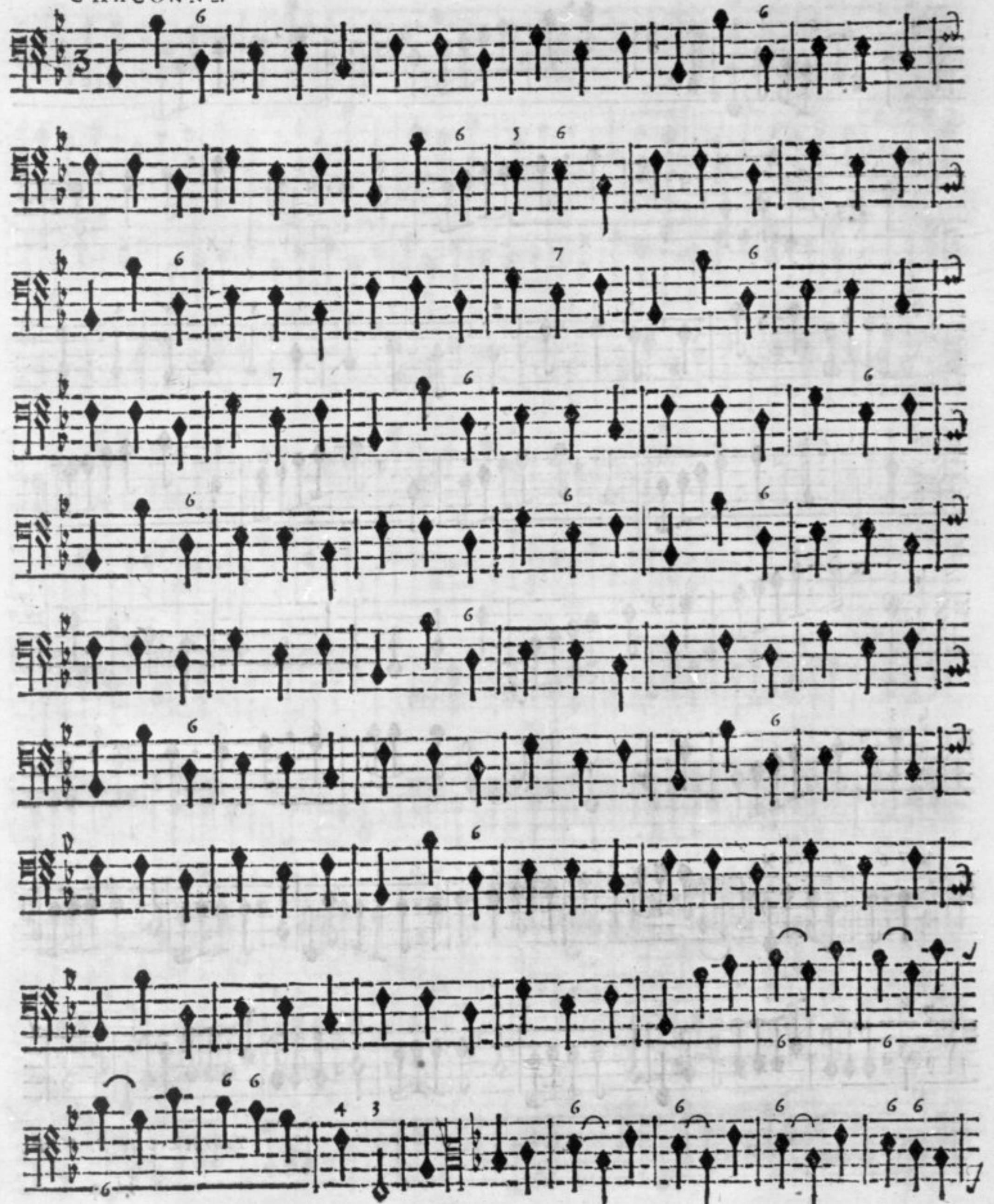
Handwritten musical score for a sonata, featuring a decorative initial 'Q' and the title 'Nzième Sonate.' The score is written on ten staves, showing various musical notations including notes, rests, and fingerings (e.g., 6, 7, 4, 3).

The musical score is written on 11 staves. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with numerous fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5 and 6-8. Some notes are marked with an 'X' above them. The music is written in a style typical of 18th-century French keyboard music.

Tournez vite S. V. P.

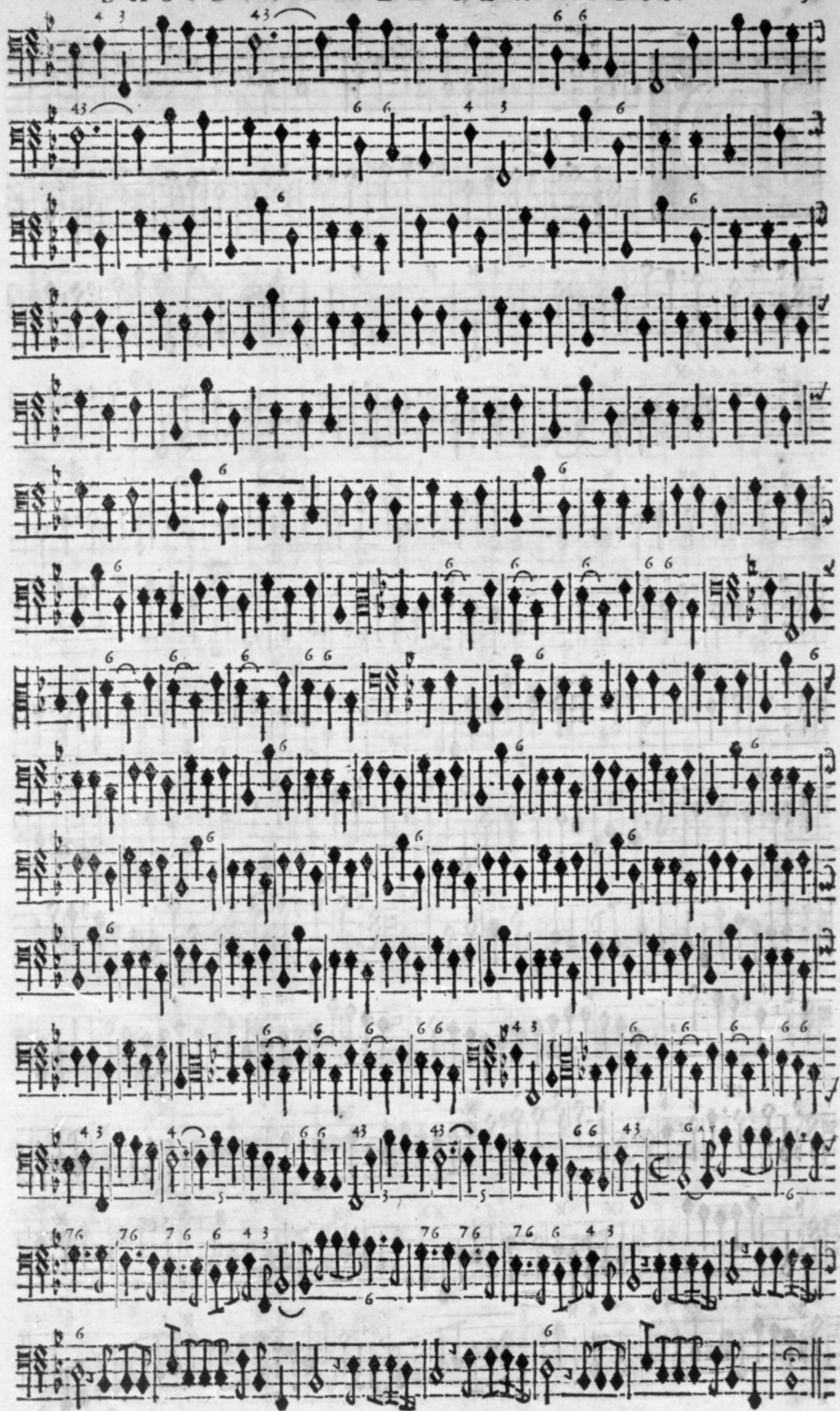


CHACONNE.



BASSE POUR LE CLAVECIN

31





LENTEMENT.

Ouzième Sonate.

Handwritten musical score for the 12th Sonata (Ouzième Sonate) by M. Rebel. The score is written on 15 staves, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked "LENTEMENT." (Slowly). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments (marked with asterisks). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-7. The piece concludes with a "Doux." (Soft) marking and a final cadence. The manuscript shows signs of age, including ink bleed-through from the reverse side.



FIN.



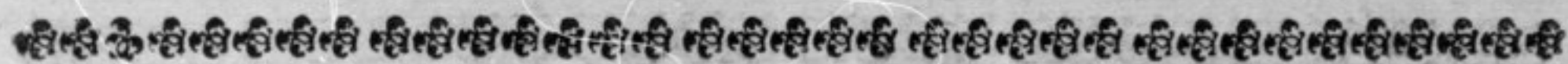




TABLE GENERALE POUR LES DESSUS ET BASSES.

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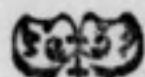
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EXTRAIT DU PRIVILEGE.

PAR Lettres Patentes du Roy données à Arras l'onzième jour du mois de May, l'An de Grace mil six cent soixante & treize, Signées, L O U I S: Et plus bas, Par le Roy, COLBERT; Scellées du grand Sceau de cire jaune; Verifiées & Registrées en Parlement le 15. Avril 1678. Confirmées par Arrests contradictoires du Conseil Privé du Roy des 30. Septembre 1694. & 8. Aoust. 1696. Il est permis à Christophe Ballard, seul Imprimeur du Roy pour la Musique, d'Imprimer, faire Imprimer, Vendre & Distribuer toute sorte de Musique, tant Vocale, qu'Instrumentale, de tous Auteurs: Faisant défenses à toutes autres personnes de quelque condition & qualité qu'elles soient, d'entreprendre ou faire entreprendre ladite Impression de Musique, ny autre chose concernant icelle, en aucun lieu de ce Royaume, Terres & Seigneuries de son obeïssance, nonobstant toutes Lettres à ce contraires; ny mesme de Tailler ny Fondre aucuns Caracteres de Musique, sans le congé & permission dudit Ballard, à peine de confiscation desdits Caracteres & Impressions, & de six mille livres d'amende, ainsi qu'il est plus amplement déclaré esdites Lettres: Sadite Majesté voulant qu'à l'Extrait d'icelles mis au commencement ou fin desdits Livres imprimez, foy soit ajoutée comme à l'Original.



Monsieur REBEL a jugé à propos de faire un changement au Début de la Cinquième Sonate depuis qu'elle a été imprimée. C'est pour cette raison qu'on trouvera trois lignes collées aux quatre Parties de cette Sonate.

101. fol.

vil. 5

vil. 2

101. fol.