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Volume 2

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ITALIAN MUSIC AND MUSICIANS
IN EDINBURGH c. 1720-1800.
A HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL STUDY

2 VOLUMES

VOLUME 2

SONIA TINAGLI BAXTER
Ph.D. UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC
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2

The musical score is written for a piano and consists of six systems of a grand staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 9/8. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first system starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The sixth system has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and some systems have a key signature change to two flats. The page number 330 is in the top right corner.

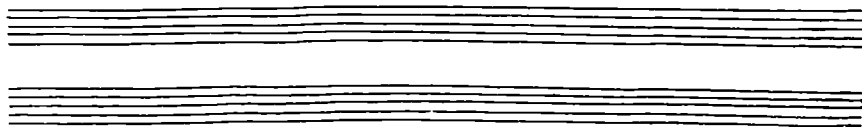
Handwritten musical score for Francesco Barsanti's *Sonate a flauto, o violino solo & contrabasso, per violone, o cembalo*. The score consists of seven systems of two staves each. The notation is in a single system with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The music features various ornaments, including mordents, grace notes, and triplets. The final system ends with the word "Vlti".

Barsanti, Francesco *Sonate a flauto, o violino solo & contrabasso, per violone, o cembalo* (London: Walsh, 1724, repr Peer: Alamire, 1993), I, ii, 2-3. Author's copy reproduced here.

13

Allegro

Volti



This page contains six systems of musical notation for guitar, each consisting of a treble and a bass staff. The notation is highly detailed, featuring a variety of musical symbols and guitar-specific markings. The first system begins with a measure number '14' above the treble staff. The notation includes notes, rests, and accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). Extensive guitar-specific markings are present throughout, including fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), slurs, and symbols such as sigma (σ) and asterisks (*). The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system features more complex rhythmic patterns and fingering. The fourth system includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the treble staff. The fifth system shows a key signature change to one flat (Bb) in the treble staff. The sixth system concludes the page with a final cadence. The overall style is that of a professional musical score for guitar, with clear notation and detailed performance instructions.



Barsanti, Francesco *Sonate a flauto, o violino solo & contrabasso, per violone, o cembalo* (London: Walsh, 1724, repr Peer: Alamire, 1993), III, ii, 13-15. Author's copy reproduced here.

19

Conspirito

Voti

This musical score is written for a piano in 4/4 time, featuring a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The piece is divided into two sections: 'Conspirito' and 'Voti'. The 'Conspirito' section, marked with a '19' above the staff, consists of six systems of music. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with a brace, followed by a single bass staff. The subsequent systems also consist of a treble and bass staff with a brace. The 'Voti' section begins with the seventh system, which includes a treble and bass staff with a brace, followed by a single bass staff. The score is characterized by complex, flowing melodic lines in the treble and bass staves, often featuring triplets and sixteenth notes. The bass line provides a steady, rhythmic foundation. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

20

This page contains a handwritten musical score for guitar, spanning measures 20 to 25. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Fingering numbers (1-5) are written above or below notes. Chord symbols, including triads and dyads, are written above the staff. The score shows a progression of chords and melodic lines across the six systems.



Barsanti, Francesco *Sonate a flauto, o violino solo & contrabasso, per violone, o cembalo* (London: Walsh, 1724, repr Peer: Alamire, 1993), IV, ii, 19-21. Author's copy reproduced here.

24

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems. Each system contains a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation is highly detailed, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as various rests and articulations. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamic markings include 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The piece appears to be a single melodic line with a complex, flowing texture.

25

The image displays a handwritten musical score for page 25. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous accidentals, slurs, and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100). The music is written in a single system, with the key signature changing from one system to the next. The notation is highly complex, with many accidentals and slurs. The piece concludes with the tempo marking 'Adagio' and the instruction 'Volti'.

Barsanti, Francesco *Sonate a flauto, o violino solo & contrabasso, per violone, o cembalo* (London: Walsh, 1724, repr Peer: Alamire, 1993), V, ii, 24-25. Author's copy reproduced here.

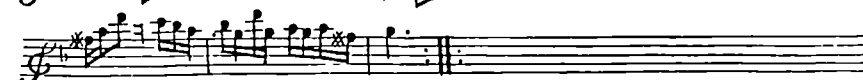
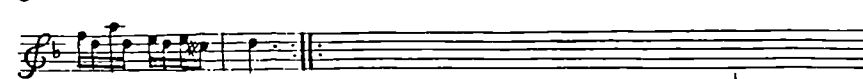
8

Handwritten musical score for a piano piece, page 340. The score consists of six systems of two staves each. The tempo is marked *Allegro*. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The image displays a handwritten musical score for a sonata by Francesco Barsanti. The score is written on six systems, each consisting of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is written in a clear, legible hand. The final system ends with the word "Volti" written below the bass staff.

Barsanti, Francesco *Sonate a flauto, o violino solo & contrabasso, per violone, o cembalo* (London: Walsh, 1724, repr Peer: Alamire, 1993), II, ii, 8-9. Author's copy reproduced here.

16





Barsanti, Francesco *Sonate a flauto, o violino solo & contrabasso, per violone, o cembalo* (London: Walsh, 1724, repr Peer: Alamire, 1993), III, iv, 16-17. Author's copy reproduced here.

SONATA II.

Adagio

7

Volte

Barsanti, Francesco *Sonate a flauto, o violino solo & contrabasso, per violone, o cembalo* (London: Walsh, 1724, repr Peer: Alamire, 1993), II, i, 7. Author's copy reproduced here.

136

Katherine Ogie

137

Stuart, Alexander "Katherine Ogie" from *Musick for Allan Ramsay's
Collection of Scots Songs* (Edinburgh: Allan Ramsay, [c. 1728]), 136-
137. University of Aberdeen copy reproduced here.

(22)
Katharine Ogie

Slow

As walking forth to view the Plain; upon a Morning early, While
May's sweet Scents did cheer my Brain, From Flowers which grow so rare. I,
I chanced to meet a pretty Maid; She shinn'd tho' it was fogie: I ask'd her
Name, sweet Sir she said, My Name is Katharine Ogie.

2

I stood a while and did admire
To see a Nymph so stately
So bright an Air there did appear
In a Country Maid so wathly;
Such natural Sweetness she display'd
Like a Lilly in a Bogie
Diana's self was ne'er array'd
Like this same Katharine Ogie.

3

Thou Flower of Female Beauty's Queen
Who sees thee sure must prize thee;
Tho' thou art dropt in Rows but can,
Yet these cannot disguise thee;
Thy handsome Air, and gracefull Look
Far excels any clownish Regie
Thou art a Match for Lord or Duke,
My charming Katharine Ogie.

4

O were I but some Shepherd swain,
To feed my Flock beside thee,
At Dighting time to leave the Plain,
In sitting to abide thee,
I'd think my self a happier Man,
With Kate, my Club, and Dogie,
Than he that hugs his thousand love,
Hail I but Katharine Ogie.

5

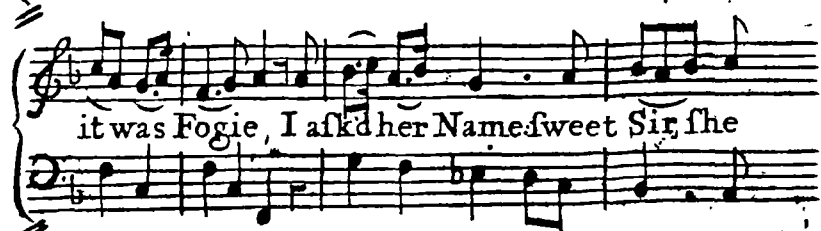
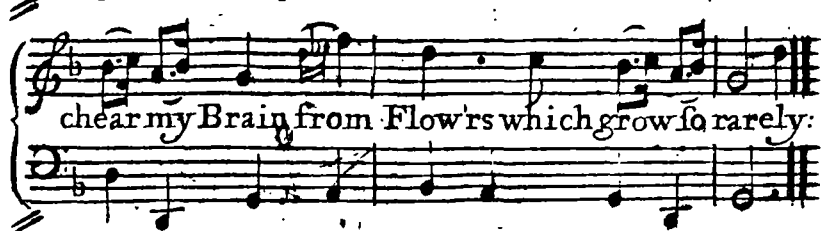
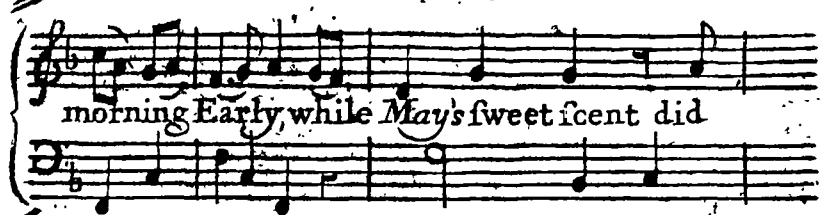
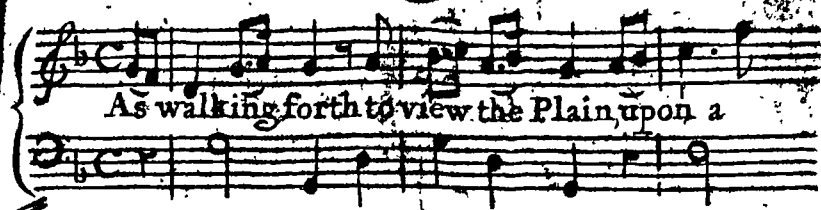
Thou I'd despise the Imperial Throne,
And Statist's dangerous Stations;
I'd be no King, I'd wear no Crown,
I'd smile at conquering Nations;
Might I carress, and still possess,
This Lay of whom I sing;
For these are Toys, and still lock legs,
Compared with Katharine Ogie.

6

But I fear the Gods have not decreed
For me so fine a Creature,
Whose Beauty rare makes her exceed
All other Works in Nature.
Clouds of Despair surround my Love,
That are both dark and fogie,
Pity my Case ye Powers above,
Else I'll for Kate and Ogie.

Thomson, William "Katharine Ogie" from *Orpheus Caledonius*, or a collection of the best Scotch songs set to musick by William Thomson (London: Author, [1726]), 22. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

Katherine Ogie²²





XXII.

Katherine Ogie.

AS walking forth to view the Plain,
 Upon a Morning early,
 While *May's* sweet Scent did chear my Brain,
 From Flowers which grow so rarely ;
 I chanc'd to meet a pretty Maid,
 She shin'd, tho' it was fogie ;
 I ask'd her Name : sweet Sir, she said,
 My Name is *Katherine Ogie*.

I stood a while, and did admire,
 To see a Nymph so stately ;
 So brisk an Air there did appear
 In a Country Maid so neatly :
 Such natural Sweetness she display'd,
 Like a Lillie in a Bogie ;
Diana's self was ne'er array'd,
 Like this same *Katherine Ogie*.

Thou Flower of Females, Beauty's Queen,
 Who sees thee, sure must prize thee ;

Tho'

ORPHEUS CALEDONIUS. 45

Tho' thou art drest in Robes but mean,
 Yet these cannot disguise thee :
 Thy handsome Air, and graceful Look,
 Far excels any clownish Rogie ;
 Thou art Match for Lord, or Duke,
 My charming *Katherine Ogie*.

O were I but some Shepherd-Swain !
 To feed my Flock beside thee,
 At Boughting-time to leave the Plain,
 In milking to abide thee ;
 I'd think myself a happier Man,
 With *Kate*, my Club, and Dogie,
 Than he that hugs his Thousands ten,
 Had I but *Katherine Ogie*.

Then I'd despise th' Imperial Throne,
 And Statesmens dangerous Stations :
 I'd be no King, I'd wear no Crown,
 I'd smile at conquering Nations :
 Might I caress and still possess
 This Lass, of whom I'm vogie ;
 For these are Toys and still look less,
 Compar'd with *Katherine Ogie*.

But I fear the Gods have not decreed
 For me so fine a Creature,

Whose

46 ORPHEUS CALEDONIUS.

Whose Beauty rare makes her exceed
 All other Works in Nature.
 Clouds of Despair surround my Love,
 That are both dark and fogie:
 Pity my Case, ye Powers above,
 Else I die for *Katherine Ogie*.



XXIII.

Thomson, William "Katherine Ogie" from *Orpheus Caledonius: or, a collection of Scots songs. Set to musick by W. Thomson* (London: Author, 1733), I, 44-46. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.



Barsanti, Francesco "Kat. Oggie" from *A Collection of Old Scots Tunes With the Bass for Violoncello or Harpsichord Set and most Humbly dedicated, to The Right Honourable The Lady Erskine by Francis Barsanti* (Edinburgh: Alexander Baillie, [1742]), 1. Mitchell Library copy reproduced here.

tr The last Time I ^(G) came o'er the Moor
The last Time I came o'er the Moor, I left my Love behind me; Ye

tr Pow'r! what Pain do I endure When soft I de-as mind me! Soon as the
ruddy Morn display'd The beaming Day en-su-ing, I met betimes my

tr Lovely maid, In fit re-treats for woo-ing.

2
 Beneath the cooling Shade we lay
 Gazing and chafly sporting;
 We kiss'd and promis'd Time away,
 'Till Night spread her black Curtain.
 I pitied all beneath the Skies,
 Ev'n Kings, when she was nigh me;
 In Raptures I beheld her Eyes,
 Which could but Ill deny me.

3
 Shou'd I be call'd where Cannons rore,
 Where mortal Steel may wound me,
 Or cast upon some foreign Shore,
 Where Dangers may surround me:
 Yet Hopes again to see my Love,
 To feast on glowing Kisses,
 Shall make my Cares at Distance move,
 In Prospect of such Bliss.

4
 In all my Soul, their's not one Place
 To let a Rival enter;
 Since she excels in every Grace,
 In her my Love shall center.
 Sooner the Seas shall cease to flow,
 Their Waves the Alps shall cover,
 On Greenland's Ice shall Roses grow,
 Before I cease to Love her.

5
 The next Time I go o'er the Moor,
 She shall a Lover find me,
 And that my Faith is firm and pure,
 Tho' I left her behind me:
 Then Hymen's sacred Bonds shall chain
 My Heart to her fair Bosom,
 There, while my Being does remain,
 My Love more fresh shall blessom.

Thomson, William "The last Time I came o'er the Moor" from *Orpheus Caledonius, or a collection of the best Scotch songs set to musick by William Thomson* (London: Author, [1726]), 6. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

78 *The last time I came o'er the Moor*

79

Stuart, Alexander "The last time I came o'er the Moor" from *Musick for Allan Ramsay's Collection of Scots Songs* (Edinburgh: Allan Ramsay, [c. 1728]), 78-79. University of Aberdeen copy reproduced here.



Barsanti, Francesco "The last time I came o'er the moor" from
Barsanti, Francesco *A Collection of Old Scots Tunes With the Bass for
Violoncello or Harpsichord Set and most Humbly dedicated, to The
Right Honourable The Lady Erskine by Francis Barsanti*
(Edinburgh: Alexander Baillie, [1742]), 4. Mitchell Library copy
reproduced here.

No. 4

Reggie, I must love thee

Slow

The Lads of Pine Mill

The image shows a musical score for two songs. The first song, 'Reggie, I must love thee', is marked 'Slow' and features a melody in the treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second song, 'The Lads of Pine Mill', is in the bass clef and has a key signature of one flat (Bb). Both songs are written in 4/4 time and consist of a single melodic line with some harmonic accompaniment indicated by chords and accidentals. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.



McGibbon, William "Peggie I must love thee" and "The Lass of Paties Mill" from *A Collection of Scots Tunes* (Edinburgh: Richard Cooper, 1742), 16-17. University of Aberdeen copy reproduced here.

108

Katharine Ogie

Slow

McGibbon, William "Katharine Ogie" from *A Collection of Scots Tunes* (Edinburgh: Richard Cooper, 1742), 20. University of Aberdeen copy reproduced here.

134. *Fig. lig. = Galil.*

And ^{to} when first I saw thee graceful now, ask me what meant my

trabbling ^{And t.} say soft con-fusion art thou Love! if love thou art,

trabbling ^{And t.} say soft con-fusion art thou Love, if love thou art,

then farewell rest.

then farewell rest.

With gentle smiles & sweet voice

those gentle smiles did first create

And though you cannot love again

In pity art ye better left.

[Pasquali, Nicolò] "When first I saw thee" from University of Glasgow MS R.d. 26, 134. Miscellaneous songs in a volume dated 1773.

A NEW SONG

Set by Sig^r Pasquali.

When first I saw thee graceful move, Ah! me what meant my throbbing Breast.
 When first I saw Ah! me what meant my throbbing Breast

say soft Con-fu-sion art thou Love, If Love thou art then farewell Rest.
 say soft Con-fu-sion art thou Love, If Love thou art then farewell Rest.

With gentle smiles allwage the Pain,
 Those gentle smiles did first create,
 And though you cannot Love again,
 In Pity ah. forbear to hate.

For two GUITTARS.

"A New Song" by Pasquali, Nicolò from *Clio and Euterpe or, the British Harmony. A Collection of Celebrated Songs and Cantatas by the Most Approv'd Masters Curiously Engrav'd with the thorough Bass for the Harpsichord and Transcription for the German Flute Embelish'd* [sic] with Designs adapted to each Song in III Volumes (London: H. Roberts, 1762), 22. National Library of Scotland copy reproduced here.

4 *Duet* *by Sig. Pasquali*

38 *Adagio*

"Duet" by Pasquali, Nicolò from *A Collection of Airs and Marches for Two Violins or German Flutes, Some of which have Bases* (Edinburgh: Bremner, [c. 1770]), 4. National Archives of Scotland copy reproduced here.

34

Minuet by Mr. Pasquali

"Minuet" by Pasquali, Nicolò from *Select Minuets. Second Book. Collected from the late Operas, the Balls at Court, the Masquerades, and all the Publick Entertainments for the Harpsichord, German Flute, or Violin by Mr Handel, Sigr St Martini, Sigr Pasquali, Sigr Hasse. To which are added Twenty Six Venetian Tunes* (London: Walsh, [c. 1744]), 34. National Library of Scotland copy reproduced here.

1

VIOLINO PRIMO

OVERTURE

in the Nymphs of the SPRINGS

I. *Presto Assai*

The musical score is written for Violino Primo and consists of 11 staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked *Presto Assai*. The score begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamic markings include *hr* (fortissimo), *f*, *po* (piano), *piu po* (pianissimo), and *piu po pianiss.* (pianissimo). The score concludes with a final flourish on the eleventh staff.

17.

2

VIOLINO PRIMO

Violino Primo score, page 17. The score is written for a single violin in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of two main sections: a *March Andante* and a *Presto*.

The *March Andante* section begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *Andante*. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) at the beginning. The section concludes with a double bar line.

The *Presto* section begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *Presto*. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) at the beginning. The section concludes with a double bar line.

Other markings include *March Andante*, *Presto*, *f*, *mezzo-f*, *2da Volta*, and *f*.

I

VIOLINO SECONDO

OVERTURE

in the Nymphs of the Springs

I Presto assai

The musical score is written for Violino Secondo and consists of 12 staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked *I Presto assai*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *hr* (fortissimo), *po* (piano), *pe* (pizzicato), *piu pe* (pizzicato), *pianiss* (pianissimo), *piu po* (piano), and *pianifz* (pianissimo). The score is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and frequent use of pizzicato.

VIOLINO SECONDO

The musical score for Violino Secondo consists of ten staves of music. The first two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff contains a melodic line with a trill (tr) and a fermata. The second staff continues the melody with a trill and a fermata. The third staff is marked "MARCH ANDANTE" and begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature (C). It includes a dynamic marking "Pia." and a trill. The fourth staff continues the melody with a trill and a fermata. The fifth staff is marked "mez. for." and includes a dynamic marking "Pia." and a trill. The sixth staff is marked "PRESTO" and begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/8 time signature. It includes a dynamic marking "Pia." and a trill. The seventh staff is marked "2da Volta Pia." and includes a dynamic marking "Pia." and a trill. The eighth staff continues the melody with a trill and a fermata. The ninth staff is marked "for." and includes a dynamic marking "Pia." and a trill. The tenth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line.

First staff: Melodic line with a trill (tr) and a fermata.

Second staff: Melodic line with a trill (tr) and a fermata.

Third staff: MARCH ANDANTE. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp, common time. Dynamic: *Pia.* Trill (tr).

Fourth staff: Melodic line with a trill (tr) and a fermata.

Fifth staff: *mez. for.* Melodic line with a trill (tr) and a fermata. Dynamic: *Pia.*

Sixth staff: PRESTO. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp, 3/8 time. Dynamic: *Pia.* Trill (tr).

Seventh staff: 2da Volta *Pia.* Melodic line with a trill (tr) and a fermata.

Eighth staff: Melodic line with a trill (tr) and a fermata.

Ninth staff: *for.* Melodic line with a trill (tr) and a fermata.

Tenth staff: Concluding line with a double bar line.

1

OVERTURE ALTO VIOLA

OF THE NYMPHS AND SPRINGS

PRESTO ALLEGRO

The musical score is written for the Alto Viola part of an Overture. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'PRESTO ALLEGRO'. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a 'mez. For.' marking. The third staff has a 'F#' marking. The fourth staff has a 'pizz. For.' marking. The fifth staff has a 'pizz. For.' marking. The sixth staff has a 'pizz. For.' marking. The seventh staff has a 'pizz. For.' marking. The eighth staff has a 'pizz. For.' marking. The ninth staff has a 'pizz. For.' marking. The tenth staff has a 'pizz. For.' marking.

ALTO VIOLA

Musical score for Alto Viola, page 2. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first two staves are a prelude. The third staff is marked "MARCH ANDANTE" and "Piano". The fourth staff has a "Fortiss." marking. The fifth staff has a "mez: For." marking. The sixth staff has a "Prest" marking. The seventh staff has a "2da Volta Pia" marking. The eighth staff has a "For" marking. The ninth and tenth staves continue the piece.

2

BASSO

MARCH Andante

Piano

Forlitt.

mezzo F.

PRESTO

2da Volta Piano

Forte

mezzo F.

Forte

mezzo F.

Pasquali, Nicolò *Overture in The Nymphs of the Springs* from Pasquali, Nicolò *Raccolta di Overture e Symphonie, per due Violini, e un Basso, da Raddoppiarsi a Piacimento; con un Alto Viola, Trombe, Corni da Caccia, e Tymbali di Rinforzo, nella I, III, V, IX, XI. Composte da Nicolò Pasquali, e Stampate a spese dell'Autore, con Licenza, e Privilegio di Sua Maestà Britannica* (London: Author, 1751), parts. Reid Music Library, University of Edinburgh, copy reproduced here.

19

VIOLINO PRIMO

SYMPHONIA

X. *Allegro*

The musical score is written for the first violin (Violino Primo) and is titled 'SYMPHONIA X. Allegro'. It consists of 12 staves of music. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include 'p.o.' (piano) and 'f.c.' (forte). There are also 'hr' markings above some notes. The score ends with a double bar line on the 12th staff.

17.

20

VIOLINO PRIMO

Lento Andante
mes. p.^o

Allegro

The musical score for Violino Primo on page 20 is divided into two distinct sections. The first section, 'Lento Andante', is marked 'mes. p.' and begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. It features a melodic line with several trills (tr) and a dynamic marking of 'mes. p.' (mezzo-piano). The second section, 'Allegro', is also marked 'mes. p.' and features a fast, rhythmic melody with many trills. The score is written for Violino Primo and includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4. The page number 20 is in the top right corner, and the number 17 is in the top center.

19

VIOLINO SECONDO

SYMPHONIA

Allegro

hr

hr

hr

hr

hr

hr

hr

hr

hr

hr

hr

LARGO ANDANTE

LARGO ANDANTE

VIOLINO SECONDO

This page contains the musical score for the Violino Secondo part, page 20. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is written in a single system. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and beams. There are several dynamic markings: *all.* (allargando) at the beginning of the fifth staff, *hr* (hairpins) at the end of the fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth staves, and *pp* (pianissimo) at the end of the tenth staff. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the twelfth staff.

19

ALTO VIOLA

SYMPHONIA

X

ALLEGRO

Musical score for Alto Viola, Symphony X, Allegro movement. The score consists of 11 staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/8. The tempo is marked ALLEGRO. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. There are dynamic markings like *f* and *fz*. A first ending bracket is present on the 10th staff, and a second ending bracket is on the 11th staff. The score ends with a double bar line.

LARGO Andante

mez. P.

Musical score for Alto Viola, Largo Andante movement. The score consists of 1 staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked LARGO Andante. The score includes various musical notations such as quarter notes, eighth notes, and rests. There is a dynamic marking of *mez. P.* (mezzo-piano). The score ends with a double bar line.

ALTO VIOLA



BASSO

The image shows a musical score for a Bass part, consisting of ten staves. The notation includes various notes, rests, and fingerings (e.g., 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100). The score is written in a single system, with the first staff starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo marking 'ALLEGRO' is visible on the fifth staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots on the tenth staff.

Pasquali, Nicolò *Symphonia X* from Pasquali, Nicolò *Raccolta di Overture e Symphonie, per due Violini, e un Basso, da Raddoppiarsi a Piacimento; con un Alto Viola, Trombe, Corni da Caccia, e Tymbali di Rinforzo, nella I, III, V, IX, XI. Composte da Nicolò Pasquali, e Stampate a spese dell'Autore, con Licenza, e Privilegio di Sua Maestà Britannica* (London: Author, 1751), parts. Reid Music Library, University of Edinburgh, copy reproduced here.

SONATA I

Adagio

Pia.

For.

Volte

Pasquali, Nicolò *Sonate a Violino e Basso Composte da Nicolò Pasquali e Dedicate all'Illustrissimo Signor Giacomo Nelthorpe. Opera Prima* (London: Walsh, [1744]), I, i, 1. Arcibiskupský zámek a zahrady v Kroměříži copy reproduced here.



Pasquali, Nicolò *Sonate a Violino e Basso Composte da Nicolò Pasquali e Dedicate all'Illustrissimo Signor Giacomo Nelthorpe*. Opera Prima (London: Walsh, [1744]), IV, i, 11. Arcibiskupský zámek a zahrady v Kroměříži copy reproduced here.

The image displays a musical score for a piece marked "Allegro". The score is written for two staves, likely piano and bass, in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo "Allegro" is indicated at the beginning of the first system. The music is characterized by rapid, flowing passages, particularly in the right hand, which often features sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The left hand provides a steady, rhythmic accompaniment, frequently using eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is divided into six systems, each consisting of a right-hand staff and a left-hand staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings. The overall style is that of a classical or romantic-era instrumental work.



Pasquali, Nicolò *Sonate a Violino e Basso Composte da Nicolò Pasquali e Dedicate all'Illustrissimo Signor Giacomo Nelthorpe. Opera Prima* (London: Walsh, [1744]), III, ii, 8-9. Arcibiskupský zámek a zahrady v Kroměříži copy reproduced here.

12

Ardito

Pia. *For.*

Pia.

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system is marked 'Ardito'. The second system has a 'Pia.' marking. The third system has 'Pia.' and 'For.' markings. The fourth system has a 'Pia.' marking. The fifth system has a 'Pia.' marking. The sixth system has a 'Pia.' marking. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.



Pasquali, Nicolò *Sonate a Violino e Basso Composte da Nicolò Pasquali e Dedicate all'Illustrissimo Signor Giacomo Nelthorpe*. *Opera Prima* (London: Walsh, [1744]), IV, ii, 12-13. Arcibiskupský zámek a zahrady v Kroměříži copy reproduced here.

SONATA VI

Largo And^e

Pia *Pia For* *For*

Tasto Solo *Volti*

Pasquali, Nicolò *Sonate a Violino e Basso Composte da Nicolò Pasquali e Dedicate all'Illustrissimo Signor Giacomo Nelthorpe. Opera Prima* (London: Walsh, [1744]), VI, i, 11. Arcibiskupský zámek a zahrady v Kroměříži copy reproduced here.

20

This page contains six systems of musical notation, each consisting of a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The systems are marked with the following dynamics and instructions:

- System 1: *Allegro* (beginning), *Pia* (towards the end).
- System 2: *For.* (beginning), *Tasto Solo* (towards the end).
- System 3: *Pia* (towards the end).
- System 4: *For.* (beginning), *Pia* (towards the end), *F* (towards the end).
- System 5: No specific dynamic marking, but includes asterisks (*) above certain notes.
- System 6: *Pia* (towards the end).

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The page number 20 is visible in the top left corner.

Handwritten musical score for Violin and Bass, measures 20-21. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system is marked with a '2' at the end. The second system is marked 'Dolce'. The third system is marked 'For.'. The fourth system is marked 'Pia.' and 'For.'. The fifth system is marked 'Volti'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

Pasquali, Nicolò *Sonate a Violino e Basso Composte da Nicolò Pasquali e Dedicate all'Illustrissimo Signor Giacomo Nelthorpe. Opera Prima* (London: Walsh, [1744]), VI, ii, 20-21. Arcibiskupský zámek a zahrady v Kroměříži copy reproduced here.

The image displays three systems of musical notation, likely for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff, connected by a brace on the left. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The first system begins with the tempo marking "Presto". The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous slurs, ties, and fingering numbers (1-5) indicating complex passages. The second system continues the melodic development in the treble staff, with the bass staff providing harmonic support. The third system shows further melodic elaboration and harmonic complexity, with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The overall style is characteristic of late Romantic or early 20th-century piano music.



Pasquali, Nicolò *Sonate a Violino e Basso Composte da Nicolò Pasquali e Dedicate all'Illustrissimo Signor Giacomo Nelthorpe. Opera Prima* (London: Walsh, [1744]), V, iv, 18-19. Arcibiskupský zámek a zahrady v Kroměříži copy reproduced here.



Pasquali, Nicolò *Sonate a Violino e Basso Composte da Nicolò Pasquali e Dedicate all'Illustrissimo Signor Giacomo Nelthorpe. Opera Prima* (London: Walsh, [1744]), I, iii, 3. Arcibiskupský zámek a zahrady v Kroměříži copy reproduced here.

Handwritten musical score for a Minuet in G major, Op. 1, No. 6 by Nicolò Pasquali. The score is written for violin and bass. It consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system is labeled "Minuet" and the fifth system is labeled "Fine". The music is in 3/8 time and features intricate fingerings and ornaments. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings like "P" and "S".

Pasquali, Nicolò *Sonate a Violino e Basso Composte da Nicolò Pasquali e Dedicate all'Illustrissimo Signor Giacomo Nelthorpe*. Opera Prima (London: Walsh, [1744]), II, iii, 6. Arcibiskupský zámek a zahrady v Kroměříži copy reproduced here.

The
S O L E M N
DIRGE
in
Romeo and Juliet
 Composed by
NICOLO PASQUALI.

L O N D O N.

P^r 1.6

Printed and Sold by R. BREMNER opposite Somerset house STRAND

Where may be had

Maid of the Mill - - - -	10. 6 ^d	Scots Songs in 2 books each	2. 6 ^d
Daphne and Amintor - - -	4. 0	Marybone Songs - - - -	2. 0
Cunning Man - - - -	5. 0	Free Macons Songs - - -	1. 0
Guardian Outwitted - - -	9. 0	Harlequins Invitation - -	2. 6
Harmonist Magazine - - -	12. 0	Dorias Lessons for Singing	7. 6

1

Chorus

Largo

The Bell

Violiniⁿⁱ

Violon^{cello}

Voice

Hark! hark! w^{ith} Solemn Bell, with Awful pause,

Voice

Largo Hark! hark! w^{ith} Solemn Bell, with Awful pause,

Bass

b b b b b b b b

h h h h h h h h

in deathlike Con^{fusion}, Her untimely Doom, Her untimely Doom.

in deathlike Con^{fusion}, Her untimely Doom, Her untimely Doom.

b b b b b b b b *Pia* *6 6 6 6 6 6*

2

Chorus

Vio 1^{mo} *Largo*

Vio 2^{do}

Ah hapless Maid, doom'd to y^e gaping Jaws, of a Cold comfortless and

Ah hapless Maid, doom'd - - doom'd to y^e gaping Jaws, of a Cold - -

drea - ry Tomb, drea - ry Tomb, of a cold comfortless and drea - ry

comfortless and drea - ry drea - ry Tomb, of a cold and drea - ry

Tomb, Thy Marriage song is chang'd to mourn - ful Verse, thy

Tomb, Thy Marriage song is chang'd to mourn - ful Verse, thy

3

bride - old Bed to a black fu - ne - ral Hou - se.

Song

A - dante - ton Sordani

She was her Parents' sole de - light they

hol - ly - one - n - ly

Sinner - leath has snatch'd her from their

F - r

F - r

4

Chorus

Largo Molto

Their grief and sorrow every bottom shares, witness our Sighs our groans and fall-ing

Largo Molto

6 6 6 5 6 4 3

Tears, witness our sighs our groans and fall-ing Tears.

Tears, witness our sighs our groans and fall-ing Tears.

6 b7 6 4 3 6 4 3

5

Song

Andante

po

Her life was

innocence and Truth, but ah 'twas flourish'd in ear - ly bloom, Just as She saw the dawn of

Youth, - Left She dropt in - to Her tomb.

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of three systems of music. The first system has a treble and bass staff for the piano and a single staff for the voice. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes lyrics and musical notation with various ornaments and fingerings. The second system continues the piano accompaniment and voice. The third system concludes the piece with a final chord and a double bar line.

6

Chorus

Largo And into

Let us then wet her grave with briny flowers, & strow around the early fading flow'rs, and strow a -

- round the early fading flow'rs, and strow a - round the early fading flow'rs the early fading Flow'rs.
strow a - round the early fading flow'rs, & strow a - round the ear - - ly fading Flow'rs.

This Chorus to be repeated till the Proceſſion is ended

7

Chorus

Bell

Largo

Hark! hark! to the ſolemn Bell, with awful pauſe, in deathlike Sound,

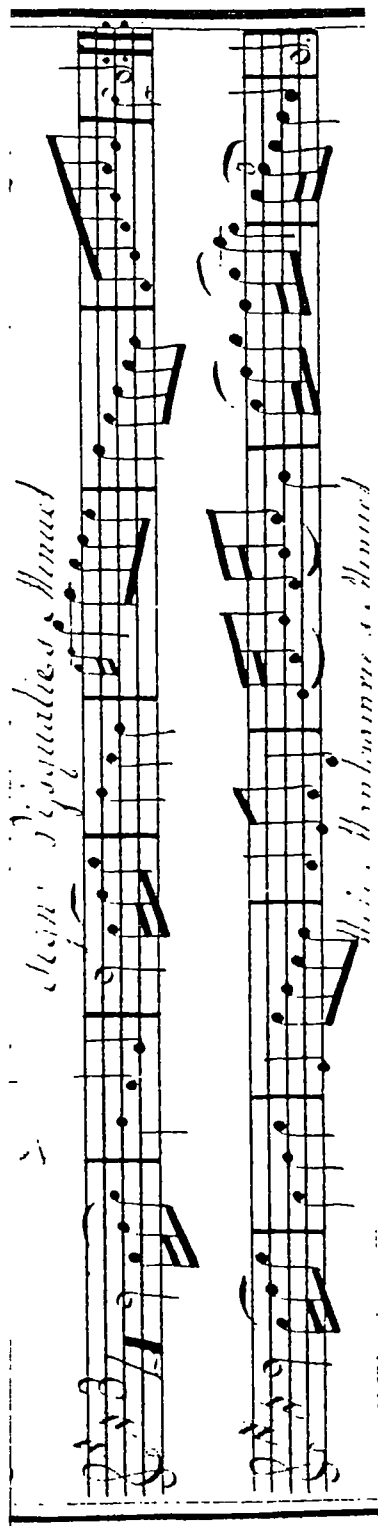
Hark! hark! to the ſolemn Bell, with awful pauſe, in deathlike Sound,

Largo

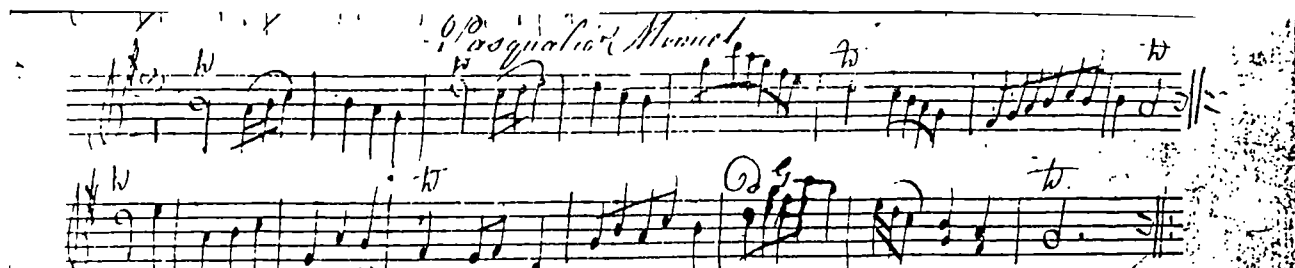
Her un-time-ly Doom; Her un-time-ly Doom.

Her un-time-ly Doom; Her un-time-ly Doom.

Pasquali, Nicolò *The Solemn Dirge in Romeo and Juliet* Composed by Nicolò Pasquali (London: Bremner, [1771]). Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here.



"Signo: Pissqualies Minuet" from National Library of Scotland, Inglis 808, 75. A Collection of the Best and Most Favourite Tunes for the Violin. In Four Parts. Collected and Transcribed by James Gillespie. Perth 1768.



"Pasqualios Minuet" from National Library of Scotland, Inglis 153, 23. Reels, minuets, hornpipes, marches, and other dances, with a list of reels (incomplete) at the beginning and notes of Charles Kirkpatrick Sharp.

Recitative *Place XXIV*
a Cantata
Pastora
the cry of Popera enews haunting
On faint straggling flower-plains,

(64)

The manner of accompanying it
NB each white note
begins at the little one that it is tied with

she warbled out her merry strains.
close by a fountain's crystal spring,

Allegro

[illegible]

XXII

Daumen, who long adored this sprightly maid,
yet never durst have relate *proached at last to try his*

The manner of accompanying is

late *Sie siehst die sonnt: He Arnold and pray, the fornicke rofe and walk away.*

at night
away

MAX 7/16

Plate XXVIII

But you're turning lock'd more gay, and ding, and danc'd, and on his pipe a cheriard &c. &c. played.

Allegro

Love Capid laugh'd and committ'd his love

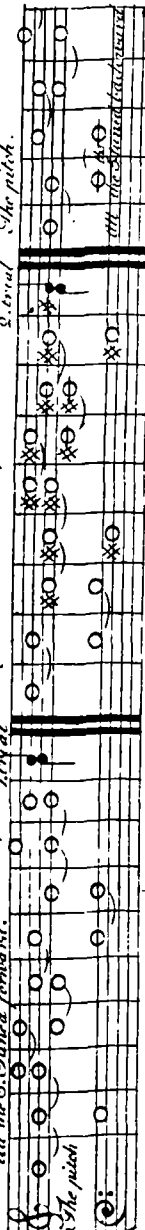
Pass to me, fled ere I shud, gave up sym

Drum vander and pursuit her sym

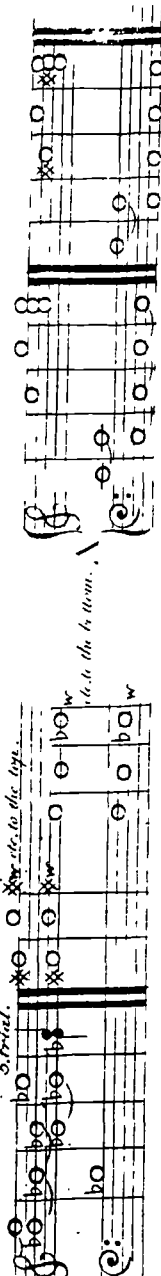
Cupid laugh'd and committ'd his

PLATE XV

An approved Method of Tuning the Harpsichord.
All the 3rd Tuned permanent.
1st Trial
The pitch



2^d Trial
etc. to the 4th
etc. to the 5th



The 1st Note G. to be Tuned by a pitch Pipe or any other wind Instrument.

The 5th must be Tuned rather flat than otherways.

If the first Trial gives a fine 5. what has been done may be depended on; if otherways it will be best to begin afresh, and Tun all over again, and so of the 2^d & 3^d Trials.

By this Method of Tuning the imperfection of the Instrument, is thrown in A & E. 5th.

After Tuning a Bass Note to its Octave it is proper to compare it with the Trille Notes [See the Cr. at A] because in a Succession of Octaves the Ear is apt to be deceived.

Pasquali, Nicolò "An approved Method of Tuning the Harpsichord" from *Thorough-Bass Made Easy: or, Practical Rules for finding and applying its various Chords with little Trouble; Together with Variety of Examples in Notes, shewing the Manner of accompanying Concertos, Solos, Songs, and Recitatives* by Nicolo Pasquali (Edinburgh: Author, 1757), plate XV. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

An approved Method of tuning the Harpsichord, &c. Plate XIII.

All the Fifths tuned forwards 1st Trial.

All the Fifths tuned backwards 2d Trial.

Pitch.

Pitch.

#w &c. to the top.

b &c. to the bottom.

3d Trial.

A

So of the 2d and 3d Trials. After tuning a Bass Note to its Octave, it will be proper to compare it with the Treble Notes, (see the Example at A); because in a Succession of Octaves the Ear is apt to be deceived. By this Method of Tuning, the Imperfection of the Instrument is thrown into G ♯ and D ♯

N. B. The Fifths must be tuned rather flat than otherwise.

Holden, John "An approved Method of tuning the Harpsichord, &c." from *An Essay towards a Rational System of Music* (Calcutta: Ferris and Greenway, [1799]), plate XIII. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.



"A Favourite Minuet" by Bocchi, Lorenzo from *A Second Collection of English Aires & Minuets, with Severall Favorite Air's* [sic] out of the Late Operas of Otho, Iulius Caesar, Vespasian, & Rodelinda; all Sett with a Bass, being Proper for the Violin, German Flute, Harpsicord or Spinett (Dublin: Neale, [1724]), 5. National Library of Ireland copy reproduced here.

9

Cantabile

SONATA. III

V. S. rulti.

Bocchi, Lorenzo *A Muscally Entertainment for a Chamber. Sonatas for Violin Flute Violoncello and Six String Bass. With a Thorough bass for the Harpsicord or bass Violin. Lastly, a Scotch Cantata with the Instrumentall parts after the Italian Manner. Dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Composd [sic] by Lorenzo Bocchi. Opera Prima* (Dublin: John and William Neale, [1726]), III, i, 9. Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here.

13
Sordatura Affettuoso

SONATA IV

V.S. vo/r.

Bocchi, Lorenzo *A Musicall Entertainment for a Chamber. Sonatas for Violin Flute Violoncello and Six String Bass. With a Thorough bass for the Harpsicord or bass Violin. Lastly, a Scotch Cantata with the Instrumentall parts after the Italian Manner. Dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Composd by Lorenzo Bocchi. Opera Prima* (Dublin: John and William Neale, [1726]), IV, i, 13. Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here.

26

Cantabile Sonata Per ill Fluto.

SONATA. VII

Bocchi, Lorenzo *A Muscicall Entertainment for a Chamber. Sonatas for Violin Flute Violoncello and Six String Bass. With a Thorough bass for the Harpsicord or bass Violin. Lastly, a Scotch Cantata with the Instrumentall parts after the Italian Manner. Dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Composd by Lorenzo Bocchi. Opera Prima* (Dublin: John and William Neale, [1726]), VII, i, 26. Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here.



Bocchi, Lorenzo *A Musicall Entertainment for a Chamber. Sonatas for Violin Flute Violoncello and Six String Bass. With a Thorough bass for the Harpsicord or bass Violin. Lastly, a Scotch Cantata with the Instrumentall parts after the Italian Manner. Dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Composd by Lorenzo Bocchi. Opera Prima* (Dublin: John and William Neale, [1726]), IX, ii, 33. Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here.

42

SONATA XII sonata Per la viola da Gamba

Largo: è staccato

Bocchi, Lorenzo *A Musicall Entertainment for a Chamber. Sonatas for Violin Flute Violoncello and Six String Bass. With a Thorough bass for the Harpsicord or bass Violin. Lastly, a Scotch Cantata with the Instrumentall parts after the Italian Manner. Dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Composd by Lorenzo Bocchi. Opera Prima* (Dublin: John and William Neale, [1726]), XII, i, 42. Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here (the quality of the copy represents that of the original edition).

Allegro 2

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of grand staves. The tempo is marked *Allegro*. The music is in 2/4 time. The notation is handwritten and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* and *F*. The score is written in ink on aged paper.



Bocchi, Lorenzo *A Musicall Entertainment for a Chamber. Sonatas for Violin Flute Violoncello and Six String Bass. With a Thorough bass for the Harpsicord or bass Violin. Lastly, a Scotch Cantata with the Instrumentall parts after the Italian Manner. Dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Composd by Lorenzo Bocchi.* *Opera Prima* (Dublin: John and William Neale, [1726]), I, ii, 2-3. Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here.

Allegro.

The musical score is written for piano and is marked *Allegro.* It consists of six systems of two staves each. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is common time (C). The music is highly technical, featuring rapid sixteenth-note passages, triplets, and complex fingering indicated by numbers 1-7 and asterisks. The notation includes various accidentals and dynamic markings typical of a handwritten manuscript.



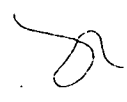
Bocchi, Lorenzo *A Muscicall Entertainment for a Chamber. Sonatas for Violin Flute Violoncello and Six String Bass. With a Thorough bass for the Harpsicord or bass Violin. Lastly, a Scotch Cantata with the Instrumentall parts after the Italian Manner. Dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Composd by Lorenzo Bocchi.* *Opera Prima* (Dublin: John and William Neale, [1726]), III, ii, 10-11. Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here.



Bocchi, Lorenzo *A Musicall Entertainment for a Chamber. Sonatas for Violin Flute Violoncello and Six String Bass. With a Thorough bass for the Harpsicord or bass Violin. Lastly, a Scotch Cantata with the Instrumentall parts after the Italian Manner. Dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Composd by Lorenzo Bocchi. Opera Prima* (Dublin: John and William Neale, [1726]), III, iv, 12. Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here.



Bocchi, Lorenzo *A Muscally Entertainment for a Chamber. Sonatas for Violin Flute Violoncello and Six String Bass. With a Thorough bass for the Harpsicord or bass Violin. Lastly, a Scotch Cantata with the Instrumentall parts after the Italian Manner. Dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Composd by Lorenzo Bocchi. Opera Prima* (Dublin: John and William Neale, [1726]), IV, v, 18. Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here.



Vivace





Bocchi, Lorenzo *A Muscicall Entertainment for a Chamber. Sonatas for Violin Flute Violoncello and Six String Bass. With a Thorough bass for the Harpsicord or bass Violin. Lastly, a Scotch Cantata with the Instrumentall parts after the Italian Manner. Dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Composd by Lorenzo Bocchi.* *Opera Prima* (Dublin: John and William Neale, [1726]), II, ii, 6-7. Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here.

Allegro 11

The musical score consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system begins with the tempo marking 'Allegro' and the measure number '11'. The notation is highly technical, with frequent sixteenth-note passages and trills. Dynamic markings include 'P' (piano) at the start of the second system and 'F' (forte) in the third system. Trill markings ('t.') are used above several notes in the upper staff of each system. Fingering numbers are indicated below many notes, particularly in the bass staff. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots in the final measure of the sixth system.

Handwritten musical score for a chamber sonata by Lorenzo Bocchi. The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, notes, rests, and ornaments. The word "seconda" is written above the first staff of the first system and above the third staff of the third system. The word "V.S. outti." is written below the sixth staff. The manuscript shows signs of age, including ink bleed-through and some fading.

Bocchi, Lorenzo *A Muscally Entertainment for a Chamber. Sonatas for Violin Flute Violoncello and Six String Bass. With a Thorough bass for the Harpsicord or bass Violin. Lastly, a Scotch Cantata with the Instrumentall parts after the Italian Manner. Dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Composd by Lorenzo Bocchi. Opera Prima* (Dublin: John and William Neale, [1726]), IV, ii, 14-15. Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here.

SONATA II *Largo o tacatu*

U. S. Volti subito

Bocchi, Lorenzo *A Musicall Entertainment for a Chamber. Sonatas for Violin Flute Violoncello and Six String Bass. With a Thorough bass for the Harpsicord or bass Violin. Lastly, a Scotch Cantata with the Instrumentall parts after the Italian Manner. Dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Composd by Lorenzo Bocchi. Opera Prima* (Dublin: John and William Neale, [1726]), II, i, 5. Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here.

Presto Ajju. 8

Bocchi, Lorenzo *A Muscally Entertainment for a Chamber. Sonatas for Violin Flute Violoncello and Six String Bass. With a Thorough bass for the Harpsicord or bass Violin. Lastly, a Scotch Cantata with the Instrumentall parts after the Italian Manner. Dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Composd by Lorenzo Bocchi. Opera Prima* (Dublin: John and William Neale, [1726]), II, iv, 8. Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here.



Bocchi, Lorenzo *A Muscicall Entertainment for a Chamber. Sonatas for Violin Flute Violoncello and Six String Bass. With a Thorough bass for the Harpsicord or bass Violin. Lastly, a Scotch Cantata with the Instrumentall parts after the Italian Manner. Dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Composd by Lorenzo Bocchi.* *Opera Prima* (Dublin: John and William Neale, [1726]), VII, iii, 28. Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here.

Allegro

The musical score is written for piano and consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff. The second system also has a treble and bass staff. The music is in 4/4 time and features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The tempo is marked *Allegro*. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ss*, *P*, and *F*. The piece concludes with the instruction *V.s. colti.*

22

Quattro Sonate Per il Fluto con il suo Basso

The image shows a handwritten musical score for a flute and bass. It consists of six systems of staves. The first system has a title 'Quattro Sonate Per il Fluto con il suo Basso' and a page number '22'. The notation is in a historical style, likely 17th or 18th century. The first system shows a flute melody in the upper staff and a bass line in the lower staff, with dynamic markings 'p' and 'f'. The subsequent systems continue the piece with various melodic and harmonic developments, including trills and complex rhythmic patterns. The final system shows a repeat sign and a double bar line.

Bocchi, Lorenzo *A Muscicall Entertainment for a Chamber. Sonatas for Violin Flute Violoncello and Six String Bass. With a Thorough bass for the Harpsicord or bass Violin. Lastly, a Scotch Cantata with the Instrumentall parts after the Italian Manner. Dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Composd by Lorenzo Bocchi. Opera Prima* (Dublin: John and William Neale, [1726]), V, iv, 21-22. Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here.

Andante

Handwritten musical score for a piece in G major, Op. 10, No. 1 by Frédéric Chopin. The tempo is marked "Andante". The score is written on four systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingering numbers (1-5).

34

The musical score consists of six systems of piano notation. The first five systems each contain a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The sixth system shows only the treble clef staff, with the bass staff empty. The music is in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. Measure 34 is marked with a '34' above the staff. Measure 35 has a 't' above the staff. Measure 36 has a 't' above the staff. Measure 37 has a 't' above the staff. Measure 38 has a 't' above the staff. Measure 39 has a 't' above the staff. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

U. f. colti subito



Bocchi, Lorenzo *A Muscally Entertainment for a Chamber. Sonatas for Violin Flute Violoncello and Six String Bass. With a Thorough bass for the Harpsicord or bass Violin. Lastly, a Scotch Cantata with the Instrumentall parts after the Italian Manner. Dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Composd by Lorenzo Bocchi. Opera Prima* (Dublin: John and William Neale, [1726]), IX, iii, 33-35. Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here.

43

Uitace an English Air Imprud after an Italian manner

The musical score is written on six systems of two staves each. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and ornaments. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The subsequent systems continue the melody and accompaniment with various musical notations including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'.



Bocchi, Lorenzo *A Musicall Entertainment for a Chamber. Sonatas for Violin Flute Violoncello and Six String Bass. With a Thorough bass for the Harpsicord or bass Violin. Lastly, a Scotch Cantata with the Instrumentall parts after the Italian Manner. Dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Composd by Lorenzo Bocchi.* *Opera Prima* (Dublin: John and William Neale, [1726]), XII, ii, 43-44. Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here.



Bocchi, Lorenzo *A Muscicall Entertainment for a Chamber. Sonatas for Violin Flute Violoncello and Six String Bass. With a Thorough bass for the Harpsicord or bass Violin. Lastly, a Scotch Cantata with the Instrumentall parts after the Italian Manner. Dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Composd by Lorenzo Bocchi.* *Opera Prima* (Dublin: John and William Neale, [1726]), XII, iii, 45. Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here (the quality of the copy represents that of the original edition).

46

Blate? Janny faintly tell'd Rair Jeen His
mind Jeanny took, Pleasure to deny Him lang
He thought her Scorn Came Frae A Heart unkind
Which Gart him in despair Tune up the sang

spiritoso

6 6 x5 6 8 4 3 x5 5

47

5 45 7 38

O' bon ny Lajsie

since tis sae That I'm dispis'd by thee O' bon ny Lajsie

6 38 5 7

6 6 5 since tis sae That I'm dispis'd by thee

6 5 6 6 5

I hate to live but - O I'm Wae and uncko I sweer to die and

6 5 6 5 6 5

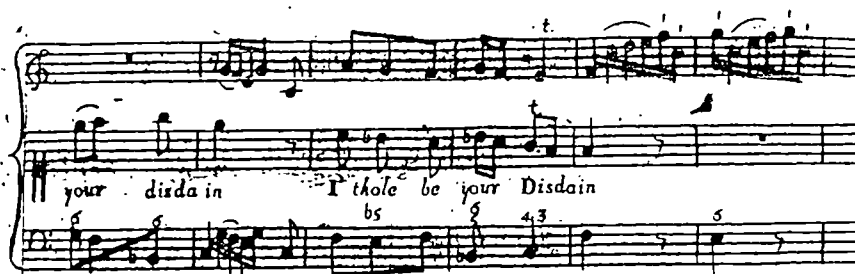
48

uneko fweer to die And uneko fwe

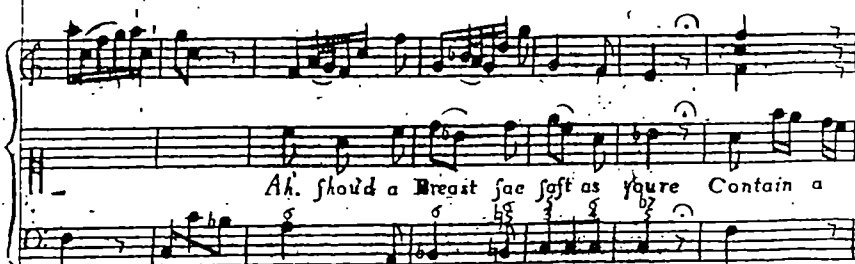
er to die

de-ar Jeany think what downy downy It hole by

49



your disda in I thole be your Disdain

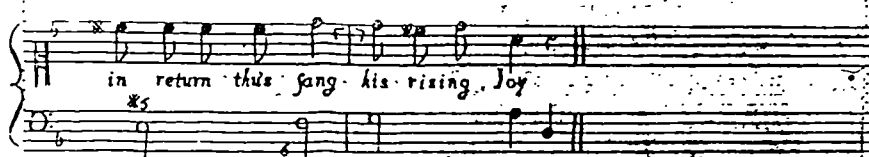
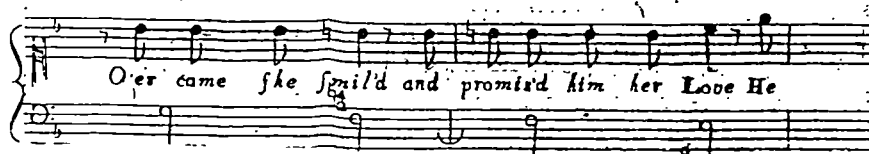
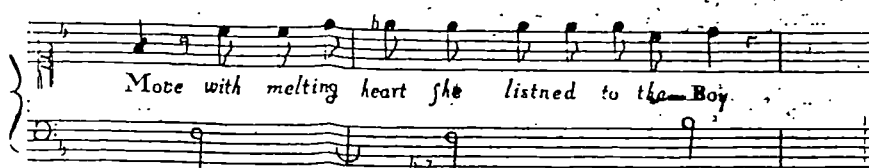
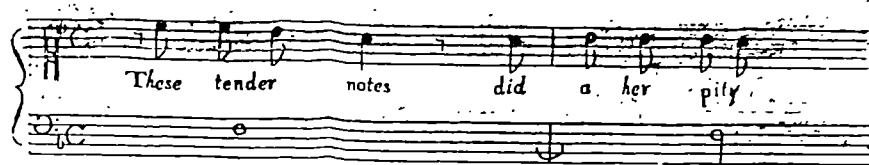


Ah, shoud a Brest sae soft as youre Contain a



Heart of stane Contain a Heart of stane. Da Capo.

50

*Allegro*

51

f.

f. *p.* *f.* *p.*

Violini con la parte

Hence frae my breast contentious

p. *f.* *p.* *f.*

Care ye've tint the power to

p. *f.* *p.* *f.*

pine My Jeany's good my Jeany's fair and a her sweets are

52

mine Hence frae my brea'st Contentious Care ye be tint the

power to pine Contentious Care: = = = = ye be tint the

power to pine My Jealousy's good My Jealousy's fair

And a her sweets are mine

53

Violini con la parte
O spread thine
Arms and give me forth of dear enchanting Bliss A
thousand Joys ar round thy Mouth Abba

The musical score consists of six systems of staves. The first system has two staves with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second system has two staves with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third system has two staves with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth system has two staves with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth system has two staves with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The sixth system has two staves with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words in italics. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

54

Handwritten musical score for a Scotch Cantata, page 54. The score is written on three systems of three staves each. The first system contains the lyrics "= sand Joys around thy Mouth Gi'e Heaven with ilka". The second system contains "kifs Gi'e Heaven with ilka kifs." and "Da Cappello". The third system is marked "FINIS." and contains empty staves.

Scotch Cantata from Bocchi, Lorenzo *A Musicall Entertainment for a Chamber. Sonatas for Violin Flute Violoncello and Six String Bass. With a Thorough bass for the Harpsicord or bass Violin. Lastly, a Scotch Cantata with the Instrumentall parts after the Italian Manner. Dedicated to his Grace James Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Composd by Lorenzo Bocchi. Opera Prima* (Dublin: John and William Neale, [1726]), 46-54. Cambridge University Library copy reproduced here.



Andante
Melodious Songstrel. *In the City of London*
 Behold and we, Maf. trinus Maud, let light as to you (long.)
 Charm all mankind without the aid of soft melo. dious song. (long.)
 Why will you add, Charming Fair,
 The Magick of your Voice:
 By which in us you cause Dispair:
 We made our Fate our Choice.
 In vain to tempt Secret's heart,
 The songs the Sirens try'd;
 But could their notes with thine compare,
 We much have heard and dy'd.

4
 Sing on bright Maid, repeat each strain,
 Tho' in each strain's a dart,
 We dye by pleasure not by pain,
 While thus you pierce the heart.

FLUTE.



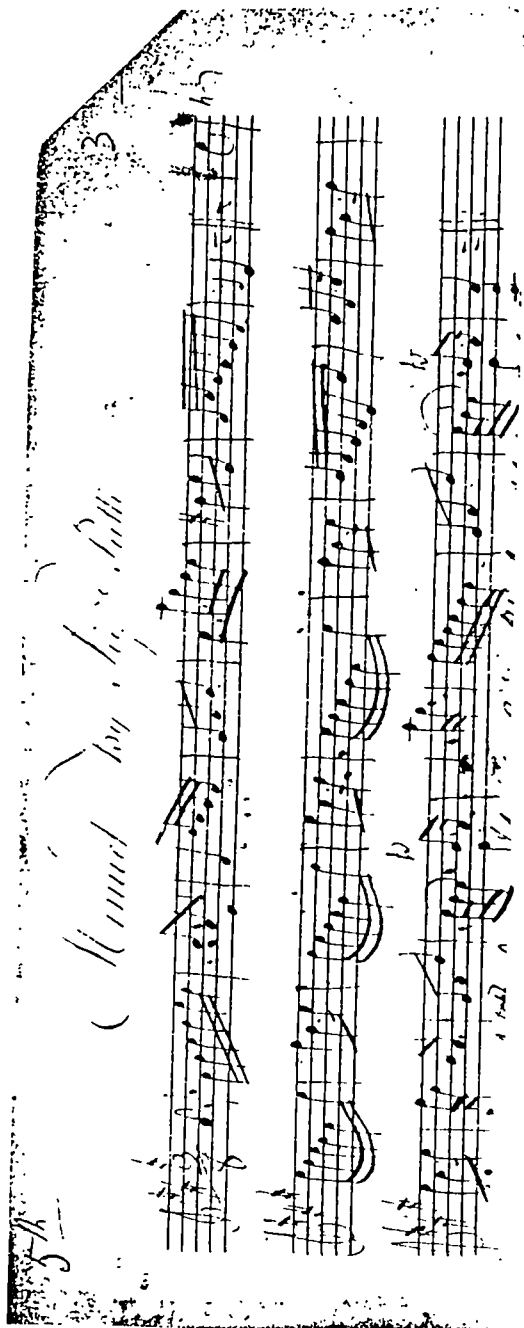
"The Melodious Songstress" by Putti, Giovanni Angelo Battista from *The Musical Entertainer* (London: G. Bickham, [1737-1738]), 30. Reid Music Library, University of Edinburgh, copy reproduced here.



"On Beauty" by Putti, Giovanni Angelo Battista from *The Musical Entertainer* (London: G. Bickham, [1737-1738]), 51. Reid Music Library, University of Edinburgh, copy reproduced here.



"Minuet by Sigr Putti" by Putti, Giovanni Angelo Battista from *The Compleat Tutor for the Violin, Containing The Best and Easiest Instructions for Learners to Obtain Proficiency. To which is Added A Choice Collection of the Most Celebrated Italian, English, and Scotch Tunes;- with Several Choice Pieces for 2 Violins* (London: J. Johnson [c. 1750]), 16. Peabody Institute Library copy reproduced here.



"Minuet By Sigr Putti" from National Library of Scotland, Inglis 153,
3.



Moderately *A Favourite Air* by Signor Palma

When first I saw the graceful move, oh me what meant my throbbing breast
 When first I saw oh me what meant my throbbing breast

Say soft confuse on art thou love If love thou art then farewell Rest
 Say soft confuse on art thou love If love thou art then farewell Rest

*With gentle smiles aswage the Pain,
 Those gentle smiles did first Create;
 And though you cannot love again,
 In pity ah forbear to hate.*

For two German Flutes

A Favourite Air by Signor Palma from *Apollo's Cabinet: or the Muses Delight. An Accurate Collection of English and Italian Songs, Cantatas and Duets, set to Music for the Harpsichord, Violin, German Flute, &c. with Instructions for the Voice, Violin, Harpsichord or Spinnet, German-Flute, Common-Flute, Hautboy, French-Horn, Basson [sic], and Bass-Violin. Also, A Compleat Musical Dictionary, And Several Hundred English, Irish and Scots Songs, Without the Music.* (Liverpool: John Sadler, 1756), 130. National Library of Scotland copy reproduced here.

Nov. 13 9. 195.

A New Song.

Set by Sig. Filippo Palma

Amoroso

Adieu, ye Streams that Smoothly Flow, Ye Vernal Airs that Soft - ly
 blow, Ye Plains by blooming Spring ar - ray'd, Ye Birds that warble thro' the glade
 Ye Birds that warble thro' the glade Unhurt from
 you my Soul could fly Nor drop one tear, nor heave one Sigh, But forc'd from CE - LIAS
 Smiles to part, all joy defer - ts my
 Drooping heart, All joy deserts my Drooping heart

O Fairer than the Rosy morn
 When flow'rs the dewy fields adorn.
 Unfully'd as the Genial ray
 That warms the gentle Breeze of May 'X.

Thy Charms divinely Sweet appear
 And Add new Splendour to the year
 Improve the Day with fresh Delight
 And Glid with Joy the dreary Night. 'X.



Palma, Filippo *Adieu ye Streams that Smoothly Flow. A New Song*
 ([s.l: s.n., s.a.]). National Library of Scotland copy reproduced here.

A FAVOURITE SONG

Allegretto

By an Eminent Master

Shepherds would you hope to please us you must ev'ry humour try. Sometimes
flatter sometimes tease us often Laugh and sometimes Cry. Sometimes flat-ter
sometimes tease us of-ten Laugh and sometimes Cry. *Fine* Soft de-ni-als are but
tri-als of the Heart we wish to Gain, tho' we're shy and seem to fly if you pur-
-sue we fly in Vain, tho' we're shy and seem to fly if you pur-sue we fly in Vain.
Soft de-ni-als are but tri-als of the Heart we wish to Gain tho' we're shy and
seem to fly if you pur-sue we fly in Vain tho' we're shy and seem to fly if
you pur-sue we fly in Vain Shepherds would you hope to please us you must

ev'ry Humour try, sometimes flat-ter sometimes tease us often Laugh and sometimes

Cry - - - - -

sometimes flat-ter sometimes

tease us of-ten Laugh and sometimes Cry.

For the German Flute

Allegretto

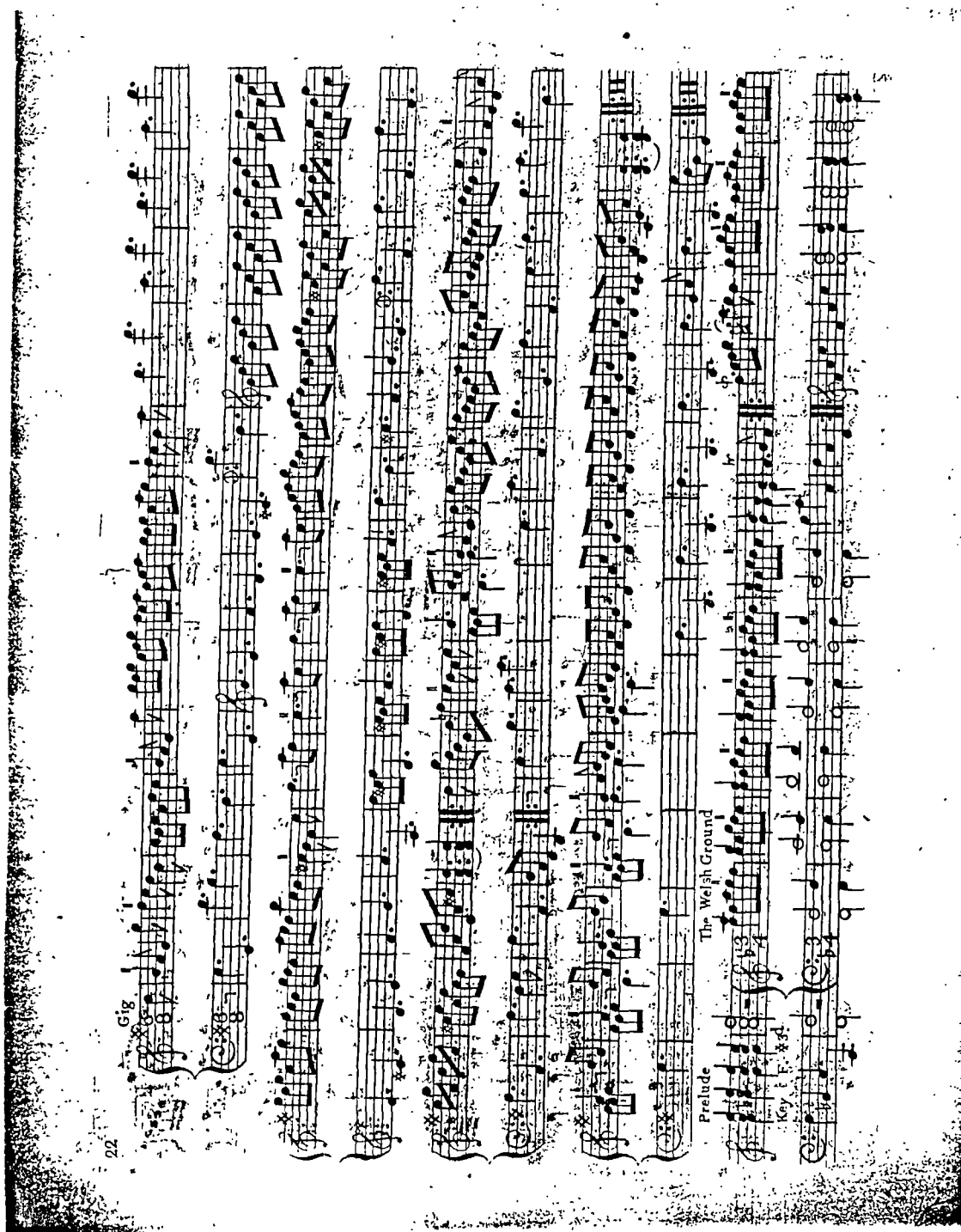
Fine

The musical score consists of two main parts. The first part is a song with piano accompaniment, featuring a vocal line and a piano line. The piano line includes triplets and sixteenth notes. The second part is a solo for the German Flute, marked 'Allegretto' and 'Fine', featuring a complex melody with many sixteenth notes and triplets.

Palma, Filippo "A Favourite Song By an Eminent Master" ([s.l: s.n., s.a.]). Dundee Public Library copy reproduced here.

Prelude
Lefson by Mr. Lärmi
Lento
Largo

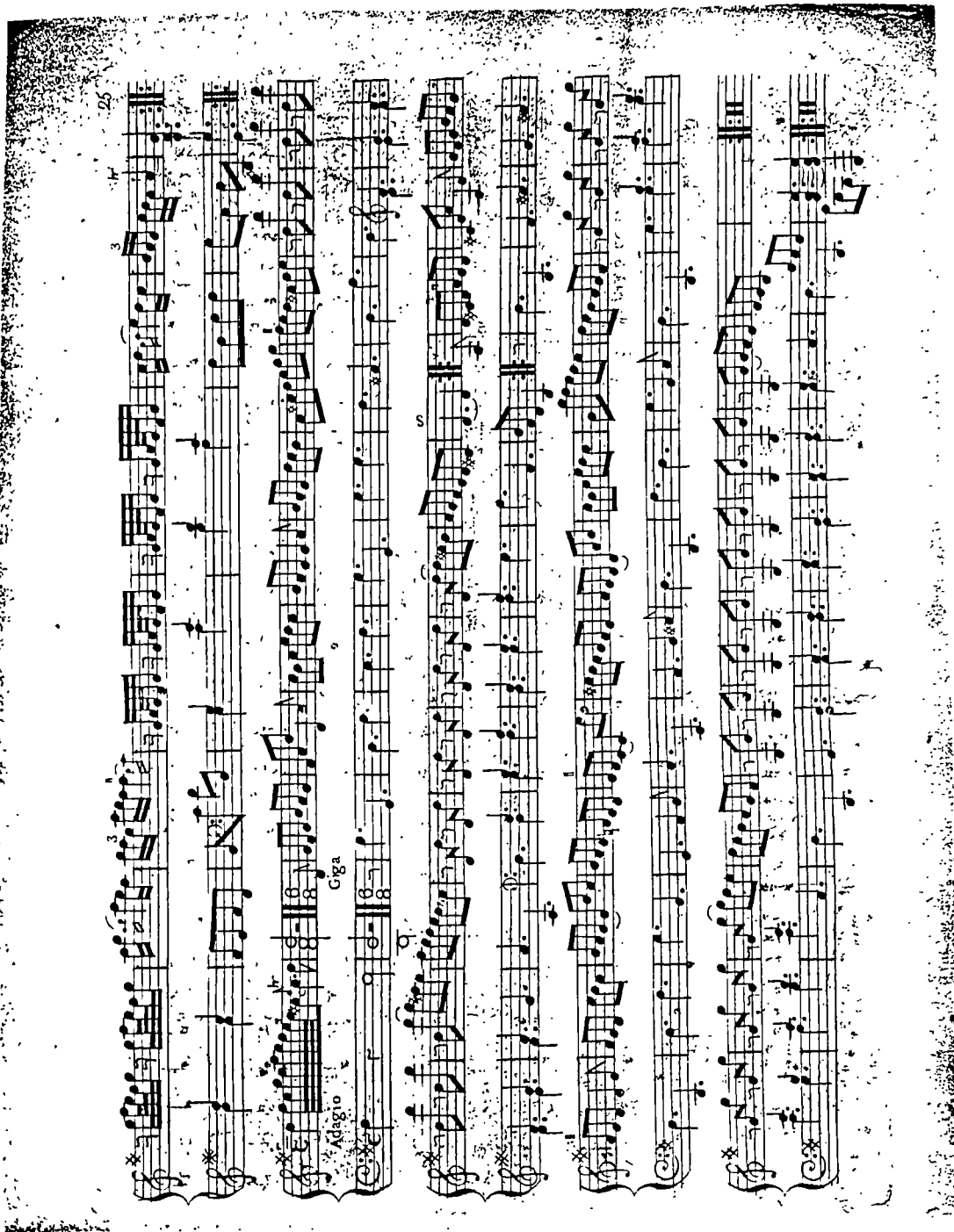
Voti



"Lesson" by Larini, Signor from Bremner, Robert *The Harpsichord or Spinnet Miscellany Being a Gradation of Proper Lessons from the Beginner to the tollerable Performer Chiefly intended to save Masters of the trouble of writing for their Pupils. To which are prefixed Some Rules for Time by Robert Bremner* (London: R. Bremner [c. 1761/1765]), 21-22. Mitchell Library copy reproduced here.

Prelude
Lesson by Sig. Pascafore

Allegro



"Lesson" by Pescatore, Leonardo from Bremner, Robert *The Harpsichord or Spinnet Miscellany Being a Gradation of Proper Lessons from the Beginner to the tollerable Performer Chiefly intended to save Masters of the trouble of writing for their Pupils. To which are prefixed Some Rules for Time* by Robert Bremner (London: R. Bremner [c. 1761/1765]), 24-25. Mitchell Library copy reproduced here.

Composed by **D^r Arne.** **ARTAXERXES.** Sung by **Sig^r Tenducci.**
 Composita dal }
 Cantata dal }

The following is genuine
 O - too love - ly O too love.ly sy too un -
 kind sy If my lips no ere - dit find Pierce my Breast my
 Heart my heart shall prove strong in Vir - tue firm in Love guilt less
 wretch.ed sy left for - lorn and worse than mur - der'd by - - - the scorn -

Thorbass
Accegna
Larghetto

ARTAXERXES. 16

worse than mur-ther'd mur-ther'd by thy scorn.

O too love-ly too un-kind too

love-ly too un-kind sy Pierce my Breast my heart shall prove strong in

Vir-tue sy firm in Love sy guilt-les sy wretched loit-fer-

lorn worse than mur-ther'd by thy scorn - - - worse than mur-ther'd by thy scorn

mur-ther'd by thy scorn

scorn.

Arne, Thomas "O too Lovely, too Unkind" from *Artaxerxes* in Corri, Domenico *A Select Collection of the most admired Songs, Duets From Operas in the highest Esteem &c. and from other works in Italian, English, French, Scotch, Irish &c. In three books The first consisting of Italian Songs, Rondeaus, Duets &c. The second of English Songs, Duets, Terzets &c. The third of Airs, Rondos, Canzonette, Duettini, Terzetti, Catches, Glee, etc in their respective languages* (Edinburgh: John Corri, [c. 1779]), II, 45-46. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

17 Composed by
C. G. P. (1841) D. F. Aine.

ARTAXERXES

Song by
C. G. P. (1841) D. F. Aine.

Andantino

Wa-ter par-ted from the Sea . . .

may in-cleave the Ri-ver's tide To the bub-bling foun-tain may flee or thro'

fer-tille Val-leys glide F. P. F. P.

Tho' in search of soft re-pose . . . thro' the Land 'tis free to roam

Still it mur-murs as it flows pan-ting For its na-tive home . . .

Tho' in search of soft re-pose thro' the Land 'tis free to roam

ARTAXERXES. 48

till it mur-murs as it flows pan-ning for its na-tive home.

Arne, Thomas "Water parted from the Sea" from *Artaxerxes* in Corri, Domenico *A Select Collection of the most admired Songs, Duetts From Operas in the highest Esteem &c. and from other works in Italian, English, French, Scotch, Irish &c. In three books The first consisting of Italian Songs, Rondeaux, Duetts &c. The second of English Songs, Duetts, Terzettts &c. The third of Airs, Rondos, Canzonette, Duettini, Terzetti, Catches, Glees, etc in their respective languages* (Edinburgh: John Corri, [c. 1779]), II, 47-48. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

31 Composed by } DF Arne. ARTAXERXES. Sung by } MF Tenducci and Miss Brent
 Composed by }
 Cantato da }

Voice 2
 Voice 1
 Thoro' Bass
 Accompanist
 Duett
 Larghetto

pri - thee
 Fair Au - ro - ra pri - thee
 (stay o - re - tard un - wel - come Day o - re - tard the Day o - re - tard un - wel - come
 (stay o - re - tard un - wel - come Day o - re - tard the Day o - re - tard un - wel - come
 Day, Fair Au - ro - ra pri - thee (stay o - re - tard
 Day, Fair Au - ro - ra pri - thee (stay o - re - tard
 un - wel - come Day. o - re - tard un - wel - come
 un - wel - come Day. o - re - tard un - wel - come

ARTAXERVES

52

ARTAXERXES

Day, think what an-guish rends my breast thus ex-al-ting and ex-al-ting

Day, think what an-guish rends my breast thus ex-al-ting and ex-al-ting

Day, think what an-guish rends my breast thus ex-al-ting and ex-al-ting

The musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree." It features three vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, and Tenor/Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The lyrics are: "rel's'd forc'd at thy ap - proach forc'd to part to part think what". The piano accompaniment includes a bass line with triplets and a treble line with chords and single notes.

an' gull tends my breath from the I. dol of my Heart. Fend to'

The musical score is for a hymn titled "The Church of the Holy Spirit". It is written for four parts: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The lyrics are: "The Church of the Holy Spirit, the Church of the Holy Spirit, the Church of the Holy Spirit, the Church of the Holy Spirit." The score includes a full musical notation with notes, rests, and bar lines, as well as the lyrics written below the staves.

The musical score is written for four parts: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The lyrics are "thy ap - proach to part." The score includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The Soprano and Alto parts have lyrics written below them. The Tenor and Bass parts have lyrics written below them. The score ends with a double bar line.

Arne, Thomas "Fair Aurora Prithee Stay" from *Artaxerxes* in Corri, Domenico *A Select Collection of the most admired Songs, Duetts From Operas in the highest Esteem &c. and from other works in Italian, English, French, Scotch, Irish &c. In three books The first consisting of Italian Songs, Rondeaux, Duetts &c. The second of English Songs, Duetts, Terzetts &c. The third of Airs, Rondos, Canzonette, Duettini, Terzetti, Catches, Glees, etc in their respective languages* (Edinburgh: John Corri, [c. 1779]), II, 51-52. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

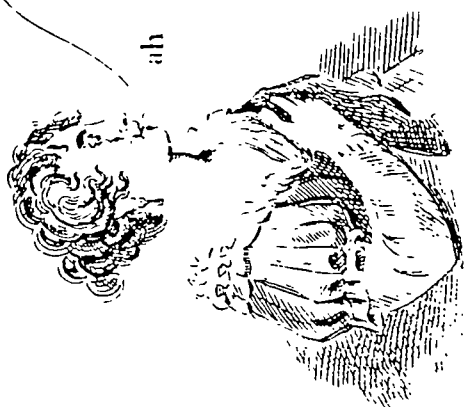
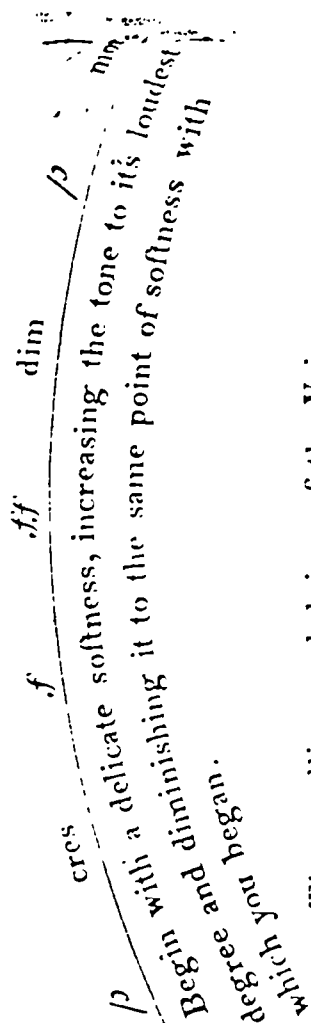
3

Scale of one Breve in a breath

Scale of two Semibreves in a breath

Tenducci, Giusto Ferdinando "Scale of one Breve in a breath" and Scale of two Semibreves in a breath" from *Instruction of Mr Tenducci to his Scholars* (London: Longman & Broderip, [c. 1785]), 3. Mitchell Library copy reproduced here.

LESSON I.

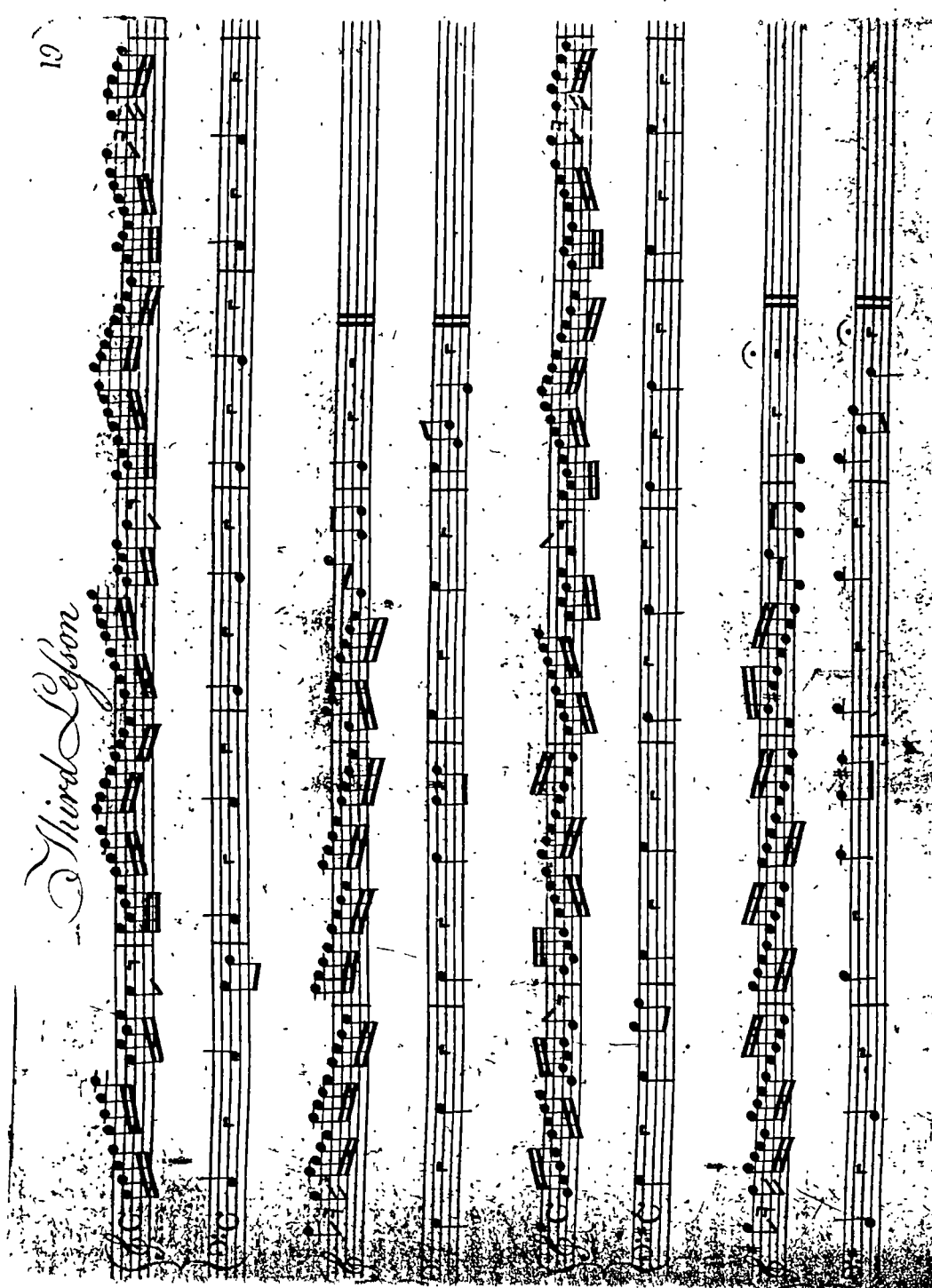


The swelling and dying of the Voice

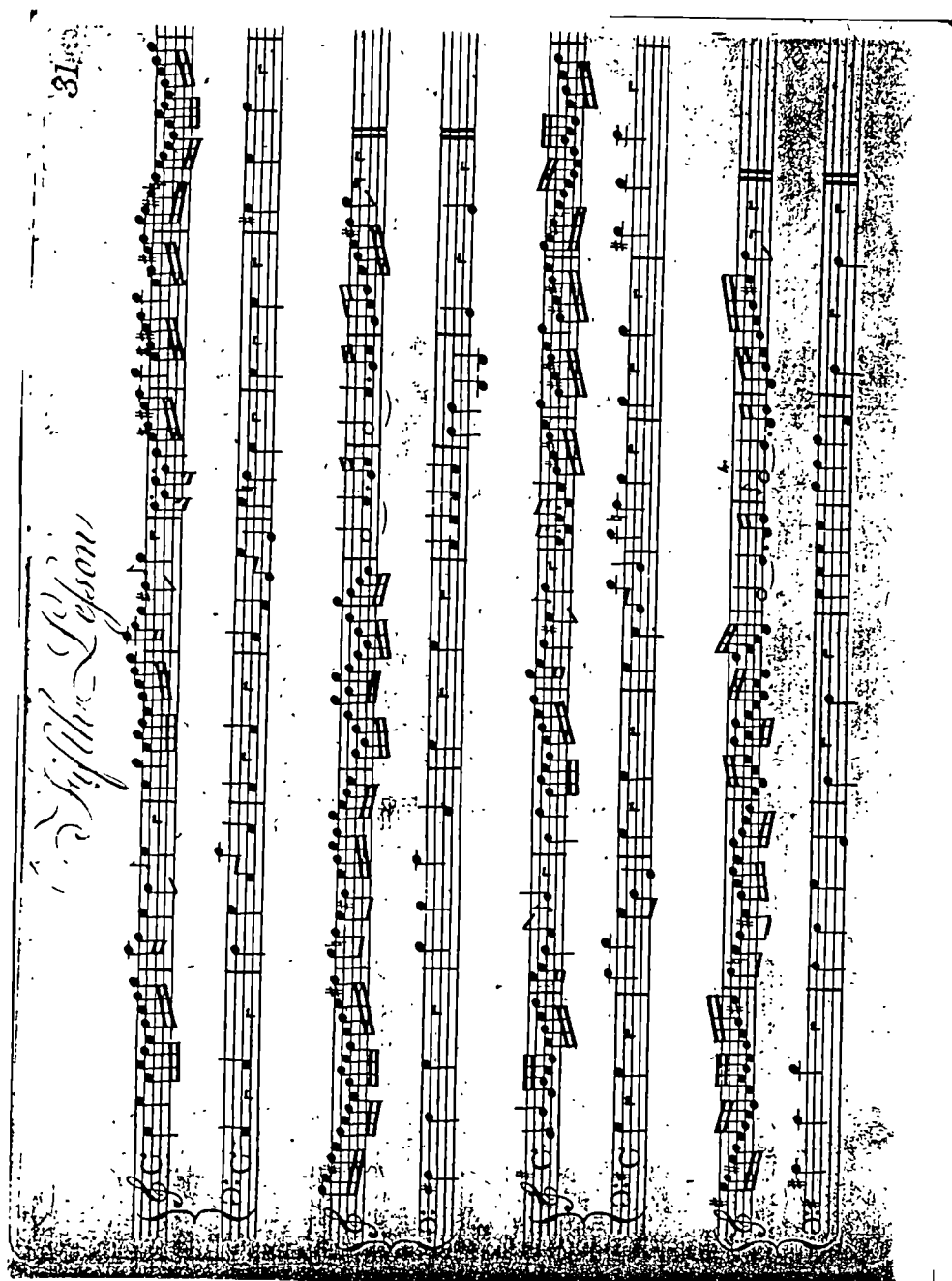
Messa di Voce

The Soul of Music.

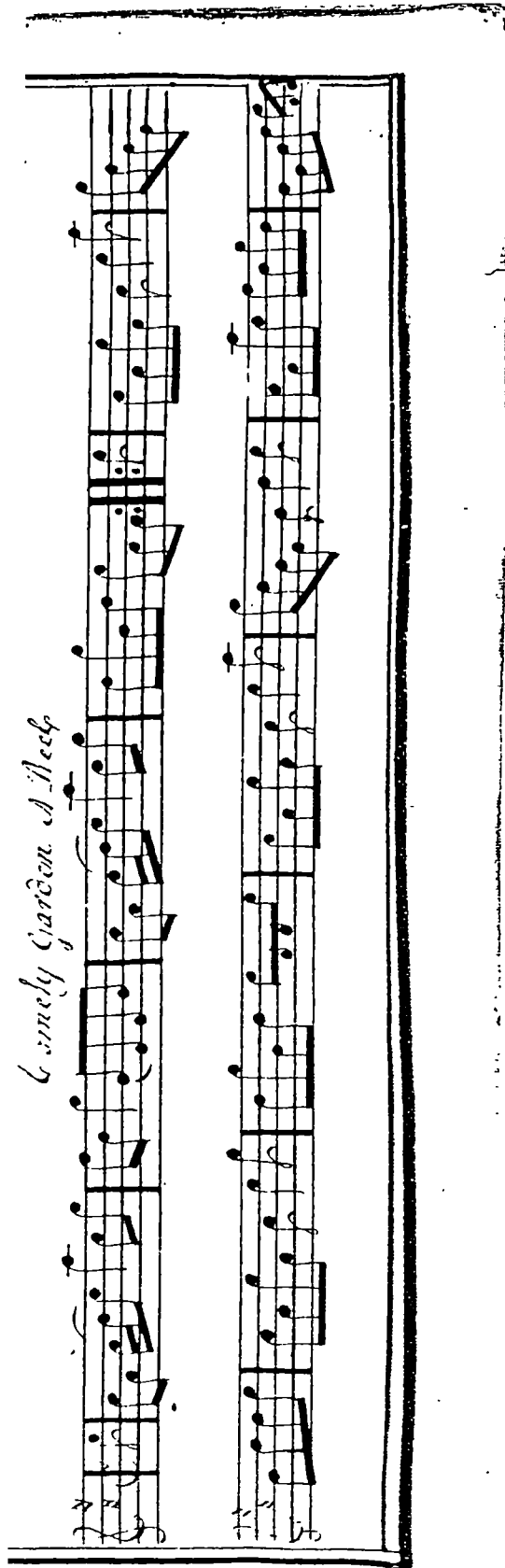
Corri, Domenico "Lesson I" from *The Singers Preceptor, or Corri's Treatise on Vocal Music* (London: Silvester, [1810]), 14. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.



Tenducci, Giusto Ferdinando "Third Lesson" from *Instruction of Mr Tenducci to his Scholars* (London: Longman & Broderip, [c. 1785]), 19. Mitchell Library copy reproduced here.

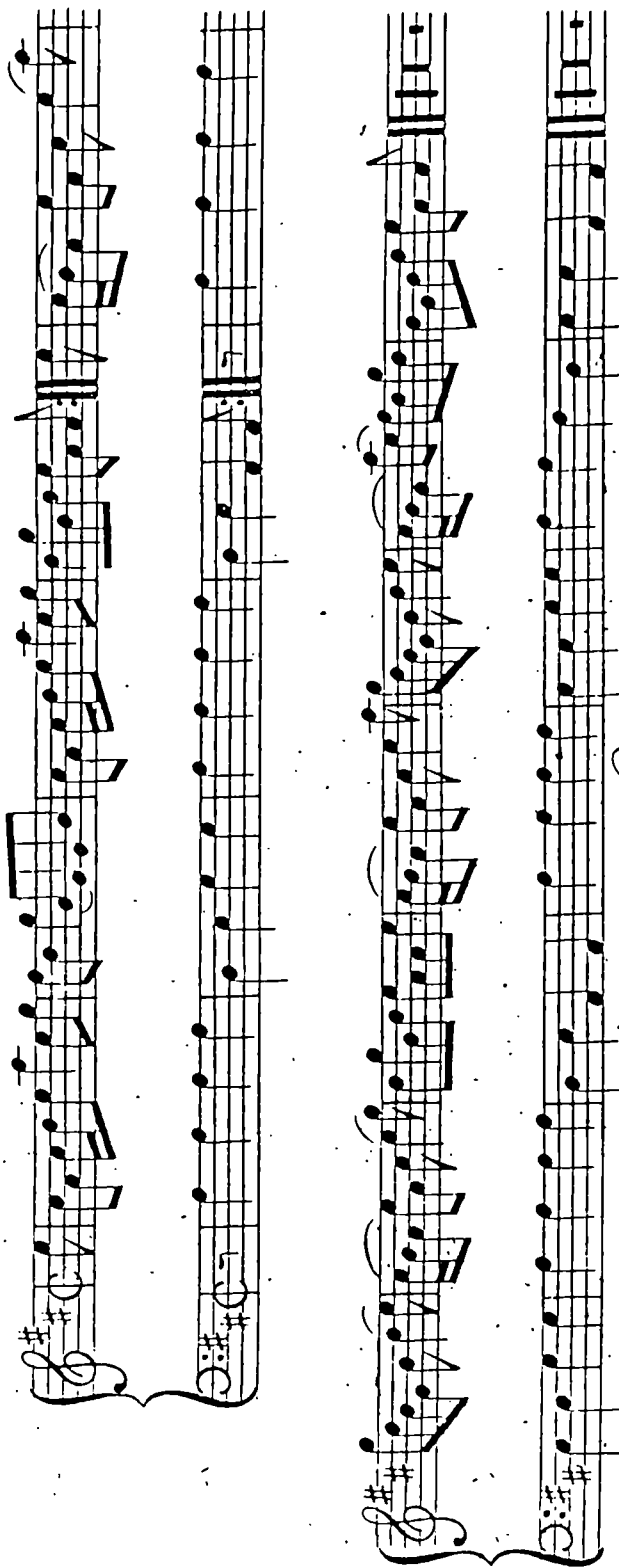


Tenducci, Giusto Ferdinando "Fifth Lesson" from *Instruction of Mr Tenducci to his Scholars* (London: Longman & Broderip, [c. 1785]), 31. Mitchell Library copy reproduced here



"Comely Garden" from National Library of Scotland, Inglis 808, 65. A Collection of the Best and Most Favourite Tunes for the Violin. In Four Parts. Collected and Transcribed by James Gillespie. Perth 1768.

COMELY GARDEN.



Dow, Daniel "Comely Garden" from *Twenty Minuets and Sixteen Reels or Country Dances for the violin, harpsichord, or a German flute* (Edinburgh: Author, [1773]), 30. National Library of Scotland reproduced here.

Scotch Air. DONALD.

Thorough-Bass

When first you courted me I own I fondly favord you; Ap-pa-rent worth and high re-

Larghetto

-nown made me be-live you true. Do-nald. Each vir-tue then seem'd to a-dorn the Man ef-

-foud by me, but now the malk's thrown off I scorn to waite one thought on thee - Do-nald.

O then forever haste away
 Away from love and me
 Go seek a heart that's like your own
 And I come no more to me Donald.

For I'll reserve myself alone
 For one that's more like me
 If such a one I cannot find
 I fly from love and thee Donald.

Corri, Domenico "Donald" from *A New & Complete Collection of the Most Favourite Scots Songs Including a few English & Irish with proper Graces and Ornaments peculiar to their Character, likewise the New Method of Accompaniment of Thorough-Bass by Sigr. Corri* (Edinburgh: Corri & Co., [1788]), 30. Sandeman Public Library copy reproduced here.



Illustration facing "Explanation of the Nature and Design of the Following Work" from Corri, Domenico *A Select Collection of the most admired Songs, Duets From Operas in the highest Esteem &c. and from other works in Italian, English, French, Scotch, Irish &c. In three books The first consisting of Italian Songs, Rondeaux, Duets &c. The second of English Songs, Duets, Terzets &c. The third of Airs, Rondos, Canzonette, Duettini, Terzetti, Catches, Glees, etc in their respective languages* (Edinburgh: John Corri, [c. 1779]), I. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.



Detail of "Old System" from Illustration facing "Explanation of the Nature and Design of the Following Work" from Corri, Domenico A *Select Collection of the most admired Songs, Duets From Operas in the highest Esteem &c. and from other works in Italian, English, French, Scotch, Irish &c. In three books The first consisting of Italian Songs, Rondeaux, Duets &c. The second of English Songs, Duets, Terzets &c. The third of Airs, Rondos, Canzonette, Duettini, Terzetti, Catches, Glees, etc in their respective languages* (Edinburgh: John Corri, [c. 1779]), I. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.



Detail of "Corri's New System" from Illustration facing "Explanation of the Nature and Design of the Following Work" from Corri, Domenico *A Select Collection of the most admired Songs, Duets From Operas in the highest Esteem &c. and from other works in Italian, English, French, Scotch, Irish &c. In three books The first consisting of Italian Songs, Rondeaux, Duets &c. The second of English Songs, Duets, Terzets &c. The third of Airs, Rondos, Canzonette, Duettini, Terzetti, Catches, Gleees, etc in their respective languages* (Edinburgh: John Corri, [c. 1779]), I. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

Rondo *Allegretto* LA MARCHESA GIARDINIERA *Solo*

The Little

V.I.

Accomp in

Thorn

Andante

Basso

Quàn-to è dol-ce quàn-to e gra-to il lu-ter del Dio d'a-mo-re. E ser-bar la gem-ma il

co-re del-la ca-ra li-ber-tà: quàn-to e dol-ce quàn-to e gra-to il fug-gir dal Dio d'a-

-mo-re, dal Dio d'a-mo-re. E ser-bar la gem-ma al co-re del-la ca-ra li-ber

LA MARCHESA GIARDINIERA.

ra del - la ca - ra li - ber - tà.

Ho per - du - to un cor cru - de - le

Fine

Ab - ban - do - nò in in - fe - de - le, è non de - ve l'al - ma mi - z più per

lui of - fi - rar. Dal Segno

Giordani, Tommaso "Quanto è dolce" from *La Marchesa Giardiniera* in Corri, Domenico *A Select Collection of the most admired Songs, Duets From Operas in the highest Esteem &c. and from other works in Italian, English, French, Scotch, Irish &c. In three books The first consisting of Italian Songs, Rondeaux, Duets &c. The second of English Songs, Duets, Terzets &c. The third of Airs, Rondos, Canzonette, Duettini, Terzetti, Catches, Glees, etc in their respective languages* (Edinburgh: John Corri, [c. 1779]), I, 32-33. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

70

DUETTO BUFFO

IL CORE VIDONO

Composed by

M O Z A R T.

Andante

Dorabella 1
Soprano

Giulio 2
Tenore

Accomp.

Il co-re vi do-no bell'i-do-lo mi-o mai vo-tro vo-anch'
 nel da-te-lo pre-n-do mai mio non vi ren-do in
 i-o via da-te-lo a me
 van mel chie de te più me-co non e
 fe te-co non l'ha-i per-che bat-te
 fe a me tu lo da-i che mai bal-za li
 qui per che bat-te bat-te bat-te

per che balza balza balza li che mai balza balza balza li * il mio co-ri-
qui per che batte batte batte qui * il mio co-ri-
ci-no che piu non me-co che piu non e' me-co ei venne a far te-co
ci-no che piu non e' me-co che piu non e' me-co ei venne a far te-co
ei bat-te co-si ei bat-te co-si ei bat-te co-si ei bat-te co-si ei bat-te co-si
ei qui non puo
si ei bat-te co-si qui las-cia che il met-ta
far che in-ten-do fur-bet-ta t'in-ten-do t'intendo

72

fa - i nel pet - to un' ves - su - vio d'a - ve - re mi *

non guar - dar fer - ran - do mes -

par nel pet - to un' ves - su - vio d'a - ve - re mi par *

chi - no pos - si - bel non par

dic - bra - mi

l'occhie - to a me gi - ra ri - mi - ra ri -

Oh cam - bio fe -

- mi - ra fe me - lio puo andar Oh cam - bio fe -

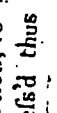
- li - ce di co - rie d'af - fet - ti che nuo - vi di -

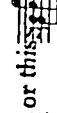
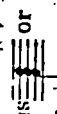
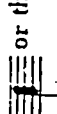
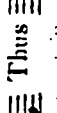
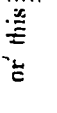
- li - ce di co - rie d'af - fet - ti che nuo - vi di -

let - ti the dol - ce pe - nar. che nuo - vi di - let - ti the dol - ce pe -
 - nar. che nuo - vi di - let - ti the dol - ce pe - nar. che tam - bio le - li - ce
 - nar. che tam - bio le - li - ce di co - rie d'al - let - ti che nuo - vi di - let - ti the dol - ce pe -
 - nar. che nuo - vi di - let - ti the dol - ce pe - nar. che nuo - vi di - let - ti the dol - ce pe -
 - nar. che nuo - vi di - let - ti the dol - ce pe - nar. che ad lib. a tempo ad lib. a tempo
 dol - ce pe - nar. dol - ce pe - nar.

Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus "Il Core Vi Dono" from *Così fan Tutte* in Corri, Domenico *A Select Collection of the most admired Songs Duets From Operas in the highest Esteem &c. and from other works in Italian, English, French, Scotch, Irish &c. In three books The first consisting of Italian Songs, Rondeaux, Duets &c. The second of English Songs, Duets, Terzets &c. The third of Airs, Rondos, Canzonette, Duettini, Terzetti, Catches, Glees, etc in their respective languages* (Edinburgh: John Corri, [c. 1795]), IV, 70-73. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

The small notes whether placed in the Accompaniment or Bass line, express the accompaniment, and are variously play'd by either of the hands, But generally the Right hand is to be applied to the Accompaniment line, and the left to the Bass, unless directed otherwise by these marks *Ri. Le. Uni* which were explain'd above with these Exceptions that when the Harpsichord is the only instrument, the Right hand is to take the Symphony in preference to the accompaniment, But in case there is any other instrument which plays the Symphony the Right hand is then to take the accompaniment only, & where the Right hand having no accompaniment is directed to play the line above, if the accompanying instrument plays also the same notes or in unison, in that case the Right hand may take the accompaniment mark'd *Le.* The Left hand playing only the common large notes.

ALTHOUGH the above method of accompaniment is the most Elegant, as it may prove difficult particularly in passages where the voice and the accompaniment differ entirely. Those who have not sufficient execution, to make it easier may play any Arpeggio accompaniment as a chord, for Example this  may be express'd thus 

or this  Thus  or this  Thus  or this  Thus  or this  Thus  or this  Thus  or this  Thus 

It will appear by the above examples that tho' the arrangement is alter'd the Harmony is the same, express'd by the chords which would in the ordinary way of noting Thoro' Bass be mark'd by figures.

Corri, Domenico "Explanation of the Nature and Design of the Following Work" from *A Select Collection of the most admired Songs, Duetts From Operas in the highest Esteem &c. and from other works in Italian, English, French, Scotch, Irish &c. In three books The first consisting of Italian Songs, Rondeaux, Duetts &c. The second of English Songs, Duetts, Terzetts &c. The third of Airs, Rondos, Canzonette, Duettini, Terzetti, Catches, Glees, etc in their respective languages* (Edinburgh: John Corri, [c. 1779]), 1, 3. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

(3)
EXAMPLE. I

I
Finis e Lavinia
by Sacchini

II
La Clemenza
di Scipione
by Bach

III
Perseo
by Sacchini

IV
The Camp
by Linley

V
Scotch Air

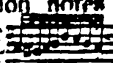
VI
Romance
by Roufseau

When this mark * is used, a Pause is always to be made and breath taken. - The Pause to be about as long as that made by a Comma in reading, and the time taken for it to be deducted from the Note to which the mark is nearest. For example, when before the note, This will be nearly equal to this and when after the note, This equal to this NB. This is likewise applicable to Instrumental Music.

This Mark * also directs the Singer to take breath in the same manner as above, but to make the pause as imperceptible as possible; because (as has been remarked) it is to be done only on account of a period being too long, or when a particular exertion of voice is necessary, as before a Cadence &c. &c.

Corri, Domenico "Explanation of the Nature and Design of the Following Work" from *A Select Collection of the most admired Songs, Duetts From Operas in the highest Esteem &c. and from other works in Italian, English, French, Scotch, Irish &c. In three books The first consisting of Italian Songs, Rondeaux, Duetts &c. The second of English Songs, Duetts, Terzetts &c. The third of Airs, Rondos, Canzonette, Duetтини, Terzetti, Catches, Gleees, etc in their respective languages* (Edinburgh: John Corri, [c. 1779]), I, 3. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

VARIATION of a PAS


 Wherever the common notes are turned downwards they express the original passage, The Variation, comprehends the notes and also all the common notes that are turned upwards. For Example the original passage is this  with the Variation will be this  observe wherever any common note is not turn'd up, that is no part of the
 NB. These ornaments being only meant to vary a passage are optional.

Corri, Domenico "Variation of a Passage" from *A Select Collection of the most admired Songs, Duetts From Operas in the highest Esteem &c. and from other works in Italian, English, French, Scotch, Irish &c. In three books The first consisting of Italian Songs, Rondeaux, Duetts &c. The second of English Songs, Duetts, Terzetts &c. The third of Airs, Rondos, Canzonette, Duetтини, Terzetti, Catches, Glees, etc in their respective languages* (Edinburgh: John Corri, [c. 1779]), I, 8.
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"Minuet by Sigr. Arigoni" by Arrigoni, Ferdinando from *The Compleat Tutor for the Violin, Containing The Best and Easiest Instructions for Learners to Obtain Proficiency. To which is Added A Choice Collection of the Most Celebrated Italian, English, and Scotch Tunes;- with Several Choice Pieces for 2 Violins* (London: J. Johnson [c. 1750]), 15. Peabody Institute Library copy reproduced here.

12 TRAVERSO or VIOLINO PRIMO

Sig.^r Arragoni

SONATA VI

Vivace

Bouree

Allegro

TRAVERSO or VIOLINO PRIMO

5



14

TRAVERSO or VIOLINO PRIMO

Trio

Pia..

Gigga

fua:

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MUSIC LIBRARY

KING'S COLLEGE
CAMBRIDGE

12

VIOLINO SECONDO

Sig.^r Arragoni

SONATA-VI

Sig. Arragoni

SONATA VI

Vivace

f

p

tr

for.

tr

VIOLINO SECONDO

15

Bourée 
Allegro

Aria 
Adagio

Minuet 

11.

VIOLINO SECONDO

Trio

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in four staves. The first staff contains the vocal melody, starting with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The melody begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is a piano accompaniment, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff continues the piano accompaniment, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff concludes the piano accompaniment, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and bar lines clearly visible.

Gigga

A handwritten musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on six staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written on the upper staff, and the accompaniment is written on the lower staves. The music is in 4/4 time. The first staff contains the first line of the melody, which ends with a double bar line. The second staff contains the second line of the melody, which also ends with a double bar line. The third staff contains the third line of the melody, which ends with a double bar line. The fourth staff contains the fourth line of the melody, which ends with a double bar line. The fifth staff contains the fifth line of the melody, which ends with a double bar line. The sixth staff contains the sixth line of the melody, which ends with a double bar line. The accompaniment is written on the lower staves, starting from the second staff and continuing to the sixth staff. The handwriting is in ink and appears to be from the 19th or 20th century. The paper is aged and slightly discolored. The overall style is that of a personal or working manuscript.

100

12

Sig.^r Arragoni

BASSO

SONATA VI

Vivace

Musical score for Sonata VI, Vivace, Bass part. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of 12 measures. The notation includes various fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) and articulation marks (e.g., accents, slurs). The key signature is G major (one sharp).

*Bouree**Allegro*

Musical score for Bouree, Allegro, Bass part. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of 12 measures. The notation includes various fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) and articulation marks (e.g., accents, slurs). The key signature is G major (one sharp).

BASSO

13

The musical score is written for Bass and consists of three distinct pieces. The first piece is an unnamed section in G major, 4/4 time, spanning 13 measures. It features a melodic line with various ornaments and a supporting bass line. The second piece is titled "Aria" in a cursive script, marked "Adagio", in G major, 3/4 time. It includes a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and contains several measures with complex fingerings. The third piece is titled "Minuet" in a cursive script, in G major, 3/4 time. It is characterized by a more rhythmic and dance-like quality, with multiple measures of sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The score is written on ten staves, with the first four staves for the unnamed section, the next four for the Aria, and the final two for the Minuet. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-7 above or below notes, and breath marks are present throughout.

14

BASSO

Trio

Giga

"Sonata VI" by Arrigoni, Ferdinando from *Six Sonatas for Two Violins and a Violoncello with a Thorough Bass for the Harpsichord* Compos'd by Sigr. Zanni, Sigr. Zimmerman, Sigr. Anetti, Sigr. Rozelli & Sigr. Aragoni (London: C. and S. Thompson, [1764]), 12-14. King's College, Cambridge, copy reproduced here



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93 41

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2



47

3

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The music is in 3/4 time and features a complex, fast-moving melody in the upper voice and a dense, rhythmic accompaniment in the lower voice.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The music continues with a similar texture, featuring a complex melody and a dense accompaniment. A *Cres.* (Crescendo) marking is present in the lower voice.

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The music continues with a similar texture, featuring a complex melody and a dense accompaniment. A *Cres.* (Crescendo) marking is present in the lower voice, and a *pp* (pianissimo) marking is present in the upper voice.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The music continues with a similar texture, featuring a complex melody and a dense accompaniment. A *pp* (pianissimo) marking is present in the lower voice, and a *Solo* marking is present in the upper voice.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 17-20. The music continues with a similar texture, featuring a complex melody and a dense accompaniment. A *pp* (pianissimo) marking is present in the lower voice, and a *Solo* marking is present in the upper voice.

4



49

5

The musical score consists of five systems, each with three staves (treble, middle, and bass clef). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system includes a *p* marking. The second system includes a *p* marking. The third system includes a *Dolce.* marking. The fourth system includes a *Solo* marking and a *Dolce.* marking. The fifth system includes a *p* marking and a *Volti.* marking.

p

Dolce.

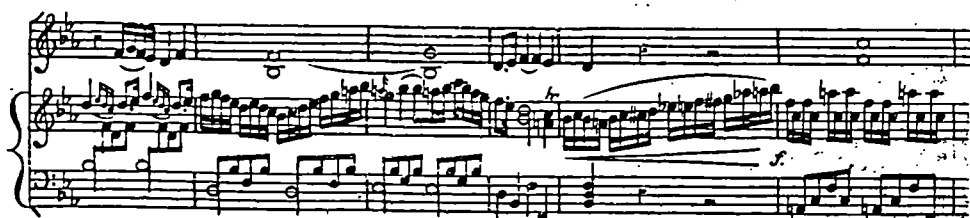
Solo

Dolce.

p

Volti.

6



57

7

7

p

f

Tutti

f

p

Cres. *f* *Dolce.*

Volti.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for piano and voice, page 57. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of five systems of music. The first system shows a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The second system continues the vocal line with a piano accompaniment. The third system features a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The fourth system shows a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The fifth system shows a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings are *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *Tutti*, *Cres.* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *Dolce.* (dolce), and *Volti.* (voltage).

8

The image shows a page of musical notation for a piece titled "The Swan" by Charles-Louis Hanon, Op. 10, No. 1. The score is written for piano and is in 3/4 time, key of D major. It consists of 16 measures. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece is marked with a piano (p) and forte (f) dynamic range. There is a "Solo." section and a "Dolce." (Dolce) section. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

53

9

Dolce

Con Espressione.

p *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

Volto

20

rallentando

Tutti f

Tutti f

This page of musical notation consists of five systems of staves. The first system shows a piano introduction with a treble staff containing a melodic line and a bass staff with a rhythmic accompaniment. The second system continues this texture, with the word "rallentando" written below the bass staff. The third system features more complex piano textures in both staves. The fourth system includes a vocal or instrumental line in the treble staff and a piano accompaniment in the bass staff, with the word "Tutti f" appearing in both staves. The fifth system shows a continuation of the piano accompaniment with a melodic line in the treble staff.

١-٥٣

11

This musical score consists of five systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano part features a complex, flowing arpeggiated texture in the right hand and a more rhythmic bass line in the left hand. The vocal line is written in a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The word 'Solo' is written above the piano staff in the first system, and 'Voli' is written below the piano staff in the fifth system.

Solo

Voli

12

diminuendo.

rallentando. Dolce

Solo *p.*

p.

f.

5^r

13

Mezza voce.

p

rinf.

Cres.

Voltri

14

First system of musical notation. The piano part (bottom staff) features a complex, fast-moving texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The oboe part (top staff) has a more melodic line. Dynamics include *Cres.* (Crescendo) and *pp* (pianissimo). The text "Oboe Solo" is written above the oboe staff.

Second system of musical notation. The piano part continues with its intricate texture. The oboe part has a melodic line. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo).

Third system of musical notation. The Violino part (top staff) is marked *Andante Cantabile*. The piano part (bottom staff) is marked *Messa voce.* (diminuendo). Dynamics include *p* (piano).

Fourth system of musical notation. The piano part (bottom staff) features a complex, fast-moving texture. The oboe part (top staff) has a melodic line. Dynamics include *rit.* (ritardando) and *pp* (pianissimo). The text "Solo" is written above the oboe staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. The piano part (bottom staff) features a complex, fast-moving texture. The oboe part (top staff) has a melodic line. Dynamics include *rit.* (ritardando) and *pp* (pianissimo).

59

15

Musical score for piano and voice, page 509. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system includes dynamic markings *pp*, *sf*, *p*, and *pp sf*, and the instruction *Dolce*. The second system includes the instruction *rinf.*. The third system includes the instruction *pp*. The fourth system includes the instructions *sf*, *p*, *sf*, and *ppmo*. The fifth system includes the instruction *Volti.*. The score features a variety of musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs.

16

Violino

pp

Allegretto

Con brio

pp

Solo

The musical score is written for Violino and Piano. The Violino part is in the upper staff of each system, and the Piano part is in the lower staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The Violino part begins with a piano (pp) dynamic and includes a 'Solo' section. The Piano part is marked 'Allegretto' and 'Con brio' with a piano (pp) dynamic. The score consists of five systems of staves.

61

17

A musical score for piano and voice, page 17. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of five systems of music. Each system has a vocal line on a single staff and a piano accompaniment on two staves (treble and bass clef). The piano part features complex, flowing arpeggiated figures in the right hand and more rhythmic, chordal patterns in the left hand. The vocal line is melodic and follows the harmonic structure of the piano accompaniment. The score ends with a double bar line. Below the final system, the markings "pp" (pianissimo) and "Vola." (Volo) are present.

pp Vola.

18



First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff includes markings for *rinf.* (rinf.) and *pp* (pianissimo), and concludes with a *rallentando.* (rallentando) instruction.



Second system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass staff includes markings for *rinf.* (rinf.) and *pp* (pianissimo).



Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a *Solo* marking. The bass staff includes markings for *rinf.* (rinf.) and *pp* (pianissimo), and concludes with a *ff* (fortissimo) marking.



Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff includes markings for *rinf.* (rinf.) and *pp* (pianissimo). The bass staff includes a *Dolce.* (Dolce) marking.



Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff includes markings for *rinf.* (rinf.) and *pp* (pianissimo). The bass staff includes markings for *rinf.* (rinf.) and *pp* (pianissimo).

63

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. Each system typically has a single treble staff and a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The fifth system includes the instruction "rallentando. Dolce.".

rallentando. Dolce.

20

Musical score for piano, measures 20-29. The score is written for a grand piano (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is 4/4. The music features complex, rapid passages in both hands, often marked with triplets and slurs. The dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *rinf.* (rinf.). A section marked *diminuendo.* is indicated by a large 'X' on the left. The final measure of the system is marked *Solo*.

Measures 20-29. The score is written for a grand piano (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is 4/4. The music features complex, rapid passages in both hands, often marked with triplets and slurs. The dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo) and *rinf.* (rinf.). A section marked *diminuendo.* is indicated by a large 'X' on the left. The final measure of the system is marked *Solo*.

21

65

p

Dolce.

rinf.

rinf.

rinf.

Vn.

22

Stabilini, Girolamo *A Fifth Concerto Adapted for the Piano-Forte or Harpsichord With a Violin Obligato* by P. Urbani. Composed and most Respectfully Dedicated to Miss Henrietta Hunter of Blackness by G. Stabilini (Edinburgh: Author, [c. 1800]). Author's own copy reproduced here.

(v. 24)

A
Violin
CONCERTO
By Tarnowick
 ADAPTED FOR THE
Harpsichord
By Domenico Corri

Pr. 2^h. 6^d.

Edin.^r Printed by Corri & Co Comp^y
 Music Sellers to Her Majesty.

mus 6310.1536

Violin Concerto

BY

J. A. R. N O W I C K

Adapted for the HARPSICHORD

by Domenico Corri.

118.

Allegro.
Moderato

The musical score is written for harpsichord and consists of 11 staves. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro. Moderato'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'pp'. A 'Solo' marking appears on the seventh staff. The piece concludes with a final chord marked '(D)'.

119

JARNOWICK.

The musical score for "JARNOWICK" is presented in eight systems, each consisting of a piano (P) and violin (V) staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *h* (hairpins). A circular library stamp is visible in the middle of the score. The piece concludes with the instruction "Tutti" and a final measure marked with a double bar line.

(11)

JARNOWICK.

1-50

A musical score for a piece titled "JARNOWICK." The score is written for two staves, likely piano and violin or flute. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score consists of ten systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second system includes a "Solo" marking. The third system includes a "P" marking. The fourth system includes a "F" marking. The fifth system includes a "P" marking. The sixth system includes a "P" marking. The seventh system includes a "P" marking. The eighth system includes a "P" marking. The ninth system includes a "P" marking. The tenth system includes a "P" marking. The score ends with a double bar line and the letter "(D)" below it.

(D)

151

JARNOWICK.

A musical score for a piece titled "JARNOWICK." on page 151. The score is written for two staves, likely representing a piano and a violin or flute. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The music is characterized by rapid, flowing passages, particularly in the upper staff. The score is divided into several systems, each with a double bar line. The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The second system features a triplet of eighth notes in the upper staff. The third system continues the rapid melodic lines. The fourth system includes a forte (f) dynamic marking. The fifth system shows a change in the lower staff's accompaniment. The sixth system is marked "Tutti" and includes a piano (p) dynamic marking. The seventh system continues the melodic development. The eighth system concludes with a double bar line. The score is signed "(D)" at the bottom.

JARNOWICK

152

R O N D O .

Allegretto

The musical score is written for piano and consists of 15 staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings including 'p' (piano), 'sf' (sforzando), and 'f' (forte). The piece concludes with a 'Volta' marking and a final chord.

(D)

155

JARNOWICK.

The musical score for "JARNOWICK" is presented in eight systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings such as *F* (forte), *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), and *afz* (a fortissimo) are used throughout. Articulation marks like accents and slurs are present. A triplet of eighth notes is indicated by a '3' over a bracket in the fifth system. The piece concludes with a final chord marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The page number '155' is in the top left, and the title 'JARNOWICK.' is centered at the top.

(D)

JARNOWICK. 154

Fine

(1)

Giornovich, Giovanni Maria; Corri, Domenico ed *A Violin Concerto By Jarnowick Adapted for the Harpsichord by Domenico Corri* (Edinburgh: Corri & Co., [s.a.]), 148-154. Det Kongelige Bibliotek, Copenhagen, copy reproduced here.

VIOLINO PRINCIPALE

7

Adagio

p

Solo

Cadenza

Andantino

Romance

tutti

Giornovichi, Giovanni Maria *Giornovichi's Violin Concerto (in G)* as performed at most of the Concerts in London, Bath, & Edinburgh with Accompaniments for an Orchestra Dedicated to Chaplin Hankey Esqr by the Author (London and Edinburgh: Corri, Dussek & Co, [s.a.]), 7. New York Public Library, Music Division, copy reproduced here.

1

Mr Jarnovich's Reel

Composed by Himself

AND FOUR FAVOURITE TUNES

Printed for and Sold by GOW & SHEPHERD at their Music Shop N^o 41 North Bridge Street
Edin^r Where may be had Music and Musical Instruments at the London Prices

Jarnovich's Reel

Composed by Himself

Plate 1



Giornovich, Giovanni Maria *Mr Jarnovich's Reel* (Edinburgh: Gow & Shepherd, [c. 1796]). National Library of Scotland copy reproduced here.

53 : *Why to others art thou fair?*

Andante
Amoreuse

pp *mf*

Canto

Al. why to o - thers art thou fair? Why

pp

from thy bosom, snowy white, Thy smiles, thy cheeks thy glossy hair, Shall other shepherds

steal delight? From morn to e'en let me ad - mire un - tild thy con - verse

sweet ap - pre - Thy charms that o - ther shep - herds fire, O Delia wrongs my

con - stant love.

mf

No. XXXIII.—*AH! WHY TO OTHERS ART THOU FAIR?*

WRITTEN BY P. PINDAR.

AIR.—WHEN SHE CAME BÉN SHE BOBBED.

II.

Ah! why to others art thou fair?
 Why, from thy bosom's snowy-white,
 Thy smiles, thy cheeks, thy glossy hair,
 Shall other shepherd's heart delight?
 From morn to eve let me admire,
 Untir'd, thy converse sweet approve;
 Thy charms that other shepherds fire,
 O *Delia*! wrong my constant love.

I feel the beauties that are thine,
 Yet let my heart alone adore;
 An avarice of love is mine,
 That doats like misers on their store.
 Then, *Delia*, view my secret wail,
 And with thy smiles indulge the swain;
 How blest to tell the love-sick tale
 To her whom thou and I seek in vain!

IF THOSE WHO LIVE IN SHEPHERD'S BOW'R.

WRITTEN BY JAMES THOMSON.

TO THE SAME AIR.

I.

If those who live in shepherd's bow'r
 Press not the rich and stately bed,
 The new-mown hay and breathing flow'r
 A softer couch beneath thee spread.
 If those who sit at shepherd's board,
 Soothe not their taste by wanton art,
 They take what nature's gifts afford,
 And take it with a cheerful heart.

II.

If those who drain the shepherd's bowl,
 No high and sparkling wines can boast,
 With wholesome cups they cheer the soul,
 And crown them with the village toast.
 If those who join in shepherd's sport,
 Gay dancing on the grassy ground,
 Have not the splendour of a court,
 Yet love adorns the merry round.

THE LOVELY DELIA SMILES AGAIN.

WRITTEN BY MR. SHENSTONE.

TO THE SAME AIR.

I.

The lovely *Delia* smiles again;
 That killing frown has left her brow:
 Can she forgive my jealous pain,
 And give me back my angry vow?
 Love is an April's doubtful day;
 A while we see the tempest low'r,
 Anon the radiant heav'n survey,
 And quite forget the flitting show'r.

II.

The flowers that hung their languid head,
 Are burish'd by the transient rains;
 The vines their wanted tendrils spread,
 And double verdure gild the plains.
 The sprightly birds that droop'd no less
 Beneath the power of rain and wind,
 In every raptur'd note express
 The joy I feel—when thou art kind.

WHEN I UPON THY BOSOM LEAN.

WRITTEN BY MR. J. LAPRAIK.

TO THE SAME AIR.

I.

When I upon thy bosom lean,
 And fondly clasp thee as my ain,
 I glory in the sacred ties
 That made us one, who once were twain.
 A mutual flame inspires us both,
 The tender look, the melting kiss:
 Even years shall ne'er destroy our love,
 But only gie us change of bliss.

II.

Hae I a wish, it's a' for thee;
 I keep thy wish is me to please;
 Our moments pass ye smooth away,
 That numbers on us look and gaze.
 We'll pleas'd they see our happy days,
 Nor envy's ail' and aught to blame;
 And ay when weary cares arise,
 Thy bosom still shall be my haime.

III.

I'll lay me there, and take my rest,
 And if that aught disturb my dear,
 I'll bid her laugh her cares away,
 And beg her not to drop a tear:
 Hae I a joy, it's a' her ain;
 United still her heart and mine;
 They're like the woodbine round the tree,
 That's twin'd till death shall them disjoin.

Urbani, Pietro "Ah! why to others art thou fair" from *A Select Collection of Original Scottish Airs with Select and Characteristic Scotch & English Verses. The Most Part Written by the celebrated R. Burns. Arranged for the Voice with Introductory & Concluding Symphonies And an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte Violin and Violoncello* (Edinburgh: Urbani & Liston, [1804]), VI, 33. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

The Mary to be so unkind.

6

Andante
Amoroso

Canto.

Fie! Mary to be so un-kind, And cruel hoard thy bliss. ... Those

lips for rap-ture were de-sign'd, Then let me steal their kiss. ... What tho' a score or

two I take! Be gen'rous, Girl and scorn 'em! Yet should'st thou pout to have them back; I

promise to re-turn 'em.

No. VI.—FIE! MARY, TO BE SO UNKIND.

WRITTEN BY P. PINDAR.

AIR—NANCY'S TO THE GREEN-WOOD GANE.

FIE! *Mary*, to be so unkind,
And cruel hoard thy blisses!
Those lips for rapture were design'd,
Then let me steal their kisses.
Whar, tho' a score or two I take?
Be generous, girl, and scorn 'em!
Yet should'st thou pout to have them back,
I promise to return 'em.

THERE'S NANCY'S TO THE GREEN-WOOD GANE.

ORIGINAL WORDS,

WRITTEN BY ALLAN RAMSAY.

I.

THERE *Nancy's* to the green-wood gane,
To hear the goud-spink chatt'ring,
And *Willie* he has follow'd her,
To gain her love by flatt'ring.
But a' that he could say or do,
She geck'd and scorned at him;
And ay when he began to woo,
She bid him mind wha gat him.

II.

Altho' my father was nae laird,
'Tis daffin to be vaunty,
He keepit ay a good kail-yard,
A ha' house and a pantry:
A good blue bonnet on his head,
An ourlay 'bout his craigy;
And ay until the day he died,
He made on good shank's nagy.

III.

Now wae and wonder on your snout!
Wad ye hae bonny *Nancy*?
Wad ye compare ye'rself to me,
A docken till a tansie?
I have a wooer of my ain,
'They ca' him Souple *Sandy*;
And weel I wat, his bonny mou'
Is sweet like sugar-candy.

IV.

What ails ye at my dad, quoth he,
My minny, or my aunty?
With crowdy-mowdy they fed me,
Lang-kail, and ranty-tanty:
With bannocks of good barley meal,
Of thae there was right plenty,
With chapped stocks fou butter'd weel,
And was not that right dainty?

V.

Now, *Nancy*, what needs a' this din?
Do I not ken this *Sandy*?
I'm sure the chief of a' his kin
Was *Rab* the beggar randy:
His minny, *Meg*, upo' her back,
Bare baith him and his billy:
Will ye compare a nasty pack,
To me your winsome *Willie*?

VI.

My gutcher left a good broad sword,
Tho' it be auld and rusty,
Yet ye may tak it on my word,
It is baith stout and trusty:
And if I can but get it drawn,
Which will be right uneasy,
I shall lay baith my lugs in paun,
That he shall get a henzy.

VII.

Then *Nancy* turn'd her round about,
And said, Did *Sandy* hear ye,
Ye wadna miss to get a clout;
I ken he disna fear ye:
Sae, had ye'r tongue, and say nae mair;
Set somewhere else your fancy;
For as lang's *Sandy's* to the fore,
Ye never shall get *Nancy*.

Urbani, Pietro "Fie! Mary, to be so unkind" from *A Select Collection of Original Scottish Airs with Select and Characteristic Scotch & English Verses. The Most Part Written by the celebrated R. Burns. Arranged for the Voice with Introductory & Concluding Symphonies And an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte Violin and Violoncello* (Edinburgh: Urbani & Liston, [1804]), V, 6. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

16

Gilderoy

Violini

Viola

Canto

Harps^d

Lento

sf

pp.

pp.

mf.

Ah! Chloris could I now but fit as an concern'd as when Your in - fant beam ty

could forget no happiness nor pain. When I thy dawning did admire, And prais'd the

47

com - ing day, I lit - tle thought that rif - ing fire would take my rest a - way. way.

2

Your charms in harmless childhood lay,
 As metals in the mine;
 Age from no face takes more away,
 Than youth conceal'd in thine:
 But as your charms insensibly
 To their perfection press'd;
 So love as unperceiv'd did fly,
 And center'd in my breast.

3

My passion with your beauty grew,
 White Cupid at my heart,
 Still as his mother favour'd you,
 Threw a new flaming dart.
 Each gloried in their wanton part;
 To make a lover, he
 Employ'd the utmost of his art;
 To make a beauty, she.

Urbani, Pietro "Gilderoy" from *A Selection of Scots Songs Harmonized, Improved with Simple and Adapted Graces. Most Respectfully Dedicated to the Right Honourable Countess of Balcarres* (Edinburgh: Urbani & Liston, [1792-c. 1794]), I, 46-47. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

12

Lochaber

Violini *P.*

Viola

Canto

Harpsd

Largo

PP.

PP.

PP.

PP. Farewell to Loch - a - ber and farewell, my Jean, where heartsome with thee I have mo - ny days

been; For Lochaber no more, Lochaber no more well may be re - turn to Lochaber no more.

47

These tears that I shed, they are a' for my Dear and no for the dangers at tending on weir, tho'

bore on rough seas to a far bloody shore, may be to re turn to Loch a ber no more.

2
Tho' hurricanes rise, and rise ev'ry wind,
They'll ne'er make a tempest like that in my mind.
Tho' loudest of thunder on louder waves roar,
That's naithing like leaving my love on the shore.
To leave thee behind me, my heart is sair pain'd;
By ease that's inglorious, no fame can be gain'd:
And beauty and love's the reward of the brave,
And I must deserve it before I can crave.

3
Then glory, my Jeany, maan plead my excuse,
Since Honour commands me, how can I refuse!
Without it I ne'er can have merit for thee;
And without thy favour, I'd better not be!
I gae then, my lass, to win honour and fame,
And if I should lack to come gloriously hame,
A heart I will bring thee with love running o'er,
And then I'll leave thee, and Lochaber no more.

Urbani, Pietro "Lochaber" from *A Selection of Scots Songs Harmonized, Improved with Simple and Adapted Graces. Most Respectfully Dedicated to the Right Honourable Countess of Balcarres* (Edinburgh: Urbani & Liston, [1792-c. 1794]), I, 42-43. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

52

The Birds of Germany

Violini

Violin

Canto

Harp^d

Largo

pp

pp

The smiling morn the

breathing spring, in voice the tuneful birds to sing, and while they warble from each spray, Lo...

pp

melts the u-ni-ver-sal lay. Let us, A-man-da-time, be wise, like them im-prove the

The musical score is written for Violini, Violin, Canto, and Harp. It features a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'Largo' and the dynamics include 'pp' (pianissimo). The lyrics are in English and describe a scene of birds in a spring.

The musical score is written for a piano and voice. It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line includes the lyrics: "hour that flies and in soft rap- tures - waits the day, A - mong the birks of". The piano accompaniment features a complex, flowing melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The second system continues the piano accompaniment with the lyrics: "In - ver - may." The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and dynamic markings like "mf".

2
For soon the winter of the year,
And age, life's, winter, will appear;
At this, thy living bloom will fade,
As that, will strip the verdant shade,
Our taste of pleasure then is o'er
The feather'd songsters are no more;
And when they droop, and we decay,
Adieu the birks of Invermay.

3
Behold the hills and vales around,
With lowing herds and flocks abound;
The wanton kids, and frisking lambs,
Gambol and dance about their dams;

The busy bees with humming noise,
And all the reptile kind rejoice:
Let us, like them, then sing and play
About the birks of Invermay.

4
Hark, how the waters, as they fall,
Loudly my love to gladness call;
The wanton waves sport in the beams,
And fishes play throughout the streams,
The circling sun does now advance,
And all the planets round him dance:
Let us as jovial be as they,
Among the birks of Invermay.

Urbani, Pietro "The Birks of Invermay" from *A Selection of Scots Songs Harmonized, Improved with Simple and Adapted Graces. Most Respectfully Dedicated to the Right Honourable Countess of Balcarres* (Edinburgh: Urbani & Liston, [1792-c. 1794]), I, 32-33. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

19.

*Tweed. Solo.*For two Voices.
words by Crawford.

Violini

Primo

2do

Forte

Piano

Largo

Amoroso

What beauties does Flora disclose how sweet are her smiles up-on Tweed yet

What beauties does Flora disclose how sweet are her smiles up-on Tweed yet

Mary's still sweeter than those, Both nature and fancy exceed. No dai-ly nor

Mary's still sweeter than those, Both nature and fancy exceed. No dai-ly nor

Printed & Sold by Urbani & Liston.

sweet blushing rose nor all the gay flowers of the field nor Tweed gliding gently thro'
 sweet blushing rose nor all the gay flowers of the field nor Tweed gliding gently thro'
 those such beauty and pleasure does yield;
 those such beauty and pleasure does yield;

The warblers are heard in the grove,
 The linnet, the lark, and the thrush,
 The blackbird, and sweet cooing dove,
 With music enchant every bush.
 Come, let us go forth to the mead,
 Let's see how the primroses spring,
 We'll lodge in some village on Tweed,
 And love, while the feather'd folks sing.

How does my love pass the long day?
 Does she not tend a few sheep?
 Do they ever carelessly stray,
 While happily she lies asleep?

Tweed's murmurs should lull her to rest,
 Kind Nature indulging my bliss,
 To ease the soft pains of my breast,
 I'd steal an ambrosial kiss.

'Tis she does the virgins excel,
 No beauty with her may compare,
 Love's graces around her do dwell,
 She's fairest, where thousands are fair,
 Say, charmer, where do thy flock stray,
 Oh! tell me at noon where they feed,
 Is it on the sweet winding Tay,
 Or pleasanter banks of the Tweed.

Urbani, Pietro "Tweed Side" from *A Selection of Scots Songs Harmonized, Improved with Simple and Adapted Graces. Most Respectfully Dedicated to the Honourable Lady Carnegie* (Edinburgh: Urbani & Liston, [1792-c. 1794]), III, 49-50. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

3. *Can you see Cushions*

Violini

Viola

Canto

Harps

Largo

pp.

pp.

pp.

O can ye few cushions and can ye few sheets, and can ye sing

balla loo, when the bairny greets. and hee and baw birdie, and hee and baw

The musical score is for a piece titled "Can you see Cushions". It is marked "Largo" and begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is arranged for Violini (Violins), Viola, Canto (Soprano), and Harps (Harp). The harp part is written in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The tempo is marked "Largo". The score includes several measures of music, with some measures marked "pp." (pianissimo). The lyrics are: "O can ye few cushions and can ye few sheets, and can ye sing balla loo, when the bairny greets. and hee and baw birdie, and hee and baw". The score is written in a traditional musical notation style, with notes, rests, and bar lines.

lamb, And hee and baw birdie, my bonny wee lamb? lamb. Hee O: wee O!

what would I do wi' you? Black's the face that I leid wi' you; Monny o' yon, little for to

gi' you, Hee o. wee o! what would I do wi' you?

Urbani, Pietro "O can ye sew cushions" from *A Selection of Scots Songs Harmonized, Improved with Simple and Adapted Graces. Most Respectfully Dedicated to the Honourable Lady Carnegie* (Edinburgh: Urbani & Liston, [1792-c. 1794]), III, 8-9. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

20 *'Gould-Hout on - Morden.*

D. of G.

Violini

Viola

Canto

Basso

Harpist

Andante

pp

Canto

There's cauld kail in A - ber - deen, And callocks in Bu - bo - gie; Gin I hae tui

fp

Basso

bony lads, Ye're welcome to your Co - gie And ye may sit up a' the night; And

B

drink till it be braid day light; Gie me a lafs bath clean and tight, To

rf.

Basso
dance the Reel of Bo-gie.

In Cotillions the French excel;
John Bull, in Countra dances;
The Spaniards dance Fandangos well,
Myneer an All maude prances:
In foursome Reels the Scots delight,
The Threesome maist dance wondrous light;
But Twosome ding a' out o' light,
Danc'd to the Reel of Bogie.

3
Come, Lads, and view your Partners well,
Wale each a blythsome Rogie;
I'll tak this Lafsie to mysel,
She seems far keen and vogie:
Now, Piper lad, bang up the Springs;
The Countra fashiou is the thing,
To prie their mon's e're we begin
To dance, the Reel of Bogie.

B

Now ilka lad has got a lafs,
Sae you auld doited Fogie,
And ta'en a fling upo' the grals,
As they do in Stra'bogie.
But a' the Lasses look far bon,
We canna think oursel's to ban;
For they wau ha'e their Come again,
To dance the Reel of Bogie.

6
Now a' the Lads ha'e done their best,
Like true men of Stra'bogie;
We'll stop a while and tak a rest,
And tippie out a Cogee:
Come now, my lads and tak your gals,
And try ilk o'ber to surprais,
In wiling health to every lads
To dance the Reel of Bogie.

Urbani, Pietro "Cauld Kail in Aberdeen" from *A Selection of Scots Songs Harmonized, Improved with Simple and Adapted Graces. Most Respectfully Dedicated to the Right Honourable Lady Katherine Douglas* (Edinburgh: Urbani & Liston, [1792-c. 1794]), II, 20-21. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

Wilt thou be my Dearie

Violini *pp.* *mf.*

Primo

2do

Forte Piano *mf.*

Largo *pp.*

Appassionato

mancaudo

Wilt thou be my Dearie when sorrow wrings thy gen- tle heart. O

Wilt thou be my Dearie when sorrow wrings thy gen- tle heart. O

mancaudo

wilt thou let me chear thee. By the treasure of my soul that's the love I bear thee! I swear and

wilt thou let me chear thee. By the treasure of my soul that's the love I bear thee! I swear and

C

vow, that only thou shalt ever be my dearie. Only thou I swear and vow - shall

ever be my Dearie

ever be my Dearie

Lassie, thy thou lo'es me;
 Or if thou wilt na be my ain,
 Say na thou'lt refuse me:
 If it winna, canna be,
 Thou for thine may chuse me,
 Let me, Lassie, quickly die,
 Trusting that thou lo'es me
 Lassie, let me quickly die,
 Trusting that thou lo'es me

C

Urbani, Pietro "Wilt thou be my Dearie" from *A Selection of Scots Songs Harmonized, Improved with Simple and Adapted Graces. Most Respectfully Dedicated to the Honourable Lady Carnegie* (Edinburgh: Urbani & Liston, [1792-c. 1794]), III, 17-18. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

23. *For the sake o' some body.*

by Burns

Violini

Viola

Canto

Forte

Piano

Andante

Solennito

Amoroso

pp.

pp.

pp.

My heart is fair dar-na tell, My heart is fair for some-body, O I could wake a

1.

2.

1st

2^d

winter night A' for the sake o' some-body. some-body. Oh how for some-body

24

Oh hey! for some-body I could range the world around For the sake o' some body.

some-body.

2

Ye Pow'rs that smile on virtuous love,

O, sweetly smile on Somebody!

Frae ilka danger keep him free,

And send me safe my Somebody.

Oh, bon! for Somebody.

Oh hey, for Somebody.

I wad do — what wad I not —

For the sake o' Somebody!

D

Urbani, Pietro "For the sake o' some body" from *A Select Collection of Original Scottish Airs with Select and Characteristic Scotch & English Verses. The Most Part Written by the celebrated R. Burns. Arranged for the Voice with Introductory & Concluding Symphonies And an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte Violin and Violoncello* (Edinburgh: Urbani & Liston, [1804]), IV, 23-24. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

Thème
avec
Variations
pour
Oeuv. Violons, Viola et
Violoncelle

composés
par

M^{re} URBANI

1820

48.1

à Vienne chez Artaria et Comp.

2

Violino I.

Andante.

THEMA

Variations.

The first system of music contains the 'THEMA' and the first variation, 'Var: I.'. The 'THEMA' is marked 'Andante.' and begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. It starts with a piano (p) dynamic and features a series of eighth-note runs. The first variation, 'Var: I.', continues with similar eighth-note patterns, marked with a piano (p) dynamic and includes trills and slurs. The notation is written on a single staff.

The second system of music contains the second variation, 'Var: II.'. It continues with eighth-note runs and trills, marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The notation is written on a single staff.

The third system of music contains the third variation, 'Var: III.'. It is marked 'con forza.' and begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. It starts with a piano (p) dynamic and features a series of eighth-note runs. The notation is written on a single staff.

Violino I.

Var: III. . .

Con moto.

Var: IV. . .

pp

The musical score is for Violino I and consists of two variations. Variation III begins with a treble clef, a 2/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a series of sixteenth-note runs and slurs, with dynamics including *ff* and *orec*. Variation IV also starts with a treble clef and 2/4 time signature, continuing the melodic and rhythmic patterns with similar dynamics like *ff* and *pp*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and articulation marks.

2

Andante.

Violino, II.

THEMA
avoo
Variations.

Var: I. . .

Var: II. . .

Variat: III Tacet.

Var: IV. . .

Thema D.C. Senza Replica Pianissimo.

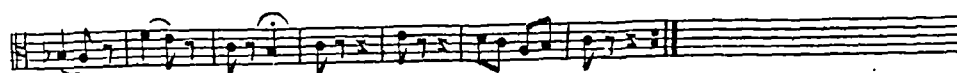
THEMA
aveo
Variations.

Andante.

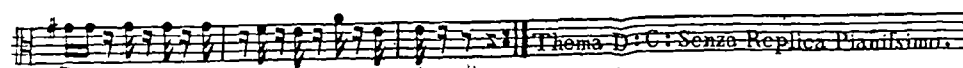
Viola.

pizz. *arco* *pizz.*

p



Variat: III Tacet.



Thema D.C. Senza Replica Pianissimo.

Andante. Violoncello

THEMA
avec
Variations.

p *arco* *pizz.*

Var: I.: *p*

f *pizz.* *arco* *pizz.*

Var: II.: *ff* *p* *arco*

Var: III.: *ff* *p*

Con moto.

Var: IV.: *ff*

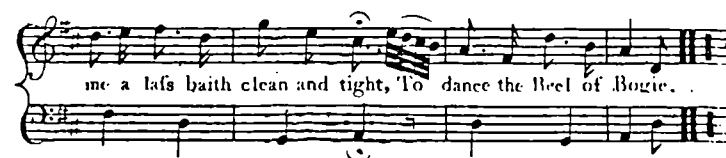
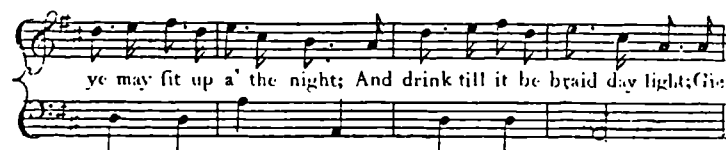
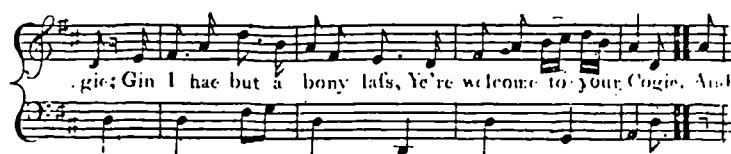
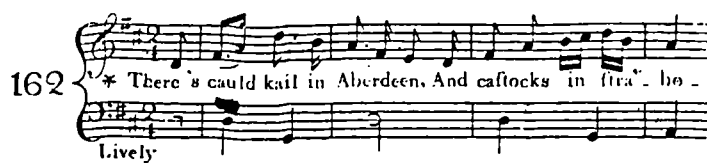
Thema D: C: Senza Roplica Pianissimo

1820.

Urbani, Pietro *Thème avec Variations pour deux Violons, Viola et Violoncelle* composés par Mr Urbani (Vienna: Artaria, [s.a.]). Szent István Király Múzeum, Székesfehérvár, copy reproduced here.

Cauld kail in Aberdeen.

170



In Cotillions the French excel,	Now ilka lad has got a lafs,
John Bull, in Countra-dances;	Save yon auld doited Fogie,
The Spantards dance fandangos well,	And ta'en a fling upo' the grafs,
Mynheer an Allamande prances;	As they do in Stra'bogie.
In Fourtome Reels the Scots delight,	But a' the lasses look fae fain,
The Threelome mair dance wondrous -	We canna think oursel's to hain;
But Twafome dung a' out o' fight, (light;	For they maun hae their Come-again
Danc'd to the Reel of Bogie.	To dance the Reel of Bogie.

Come, lads, and view your Partners well,	Now a' the lads hae done their best
Wae each a blythtome Rogie;	Like true men of Stra'bogie;
I'll tak this Lafsie to mysel,	We'll stop a while and tak a rest,
She seems fae keen and vogie;	And tippie out a Cogie;
Now, Piper lad, bang up the Springs;	Come now, my lads, & tak your glafs,
The Countra fashion is the thing,	And try ilk other to furpafs,
To pier their maw's ere we begin	In wishing health to every lafs
To dance the Reel of Bogie	To dance the Reel of Bogie.

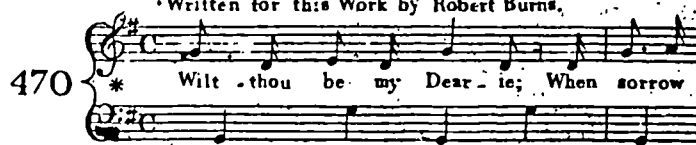
"Cauld kail in Aberdeen" from Johnson, James; Stenhouse, William ed *The Scots Musical Museum*; consisting of upwards of six hundred songs, with proper basses for the pianoforte originally published by James Johnson; and now accompanied with copious notes and illustrations of the lyric poetry and music of Scotland, by the late William Stenhouse with additional notes and illustrations (Edinburgh and London: Blackwood, 1853), II, 170. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

484

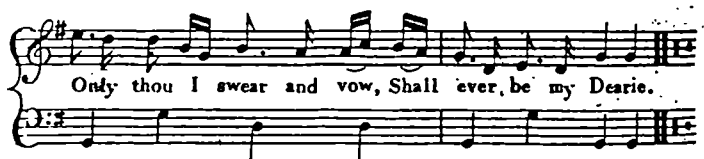
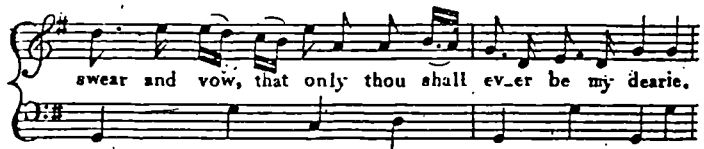
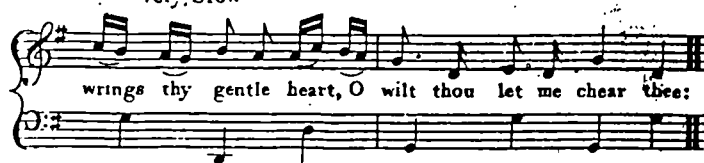
Wilt thou be my Dearie.

Written for this Work by Robert Burns.

470



Very Slow



Lassie, say thou lo'es me;
 Or if thou wilt na be my ain,
 Say na thou'lt refuse me:
 If it winna, canna be,
 Thou for thine may chuse me,
 Let me, Lassie, quickly die,
 Trusting that thou lo'es me
 Lassie, let me quickly die,
 Trusting that thou lo'es me.

B

"Wilt thou be my Dearie" from Johnson, James; Stenhouse, William ed *The Scots Musical Museum*; consisting of upwards of six hundred songs, with proper basses for the pianoforte originally published by James Johnson; and now accompanied with copious notes and illustrations of the lyric poetry and music of Scotland, by the late William Stenhouse with additional notes and illustrations (Edinburgh and London: Blackwood, 1853), V, 484. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

13. The Lads of Peaty's Mill

For two Voices,
words by Hamley.

Violini *pp.* *F.* *pp.*

Primo

Qdo

Forte
Piano *pp.* *F.* *pp.*

And.
Sostenuto

The lads of Peaty's mill - so bon - ny blythe and gay In
The lads of Peaty's mill - so bon - ny blythe and gay In

Spite of all my skill the stole my heart a - way When ted - ding of the
Spite of all my skill the stole my heart a - way When ted - ding of the

3 Printed & Sold by Urbani & Lionton.

1-1:

The musical score is written for a four-part vocal ensemble (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a piano accompaniment. The melody is in the Soprano part. The lyrics are: "hay - bare-head-ed on the green, Love midst her locks did play and wanton'd in her". The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score includes various musical notations such as clefs, key signatures, and dynamic markings like "pp." (pianissimo).

2
Her arms, white round and smooth,
Breasts rising in their dawn,
To age it would give youth,
To press them with his hau'
Through all my spirits ran
An ecstasy of bliss,
When I such sweetness find,
Wrapt in a balmy kiss.

3
Without the help of art,
Like flowers which grace the wild,
She did her sweets impart,
Whenever she spoke, or smil'd

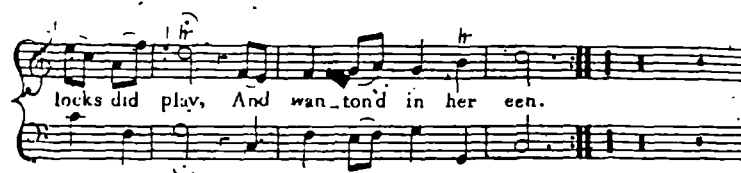
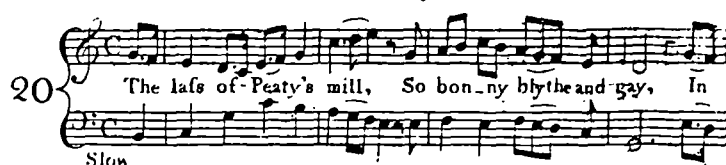
Her looks, they were so wild,
Free from affected pride,
She me to love beguil'd;
I wou'd her for my bride

4
O! had I all that wealth,
Hosetoun's high mountains fill,
Infer'd long life and health,
And pleasure's at my will;
I'd promise and fulfil,
That none but bonny she,
The lass of Peaty's mill,
Shou'd share the same with me.

Urbani, Pietro "The Lass of Peatys Mill" from *A Selection of Scots Songs Harmonized, Improved with Simple and Adapted Graces. Most Respectfully Dedicated to the Honourable Lady Carnegie* (Edinburgh: Urbani & Liston, [1792-c. 1794]), III, 43-44. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

The Lass of Peaty's Mill.

21



Her arms, white round and smooth,
Breasts rising in their dawn;
To age it would give youth,
To press them with his hand;
Through all my spirits ran
An ecstasy of bliss,
When I such sweetness fand;
Wrapt in a balmy kiss.

Without the help of art,
Like flowers which grace the wild,
She did her sweets impart,
Whene'er she spoke, or smil'd.

Her looks, they were so mild,
Free from affected pride,
She me to love beguil'd;
I wish'd her for my bride.

O had I all that wealth
Hopetoun's high mountains fill,
In fur'd long life and health,
And pleasure at my will;
I'd promise and fulfil,
That none but bonny she,
The lass of Peaty's mill,
Shou'd share the fane with me.

"The Lass of Peaty's Mill" from Johnson; Stenhouse, William ed *The Scots Musical Museum*; consisting of upwards of six hundred songs, with proper basses for the pianoforte originally published by James Johnson; and now accompanied with copious notes and illustrations of the lyric poetry and music of Scotland, by the late William Stenhouse with additional notes and illustrations (Edinburgh and London: Blackwood, 1853), I, 21. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

The Lads of Galloway

19

Waltz

Then

The Lads of Pa-ties Mill - - So bon-ny blithe' and

Gay; In spite of all my skill - - has stol'n my heart a - - way.

When ted-ding of the Hay - - Bare head-ed on the green, Love

midst her locks, did play And wan-ton'd in her Een.

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of four systems of music. Each system has a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The tempo is marked 'Waltz'. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes lyrics and fingerings for the piano part. The first system is marked 'Then'. The second system continues the lyrics. The third system continues the lyrics. The fourth system concludes the piece with a double bar line.

(19)

THE LASS OF PATIE'S MILL.

THE lass of Patie's mill,	Without the help of art,
So bonny, blythe, and gay,	Like flowers which grace the wild,
In spite of all my skill,	She did her sweets impart,
Hath stole my heart away,	Whene'er she spoke or smil'd.
When tedding of the hay	Her looks they were so mild,
Bare-headed on the green,	Free from affected pride,
Love 'midst her locks did play,	She me to love beguil'd,
And wanton'd in her eyn.	I wish'd her for my bride.

O had I all the wealth
 Heptoch's high mountains fill,
 Insur'd long life and health,
 And pleasures at my will;
 I'd promise and fulfil,
 That name but bonny she,
 The lass of Patie's mill,
 Shou'd share the same wi' me.

"The Lass of Patie's Mill" from *A Selection of the Most Favourite Scots Songs Chiefly Pastoral Adapted for the Harpsichord with an Accompaniment for a Violin by Eminent Masters Respectfully Inscribed to Her Grace the Duchess of Gordon* (London: Napier, [1790-1794]), 19. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

'Cauld Kail in Aberdeen'.

Violon

Vcllo

There's cauld kail in Aberdeen, And ca'locks in Strahogie, Gin

I hae but a bonny lass, Ye're welcome to your Co-gie. And

ye may fit up a' the night; And drink till it be braid day light; Gie

me a lass baith clean and tight, To dance the reel of ho-gie.

The musical score is written for Violon and Vcllo. It consists of four systems of music. Each system has a Violon part on a single staff and a Vcllo part on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are written below the Vcllo part. The first system includes the title and the first line of the song. The second system continues the first line and starts the second line. The third system continues the second line. The fourth system continues the third line and ends with a double bar line. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes. There are also some slurs and accents throughout the piece.

[56]

CAULD KAIL IN ABERDEEN.

THERE's cauld kail in Aberdeen,
 An castocks in Stra'bogie;
 Gin I hae but a' bonny lads,
 Ye're welcome to your cogie.
 And ye may sit up a' the night,
 And drink till it be braid day-light;
 Gie me a lafs baith clean and tight,
 To dance the reel of Bogie.

In cotillions the French excel,
 John Bull in countra dances;
 The Spaniards dance fandangos well,
 Mynheer an all'mand prances;
 In foursome reels the Scots delight,
 The three some maist dance wound'rous light;
 But twafome ding a' out o' sight,
 Danc'd to the reel of Bogie.

Come, lads, and view your partners well,
 Wale each a blythsome rogie,
 I'll take this lassie to mysel,
 She seems sae keen and vogie;
 Now, piper lad, bang up the spring,
 The countra fashion is the thing,
 To prie their mou's ere we begin
 To dance the reel of Bogie.

Now ilka lad has got a lafs
 Save yon auld doited fogie,
 And ta'en a fling upo' the grafs,
 As they do in Stra'bogie;
 But a' the lassies look sae fain,
 We canna think oursel's to hain;
 For they maun ha'e their come again,
 To dance the reel of Bogie.

Now a' the lads ha'e done their best,
 Like true men of Stra'bogie;
 We'll stop a while and tak a rest,
 And tiddle out a cogie;
 Come now, my lads, and tak your gla's,
 And try ilk other to surpafs,
 In wishing health to every lafs
 To dance the reel of Bogie.

"Cauld Kale in Aberdeen" from *A Selection of the Most Favourite Scots Songs Chiefly Pastoral Adapted for the Harpsichord with an Accompaniment for a Violin by Eminent Masters Respectfully Inscribed to Her Grace the Duchess of Gordon* (London: Napier, [1790-1794]), 56. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

8

*Githerey**Violin*

Tender Ah! Chlo - ris could I now but sit as

unconcern'd as when your in - fant beau - ty could be - get Nor

hap - pi - ness nor pain, When I this dawning did admire, and prais'd the coming

day, I lit - tle thought that rife fire would take my rest a - way.

{ 8 }

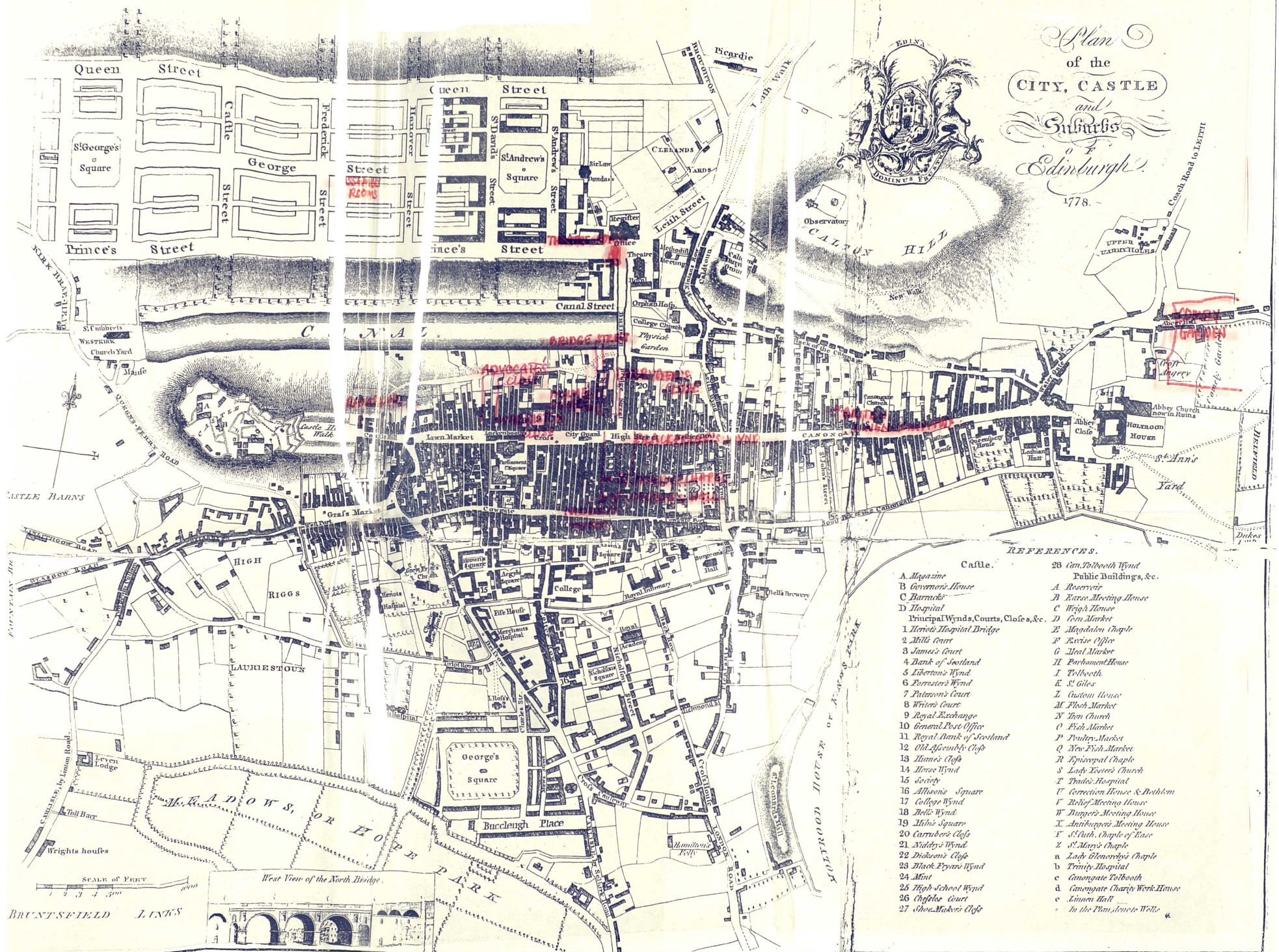
G I L D E R R O Y.

Ah! Chloë, could I now but fit As unconcern'd as when Your infant beauty cou'd beget No happiness or pain. When I this dawning did admire, And prais'd the coming day, I little thought that rising fire Wou'd take my rest away.	Your charms in harmless childhood lay, As metals in a mine: Age from no face takes more away, Than youth conceal'd in thine. But as your charms insensibly To their perfections press; So love as unperceiv'd did fly, And center'd in my breast.
--	---

My passion with your beauty grew,
 While Cupid at my heart,
 Still as his mother favour'd you,
 Threw a new flaming dart.
 Each gloried in their wanton part;
 To make a lover, he
 Employ'd the utmost of his art;
 To make a beauty, she.

"Gilderoy" from *A Selection of the Most Favourite Scots Songs Chiefly Pastoral Adapted for the Harpsichord with an Accompaniment for a Violin by Eminent Masters Respectfully Inscribed to Her Grace the Duchess of Gordon* (London: Napier, [1790-1794]), 8. University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.

Plan of the City, Castle and Suburbs of Edinburgh. 1778 from Arnot, Hugo *The History of Edinburgh* (Edinburgh: W. Creech, 1779).
National Library of Scotland copy reproduced here.

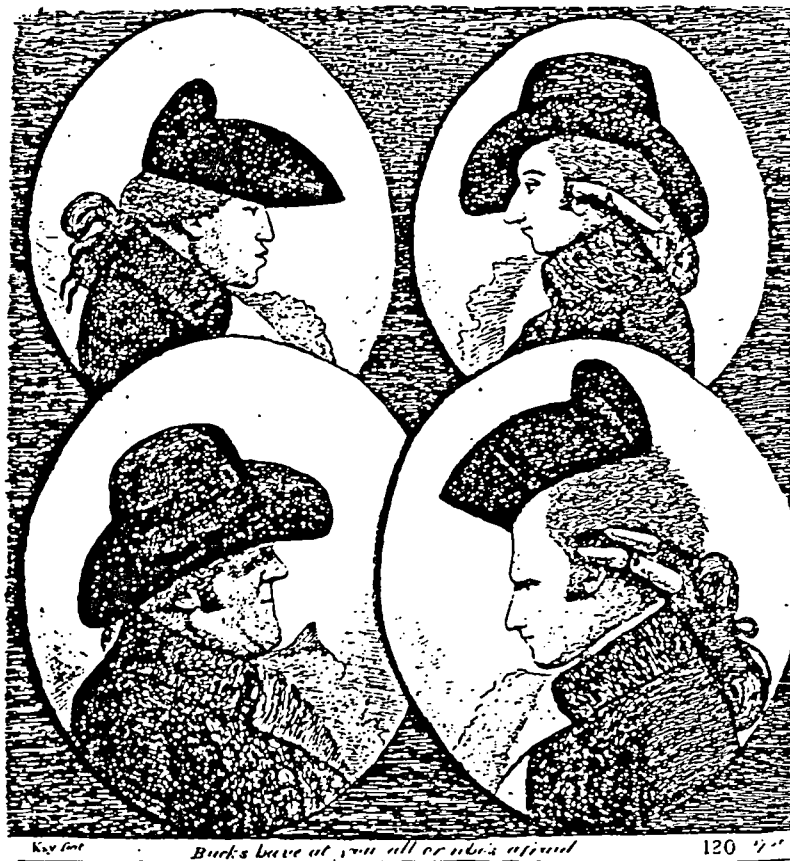




Portrait of Giusto Ferdinando Tenducci by Gainsborough (undated).
Barber Institute of Fine Arts, University of Birmingham, copy
reproduced here.



Portrait of Giusto Ferdinando Tenducci from Tenducci, Giusto Ferdinando *Instruction of Mr Tenducci to his Scholars* (London: Longman & Broderip, [c. 1785]), front page. Mitchell Library copy reproduced here.



Portrait of Girolamo Stabilini (top right) from Kay, John *A Series of Original Portraits and Caricature Etchings* by the late John Kay, miniature painter, Edinburgh, with biographical sketches and illustrative anecdotes (Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black, 1877). University of Glasgow copy reproduced here.



Grave of Girolamo Stabilini, St Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh.