

Concert à 7 [TWV 53:A2]

Violoncello

G. P. Telemann (1681-1767)

[1.] Largo

Violoncello part of Concert à 7 [TWV 53:A2] by G.P. Telemann. The score is written in bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), and common time (C). The tempo is Largo. The piece consists of 28 measures. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, trills (tr), and dynamics (f). The piece begins with a common time signature and a key signature of two sharps. The first measure is a whole note. The second measure is a half note. The third measure is a quarter note. The fourth measure is a quarter note. The fifth measure is a quarter note. The sixth measure is a quarter note. The seventh measure is a quarter note. The eighth measure is a quarter note. The ninth measure is a quarter note. The tenth measure is a quarter note. The eleventh measure is a quarter note. The twelfth measure is a quarter note. The thirteenth measure is a quarter note. The fourteenth measure is a quarter note. The fifteenth measure is a quarter note. The sixteenth measure is a quarter note. The seventeenth measure is a quarter note. The eighteenth measure is a quarter note. The nineteenth measure is a quarter note. The twentieth measure is a quarter note. The twenty-first measure is a quarter note. The twenty-second measure is a quarter note. The twenty-third measure is a quarter note. The twenty-fourth measure is a quarter note. The twenty-fifth measure is a quarter note. The twenty-sixth measure is a quarter note. The twenty-seventh measure is a quarter note. The twenty-eighth measure is a quarter note.

2

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of two measures. The first measure contains a quarter note G2, a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note C3. The second measure contains a quarter note D3, a quarter note E3, a quarter note F3, and a quarter note G3. The melody is written in treble clef on a five-line staff.

[illegible][illegible]

The first system of the musical score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 3/4. The melody begins with a quarter note G#4, followed by a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. This is followed by a half note G#4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The melody continues with a half note D4, a quarter note C#4, and a quarter note B3. The system concludes with a half note A3 and a quarter note G#3.

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first four measures feature a descending eighth-note scale: G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. The final measure of this phrase is a whole note G1. The next four measures consist of a steady eighth-note accompaniment: G1, A1, B1, C2, D2, E2, F#2, G2.

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody begins with a half note F#4, followed by a quarter note G#4, and then a half note A4. This is followed by a quarter note B4, a quarter note C#5, and a half note D5. The next measure contains a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a half note G5. The melody then descends with a quarter note F#5, a quarter note E5, and a half note D5. This is followed by a quarter note C#5, a quarter note B4, and a half note A4. The final measure contains a quarter note G#4, a quarter note F#4, and a half note E4. The piece concludes with a final half note D4.

[illegible]

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff with a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed eighth notes. The first measure is a whole note, followed by a half note, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The melody ends with a double bar line.

[illegible]

[2.] Allegro

6

11

16

20

26

31

35

40

45

50

59

64

68

72

76

82

87

92

98

102

105

110

115

120

125

f

tr

3

3

3

3

tr

3

3

3

3

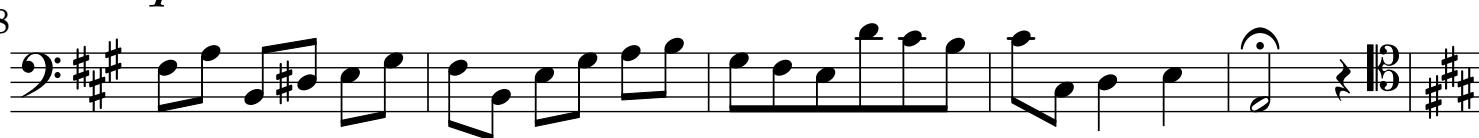
130



134



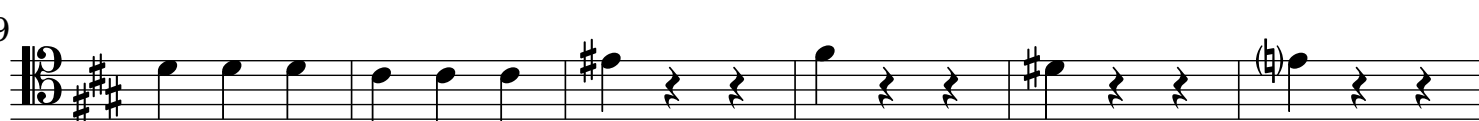
138



143



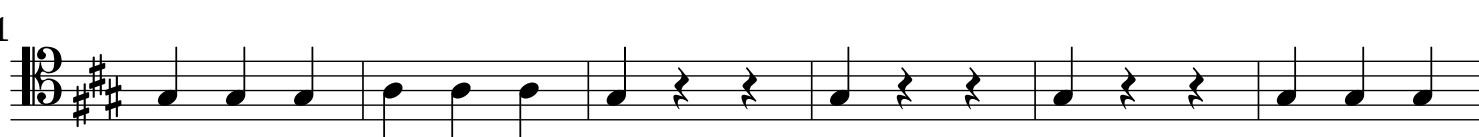
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155



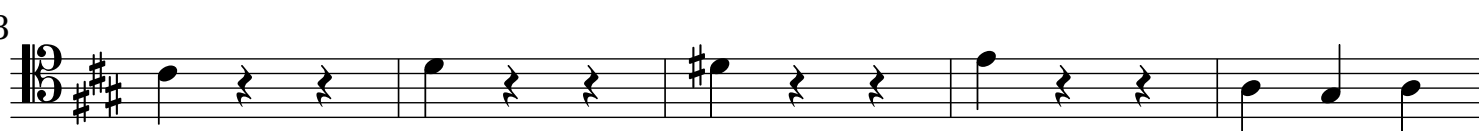
161



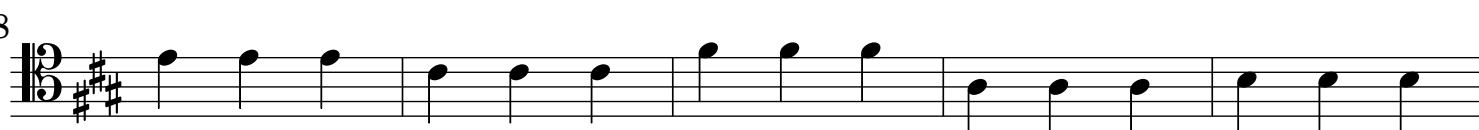
167



173



178



183



188



193

Da
Capo

[3.] Gratoso

7

11

p

16

3

f

24

28

31

[f]

34

38

p

44

3

f

51

56

[p]

61

[f]

[4.] Allegro

Violoncello

[4.] Allegro

Measures 1-45 are shown across 10 staves. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). Trills are marked with *tr*. The piece concludes with a final cadence in measure 45.

48

51

54

57

61

65

70

74

77

81

86

90

94

The image displays a musical score for the Violoncello part of Telemann's Concerto Tafelmusik I, TWV 53:A2. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of 94 measures, organized into 10 staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Trills are indicated by the 'tr' symbol above specific notes in measures 61, 65, and 69. The piece begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and ends with a final cadence in measure 94.

98

102

106

110

114

118

121

125

128

132

136

140

144

Da Capo

The musical score is written for a cello in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of 14 measures, numbered 98 to 144. The notation includes eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets. Trills are marked with 'tr' above the notes. The piece ends with a 'Da Capo' instruction, indicating a repeat of the section.