

Ludolf Nielsen

Op. 7

Partitur

MA no 5711

Symfonisk Fantasi.

In Memoriam

lento funebre.

Symfonisk Stemningsbillede

af

Sindolf Nielsen

Op. 7.

(12 min.)

mus 9810.1000



Flauto I. $\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{C}$ - - - - -

Flauto II e Piccolo $\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{C}$ - - - - -

Oboe $\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{C}$ - - - - -

Clarinetti in B $\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{C}$ - - - - -

Fagotti $\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{C}$ - - - - -

Coro I - II in $\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{C}$ - - - - -

Coro III - IV in $\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{C}$ - - - - -

Trombe in $\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{C}$ - - - - -

Tromboni I e II $\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{C}$ - - - - -

Tromboni bassi e Tubi $\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{C}$ - - - - -

Timpani in $\text{Des}\flat\text{B}$ C *Solo* pp p f mf f

Gonggong C pp p f mf f

Gr. Cassa C pp p f mf f

Organo $\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{C}$ - - - - -

Violino I $\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{C}$ - - - - -

Violino II $\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{C}$ - - - - -

Viola $\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{C}$ - - - - -

Violoncello $\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{C}$ - - - - -

Basso $\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{B}\flat\text{C}$ - - - - -

Handwritten musical score for "Ritornello" by Franz Schubert, Op. 147, No. 1. The score is written on 12 staves, with the first 8 staves containing the main melody and the last 4 staves containing the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major/D minor) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "p", "f", "mf", "mp", "fz", "cres", and "dim". The title "Ritornello" is written at the top left, and "Op. 147, No. 1" is written at the top right.



Handwritten musical score for "L'Espresso" by Maurice Strakosky. The score is on aged, yellowed paper and consists of 11 systems. Each system includes staves for various instruments (flutes, oboes, strings, piano) and a vocal line. The music is in 3/4 time and features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and syncopation. The score includes dynamic markings such as "ppp", "pp", "p", "f", "cres", and "dim", as well as tempo and performance instructions like "rit", "a tempo", "muted in E♭", and "a 2". The vocal line is written in a stylized, handwritten script. The overall style is that of a personal manuscript or a composer's draft.

2

Handwritten musical score for various instruments. The score is written on multiple staves, with some instruments grouped together. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Instruments listed on the left:

- H. gr.
- Fl. pic.
- Oboi
- Cl. in B.
- Fg.
- Cori
- Tronbi
- Tub. I. II
- Tr. C. tuba
- Comp.
- Timp
- Gg Gong
- Gr. C.
- Harpe
- I
- II
- Viol.
- Cello
- Bassi

Key markings and annotations:

- a 2.* (above Oboi staff)
- mf* (multiple instances)
- clap* (above Cl. in B. staff)
- muta in B. 5* (above Timp staff)
- ail g.* (above Viol. I staff)
- mf* (multiple instances)
- fp* (below Bassi staff)

Page number: 2 (in a box at the bottom right)



A handwritten musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation is in a 19th-century style, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The melody is primarily written in the upper staff of each system, with accompaniment in the lower staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. There are also some handwritten annotations and markings, including 'Cus' (Crescendo) and 'Cresc.' (Crescendo). The paper is aged and shows some staining and wear.

Hr

Hr

Oboi

Cl.

Fg

Corri

Troni

Tromboni

Jan:

Karpe

I

I

als

cl.

bas

sempre cres

sempre cres

sempre cres

sempre cres

sempre cres

sempre cres

sempre cres

sempre cres

sempre cres

sempre cres

sempre cres

muta in Eo

muta in 93.

3.

sempre cres



This is a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a score for a symphony. The page is filled with multiple staves of music, written in a cursive, handwritten style. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is B-flat major, indicated by two flats (B-flat and E-flat) on the staves. The time signature is 4/4, indicated by a '4' in a box at the top right. The score is divided into several systems, each containing multiple staves. The notation is dense and complex, with many notes and rests. There are also some markings like 'cresc' (crescendo) and 'Solo' written in the margins. The paper is aged and slightly discolored, with some visible wear and tear. The handwriting is in dark ink, and the overall appearance is that of a historical musical manuscript.

Handwritten musical score for a large ensemble, featuring various instruments and voices. The score is written on multiple staves, with some staves grouped by brackets. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf*, *cres*, *div*, and *mf*.

The instruments and voices listed on the left are:

- Hr. p.
- Hr. p.
- Org.
- Cl.
- Fg.
- Cor.
- Tromb.
- Tromb.
- Tru.
- Harpe.
- I.
- II.
- Org.
- Org.
- Org.

The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple staves. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf*, *cres*, *div*, and *mf*. A box containing the number 5 is visible in the upper right corner of the score.



Handwritten musical score for a section marked "Molto rit". The score is written on ten staves, with the first five staves containing musical notation and the last five staves being empty. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "mf" and "cresc". The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

6 a tempo

[illegible]

Für

[illegible]

a.

Fg. 

omuta	in H gr:
-------	----------

Soli

神

Sp Sali

Sal	
-----	--

10

1

Corin

Travel

Trumbull

✓

Wagner

五

五

Cher

Cell

Q.

~~a tempo~~

Handwritten musical score for a symphony, featuring multiple staves with musical notation, dynamics, and tempo markings. The score is written on aged, yellowed paper. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *cres* (crescendo). The tempo marking *Allegro* is visible in the upper right section. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The handwriting is in dark ink, and the overall style is characteristic of 19th-century musical manuscripts. The score is written on multiple staves, with some staves containing more complex notation than others. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some wear. The score is written in a single system, with the measures continuing across the page. The tempo marking *Allegro* is written in a cursive hand. The dynamic markings *mf* and *cres* are also written in a cursive hand. The notation is clear and legible, despite the age of the paper. The score is a single system, with the measures continuing across the page. The tempo marking *Allegro* is written in a cursive hand. The dynamic markings *mf* and *cres* are also written in a cursive hand. The notation is clear and legible, despite the age of the paper.

Handwritten musical score for a piano and orchestra. The score is written on multiple staves. The top section is marked "8. Solo" and features a melodic line for the piano with dynamics like "mf" and "p". Below this, there are several staves for the orchestra, including strings and woodwinds. A section marked "Triangulo" (Triangle) is visible. The bottom section is marked "8." and continues the musical composition with various dynamics and musical notations.

Handwritten musical score on page 14, featuring multiple staves with musical notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is organized into systems, with some staves containing specific performance instructions.

Key markings and instructions include:

- muta in F. qv.* (top left)
- cres* (multiple instances, indicating crescendo)
- Solo* (middle right)
- Muta in G. B.* (bottom left)
- Muta in A.* (bottom middle)
- Triangel.* (bottom middle)
- lusa* (bottom right)

The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures (flats and sharps), and dynamic markings like *mf* and *mp*. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Handwritten musical score for a large ensemble, featuring various instruments and voices. The score is written on multiple staves, with a large bracket on the left side grouping the instruments. The instruments listed on the left are:

- Fl. I.
- Fl. II
- Oboe
- Clar.
- Fag.
- Cori
- Tr.
- Trumbone
- Jon.
- Harp
- Viola Solo.
- Viol. I.
- Viol. II.
- Cello
- Bassi

The score includes dynamic markings such as *mp*, *mf*, *p*, *pp*, and *ppp*, as well as performance instructions like *Solo* and *dim*. The notation is complex, with many notes and rests, and a large bracket on the left side of the staves.

10

This page contains a handwritten musical score on aged paper. The score is organized into two systems, each marked with a boxed number '10' at the top and bottom. The first system (top) consists of 11 staves, all of which contain only rests. The second system (bottom) also consists of 11 staves. The first two staves of this system contain complex, dense musical passages with many notes and slurs. The remaining nine staves in the second system contain various musical notations, including notes, rests, and slurs, suggesting a more active musical part. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and wear along the edges.

10

Handwritten musical score for a large ensemble, page 17. The score is organized into systems of staves, each labeled with an instrument or section.

Instrument Labels (from top to bottom):

- Flg. (Flageolet)
- Fl. pic. (Flute piccolo)
- Obi. (Oboe)
- Cl. (Clarinet)
- Fg. (Fagotto)
- Cori. (Corni)
- Trubi. (Trombi)
- Tromboni (Trombones)
- Tubi. (Tubi)
- Triangolo (Triangle)
- Harp. (Harp)
- 2 Solo. (2 Soli)
- I (Violini I)
- II (Violini II)
- Celli (Celli)
- Celli (Celli)
- Bassi (Bassi)

Score Details:

- The score is written on five systems of staves.
- The first system (Flg. to Triangolo) contains mostly rests, indicating that these instruments are silent in this section.
- The Harp part begins in the second measure of the first system, playing a continuous arpeggiated figure.
- The 2 Solo. part (Violini I and II) begins in the second measure of the first system, playing a melodic line.
- The Violini I and II parts continue with melodic lines throughout the section.
- The Celli and Bassi parts are mostly silent, indicated by rests.
- The Triangolo part begins in the second measure of the first system, playing a rhythmic pattern.
- The overall tempo is marked "Allegro" in the top left corner.

11.

Handwritten musical score for page 18, featuring multiple staves with musical notation. The score includes various instruments and parts, with dynamic markings such as *rit* (ritardando) and *p* (piano). The notation includes notes, rests, and other musical symbols. The score is organized into systems, with some parts marked with *a2.* and *V.I.* (Violin I). The page is numbered 18 at the top and 11. in a box at the bottom.

11.

a Tempo I mo

Fl. I
 Fl. II
 Oboe
 Clar.
 Fg.
 Corni
 Tr.
 Tromb.
 Mute in
 Tuba
 Gong
 Dr. Cass.

a Tempo I mo

Harp tacet.

V. I
 V. II
 Stri
 Cui
 Pos.

This page contains a handwritten musical score, likely for a piano or organ. The notation is dense and complex, featuring multiple staves with various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is organized into several systems, each containing multiple staves. The notation includes a variety of note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *fz* (forzando), and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The key signature is predominantly flat, with several flats visible in the staves. The overall style is characteristic of 19th-century musical notation, with a focus on intricate harmonic and melodic development. The page is numbered 20 at the top center.

Handwritten musical score for page 21, featuring multiple staves and instruments. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Fl. gr. (Flute grande)
Fl. pic. (Flute piccolo)
Obi. (Oboe)
Cl. (Clarinet)
Fg. (Fagotto)

Corni (Corni)
Trombi (Trombe)

Tromboni (Tromboni)

Jam. (Jamaica)

I
II
Viol. (Violini)
Cello
Bassi

Handwritten musical score on page 22, featuring multiple staves with musical notation, dynamics (mf, cresc), and articulation marks. The score is organized into systems, with the first system containing five staves and the second system containing six staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *cresc*. The score is written in a cursive style, typical of handwritten musical notation.

The first system consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation includes a series of eighth notes and a crescendo marking. The second staff continues the melody with similar note values. The third staff features a series of eighth notes and a crescendo marking. The fourth staff includes a series of eighth notes and a crescendo marking. The fifth staff concludes the system with a series of eighth notes and a crescendo marking.

The second system consists of six staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. The notation includes a series of eighth notes and a crescendo marking. The second staff continues the melody with similar note values. The third staff features a series of eighth notes and a crescendo marking. The fourth staff includes a series of eighth notes and a crescendo marking. The fifth staff concludes the system with a series of eighth notes and a crescendo marking. The sixth staff features a series of eighth notes and a crescendo marking.

Handwritten musical score for page 23, featuring multiple staves and instruments. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time.

Instrumental Parts:

- Rgr:** Recorder, starting with a melodic line in the first measure.
- Fgpi:** Flute, starting with a melodic line in the first measure.
- Oboi:** Oboe, starting with a melodic line in the first measure.
- Cl:** Clarinet, starting with a melodic line in the first measure.
- Fg:** Bassoon, starting with a melodic line in the first measure.
- Conci:** Concertina, starting with a melodic line in the first measure.
- Trombi:** Trombone, starting with a melodic line in the first measure.
- Trombani:** Trombones, starting with a melodic line in the first measure.
- Jan:** Jan, starting with a melodic line in the first measure.
- I:** First Violin, starting with a melodic line in the first measure.
- II:** Second Violin, starting with a melodic line in the first measure.
- Alti:** Alto, starting with a melodic line in the first measure.
- Celli:** Celli, starting with a melodic line in the first measure.
- Organo:** Organ, starting with a melodic line in the first measure.

Dynamic Markings: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *rit* (ritardando).

Tempo/Performance Markings: *rit* (ritardando) appears at the end of the score.

Handwritten musical score on page 24, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a cursive style, with some staves containing rests and others containing notes. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score is organized into systems, with some staves grouped by brackets. The final system on the page includes a large, stylized signature or flourish on the right side.

The score consists of several systems of staves. The first system has five staves, each with a key signature of B-flat major and a time signature of 4/4. The second system has three staves. The third system has two staves. The fourth system has two staves. The fifth system has two staves. The sixth system has two staves. The seventh system has two staves. The eighth system has two staves. The ninth system has two staves. The tenth system has two staves. The eleventh system has two staves. The twelfth system has two staves. The thirteenth system has two staves. The fourteenth system has two staves. The fifteenth system has two staves. The sixteenth system has two staves. The seventeenth system has two staves. The eighteenth system has two staves. The nineteenth system has two staves. The twentieth system has two staves. The twenty-first system has two staves. The twenty-second system has two staves. The twenty-third system has two staves. The twenty-fourth system has two staves. The twenty-fifth system has two staves. The twenty-sixth system has two staves. The twenty-seventh system has two staves. The twenty-eighth system has two staves. The twenty-ninth system has two staves. The thirtieth system has two staves. The thirty-first system has two staves. The thirty-second system has two staves. The thirty-third system has two staves. The thirty-fourth system has two staves. The thirty-fifth system has two staves. The thirty-sixth system has two staves. The thirty-seventh system has two staves. The thirty-eighth system has two staves. The thirty-ninth system has two staves. The fortieth system has two staves. The forty-first system has two staves. The forty-second system has two staves. The forty-third system has two staves. The forty-fourth system has two staves. The forty-fifth system has two staves. The forty-sixth system has two staves. The forty-seventh system has two staves. The forty-eighth system has two staves. The forty-ninth system has two staves. The fiftieth system has two staves. The fifty-first system has two staves. The fifty-second system has two staves. The fifty-third system has two staves. The fifty-fourth system has two staves. The fifty-fifth system has two staves. The fifty-sixth system has two staves. The fifty-seventh system has two staves. The fifty-eighth system has two staves. The fifty-ninth system has two staves. The sixtieth system has two staves. The sixty-first system has two staves. The sixty-second system has two staves. The sixty-third system has two staves. The sixty-fourth system has two staves. The sixty-fifth system has two staves. The sixty-sixth system has two staves. The sixty-seventh system has two staves. The sixty-eighth system has two staves. The sixty-ninth system has two staves. The seventieth system has two staves. The seventy-first system has two staves. The seventy-second system has two staves. The seventy-third system has two staves. The seventy-fourth system has two staves. The seventy-fifth system has two staves. The seventy-sixth system has two staves. The seventy-seventh system has two staves. The seventy-eighth system has two staves. The seventy-ninth system has two staves. The eightieth system has two staves. The eighty-first system has two staves. The eighty-second system has two staves. The eighty-third system has two staves. The eighty-fourth system has two staves. The eighty-fifth system has two staves. The eighty-sixth system has two staves. The eighty-seventh system has two staves. The eighty-eighth system has two staves. The eighty-ninth system has two staves. The ninetieth system has two staves. The ninety-first system has two staves. The ninety-second system has two staves. The ninety-third system has two staves. The ninety-fourth system has two staves. The ninety-fifth system has two staves. The ninety-sixth system has two staves. The ninety-seventh system has two staves. The ninety-eighth system has two staves. The ninety-ninth system has two staves. The hundredth system has two staves.

