

Fest-Couverture. (Partitur.)

von

Franz Lachner.
(1854)

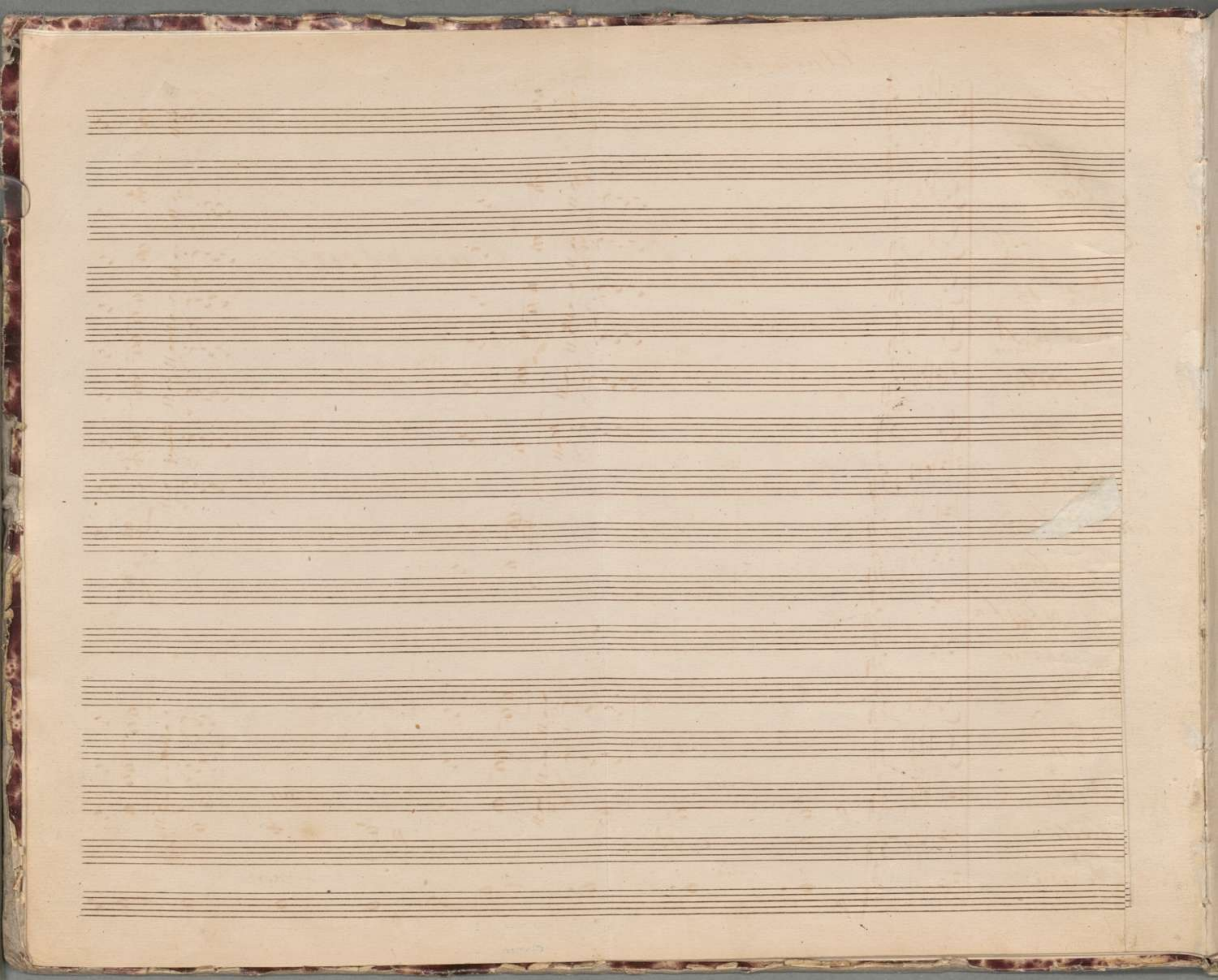
Mit dem Schluß der österreichischen oder bayerischen Volkshymne

(Mit Weglassung beider u. andern Veränderung als 1^{tes} Satz der IV. Suite
benutzt.)

Mus. Mus. 5858

Fest-Ouverture
von
Franz Lachner //

München $\frac{2}{22}$ 54.



Andante!

Handwritten musical score for a large orchestra and choir. The score is written on 24 staves, grouped into three systems of eight staves each. The instruments and voices are listed on the left side of each staff, with their respective clefs and key signatures indicated. The music is written in a cursive, handwritten style, typical of 19th-century manuscript notation. The tempo is marked "Andante!" at the top. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *p*, *as*, *asor*).

Instrument and Voice List:

- Flauti*
- Ficcolo*
- Choi*
- Clarinetto in B*
- Cori in B*
- Cori in Basso*
- Fagotti*
- Clarin in B*
- Timpani*
- Tramboni Alto e Tenore*
- Trambone Basso*
- Gross Capa e piatti*
- Triangolo*
- Violini I*
- Violini II*
- Viola*
- Celli*
- Bassi*

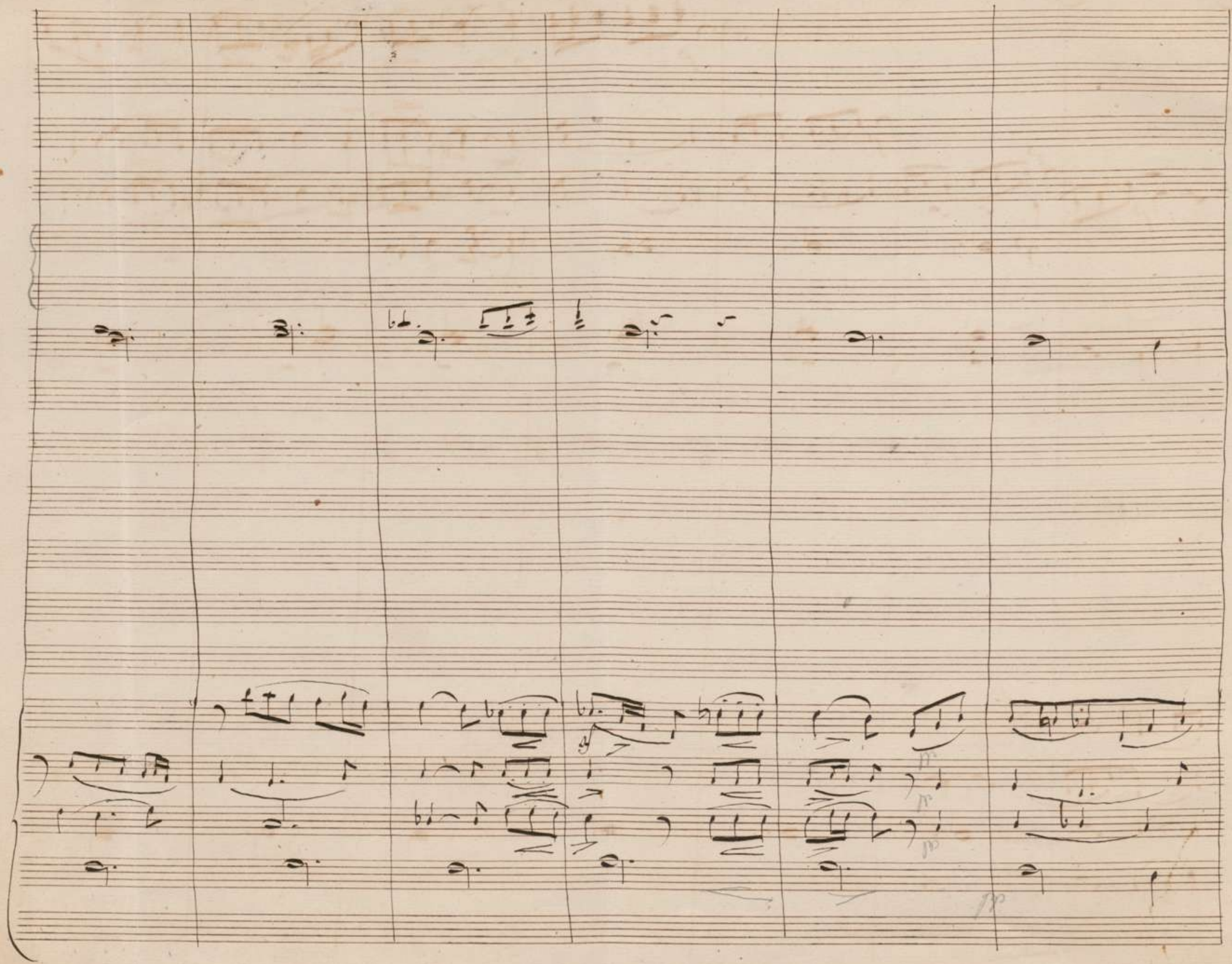
Dynamic and Performance Markings:

- p* (piano)
- as* (accrescendo)
- asor* (assordando)

a

This is a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is written in dark ink and consists of multiple staves. At the top left, there is a small handwritten 'a'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'cres' (crescendo). The score is organized into systems, with some staves grouped by brackets. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of 18th or 19th-century musical notation. The paper shows signs of age, including foxing and some staining.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p*, *mf*, *cres.*, and *pp*. The notation includes various musical symbols like beams, slurs, and accidentals. A large, stylized letter *B* is written in the upper right corner. The score is organized into systems, with some staves containing complex rhythmic patterns and others featuring more melodic lines. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining.



Ino

This is a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into two main systems, each containing three staves. The top system begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The notation is dense, featuring various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). A bracket on the left side of the first two staves of the top system indicates they are part of a single melodic line. The bottom system also features three staves, with the first two staves of the first measure containing a complex, multi-measure rest. The paper shows signs of age, including foxing and some staining, particularly in the lower right quadrant.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and systems. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The score is organized into two main systems, each containing multiple staves. The notation is handwritten and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Key features of the notation include:

- Staff 1 (top): Contains a melodic line with a large slur and a fermata.
- Staff 2: Continues the melodic line with a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 3: Features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 4: Contains a melodic line with a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 5: Features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 6: Contains a melodic line with a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 7: Features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 8: Contains a melodic line with a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 9: Features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 10: Contains a melodic line with a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 11: Features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 12: Contains a melodic line with a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 13: Features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 14: Contains a melodic line with a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 15: Features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 16: Contains a melodic line with a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 17: Features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 18: Contains a melodic line with a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 19: Features a melodic line with a slur and a fermata.
- Staff 20: Contains a melodic line with a slur and a fermata.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and systems. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and dynamic markings (e.g., *f*, *p*). The score is organized into four main systems, each containing several staves. The notation is dense and characteristic of 19th-century manuscript notation. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining.



Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and a section labeled "Corni". The score is written in a historical style, likely 19th-century, and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The score is organized into four measures across the top system. The first measure is marked "a due" and the second measure is marked "C". The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as f (forte) and ff (fortissimo).

The "Corni" section is indicated by a bracket on the left side of the staves. This section includes complex musical figures, including rapid sixteenth-note passages and sustained notes. The notation is dense and detailed, reflecting the complexity of the piece.

The bottom system of the page contains further musical notation, including a section with rapid sixteenth-note passages and a section with sustained notes. The notation is consistent with the top system, using various note values and dynamic markings.

This is a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into four systems, each containing multiple staves. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and accidentals. The first system includes a treble staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The second system features a grand staff with a treble and bass staff, with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The third system includes a treble staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The fourth system features a grand staff with a treble and bass staff, with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals, and is written in a fluid, cursive style. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining.

Tr.

a due

un.

un.

un.

mf

mf

Symp

un.

And.

This is a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into two main systems, each containing multiple staves. The top system includes staves for woodwinds (flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon) and strings (violin, viola, cello, double bass). The bottom system is for the piano, with separate staves for the right and left hands. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *f* (forte), and *res.* (rassordito). The paper shows signs of age, including foxing and some staining. The handwriting is in dark ink, and the overall layout is typical of 18th or 19th-century musical manuscripts.

Allegro Maestoso.

Handwritten musical score for a large ensemble, featuring multiple staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'. The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures (one sharp), and time signatures (common time 'C'). The music is divided into two main systems, each with multiple staves. The first system includes a large section of music with many notes and rests, followed by a section with more complex rhythmic patterns. The second system includes a section with many notes and rests, followed by a section with more complex rhythmic patterns. The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures (one sharp), and time signatures (common time 'C'). The music is divided into two main systems, each with multiple staves. The first system includes a large section of music with many notes and rests, followed by a section with more complex rhythmic patterns. The second system includes a section with many notes and rests, followed by a section with more complex rhythmic patterns. The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures (one sharp), and time signatures (common time 'C'). The music is divided into two main systems, each with multiple staves. The first system includes a large section of music with many notes and rests, followed by a section with more complex rhythmic patterns. The second system includes a section with many notes and rests, followed by a section with more complex rhythmic patterns.

Clarin.

Serp.

Fag.

A handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring six staves. The first three staves are grouped by a brace on the left and labeled 'Clarin.', 'Serp.', and 'Fag.' respectively. The remaining three staves are also grouped by a brace. The notation is in a historical style, with various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining.

a.

1

2

3

Org.

Clarin.

Symph.

A handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring three systems of staves. The first system includes staves for Organ (Org.), Clarinet (Clarin.), and Symphony (Symph.). The second system continues the musical notation. The third system includes a section labeled 'Percuss.' (Percussion). The notation is in a historical style, with various musical symbols, clefs, and dynamic markings. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining.

quasi andante

This is a handwritten musical score on aged, slightly stained paper. The score is written in dark ink and consists of several systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and beams. A large, thin diagonal line is drawn across the middle of the page, starting from the left margin and extending towards the right. In the upper right quadrant, there is a handwritten number '3'. The paper shows signs of age, including some foxing and a small tear near the top center. The overall layout is typical of a composer's sketch or a working draft.

B.

Andante

Handwritten musical score for a piano piece, marked "B." and "Andante". The score is written on 18 staves, organized into three systems of six staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "cres." and "res.". The paper is aged and shows some staining.

Handwritten musical score on five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The score is written in a historical style, possibly for a keyboard instrument. The notation is dense and covers the entire page.

The score is organized into five staves. The first staff contains a series of notes and rests. The second staff features a complex arrangement of notes and rests, with some notes beamed together. The third staff shows a series of notes and rests, with some notes beamed together. The fourth staff contains a series of notes and rests, with some notes beamed together. The fifth staff features a complex arrangement of notes and rests, with some notes beamed together.

The notation is dense and covers the entire page. The score is written in a historical style, possibly for a keyboard instrument. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The score is organized into five staves. The first staff contains a series of notes and rests. The second staff features a complex arrangement of notes and rests, with some notes beamed together. The third staff shows a series of notes and rests, with some notes beamed together. The fourth staff contains a series of notes and rests, with some notes beamed together. The fifth staff features a complex arrangement of notes and rests, with some notes beamed together.

B.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and systems. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs, arranged in a structured format typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation. The score is organized into systems, with some sections marked by large brackets on the left side. The handwriting is in dark ink, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

The score is written on 12 staves, organized into three systems of four staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs, arranged in a structured format typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation. The handwriting is in dark ink, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

Key features of the notation include:

- Use of various clefs (treble, alto, and bass clefs) across the staves.
- Presence of musical notes, rests, and accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals).
- Groupings of staves indicated by large brackets on the left side.
- Handwritten text "dimin" (diminuendo) appearing near the bottom left of the page.

Op

This is a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into two systems, each containing five staves. The notation is in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The first system (top) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a variety of note values, including minims, crotchets, and quavers, along with rests and slurs. Dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'cres.' (crescendo) are used throughout. The second system (bottom) continues the composition with similar notation and dynamics. The paper shows signs of age, including foxing and some staining, particularly in the center. The handwriting is in dark ink, and the overall layout is typical of a composer's manuscript.

Handwritten musical score for "Gloria" by Franz Schubert. The score is written on multiple staves, including vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various musical symbols, notes, and rests. The title "Gloria" is written at the top right. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The piano part includes a prominent bass line and a treble line with chords and arpeggios. The vocal parts are written in a clear, legible hand, with some parts marked with "p" for piano. The overall style is characteristic of 19th-century musical manuscripts.

Handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir. The score is written on five systems of staves. The instruments and voices are labeled on the left:

- Obi.
- Clar.
- Cori.
- Clarini.
- Org.
- Hornb.
- Tymp.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is organized into measures across five systems. The bottom system includes a large bracketed section with multiple staves, likely representing a choir or a large ensemble. The notation is dense and detailed, typical of a full orchestral score.

C.

A handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into five measures, separated by vertical bar lines. At the top center, there is a large, stylized letter 'C'. Above the first measure, there are several musical symbols, including a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 3/4. The notation is written in dark ink and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. The first measure contains a complex passage with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The second measure features a series of eighth notes. The third measure has a mix of quarter and eighth notes. The fourth measure contains a series of quarter notes. The fifth measure ends with a double bar line. In the bottom left corner, the initials 'C. B.' are written. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some wear along the edges.

introduction

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra, featuring staves for Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Horn, Trumpet, Trombone, and Cello/Double Bass. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*.

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet

Bassoon

Horn

Trumpet

Trombone

Cello/Double Bass

mf

f

c. f. me.

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score is written on aged, yellowed paper and includes parts for various instruments and voices. The instruments listed on the left are Flage, Tromp, Clar, Horns, and a large section for strings (Violins, Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses). The vocal parts are labeled "Soprano" and "Tenor". The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as "p" (piano) and "f" (forte). The title "The Rose Tree" is written at the top right. The score is a full orchestration of the song, with the vocal parts and instrumental accompaniment clearly delineated.

Handwritten musical score on five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like "p dolce" and "p piz. q.".

The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The notation is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The first staff contains a series of notes and rests. The second staff continues the melody with more notes and rests. The third staff features a wavy line, possibly indicating a tremolo or a specific performance instruction. The fourth and fifth staves contain more complex notation, including slurs and dynamic markings.

Dynamic markings include "p dolce" (piano, dolce) and "p piz. q." (piano, pizzicato). The notation is written in a cursive, handwritten style.



Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and measures. The notation includes notes, rests, and various musical symbols, suggesting a complex composition. The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines.

The notation is written in a style characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation. It includes various note values, rests, and musical symbols. The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines.

The notation is written in a style characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation. It includes various note values, rests, and musical symbols. The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines.

A handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into five systems, each consisting of four staves. The notation is in a historical style, likely 18th or 19th century. The first system includes a large 'G' in the top left corner, possibly indicating a key signature or a section marker. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'arco' (arco) and 'p' (piano). The paper shows signs of age, including foxing and some staining. The handwriting is in dark ink, and the overall layout is typical of a composer's manuscript.

Andante

Handwritten musical score for the first system. It consists of five staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a series of beamed sixteenth notes. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, with a 'cres.' marking. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, with a 'cres.' marking. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, with a 'cres.' marking. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp, with a 'cres.' marking. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

Andante

Dim

Handwritten musical score for the second system. It consists of five staves. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, with a 'cres.' marking. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, with a 'cres.' marking. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, with a 'cres.' marking. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, with a 'cres.' marking. The fifth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp, with a 'cres.' marking. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

Barco



This is a handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree" in G major. The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The top staff of each system is for the vocal melody, and the bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). The handwriting is in a cursive style, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *all.* and *ff*. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols like clefs, accidentals, and slurs. The score is organized into systems, with some staves grouped by brackets. The handwriting is in dark ink, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

A handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on ten staves, organized into two systems of five staves each. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and bar lines. The first system includes a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second system continues the melody and includes a bass clef. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The score is a single melodic line, likely for a voice or a single instrument.

Y.

This is a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into two main systems, each containing multiple staves. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system includes a staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), followed by several staves with different clefs and notes. A staff in the middle of the first system is labeled "col. Pic. I". The second system begins with a staff labeled "loco" and continues with more complex musical notation, including many beamed notes and rests. The handwriting is in dark ink, and the paper shows signs of age, including some staining and wear at the edges.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with complex notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The score is organized into systems, with some sections marked by large brackets. The notation includes various musical symbols, including clefs, key signatures (sharps), and complex rhythmic patterns. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and wear along the edges.

This is a handwritten musical score on ten staves, organized into two systems of five staves each. The notation is in a historical style, possibly 18th or 19th century. The first system includes several staves with notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). There are also some markings that look like 'ing' and 'p' with a tilde. The second system continues the musical notation, with some staves showing more complex rhythmic patterns and some staves having a 'p' marking. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. There are some faint, illegible markings in the lower right area of the second system, possibly indicating a section or a correction.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *res.* and *no rig.*

The score is organized into systems of staves. The first system includes staves with notes and rests, with *res.* markings. The second system continues the notation, with *res.* and *no rig.* markings. The third system features more complex notation, including slurs and *res.* markings. The fourth system includes staves with notes and rests, with *res.* and *no rig.* markings. The fifth system features more complex notation, including slurs and *res.* markings. The sixth system includes staves with notes and rests, with *res.* and *no rig.* markings. The seventh system features more complex notation, including slurs and *res.* markings. The eighth system includes staves with notes and rests, with *res.* and *no rig.* markings. The ninth system features more complex notation, including slurs and *res.* markings. The tenth system includes staves with notes and rests, with *res.* and *no rig.* markings.

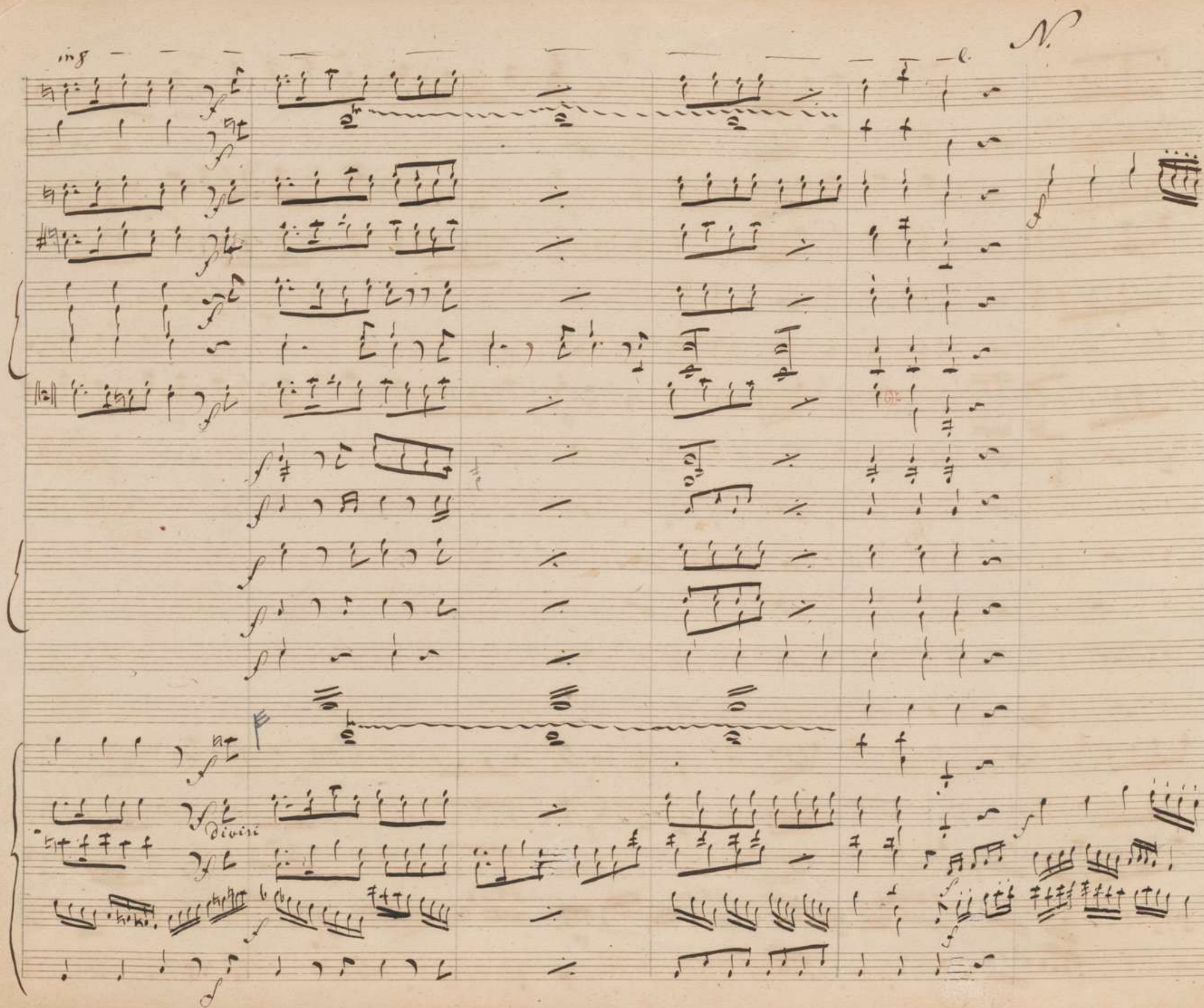
This page contains a handwritten musical score on aged paper. The notation is organized into several systems of staves. The top system consists of five staves, with the first four grouped by a brace on the left. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines. A dynamic marking 'p' (piano) is visible in the middle right section, followed by 'rro.' (ritardando). The bottom system features a grand staff (four staves) with more complex, dense musical notation, including many beamed notes and slurs. The handwriting is in dark ink, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

66
M.

This is a handwritten musical score on aged paper, labeled 'M.' in the top left corner. The score is written in a single system with multiple staves. The notation is in a historical style, likely 17th or 18th century. The score is divided into two main sections by a double bar line. The first section contains several staves of music, with some staves having a 'm. 8' marking. The second section continues the music, with some staves having a 'm. 10' marking. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The handwriting is in a cursive style, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

The score is written in a single system with multiple staves. The notation is in a historical style, likely 17th or 18th century. The score is divided into two main sections by a double bar line. The first section contains several staves of music, with some staves having a 'm. 8' marking. The second section continues the music, with some staves having a 'm. 10' marking. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The handwriting is in a cursive style, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

This is a handwritten musical score on aged, slightly stained paper. The score is written in dark ink and consists of approximately 15 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and beams. There are several dynamic markings and performance instructions scattered throughout the score, including 'ing' (likely 'ingress' or 'ingress'), 'p' (piano), 'cres.' (crescendo), and 'acc.' (accelerando). The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The handwriting is somewhat cursive and characteristic of 18th or 19th-century musical notation. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some minor damage along the edges.



This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, slightly stained paper. The score is written in dark ink and consists of approximately 15 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pp* (pianissimo) and *sf* (sforzando). The staves are arranged in a single system, with some staves grouped together by a brace on the left. The handwriting is elegant and typical of 18th or 19th-century musical manuscripts. The paper has a warm, yellowish-brown tone, and there are some small stains and foxing visible, particularly along the edges and in the lower right corner.

un poco meno mosso.

The musical score is written on aged, yellowed paper. It begins with a large section of empty staves, followed by the tempo instruction *un poco meno mosso.* The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pp* (pianissimo). The score concludes with a section labeled *Celli* (Cellos) and *Viola* (Viola), indicating the end of the piece for these instruments.

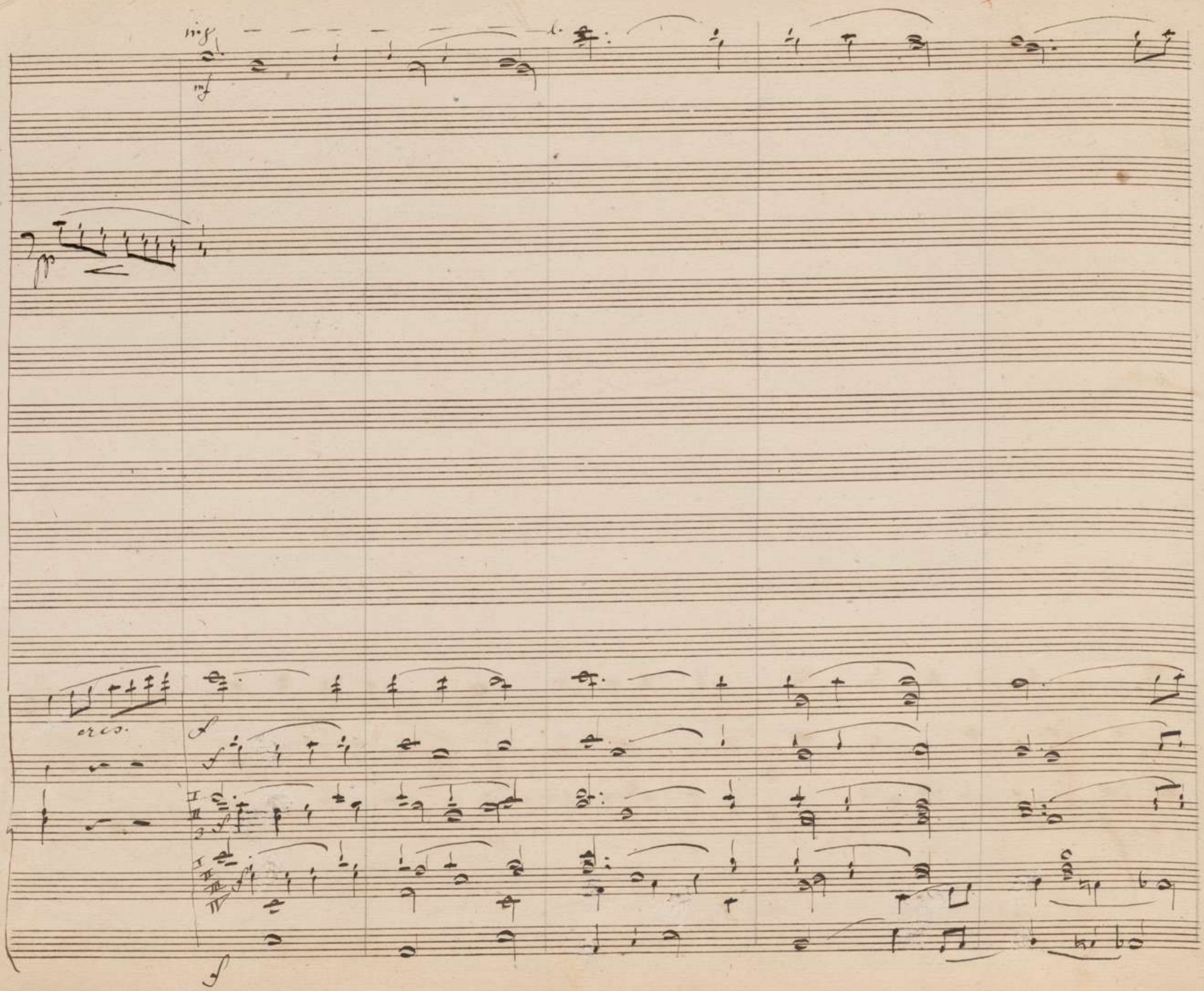
un poco meno mosso.

This image shows a page from a handwritten musical manuscript. The page is aged and yellowed, with some foxing and staining. It features 17 horizontal staves. The top 14 staves are empty. The bottom 3 staves contain handwritten musical notation. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). There are also some markings that look like 'cres' or 'dim' (crescendo or decrescendo). The handwriting is in dark ink, and the overall style is that of a 19th-century manuscript.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, slightly discolored paper. The page is numbered "123" in the top right corner. The notation is organized into two main systems, each consisting of multiple staves. The left system includes a grand staff (two staves joined by a brace) and several individual staves. The right system also consists of multiple staves. The musical notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as "cres." (crescendo), "rit." (ritardando), and "f" (forte). There are also some handwritten annotations in Italian, including "cres.", "rit.", and "f". The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and a small tear on the left edge.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, page 67. The score is written on a system of five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'pp'. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and a small brown spot near the top left.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf* and *crco.*. The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. A red cross is visible in the upper right corner of the page.



The musical score is written on a single page of aged, slightly yellowed paper. It features ten horizontal staves. The notation is handwritten in dark ink. The top staff begins with a treble clef and contains several measures of music, including a half note, a quarter note, and a half note, with a *mf* marking. The second staff contains a series of eighth notes. The third staff is mostly empty. The fourth staff contains a series of eighth notes. The fifth staff contains a series of eighth notes. The sixth staff contains a series of eighth notes. The seventh staff contains a series of eighth notes. The eighth staff contains a series of eighth notes. The ninth staff contains a series of eighth notes. The tenth staff contains a series of eighth notes. A red cross is visible in the upper right corner of the page.

Handwritten signature or initials

Handwritten musical score on ten staves, organized into three systems. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs.

The first system (top) consists of three staves. The first staff contains a series of notes with a sharp sign. The second and third staves contain notes and rests. A large bracket is on the left side of the first two staves.

The second system (middle) consists of three staves. The first staff contains a series of notes with a sharp sign. The second and third staves contain notes and rests. A large bracket is on the left side of the first two staves.

The third system (bottom) consists of three staves. The first staff contains a series of notes with a sharp sign. The second and third staves contain notes and rests. A large bracket is on the left side of the first two staves.

Handwritten text "C. Cello" is visible in the middle system, between the second and third staves.

ms - - - - - 2

Carina
Tipp
Fol

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, slightly discolored paper. The notation is organized into several systems. The top system consists of eight staves, with the first four staves grouped by a large left-facing curly bracket. The notation on these staves includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps and flats). The bottom system also consists of eight staves, with the first four staves grouped by a large left-facing curly bracket. This system features more complex notation, including many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a faster or more intricate passage. There are some handwritten annotations in the left margin, including the word "Carina" and the letters "Tipp" and "Fol". At the top left, there is a handwritten "ms" followed by a long dash. At the top center, there is a handwritten "2" with a small "a" above it. The paper shows signs of age, with some staining and wear along the edges.

Handwritten musical score for woodwinds and strings. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The instruments listed on the left are:

- Clarinet
- Synth.
- Org.

The score is written on multiple staves, with some staves grouped by a brace. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff* and *ffz*.

Handwritten musical score for keyboard instruments, likely piano and organ. The notation includes chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. The score is written on multiple staves, with some staves grouped by a brace. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff* and *ffz*.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The score is organized into systems, with some staves grouped by brackets. The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.

Labels on the left side of the staves:

- mg.
- Bag
- Clarinet
- Symp.

The score consists of ten staves. The first four staves are grouped by a bracket on the left. The fifth staff is labeled 'Bag'. The sixth staff is labeled 'Clarinet'. The seventh staff is labeled 'Symp.'. The eighth, ninth, and tenth staves are grouped by a bracket on the left. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.

Handwritten musical score on five systems. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The score is organized into measures across five systems. The first system has a '2' above the first measure. The second system has a '3' above the first measure. The third system has a '4' above the first measure. The fourth system has a '5' above the first measure. The notation is dense and includes many accidentals (sharps and flats). The bottom two systems feature more complex rhythmic patterns and accidentals.

4

Violoncello

G. Capra

G. Capra

Violoncello

Come sopra 7

2

3

4

5

Handwritten bracket on the left side of the lower system of staves.

Handwritten musical notation on four systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs, arranged in a structured manner across the staves.

Violon von C. Bach.
Viol.

Handwritten musical score for Violon, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing complex, dense notation. The page is numbered 76 in the top left corner.

The score is written on ten staves. The first two staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *ffz* (fortissimo crescendo). The handwriting is in a historical style, and the paper shows signs of age and staining.

Adelt *Tempo Lento*

*Corn.
in B₃*
*Corn.
in B₃*

This is a handwritten musical score for a brass band, likely for a concert band or similar ensemble. The score is written on ten staves, organized into four systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system of staves (staves 1-2) features a complex arrangement of notes and rests, with a large, ornate initial flourish. The second system (staves 3-4) continues the musical notation, with a large, ornate initial flourish. The third system (staves 5-6) features a large, ornate initial flourish. The fourth system (staves 7-8) features a large, ornate initial flourish. The fifth system (staves 9-10) features a large, ornate initial flourish. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style, typical of 19th-century musical notation. The paper is aged and shows signs of wear, including discoloration and some staining. The overall layout is clean and professional, with clear notation and well-defined staves.

This image shows a page from a handwritten musical manuscript on aged, yellowed paper. The score is written in dark ink and consists of several systems of staves. The first system on the left contains five staves: the top three are grouped by a brace and contain melodic lines with notes and rests; the fourth staff is labeled "c. B ingui" and contains a few notes; the fifth staff contains a series of rhythmic markings. Below this, there is a system with three staves: the top staff has a melodic line with notes and rests; the middle staff contains a series of rhythmic markings; and the bottom staff contains a series of rhythmic markings. The right side of the page is mostly blank, with several empty staves visible.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper. The notation includes notes, rests, and rhythmic markings across multiple staves. The text "c. B ingui" is visible on one of the staves.

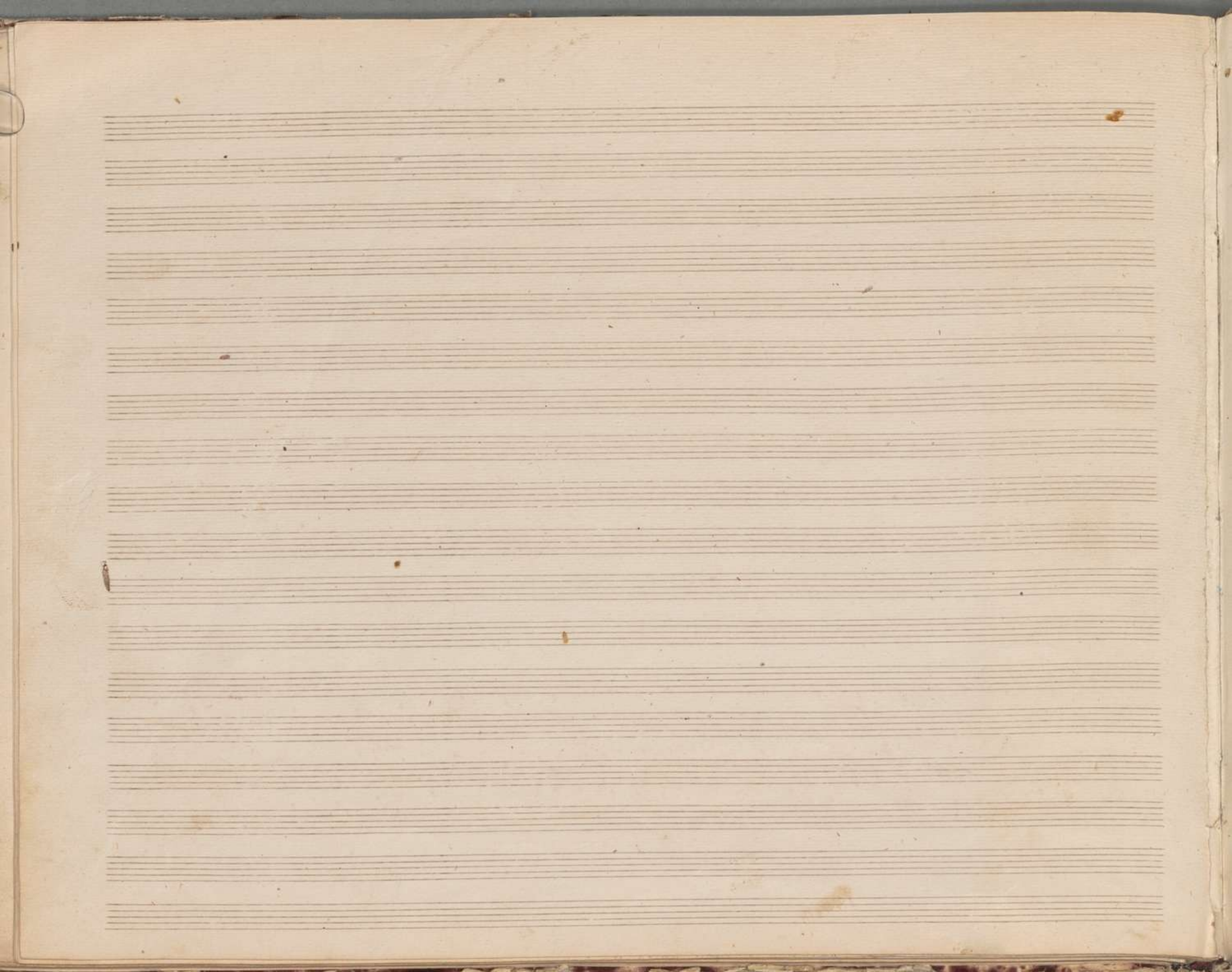
Handwritten musical score on four systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs, written in a historical style. The score is organized into four systems, each containing multiple staves. The notation is dense and includes many accidentals and slurs. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

Handwritten musical notation on a system of ten staves. The notation includes various notes, rests, and bar lines, with some staves grouped by brackets. The handwriting is in a cursive style.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, possibly a title or a section heading, located below the musical notation. The text is written in a single column and appears to be a mix of letters and symbols.

A large section of the page containing multiple empty musical staves, suggesting a space for further notation or a continuation of the piece.





Andante Maestoso.

This page contains a handwritten musical score. On the left side, there are 15 individual staves, each beginning with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first 14 staves are empty, while the 15th staff contains a melodic line with notes and rests. To the right of these staves is a grand staff consisting of two systems of three staves each, joined by a brace on the left. The first system of the grand staff contains musical notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *f* (forte). The second system of the grand staff is also filled with musical notation. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

Handwritten musical score on a page with 12 staves. The score is divided into six measures, numbered 1 through 6 at the bottom. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The first measure (1) shows a complex arrangement of notes across the lower staves. The second measure (2) continues the notation. The third measure (3) features a prominent treble clef and a series of notes. The fourth measure (4) shows a continuation of the musical line. The fifth measure (5) includes a treble clef and a series of notes. The sixth measure (6) concludes the section with a treble clef and a series of notes. The notation is dense and detailed, typical of a handwritten musical manuscript.

This is a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is written in black ink and consists of several systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. There are also some dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'res.' (resonance). The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The handwriting is somewhat cursive and characteristic of 18th or 19th-century musical notation. The paper shows signs of age, including foxing and some staining.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *res.* (resonance). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The handwriting is somewhat cursive and characteristic of 18th or 19th-century musical notation. The paper shows signs of age, including foxing and some staining.

Come sopra

This is a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is written in dark ink and consists of approximately 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and beams. There are several handwritten annotations in ink:

- ing* is written above the first staff.
- Forus in b* is written above the middle section of the score.
- alla due* is written above the lower middle section of the score.

The score is organized into systems, with some staves grouped by brackets on the left. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of 18th or 19th-century musical notation.

ms

This is a handwritten musical score on aged, slightly stained paper. The score is written in dark ink and consists of approximately 15 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The word "ms" is written at the top left, and "ff" (fortissimo) appears in the lower left section. The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of 18th or 19th-century musical notation. The paper shows signs of age, including some foxing and wear along the edges.

Clarineti
Oboi

Handwritten musical score for Clarineti and Oboi. The score is written on multiple staves, with the top section labeled "Clarineti" and "Oboi". The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "in g". The bottom section of the page features a large, complex musical passage with many notes and rests, possibly representing a different instrument or a continuation of the same piece.

Handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir. The score is written on multiple staves, with the following parts labeled on the left:

- Org.* (Organ)
- Alto* (Alto)
- Obri* (Oboe)
- Clarinet* (Clarinet)
- Symp* (Symphony)
- Fag.* (Bassoon)

The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains staves for the Organ, Alto, Oboe, Clarinet, and Bassoon. The second system contains staves for the Symphony and Bassoon. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical score for a symphony, featuring staves for Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Clar.), Flute (Flg.), Bassoon (Bass.), and Trombone (Tromp.). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'. The notation is in a cursive, handwritten style, typical of 19th-century manuscript notation. The score is written on a single page with a vertical line indicating a measure change. The instruments are listed on the left side of the page, and the music is written on staves. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style, typical of 19th-century manuscript notation.



Tempo I^{mo}.

This is a handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring 12 staves. The notation is in a historical style, likely 18th-century. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains several staves with notes and rests. The second measure features prominent triplets (indicated by a '3' and a slur) on several staves. The third measure contains more complex trills and rapid passages, particularly on the upper staves. The bottom section of the page, starting from the eighth staff, shows a more intricate texture with many beamed notes and trills. The handwriting is elegant and clear. The tempo marking 'Tempo I^{mo}' appears at the top right and bottom right of the page.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and measures. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Key markings and annotations include:

- c. f. f.* (Crescendo fortissimo) at the top left.
- c. f. f. in pte* (Crescendo fortissimo in part) on the third staff.
- f. ma. ar. f.* (Forcemente ma. ar. f.) on the eighth staff.

The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing complex, dense notation, possibly indicating a double bar line or a change in tempo or dynamics. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and wear along the edges.

Vyl. 23 Nr. I #

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The score is divided into two systems of five staves each. The first system contains more complex notation with many beamed notes, while the second system features more rhythmic notation with many eighth and sixteenth notes. There are some corrections or additions in the first system, indicated by extra lines and markings.

Nr. der Fassung in B-Dur Nr. I. für die
für Fassung in Es zu transponieren.