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Bibliothek
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G r a z i e n

eine musikalische Monatschrift.

2^{te} Heft.

April.



Herausgegeben von dem Rath Bessler zu Speier.

ARIA Nell'Opera **ARMIDA** del Signor **MORTELLARI**

3

Maestoso

Re = sta in =
Gü = ter der

p

gr = ta
Er = den

io par = to
ver = ach = tet

io par = to
ver = ach = tet

ad = di = o
der Wei = se

in =
der

gr = ta
Wei = se

in = gra = ta
ver = ach = tet

io par to ad = di = o
der Er = den Gü = ter

ar = di pur
Wenn sie gleich

per al = tra
der Thor be =

Heft. 2.

mf

fa = ce ar-di par ar-di par per al-tra fa = ce.
 = geh = ret wenn sie gleich wenn sie gleich der Thor be = = geh = ret.

All^o non presto

Ma chi tur = ba la mia pa = = ce ma chi
 Was den in = nern Frie = den sto = = = ret, was den

tur = ba la mia pa = = ce tre = me = ra del mio fu = = ror
 in = nern Frie = den sto = = = ret, ist nicht sei = = ner Wun = sche Ziel

re = sta in = gra = = ta io par = to addi = = o ar = = di pur per al = tra
 Er ver = = ach = tet Er = den Gü = ter wenn sie gleich der Thor be = =

p *f* *p*

fa = = ce ma chi tur = = ba la mia pa = = ce tre = = me = = ra del mio fu =
 = geh = = ret Was den in = = nern Frie = = den stö = = ret ist nicht sei = = ner Wü = = sche

cres *f*

= = ror ma chi tur = ba la mia pa = ce tre = = me = = ra del mio fu = = ror
 Ziel was den in = nern Frieden stö = ret ist nicht sei = = ner Wü = sche Ziel

f *fp* *fp* *f*

Hft. 2.

6

tre = me = ra
ist nicht sei

= ror
Ziel

Re = sta ingra = ta io parto ad = dio ar = di pur per al = tra
Er = den = gu = ter ver = achtet der Weiße wenn sie gleich der Thor be =

fa = ce ar-di pur per altra fa = ce ma chi tur = ba la mia pa = ce ma chi tur = ba la mia
 = geh = ret wenn sie gleich der Thor be = gehret Was den in = nern Frie = den stö = ret was den in = nern Frie = den

f *p* *f* *p*

pace tre-me = ra del mio fu = ror resta in-grata io parto ad-dio ardi
 störet ist nicht seiner Wün = sche Ziel Er ver = ach = tet Er = den = güter Wenn

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

pur per al tra fa = ce ma chi tur = ba la mia pa = ce tre = me = ra del mio fu = ror ma chi
 sie gleich der Thor begeh = ret was den in = nern Frie = den stö = ret ist nicht sei = ner Wün = sche Ziel was den

f

tur = ba la mia pa = ce tre me = = ra del mio fu = ror
 in = nern Frie = den stö = ret ist nicht sei = ner Wún = sche Ziel

tre = = me = = ra = =
 ist nicht sei = = =

= del mio fu = = ror ma chi tur = = ba la mia pa = ce tre = me =
 = = ner Wún = sche Ziel Was den in = = nern Frie = = = den stö = ret ist nicht

= ra del mio fu = ror ma chi tur = = ba la mia pace tre = me =
 sei = ner Wún = sche Ziel Was den in = = nern Frie = = den störet ist nicht

ra del mio fu = = ror tre = me = = ra del mio fu = ror tre = me = = ra del mio fu = ror
sei = ner Wun sche Ziel ist nicht sei = ner Wun sche Ziel ist nicht sei = ner Wun sche Ziel

DUETTO

del Sigre. PRATI

Largo

sf *sf* *sf* *p* *sf* *p* *tr*

SEMIRAMIDE

Oh
Wie

Dio che orror
thränet mein Aug!

che m. ta, che fredda oscu-ri =
Wie ängstlich bebt hier dies arme

= ta!
Herz

do = ve m'ag = gi = ro
La = ge der Won = ne

Io muo = vo ancora il pie tre = man = te e
Schwanden wie kurze wie leichte Morgen =

laf-fo ma poi non fo do-ve ri-volga il pas-so sf sf
 = träume Ach nun wo-hin? wo werd ich Ru-he fin-den?

sf p sf p p

ARSACE O la-cro albergo della morte
 Das dunkle Grab- heiß es willkommen!

8 8 p sf

oh quanto sei tre-men-da per me L'eterno sonno sol qui reg-na e l'or-
 dort ruhn von al-ler Mü-he mir aus ein sanfter Schlaf delt un-ser Au-ge matt von

p 8 8

rore
Thränen

om = bra tra = di = ta del mio gran ge = ni = to = re ah do = ve se = i
Kein Mißgeschick sein innres Lei = den der Seele quält uns im Grabe

ma niun ri = sponde che si = lenzio oh De = i
dort schweigt der Kummer alle Sor = gen auf e = mig.

8

Largo
nontanto

Qual giel di morte io sen = = to qual giel di mor = te io sen = = to
Tenore ARSACE Ralt ist des To = = des Rech = = te Ralt ist des To = = des Rech = = te

Soprano SEMIRAMIDE
Qual giel di morte io sen = = to
Ralt ist des To = = des Rech = = te

in und fi fa = tal = = mo = men = to in fi fa 13
 und schwarz des Gra = = bes Näch = te und schwarz des.

= tal — mo = men = to
 Gra = = bes Näch = te.

Er = = cil-la va cil-la il mio va =
 uns in je = nes beß = re

= tal — mo = men = to m'ucci de il mi = o do = lor m'ucci de il mio do =
 Gra = = bes Näch = te doch füh = ret mit sanf = ter Hand er führt mit sanfter

= lor va = cil-la il mio va = lor va = cil-la il mio va = lor
 Land Er führt mit sanfter Hand uns endlich ins beß = re Land

= lor muc-ci de il mio do = lor muc-ci de il mio do = lor
 Hand Er führt mit sanfter Hand uns endlich ins beßre Land

Nu = me che qua mi gu i = di
Bald ist ge=heilt die Wun = de

Nu = me che qua mi gu i = di che qua mi
bald ist ge=heilt die Wun = de ge=heilt die

Nu = me che qua mi gu = di che qua mi
Bald ist ge=heilt die Wun = de ge=heilt die

gui = di al = la ven = det = ta ar = ri = di
Wun = de bald schlägt die lez = te Stunde

d'un ge = ni = tor tra =
bald dekt ein Ra = sen =

gui = di al = la ven = det = ta ar = ri = di
Wun = de bald schlägt die lez = te Stunde

d'un fi = glio mio tra = di = to tra =
bald dekt ein Ra = sen = hügel ein Ra = sen =

= di = to fi = da = to al mio va = lör Nu = me Nu = me che qua mi gui = di al = la ven = det = ta ven det = ta ar =
= hügel dies Herz mit sei = ner Quaal bald ach bald schlägt die lez = te Stunde hei = let des Herzens des Herzens

= di = to fi = da = ta al questo cor
= hü = gel dies Herz mit sei = ner Quaal

ri di
Wun=de

d'un ge = ni = tor tra = di = to fi = da = = to al mio va = = lor fi = = 15
Bald dekt ein Ra = sen = = hü = gel dies Herz mit sei = ner Quaal, dies

d'un fi = glio mio tra = = di = = to fi = da = = to a que = sto cor fi =
Bald dekt ein Ra = sen = = hü = gel dies Herz mit sei = = ner Quaal, dies

= da = = to al mio va = = lor fi = = = da = = = to al
Herz mit sei = = ner Quaal, dies Her = = = ze mit

= da = = to al que = = sto cor fi = = da = = to a
Herz mit sei = = ner Quaal, dies Herz mit

mio va = = = lor
sei = = = ner Quaal.

que = = = sto cor
sei = = = ner Quaal.

OUVERTURE aus der Colopie

del Sigre SACCHINI .

Allegro

Handwritten musical score for an Overture in D major, 2/4 time, by Sigre Sacchini. The score is written on ten staves (five systems of two staves each) in ink. It begins with a treble and bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamics are indicated by 'f' (forte), 'p' (piano), and 'cresc' (crescendo). The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

This page contains a handwritten musical score for piano, organized into seven systems. Each system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs joined by a brace). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system features a series of dynamic markings: *f*, *p*, *fp*, *fp*, *fp*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*. The third system includes *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, and *pp* markings. The fourth system starts with *pp* and ends with *f*. The fifth system begins with *p* and ends with *f*. The sixth system starts with *p* and ends with *f*. The seventh system begins with *p* and ends with *f*. The score is written in a single key signature with one sharp (F#).

Seft. 2.

Handwritten musical score on page 18, featuring six systems of piano and violin staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

The first system shows a piano part with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a violin part with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano part includes a *cresc* marking.

The second system continues the piano and violin parts, with a *f* (forte) marking in the piano part.

The third system shows the piano part with a *f* (forte) marking and the violin part with a *pp* (pianissimo) marking.

The fourth system shows the piano part with a *f* (forte) marking and the violin part with a *p* (piano) marking.

The fifth system shows the piano part with a *f* (forte) marking and the violin part with a *p* (piano) marking.

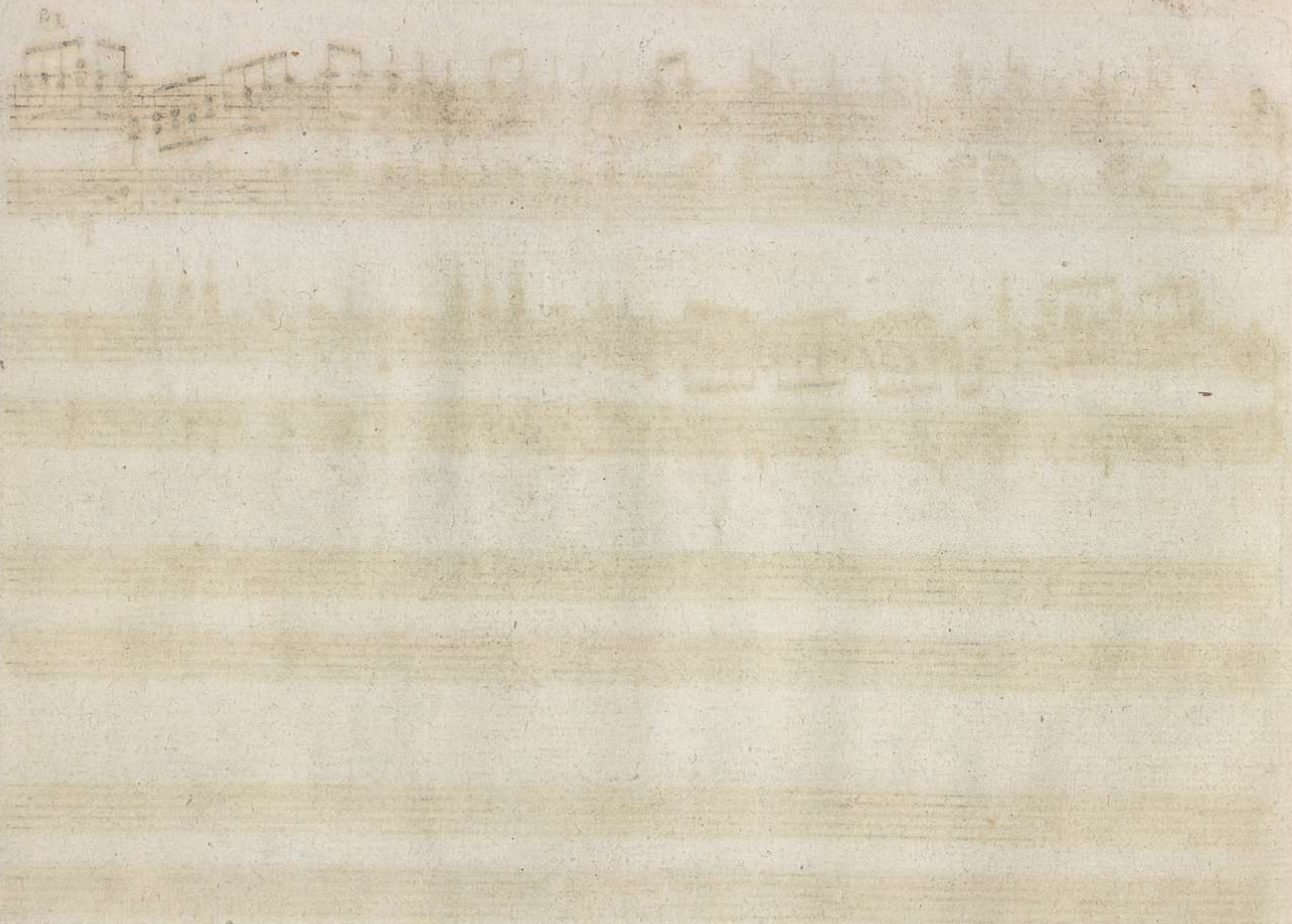
The sixth system shows the piano part with a *f* (forte) marking and the violin part with a *p* (piano) marking.

The first system of musical notation consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a series of chords and melodic lines, including a repeat sign. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a series of chords and melodic lines, including a repeat sign. The system concludes with a double bar line. Dynamics markings 'f' and 'p' are present below the bass staff.

The second system of musical notation consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a series of chords and melodic lines, including a repeat sign. The bass staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a series of chords and melodic lines, including a repeat sign. The system concludes with a double bar line. Dynamics markings 'f' and 'p' are present below the bass staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of two empty staves, one for the treble clef and one for the bass clef.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two empty staves, one for the treble clef and one for the bass clef.



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von

Heinrich Philipp Bessler.

MA3

Speier 1789

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a title or heading, appearing as a mirror image.

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RECITATIVO dell'Opera. IL DON GIOVANNI del Sigre MOZART.

Violini

Soprano

Basso

tr tr tr tr
rf p sf p

In quali ec = cel = si o Nu = mi in quai mis = fat = ti or = ri = bi = li tremen = di è a = volto il scia = gur = ra = to
Das Loos der Menschen, ihr Göt = ter! Wie ist es ein so verwi = sel = tes Gewe = be von Freude und von Kummer

tr
f p f

ah no non puote tardar li = ra del Cie = lo la giu = sti = zia tar =
Umhüllt, ver = borgen bleibt e = wig eu = er Rath = schluß un = ferm schnähe = ren

dar
Blüß

fen = tir già par = mi la fa = ta = le sa = et = ta
est, er = ei = let uns der Gram mit schnellen Schritten

f *p*

che gli piomba sul ca = po
im Ge = nuß = se der Freuden —

a = per = to veg = gio il ba = ra = tro mor = tal
Stö = ret die Ru = he, des Her = zens süße Ruh;

p

Mi = se = ra Elvi = ra che con = tra = sto d'af = fet = ti
Und es ent = quil = len heiß = se Thränen den Au = gen,

in len ti naſ-ce
dem Herzen Seufzer

per-chè queſti ſos-pi-ri?
doch ach! was nū-zen Seufzer?

p mfp mfp mfp mfp mfp

p

mfp mfp

Allegretto

in queſte am-baſ-ce
was unſ-re Thränen?

Mi tra-di quell' alma in-
Auf ver-ban-net al-le

p

cres

= gra-ta quell' al- = ma in = gra-ta
Sor-gen, ver = ban = net die Sorgen!

in = fe = li = ce od =
Ach, ſie ſtö = ren nur

dio mi fa in = = fe = li = ce od = di = = o mi fa in = fe = li = = ce od =
 eu = = re Ruh ach sie sto = = ren nur eu = re Ruh ach sie sto = = ren

mfp rf p rf

di = o od = dio mi fa ma tra = di = ta
 eu = re nur eu = = re Ruh und die Last

e ab = ban = = do = na = ta pro = vo an cor per
 des frü = = hen Mor = gen delt oft schon der

lui pie = = tà pro = = = vo an = = cor per lui pie = tà
 A = = = bend zu deſt oft ſchon der A = = = bend zu

pro = = = = vo an = cor per lui pie = tà pie = =
 deſt oft ſchon der A = = = bend zu der A = = = bend

mf p

= tà mi tra = di quell' alma in = gra = ta quell' al = = ma in = gra = ta
 zu Auf ver = ban = net eu = re Sor = gen ver = = ban = net die Sor = gen

cresc

in = fe = = li = = ce od = dio mi fa in = = fe = = li = = = ce od = di = = o mi
 Ach sie stö = = ren nur eu = = re Ruh ach sie stö = = ren eu = = re

mf *sf*

fa in = fe = = li = = = ce od = dio od = = dio mi fa quando sen = to il mio tor =
 Ruh ach sie stö = = ren eu = re nur eu = = re Ruh Wie bei hel = len Son = nen

mento il mio tor = mento di ven = det = = ta il cor fa = vel = la
 stra = len Sonnen = stralen düst = re Re = = bel ei = = = lends; fliehn

ma fe guar = = do il suo ci = men = = to pal = = = pi = tan do il
 o so pfe = = gen auch unsre Qua = = len eh mans glaubt oft

cor mi va pal = = = pi = tan
 zu ent = fliehn eh mans glaubt

do il cor mi va pal = = = pi = = = tan do mi tra =
 oft zu ent = fliehn oft zu ent = = fliehn Auf ver =

di quell' alma in = gra = ti quell' al = ma in = gra = ti in = fe = li = ce od =
 ban = net al = le Sor = gen, ver = ban = net die Sor = gen, ach! sie stö = ren nur

cres *p* *cresc*

dio mi fa in = fe = li = ce od = di = o mi fa in = fe = li = ce
 eu = re Ruh, ach, sie stö = ren eu = re Ruh, ach sie stö = ren

mf *sf* *mf* *sf*

od = dio od = dio mi fa ma tra =
 eu = re, nur eu = re Ruh! Und den

rf *rf* *rf* *p*

di = ta
Sum = mer

ab = ban = don = na = ta provo an = cor per lui pie =
des frü = hen Mer = gen deit oft schon der A = bend

rf rf rf p

= tà
zu

per lui pie =
der A = bend

= tà
zu

provo ancor per lui pie = tà
deit oft schon der A = bend zu

provo an = cor per
deit oft schon der

sf p rf p

32

lui pie = tà per lui pie = tà per lui pie = tà.
 A = = bend zu, der A = = bend zu, der A = = bend zu.

Cresc.

Arie aus der Kolonie.

del Sigre SACCHINI

Andante
 Violino
 ad libitum

fatto voce

Handwritten musical score on page 33, featuring five systems of staves. The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and dynamic markings. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with a piano (*p*) marking. The second system continues the complex notation. The third system includes a treble and bass staff with a forte (*f*) marking. The fourth system includes a treble and bass staff with a piano (*p*) marking. The fifth system includes a treble and bass staff with a forte (*f*) marking. The text "Hört der" is written below the fifth system.

p

f *f* *p* *f* *p* *fp* *fp* *p*

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

Hört der

Himmel nicht mein Fle = hen, will er mei = nen Jam = mer se = hen, will er sehen des Her = zens

p

Jammer? Hört der Him = mel nicht mein Flehen, so er = hört mich

doch bald der Tod! so er = hört mich doch der Tod! Ja (der

Tod läßt sich er - bit - ten, naht sich mir mit lei - sen Schritten mit lei - sen Schritten;

bald hab ich nun aus - ge - lit - ten; doch mir bleibt die Lie - be noch die Lie - be noch, mir

cres poco a poco

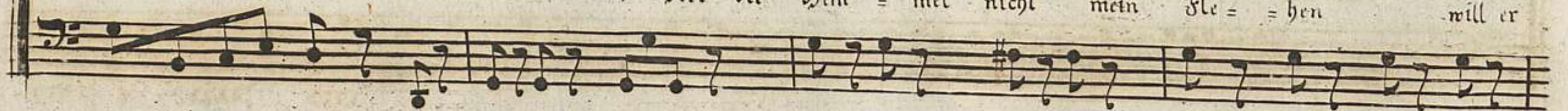
bleibt die Lie - = = = be noch, doch mir bleibt die Lie - be



noch doch mir bleibt die - Lie - = be noch



Hört der Him - mel nicht mein Fle - = hen will er



meinen Jam-mer se - hen will er meinen Jam - = = mer





se = hen Hört der Him = mel nicht mein Fle = hen nicht mein



Flehen will er mei = nen Jammer sehn; Ja der Tod läßt sich er =



= bit = ten naht sich mir mit lei = sen Schritten mit lei = sen Schritten



Bald hab ich nun aus-ge- = litten doch mir bleibt die Lie = be



noch, ja die Lie = = = = = be noch, mir bleibt, mir



bleibt die Lie = be, die Lie = = = be. noch, doch mir bleibt die Lie = be



noch, doch mir bleibt die Lie-be noch, doch mir bleibt die Lie-be noch.

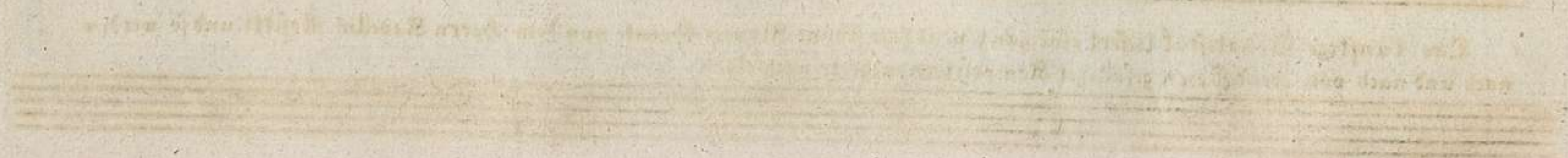
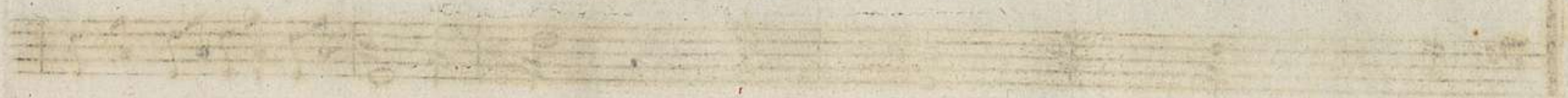


Mehrere Interessenten haben den Wunsch geäußert, daß bei den Arien in dieser Grazienbibliothek, die Singstimme nicht zwischen Discant und Baß, sondern über den Discant gesetzt werden möchte, und diesem wird man auch in der Folge vollkommen entsprechen.

Das künftige Monatsstük liefert eine ganz neue, sehr schöne Klavier-Sonate von dem Herrn Kapellm. Rosetti, und so werden nach und nach von ebendesselden gefälliger Komposition mehrere nachfolgen.



Handwritten text, possibly a title or subtitle, located below the first staff. The text is mirrored and difficult to decipher.



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Heinrich Philipp Bessler.

Junius

Speier 1789

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Das folgende Stük liefert eine Arie von Caruso aus der Oper: La creduta pastorella; Die Intro-
 duct: und eine Arie aus dem Grabe in Arkadien u. d. gl. m. Auch die vorzüglichste Arien aus der neuen
 Oper: Medea von Herrn Raumann werden in den nächstfolgenden Stücken, mit Herrn Rosetti's
 Sonaten abwechselnd, geliefert. D. h.

SONATA I.

CEMBALO

del Sigre A. ROSETTI

Allegro
Spiritofo

The musical score is written on six systems of grand staves. The first system begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The tempo and mood are indicated as 'Allegro Spiritofo'. The instrument is 'CEMBALO'. The composer is 'del Sigre A. ROSETTI'. The page number '43' is in the top right corner. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like 'p', 'f', 'cresc', 'tr', and 'cal.'.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The score is written for a piano, with multiple systems of staves. Each system typically consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs joined by a brace) and sometimes an additional staff. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps and naturals), and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano), 'pp' (pianissimo), and 'f' (forte). There are also markings for triplets (indicated by a '3' over a group of notes) and trills (indicated by 'tr' over a note). The handwriting is in dark ink, and the paper shows signs of age, including some staining and wear. The overall style is characteristic of 19th-century musical manuscripts.

This page contains five systems of handwritten musical notation. Each system consists of a piano (piano) staff and a violin (violin) staff, both in treble clef. The notation is written in dark ink on aged, slightly stained paper. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the violin part with many accidentals, while the piano part provides a harmonic accompaniment. The second system includes a trill (tr) marking above a note in the violin part and a fortissimo (ff) dynamic marking in the piano part. The third system continues the melodic development in the violin. The fourth system features a forte (f) dynamic marking in the piano part. The fifth system shows a piano (p) dynamic marking in the violin part and a forte (f) dynamic marking in the piano part. The notation is dense and expressive, typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

46 *fz*

This page of handwritten musical notation contains six systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef joined by a brace. The music is written in a style characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscripts. Measure 46 begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking of *fz* (forzando). The first system shows a treble staff with a whole note chord (F#, C#, G) and a bass staff with a sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern. The second system continues the arpeggiated pattern in the bass and introduces a melody in the treble. The third system features a treble staff with a whole note chord (F#, C#, G) and a bass staff with a sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern. The fourth system shows a treble staff with a whole note chord (F#, C#, G) and a bass staff with a sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern. The fifth system features a treble staff with a whole note chord (F#, C#, G) and a bass staff with a sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern. The sixth system shows a treble staff with a whole note chord (F#, C#, G) and a bass staff with a sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

p

f

b

b



This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, numbered 48 in the top left corner. The page contains six systems of music, each consisting of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The notation is written in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The first system begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic marking. The second system includes a trill (*tr*) and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The third system features a flat (*b*) and a sharp (*#*) key signature change. The fourth system shows a sharp (*#*) key signature change. The fifth system includes a trill (*tr*) and a sharp (*#*) key signature change. The sixth system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks, typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

First system of musical notation, piano (p). The system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 7/8 time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a more rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests.

Second system of musical notation, piano (p). This system continues the piece with similar notation to the first system, featuring intricate melodic lines in the upper staff and a supporting bass line in the lower staff.

Rondo Andan.
cantabile

Third system of musical notation, Rondo Andan. cantabile. The tempo and mood change to a slower, more lyrical style. The system consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs, both with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The upper staff features a melodic line with some grace notes, while the lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment.

Minore

Fourth system of musical notation, Minore. The key signature changes to three sharps (F#, C#, G#), indicating a minor mode. The system consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs with a 2/4 time signature. The upper staff has a melodic line with some accidentals, and the lower staff has a more complex accompaniment with many sharps and accidentals.

Fifth system of musical notation, pp, d.c. The system consists of two staves in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. The upper staff begins with a piano-piano (pp) dynamic marking. The lower staff features a series of eighth notes. The system concludes with a piano (p) dynamic marking and the instruction "d.c." (da capo).



Rondo Allegretto





The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and some slurs. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a simpler accompaniment line with eighth and quarter notes. There are three '8' markings below the lower staff, likely indicating eighth notes.



The second system of musical notation also consists of two staves. The upper staff continues the complex melodic line from the first system. The lower staff continues the accompaniment. There are two '8' markings below the lower staff.

Sotto voce



The third system of musical notation features a vocal line on the upper staff, marked 'Sotto voce' and 'p' (piano). The lower staff continues the piano accompaniment. The vocal line has a more lyrical feel with slurs and some grace notes.



The fourth system of musical notation continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal line remains in the upper staff, and the piano accompaniment is in the lower staff. The notation includes various musical symbols like slurs, ties, and accidentals.



The fifth system of musical notation is the final one on the page. It shows the concluding measures of the piece. The vocal line ends with a fermata. The piano accompaniment also concludes. The dynamic marking 'pp' (pianissimo) is visible. To the right of the staves, the text 'Rondo d.c.' is written.

Rondo d.c.

Handwritten musical score on five systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century.

Dynamic markings and performance instructions include:

- f* (forte) at the beginning of the first system.
- p* (piano) at the beginning of the third system.
- pp* (pianissimo) in the middle of the third system.
- dolce* (sweetly) above the fourth system.
- A duro* (hard) above the fourth system.
- ppp* (pianississimo) below the fourth system.
- f* (forte) at the beginning of the fifth system.
- P* (piano) at the end of the fifth system.

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Rechtsseite des Titels. Das Index = Buchstaben