

Cap. 5
13

AUTOGRAT



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Handwritten musical score for a band, featuring staves for Clarinet, Flutes, Horns, Cornets, Trombones, and Basses. The score includes musical notation, clefs, and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Handwritten musical score for "L'Espresso" by Luigi Boccherini, Op. 34, No. 1. The score is for a string quartet, featuring Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass. The music is in G major, 3/4 time, and consists of 16 measures. The notation is in a cursive, handwritten style with various musical symbols and dynamics.

Handwritten musical score for orchestra and strings. The score is written on multiple staves, with woodwinds (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons) and strings (violins, violas, cellos, double basses) clearly visible. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *f* (forte). The score is written in a single system, with the woodwinds and strings playing in unison or harmony. The notation is in a single system, with the woodwinds and strings playing in unison or harmony. The notation is in a single system, with the woodwinds and strings playing in unison or harmony.

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Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and dynamic markings.

The score is organized into systems. The first system includes staves for *ff* (fortissimo), *fu* (fuerzissimo), *cl* (clarinet), and *fb* (fagotto). The second system includes staves for *fb* (fagotto), *ff* (fortissimo), and *B* (Bass). The third system includes staves for *ff* (fortissimo) and *B* (Bass).

Dynamic markings include *ff* (fortissimo), *fu* (fuerzissimo), *cl* (clarinet), *fb* (fagotto), *B* (Bass), and *P* (Piano).

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs, indicating a complex musical composition.

Handwritten musical staves with instrument abbreviations: *fl*, *fp*, *fr*, *cl*, *fb*, *tr*, *tr*, *tr*.

Handwritten musical score with multiple staves. The first section (measures 1-32) is heavily crossed out with diagonal lines. The second section (measures 33-42) contains musical notation with various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *ff*, *re*, *re*, and *p*. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

32 - 32 25 - 42

39 - 1 =

Handwritten musical score for a multi-instrument ensemble, likely a string quartet or similar. The score is written on ten staves, with the following parts labeled on the left:

- Violin I (Vn I)
- Violin II (Vn II)
- Viola (Vla)
- Cello (Vcl)
- Double Bass (Vcb)
- Flute (Fl)
- Oboe (Ob)
- Bassoon (Fg)
- Clarinet (Cl)
- Trumpet (Tp)
- Trombone (Tbn)
- Timpani (Tm)

The score is written in a single system, with measures numbered 1 through 10. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings (e.g., *mp*, *f*). The paper is aged and shows some staining.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and dynamic markings. The score includes the following elements:

- Staves:** The score is written on ten staves, with some grouped by brackets on the left. The staves are labeled with instrument abbreviations: *pp*, *Br*, *Ct*, *fb*, *fc*, and *B*.
- Dynamic Markings:** The score includes various dynamic markings such as *mp* (mezzo-piano), *f* (forte), and *pp* (pianissimo).
- Textual Annotations:** The phrase "creixent poc a poc" (growing little by little) is written in cursive across several staves, indicating a crescendo.
- Handwritten Numbers:** The numbers 2, 5, and 6 are written in the first three measures of the score.
- Handwritten Notes:** The word "pizz" is written at the bottom left of the page.



Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and instruments. The notation is in a historical style, likely 18th or 19th century.

The score is organized into systems, with staves labeled on the left:

- Fl.** (Flute) - Top staff, featuring a melodic line with various note values and rests.
- B♭** (B-flat) - Second system, consisting of two staves (likely Clarinet and Bassoon), featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- B.** (Bass) - Third system, consisting of two staves (likely Violoncello and Double Bass), featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- etc.** (et cetera) - Fourth system, consisting of two staves (likely Violin I and Violin II), featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- B♭** (B-flat) - Fifth system, consisting of two staves (likely Clarinet and Bassoon), featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- Fl.** (Flute) - Sixth system, consisting of two staves (likely Clarinet and Bassoon), featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.
- B.** (Bass) - Seventh system, consisting of two staves (likely Violoncello and Double Bass), featuring a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes.

The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining.

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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 accidentals. 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.

Dynamic markings visible on the left margin include:

- pp* (pianissimo)
- f* (forte)
- ff* (fortissimo)
- fz* (forzando)
- ff* (fortissimo)

At the bottom of the page, the word *March* is written in a cursive hand.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and various musical notations. The score is organized into systems, with staves labeled on the left: *fl*, *pp*, *4*, *for*, *cor*, *fo*, *tr*, and *B.*

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system (measures 1-4) shows complex melodic lines for the *fl* and *pp* parts, with measures 39 and 41 indicated. The *for* part features a prominent melodic line with a large slur. The *cor* and *fo* parts have more complex, rhythmic patterns. The *tr* and *B.* parts are simpler, with fewer notes. The second system (measures 5-8) shows a continuation of the melodic lines, with a large slur under the *for* part and a *mf* marking. The *tr* and *B.* parts continue with their respective patterns.

The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style, typical of 18th or 19th-century musical notation. The paper is aged and shows some staining and wear.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The score is organized into systems, with staves labeled on the left side:

- Fl** (Flute)
- Bu** (Bassoon)
- Et** (Euphonium)
- Tr** (Trumpet)
- Dr** (Drum)
- Br** (Bass)

Key features of the notation include:

- Dynamic markings:** *mp* (mezzo-piano), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo).
- Articulation:** Slurs and accents are used to group notes and indicate phrasing.
- Rests:** Various rests are used to indicate periods of silence for different instruments.
- Handwritten annotations:** There are some handwritten notes and corrections, such as "X" and "XIII" in the middle section.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and various musical notations.

The score is organized into systems, with staves labeled on the left:

- Fl.** (Flute) - Top staff, featuring melodic lines with slurs and dynamic markings like *mp*.
- Ob.** (Oboe) - Second staff, featuring melodic lines with slurs and dynamic markings like *mp*.
- Cl.** (Clarinet) - Third staff, featuring melodic lines with slurs and dynamic markings like *mp*.
- Fg.** (Fagott) - Fourth staff, featuring melodic lines with slurs and dynamic markings like *mp*.
- B.** (Bass) - Bottom staff, featuring a bass line with slurs and dynamic markings like *mp*.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The staves are labeled on the left as follows: *F*, *G*, *su*, *ca*, *Bo*, *Lu*, and *B*. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. There are some handwritten annotations and corrections in the lower right section, including the phrase "au defecte de l'ensemble".

2^a. *Pro. Sro. Jon quinto*

Handwritten musical score for a five-part setting of "Pro. Sro. Jon quinto". The score is written on ten staves, with the first five staves grouped by a brace on the left and labeled "Sro." (Soprano), "Alto", "Tenor", "Contralto", and "Basso". The last five staves are grouped by a brace and labeled "Basso" (Bass). The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures (one sharp), time signatures, and complex rhythmic patterns. The manuscript is written in brown ink on aged, yellowed paper. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, with some measures containing multiple notes and rests. The handwriting is elegant and typical of 18th-century musical notation.