

Palha Capriposa

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Flauta

Clarinete

Clarinete *en si b*

Trombens

Trombon

Violin

Violoncell

Contrabaix

The musical score is written on ten staves. The first seven staves are for woodwinds and brass: Flauta, Clarinete, Clarinete *en si b*, Trombens, Trombon, Violin, and Violoncell. The last three staves are for strings: Violoncell, Contrabaix, and another Violoncell. The music is in 2/4 time and features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'mf' and 'p'. There are also some blue ink annotations, including numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and a 'D' on the right margin.

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

The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing numerical indicators (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) above the staff lines. The notation is dense, particularly in the upper left section, where many notes are written in a compact manner. The lower right section shows more spaced-out notation, possibly indicating a change in tempo or a different musical section.

Key features of the notation include:

- Multiple staves per system, with some staves containing complex, dense clusters of notes.
- Use of various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests.
- Dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte) are visible.
- Some measures are marked with numbers 1 through 5, possibly indicating fingerings or specific musical instructions.

The overall style is characteristic of 18th or 19th-century handwritten musical manuscripts.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves, organized into two systems of five staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and dynamic markings (e.g., *p* for piano, *mf* for mezzo-forte). The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The right side of the page features several vocal or instrumental entries marked "cre:" (likely for "credo"). The paper is aged and shows some staining and discoloration.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a historical style, possibly for a keyboard instrument.

Key markings and annotations include:

- mp* (mezzo-piano) in the second staff, measure 10.
- p* (piano) in the second staff, measure 12.
- mf* (mezzo-forte) in the third staff, measure 10.
- cre:* (crescendo) in the fourth staff, measure 12.
- cre:* (crescendo) in the fourth staff, measure 14.
- cre:* (crescendo) in the fifth staff, measure 12.
- p* (piano) in the fifth staff, measure 14.
- rig* (ritardando) in the sixth staff, measure 10.
- p* (piano) in the sixth staff, measure 12.
- rig* (ritardando) in the seventh staff, measure 10.
- p* (piano) in the seventh staff, measure 12.
- rig* (ritardando) in the eighth staff, measure 10.
- p* (piano) in the eighth staff, measure 12.

The score is written in a historical style, possibly for a keyboard instrument. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a historical style, possibly for a keyboard instrument.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves, organized into two systems of five staves each. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and complex rhythmic markings. The score includes several measures with dense, multi-measure rests and complex rhythmic patterns, particularly in the upper staves of each system. The notation is written in dark ink on aged, slightly discolored paper. The first system (top five staves) shows a complex arrangement of notes and rests, with some measures containing multiple notes. The second system (bottom five staves) continues the musical piece, featuring similar notation and a final measure with a sharp sign. The overall structure suggests a multi-measure rest or a complex rhythmic exercise.

Coda

This is a handwritten musical score for a Coda section. The score is written on ten staves. The first two staves at the top are for vocal parts, with lyrics "demi" and "p" written below them. The next four staves are for piano accompaniment, with notes and rests. The bottom four staves are for a second vocal part, with lyrics "demi", "p", and "p p p" written below them. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The word "Coda" is written at the top left, underlined. The word "arav" is written at the bottom right.

demi p

demi p

p

p

p

p

demi p p p

arav

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The lyrics "cre" are written above several staves, indicating vocal parts. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Key markings and annotations include:

- ga* (written above the top staff)
- mf* (mezzo-forte) and *mf* (written on the second staff)
- cre* (written above the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth staves)
- cre:* (written above the fourth and seventh staves)
- ab gran* (written above the seventh staff)
- lluch* (written above the eighth staff)
- p* (piano) (written on the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth staves)

The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, suggesting a complex musical composition.

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring multiple staves and complex notation. The score is written in dark ink on aged, slightly discolored paper. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings, along with some handwritten annotations and corrections.

The score is organized into several systems, each containing multiple staves. The notation is dense and intricate, suggesting a complex musical composition. There are several instances of crossed-out or corrected notation, indicating a process of revision or editing. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of 18th or 19th-century musical notation.

Key features of the notation include:

- Multiple staves per system, some with clefs and key signatures.
- Dense clusters of notes and rests, particularly in the upper staves.
- Handwritten annotations and corrections, including crossed-out lines and additional markings.
- A prominent "8a" marking in the upper right section, possibly indicating a measure or a section.
- A signature or name, possibly "Hach", in the upper right corner.

The overall appearance is that of a working draft or a composer's sketch, capturing a complex musical idea in a handwritten format.

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Igneas 1.º Viol." (Violin I). The score is written on ten staves. The first staff is labeled "Igneas 1.º Viol." and includes a dynamic marking "p". The notation is in a single system, with various musical symbols including notes, rests, and accidentals. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The right side of the page shows the beginning of a vocal part, with the word "diminui" written above the notes. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p*, *pp*, and *pp pig*. The notation is dense and includes some slurs and ties.

Salal

Luola

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *me*, *pp*, and *pp pig*. The notation includes some slurs and ties.

May 1901
Laan Pijf Mathen