

N^{ro} 3. Finale 1^{mo}

Capa { 6/8 - - -

Timpani { 6/8 $\downarrow$ $\uparrow$ $\downarrow$ $\uparrow$ - - -

Trombi & 6/8 $\downarrow$ $\uparrow$ - - -

Corni & 6/8 $\downarrow$ $\uparrow$ - - -

Tromboni 6/8 $\downarrow$ $\uparrow$ - - -

Flauti { 6/8 $\downarrow$ $\uparrow$ $\downarrow$ $\uparrow$ - - -

Oboi 6/8 $\downarrow$ $\uparrow$ $\downarrow$ $\uparrow$ - - -

Clar. A. 6/8 $\downarrow$ $\uparrow$ $\downarrow$ $\uparrow$ - - -

Fagotti 6/8 $\downarrow$ $\uparrow$ - - -

Violini { 6/8 $\downarrow$ $\uparrow$ $\downarrow$ $\uparrow$ - - -

Choro { 6/8 - - -

Schroferl 6/8 - - -

Cello 6/8 - - -

Basso 6/8 $\downarrow$ $\uparrow$ - - -

und Bräutigam singt zu

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and systems. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The score is organized into four measures across the page.

The first measure contains a large bracketed section on the left, likely indicating a specific instrument or voice part. The notation includes various notes and rests, with some notes marked with a sharp sign (#).

The second measure continues the musical notation, featuring a large bracketed section on the left and various notes and rests. The notation includes a sharp sign (#) and a note marked with a sharp sign (#).

The third measure continues the musical notation, featuring a large bracketed section on the left and various notes and rests. The notation includes a sharp sign (#) and a note marked with a sharp sign (#).

The fourth measure continues the musical notation, featuring a large bracketed section on the left and various notes and rests. The notation includes a sharp sign (#) and a note marked with a sharp sign (#).

Below the musical notation, there is a line of text in German, which appears to be a vocal line or a subtitle. The text is written in a cursive script and includes the words "ist", "dann", "er", "ga", "hst", "muss", "ist", "dann", "muss", "ist", "dann", "muss".

Handwritten musical score for a choir and orchestra. The score is written on aged, yellowed paper. It features a large system of staves with various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The lyrics are written in German, with some parts in italics. The notation includes a variety of note values, rests, and bar lines. The overall style is that of a 19th-century manuscript.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and a vocal line with lyrics.

The score is organized into three measures. The top section consists of two empty staves. Below these are two systems of staves, each enclosed in a brace. The first system contains three staves, and the second system contains four staves. The notation includes various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and slurs.

The vocal line is written on a single staff at the bottom, with lyrics in German. The lyrics are:

des trifft den Bräutigam völlig der Pfad über des trifft den Bräutigam

The notation includes various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and slurs.

I Gieß Dir ein Brand
Rosenk

II Was das trifft in
Dachstuhl. völli der Dylig

39

Anfang

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Anfang". The score is written on ten staves. The first five staves are for a piano accompaniment, and the last five are for a vocal melody. The music is in G major and 3/4 time. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.

Lyrics:

Das ist ein Scherz, ein Scherz
müßig der Dylig, das ist ein
Scherz, ein Scherz
müßig der Dylig, das ist ein

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and a vocal line with lyrics.

The score is organized into four measures across the page. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics are written in a cursive script below the vocal line.

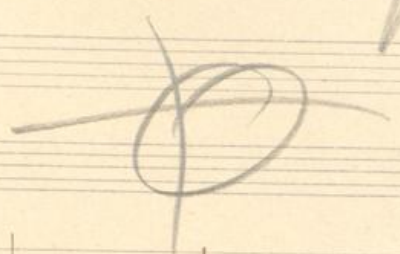
Lyrics:

- Measure 1: *San min ppualla*
- Measure 2: *hulfa, ppualla*
- Measure 3: *hulfa*
- Measure 4: *San min ppualla*

The score is written on a system of staves, with some staves containing rests or other musical markings. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and wear along the edges.

Allegretto

trifft das Tyrag!



1

2

Handwritten musical score on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs. The first system contains a large circular flourish. The second system includes the handwritten text "hüefu" and "für!". The third system includes the handwritten text "123 - 13". The fourth system includes the handwritten text "für!". The fifth system includes the handwritten text "für!". The score is written in brown ink on aged paper.

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 multiple staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Key features of the notation include:

- Notes: Quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes are visible.
- Rests: Various types of rests are used, including whole, half, and quarter rests.
- Dynamic markings: Symbols like f (forte) and E (possibly e for piano) are present.
- Articulation: Slurs and accents are used to indicate phrasing and emphasis.
- Rehearsal marks: The letters "3" and "4" are written above the first and second measures, respectively, likely indicating section markers.

The handwriting is in a cursive style, typical of 19th-century musical notation. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining.

Handwritten musical score for three staves. The top staff has three measures with notes and rests. The middle staff has three measures with notes and rests. The bottom staff has three measures with notes and rests. The staves are numbered 2, 3, and 4.

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 systems, with some staves grouped by brackets. The notation is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Key features of the notation include:

- Notes and rests on various staves.
- Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo).
- Slurs and phrasing marks.
- Rehearsal marks (double bar lines with repeat signs).

The score appears to be a page from a manuscript, possibly for a piano or orchestra, given the complexity of the notation and the use of dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical score on page 42. The score is written on ten staves. The first five staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The sixth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The seventh staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The eighth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The ninth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The tenth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The handwriting is in a cursive style. The page is numbered 42 in the top right corner.

Fine Alto I^{mo}.

I. Erste Violine ist in der

aufsteigend quasi gesungen

II. Das müssen Aufzählungen sein

1