

M. 20. 2. 4. 720

# Ouverture

Gran Cassa

Timpani in C<sup>2</sup>

Trombe in C<sup>2</sup>

Corri in C<sup>2</sup>

Trombone

Piccolo

Flauto

Oboe

Clarineti B<sup>1</sup>

Fagotti

Violini

Viola

Violoncello

All. Vivace

*pizz.*

This is a handwritten musical score for an Overture. The score is written on 13 staves, each labeled with an instrument or section. The instruments listed are Gran Cassa, Timpani in C<sup>2</sup>, Trombe in C<sup>2</sup>, Corri in C<sup>2</sup>, Trombone, Piccolo, Flauto, Oboe, Clarineti B<sup>1</sup>, Fagotti, Violini, Viola, Violoncello, and All. Vivace. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A red ink correction is visible in the Trombe and Corri staves. The tempo marking 'All. Vivace' is at the bottom, and a 'pizz.' marking is at the end of the last staff.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and a central section with a large bracketed group of staves.

The score is written in brown ink on aged, slightly discolored paper. It consists of several systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. A large bracketed section in the center contains a dense arrangement of staves, possibly representing a complex musical structure or a specific instrument part. The notation is dense and detailed, typical of handwritten musical manuscripts.

The central section is marked with a large bracket and contains the following staves (from top to bottom):

- Staff 1: A single note.
- Staff 2: A single note.
- Staff 3: A single note.
- Staff 4: A single note.
- Staff 5: A single note.
- Staff 6: A single note.
- Staff 7: A single note.
- Staff 8: A single note.
- Staff 9: A single note.
- Staff 10: A single note.
- Staff 11: A single note.
- Staff 12: A single note.
- Staff 13: A single note.
- Staff 14: A single note.
- Staff 15: A single note.
- Staff 16: A single note.
- Staff 17: A single note.
- Staff 18: A single note.
- Staff 19: A single note.
- Staff 20: A single note.
- Staff 21: A single note.
- Staff 22: A single note.
- Staff 23: A single note.
- Staff 24: A single note.
- Staff 25: A single note.
- Staff 26: A single note.
- Staff 27: A single note.
- Staff 28: A single note.
- Staff 29: A single note.
- Staff 30: A single note.
- Staff 31: A single note.
- Staff 32: A single note.
- Staff 33: A single note.
- Staff 34: A single note.
- Staff 35: A single note.
- Staff 36: A single note.
- Staff 37: A single note.
- Staff 38: A single note.
- Staff 39: A single note.
- Staff 40: A single note.
- Staff 41: A single note.
- Staff 42: A single note.
- Staff 43: A single note.
- Staff 44: A single note.
- Staff 45: A single note.
- Staff 46: A single note.
- Staff 47: A single note.
- Staff 48: A single note.
- Staff 49: A single note.
- Staff 50: A single note.
- Staff 51: A single note.
- Staff 52: A single note.
- Staff 53: A single note.
- Staff 54: A single note.
- Staff 55: A single note.
- Staff 56: A single note.
- Staff 57: A single note.
- Staff 58: A single note.
- Staff 59: A single note.
- Staff 60: A single note.
- Staff 61: A single note.
- Staff 62: A single note.
- Staff 63: A single note.
- Staff 64: A single note.
- Staff 65: A single note.
- Staff 66: A single note.
- Staff 67: A single note.
- Staff 68: A single note.
- Staff 69: A single note.
- Staff 70: A single note.
- Staff 71: A single note.
- Staff 72: A single note.
- Staff 73: A single note.
- Staff 74: A single note.
- Staff 75: A single note.
- Staff 76: A single note.
- Staff 77: A single note.
- Staff 78: A single note.
- Staff 79: A single note.
- Staff 80: A single note.
- Staff 81: A single note.
- Staff 82: A single note.
- Staff 83: A single note.
- Staff 84: A single note.
- Staff 85: A single note.
- Staff 86: A single note.
- Staff 87: A single note.
- Staff 88: A single note.
- Staff 89: A single note.
- Staff 90: A single note.
- Staff 91: A single note.
- Staff 92: A single note.
- Staff 93: A single note.
- Staff 94: A single note.
- Staff 95: A single note.
- Staff 96: A single note.
- Staff 97: A single note.
- Staff 98: A single note.
- Staff 99: A single note.
- Staff 100: A single note.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and various musical markings. The notation includes notes, rests, and various musical markings such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a historical style, possibly from the 18th or 19th century. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and wear along the edges.

The score is organized into systems, with each system containing multiple staves. The notation includes notes, rests, and various musical markings such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a historical style, possibly from the 18th or 19th century. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and wear along the edges.

Key markings and symbols visible in the score include:

- Staves with notes and rests.
- Slurs and ties connecting notes across staves.
- Dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *ff* (fortissimo).
- Rehearsal marks (double bar lines with dots).
- Handwritten annotations and corrections.



Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and musical notation. The score includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *Clar.*, *mag.*, *ff*, and *pp*. The notation is arranged in a system of staves, with some staves containing multiple measures of music. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and wear along the edges.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. A central section is marked with the handwritten text "in 8va 2da 1a". The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and wear along the edges.

*Solo*

*col Vno*

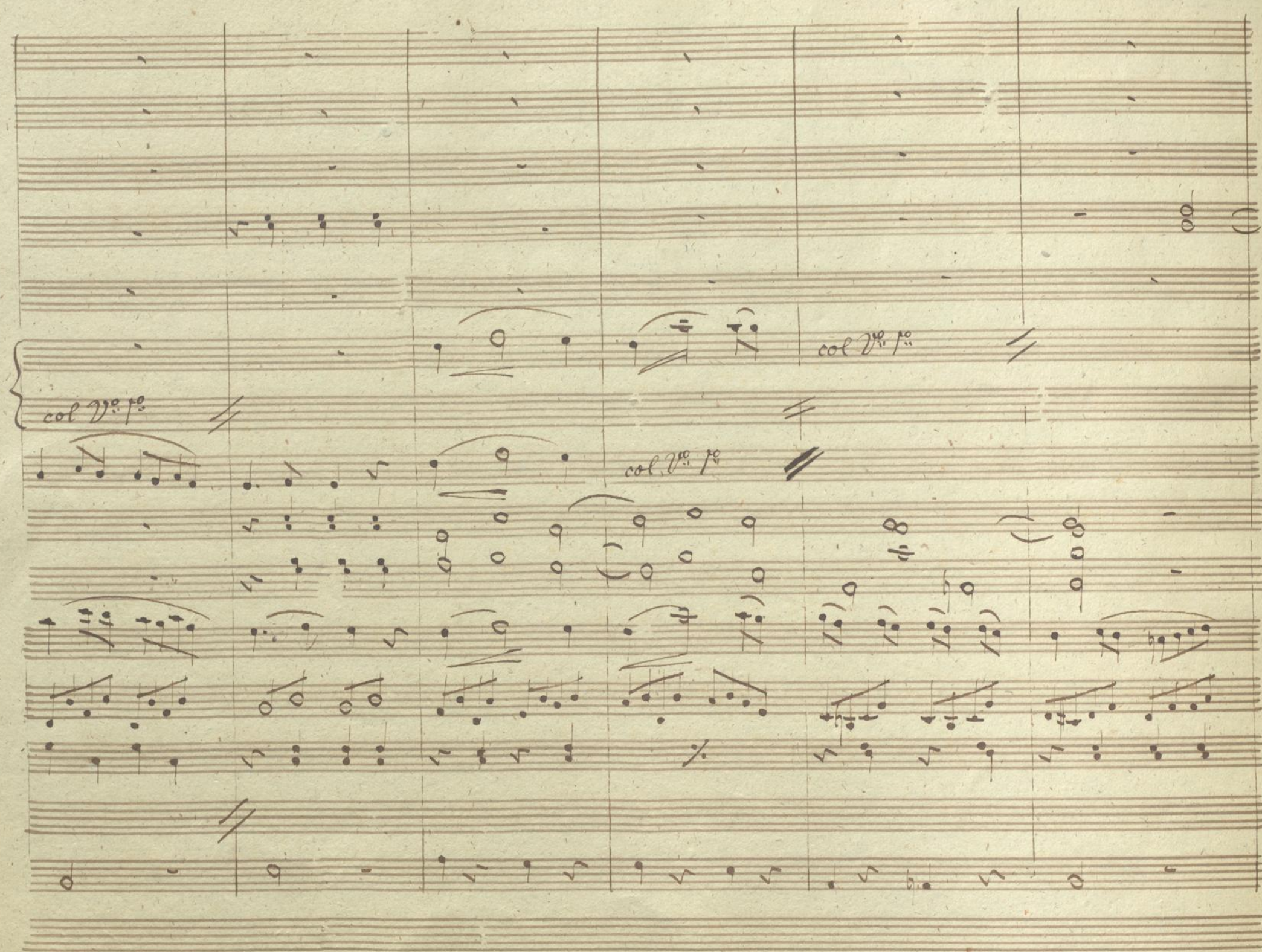
*col Vno*

*staccato.*

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

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The word *Corne.* is written at the top left, indicating the instrument. The word *olio* appears twice, possibly indicating a section or a specific instruction. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and some measures contain complex, dense notation, possibly representing a specific musical technique or a section of the piece.

The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and a small stain in the lower right quadrant.



This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into two systems, each containing five staves. The notation is written in dark ink and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system on the left includes a large bracketed section on the second staff from the bottom, which appears to be a multi-measure rest or a complex rhythmic figure. The second system on the right features a 'Solo' marking above the second staff from the bottom. The paper shows signs of age, including creases, discoloration, and some wear along the edges. The overall layout is typical of a manuscript page from a 19th-century musical score.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and measures. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The score is organized into four measures, each labeled with a number (1, 2, 3, 4) in the top right corner. The notation is dense and includes many accidentals and dynamic markings. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and wear along the edges.

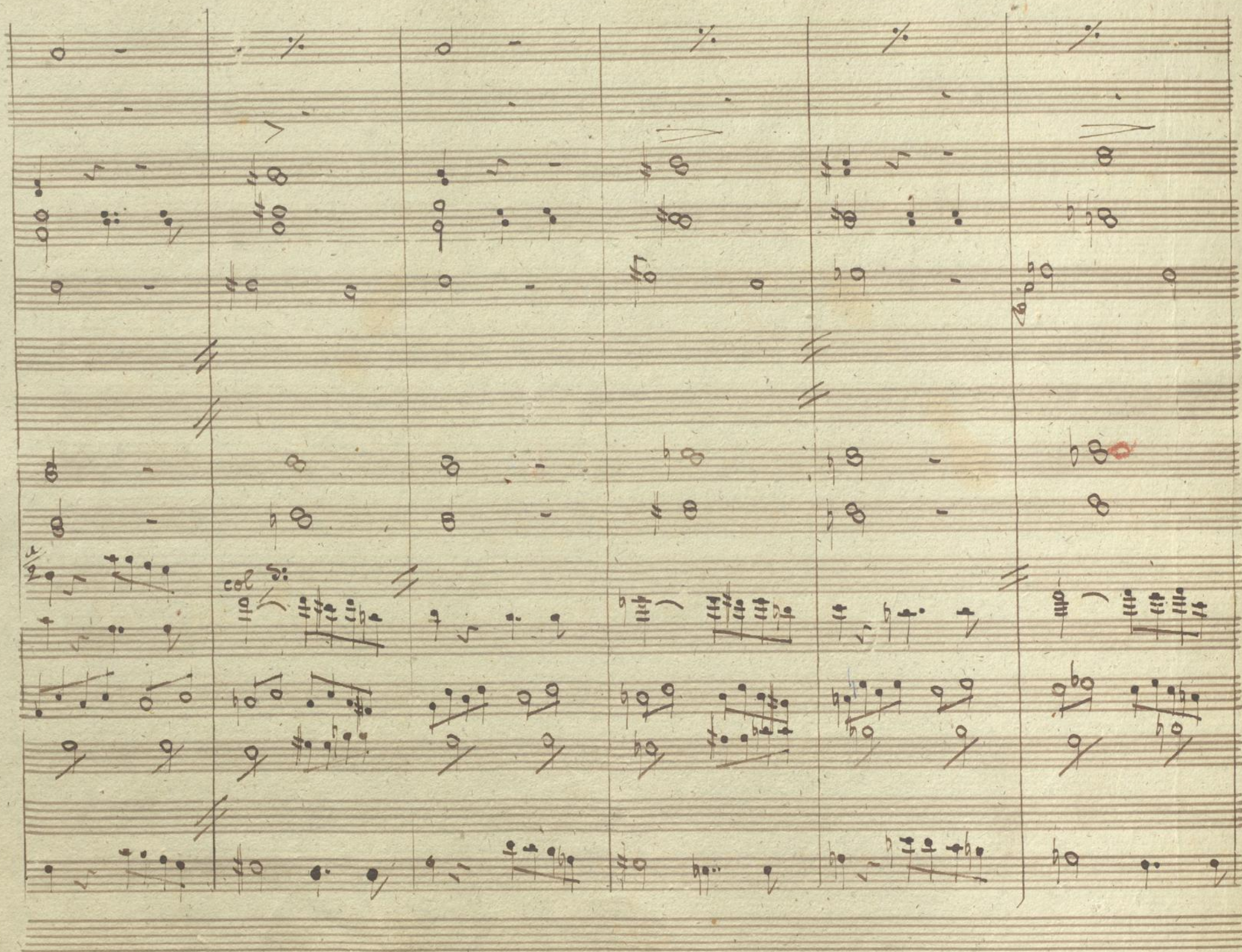
1. 2. 3. 4.

col. 1. 2. 3. 4.

Handwritten musical score for a 16-measure piece. The score is written on 11 staves, with the first four staves containing the main melody and the last seven staves containing the accompaniment. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

The score is divided into two main sections: a 4-measure introduction and a 12-measure main section. The introduction is marked with a '1.' and the main section is marked with a '2.'.

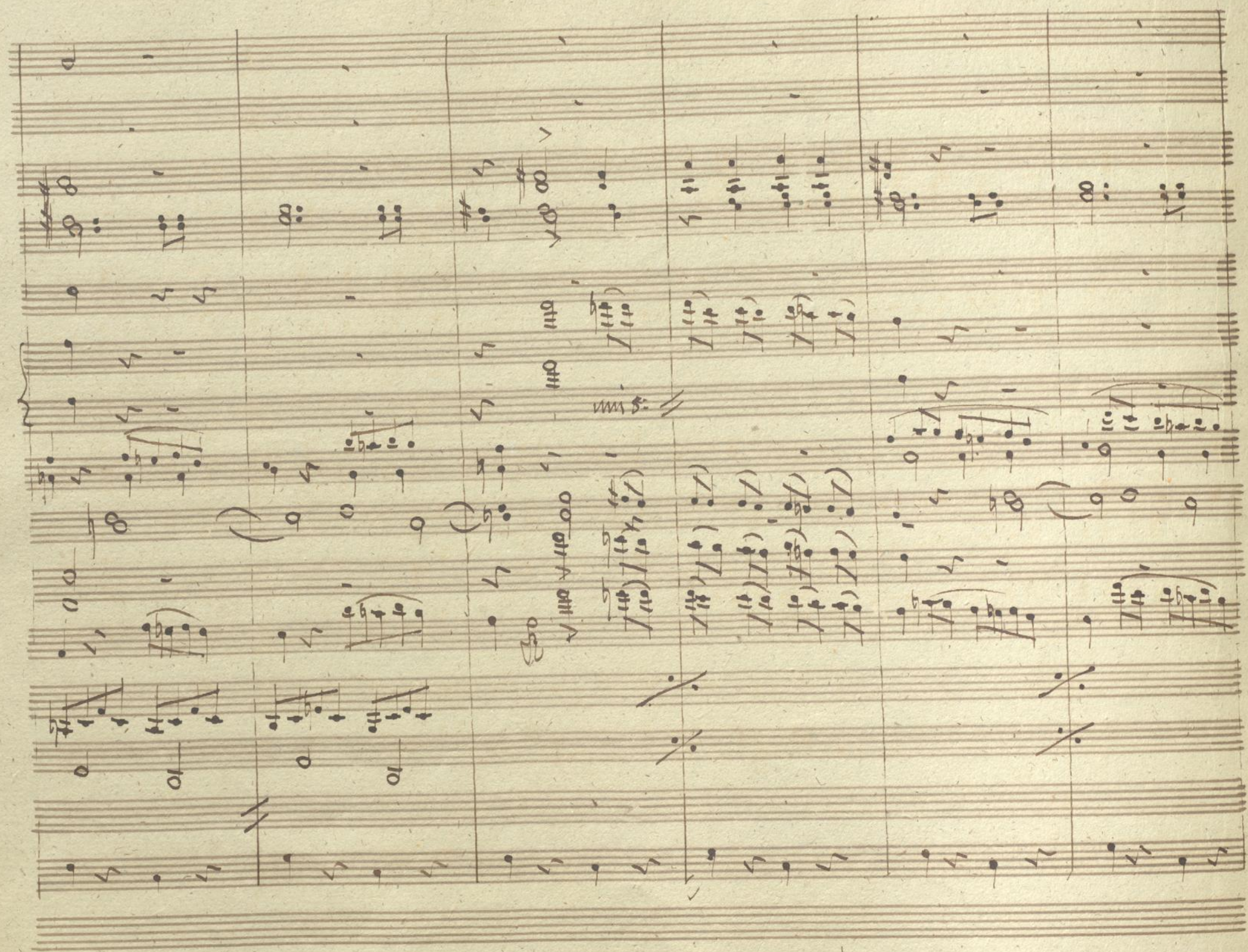
The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The score is written in a cursive style, typical of 18th-century manuscript notation.



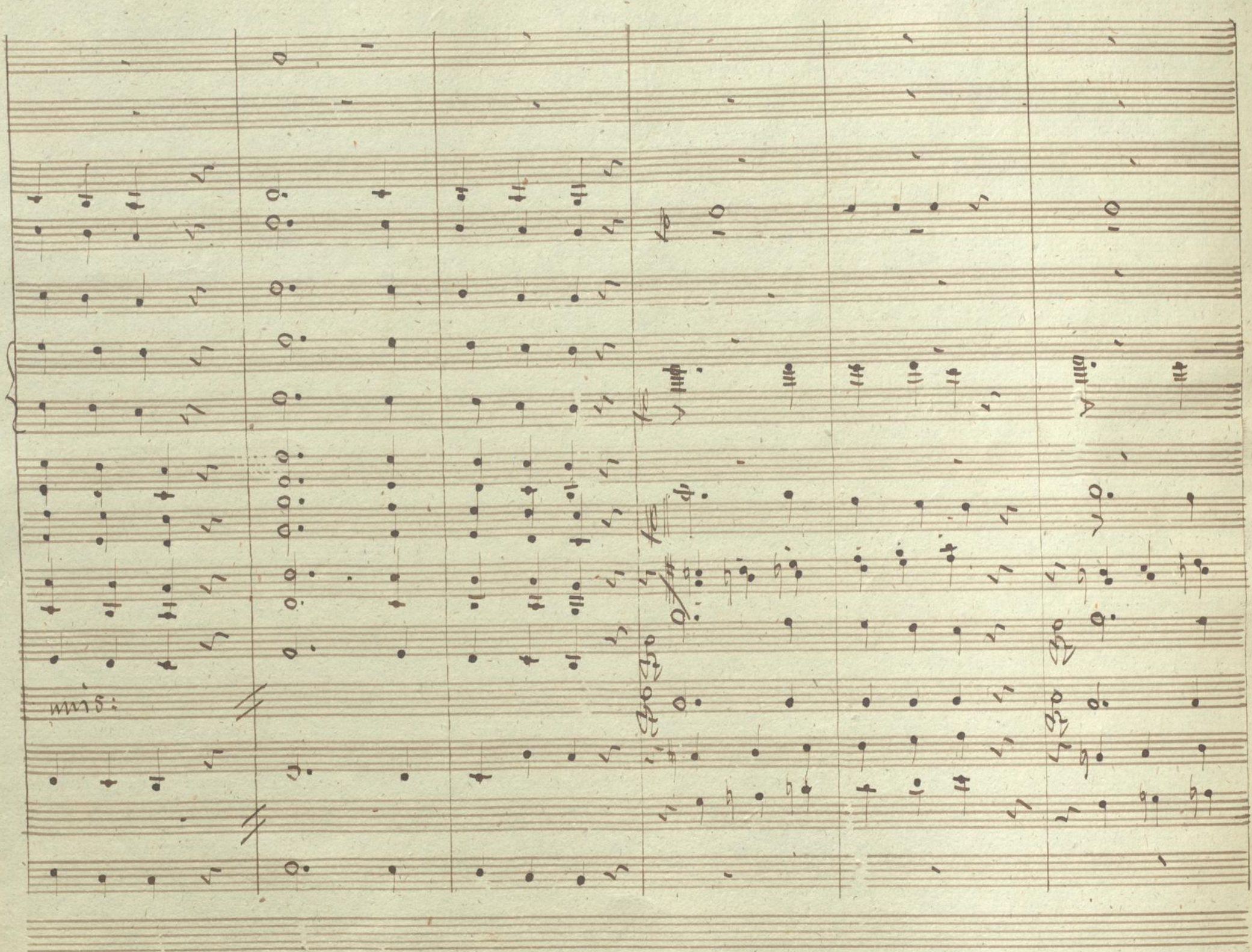
2<sup>da</sup>

2<sup>da</sup>

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The notation is arranged in two main systems, each consisting of multiple staves. The top system includes a treble clef on the leftmost staff. The notation is dense, featuring various note values, rests, and bar lines. There are several double bar lines with repeat signs (two short diagonal lines) indicating repeated sections. A red ink mark, possibly a correction or emphasis, is visible on one of the staves in the middle of the page. The paper shows signs of age, including slight discoloration and wear at the edges.



Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.



This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The page is numbered '15' in the top right corner. It contains ten staves of music, arranged in two systems of five staves each. The notation is written in dark ink and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The handwriting is somewhat stylized and appears to be from a historical manuscript. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some wear along the edges.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and musical notation. The score is organized into systems, with some staves grouped by a brace on the left. The notation includes notes, rests, and various musical symbols. A large bracket on the left side groups several staves together. The text "1022" is written at the bottom left of the page.

Handwritten musical notation on multiple staves, including notes, rests, and various musical symbols. The text "1022" is written at the bottom left of the page.

*Corno*

*col V<sup>o</sup> 1<sup>o</sup>*

*Frembani*

*solo*

*col Oboe*

This page of a handwritten musical score contains staves for various instruments. The top section is for the *Corno* (Horn), with a single staff showing a melodic line. Below it, a bracketed section for *Frembani* (Trumpets) includes three staves, with the top staff marked *solo*. Further down, another section for *Frembani* consists of three staves, with the top staff marked *col Oboe*. The bottom of the page features several staves with rhythmic notation, including many rests and some eighth notes, likely for a percussion or woodwind section. The notation is in a historical style, with some notes beamed together and various rests used to indicate timing.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring staves for various instruments and vocal parts. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

**Coro**

**Tromboni**

**Viol.**

**Violoncelli**

The score is organized into systems of staves. The top staves are for the **Coro** and **Tromboni**. Below them are staves for **Viol.** and **Violoncelli**. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff* (fortissimo) and *ffz* (fortissimo crescendo). The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and wear along the edges.

Handwritten musical score for a string quartet, featuring a violin and viola part at the top and a cello and double bass part at the bottom. The score is written on ten staves, with the top two staves for the violin and viola, and the bottom two staves for the cello and double bass. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.



Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The text "col Vo 1<sup>o</sup>" is written on the second staff. The text "Soprano" is written on the third staff. The text "Canto" is written on the fourth staff. The text "Violino" is written on the fifth staff. The text "Violoncello" is written on the sixth staff. The text "Fagotto" is written on the seventh staff. The text "Tromba" is written on the eighth staff. The text "Tromba" is written on the ninth staff. The text "Tromba" is written on the tenth staff.

*Come Sopra dal 1 al 2*  
*di Verdi*

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and lyrics. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics are written in a stylized, possibly Gothic or early modern script, interspersed with the musical notation. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and wear along the edges.

The score is organized into several systems, each containing multiple staves. The lyrics are written below the staves, often aligned with specific notes or measures. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics are written in a stylized, possibly Gothic or early modern script, interspersed with the musical notation.

Key features of the notation include:

- Multiple staves per system, suggesting a multi-measure or multi-part setting.
- Lyrics written in a stylized script, possibly Gothic or early modern.
- Various musical symbols, including clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines.
- Signs of age and wear on the paper, including discoloration and edge damage.

The score appears to be a page from a larger manuscript, possibly a liturgical book or a collection of songs. The notation and lyrics are carefully written, indicating a professional or skilled scribe.

This is a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into systems of staves. The first system consists of five staves. The second system also has five staves, with the word "col" and "No. 8" written vertically on the left side of the first staff. The third system has five staves, with the word "Solo" written above the first staff. The fourth system has five staves, with the word "cres" written vertically on the left side of the first staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. There are several double bar lines and repeat signs throughout the score. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some wear at the edges.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and various musical symbols. The notation includes notes, rests, and various musical symbols such as clefs, bar lines, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a historical style, possibly from the 18th or 19th century. The notation includes notes, rests, and various musical symbols such as clefs, bar lines, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a historical style, possibly from the 18th or 19th century.

The score is organized into systems of staves. The notation includes notes, rests, and various musical symbols such as clefs, bar lines, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a historical style, possibly from the 18th or 19th century.

Key features of the notation include:

- Notes: Represented by small circles (dots) on the staves.
- Rests: Indicated by horizontal lines or specific symbols.
- Bar Lines: Vertical lines separating measures.
- Clefs: Symbols at the beginning of staves, possibly indicating the key signature.
- Dynamic Markings: Symbols like  $\text{ff}$  (fortissimo) and  $\text{f}$  (forte).
- Ornaments: Small decorative flourishes above notes.
- Repeat Signs: Double bar lines with dots, indicating repeated sections.
- Trills: Wavy lines above notes, indicating rapid alternations between adjacent notes.
- Slurs: Curved lines above notes, indicating phrasing.
- Accents: Small slanted lines above notes, indicating emphasis.
- Trills: Wavy lines above notes, indicating rapid alternations between adjacent notes.
- Slurs: Curved lines above notes, indicating phrasing.
- Accents: Small slanted lines above notes, indicating emphasis.

The score is written in a historical style, possibly from the 18th or 19th century.

1.

2.

3.

4.

800. No. 12

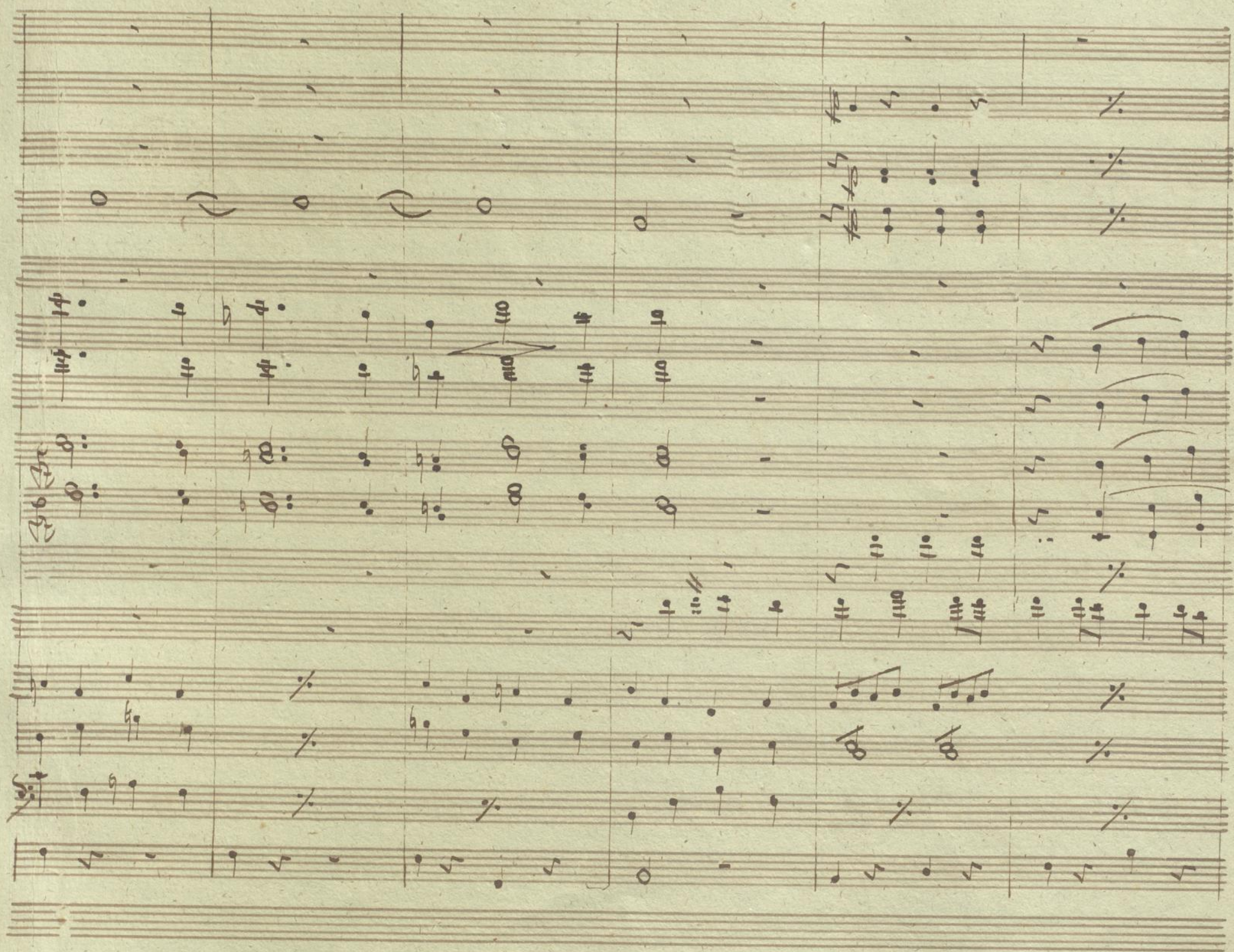
Solo.

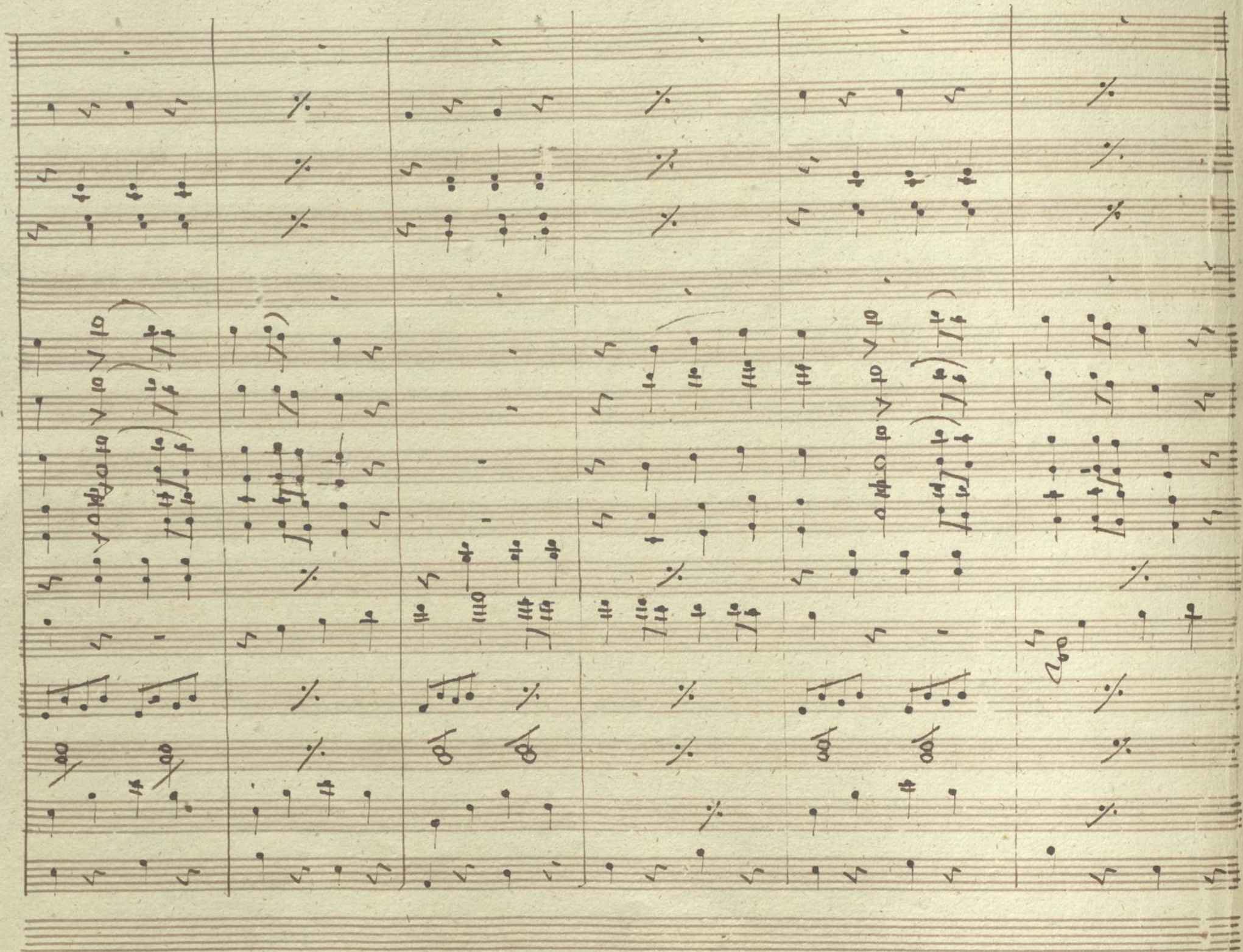
Handwritten musical score on aged paper. The page is divided into four systems of staves. The first system has four measures labeled 1., 2., 3., and 4. The second system has four measures with lyrics 'pt omi' and 'pt omi' written vertically. The third system has four measures with lyrics 'pt omi' and 'pt omi' written vertically. The fourth system has four measures with lyrics 'pt omi' and 'pt omi' written vertically. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and measures. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The notation is written in dark ink on the aged, slightly discolored paper.

The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains complex notation with many notes and rests. The second measure contains a few notes and rests. The third measure contains a few notes and rests. The fourth measure contains a few notes and rests.

Below the main notation, there are four measures, each containing a single note and a rest. These measures are labeled with the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, written in a stylized, handwritten font. The notes are written on the first line of each staff, and the rests are written on the second line of each staff.





Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs, along with handwritten text in a cursive script. The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes or rests. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly discolored paper. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is dense and fills most of the staves, with some measures containing multiple notes or rests. The overall style is that of a handwritten musical manuscript from the 18th or 19th century.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and a central instruction.

The score is written on 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The central instruction, written in cursive, reads:

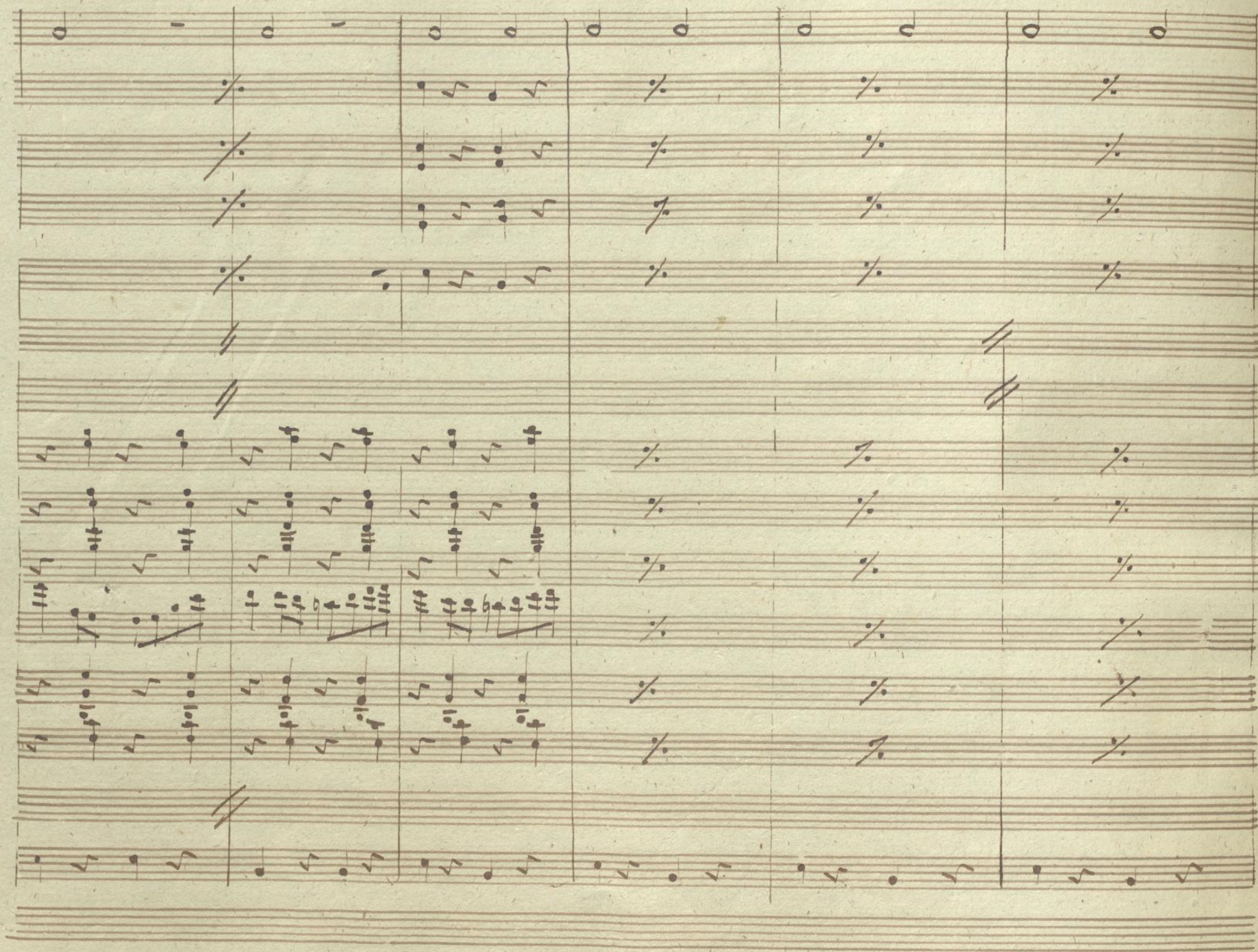
Come Sopra dal *A* al *B*

Below this instruction, there is a wavy line and the text:

*8 Trapt.*

The score continues with musical notation on the remaining staves, including a double bar line and a wavy line.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The page is numbered '18' in the top right corner. The notation is arranged in two main systems, each consisting of multiple staves. The first system on the left contains several staves with musical notes, some of which are grouped together with slurs. The second system on the right is more complex, featuring a variety of musical symbols including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A prominent marking 'col. 1<sup>re</sup>' is visible in the middle of the right-hand system. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some wear along the edges.



Handwritten musical score on 19 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines, arranged in a structured format typical of early printed music. The score is divided into systems, with some staves containing multiple measures of music. The notation is written in a historical style, possibly from the 16th or 17th century.

