

Handwritten musical score for the third act, Act 5, Entre-Act. The score is written on ten staves, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The instruments and parts are:

- Trompe E**: First staff, with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature. It features a series of notes in the first measure, followed by a series of rests and notes in the second measure, and a series of notes in the third measure.
- Trombe E**: Second staff, with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature. It features a series of notes in the first measure, followed by a series of rests and notes in the second measure, and a series of notes in the third measure.
- Corin E**: Third staff, with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature. It features a series of notes in the first measure, followed by a series of rests and notes in the second measure, and a series of notes in the third measure.
- Trombone**: Fourth staff, with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature. It features a series of notes in the first measure, followed by a series of rests and notes in the second measure, and a series of notes in the third measure.
- Flauto 1^o**: Fifth staff, with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature. It features a series of notes in the first measure, followed by a series of rests and notes in the second measure, and a series of notes in the third measure.
- Flauto 2^{do}**: Sixth staff, with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature. It features a series of notes in the first measure, followed by a series of rests and notes in the second measure, and a series of notes in the third measure.
- Oboe**: Seventh staff, with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature. It features a series of notes in the first measure, followed by a series of rests and notes in the second measure, and a series of notes in the third measure.
- Clarinet**: Eighth staff, with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature. It features a series of notes in the first measure, followed by a series of rests and notes in the second measure, and a series of notes in the third measure.
- Fagotti**: Ninth staff, with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature. It features a series of notes in the first measure, followed by a series of rests and notes in the second measure, and a series of notes in the third measure.
- Violin**: Tenth staff, with a key signature of one sharp and a common time signature. It features a series of notes in the first measure, followed by a series of rests and notes in the second measure, and a series of notes in the third measure.

The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The tempo is marked **Allegro** at the bottom of the page.

Tocco più moderato.

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Tocco più moderato." The score is written on ten staves. The first four staves are for a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Violoncello). The next four staves are for a woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, and Bassoon). The final two staves are for a keyboard instrument (Piano or Organ). The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features various musical notations including notes, rests, dynamics (p, f, mf), and articulation marks. The handwriting is in brown ink on aged paper.

Handwritten musical score on six staves. 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 dense and appears to be a complex musical composition, possibly for a multi-instrument ensemble or a vocal piece with instrumental accompaniment. The handwriting is in a cursive style, typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and complex notation. The score is organized into measures, with various musical symbols, clefs, and accidentals visible. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings, suggesting a complex musical composition. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining.

The score is written on 11 staves. The notation is a form of musical shorthand, possibly a type of shorthand notation or a specific dialect of musical notation. It includes various symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals. The notation is organized into measures, with vertical bar lines separating them. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

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Handwritten musical score on six staves, organized into six measures. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The first measure features a large bracketed section on the lower staves. The second measure contains a large bracketed section on the upper staves. The third measure contains a large bracketed section on the lower staves. The fourth measure contains a large bracketed section on the upper staves. The fifth measure contains a large bracketed section on the lower staves. The sixth measure contains a large bracketed section on the upper staves. The notation is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and lyrics in Hebrew. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *Sal* and *p*. The lyrics are written in Hebrew characters below the notes.

The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *Sal* and *p*. The lyrics are written in Hebrew characters below the notes.

Key features of the notation include:

- Use of various note values (e.g., minims, crotchets, quavers).
- Presence of rests and dynamic markings (*Sal*, *p*).
- Groupings of notes using brackets and slurs.
- Lyrics in Hebrew characters written below the musical staves.



Handwritten musical score on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

- Staff 1 (System 1):** Contains a series of notes with a '2' above the first measure.
- Staff 2 (System 1):** Contains a series of notes, some with a 'p' (piano) marking.
- Staff 3 (System 2):** Contains a series of notes, some with a 'p' marking.
- Staff 4 (System 2):** Contains a series of notes, some with a 'p' marking.
- Staff 5 (System 3):** Contains a series of notes, some with a 'p' marking.
- Staff 6 (System 3):** Contains a series of notes, some with a 'p' marking.
- Staff 7 (System 4):** Contains a series of notes, some with a 'p' marking.
- Staff 8 (System 4):** Contains a series of notes, some with a 'p' marking.
- Staff 9 (System 5):** Contains a series of notes, some with a 'p' marking.
- Staff 10 (System 5):** Contains a series of notes, some with a 'p' marking.



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 separated by vertical bar lines. 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.
- Rests: Whole rests, half rests, and quarter rests.
- Dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *col Oboe* (collage).
- Articulation: Slurs and accents.
- Repeat signs: Double bar lines with dots.

The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style, typical of 18th or 19th-century musical notation.

Handwritten musical score on five systems. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

System 1: Features two staves. The first staff has a melodic line with notes and rests, marked *poco*. The second staff has a rhythmic line with vertical strokes, marked *a*. The system concludes with a *crescendo* marking.

System 2: Includes two staves. The first staff is marked *in 8° Col Obœ 1^a*. The second staff is marked *in 8° Col Obœ 2^a*. Both staves contain vertical strokes.

System 3: Features two staves. The first staff has a melodic line with notes and rests, marked *poco*. The second staff has a rhythmic line with vertical strokes, marked *a*. The system concludes with a *crescendo* marking.

System 4: Includes two staves. The first staff has a melodic line with notes and rests, marked *poco*. The second staff has a rhythmic line with vertical strokes, marked *a*. The system concludes with a *crescendo* marking.

System 5: Features two staves. The first staff has a melodic line with notes and rests, marked *poco*. The second staff has a rhythmic line with vertical strokes, marked *a*. The system concludes with a *crescendo* marking.

At the bottom of the page, the number *10* is written.

Handwritten musical score for a woodwind ensemble, featuring six systems of staves and six numbered measures (1.) through (6.).

System 1: Includes staves for *in 8^o Col Ob.* and *in 8^o Col Ob. 2^o*.

System 2: Includes staves for *Col Ob.* and *marcato*.

System 3: Includes staves for *C. B.* and *marcato*.

System 4: Includes staves for *marcato* and *marcato*.

System 5: Includes staves for *marcato* and *marcato*.

System 6: Includes staves for *marcato* and *marcato*.

The score is written in a single system across six measures, with each measure numbered 1.) through 6.) at the top and bottom. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

7.)

8.)

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The score is organized into two main sections, each starting with a measure number (7. and 8.).

The first section (measures 7. and 8.) includes:

- Staff 1: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$
- Staff 2: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$
- Staff 3: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$
- Staff 4: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$
- Staff 5: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$
- Staff 6: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$
- Staff 7: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$
- Staff 8: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$
- Staff 9: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$
- Staff 10: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$

The second section (measures 1. through 6.) includes:

- Staff 1: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$
- Staff 2: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$
- Staff 3: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$
- Staff 4: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$
- Staff 5: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$
- Staff 6: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$
- Staff 7: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$
- Staff 8: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$
- Staff 9: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$
- Staff 10: $\text{A} \text{ m} -$

Measure numbers 1. through 6. are written below the staves in the second section.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and measures. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The score is organized into two main sections, labeled 7.) and 8.), each containing several staves of music. The notation is dense and appears to be a historical or manuscript style. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining. There are also some scribbles or markings in the top right and bottom right corners of the page.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The word "Piccolo" is written on the fifth staff. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The bottom section of the page contains more complex notation, including what appears to be a grand staff with multiple voices or instruments. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly discolored paper.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and various musical notations. The score is organized into systems, with some staves grouped by brackets.

Top System:

- Staff 1: Flute (Flauto) part, marked *p* (piano). It begins with a melodic line and includes dynamic markings like *q* (quasi).
- Staff 2: Bass line, marked *p*, consisting of a simple harmonic accompaniment.
- Staff 3: Treble line, marked *p*, with a melodic line.
- Staff 4: Violin (Viol.) part, marked *p*, with a melodic line.
- Staff 5: Violoncello (Viol.) part, marked *p*, with a melodic line.
- Staff 6: Bass line, marked *p*, with a simple harmonic accompaniment.

Middle System:

- Staff 7: Flute (Flauto) part, marked *p*, with a melodic line.
- Staff 8: Bass line, marked *p*, with a simple harmonic accompaniment.
- Staff 9: Treble line, marked *p*, with a melodic line.
- Staff 10: Violin (Viol.) part, marked *p*, with a melodic line.
- Staff 11: Violoncello (Viol.) part, marked *p*, with a melodic line.
- Staff 12: Bass line, marked *p*, with a simple harmonic accompaniment.

Bottom System:

- Staff 13: Flute (Flauto) part, marked *p*, with a melodic line.
- Staff 14: Bass line, marked *p*, with a simple harmonic accompaniment.
- Staff 15: Treble line, marked *p*, with a melodic line.
- Staff 16: Violin (Viol.) part, marked *p*, with a melodic line.
- Staff 17: Violoncello (Viol.) part, marked *p*, with a melodic line.
- Staff 18: Bass line, marked *p*, with a simple harmonic accompaniment.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The handwriting is in brown ink on aged, slightly discolored paper.

This is a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is written in brown ink and consists of approximately 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals. There are several dynamic markings, including 'p' (piano) and 'p^o' (piano forte). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Some staves have a double bar line at the end, indicating the end of a section. The handwriting is somewhat cursive and characteristic of 18th or 19th-century musical notation. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some wear at the edges.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

Key features of the notation include:

- Staff 1 (first system):** Features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some with accents, and a bass line with chords and single notes.
- Staff 2 (second system):** Includes a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a melodic line and a bass line with a *Flauto* (Flute) marking.
- Staff 3 (third system):** Continues the melodic and harmonic development with various note values and rests.
- Staff 4 (fourth system):** Shows a more complex texture with multiple voices or instruments, including a section with a *Flauto* marking.
- Staff 5 (fifth system):** Concludes the page with a final melodic phrase and a bass line.

The handwriting is in a historical style, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

Handwritten musical notation on a system of six staves. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals. A large bracket is visible on the left side of the system, spanning the first three staves. The notation is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Handwritten musical notation on a system of six staves. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals. A large bracket is visible on the left side of the system, spanning the first three staves. The notation is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

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 dynamic markings like *ff* and *mf*. The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The handwriting is in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century.

Come Sopra al
34 Badalli

Handwritten musical score on 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The score is organized into measures across the staves. The bottom right corner features the handwritten number 68 123.

Die Luft ist nicht so warm
 wie ab.

Die Luft ist so sehr reguliert
 D=

nur Luftzeit =