

in lucem editæ

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PARS PRIMA.

Opus III.

ORGANO vel BASSO.

AUGUSTÆ-VINDELICORUM.

Typis & Sumptibus JOANNIS JACOBI LOTTERI Hæredum. MDCCXLIX.

Auctore

JOANNE ANTONIO KOBRICH,

Ecclésiæ Parochialis Landspitzers Organista.

PARS PRIMA.

Opus III.

ORGANO PARASO.

MICHAEL WINDLICHERUM,

Typis & Sumptibus JOHANNIS JACOBI LOTTERII Hæredum. MDCCCLX.



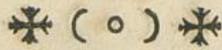


BASSO vel ORGANO.

Symphonia I.

A *Llegro.*

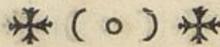
The musical score is written for Bass or Organ. It begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Llegro'. The score consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff starts with a large 'A' and the tempo marking. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte) are indicated throughout. There are also numerous articulation marks, including slurs and accents. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.



Symphonia II.

A *Llegro.*

†A 2



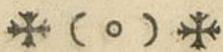
Andante.

This section of the musical score consists of ten staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 3/8. The tempo is marked 'Andante.'. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several dynamic markings: 'p.' (piano), 'f.' (forte), and 'f. b.' (forzando). The score includes numerous fingering numbers (1-5) and articulation marks like 'x' and 'r'. The section concludes with a double bar line and the instruction 'Da capo.'.

Finale.

This section of the musical score consists of six staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a time signature of 3/8. The tempo is marked 'Finale.'. The music is more rhythmic and energetic than the first section, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. It includes dynamic markings such as 'p.' and 'f.', and various fingering numbers. The section ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.





Symphonia III.

A *Llegro.*

Andante.

Da capo.

The musical score consists of 14 staves of music. The first section is marked 'Llegro.' and the second section is marked 'Andante.'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments. The piece concludes with a 'Da capo.' instruction.

Kobrich VI. Symphoniae.

†B

Basso vel Organo.



Preßb. f.

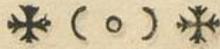
Finalc.

This section consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature. It includes dynamic markings such as *p.* and *f.*, and is marked as a *Finalc.* The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and performance instructions like *6* and *7*.

Symphonia IV.

A *Llegro.*

The second section, *Symphonia IV*, begins with a large **A** marking and the tempo instruction *Llegro.* It consists of eight staves of music. The key signature remains one flat, and the time signature is 2/4. The notation is more complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, along with various dynamic markings and performance instructions.



Andante.

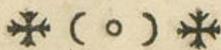
Finale.

* (o) *
Symphonia V.

A *Llegro.*

Andante.





Handwritten musical score for Bassoon or Organ. The score consists of six staves of music. It includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). There are also some performance instructions like *Da capo.* and *Finale.* The notation includes many accidentals and fingering numbers.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score. It includes a section marked *Da capo.* followed by a section marked *Finale.* The notation continues with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Four empty musical staves at the bottom of the page, intended for the performer's use.

Kobrich VI. Symphonia.

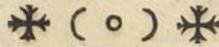
†C

Basso vel Organo.

The first system consists of five staves of musical notation. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It contains several measures of music with notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'f' and 'p'. The notation includes various rhythmic values and some slurs. The bottom staff of this system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The second system begins with the tempo marking 'Andante.' and the common time signature 'C'. It consists of ten staves of musical notation. The notation is more complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'. There are also some asterisks and other symbols interspersed throughout the notation. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Four empty musical staves are located at the bottom of the page, below the second system of notation.



Finalé.

Seque.

sempre piano.

Trio.

Finale da capo.

Detailed description: This block contains five staves of musical notation. The first staff is marked 'Finalé.' and features a 3/4 time signature, a key signature of one flat, and dynamics like 'p.' and 'f.'. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff is marked 'Seque.' and includes a fermata. The fourth staff is marked 'sempre piano.' and 'Trio.', with a 3/4 time signature and various ornaments. The fifth staff is marked 'Finale da capo.' and concludes with a double bar line.

F I N I S.

