

W. P.

W. P.

Met. Verbindungen
 einer kurzen Zeit
 Methode

W. P.

Modulationen
 Regeln

M. P.

W. P.

PLAXON

ENER

TE-SCHULE

on

Lurke

heilung

Th^{er} gr.

und einer
 Untersuchung des

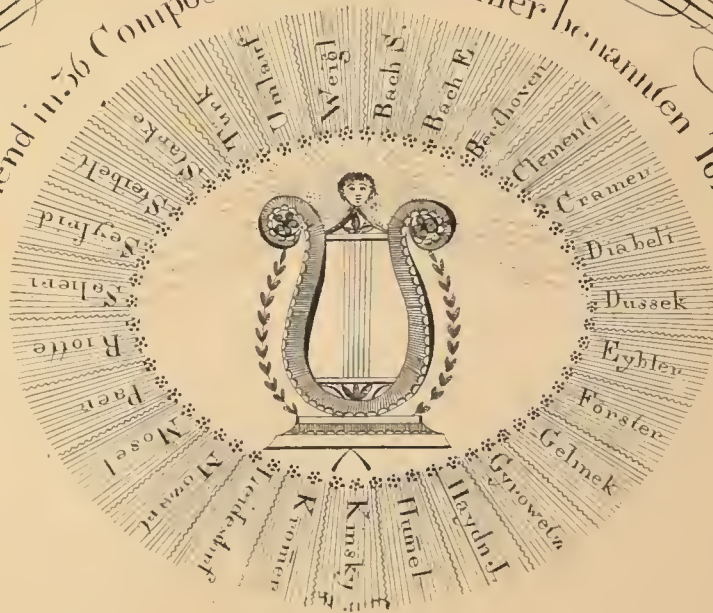
Reinigung
 von

W. P.

GRÖßER PIANO-FORTE-SCHÜTZ

von F. Starke
II^{te} Abtheilung

Bestehend in 56 Compositionen von den hier benannten Tonsetzern.



Wien

bei D. Sprenger, am Kohlmarkt N^{ro} 266

Preis 2 Rthlr.



~~~~~

So ligt nun der freudigste Lohn meines langjährigen Fleißes in der schmeichelhaften Beruhigung, mein vorgestecktes Ziel wenigstens einigermaßen glücklich erreicht zu haben, und noch ferner auf die huldvolle Nachsicht meiner Freunde bauend, stelle ich diese zweite dem Gebiete der Praxis angehörige Abtheilung meiner Pianoforte-Schule an das Licht, mit welcher jedoch, der Reichhaltigkeit der Materialien wegen, ein Anhang erscheint, der seinem Umfang nach als eine dritte Abtheilung anzusehen ist, und eine Auswahl jener Schwierigkeiten des Spiels umfaßt, welche nur der größeren Fertigkeit schon geübter Spieler vorbehalten sind. Mögen auch diese Abtheilungen einigen Beyfall finden, oder wenigstens der Theilnahme meiner Freunde nicht ganz unwerth vorüber gehen. Wien, im May 1820.

\*) Unter Styl versteht man die wesentliche Uebereinstimmung der Kunstmittel mit den darzustellenden (vordarstellenden) Gegenstände in Geist und Form; er ist einfach und grossartig, oder verziert. Manier wird die einem Künstler oder einer Schule eigenthümliche Art und Weise der Darstellung (des Vortrags) genannt; sie ist nach Massgabe der Fähigkeiten und Geschmacksbildung des Künstlers edel und gut, oder schlecht und gemein, und ihr Werth hängt von dem fleissigen Studium des Styls ab.



*Adagio noch immer nicht Zeit, für das Gütegeiste Übertragen von J. Maria Composit von Mozart!*

150

*Adagio*

Vergleich diese Composition des unsterblichen Helden der Tonkunst, necht das Gepräge der Fülle und Wissenschaft an sich trägt, die sich in seinen Meister und Meisterwerken so häufiglich bezeugt, so kann sie denn als eine Blüthe, die Mozart seinen Freunden in gewaltthätigen Zirkeln streute, auch eines fröhlichen Welterbarmes gewissermaßen. Dem ebenfallis verstorbenen Clarenellopieler, Haubler in Wien nämlich widmete Mozarts fünfzehn mehrere Kunststücke solcher Art, deren Zahl sich das Vorliegende anreicht.

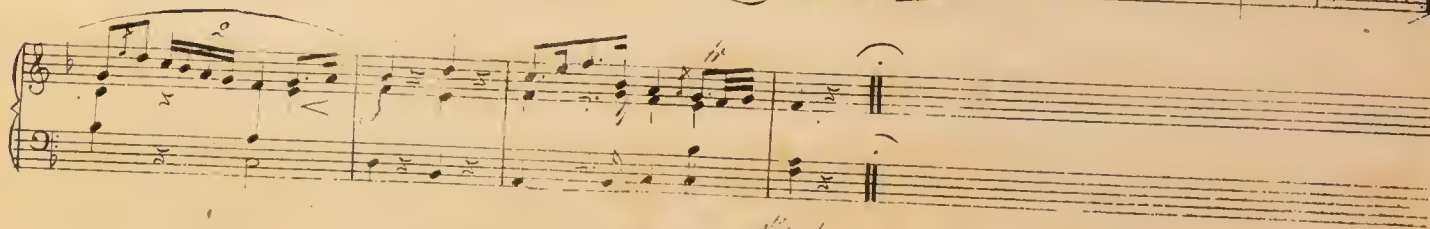
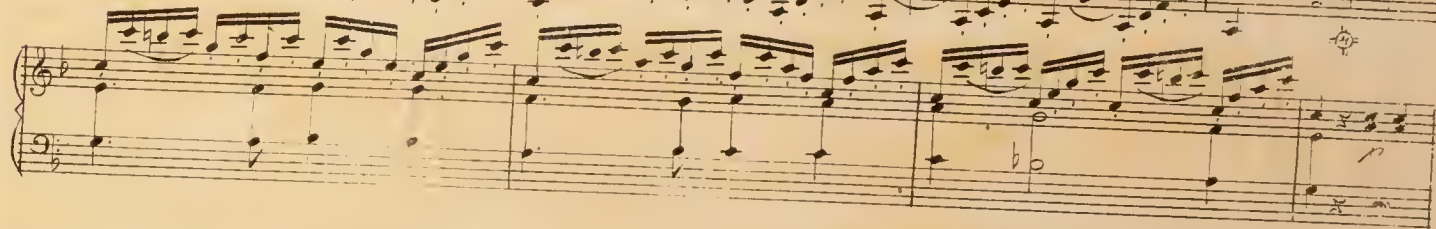
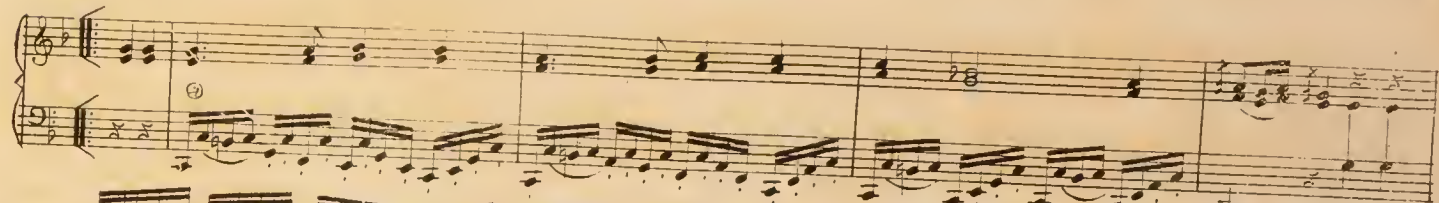
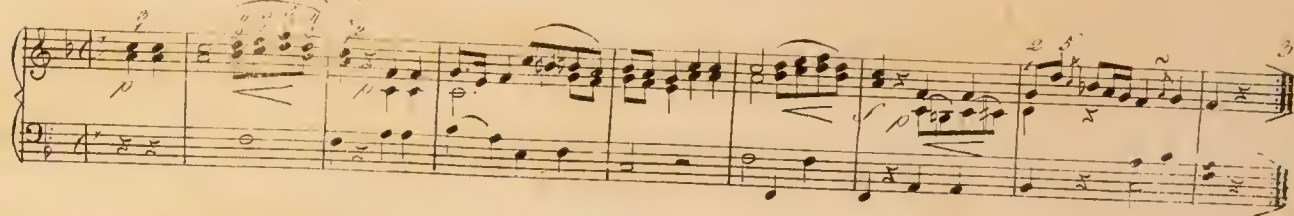
And. con. Mozart

This is a handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of six systems of staves. The notation is in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The score is written for a single melodic line, possibly for a violin or flute, with a piano accompaniment indicated by the 'p' markings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is marked 'And. con.' (Andante con moto) and 'Mozart'. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The score is written on six systems of staves, with the first system starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, and the handwriting is elegant and clear. The score is a single page, and the page number '21' is visible at the bottom center.

Romance von Wagner

Op. 5

Andante



... in seinen Klav. Gedicht von Dietrich, Musik von Starke.

Handwritten musical score for piano, featuring three systems of staves. The notation is dense, with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) are visible. The score is written in a historical style, with some annotations above the staves.

Den weg aus lust'gem Larmen! du zieh' ich nicht mein Loos; Dies sei thy kein ich schwärmen, Wie  
 To oft die Freude komet mir öffnet Himmels thür, so stieg ich auf der Sei-ter der  
 Weh kein so Klang aus mir; du lichterhies Klav. er! du machst aus mir dem Zimmer des  
 Denn sangt verklaend schwebt, wenn ich den letzten Ton aus deinen Wellen, he - he ich

Handwritten musical score for piano, featuring two systems of staves. The notation includes notes, rests, and some dynamic markings. The style is consistent with the previous section, showing a continuation of the musical piece.

... mit dem ersten. Wenn begehrt werden Stellen in der Tempel, werden die oben in dem ersten und viertel  
 ... und in dem ersten. Wenn das zweite und dritte mit gesungen.

mes, an dem in Schnupf' ich nun mäh'ig, - la - gen den Wein sunden besengt, ich find' mehr Re-  
 so - ne mit bei - en. Und wenn ich mit im Gemaße das Licht und mäh'ig singt, so auf ich der - ge-  
 Himmels Vorhof mes. Wenn so an dem in - den dem Le - ben spät verrieth, was zwiefelt, daß von  
 So - le - ge mit schon, die gleich wurden Choren aus fernem Lande dort, wo keine mir sich

mes, an dem in schnupf. Wie man nun bey P. : la. gen  
 the. ne mit den. von Und wenn noch mit im Gemeine  
 Himmels Vorhof mes, Wenn wir den dem in. den  
 So. te. yet mit schon. Da gleich wurden Chorist

ten

her. Gen mein Heil. Auch klingst, wenn du. ne Auch klingst.  
Hörst du und all sein. Hoher, schreist wall. sein. Hoher, schreist.  
Es - ten, mir neu im Tod beginnt. mir neu - - im Tod beginnt.  
hö - ren. Und wo e - wig fort, Und wo - - wo ewig fort.

her. Genieß deine Seele klingt, wenn die ne Seele klingt.  
 Heim' mich und all' sein Trosten schweigt, wenn sein Trosten schweigt.  
 Es - den, mir neu im Tod beginnt: uns neu - im Tod beginnt.  
 kö - ren. Und wie e - wig fort, Und wie e - wig fort.

Schottische Tänze n<sup>r</sup>. und d<sup>r</sup>. "Folk". Dadurch sollm. Führt zu dem Punkalieder: Schönlich vorhanden, oder das, wenn man es so

Schottische

Tanz

Handwritten musical score for 'Mittelschmerz' by Franz Schubert, measures 1-8. The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass clef, in 2/4 time. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody in the Treble staff is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The Bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The notation is in ink on aged paper.

Da Capo etc.

mit gesprochen zu haben.

2<sup>de</sup> A.

*Allegretto von F. Händel Doctor der Tonkunst.*

This is a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Allegretto von F. Händel Doctor der Tonkunst." The score is written on five systems of staves, each system consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is characterized by complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and frequent use of slurs and ties. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *a poco* (a little). The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style, typical of 18th-century musical notation. The first system begins with a *p* marking. The second system includes *a poco* and *f* markings. The third system features a *f* marking. The fourth system includes a *p* marking and the word *cres.* (crescendo). The fifth system continues the complex rhythmic patterns.

This image shows a handwritten musical score for the operetta 'The Merry Widow' by Franz Lehár. The score is written on three systems of staves, each with a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment line (bass clef). The music is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is heavily annotated with handwritten fingerings, slurs, and performance markings such as 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'pp' (pianissimo). The notation includes various musical symbols like notes, rests, and dynamic markings, all in a cursive, handwritten style.

*Häydn.* Wem ist wohl dieser Name unbekant und wer ruft seinen Namen nicht mit Thränen nach!

Woraus der Töne, ob du auch bist zum Vater gelangen,

„Legest du deinen Geist doch der Erde zurück“

Mein Verklärter drum Dank, so werde in Jahrtausenden schallen.

Den nicht im Endlichen steht, was das Unendliche schuf.

Gleich groß in Sinfonien, wie in Quartetten, und beinahe jedem Tonwerke, spricht sich sein höchster Geist, in seiner  
Orchestern die Schöpfung die Jahreszeiten, und den neuen Wintern des Himmels, um. *Finis* 1800.

*Allegretto*

Von Anton Diabelli in Wien

... seine Compositionen haben eine Manier, und einen Geschmack, der sich jedem Hörer empfiehlt  
Es mag jede Harmonie und tadeln. Melodie mit voller Schlagheit und Einsicht zu vermischen.

L. A.

*Stütz der Melodien* 8 = 1.52

Componist von M. J. Liederhög

258

*Allegretto*

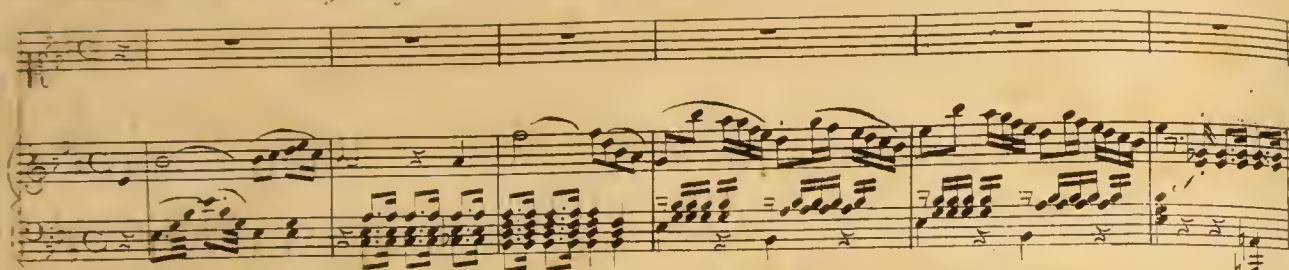
Handwritten musical score for a piano piece. The score is written on four systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The piece begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The first system includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a 'p' dynamic. The second system includes a 'cres.' marking. The third system includes a 'p' dynamic. The fourth system includes a 'p' dynamic. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Liederhög in Wien, ein sehr bewundernswerther Clavier-Spieler, und Componist. Seine Werke zeichnen sich durch  
Gründlichkeit, schöne Melodien, und durch glänzende Clavierpassagen aus.

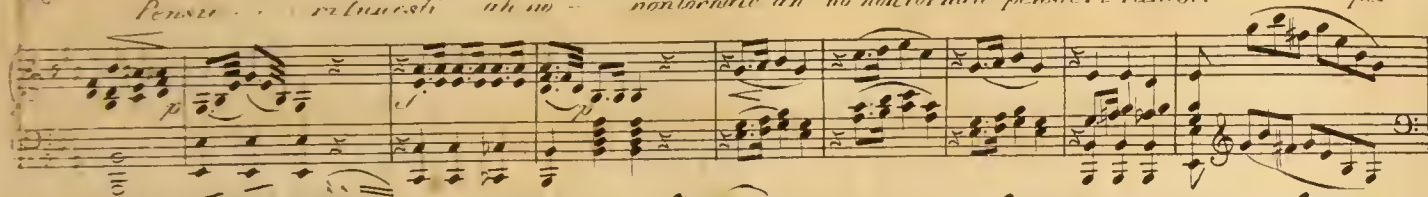
L. H.

ersten, schönsten Verzerrungen. Comp. und dem Verfasser dieser Schrift als Beitrag mitgetheilt. v. L. L. L. L. L.

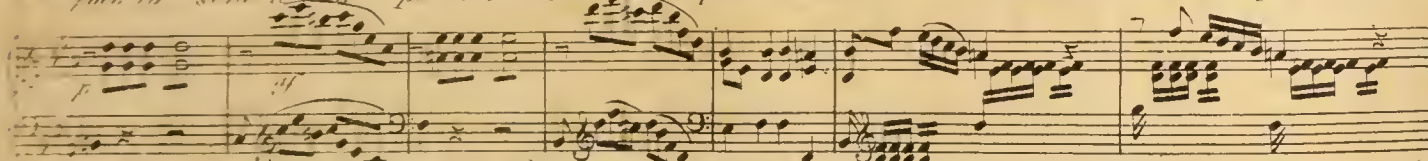
Violoncello



Pense - ri ti vesti ah no - non tor-nate ah no non tor-nate pensieri funesti per



qua la so-ra-te-ri pre-ce il mio cor in pre-ce il mio cor oh non tor-nate pen-sie-ri fu



Anton Lulu si n. k. Hofkapellmeister,INHABER der Civil-Ehren medaille samt Kette, Ritter der Königl. Französischen Ehrenlegion, Mitglied der Königl. Französischen Academie der schönen Wissenschaften und Künste, dann  
Hof- und Kammer-Musikant zu Paris, wo er Vertrauter des unsterblichen Glück, und sein Nachfolger als Opern-Ton-  
setzer, besonders Königl. de. Musique zu Paris, wo er sich durch mehrere Meisterwerke dramatischer  
Musik so wie in Italien und Deutschland unvergänglichen Ruhm erworben; Er verbindet mit echter  
Musikgelingen die tiefen würdevollen, vortheilhaften reichten Schatz an Kenntnys und Erfahrung Ande-  
ren mitzutheilen.

nes . . . . . li per poco la . . . sciate in pace il mio cor . . . ah non tornate per poco la . . .

ate l'onesti pensieri . . . ah no. non tor . . . na . . . te per poco la . . . sciate in pace il mio

cor ah non tornate l'onesti pensieri per poco lasciate in pace il mio cor in

pr. = = = ce il mio cor

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Allegretto von Gyrowetz Capellm der k. k. Hofkapelle aus Gefälligkeit hier zu componirt.

2. 2. 10)

Allegretto

Handwritten musical score for a piano piece in 3/4 time, marked "Allegretto". The score consists of five systems of two staves each. The notation is dense with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Dynamics include "p" (piano), "f" (forte), "cres." (crescendo), "Loco", and "Tutti". There are also markings like "sp" and "p" with a fermata. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

g 2

Wer kennt nicht Herrn Gyrowetz? Namen, das sich den Vorzug der Meisterschaft in jedem Werke des Instrumental- und Vokalcomponirens sind nicht nur bekannt in ganz Deutschland sondern auch überall in dem ganzen übrigen Europa: es ist gewürdigt, um über sie und ihren Schöpfer, dessen herrlicher Wille als Mensch wie als Künstler allgemein anerkannt wird, mehr als diese wenigen Worte, sprechen zu dürfen.

Al. H.

13

First system of musical notation, measures 1-6. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The first measure is marked *p*. The second measure is marked *cres:*. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Second system of musical notation, measures 7-12. The key signature has two sharps. The first measure is marked *p*. The second measure is marked *p*. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Third system of musical notation, measures 13-18. The key signature has two sharps. The first measure is marked *p*. The second measure is marked *p*. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

*Allegro*

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 19-24. The key signature has two sharps. The first measure is marked *p*. The second measure is marked *cres:*. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 25-30. The key signature has two sharps. The first measure is marked *p*. The second measure is marked *cres:*. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 31-36. The key signature has two sharps. The first measure is marked *p*. The second measure is marked *cres:*. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

2<sup>a</sup> fl.

*Polacca Da Capo al fine*

Finis par J. B. Cramer.

Handwritten musical score for a multi-staff instrument, likely a harpsichord or spinet. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system is marked "Credo" and "Allegro". The second system is marked "dim.". The third system is marked "dim.". The fourth system is marked "dim.". The fifth system is marked "dim.". The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, likely a dedication or note:

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, likely a dedication or note:

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, likely a dedication or note:

Nº 12. Kleines RONDÒ, von J. I. Duffek.

All. ro.

Dusseks biographische Notiz steht im dritten Theil, Seite 7.

Andante con F. Staki

Luci

*mf*

*p*

*cres*

*f*

*p*

*pp*

ritardando - do ston

*f*

*ten.*

Minore

con espressione

Handwritten musical score, first system. The notation is in treble and bass clefs. The right hand features a complex, rapid melodic line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The word "staccato" is written above the right hand in the fourth measure, and "legato" is written below the right hand in the fifth measure.

Handwritten musical score, second system. The notation continues with similar complexity. The word "legato" is written above the right hand in the second measure. The word "staccato" is written below the right hand in the fourth measure. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Handwritten musical score, third system. The notation continues. The word "Ritornello" is written above the right hand in the fourth measure. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Handwritten musical score, fourth system. The notation continues. The word "Finco" is written above the right hand in the second measure. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Handwritten musical score, fifth system. The notation continues. The word "ff" is written above the right hand in the second measure. The word "p" is written above the right hand in the fourth measure. The word "Dal Segno" is written above the right hand in the fifth measure. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

1. *Rock-Lied von J. B. Främer.*

*Metzger*

This musical score is for a piece titled 'Rock-Lied von J. B. Främer'. It is written for a single melodic line in C major, 2/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a metronome indication of 65. The score consists of two systems. The first system has a repeat sign at the end. The second system continues the melody. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above many of the notes.

*Ein altes spanisches Lied, welches noch bis jetzt sein Recht behauptet.*

N. 15.

*1. 11*

This musical score is for a piece titled 'Ein altes spanisches Lied, welches noch bis jetzt sein Recht behauptet.' It is marked 'N. 15.' and '1. 11'. The score is in C major, 2/4 time. It consists of two systems. The first system has a repeat sign at the end. The second system continues the melody. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above many of the notes.

This block shows the continuation of the musical score for 'Ein altes spanisches Lied'. It consists of two systems of a single melodic line in C major, 2/4 time. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above many of the notes.

N. 16.

*Metzger*

*von*

*Kremer*

This musical score is for a piece marked 'N. 16.'. It is written for a single melodic line in C major, 2/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score consists of two systems. The first system has a repeat sign at the end. The second system continues the melody. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above many of the notes.

This block shows the continuation of the musical score for 'N. 16.'. It consists of two systems of a single melodic line in C major, 2/4 time. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated above many of the notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

(: Sterbeglocken hallen, und die Grabgelänge heben an :) 19

Choralmäßig

N.B: Hier muß die rechte Hand über die Linke gesetzt werden, in 5 dem diese auf ihrem Platze bleibt, und nicht zurück gezogen werden.

Nr 17.  
von  
Lürk

Sempre piano, wie leiser Harmonikaklang..

(\*) hier werden beyde Mutationen zusammen genommen

Rondo Allegretto

Dal Segno sin al

(222) F. MENTH in England, wird in Italien als der erste Klaviermeister betrachtet; seine rechte Hand ist ungemein geschickte neue Passagen, kühne Modulationen, fingierte Gänge, Interl. bey aller Weitschweifigkeit, Originalität, geben ihm einen hohen Standpunkt. Er verweilte während seiner Anwesenheit in Wien mit dem unvergessenen W. A. Mozart.

Der moderne Sänger. ☉ von D. G. Türk Musikdirector zu Halle.

N. 19. *Andagio.* *espressivo* *dolce* *Bravo, Signore!* *Bravissimo!!* *Ritard. a tempo* *Allegretto.* *Grazioso*

Die... ent praktische Musik hochverdienste D. G. Türk hat über den modernen Sänger folgende Bemerkung gemacht:  
 Mit... einen Sänger, welcher mit... Entzücken über seinen meisterhaften Triller und andere Zieräßen auftritt: Uebrigens wird... Lei...  
 in... in Acht auf... fact, die... von seinen Darstellungen nicht genießen, wenn nur die Zieräßenbravo und bravissimo nach Wunsch...  
 2. A.

Handwritten musical score for the first system. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some with slurs and accents. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a more rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Fingering numbers (1-5) are written above many notes.

No 21.  
Allegretto  
von  
MOZART.

Handwritten musical score for the second system, starting with the title "No 21. Allegretto von MOZART." in the left margin. The system contains two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 2/4 time. It begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and contains many slurs and fingering numbers. The lower staff is in bass clef, also in D major and 2/4 time, with a more active accompaniment. Dynamics like *fz* (forzando) and *pp* are used. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. At the bottom center, there is a handwritten "2: A".

Polacca von Pär Capellmeister in Paris.

N 22. Allegro.

brillante.

The musical score is a piano arrangement of a Polacca by Pär Capellmeister. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system has a treble and bass staff with a grand staff. The subsequent systems are grand staves. The music is in 2/4 time and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The score is marked with 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The piece is titled 'Polacca von Pär Capellmeister in Paris.' and is numbered 'N 22. Allegro.' with the instruction 'brillante.'

Er ist vorzüglich als Opern-Tonsetzer, in Italien, Frankreich, England und Deutschland mehr als eine Säule des Ruhmes errichtet.  
 Pär ist im vorzüglichsten Geschmacke komponirt. Die Natur des Instruments kennt er aus dem Grunde: wie der große Mahler.  
 Auf seine Platte ist er nicht er würdig.

This page contains five systems of handwritten musical notation for piano. Each system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous slurs, ties, and fingerings (numbers 1-5) above and below notes. Dynamics such as *fz* (forzando) and *f* (forte) are present. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a fermata. At the bottom right, there are markings for a repeat sign and a circled number 2.

Mennetto von Mozart.

N 23. *Meno rato*

An der no. 2. von St. mit 5

N 24.

Capella eister... Ein ungemein helllicher Tonsetzer, und eben so trefflicher Piano Forte Spieler, er weiß auf seinem

2: A.

Les Folies d'Espagne avec 6 Variations. Composees par C. P. E. Bach.

No. 1

The main theme is written in G minor, 3/4 time. It consists of two staves. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note melody with various ornaments (accents, mordents, grace notes). The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes, with some fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5.

Variation 1:

Staccato

Variation 1 is marked 'Staccato'. It maintains the same key and time signature. The right hand melody is more rhythmic and staccato, featuring many triplets and sixteenth notes. The left hand accompaniment is also staccato, with some triplet patterns. The piece concludes with a final cadence.

Vari 2:

Variation 2 features a more flowing and melodic right-hand line with many slurs and ties. The left hand continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Q. A:

Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of five systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, and is heavily annotated with fingerings (numbers 1-5) and slurs. The bottom system is marked "Var:" and "Allegro." and includes a repeat sign. The page number "2: A" is written at the bottom center.

Handwritten musical score for piano, page 27. The score is written on five systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The music features complex, rapid passages with many slurs and fingerings. The notation includes numerous slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The page number '27' is written in the top right corner.

2 : A .

Presto.

Var: 5.

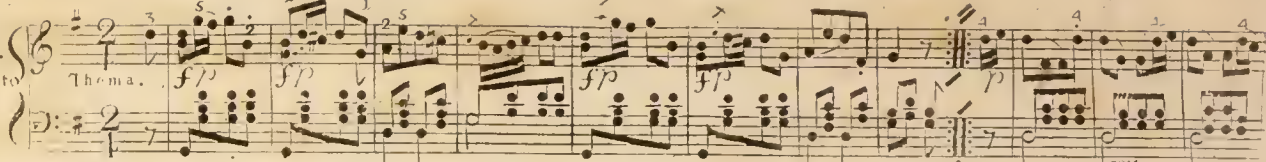
The musical score consists of four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Presto'. The variation is labeled 'Var: 5.'. The notation includes numerous slurs, ties, and fingerings (1-5) for both hands. The bass staff often has whole notes or half notes, while the treble staff has more complex, rapid passages. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, der des alten Sebastian  
 Bachs alter Capellmeister in Hamburg war, Prinzessin  
 Anna von Preussen. Er war der Erste, der Coloritus Clavi-  
 cord brachten, der das Schweben und Beben der Töne, der Finger,  
 der Arme, Mezz-tinto, die Fernen, die Pralltriller, auch den  
 Fortissimo, selbst und in andern Verzierungen des Clavicorns  
 fand. Er spielte auch in Oboen und Flöten.

Friedrich der Gröfse, der die Niladmiral des Harz in so hohem Gra-  
 de befiert hatte, stand mehr als einmahl hinter dem großen Manne,  
 wenn er Töne aus dem Clavicord zauberte — stieß dann mit dem  
 Stock auf den Boden, und rief aus: Nur ein Bach! nur ein Bach!

Wie Raphael als Maler, und Klopstock als Dichter — das  
 war so ungleich Bach als Harmoniker und Tonsetzer.

6 Variations sur la Quadrille favorite de sa Majesté L'Empereur Alexandre composées par L'Abbé Gelinek.

N 26. 

Allegretto Thema. *ff* *fp*



Var: 

1. *ff*




Handwritten musical score for "L'Allegretto" by Beethoven, featuring five systems of piano and violin staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *fp*, *p*, and *f*. Fingerings and bowings are indicated above the notes. The manuscript is on aged paper with some staining.

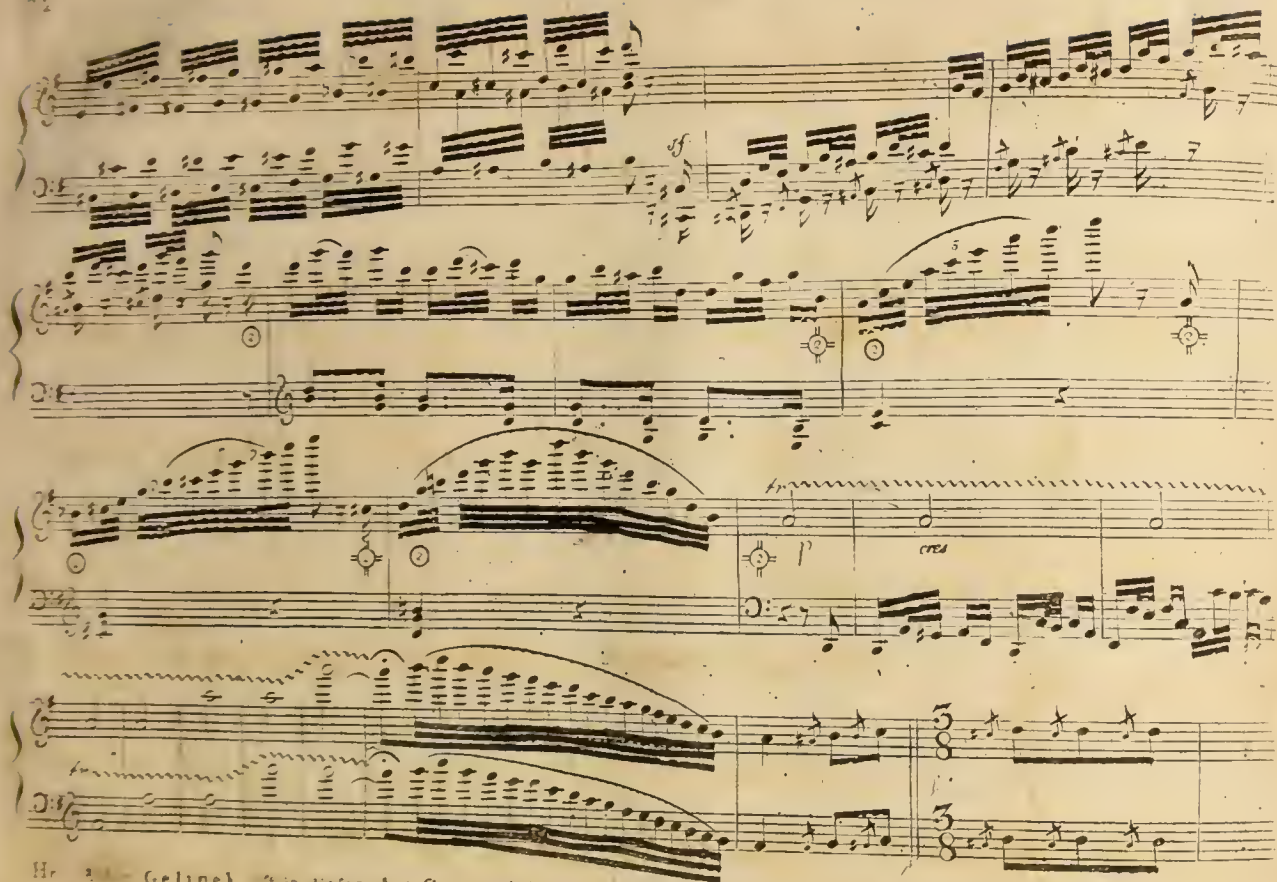
Handwritten musical score for piano, page 31. The score consists of five systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features complex, rapid sixteenth-note passages in the right hand and more rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. Performance markings include 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'fp' (fortissimo), 'loco' (loco), and 'p' (piano). A section marked '2' is indicated at the end of the fifth system.

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Minore." The score is written on multiple systems of staves, likely for a piano and a vocal or instrumental line. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed notes, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *ff*, *fp*, *p*, and *f*. A section labeled "Var: 5." is visible, indicating a variation. The manuscript is on aged, slightly discolored paper.

Es ist neu componirt und dem Verfasser dieser Schule gefälligst mitgetheilt.

16

Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of four systems of two staves each. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first system features a melodic line in the right hand with many beamed sixteenth notes and a simple bass line. The second system continues the melody and includes the instruction "cresc." followed by "sempre in fretto". The third system features a more complex, rhythmic melody in the right hand with dynamic markings *p*, *fp*, and *p*. The fourth system includes the instruction "leggermente" and continues the complex melody. The manuscript is written in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.



Hr. Gelinek ist in dieser Art Composition

sehr geschickt und hat schon Talent und feine  
 Sinne der musikalischen Welt zu über 100 Themen

gelieferten Variationen rühmlich bewährt. Über obiges Thema  
 sind im Original // Variationen zu haben bei Molloy in Wien  
 welche hier nicht alle könnten angeführt werden.

Presto

This is a handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of five systems of staves. The music is written in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Presto' at the beginning. The score includes various dynamic markings: *cres* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *crescendo*. There are also markings for *rit* (ritardando) and *dim* (diminuendo). The notation is highly detailed, with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and some triplets. The first system has a 'Presto' marking. The second system has 'cres' and 'f' markings. The third system has 'p' markings. The fourth system has 'p' markings. The fifth system has 'crescendo', 'f', 'p', 'f', and 'f' markings. The score ends with a double bar line and a '2: A.' marking.

N. 27.  
PRAELUDIUM  
F. S. B. A. H.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clef). It consists of five systems of two staves each. The notation is highly detailed, with numerous fingerings (1-5) and articulations (accents, slurs, and 'X' marks) indicating a technically demanding piece. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The piece is titled 'N. 27. PRAELUDIUM' and is attributed to 'F. S. B. A. H.'.

Q. Ab.



SEBASTIAN BACH, aus Sachsen. Unstretig der Orpheus der Deutschen, unsterblich durch sich, und unsterblich durch seine Töchter. Seine Söhne. S. Bach war Genie im höchsten Grade. Sein Geist ist so eigenthümlich, so richtungslos, daß Leben eine Erlösung werden, und er nicht erreicht wird. Er spielte das Clavier, den Flügel und das Cymbal mit gleicher Schöpfkraft; und in der Orgel — wer gleicht ihm? wer wagt ihm je zu vergleichen? — Seine Faust war gigantisch. Er griff z. B. eine *Dissonanz* mit der linken Hand und colorirte mit den mittlern Fingern dazwischen. Er war Virtuoso und Componist in gleichem Grade. Was Newton als Weltenweiser, war Bach als Musiker. Bachs Clavier-Arbeiten haben zwar die Grazie der heutigen nicht, sie ersetzen aber diesen Mangel durch Stärke. Seine Sätze flücken die Hand, und füllen das Ohr. Jede Hand ist in gleicher Beschäftigung, so daß nicht die linke Hand erlahmt, wenn die rechte erkrankt.

N. 28 Rondeau à 4 mains.

Secondo.

von Fr. Starke.

Allegro

S. forte.

The musical score is written for four hands on two grand staves. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble clef on the right staff and a bass clef on the left staff. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' and the dynamics 'S. forte.' (Sforzando). The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, time signatures, dynamic markings (p, f, dec p), and fingerings. The piece is marked 'Allegro' and 'S. forte.'.

Primo.

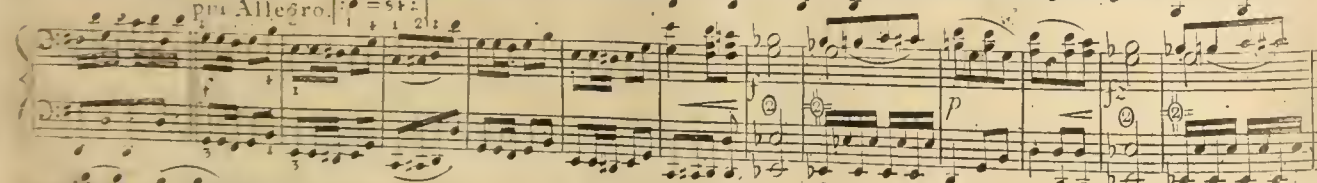
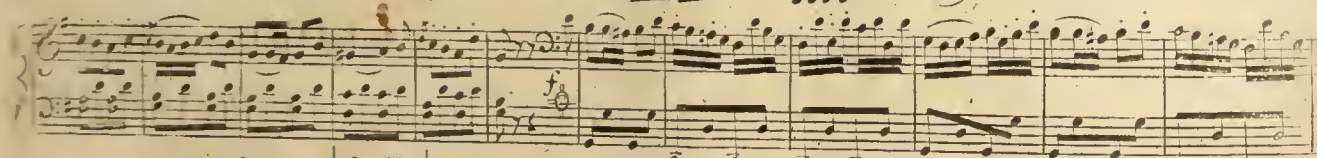
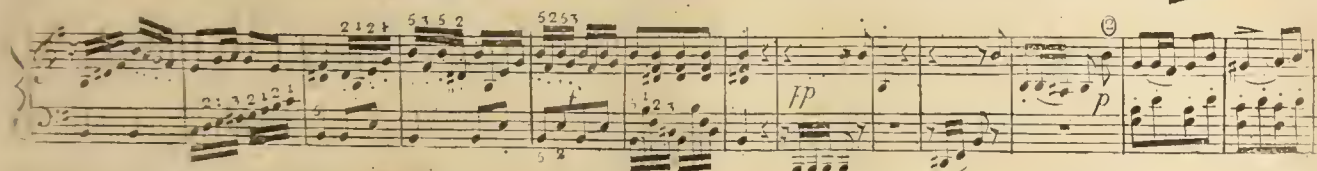
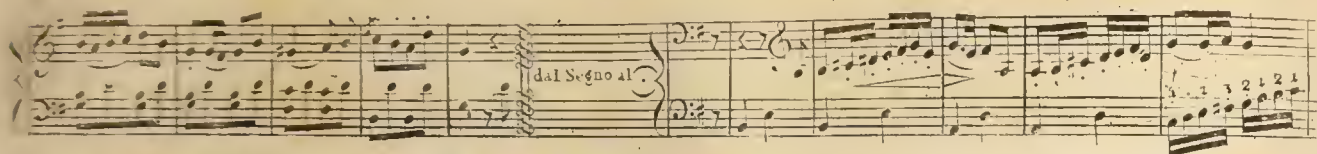
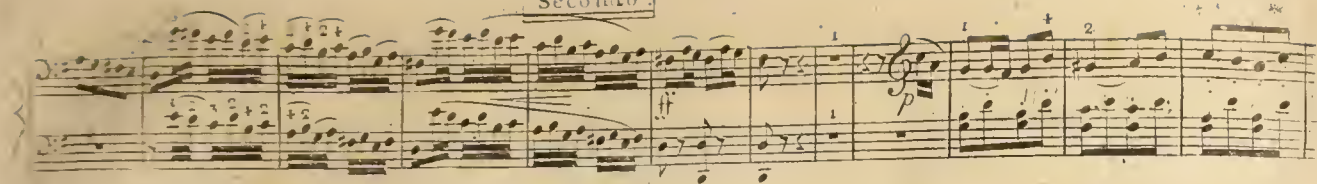
39

Scherzo.

|: p = 76:|

Handwritten musical score for "Rondeau a 4 mains" by Chopin. The score is written for four hands on two grand staves. It begins with the tempo marking "Allegro Scherzo" and a quarter note equal to 76 (♩ = 76). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is filled with intricate notation, including numerous triplets, sixteenth notes, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *pp* (pianissimo). The piece concludes with a "loco." marking. The manuscript is on aged, slightly discolored paper.

Secondo



Primo.

dal Segno al.

8va

loco

8va

piu Allegro.

p

f

p

2. A.

Larghetto.

$\text{♩} = 72$

*p* *dec*

*Ar*

*p*

*Cres*

*dining*

*pp*

Mosel, k. k. wirklicher Hofsecretär, hat dem Verfasser dieser Schule, das vorliegende Tonstück aus besonderer Gefälligkeit mitgetheilt. Er hat sich übrigens sowohl in Hinsicht der Praktischen als Theoretischen Musik die rühmlichsten Verdienste erworben, und sein Talent vorzüglich als Dramatischer Tonsetzer bekrundet. Gründlichkeit und tiefer Sinn sind überhaupt in jedem seiner Werke aufzufinden. Seine letztere grosse Oper Cyrus und Astyages, kann dem Urtheil des Kenners sich, auf Classicität im hohen Grade Anspruch machen. Q. A.

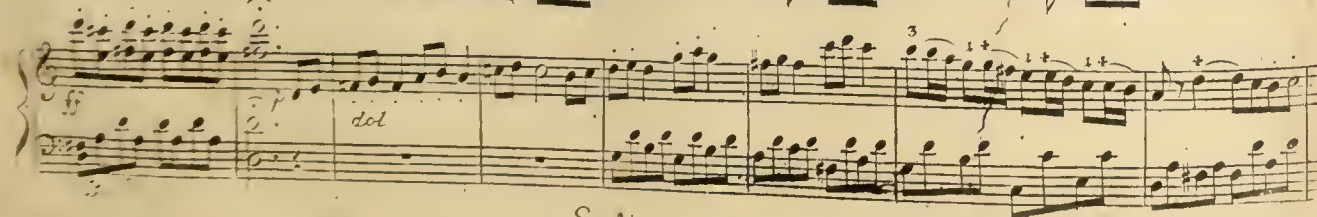
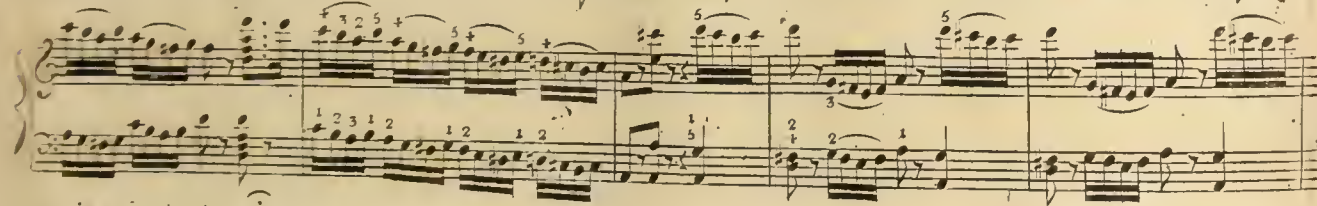
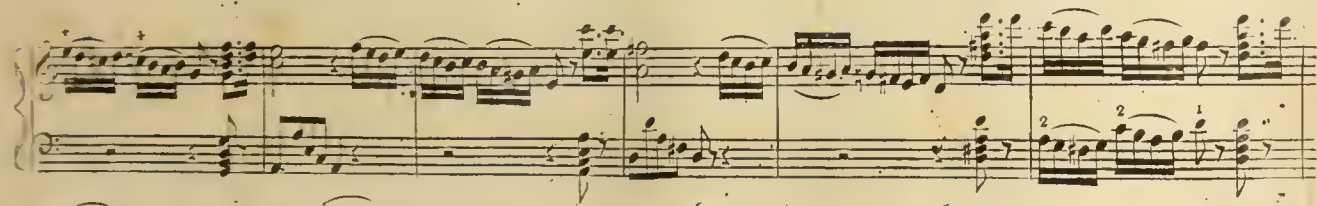
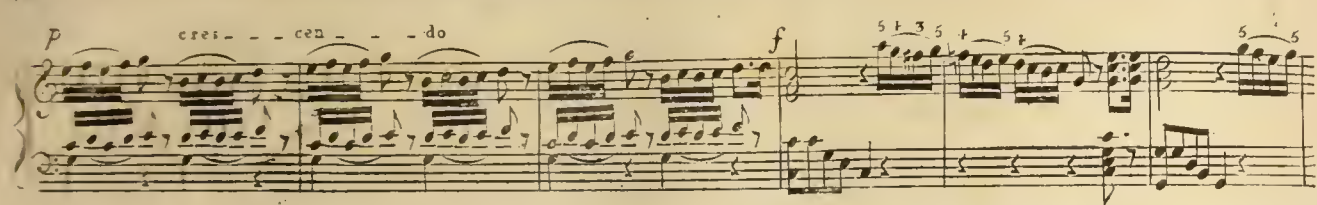
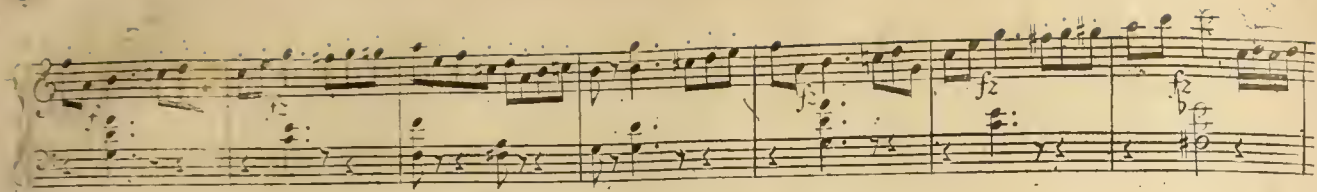
Ouverture aus dem Schäferspiel - Nachtigal und Rahe, von Jos. Weigl Director der K. K. Hofoper. 5

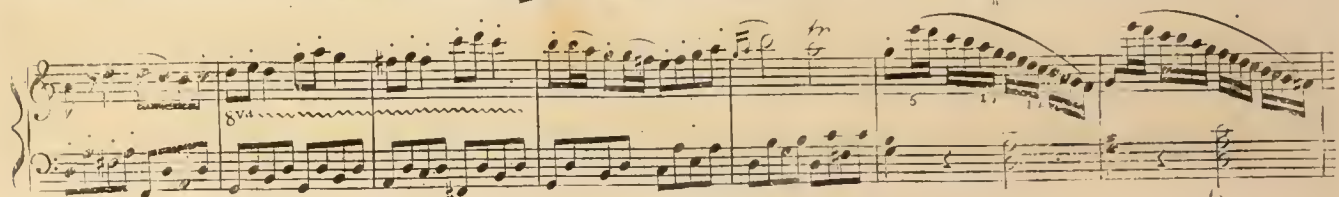
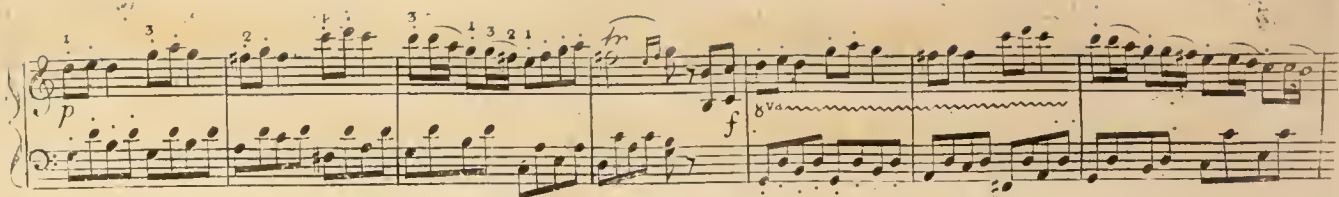
Potpourri.

Nº 30.

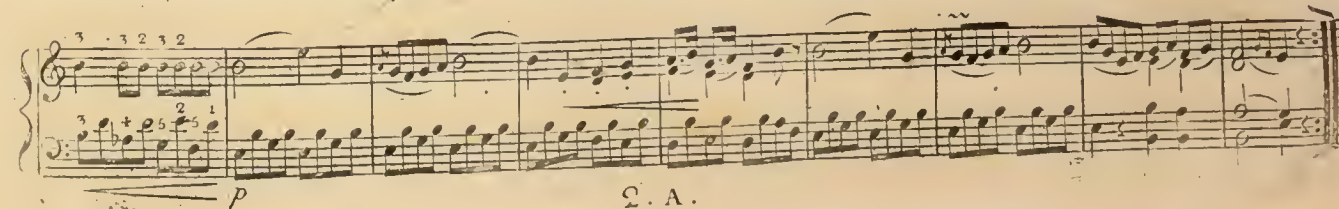
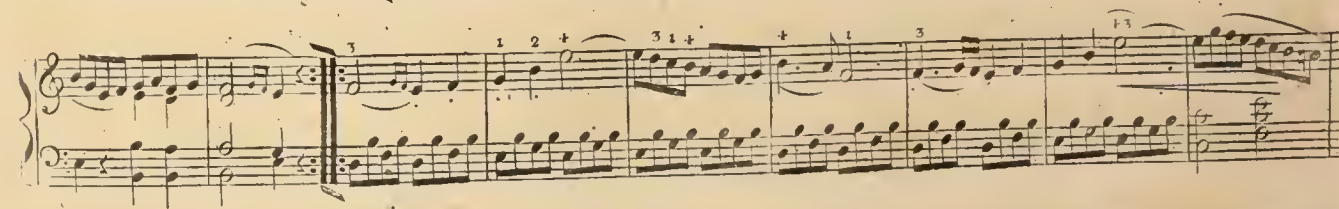
Andante.

The musical score is written for piano and features a variety of musical notations including treble and bass staves, dynamic markings (f, p, p dol, loco), and tempo changes (Allegro). The piece is in 3/4 time and consists of several measures of music. The score is written for piano and features a variety of musical notations including treble and bass staves, dynamic markings (f, p, p dol, loco), and tempo changes (Allegro). The piece is in 3/4 time and consists of several measures of music.





von Gyrowetz Capellmeister der K.K. Hof-Theater.



First system of musical notation, piano accompaniment. The right hand features a rapid, flowing melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The left hand provides a steady harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *crs* and *fz*.

von Umlauf Capellmeister der K.K. Hof-Theater.

Second system of musical notation, piano accompaniment. The right hand continues the rapid melody. The left hand has some arpeggiated figures. Dynamics include *p* and *fz*. There are some fingerings and accents marked above the notes.

*p* *mol* Aus dem Ballt die Feindlichen Volks-Stämme.

Third system of musical notation, piano accompaniment. The right hand melody continues with various ornaments and trills. The left hand accompaniment is consistent. Dynamics include *p*, *a poco*, *crs*, and *fp*.

Fourth system of musical notation, piano accompaniment. The right hand features a repeat sign with first and second endings. The left hand continues its accompaniment. Dynamics include *fz*.

von J. Kinsky Capellmeister.

Fifth system of musical notation, piano accompaniment. The right hand has a more melodic line with some rests. The left hand continues with chords. Dynamics include *diz. p*, *Orz. fesi.*, and *fz*.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. The upper staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a repeat sign and then a series of eighth notes with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The lower staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a repeat sign and then a series of eighth notes with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The system concludes with a series of eighth notes and a forte (f) dynamic marking.

Opfermarsch aus dem Drama Abraham von Capellmeister Jg. Ritter v. Seyfried.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. The upper staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a repeat sign and then a series of eighth notes with a ritardando (ritard:) marking. The lower staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a repeat sign and then a series of eighth notes with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The system concludes with a series of eighth notes and a piano (p) dynamic marking.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. The upper staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a repeat sign and then a series of eighth notes with a piano (pp) dynamic marking. The lower staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a repeat sign and then a series of eighth notes with a piano (pp) dynamic marking. The system concludes with a series of eighth notes and a piano (pp) dynamic marking.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in 2/4 time. The upper staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a repeat sign and then a series of eighth notes with a piano (pp) dynamic marking. The lower staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a repeat sign and then a series of eighth notes with a piano (pp) dynamic marking. The system concludes with a series of eighth notes and a piano (pp) dynamic marking.

von Capellmeister Kante.

*p* Aus'n Berges-ist.

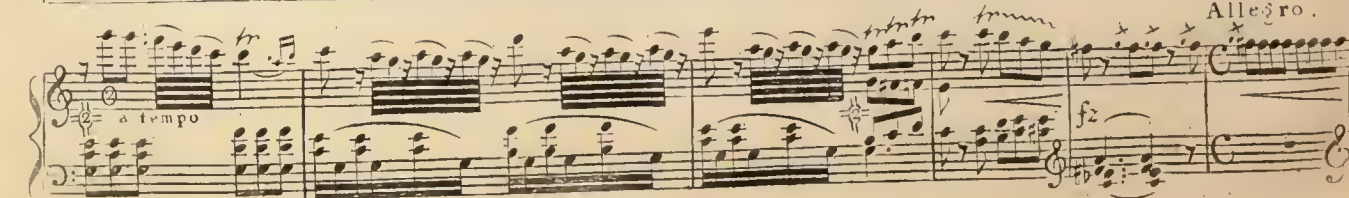
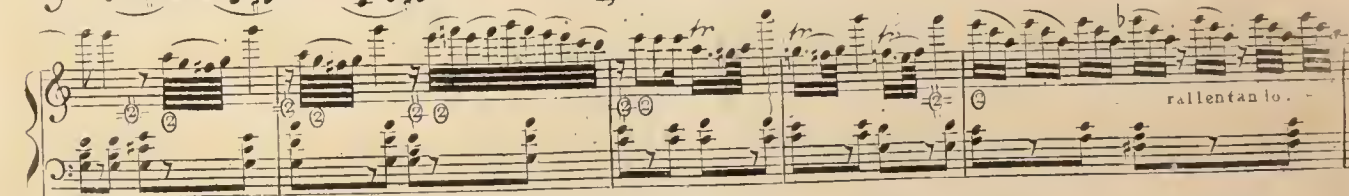
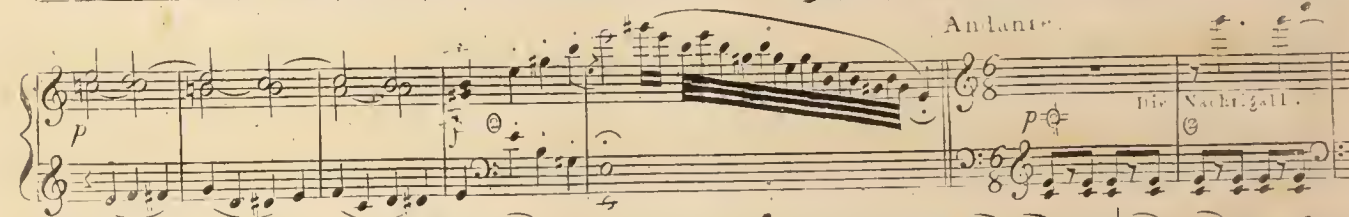
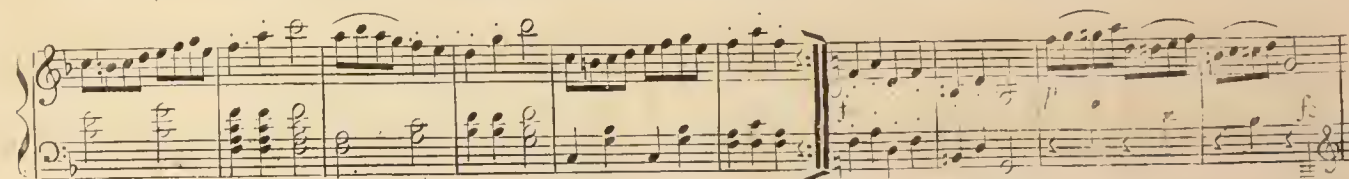
*Piu Alleg.*

von Eyler K:K: Hof- Capellmeister.

Marsch von Krommer K.K: Hof- Kammercapellmeister.

*p* *f*

2: A.



Anm. Obgleich dieh diesen Potpourri verbundenen Tonsätze zwar von hier sehr beliebten Tonsetzern, die nur wenig für das Piano forte geschrieben haben, entlehnt sind, so verdienen sie doch wegen der Originalität in Hinsicht des Gesanges hier ihren Besondern Platz.

Rondo von E. A. Förster, als gültiger Beytrag dem Verfasser dieser Schule mitgetheilt.

5

Nº 31.

Allegro.

The musical score is written for piano in B-flat major (two flats) and 2/4 time. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes fingerings such as 1 5, 1 5, 1 2, and 1 4. The second system continues with piano (*p*) dynamics and includes a trill marked 'tr'. The third system features a forte (*f*) dynamic in the right hand and piano (*p*) in the left, with a trill marked 'tr'. The fourth system is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a trill marked 'tr'. The fifth system includes a 'loco' marking and fingerings such as + 2 + 1, + 2 + 1, + 2 3 1 3 1, and + 2 3 1 3 1. The score is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and trills.

A handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring six systems of staves. The first five systems are piano accompaniment, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The sixth system includes a vocal line on a single staff with a treble clef, positioned above the piano accompaniment. The music is written in a historical style, with various time signatures (2/4, 3/4, 6/8) and key signatures (one sharp, one flat). The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns, such as sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some ink bleed-through from the reverse side.

2 : A.

This image shows a handwritten musical score on six systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. There are also some performance instructions or markings like "2: A" at the bottom of the sixth system. The paper is aged and slightly discolored.

Handwritten musical score on six systems of grand staves. The notation includes notes, rests, accidentals, and fingerings. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and the time signature is common time (C). The score is written on aged, slightly discolored paper.

Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of five systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a 2/4 time signature, and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and ornaments. The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century.

Key markings and annotations include:

- 2* (measure number)
- 5* (fingerings)
- dol* (dolce)
- sva* (sustained)
- loco* (loco)

The score concludes with the marking *2: A.*

Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of four systems of staves. The first system includes a treble and bass staff with a wavy line and the number '873' above it, and the word 'loco' to the right. The subsequent systems continue the musical notation with various notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

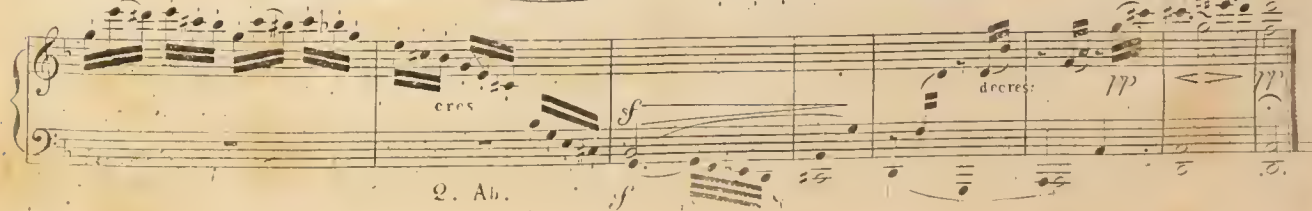
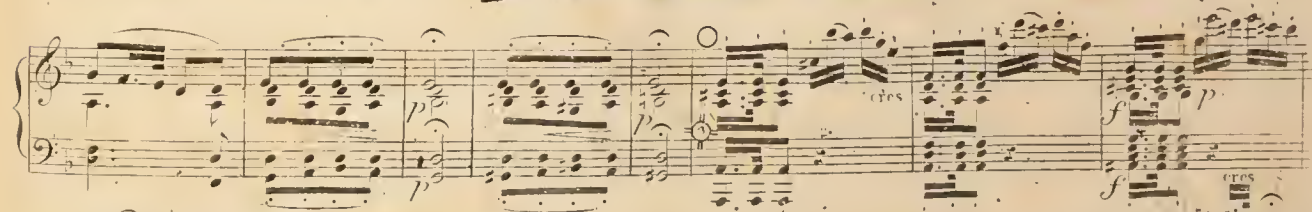
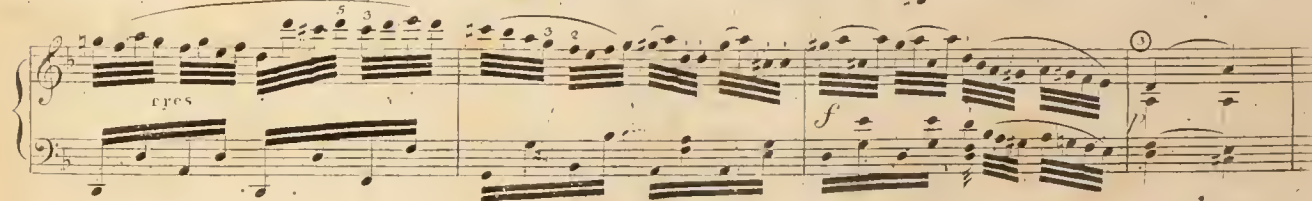
Emmanuel Aloys Förster. Einer der gründlichsten Tonsetzer und Tonlehrer Wiens. Seine Compositionen beweisen tiefe Kenntniss des feinen Satzes und seine Anleitung zum Generalbass so wie seine Modulations Methode wird von Vielen mit grossen Nutzen zur Hand genommen; weil durch Deutlichkeit und Kürze doch alles gelehrt wird, was zu wissen nothwendig ist.

Handwritten musical score for the first movement of Beethoven's Piano Sonata No. 18, 'The Appassionata'. The score is written on four systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major/D minor) and the time signature is 3/2. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into sections marked with first and second endings (1<sup>a</sup> and 2<sup>a</sup>). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Dynamic markings and performance instructions include:

- cres* (crescendo)
- sempre staccato*
- p* (piano)
- f* (forte)
- 1<sup>a</sup>* and *2<sup>a</sup>* (first and second endings)
- 55* (measure number)

2. Ab.



53.  
RAN DO  
van  
reth ven

Alleg. ma non troppo

molto legato

cres

*p*

*p*

*p*

2. All.

A handwritten musical score on five systems of staves. The notation is in black ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The first system consists of two staves with a grand staff bracket on the left. The second system also has two staves with a grand staff bracket. The third system has two staves with a grand staff bracket. The fourth system has two staves with a grand staff bracket. The fifth system has two staves with a grand staff bracket. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings. The dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo). The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

*f* *p* *p* *pp*

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The score is written in black ink and consists of approximately 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamic markings are present throughout, including *cres* (crescendo), *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), and *p* (piano). The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some wear at the edges. The handwriting is elegant and typical of 19th-century musical manuscripts. At the bottom center, the text "Q. Ab." is visible.

Q. Ab.

musical score with five systems of staves, featuring piano and forte dynamics, and the instruction *molto legato*.

The score is written for five systems of staves. The first system includes the instruction *molto legato*. The second system includes the instruction *cres*. The third system includes the instruction *f*. The fourth system includes the instruction *f*. The fifth system includes the instruction *f*.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

Q. Ab.

Handwritten musical score, first system. The right hand (treble clef) features a melodic line with a crescendo marking (*cres*). The left hand (bass clef) plays a rhythmic accompaniment, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a piano (*pp*) marking.

Handwritten musical score, second system. The right hand continues the melodic line, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment, marked with a piano (*p*) and a crescendo (*cres*) marking.

Handwritten musical score, third system. The right hand features a melodic line with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and a piano (*p*) marking. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment, marked with a piano (*p*) and a decrescendo (*decres.*) marking.

Handwritten musical score, fourth system. The right hand features a melodic line with a piano (*p*) and a crescendo (*cres*) marking. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment, marked with a piano (*p*) and a tempo marking (*allegro quasi presto*).

Handwritten musical score, fifth system. The right hand features a melodic line with a piano (*p*) and a crescendo (*cres*) marking. The left hand plays a rhythmic accompaniment, marked with a piano (*p*) and a tempo marking (*allegro quasi presto*).



# LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN.

Ein Stern erster Größe am musikalischen Himmel! Am 17. December 1770 zu Bonn geboren, erregte er schon in früher Jugend die Bewunderung und Erwartung der Kunstkenner durch die fast wunderbare zeitige und schnelle Entwicklung seiner seltenen Fähigkeiten für die Tonkunst. Bald der erste Fortepiano-Spieler unserer Zeit, fügte er diesem Ruhme den noch weit größeren und dauernderen des ersten Tonsetzers hinzu. Seine großen, erhabenen Symphonien, — eine musikalische Dichtungsart, die eigentlich Er erst neu gestaltete —, seine Musik zu Göthe's Egmont, — seine Oper Fidelio, — seine Kirchenmusik — großen Pianoforte-Concerte, — und das berühmte Septett — viele größere und kleinere Clavier-Compositionen ungerechnet, wodurch er dieses Fach so sehr erweitert und bereichert hat, sind eben so viel bleibende Denkmale seines außerordentlichen musikalischen Genies. Wir zählen im Ganzen schon über 100 seiner Werke, und darunter so viele kunstvolle und ideenreiche, ja ganz neue Schöpfungen, deren höchst originaler und unterscheidender Charakter darin besteht, daß sie sich im Gebiete einer durchaus dichterischen, meist romantischen und Phantasien=Welt bewegen. Die Größe seines Stils u. die Tiefe seines Kal-

zes voll glühenden Gefühls u. die reicher lebendiger Phantasie erfordern eine gleichmäßig hohe Auffassung und tiefe Nachempfindung, um die Kunstwerke dieses Meisters in der vollen Bedeutung ihres Geistes durch das Spiel gleichsam wieder erschaffend u. lebendig darzustellen. Seit lange der Hauptstadt des österreichischen Kaiserstaates angehörend, deren Stolz er ist, konnten ihn auch die glänzendsten Einladungen nicht vermögen, diesen Wohnsitz der Deutschen Tonkunst mit einem andern Aufenthaltsorte zu vertauschen. Hier mit rastloser Thätigkeit wirkend, hat er vorzüglich beigetragen, den feinern Geschmack zu erhalten und zu erhöhen. Ihm Sr. Kais. Hoh. und Eminenz des Erzherzogs RUDOLPH, Cardinal und Erzbischofs von Ollmütz, verdankt man ihm auch das hohe Verdienst, daß die Musik in der österreichischen Monarchie in diesem erhabenen Kenner und selbst Schöpfer, ihren vorzüglichsten Beschützer verehrt. Möge den genialen Tondichter der Dank und die Liebe der Mit- und Nachwelt für so viel Herrliches und Schönes belohnen!

Des Reichthums A. (Acht) Gott! erhalte Franz! mit Variationen, von unsern unsterblichen J. Haydn, Doctor der Tonkunst.

N. 34.

THEMA

P. 1. 2. 3. 4.

er - halte Franz den Kai - fer unsern gu - ten Kai - fer Franz! Du er - blühen Lor - ber - Reifer, wo er  
le - be Franz der Kai - fer in des Glückes helften Glanz!

geht z - Ehren Kampf - Ge - ter - halte Franz den Kai - fer unsern gu - ten Kai - fer Franz! Du er - blühen Lor - ber - Reifer, wo er  
le - be Franz der Kai - fer in des Glückes helften Glanz!

Var. 1.

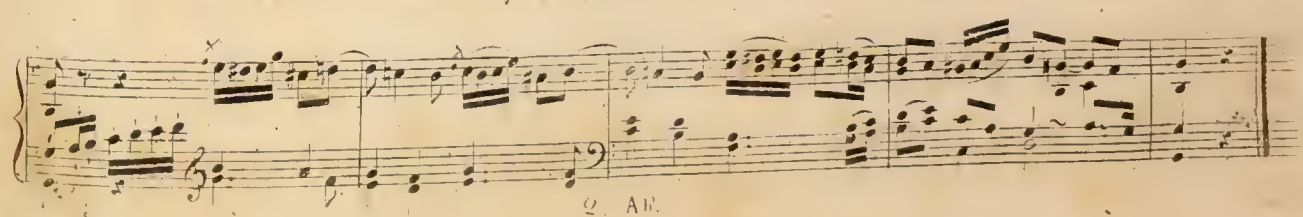
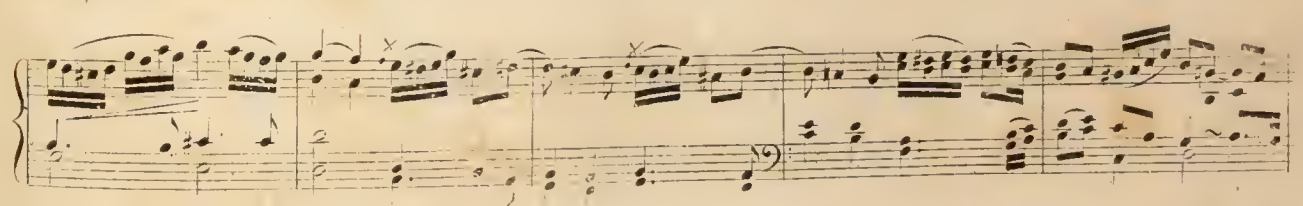
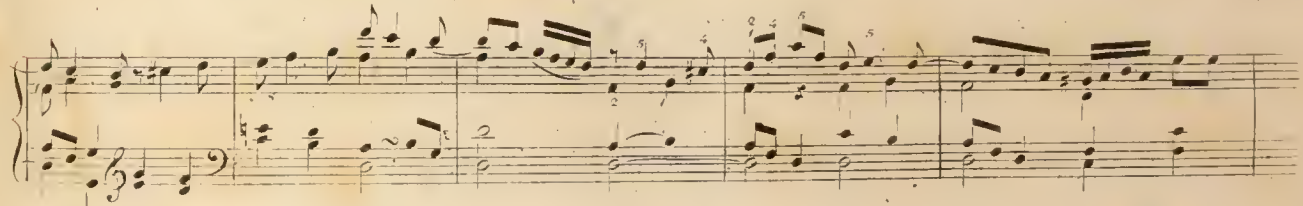
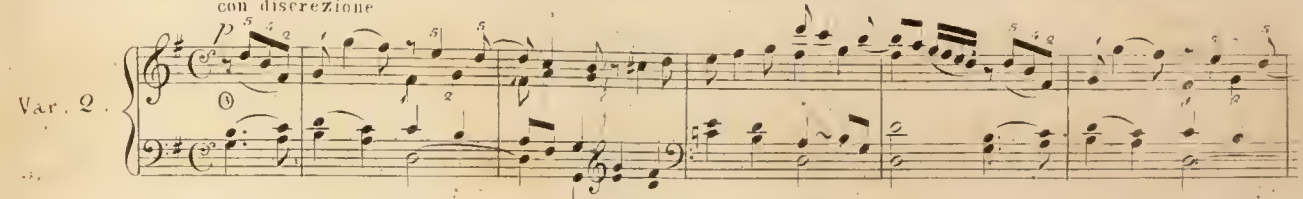
2. Ab.

*p*



con discrezione

Var. 2.



Var. 3.

First system of musical notation for Variation 3. It consists of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music is in 2/4 time. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A circled number 3 is present in the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation for Variation 3. It continues the grand staff. Dynamics include piano (p), forte (f), and crescendo (cres). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

Third system of musical notation for Variation 3. It includes first (1<sup>a</sup>) and second (2<sup>a</sup>) endings. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f). The system concludes with a double bar line.

Var. 4.

First system of musical notation for Variation 4. It consists of a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f). The system concludes with a double bar line.

Second system of musical notation for Variation 4. It continues the grand staff. Dynamics include piano (p), forte (f), and crescendo (cres). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

Third system of musical notation for Variation 4. It continues the grand staff. Dynamics include piano (p), forte (f), and crescendo (cres). The system concludes with a fermata and a double bar line. Below the staff, the text "Q. Ab." is written.

Adagio

Q. Ab.

Nº 35. La Sentinelle, oder der Treue Tod von T. Körner. Musik von J. N. Hummel, aus Wien, jetzt Capellmeister  
bey SE Majestät des Königs von Württemberg.

61

Introduzi-

one.

Adagio.

The introduction is written for piano and features a complex texture. The right hand plays a melodic line with grace notes and slurs, while the left hand provides a dense harmonic accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), *fz* (forzando), and *ff* (fortissimo). The tempo is marked *Adagio*. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

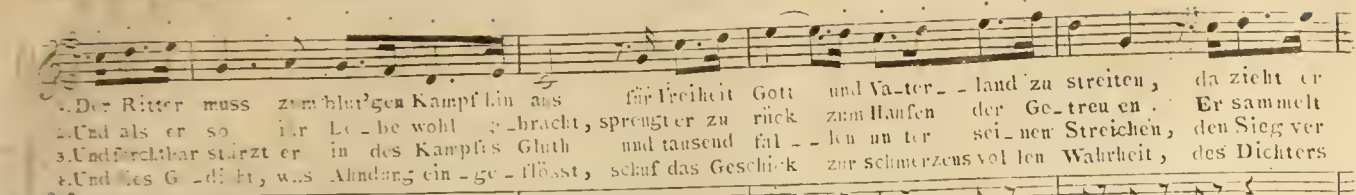
Andante

con

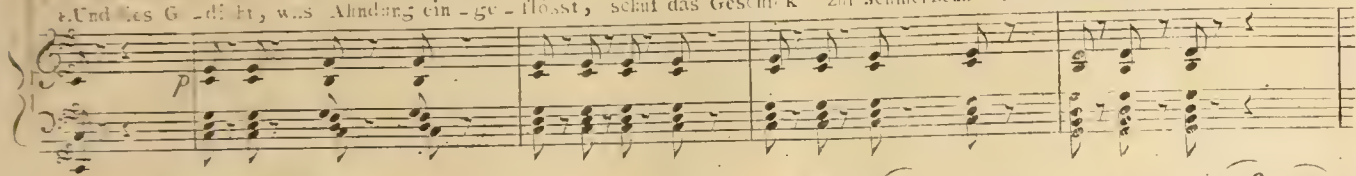
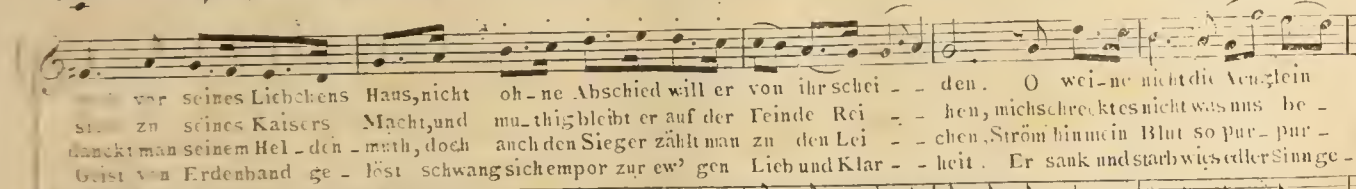
moto.

The Andante section continues the piano accompaniment with a slower tempo. It features similar dense textures with beamed notes. Dynamics include *fz* and *ff*. The tempo is marked *Andante con moto*.

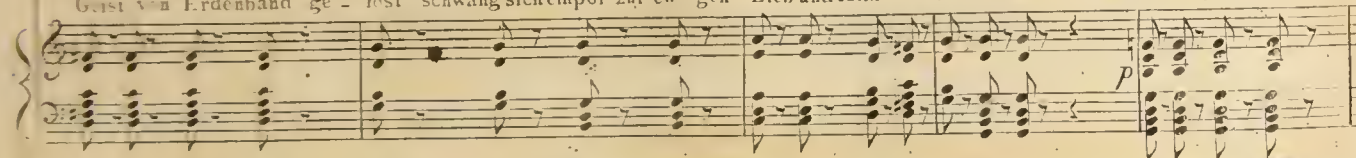
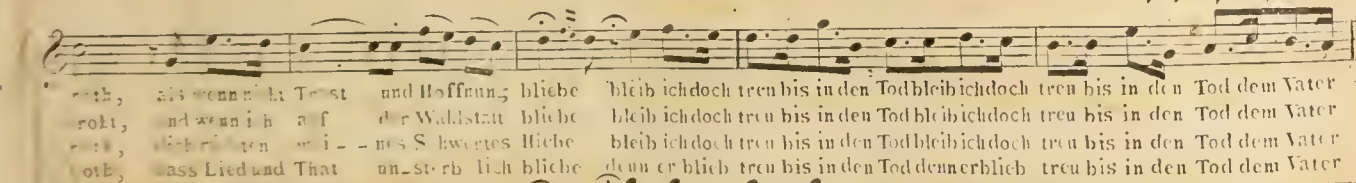
In Ausführung einer Singstimme müssen die obern Gesang Noten mit der rechten Hand gespielt werden.



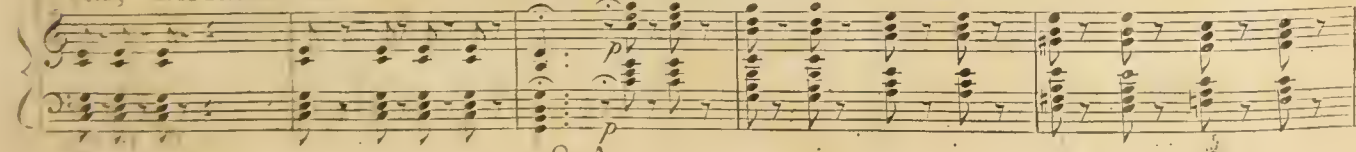
1. Der Ritter muss zum blutigen Kampflin aus für Freiheit Gott und Vater-land zu streiten, da zieht er  
 2. Und als er so ihr Le-be wohl ge-bracht, sprengter zu rück zum Haufen der Ge-treu en. Er sammelt  
 3. Und furchtbar stürzt er in des Kampfes Gluth und tausend fal-len un-ter sei-nen Streichen, den Sieg ver  
 4. Und des G-dicht, was Ahndung ein-ge-flößt, schuf das Geschick zur Schmerzens vol-len Wahrheit, des Dichters

vor seines Liebchens Haus, nicht oh-ne Abschied will er von ihr schei-den. O wei-ne nicht die Angeln  
 st zu seines Kaisers Macht, und mu-thig bleibt er auf der Feinde Rei-hen, michs schrecktes nicht was uns be-  
 danckt man seinem Hel-den-muth, doch auch den Sieger zählt man zu den Lei-chen, Ström hinein Blut so pur-pur-  
 Geist von Erdenhand ge-löst schwang sich empor zur ew'gen Lieb und Klar-heit. Er sank und starb wies edler Sinne-

eth, als wenn ich Tröst und Hoffnung bliebe bleib ich doch treu bis in den Tod bleib ich doch treu bis in den Tod dem Vater  
 roht, und wenn ich auf der Wollstalt bliebe bleib ich doch treu bis in den Tod bleib ich doch treu bis in den Tod dem Vater  
 eth, als wenn ich auf der Wollstalt bliebe bleib ich doch treu bis in den Tod bleib ich doch treu bis in den Tod dem Vater  
 eth, als wenn ich auf der Wollstalt bliebe bleib ich doch treu bis in den Tod bleib ich doch treu bis in den Tod dem Vater



land und meiner Lie - - be      bleib ich doch tren bis in den Tod bleib ich doch tren bis in den Tod dem Vater  
 land und meiner Lie - - be      bleib ich doch tren bis in den Tod bleib ich doch tren bis in den Tod dem Vater  
 land und meiner Lie - - be      bleib ich doch tren bis in den Tod bleib ich doch tren bis in den Tod dem Vater  
 land und seiner Lie - - be      denn er blieb tren bis in den Tod denn er blieb tren bis in den Tod dem Vater

*rallent:*

land und meiner Lie - be und meiner Lie - - be .  
 land und meiner Lie - be und meiner Lie - - be .  
 land und meiner Lie - be und meiner Lie - - be .  
 land und seiner Lie - be und seiner Lie - - be .

*rallent:*

land und meiner Lie - be und meiner Lie - - be .  
 land und meiner Lie - be und meiner Lie - - be .  
 land und meiner Lie - be und meiner Lie - - be .  
 land und seiner Lie - be und seiner Lie - - be .

*Variat:*

land und meiner Lie - be und meiner Lie - - be .  
 land und meiner Lie - be und meiner Lie - - be .  
 land und meiner Lie - be und meiner Lie - - be .  
 land und seiner Lie - be und seiner Lie - - be .

*Cres.*

*Q. A.*

A handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring five systems of music. Each system consists of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a single staff for a lute, indicated by a lute clef and a 'Lute' label. The notation includes complex chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. Dynamics such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cris* (crescendo), and *fz* (forzando) are used throughout. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A section marked 'Lute' begins in the third system. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

Handwritten musical score for piano and lute. The score is written on five systems of staves. The piano part is written in grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs), and the lute part is written on a single staff with a lute clef. The notation includes complex chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. Dynamics such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cris* (crescendo), and *fz* (forzando) are used throughout. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. A section marked 'Lute' begins in the third system. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

Handwritten musical score for 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two systems of staves. The top system features a treble clef and a piano (p) dynamic marking. The bottom system features a bass clef and a piano (p) dynamic marking. The music is in 3/4 time and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The title 'The Rose Tree' is written at the top right. The score is marked with 'p' for piano and 'Cris' for crescendo. The piece concludes with an 'Echo' section and a final measure marked '170'.

Allegro con fuoco.

*Allegro con fuoco.*

*ff*

873

*foco.*

J. N. Hummel, Einer der vortrefflichsten P.F.-Spieler, besonders könnte man seine Kraft im Fantasiren auf diesen Instrumente ungeschreit untersehlir nennen . Sie ergreift den Geist mit magischer Gewalt, und reist ihn im kühnen Schwunge unwiderstehlich mit sich fort . Manches von ihm gelefertc Tonstück hat Anspruch der Nachwelt überlie- fert zu werden . Seine Werke sind reich an grossen , schauervollen , himmlisch schönen und hinreissenden Stellen .

Z. A.

**J. N. Hummel**, Einer der vortrefflichsten P.F. Spieler, besonders köpnte man seine Kraft im Fantasiren auf diesen Instrumente ungeschreit und unerschrocken nennen. Sie ergreift den Geist mit magischer Gewalt, und reist ihn im kühnen Schwunge unwiderstehlich mit sich fort. Manches von ihm gelieferte Tonstück hat Anspruch der Nachwelt überliefert zu werden. Seine Werke sind reich an grossen, schauervollen, himmlisch schönen und hinreissenden Stellen.

2. Ab.

Handwritten musical score for piano, page 73. The score consists of five systems of two staves each. The music is in a minor key, indicated by a single flat (B-flat) in the key signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamics like *sf* (sforzando) and *p* (piano) are used. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction *Q. Ab.* (Ad libitum).

Handwritten musical score for "The Swan" by Charles-Louis Hanon, Op. 23, No. 1. The score is written on five systems of grand staves (treble and bass clef). It features complex fingerings, dynamic markings (p, fp, f, cresc.), and articulation (dimin). The music is in 3/4 time and D major. The piece is marked "dimin" at the end.

Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of five systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures (one flat), and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The score is written in a single system of five staves, with each staff containing two systems of music (treble and bass clef). The notation includes various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Key markings include *f* (forte) and *cres* (crescendo). The score concludes with the instruction *Q. Ab.* (Quasi Ad libitum).

First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music includes various note values, rests, and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It includes dynamic markings *f* and *p*, and a measure with a fermata and the number 54 above it.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff. It includes dynamic markings *f* and *p*, and a measure with a fermata and the number 51 above it.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff. It includes dynamic markings *f* and *p*, and a measure with a fermata and the number 52 above it.

Fifth system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff. It includes dynamic markings *f* and *p*, and a measure with a fermata and the number 53 above it.

Q. Ab.

This is a handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of five systems of staves. The notation is in a single key signature (one flat) and includes various musical elements such as treble and bass clefs, time signatures, and complex melodic lines with many accidentals. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamics like *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are used throughout. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking appears in the fourth system. The score concludes with the instruction "2. Ab." at the bottom.

2. Ab.

This is a handwritten musical score for piano and violin, consisting of five systems of staves. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, trills, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

**System 1:** The piano part (bottom staff) features a trill on the first measure, followed by a series of eighth notes. The violin part (top staff) begins with a trill, followed by a series of eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

**System 2:** The piano part continues with a series of eighth notes. The violin part features a trill and a series of eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

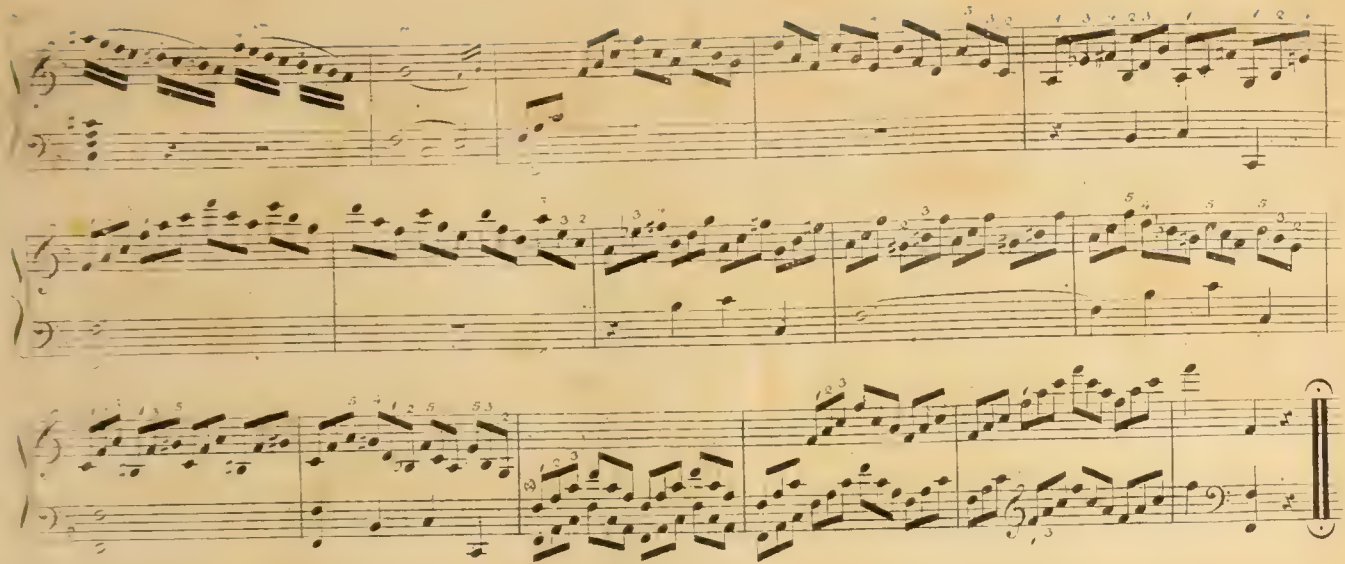
**System 3:** The piano part continues with a series of eighth notes. The violin part features a trill and a series of eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

**System 4:** The piano part continues with a series of eighth notes. The violin part features a trill and a series of eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

**System 5:** The piano part continues with a series of eighth notes. The violin part features a trill and a series of eighth notes. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

**Footnote:** Q. Ab.

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" (Der Rosenbaum) by Franz Schubert, Op. 149, No. 3. The score is in G major, 3/4 time, and consists of six systems of piano and vocal staves. The piano part features intricate arpeggiated figures and chords, while the vocal part has a simple melody with lyrics in German. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *f*, and *fp*, and articulation like trills and slurs. The piece concludes with a final chord and the tempo marking "Q. Ab."



WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART, die erste Zierde der Tonkunst  
unserer Zeit, nicht nur für Oesterreich, dem er angehörte, son-  
dern für Europa, ja für die ganze gebildete Welt, war unnach-  
ahmlich in den Singspielen, in der Symphonie, im Quartett, und in der  
Kammermusik. Seine Compositionen in all' diesen Kunstfächern  
sind zu vergleichen, wie den Kenner; Erstern durch den Reich-  
thum ihrer erfindenden Melodien, Letztern sowohl dadurch, als  
durch die Tiefe der Kenntnisse in kunstvollen Einfätzen.  
Auch als Klavierspieler war er einzig; und wäre er uns nicht  
bekannt, müßten wir uns fragen, der Wahn, daß die Geschichte

Ausführung bloß mechanischer Schwierigkeiten, welche durch  
Zeit, Geduld und Mühe — wie wir täglich erfahren — auch  
von Kindern überwunden werden können, einem ausdrucksvollen,  
im Sinne der Composition vollendeten Vortrage vorzuziehen sey,  
der nur aus Verstand, Gefühl, und geläuterten Geschmacke  
kommen kann, dieser traurige Wahn würde uns nie auf jene  
Abwege geführt haben, von welchen bald zurück zu kehren,  
der innigste Wunsch jedes wahren Freundes der Tonkunst  
seyn muß.

Ende der 2. Abtheilung.







