

Miserere



Nota di Comp.
15 Dicembre 1900

Metodo

PROGRESSIVO

PER

CLARINETTO

DI

GAETANO LABANCHI

Prof. nel R. Conservatorio di Musica di Napoli.

Parte 1. L. 20.

2. " 20.

3. " 15.

Verificabile in casa dell'Autore
Via Oronzio Massa N° 16.
a Piazza Gioia

Premiato con medaglia
all'Esposizione di Palermo

NEOLI CALCOGRAFIA CALI

Via Montezana 111.

1801

1802

1803

1804

1805

Metodo

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a Flavia Gioia

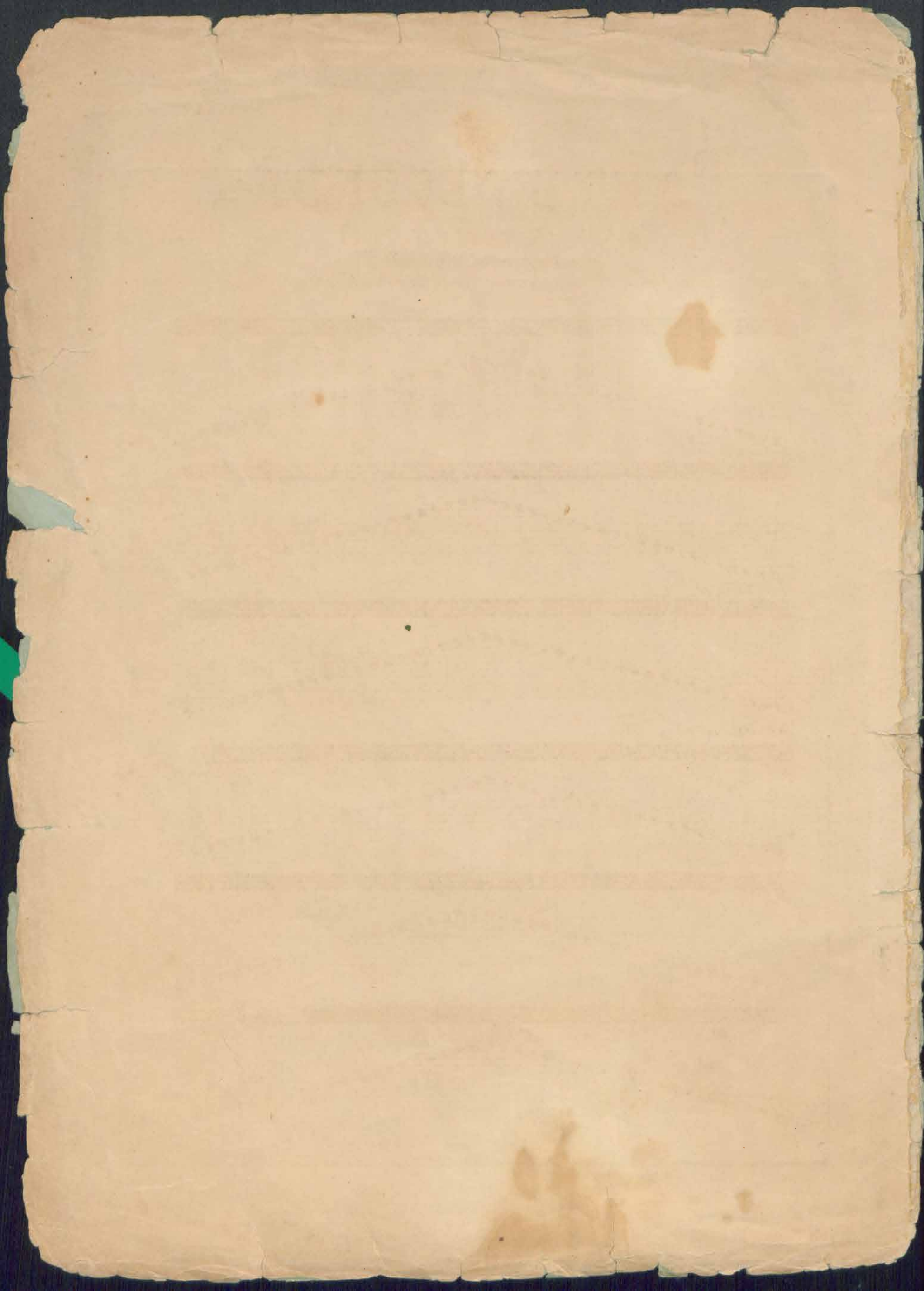
" 3. " 15.

Premiato con medaglia

all'Esposizione di Palermo

NAPOLI, CALCOGRAFIA CALI

Via Monteleone N.° 11.



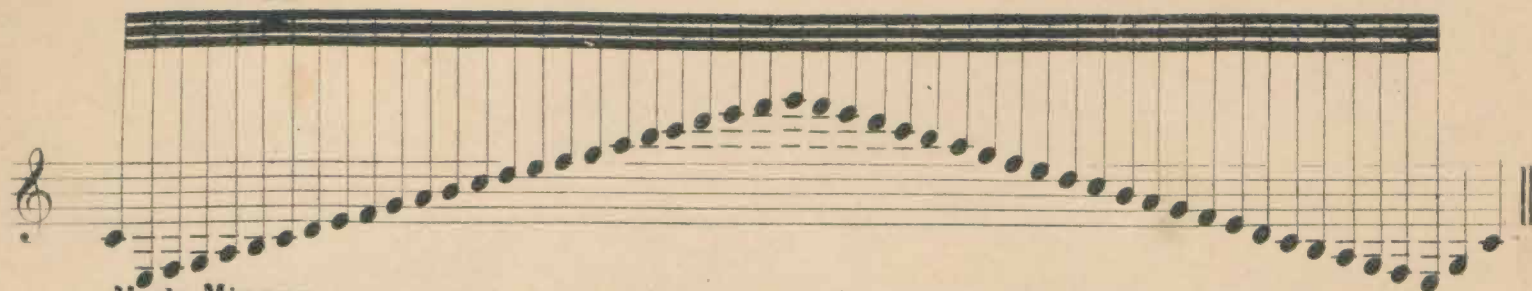
PARTE SECONDA

SCALE IN TUTTI I TONI

MODO MAGGIORE E MINORE

Queste Scale si possono eseguire con diversi accenti cioè legate staccate, legate staccate, e picchettate.

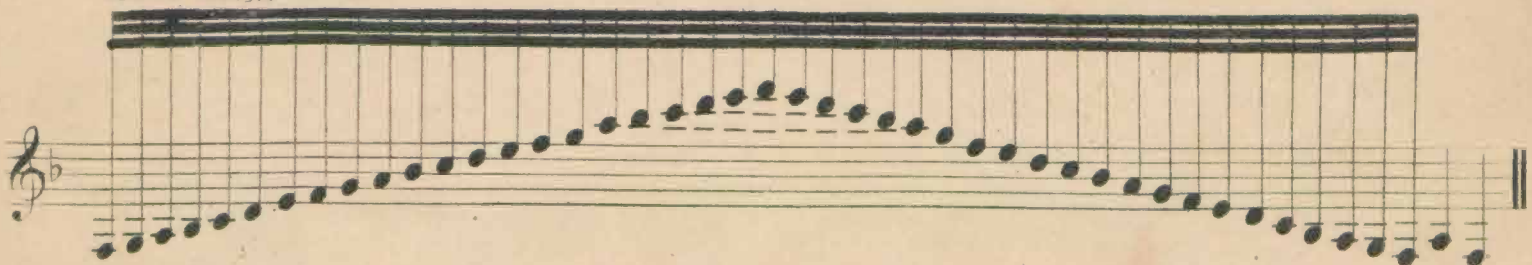
Modo Maggiore



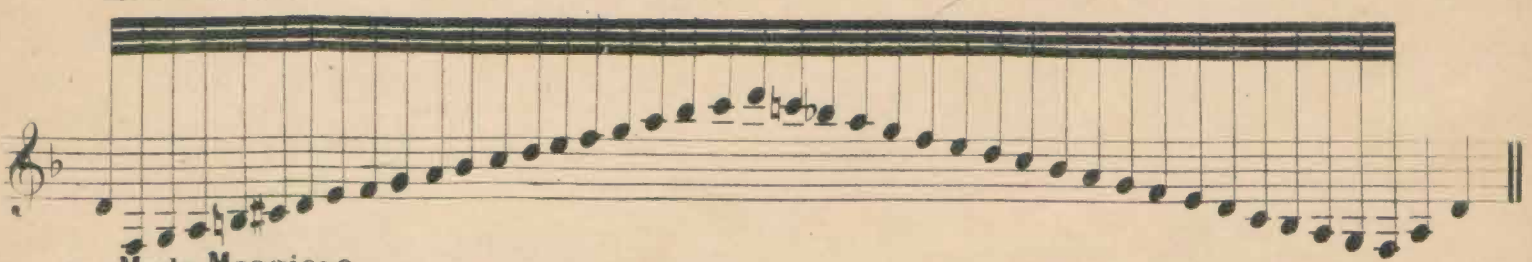
Modo Minore



Modo Maggior



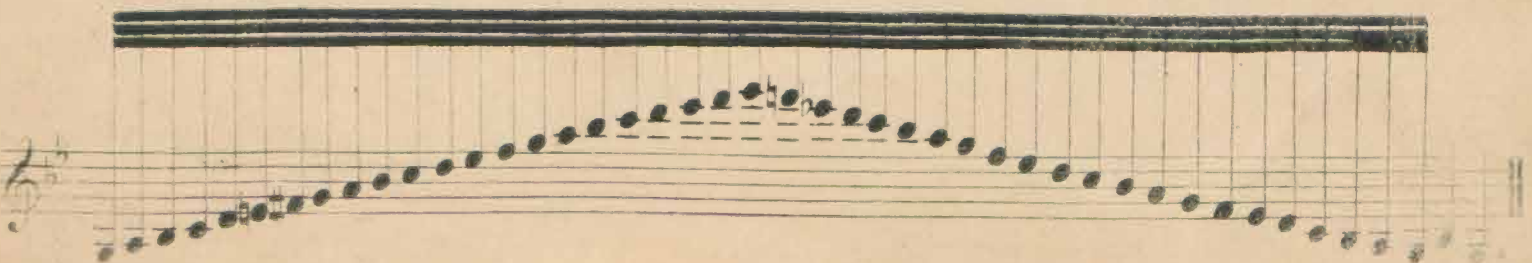
Modo Minore



Modo Maggiore



Modo Minore



Modo Maggiore



Modo Minore



Modo Maggiore



Modo Minore



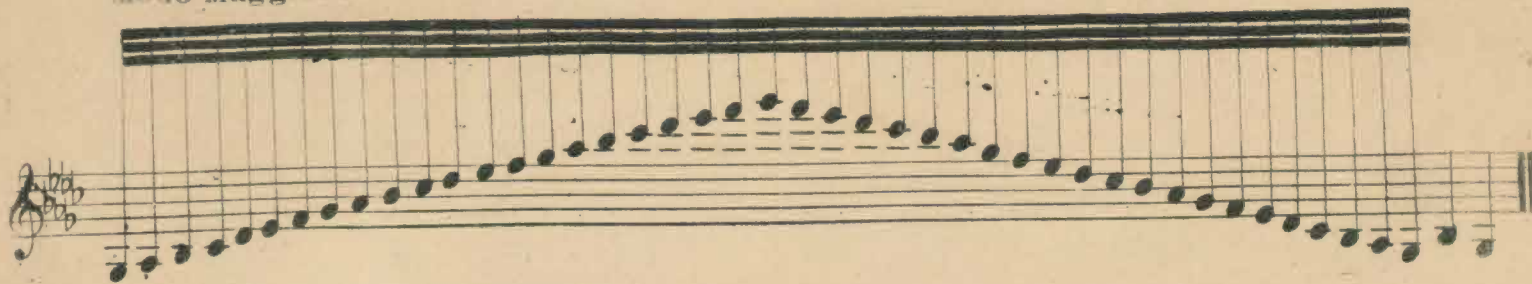
Modo Maggiore



Modo Minore



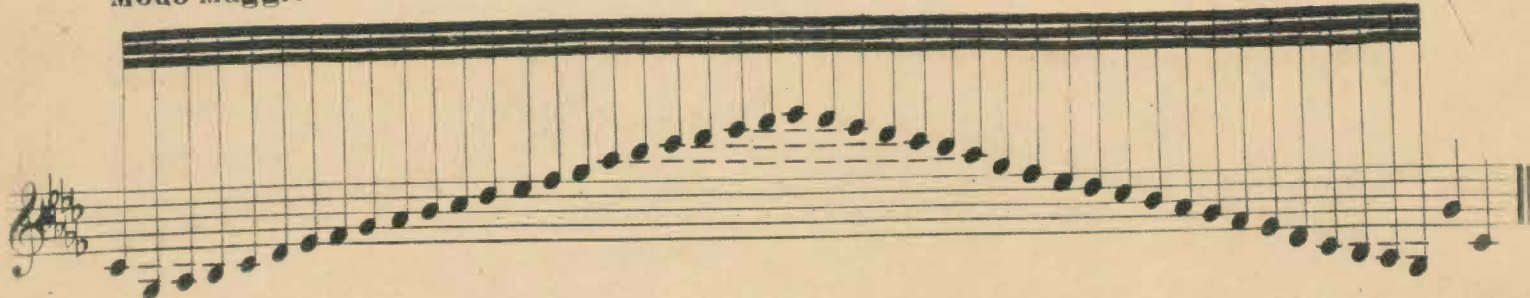
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Modo Minore



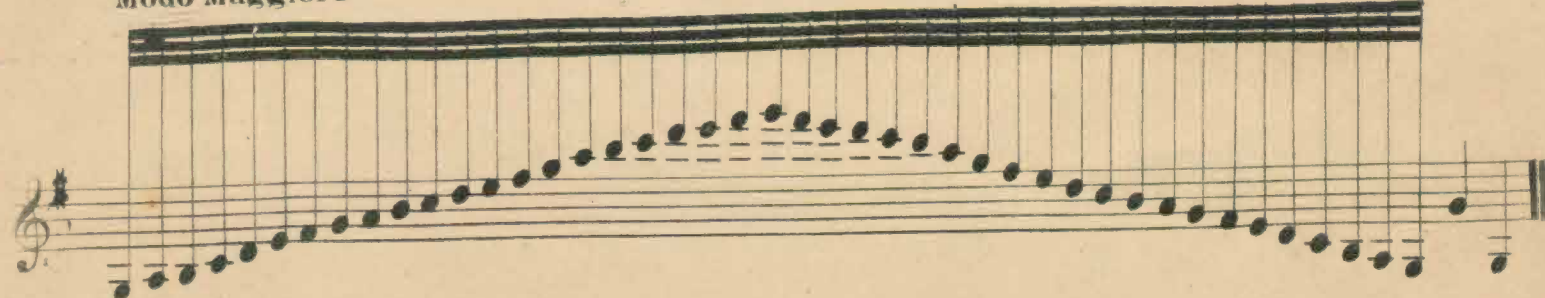
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Modo Minore



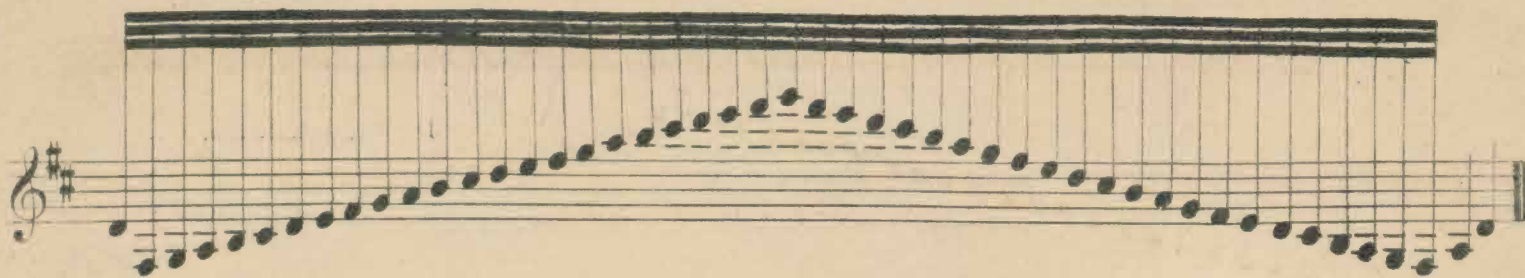
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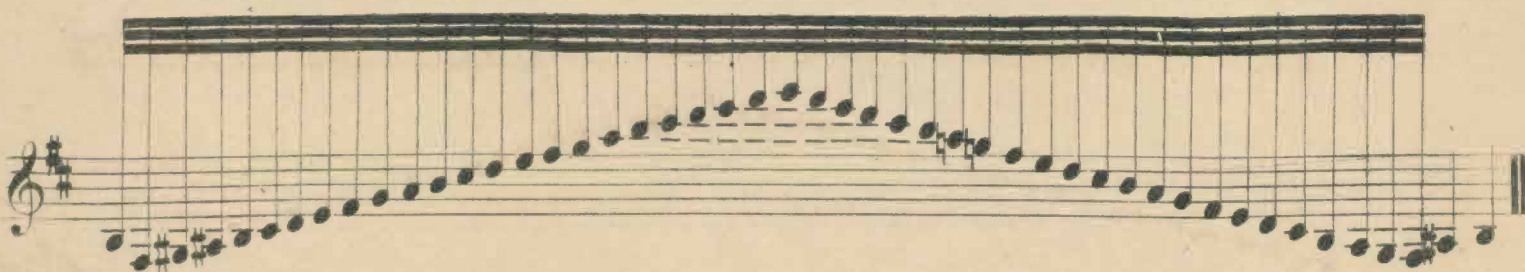
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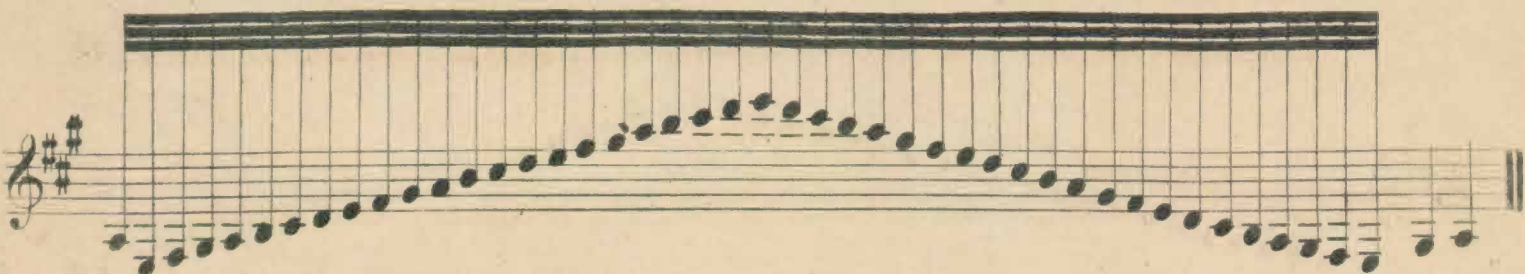
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Modo Maggiore



Modo Minore



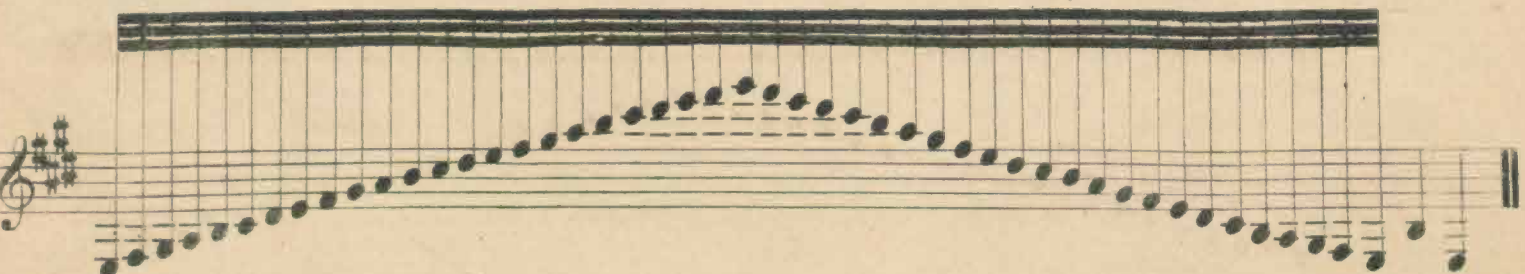
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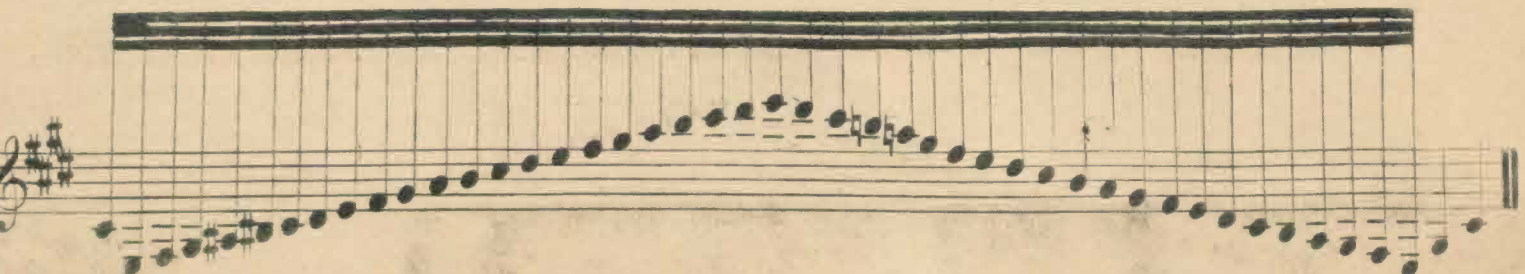
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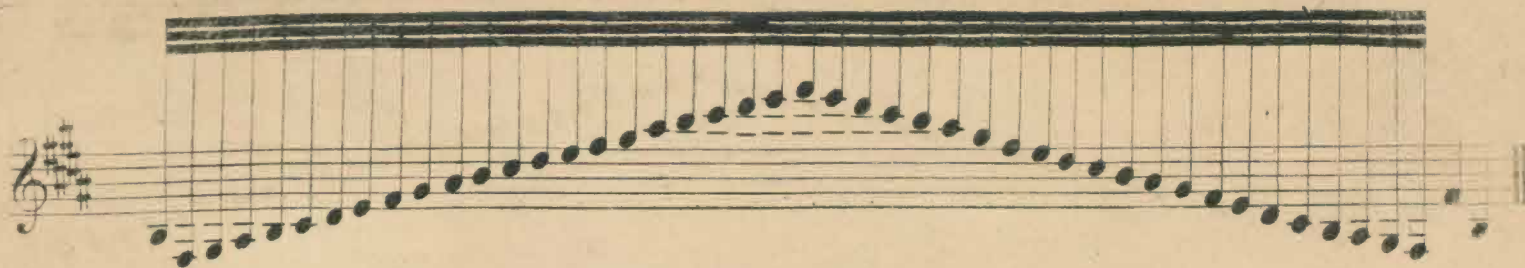
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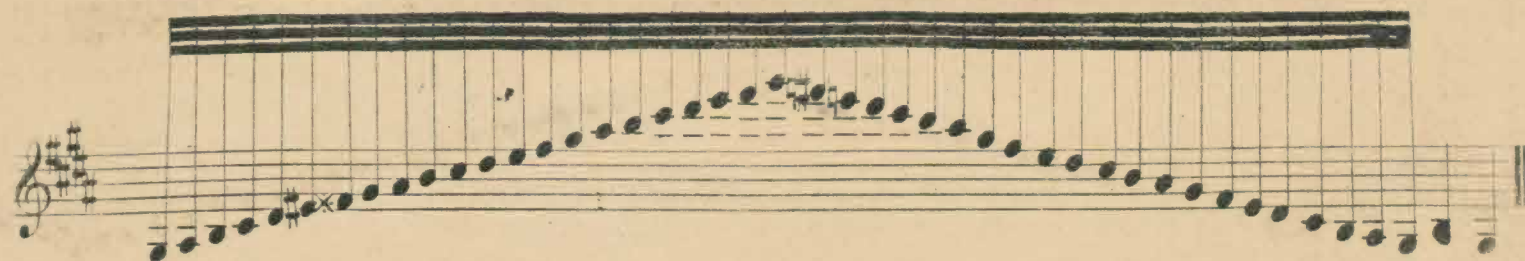
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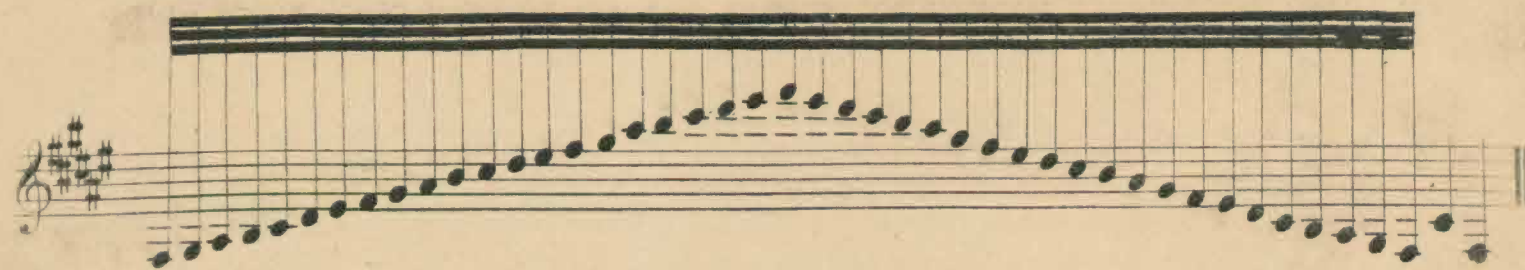
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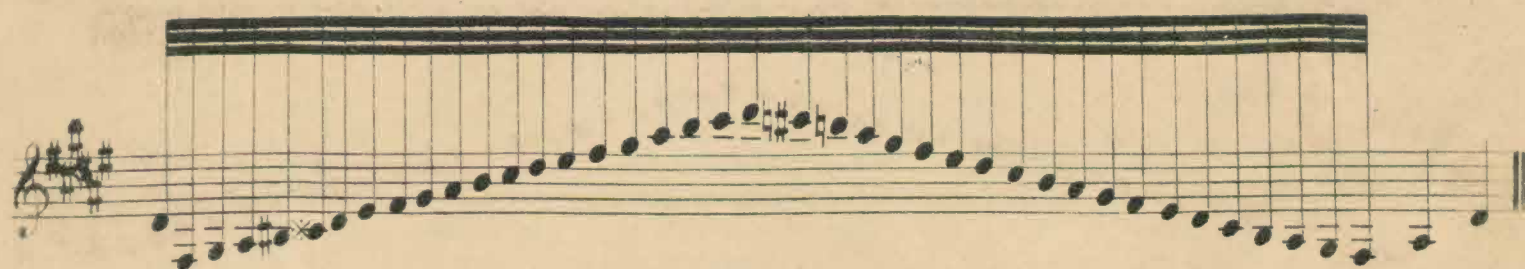
Modo Minore



Modo Maggiore



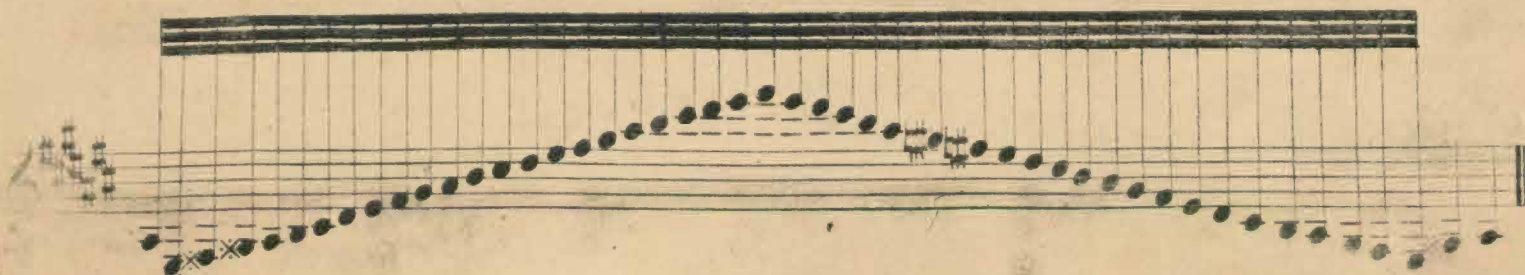
Modo Minore



Modo Maggiore



Modo Minore

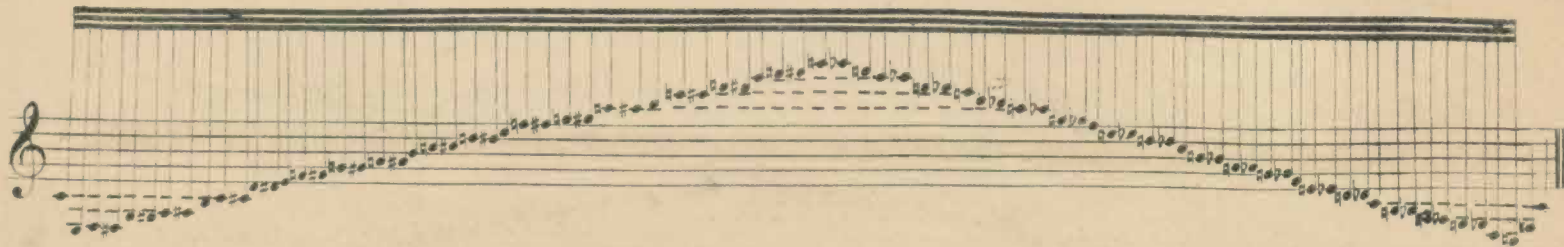


SCALE CROMATICHE

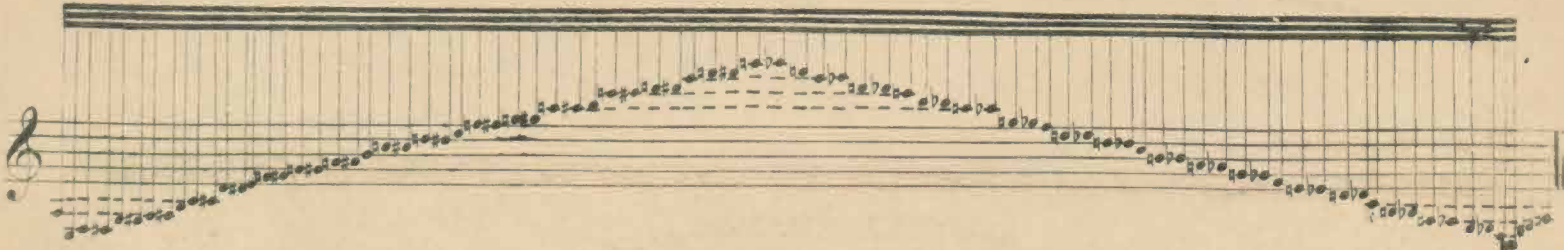
MODO MAGGIORE E MINORE CON BEMOLLI

Queste scale si possono pure eseguire ligate, staccate, staccate ligate e picchettate.

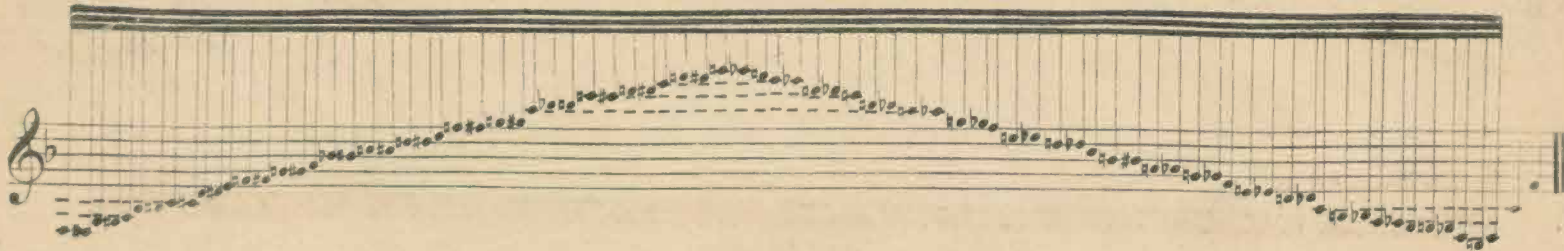
Modo Maggiore



Modo Minore



Modo Maggiore



Modo Minore



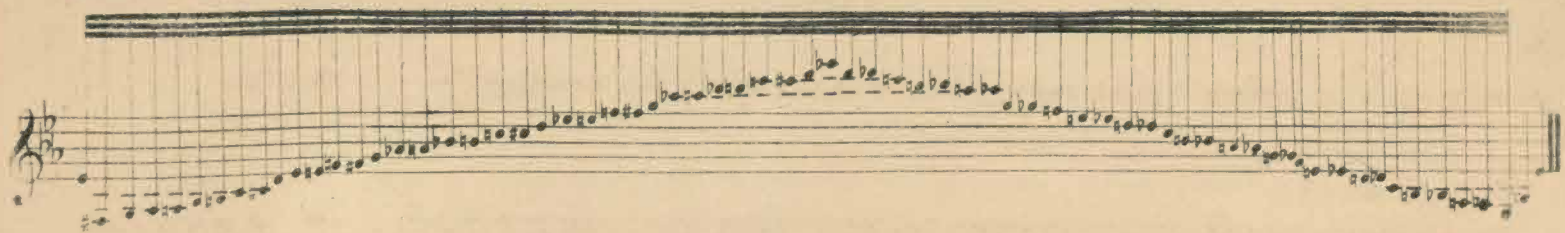
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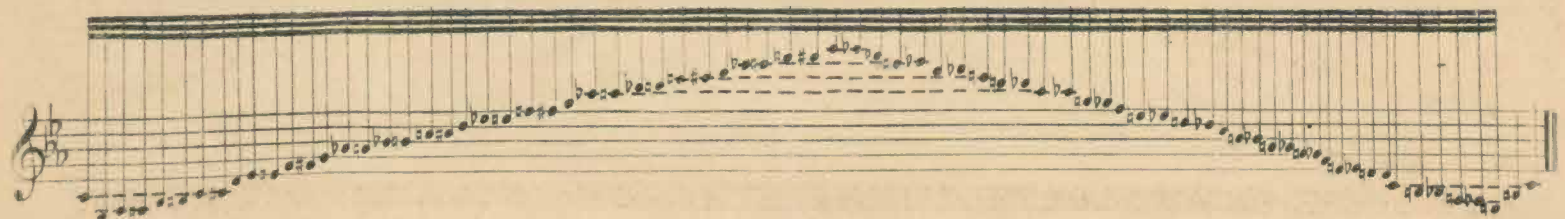
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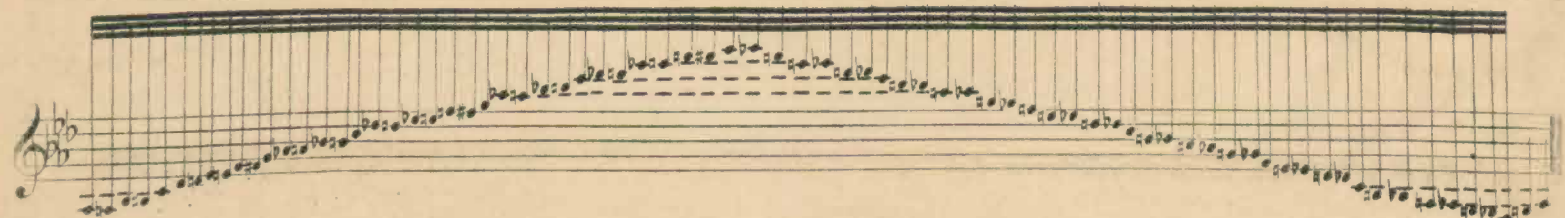
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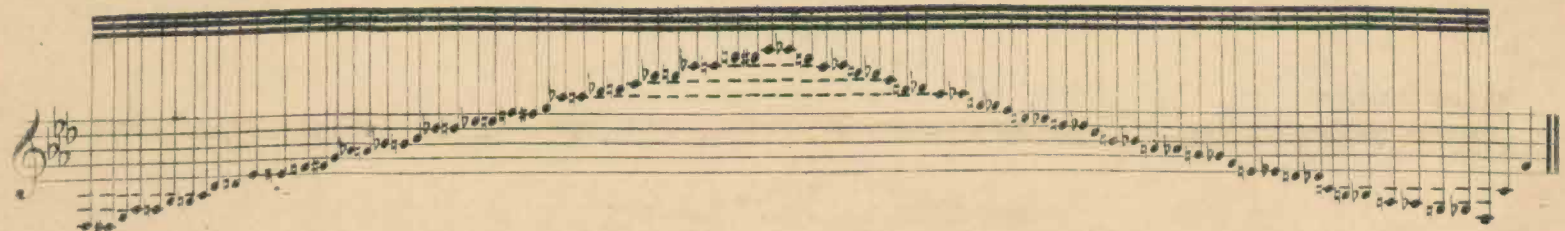
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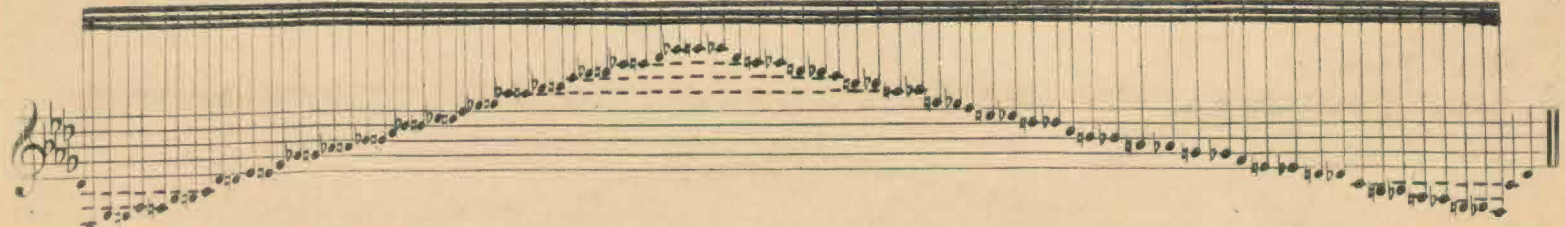
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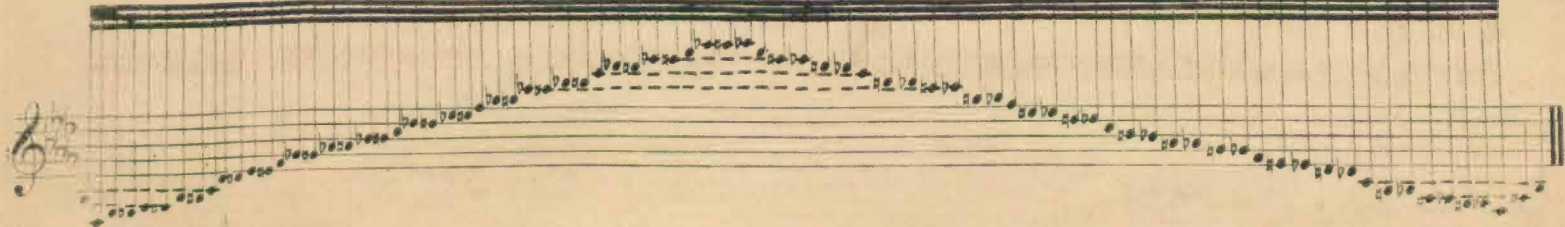
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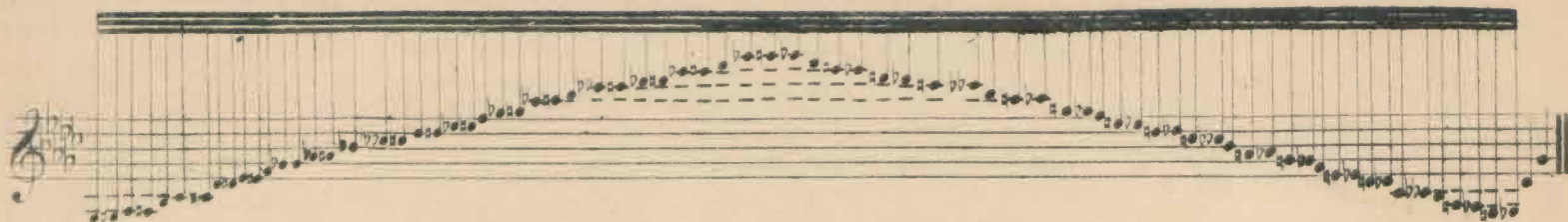
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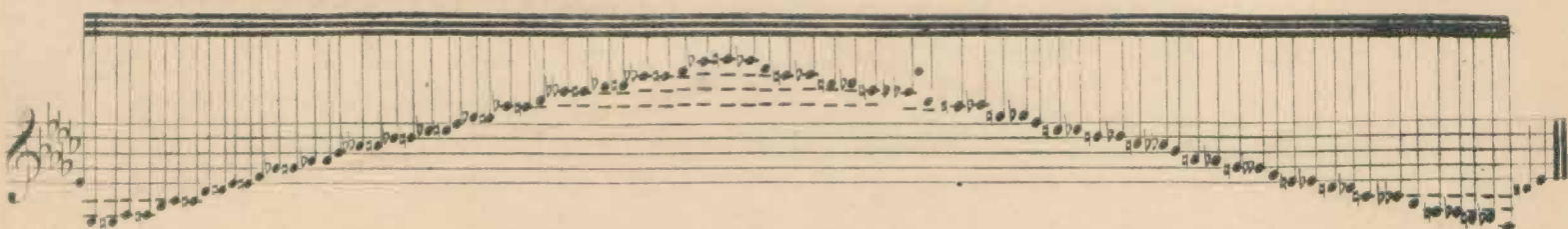
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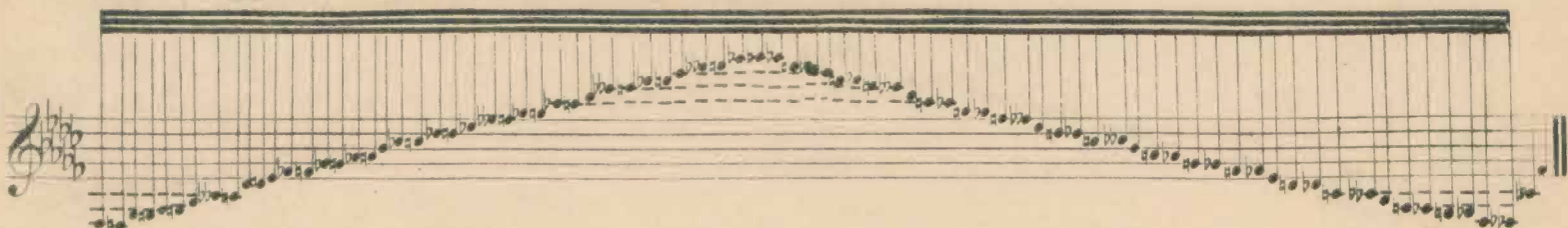
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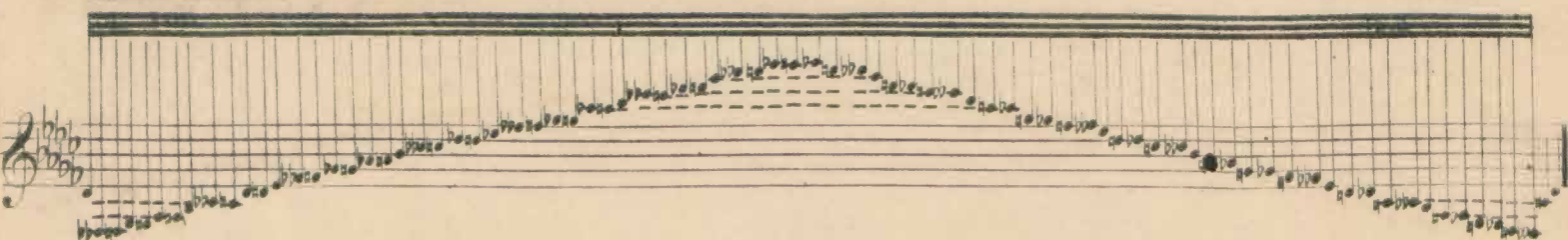
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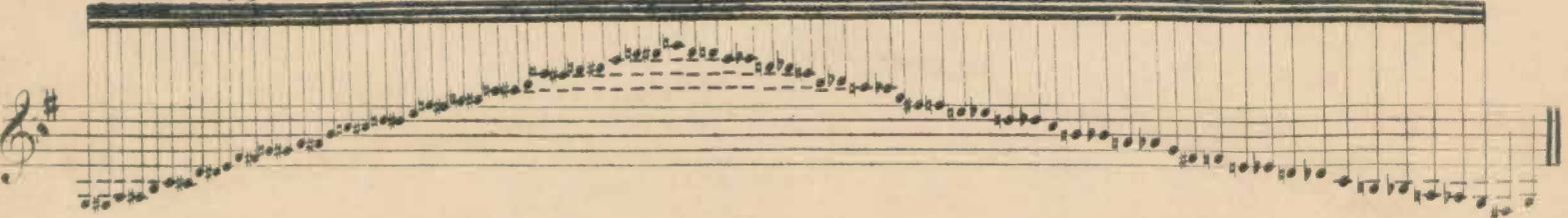


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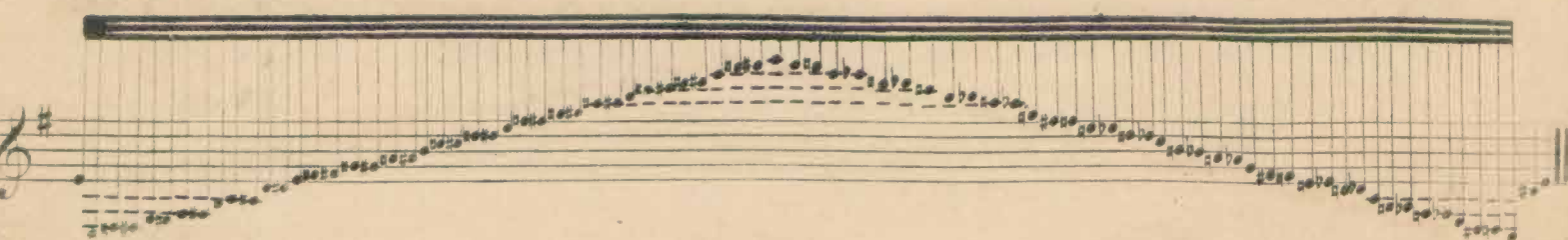


CON DIESIS

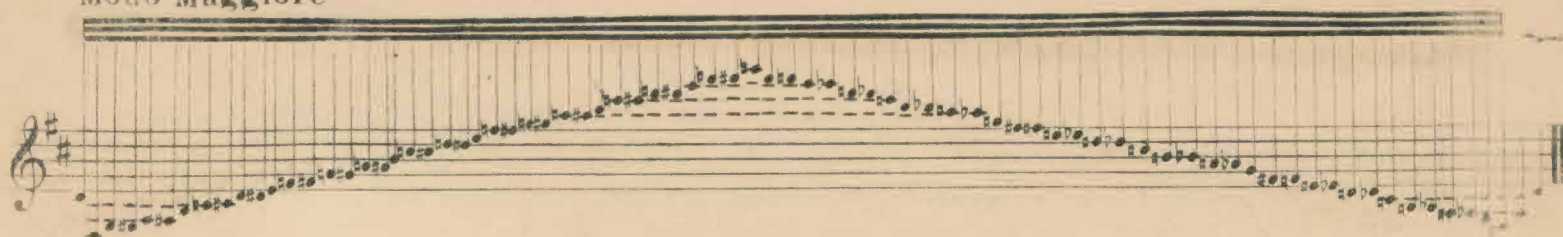
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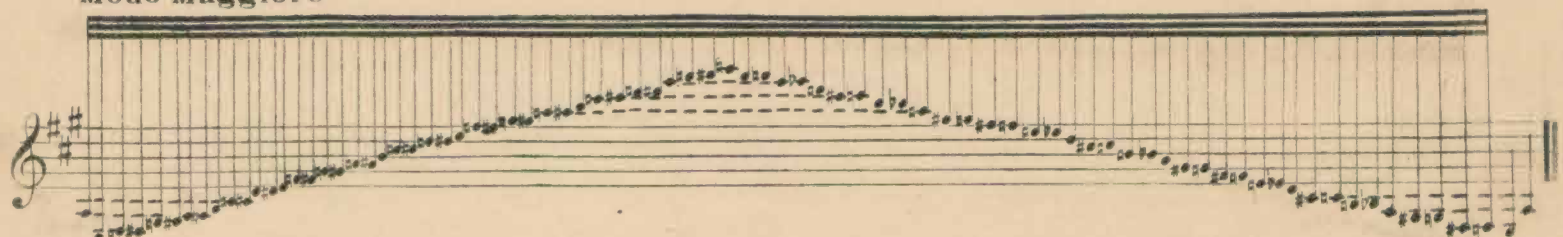
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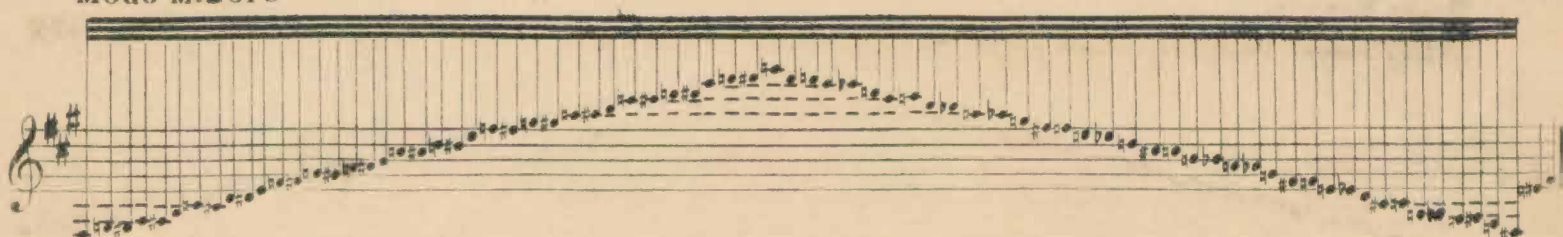
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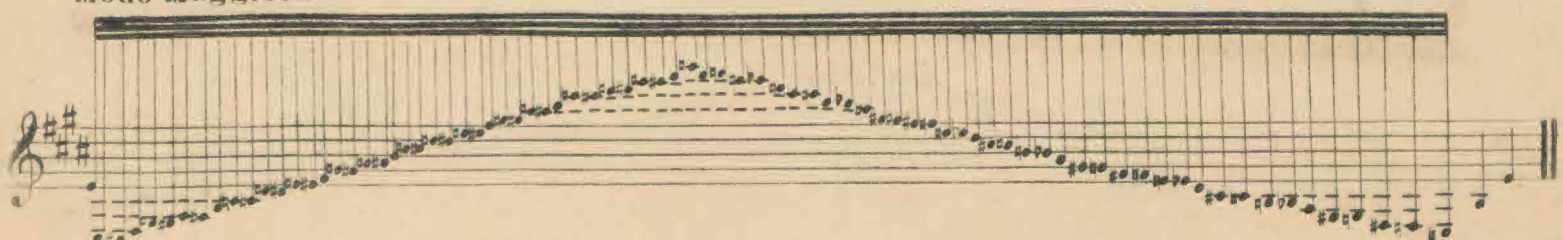
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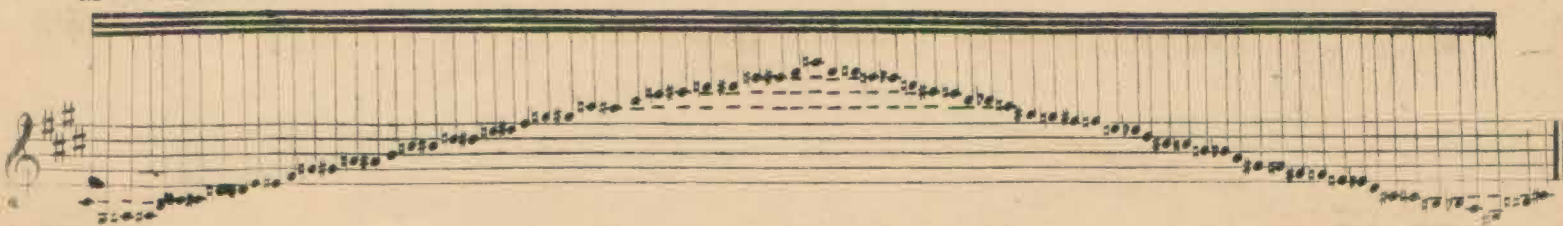
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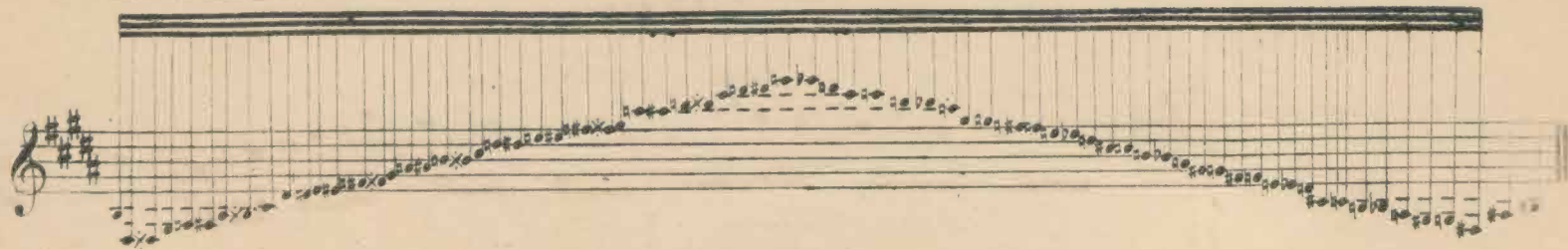
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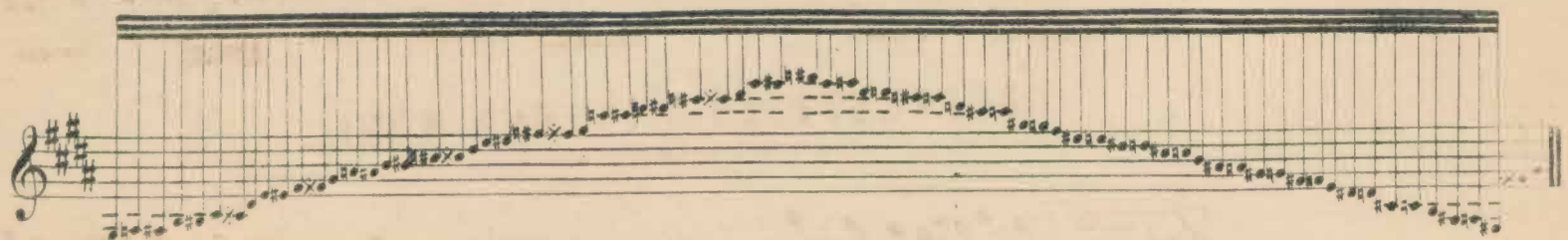
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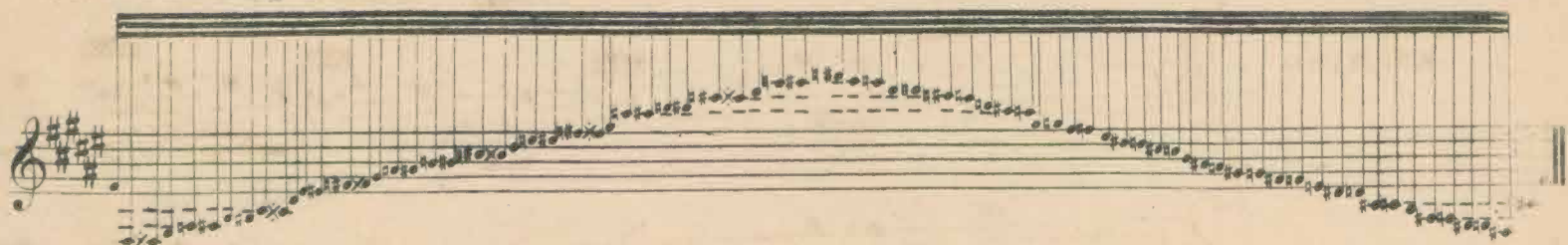
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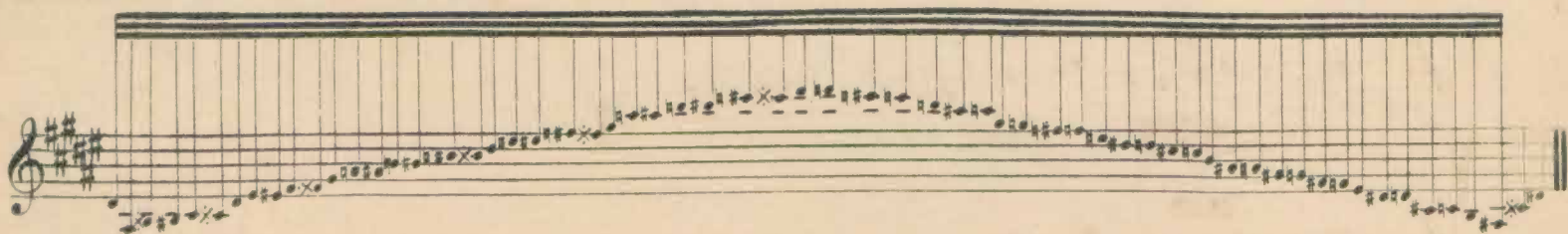
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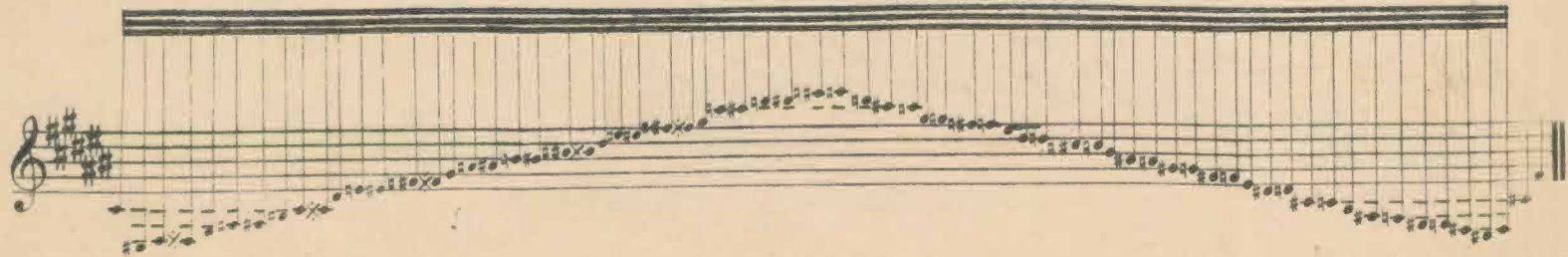
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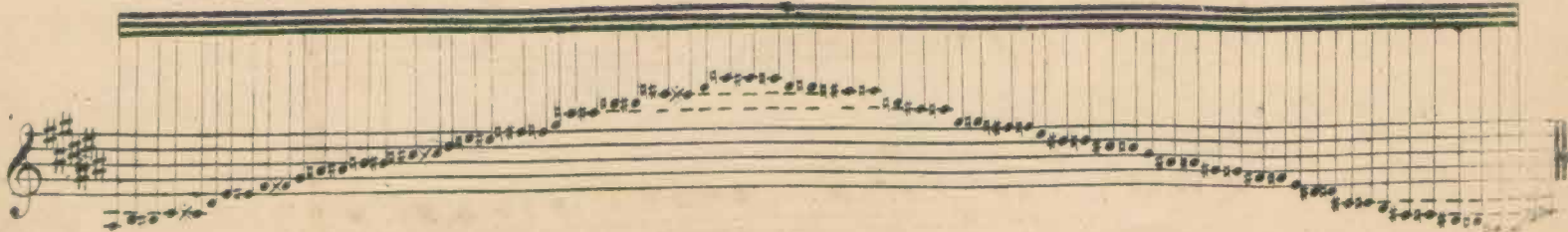
Modo Minore



Modo Maggiore



Modo Minore



ALTRO MODO DI GRUPPETTI

CONVENZIONE

EFFETTO

This block contains the first musical example. It consists of two staves. The top staff, labeled 'CONVENZIONE', is in C major and common time, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various ornaments. The bottom staff, labeled 'EFFETTO', is also in C major and common time, showing a more complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, also featuring ornaments. The two staves are connected by a brace on the left.

GRUPPETTI IN DIVERSI MODI

ESEMPIO

This block contains the second musical example, labeled 'ESEMPIO'. It consists of three staves. The top two staves are in C major and common time, showing a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bottom staff is also in C major and common time, showing a simpler rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. The three staves are connected by a brace on the left.

This block contains a continuation of the 'ESEMPIO' from the previous block. It consists of three staves, each with a different rhythmic pattern, all in C major and common time. The staves are connected by a brace on the left.

CONVENZIONE

EFFETTO

This block contains the third musical example. It consists of two staves. The top staff, labeled 'CONVENZIONE', is in 3/8 time and features a series of eighth notes with various ornaments. The bottom staff, labeled 'EFFETTO', is also in 3/8 time, showing a more complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, also featuring ornaments. The two staves are connected by a brace on the left.

DELLE APPOGGIATURE

L'appoggiatura consiste nell'eseguire una noticina che precede la nota reale e ciò per rendere la frase più brillante, essa si segna, cioè da sopra, da sotto, e di sbalzo.

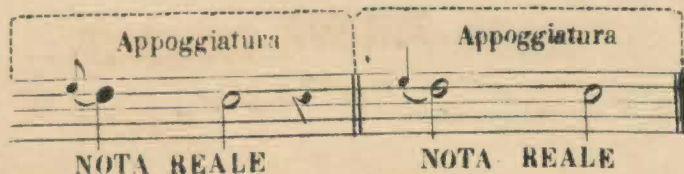
ESEMPIO



ALTRO MODO DI APPOGGIATURA

Quando l'Appoggiatura trovasi segnata da figura di metà del valore della nota reale, allora si considera di ugual valore, mentre la noticina di appoggio toglie metà della durata alla nota reale.

ESEMPIO



MORDENTI E GRUPPETTI

Essi vengono espressi da noticine che servono per abbellire le frasi e che si possono esprimere in tre modi.

MORDENTE

ESEMPIO



GRUPPETTO

ESEMPIO



LEZIONE DI GRUPPETTI MORDENTI E APPOGGIATURE

Andante

The musical score consists of ten staves of music, arranged in two systems of five staves each. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The music features continuous sixteenth-note patterns with various ornaments, including mordents and appoggiaturas. Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, *pp*, *F*, *p*, and *mf*.

F

pp *pp*

cres.

f

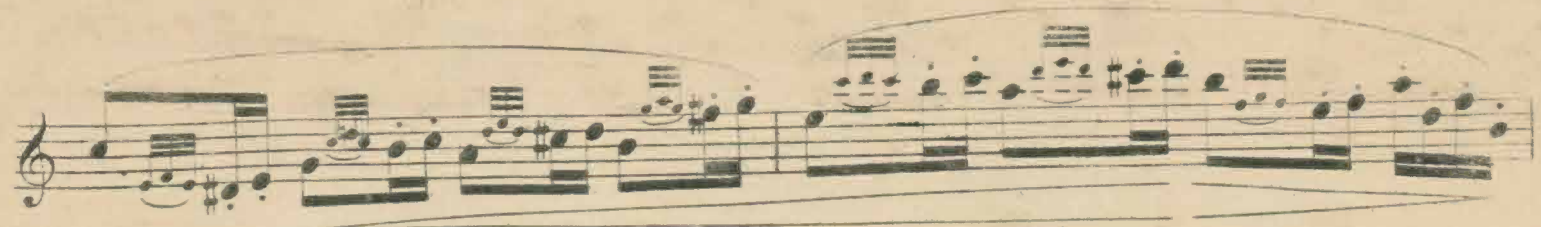
f

pp *cres.*

dim.

Più mosso

con brio



TRILLI CON LE DOPPIE CHIAVI

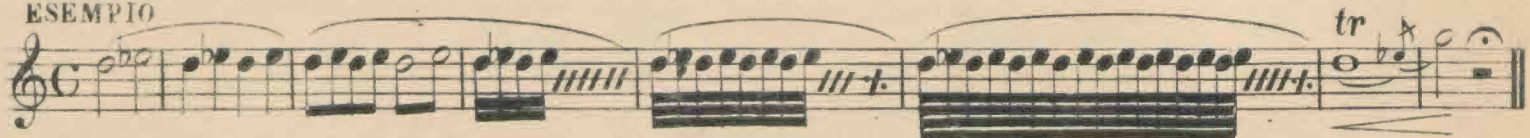
Il primo *FA* viene trillato col *SOL* be si esegue ripercuotendo il dito mignolo della mano sinistra sulla doppia chiave N° 7.

ESEMPIO



La stessa posizione succede nella seconda ottava fra *DO* e *RE* b

ESEMPIO



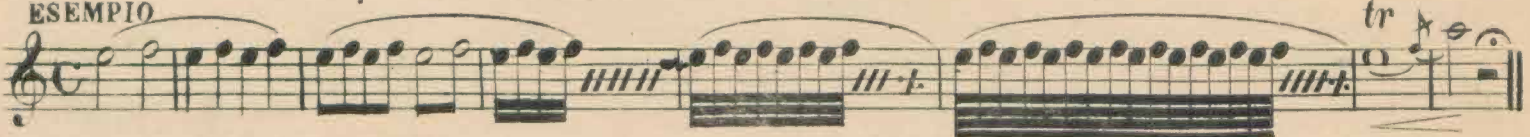
Il seguente trillo si esegue ripercuotendo il dito mignolo della mano sinistra sulla doppia chiave N° 6.

ESEMPIO



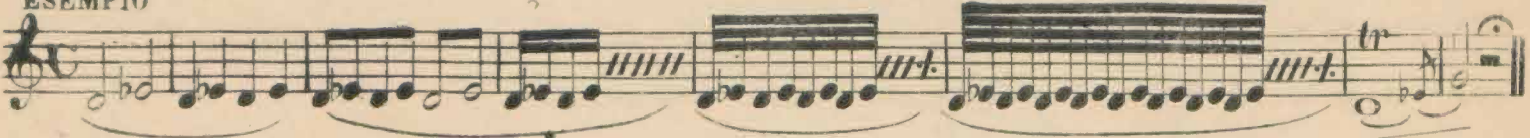
La stessa posizione succede nella seconda ottava fra *RE* e *MI* b.

ESEMPIO



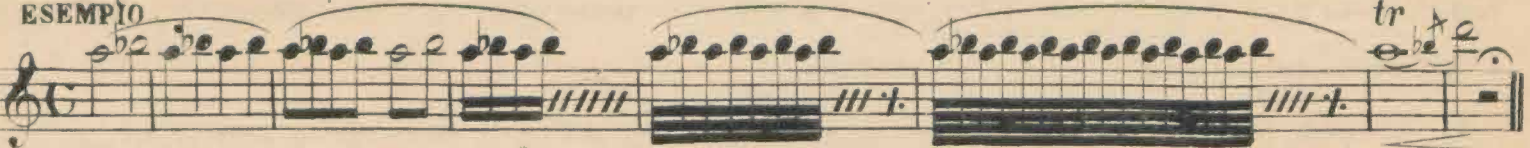
Vi sono altri trilli da studiarsi accuratamente, ed il meccanismo di essi si ottiene usando la seconda falange del dito indice della mano destra sulla doppia chiave N° 10.

ESEMPIO



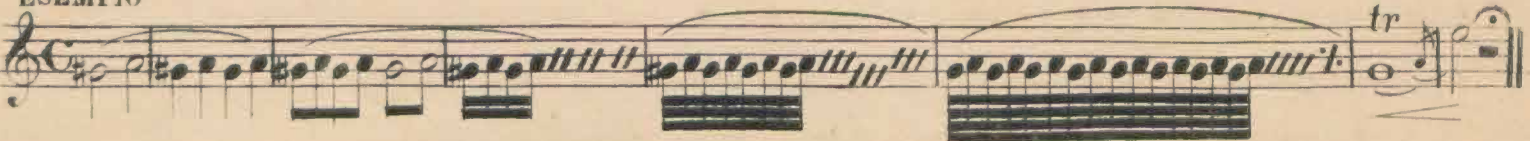
La stessa posizione succede nella seconda ottava fra *SOL* e *LA* b.

ESEMPIO



Il *FA* # viene trillato col *SOL* naturale, usando la seconda falange del dito indice della mano destra sulla chiave N° 15.

ESEMPIO



Con le stesse chiavi si trilla il *SO* e *LA* b.

ESEMPIO



SCALA TRILLATA DI TONI E SEMITONI

17

LARGO

The musical score consists of 15 exercises, each represented by a single note on a staff with a trill (tr) above it. The exercises are numbered 1 through 15. The first exercise is marked 'LARGO'. The exercises are arranged in four rows: Row 1 (1-3), Row 2 (4-7), Row 3 (8-11), and Row 4 (12-15).

- N° 1. Questa nota si trilla, restando fermo il dito pollice della mano destra sulla doppia chiave N° 2 muovendo solo il dito mignolo della mano sinistra sulla chiave N° 1.
- N° 2. Questa nota si trilla, calcando il dito mignolo della mano sinistra sulla chiave N° 2.
- N° 3. Questa nota si trilla, calcando il dito mignolo della mano sinistra sulla doppia chiave N° 5.
- N° 4. Questa nota si trilla, col dito mignolo della mano sinistra sulla doppia chiave N° 5.
- N° 5. Questa nota si trilla, col dito anulare della destra tenendo fermo l'intera posizione.
- N° 6. Questa nota si trilla, con la doppia chiave N° 7.
- N° 7. Questa nota si trilla, muovendo il dito anulare della mano destra
- N° 8. Questa nota si trilla col dito mignolo sulla chiave N° 8 restando ferma la posizione
- N° 9. Questa nota si trilla, col dito indice della mano destra sulla codicina della chiave N° 8
- N° 10. Questa nota si trilla, muovendo solo il dito medio della mano sinistra
- N° 11. Questa nota si trilla, muovendo solo il dito anulare
- N° 12. Questa nota si trilla, calcando il polpastrello del dito indice della mano destra sulla doppia chiave N° 10
- N° 13. Questa nota si trilla, calcando il polpastrello del dito indice della mano destra sulla chiave N° 12
- N° 14. Questa nota si trilla calcando il polpastrello del dito indice della mano sinistra sulla chiave N° 13
- N° 15. Questa nota si trilla muovendo il dito medio della mano sinistra tenendo fermo il dito pollice al ridosso della



- N° 14. Questa nota si trilla calcando il polpastrello del dito indice della mano destra sulla chiave N° 15.
- N° 15. Questa nota si trilla calcando il polpastrello del dito indice della mano destra sulla chiave N° 16.
- N° 16. Questa nota si trilla calcando il polpastrello del dito indice della mano destra sulla chiave N° 15.
- N° 17. Questa nota si trilla calcando il polpastrello del dito indice della mano destra sulla chiave N° 16.
- N° 20. Questa nota si trilla calcando il polpastrello del dito indice della mano destra sulla chiave N° 15.
- N° 21. Questa nota si trilla come sopra con la chiave N° 15.
- N° 22. Questa nota si trilla calcando il polpastrello del dito indice della mano sinistra sulla chiave N° 16.
- N° 23. Questa nota si trilla restando fermo il dito pollice della mano destra sulla doppia chiave del N° 2. movendo solo il dito mignolo della mano sinistra sulla chiave N° 1.
- N° 24. Questa nota si trilla col dito mignolo della mano sinistra sulla chiave N° 2.
- N° 25. Questa nota si trilla col dito mignolo della mano sinistra sulla chiave N° 5.
- N° 26. Questa nota si trilla egualmente con la chiave N° 5.
- N° 27. Questa nota si trilla col dito mignolo della mano sinistra sulla doppia chiave 7.
- N° 28. Questa nota si trilla movendo il dito anulare della mano destra.
- N° 29. Questa nota si trilla movendo il solo dito indice della destra



N° 30. Questa nota si trilla pure come il 1° *SI* $\flat$, e *DO* $\flat$.

N° 31. Questa nota si trilla come il 1° *DO*, e *RE* $\flat$.

N° 32. Questa nota si trilla muovendo il dito indice della mano sinistra.

N° 33. Questa nota si trilla come il 2° *RE*, e *MI* $\flat$.

N° 34. Questa nota si trilla muovendo il dito indice della mano destra sulla chiave N° 14.

N° 35. Questa nota si trilla muovendo il dito medio della mano sinistra.

N° 36. Questa nota si trilla muovendo il dito indice della mano sinistra sulla chiave N° 14.

N° 37. Questa nota si trilla muovendo il dito indice della mano sinistra sulla chiave N° 13.

N° 38. Questa nota si trilla muovendo il dito anulare della mano sinistra.

N° 39. Questa nota si trilla muovendo lo stesso dito come sopra.

N° 40. Questa nota si trilla muovendo il dito mignolo della mano sinistra sulla chiave N° 8 ho l'indice della destra sulla codicina della detta chiave N° 8.

N° 41. Questa nota si trilla muovendo indice e medio della mano sinistra.

N° 42. Questa nota si trilla muovendo il dito medio della mano sinistra

N° 43. Questa nota si trilla muovendo indice e medio della mano sinistra

N° 44. Questa nota si trilla muovendo il dito indice della mano sinistra

AVVERTENZA

Vi sono delle agilità in cui il suonatore ha bisogno di usare le antiche posizioni è uopo quindi che gli allievi abbiano un' esempio di tali posizioni; cosichè alternando con le rispettive chiavi i passaggi di agilità si rendono chiari e facili.



Si esegue nello stesso modo nella 1.^a ottava muovendo solo il dito medio della mano destra invece della chiave N.^o 15.



Bisogna tener fermo il dito mignolo della mano destra sulla chiave N.^o 4. muovendo solo il dito mignolo della mano destra.



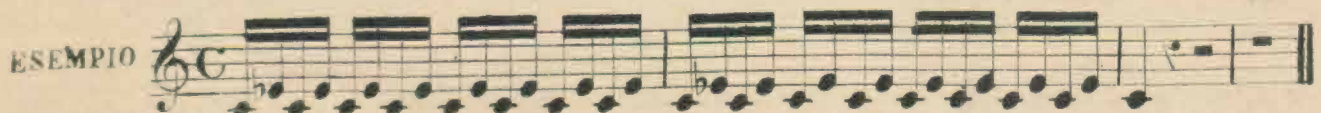
Si esegue nello stesso modo nella 1.^a ottava muovendo solo il dito medio della mano destra.



Lo stesso modo bisogna usare con la mano sinistra muovendo solo il dito medio invece della chiave N.^o 9.



Lo stesso modo sulla 1.^a ottava.



Si tenga fermo il dito mignolo della mano sinistra sulla chiave N.^o 8. è si muova soltanto il dito medio della mano sinistra.



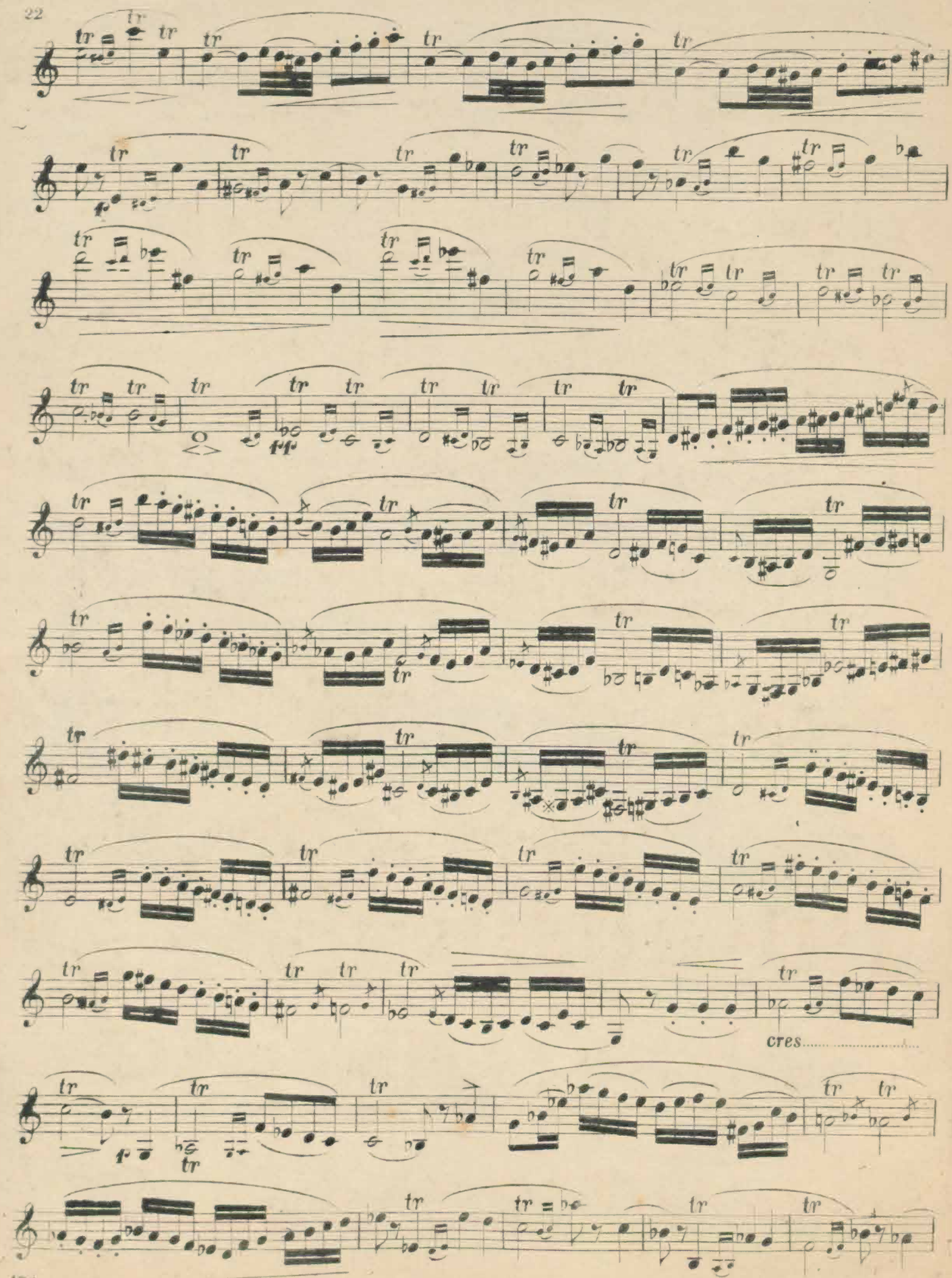
Lo stesso modo sulla 1.^a ottava.

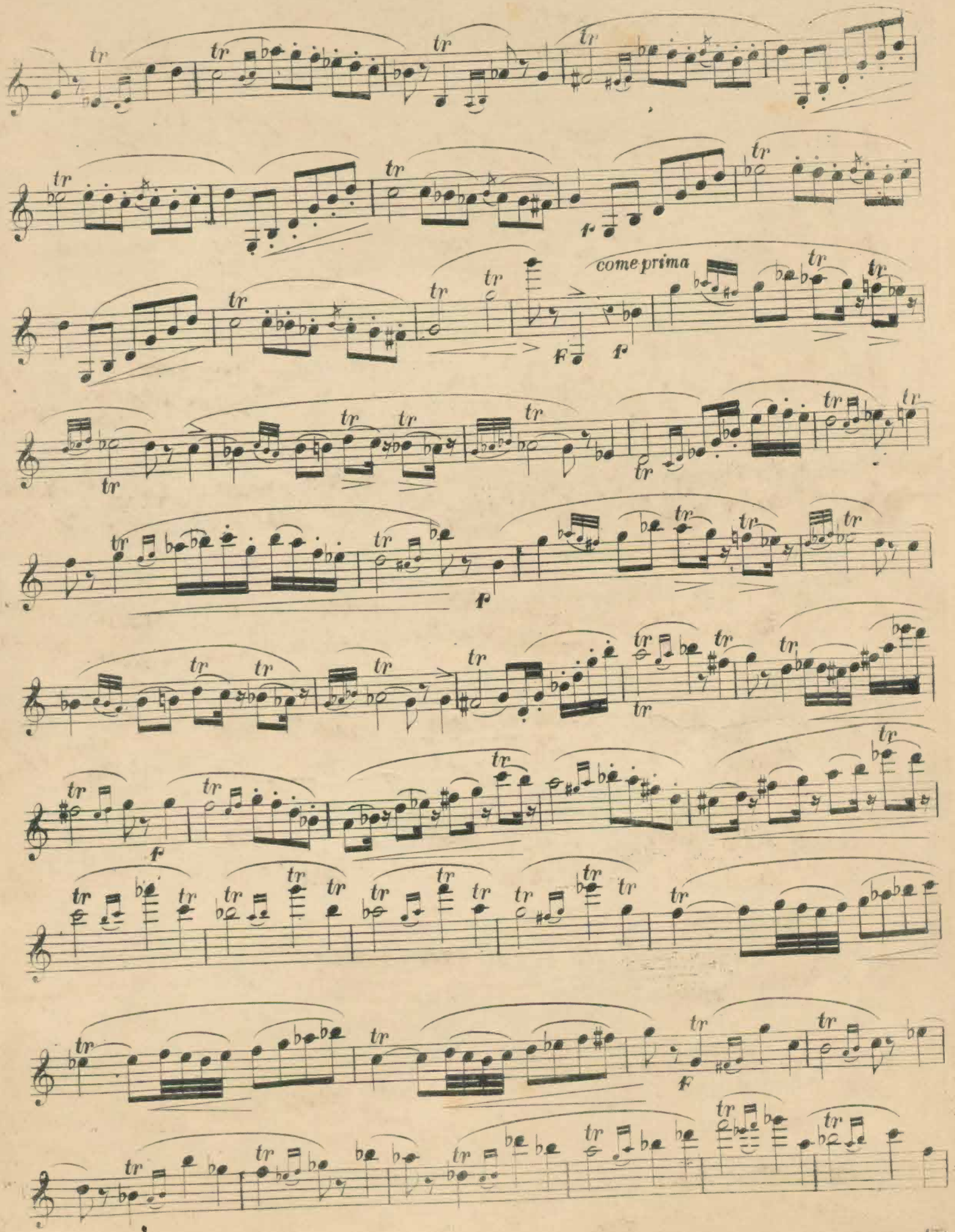


LEZIONE PER IL TRILLO

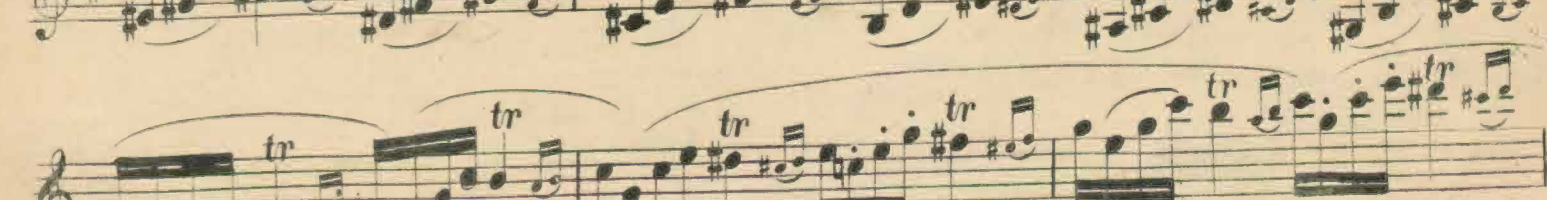
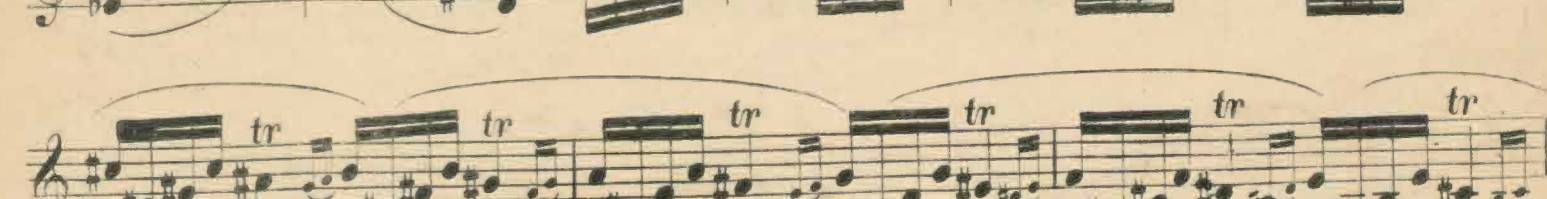
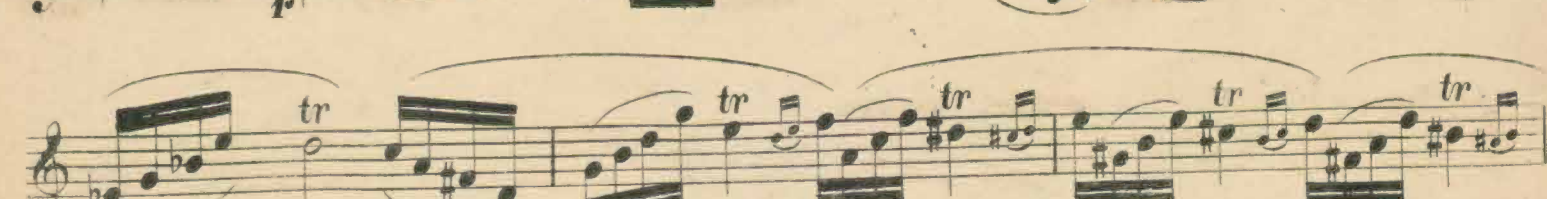
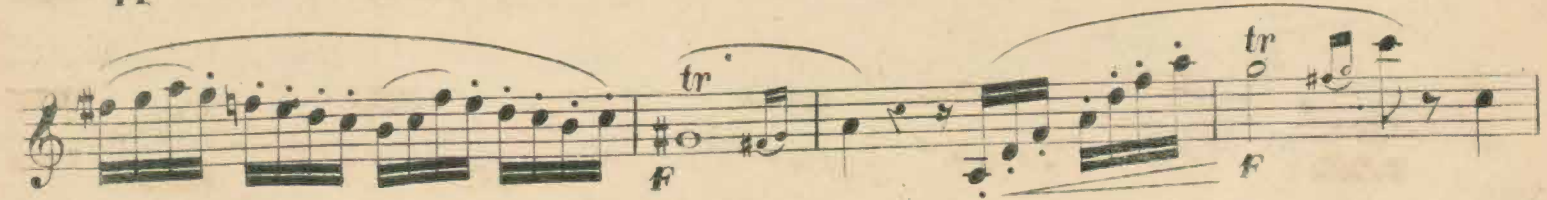
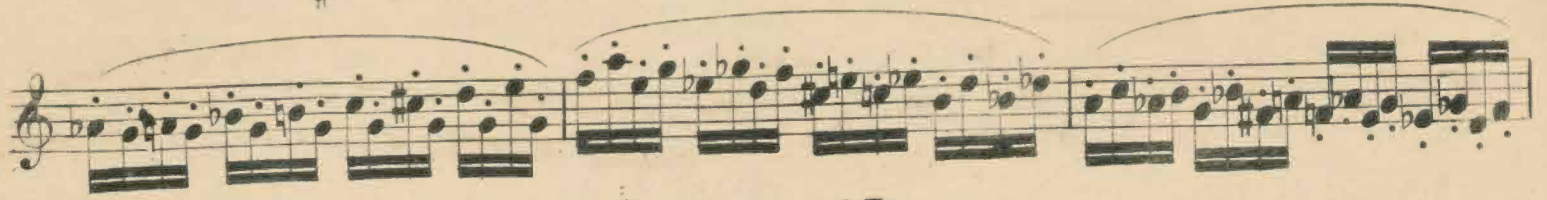
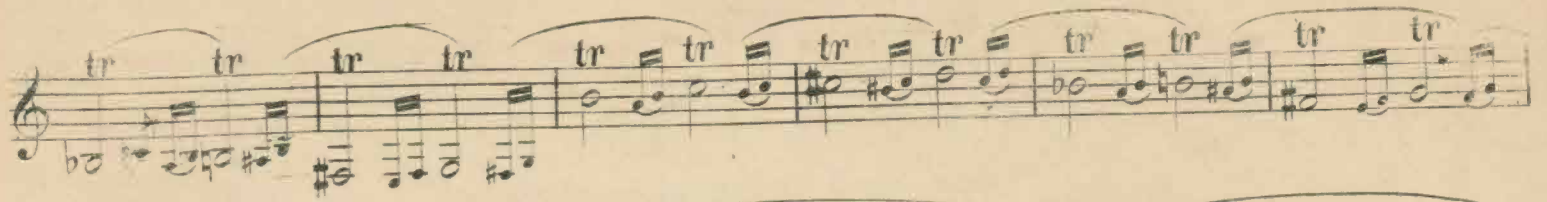
Allegromod.^{to}

The musical score consists of ten staves of music, each featuring trill exercises. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The exercises are marked with 'tr' and include various dynamics such as *ff*, *f*, and *mf*. The first staff is marked 'Allegromod.^{to}'. The sixth staff is marked 'Catabile'. The score concludes with a final staff marked *f*. The page number '175' is visible in the bottom right corner.

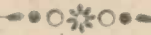




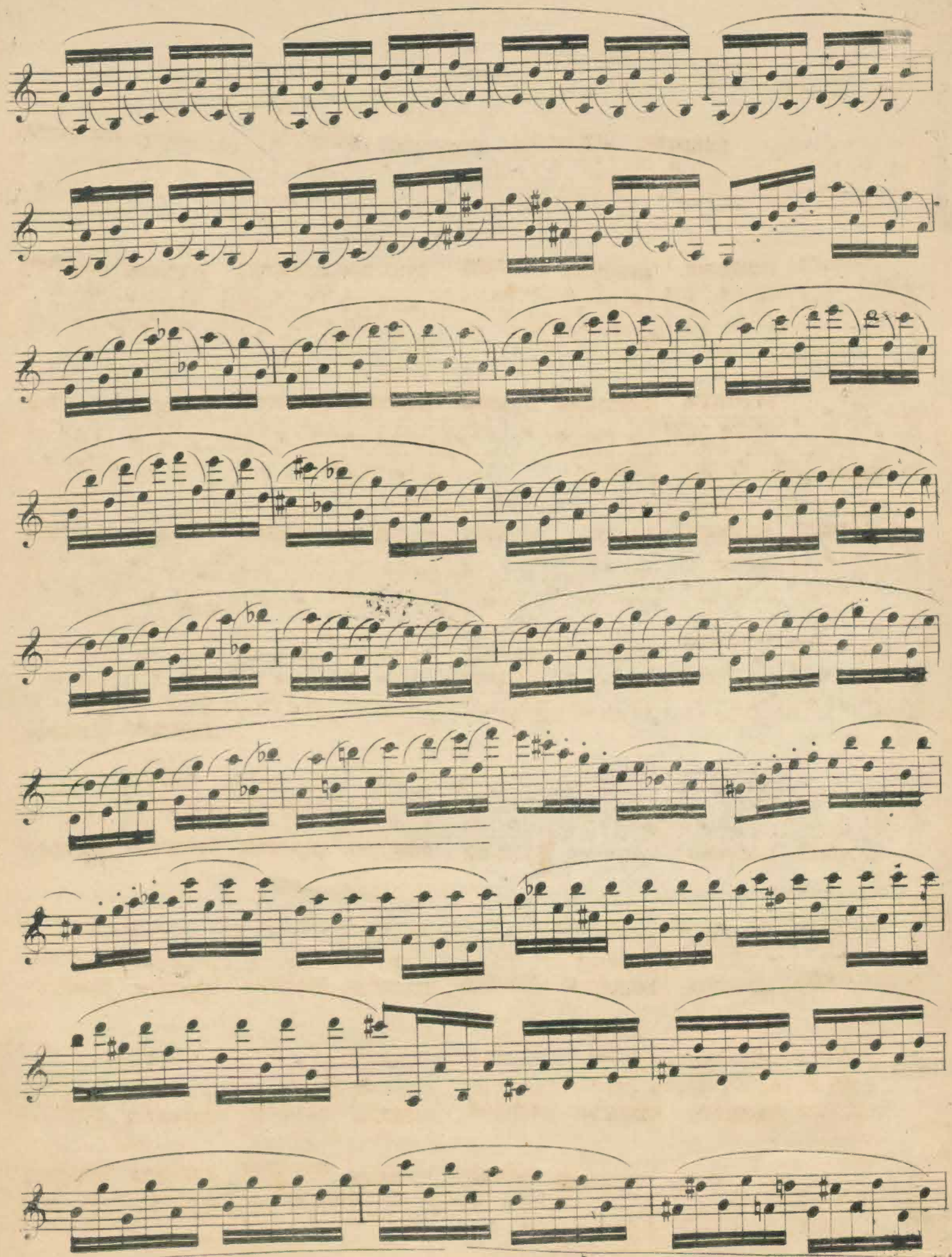
This page contains a handwritten musical score consisting of ten staves. The notation is in a single system, likely for a solo instrument. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is characterized by frequent trills, indicated by the 'tr' symbol above notes. Dynamic markings include 'mf' (mezzo-forte) at the beginning of the first staff, 'f' (forte) at the end of the second staff, and 'ff' (fortissimo) at the end of the seventh staff. The notation includes various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.



LEZIONE DI OTTAVE



Larghetto
un poco mosso



LEZIONE DI SESTINE



Largo

Handwritten musical score on page 30, featuring 12 staves of music. The notation is in treble clef and includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The music is written in a single system across the page. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) are present. The score is written in a clear, legible hand, with some corrections and erasures visible. The page number 30 is written in the top left corner. The bottom left corner of the page contains the number 184 and the letter *f*.

Allegro assai

31

A handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring eleven staves of music. The tempo is marked 'Allegro assai' at the top. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, time signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a double bar line and a 'ff' (fortissimo) marking. The second staff has a 'p' (piano) marking. The third staff has an '8^a' marking. The fourth staff has an '8^a' marking. The fifth staff has an '8^a' marking. The sixth staff has a 'p' marking. The seventh staff has a 'cres' (crescendo) marking. The eighth staff has a 'poco' (poco) marking. The ninth staff has a 'poco' marking. The tenth staff has a 'poco' marking. The eleventh staff has a 'poco' marking. The score is written in a clear, legible hand, with some corrections and erasures visible.

A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has the marking "a tempo" below it. The third staff has "meno" below it. The fourth staff has "cres." below it. The fifth staff has "de-crescen" below it. The sixth staff has "te" below it. The seventh staff has a "6" below it. The eighth staff has a "3" below it. The ninth staff has a "3" below it. The tenth staff has a "3" below it. The score is written in a fluid, handwritten style with many slurs and ties.

meno

a tempo

cres.

de-crescen

te

6

3

3

3

f

mf

1.^o Tempo

cres: *deces:* *rall:* *ff*

smorz

cres: *de cres:*

Allegretto

N^o 2.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in treble clef, 3/8 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The piece is marked 'Allegretto'. Dynamics include *pp*, *f*, *p*, *cres.*, *ff*, and *de cres.*. There are several trills and slurs throughout the piece. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

fp

mf

f

dim.

cres.

F

Allegro

N^o 3.

Handwritten musical score for N^o 3, Allegro. The score consists of nine staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The notation includes various dynamics (mf, f, p, cresc.), articulation (accents, slurs), and phrasing. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is written on aged paper with some staining.

Staff 1: *mf* *f*

Staff 2: *f*

Staff 3: *f*

Staff 4: *f*

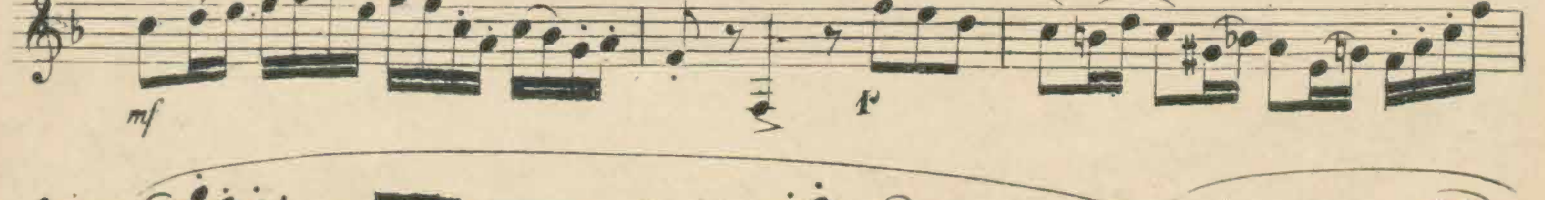
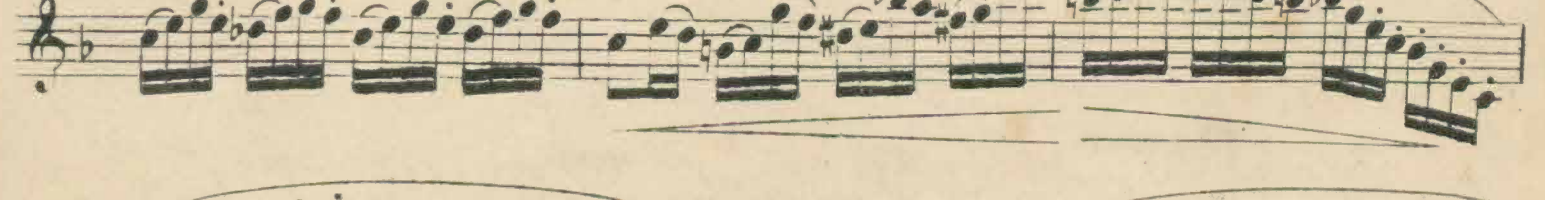
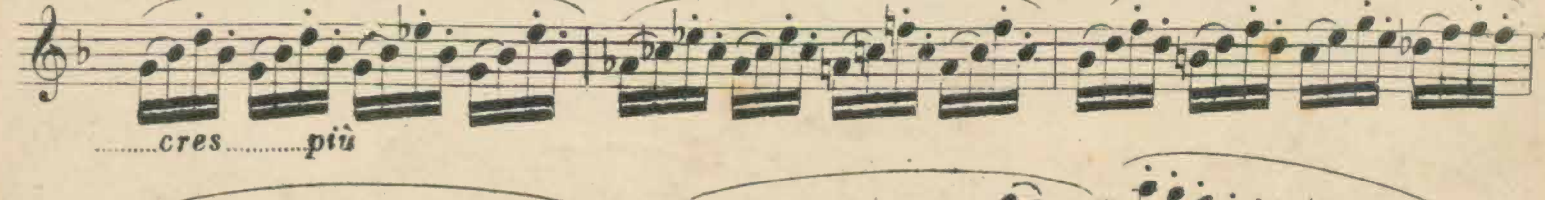
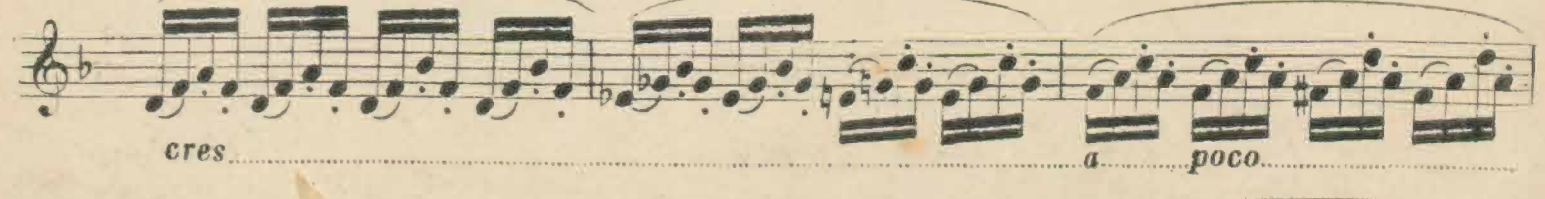
Staff 5: *f*

Staff 6: *Espressivo* *mf*

Staff 7: *f*

Staff 8: *mf* *f*

Staff 9: *cres.* *f* *f*



A handwritten musical score on ten staves, likely for a piano or similar instrument. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 2/4 time signature. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped with slurs and ties. Dynamics are indicated by letters: *dim.* (diminuendo), *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), *de cres.* (decrescendo), *cres.* (crescendo), and *ppp* (pianississimo). Some notes are marked with accents or staccato marks. The score is written in a fluid, cursive style characteristic of 19th-century manuscript notation.

Andante

Nº 9.

1^{re} *mf*

cres

F

F *rit.*

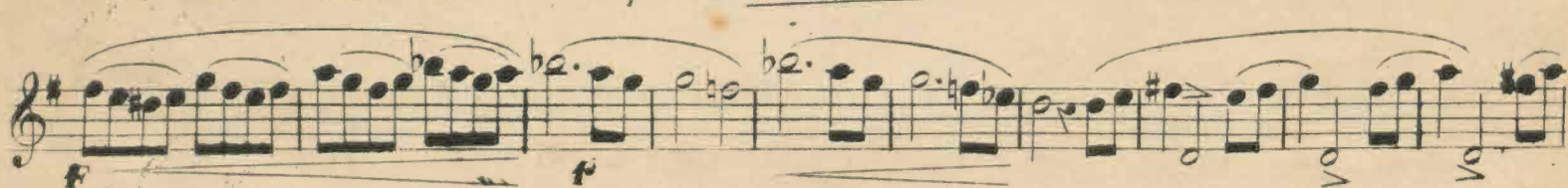
F *cres.* *F* *decres.*

ppp

cres. *F*



Allegro in due movimenti



Allegro non tanto

N.º 10.

ppp

ff

1p

p

cres.

mf

211

A handwritten musical score on ten staves, likely for a piano. The notation is in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several dynamic markings: *pp* (pianissimo) on the fifth staff, *f* (forte) on the sixth, eighth, and tenth staves, and *cres.* (crescendo) on the seventh, eighth, and ninth staves. The notation includes many slurs and ties, indicating a continuous melodic or harmonic flow. The paper is aged and shows some wear, with a small tear at the top center.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score includes the following dynamic markings and performance instructions:

- mf* (mezzo-forte) on the first staff.
- cres.* (crescendo) on the second staff.
- f* (forte) on the third staff.
- cres.* (crescendo) on the eighth staff.
- f* (forte) on the ninth staff.
- de cres.* (decrescendo) on the tenth staff.
- p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo) markings on the tenth staff.

The score concludes with a double bar line and a final note on the tenth staff.

Adagio

Nº 11.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music, all in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat major or C minor) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Adagio'. The notation includes various musical elements such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a forte (f) dynamic and includes a crescendo (cres.) marking. The second staff features a piano (p) dynamic and a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The third staff includes a crescendo (cres.) and a piano (p) dynamic. The fourth staff starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The fifth staff includes a piano (p) dynamic and a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The sixth staff features a piano (p) dynamic and a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The seventh staff includes a piano (p) dynamic and a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The eighth staff features a piano (p) dynamic and a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The ninth staff includes a piano (p) dynamic and a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The tenth staff features a piano (p) dynamic and a fortissimo (ff) dynamic. The score is written in a single system across ten staves.

A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures (mostly two flats), time signatures, and complex rhythmic patterns. Dynamics are indicated by letters like *cres.*, *pp*, *mf*, *f*, and *ff*. There are also markings like *de cres.* and *215*. Some notes are marked with asterisks (*). The manuscript shows signs of age, including ink bleed-through and some staining.

Allegro moderato

N° 12.

mf *tr* *f* *mf*

tr *cres.* *f* *f*

tr *cres.*

f

f *ff*

tr *cres.* *f*

f *cres.*

f *f*

Handwritten musical score on ten staves, featuring various musical notations including treble clefs, key signatures of two flats, time signatures, and dynamic markings such as "cres.", "f", "mf", and "decres.". The notation includes many slurs, trills (tr), and triplets (3). The score is written in a fluid, cursive style typical of 19th-century manuscript notation.

Staff 1: *cres.*

Staff 2: *f* *cres.* *f* *f*

Staff 3: *cres.* *f* *decres.*

Staff 4: *f* *mf*

Staff 5: *cres.* *f*

Staff 6: *cres.* *f*

Staff 7: *cres.* *f*

Staff 8: *f*

Staff 9: *f*

Staff 10: *f*

This page contains a handwritten musical score for a single melodic line, likely for a violin or flute. The music is written on ten staves in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous triplets, sixteenth-note runs, and trills. Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *cres.* (crescendo), and *pp* (pianissimo) are used throughout to indicate changes in volume. The score begins with a series of triplet patterns in the first staff, followed by more complex rhythmic figures and trills in the subsequent staves. The piece concludes with a final melodic flourish on the tenth staff.

Larghetto

Nº 13.

p

cres. cres. F

mf ff

F cres.

F dim. F cres. mf

de cres F cres. F F

a tempo

p p ff

cres. F dim.

F p pp

2ª Posiz: l'uno e l'altro MI.

ppp

N. 13. (bis)

Musical score for N. 13. (bis), featuring ten staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The score includes various dynamic markings and performance instructions:

- Staff 1: *mf*
- Staff 2: *cres.*, *f*, *de cres.*
- Staff 3: *f*
- Staff 4: *f*
- Staff 5: *f*
- Staff 6: *f*, *tr*
- Staff 7: *f*, *tr*
- Staff 8: *f*, *tr*
- Staff 9: *f*, *tr*, *cres.*, *piu cres.*
- Staff 10: *f*, *FF*

The score concludes with the page number 34 centered at the bottom.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various dynamic markings and performance instructions:

- Staff 2: *f* *cres.*
- Staff 3: *f* *tr*
- Staff 4: *tr* *cres.* *f*
- Staff 5: *cres.* *piu cres.* *mf*
- Staff 6: *f*
- Staff 7: *f* *tr*
- Staff 8: *cres.* *f* *tr*
- Staff 9: *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

This page contains ten staves of musical notation. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation is dense, featuring many slurs and ties, indicating a continuous melodic line. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *cres.* (crescendo), and *tr* (trill). The music is written in a style typical of 19th-century piano literature.

Adagio

N^o 14.

ff

f

f

f

cres.

piu cres.

f pp

f

tr. sensibile

f tr.

223

espress^o

pp

mf

f

tr

32

38

Allegro vivo

N.º 15.

ppp

ppp

ppp

meno mosso

mf

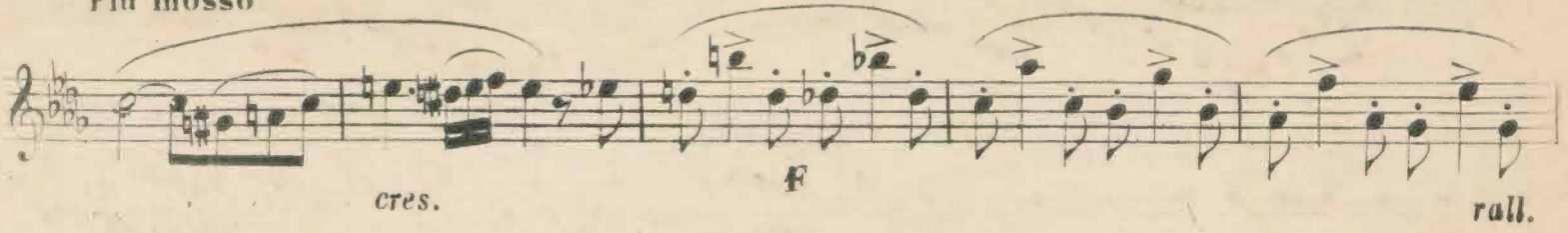
p

ppp

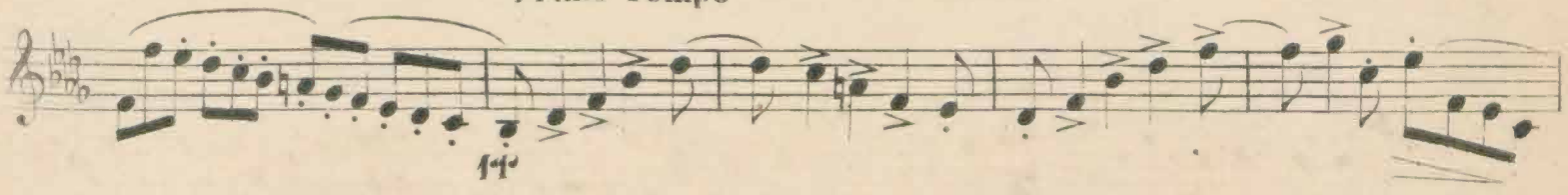
A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Slurs and ties are used extensively to connect notes across measures. The score includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano) appears on the fourth and seventh staves, and *mf* (mezzo-forte) appears on the sixth staff. The notation is dense and expressive, with many slurs and ties. The paper is aged and slightly discolored.



Più mosso



Primo Tempo



Nº 16.

The musical score for N° 16 consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic at the start and another forte (*f*) dynamic later. The third staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic at the start. The fourth staff has a *deciso* marking. The fifth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventh staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The eighth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The ninth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The tenth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score is written in a single system across ten staves.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The notation includes treble clefs, key signatures of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and various note values (eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes). The score is characterized by dense, rapid passages and is marked with *f* (forte) in several places. The manuscript is written in dark ink on aged, slightly discolored paper.

76

f *f* *cres.* *f* *f* *cres.* *f* *cres.* *f* *cres.* *f* *cres.*

Allegro moderato

77

Nº 17.

The musical score for N° 17, Allegro moderato, is written for a single melodic line on ten staves. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 2/4. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The first staff contains the initial melody, followed by a series of sixteenth-note and thirty-second-note passages. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff introduces a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes a fortissimo (*ff*) marking. The fourth staff continues the melodic development. The fifth staff features a series of sixteenth-note runs. The sixth staff continues the melodic line. The seventh staff includes a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The eighth staff features a series of sixteenth-note runs. The ninth staff continues the melodic line. The tenth staff concludes the piece with a series of sixteenth-note runs. The score is written in a clear, elegant hand with various musical notations including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Larghetto

First section of the musical score, marked **Larghetto**. It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a melodic line with various ornaments and a bass line. Dynamics include *rall.* (rallentando), *ppp* (pianississimo), *pp* (pianissimo), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). A repeat sign with first and second endings is present in the first staff. The section concludes with a double bar line and a common time signature (C).

Allegro moderato

Second section of the musical score, marked **Allegro moderato**. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats, and a common time signature (C). The music is more rhythmic and features a melodic line with various ornaments. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The section concludes with a double bar line and a 3/4 time signature.

All.^{mo} espressivo in due tempi

N° 18

The musical score for N° 18, titled "All.^{mo} espressivo in due tempi", is written for a single melodic line in 6/8 time. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The score is divided into 11 staves, each containing a measure or two of music. The dynamics and articulations are as follows:

- Staff 1: *p* (piano), starting with a 6/8 time signature.
- Staff 2: *p* (piano).
- Staff 3: *dim.* (diminuendo), *cres.* (crescendo), and *ff* (fortissimo).
- Staff 4: *pp* (pianissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and a triplet of eighth notes.
- Staff 5: *f* (forte).
- Staff 6: *f* (forte) and *cres.* (crescendo).
- Staff 7: *cres.* (crescendo), *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), and *cres.* (crescendo).
- Staff 8: *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte).
- Staff 9: *f* (forte) and *cres.* (crescendo).
- Staff 10: *f* (forte) and *cres.* (crescendo).
- Staff 11: *f* (forte) and *dim.* (diminuendo).

The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and triplets, indicating a highly expressive and technically demanding piece.

Handwritten musical score on page 80, featuring 13 staves of music. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 3/4. The music is written in a cursive, handwritten style. Dynamic markings include *F*, *ff*, *p*, *cres.*, and *f*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs. The page number 80 is visible in the top left corner.

Allievo mod.

N. 19.

Handwritten musical score for N. 19, Allievo mod. The score consists of ten staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The score ends with a 'cres.' marking and the number '255'.

A handwritten musical score on ten staves, likely for a piano or similar instrument. The notation is dense, featuring complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various dynamic markings such as *f*, *ff*, and *tr* (trill). The score is written in a single system, with each staff containing a continuous line of music. The paper is aged and shows signs of wear, including creases and discoloration. The key signature is not explicitly stated but appears to be B-flat major or D-flat major based on the key signature at the beginning of the first staff. The time signature is not explicitly stated but appears to be 2/4 or 3/4 based on the note values. The score is a single system, with each staff containing a continuous line of music. The notation is dense, featuring complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various dynamic markings such as *f*, *ff*, and *tr* (trill). The score is written in a single system, with each staff containing a continuous line of music. The paper is aged and shows signs of wear, including creases and discoloration.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature changes from B-flat major to E-flat major. The tempo is marked *rall.* (rallentando).

Handwritten musical score on six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature changes from E-flat major to B-flat major. The tempo is marked *1.º Tempo* and *Meno mosso*. The dynamic marking *f* (forte) is present.

Handwritten musical score on three staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature changes from B-flat major to E-flat major. The tempo is marked *Allegro vivace*. The dynamic markings *f* (forte) and *ppp* (pianissimo) are present.

STUDIO PROGRESSIVO.

CON DIESIS MODO MAGGIORE E MINORE

Allegro

N° 1.

The musical score is written on ten staves in treble clef. It begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The first staff is marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second staff also has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) marking. The third staff starts with a piano (*p*) marking. The fourth staff begins with a forte (*f*) marking. The fifth staff has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) marking. The sixth staff has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) marking. The seventh staff has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) marking. The eighth staff has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) marking. The ninth staff has a piano (*p*) marking. The tenth staff has a piano (*p*) marking. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. The key signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be C major or C minor based on the accidentals used.

This page of handwritten musical notation consists of ten staves. The music is written in a single melodic line with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is dense, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often grouped in pairs or fours. Phrasing is indicated by slurs and ties. Dynamic markings include *cres:* (crescendo), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *tr* (trill). The first staff begins with a *cres:* marking. The second staff has a *p* marking. The fifth staff includes a *tr* marking. The sixth and seventh staves both start with *mf* markings. The eighth staff has a *cres:* marking. The notation concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the tenth staff.

Allegretto

N. 2

This musical score, titled "N. 2" and "Allegretto", consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 6/8. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and trills (marked "tr"). Dynamics are indicated throughout, including *ff* (fortissimo), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *cres* (crescendo). The score is characterized by frequent trills and rapid sixteenth-note passages. The first staff begins with a *ff* dynamic and a trill. The second staff features a *f* dynamic and a trill. The third staff starts with *ff* and *p* dynamics. The fourth staff includes *f* and *p* dynamics. The fifth staff has a *p* dynamic. The sixth staff features a *cres* marking and *ff* dynamics. The seventh staff starts with *ff* and *f* dynamics. The eighth staff begins with *mf* and *f* dynamics. The ninth staff includes *f* and *cres* markings. The tenth staff starts with *p* and *f* dynamics. The score concludes with a trill on the final staff.

tr
f
a poco
F
tr
tr
tr
tr
tr
mf
F
FF
tr
tr
tr

Handwritten musical score on page 88, featuring 12 staves of music in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music includes various notes, rests, and trills (tr). Dynamics such as *f*, *mf*, and *p* are indicated throughout the piece.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves, featuring complex melodic lines, trills, and dynamic markings. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures (one sharp), and dynamic markings like *f*, *decres*, *cres*, and *f*. Trills are indicated by "tr" above notes. The score is written in a fluid, cursive style typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscripts. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is written in a single system across ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures (one sharp), and dynamic markings like *f*, *decres*, *cres*, and *f*. Trills are indicated by "tr" above notes. The score is written in a fluid, cursive style typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscripts.

Moderato

N. 3

A musical score for a piece titled "N. 3" in a "Moderato" tempo. The score is written on ten staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in beams. There are several dynamic markings: "f" (forte) appears at the beginning of the first staff and in the sixth staff; "mf" (mezzo-forte) appears in the fifth staff. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingering numbers (5 and 6) above certain notes. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

A handwritten musical score on ten staves, likely for a piano or organ. The music is written in a single melodic line with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) and the word *animato* written below it. The third staff continues the melodic line. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) and the number 5 above a group of notes. The fifth staff has a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) and the number 5 above a group of notes. The sixth staff has a dynamic marking of *f* and the number 6 above a group of notes. The seventh staff has a dynamic marking of *f* and the number 6 above a group of notes. The eighth staff has a dynamic marking of *f* and the number 6 above a group of notes. The ninth staff has a dynamic marking of *f* and the number 6 above a group of notes. The tenth staff has a dynamic marking of *f* and the number 6 above a group of notes. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and slurs.

Handwritten musical score on 11 staves. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into sections by repeat signs and includes the instruction "Primo Tempo" in the middle. The bottom of the page contains the page number "246" and a small number "55".

Primo Tempo

246 55

Allegro moderato

113

Nº 4

A musical score for a piece titled "Nº 4" in the tempo "Allegro moderato". The score is written on ten staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in beams. There are several dynamic markings, including "f" (forte) and "p" (piano), and some slurs indicating phrasing. The notation includes many accidentals (sharps and naturals) and some triplets. The paper is aged and shows some wear at the edges.

f *f*

canto espressivo

f

mf *f* *incalzando*

cres. *f* *f*

f *f*

This image shows a page of musical notation, likely a score for a piano piece. The music is written on ten staves, each beginning with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), indicating G major. The notation is dense, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. Dynamics are marked throughout, including *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *Cres.* (crescendo), and *dim.* (diminuendo). There are also articulation marks, such as a trill (*tr*) on the eighth staff. The page number 243 is visible in the bottom right corner.

Adagio

Nº 5.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Adagio'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics are marked as *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). The first staff ends with a *f* marking. The second staff ends with a *cres.* (crescendo) marking. The third staff ends with a *f* marking. The fourth staff ends with a *f* marking. The fifth staff ends with a *f* marking. The sixth staff ends with a *f* marking. The seventh staff ends with a *f* marking. The eighth staff ends with a *f* marking. The ninth staff ends with a *f* marking. The tenth staff ends with a *f* marking.

espressivo

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in G major (one sharp). The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *ppp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), and *pp* (pianissimo). The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and expressive phrasing, typical of a Romantic-era piano piece. The first staff begins with the instruction *espressivo*. The notation includes various articulations such as accents and slurs, and the overall texture is dense and melodic.

This musical score is written for a single melodic line on a piano. It consists of ten staves of music, all in the key of D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic patterns, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and some triplets. Dynamics are indicated by letters: *f* (forte), *de cres.* (crescendo), *rall.* (rallentando), *a tempo*, *mf* (mezzo-forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *ppp* (pianississimo). The score includes several phrasing slurs and accents. A section marked "1^o Tempo" begins on the fifth staff. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

f *f* *de cres.* *rall.* *a tempo f*

rall. 1^o Tempo *f* *mf* *f* *pp* *f* *p*

de cres. *f* *ppp*

cres. *f*

All. giusto

99

N.º 6.

pp ben stacc. *poco cres.*
sempre stacc.
cres.
f *cres.*
p *cres.* *f* *dim.*
pp *cres.*
f
mf
cres.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for a piano or organ. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The music consists of continuous sixteenth-note passages, often grouped in pairs or fours. Dynamics and performance instructions are indicated throughout:

- Staff 1: *F* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *de cres.* (decrescendo), *f* (forte).
- Staff 2: *cres.* (crescendo).
- Staff 3: *piu cres.* (piu crescendo).
- Staff 4: *F* (forte), *f* (forte).
- Staff 5: *cres.* (crescendo), *a poco* (a poco).
- Staff 6: *f* (forte).
- Staff 7: *f* (forte).
- Staff 8: *f* (forte).
- Staff 9: *cres.* (crescendo), *a poco* (a poco), *f* (forte).
- Staff 10: *f* (forte).

f *cres.* *FF*

cres. *cres.*

cres.

cres.

cres.

a poco *a poco* *f*

de cres. *f* *pp*

cres.

mf

f de cres. f

cres. f p

cres. f de cres.

f

f

cres.

f p

f

Andante sostenuto

N. 7.

This musical score, titled "N. 7. Andante sostenuto", consists of ten staves of music. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked "Andante sostenuto". The score includes various dynamic markings: *f* (forte), *cres.* (crescendo), *ff* (fortissimo), and *pp* (pianissimo). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in beams. There are also some rests and a few accidentals. The score is written in a clear, professional hand, typical of 19th-century musical notation.

Cantabile

f *F* *rall.* *p* *a tempo* *con grazia* *rall.* *a tempo* *rall.* *f* *ppp* *mf* *cres.* *f* *p* *mf* *cres.* *cres.* *cres.*

f

f *cres.* *mf*

rall.

a tempo *f* *ff* *f* *f*

cres. *a tempo* *f*

de c. *rall.*

cres. *a tempo* *f* *pp*

de c. *rall.*

f *f*

f

259

Andantino espressivo

N^o. 8.

Nº 8.

6/8

pp *cres:* *f* *pp* *f*

cres: *pp* *pp*

cres: *cres:*

f *pp*

f *f* *f* *f*

sensibile *f* *mf*

ppp

f *mf* *pp*

eco

Allegro con brio

N.º 9.

The musical score for N.º 9, Allegro con brio, consists of ten staves of piano notation. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various dynamics such as *f* (forte), *FF* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *cres* (crescendo). The notation features numerous slurs, accents, and articulation marks, indicating a fast and energetic tempo. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

p *f* *f* *f*

cres:

f

pp

p

f *f* *f*

ff *f* *cres:*

f *ff*

f

This page of musical notation, numbered 109, contains ten staves of music in G major. The notation is characterized by frequent use of slurs, ties, and various dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a style typical of 19th-century piano literature, with a focus on melodic lines and harmonic support. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), and *cres.* (crescendo). The notation also features many slurs and ties, indicating phrasing and articulation. The piece concludes on the tenth staff with a final chord and a *f* dynamic marking.

f *ff* *p* *cres.* *f* *f* *cres. sempre* *f*

This page of musical notation, numbered 110, contains ten staves of music in G major. The notation is dense, featuring rapid sixteenth-note passages and sustained chords. Dynamics are indicated throughout, including *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *FF* (fortissimo), and *cres.* (crescendo). The music is written in a single system, with each staff connected by a brace on the left. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures (two sharps), and dynamic markings.

Allegretto

Nº 10.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The piece is marked 'Allegretto'. The notation includes numerous triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over a bracket) and dynamic markings such as *pp*, *mf*, *f*, *cres*, *sempre*, and *dim*. The score is organized into ten horizontal systems, each containing a single staff. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The overall structure suggests a short, lively piece.

This page of musical notation, numbered 112, contains ten staves of music in G major. The notation is dense, featuring rapid sixteenth-note passages and triplets. The dynamics and articulation are as follows:

- Staff 1: No dynamic marking.
- Staff 2: No dynamic marking.
- Staff 3: *mf* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning, *decres* (decrescendo) in the middle, and *p* (piano) at the end.
- Staff 4: *cres* (crescendo) at the beginning, *f* (forte) in the middle, and *decres* (decrescendo) at the end.
- Staff 5: *ff* (fortissimo) at the beginning.
- Staff 6: No dynamic marking.
- Staff 7: No dynamic marking.
- Staff 8: *f* (forte) at the beginning, *ff* (fortissimo) in the middle.
- Staff 9: *f* (forte) at the beginning.
- Staff 10: *f* (forte) at the end.

p *legg:* *mf* *f* *dim:* *mf* *dim:* *f* *pp* *mf* *pp* *f* *cres:* *f* *pp* *dim:*

267

N. 11.

The musical score for N. 11, Adagio, consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 9/8. The score begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The first staff includes a 9/8 time signature and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff features a crescendo (*cres.*) marking. The third staff includes a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth staff features a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifth staff includes a forte (*f*) dynamic. The sixth staff includes a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventh staff includes a forte (*f*) dynamic. The eighth staff includes a forte (*f*) dynamic. The ninth staff includes a forte (*f*) dynamic. The tenth staff includes a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score is marked with various dynamics including *f*, *cres.*, and *dim.*, and includes articulations such as slurs, accents, and trills.

mf

cres.

mf

F

FF

dim.

p

cres.

F

p

cres.

mf

116

f

f

f

f

f

f

f

cres.

f

ff

cres.

Allegro moderato

N: 12

p

f

cres.

ff

f

cres.

f

f

cres.

a poco

f

dim.

This page of musical notation consists of ten staves of music, likely for a piano. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The key signature is F# and B# (D major/C# minor). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4. The music features various musical symbols, including treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *f* (forte), *cres.* (crescendo), *dim.* (diminuendo), *a poco* (a little), and *de cres.* (decrescendo). The notation includes many beamed notes, suggesting a fast or rhythmic passage. There are also some markings like *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *fz* (forzando). The page number 118 is in the top left corner.

Allegro moderato

Nº 13.

8

f *p* *f*

ff *p*

cres. *f* *p* *cres.*

cres. *f* *p* *cres.*

a poco *f* *p* *cres.*

p *cres.*

p *ff*

mf

f *f*

p *ff* *f* *cres.* *de c.* *p* *cres.* *f* *p* *cres.* *f* *f* *cres.* *f* *cres.* *f* *cres.* *f* *cres.*

A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes treble clefs, key signatures of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and beams. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, *cres.*, *f*, *fp*, *decres.*, and *tr*. There are also asterisks (*) and a double bar line with a 3/8 time signature. The paper is aged and shows some wear.

mf

p

cres.

p

cres.

f

f

fp

fp

tr

decres.

cres.

f

f

3/8

Andante maestoso

Nº 14

p
espressivo
cres.
ff
dim.
p
cres.
f
mf
decres.
f
cres.
tr tr tr tr
f
mf
ff
cres.
decres.
f
f
ff
cres. a poco a poco f
f
tr
ff
ff

Allegretto

Nº 15

This musical score, titled "Nº 15" and "Allegretto", consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as trills (tr), triplets (3), and dynamic markings (F, mf, ff, p, cres., decres.). The music is written in a single melodic line on a treble clef. The first staff begins with a forte (F) dynamic and a trill. The second staff features a triplet and a trill. The third staff has a trill and a forte (F) dynamic. The fourth staff includes a trill and a forte (F) dynamic. The fifth staff has a forte (F) dynamic. The sixth staff has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The seventh staff has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The eighth staff has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a crescendo (cres.) marking. The ninth staff has a decrescendo (decres.) marking and a forte (F) dynamic. The tenth staff has a forte (F) dynamic and a forte (F) dynamic.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for a piano solo. The notation is written in a single melodic line with various musical symbols and dynamics. The key signature is F major (one flat) for the first nine staves and C major (no sharps or flats) for the tenth. The time signature is 4/4. The music is characterized by many slurs and ornaments (marked with 'x'). Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *cres.* (crescendo), *decres.* (decrescendo), and *tr* (trill). The notation is dense and complex, with many slurs and ornaments.

280

Andantino

Nº 16

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 6/8 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked 'Andantino'. The score is divided into ten staves. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 6/8 time signature. It includes a forte dynamic marking 'f' and a first ending bracket. The second staff continues the melody with a first ending bracket and a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff features a forte dynamic 'f', a triplet of eighth notes, and a decrescendo marking 'dim.' leading to a piano dynamic 'p'. The fourth staff contains a decrescendo marking 'dim.' and a piano dynamic 'p'. The fifth staff has a piano dynamic 'p'. The sixth staff has a piano dynamic 'p'. The seventh staff has a piano dynamic 'p'. The eighth staff has a piano dynamic 'p'. The ninth staff has a piano dynamic 'p'. The tenth staff has a piano dynamic 'p'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

cres.

p

ff

Cantabile

mf

f

f

dim.

mf

ESERCIZI GIORNALIERI

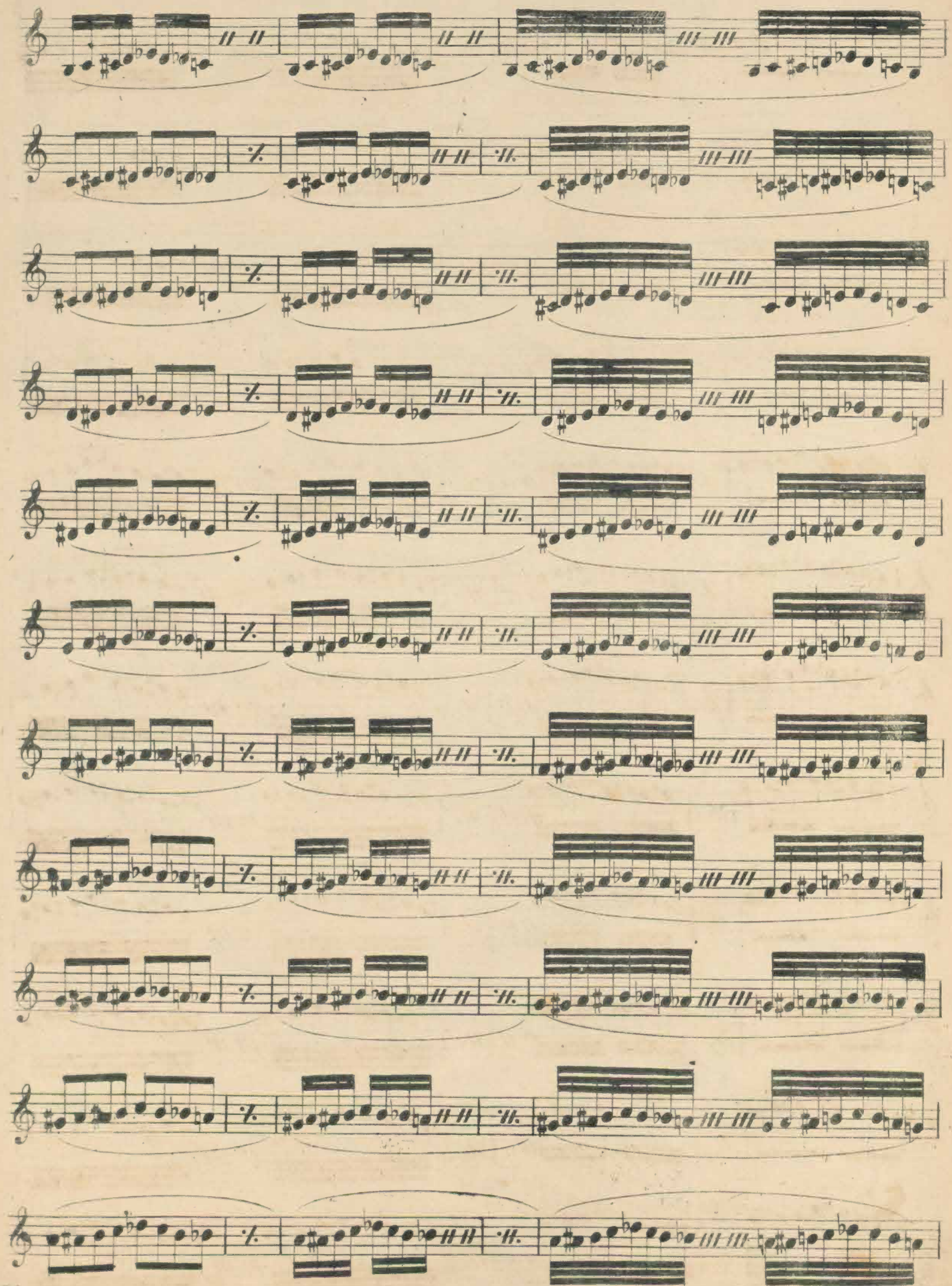
129

Moderato

N° 1.

The musical score for Exercise 1, titled "Moderato", consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and one flat (Bb). The exercises include various rhythmic patterns, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and dynamic markings like *ff* (fortissimo) and *z* (zest). The score is designed for piano and technical development.

283



This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a score for a single melodic line. The page contains 11 staves of music, each beginning with a treble clef. The notation is written in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and bar lines. The key signature is indicated by a single sharp (F#) on the first staff. The music is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple notes beamed together. The handwriting is clear and consistent throughout the page.

This page contains ten staves of handwritten musical notation. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is highly complex, featuring numerous beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often grouped under slurs. There are frequent use of accidentals, including naturals, sharps, and flats, which change the pitch of the notes. The staves are divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Some measures contain repeat signs (double dots) or other rhythmic markings. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The overall style suggests a historical or experimental musical composition.

N^o 2. **Largo** **Andante mosso** **Allegro**



Largo **Andante mosso** **Allegro**



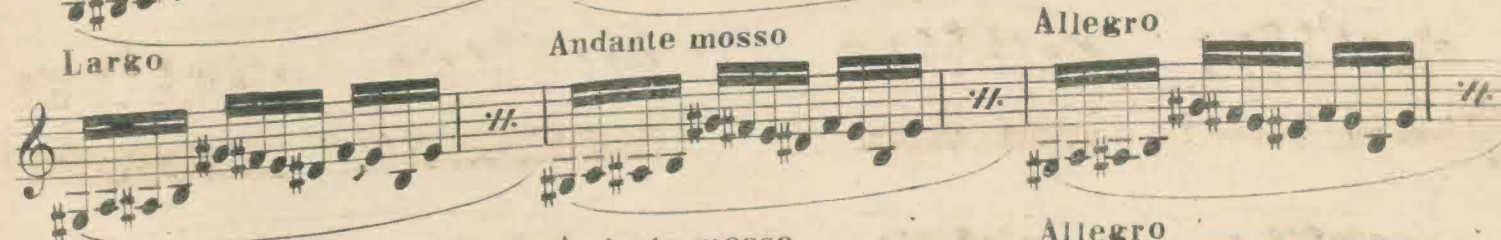
Largo **Andante mosso** **Allegro**



Largo **Andante mosso** **Allegro**



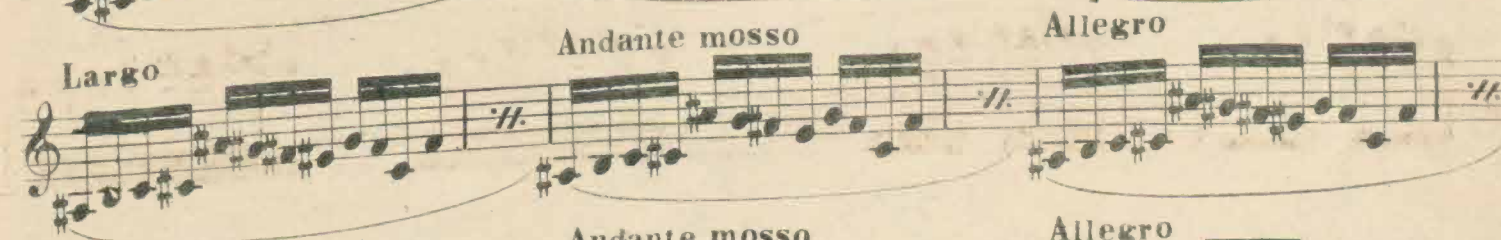
Largo **Andante mosso** **Allegro**



Largo **Andante mosso** **Allegro**



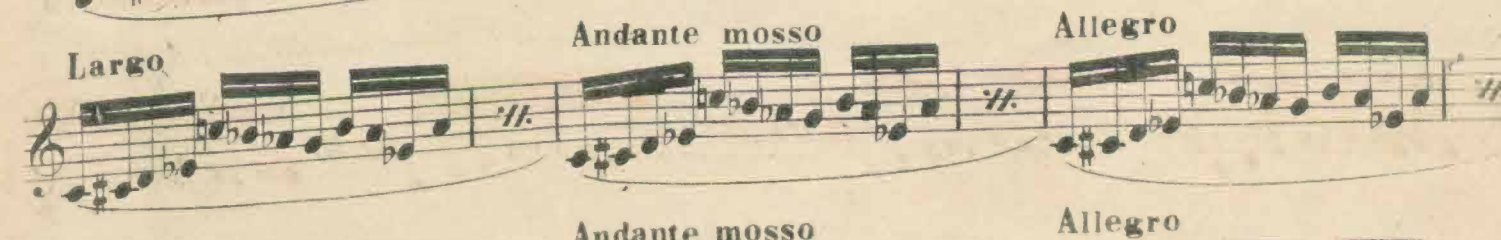
Largo **Andante mosso** **Allegro**



Largo **Andante mosso** **Allegro**



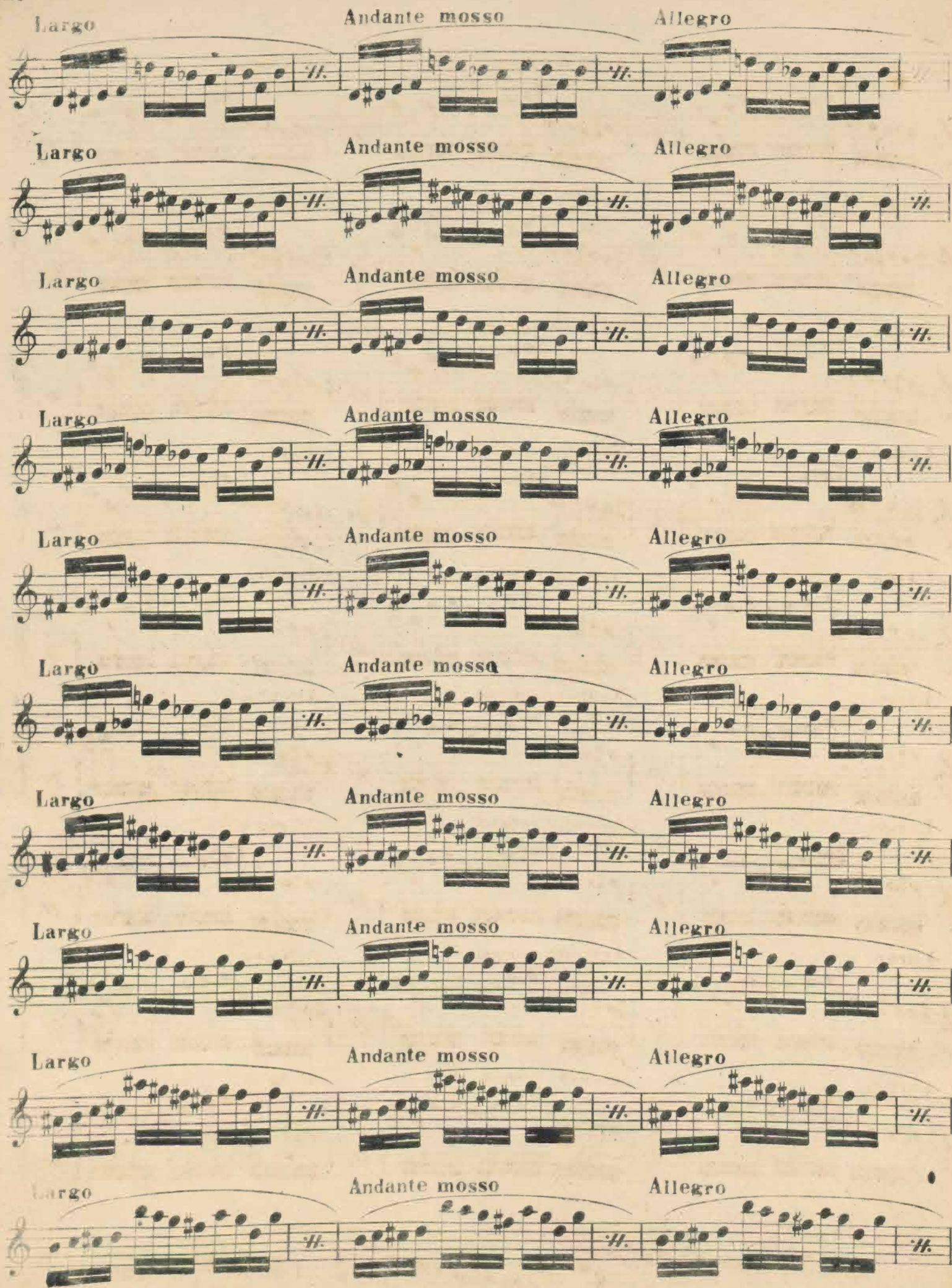
Largo **Andante mosso** **Allegro**



Largo **Andante mosso** **Allegro**



Handwritten musical score on ten staves, each divided into three sections by tempo markings: *Largo*, *Andante mosso*, and *Allegro*. The notation includes treble clefs, key signatures (one sharp and one flat), and various rhythmic values (eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes). Each section is separated by a double bar line with repeat dots. The staves are numbered 1 through 10.



A musical score for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The score is divided into three sections: 'Largo', 'Andante mosso', and 'Allegro'. The 'Largo' section begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). It features a slow, ascending melodic line with a fermata over the final note. The 'Andante mosso' section follows, marked with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. It begins with a fermata and a key signature change, followed by a more active melodic line. The 'Allegro' section is marked with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature, featuring a fast, ascending melodic line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, fermatas, and key signature changes.

A musical score for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is divided into three sections by double bar lines with repeat dots. The first section is marked 'Largo' and contains six measures. The second section is marked 'Andante mosso' and contains six measures. The third section is marked 'Allegro' and contains six measures. Each section features a series of eighth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The tempo markings are placed above the staff at the beginning of each section.

The first system of the musical score consists of three measures. The first measure is marked 'Largo' and contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a melody of eighth notes. The second measure is marked 'Andante mosso' and contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a melody of eighth notes. The third measure is marked 'Allegro' and contains a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a melody of eighth notes. Each measure ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Largo Andante mosso Allegro

A musical score for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is divided into three sections by tempo markings: 'Largo', 'Andante mosso', and 'Allegro'. The 'Largo' section begins with a half note and is followed by a double bar line with repeat dots. The 'Andante mosso' section begins with a half note and is followed by a double bar line with repeat dots. The 'Allegro' section begins with a half note and is followed by a double bar line with repeat dots. The tempo markings are written above the staff, and the sections are separated by curved lines.

A musical score for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The score is divided into three sections by tempo markings: **Largo**, **Andante mosso**, and **Allegro**. Each section begins with a repeat sign (//). The **Largo** section features a slow, ascending melodic line. The **Andante mosso** section continues the melodic line with a slightly faster tempo. The **Allegro** section features a more rapid, ascending melodic line. The score is written in a style typical of 19th-century musical notation, with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C).

A musical score for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The score is divided into three sections: 'Largo', 'Andante mosso', and 'Allegro'. Each section begins with a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and contains a series of eighth notes. The 'Largo' section has a slower tempo. The 'Andante mosso' section has a moderate tempo. The 'Allegro' section has a fast tempo. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots (//).

The image shows a musical score for the 'Marche des Nations' by Emmanuel Chabrier. It features three distinct tempo sections: 'Largo', 'Andante mosso', and 'Allegro'. Each section is marked with its respective tempo and includes a repeat sign (//). The notation is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The 'Largo' section begins with a long note, followed by a series of eighth notes. The 'Andante mosso' section continues with a similar pattern of eighth notes. The 'Allegro' section is characterized by a faster tempo and a more complex rhythmic pattern, including sixteenth notes and eighth notes. The score is presented in a clear, legible format, suitable for educational purposes.

A musical score for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The score is divided into three sections: 'Largo', 'Andante mosso', and 'Allegro'. Each section begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The 'Largo' section features a slow, ascending melodic line. The 'Andante mosso' section features a more rapid, ascending melodic line. The 'Allegro' section features a fast, ascending melodic line. The tempo markings are placed above the staff.

A handwritten musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are written below the staff, and the title 'The Rose Tree' is written at the top. The manuscript is on aged, slightly stained paper.

Largo

Andante

Nº 3.

Musical score for N° 3, measures 1-12. The score is in treble clef with a common time signature. It features a series of ascending and descending eighth-note patterns, often beamed in groups of four. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *FF* (fortissimo). The tempo changes from *Largo* to *Andante* between measures 4 and 5.

Largo

Andante

Musical score for measures 13-24. This section continues the eighth-note patterns with various dynamics including *FF*, *mf*, and *f*. The tempo remains *Andante*.

Largo

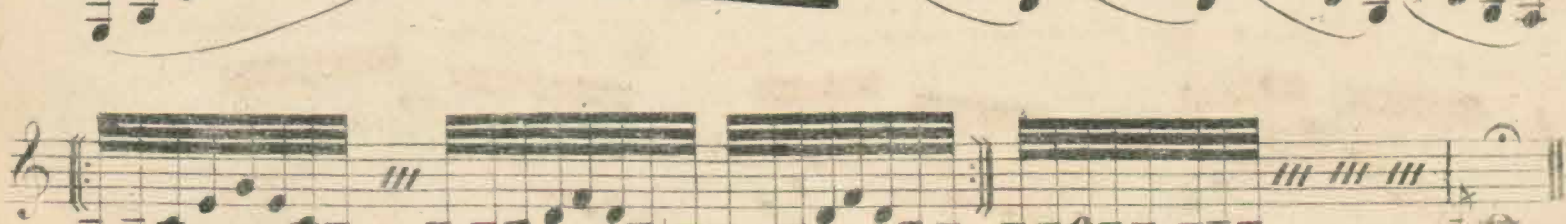
Andante

Musical score for measures 25-32. The score continues with eighth-note patterns, ending with a repeat sign. Dynamics include *mf* and *f*. The tempo changes from *Andante* back to *Largo* between measures 28 and 29.



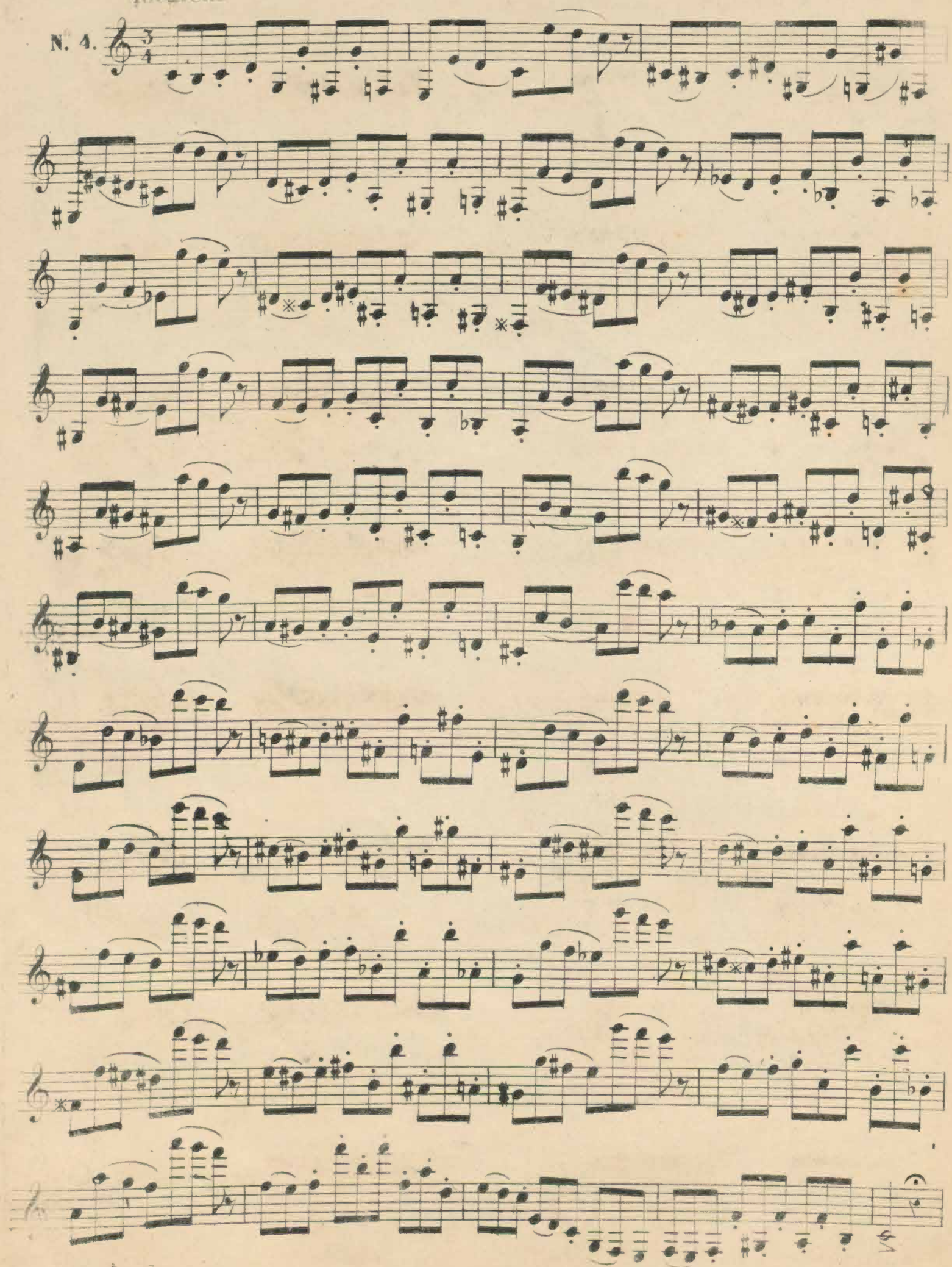
Largo

Andante



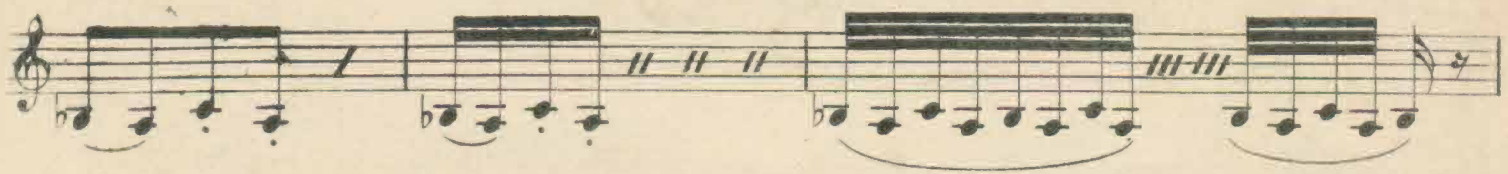
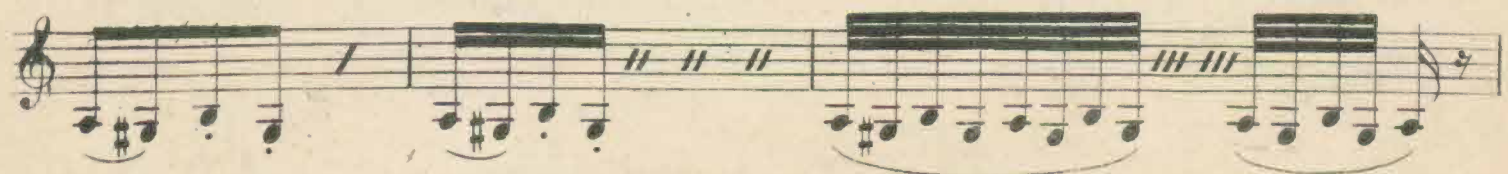
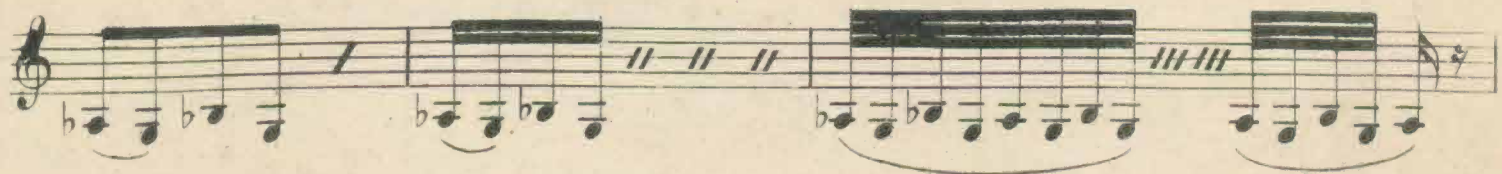
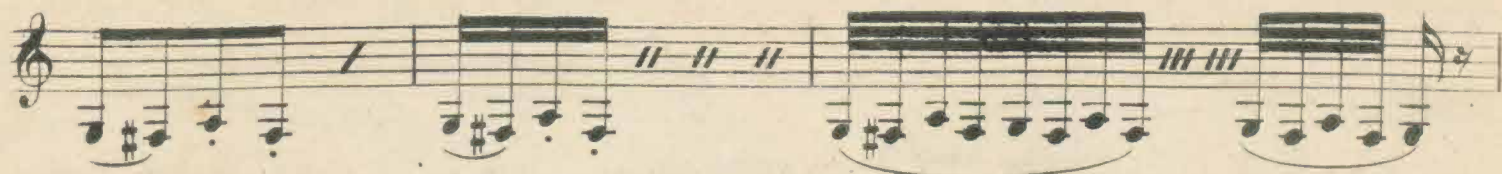
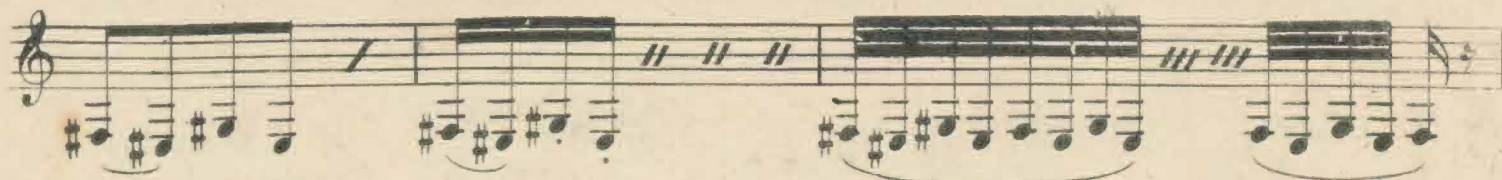
Allegretto

N. 4.

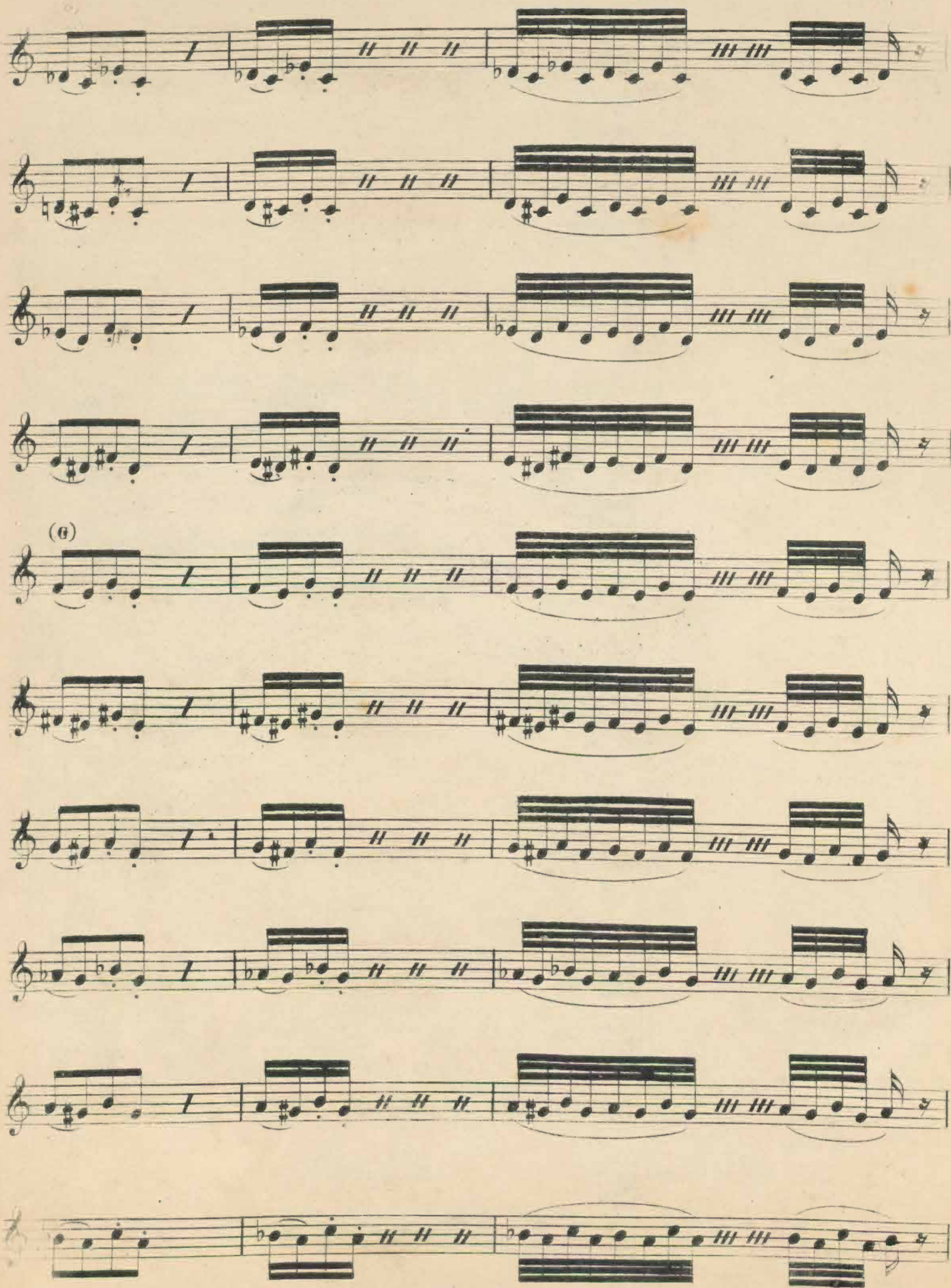


In questo Esercizio bisogna muovere anche le doppie chiavi quando bisogna.

(A)



(A) Si avverte che non bisogna muovere la chiave N. 1. quando scende dal FA al RE



The musical score consists of ten staves. The first staff is a single melodic line. The subsequent nine staves are organized into pairs, each pair representing a different fingering or technique. The first pair (staves 2 and 3) is labeled 'A' and 'B' at the beginning. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, slurs, and accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals).

(A) Quanto il movimento passa da LA, a DO, il dito mignolo della mano sinistra deve rimanere fermo sulla chiave N.º 1. 295

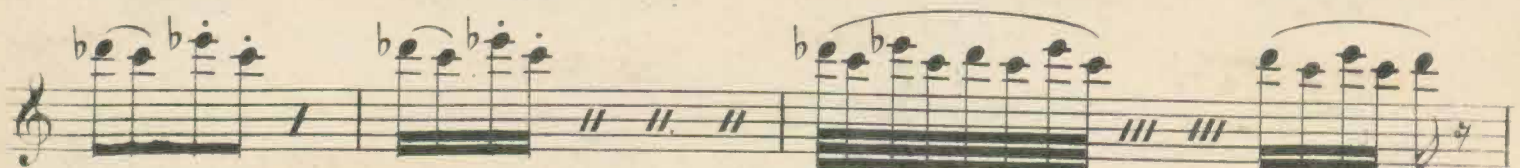
(B) Il RE^b si suona calcando il dito mignolo della mano sinistra sulla doppia chiave N.º 5.



(C)



(D)



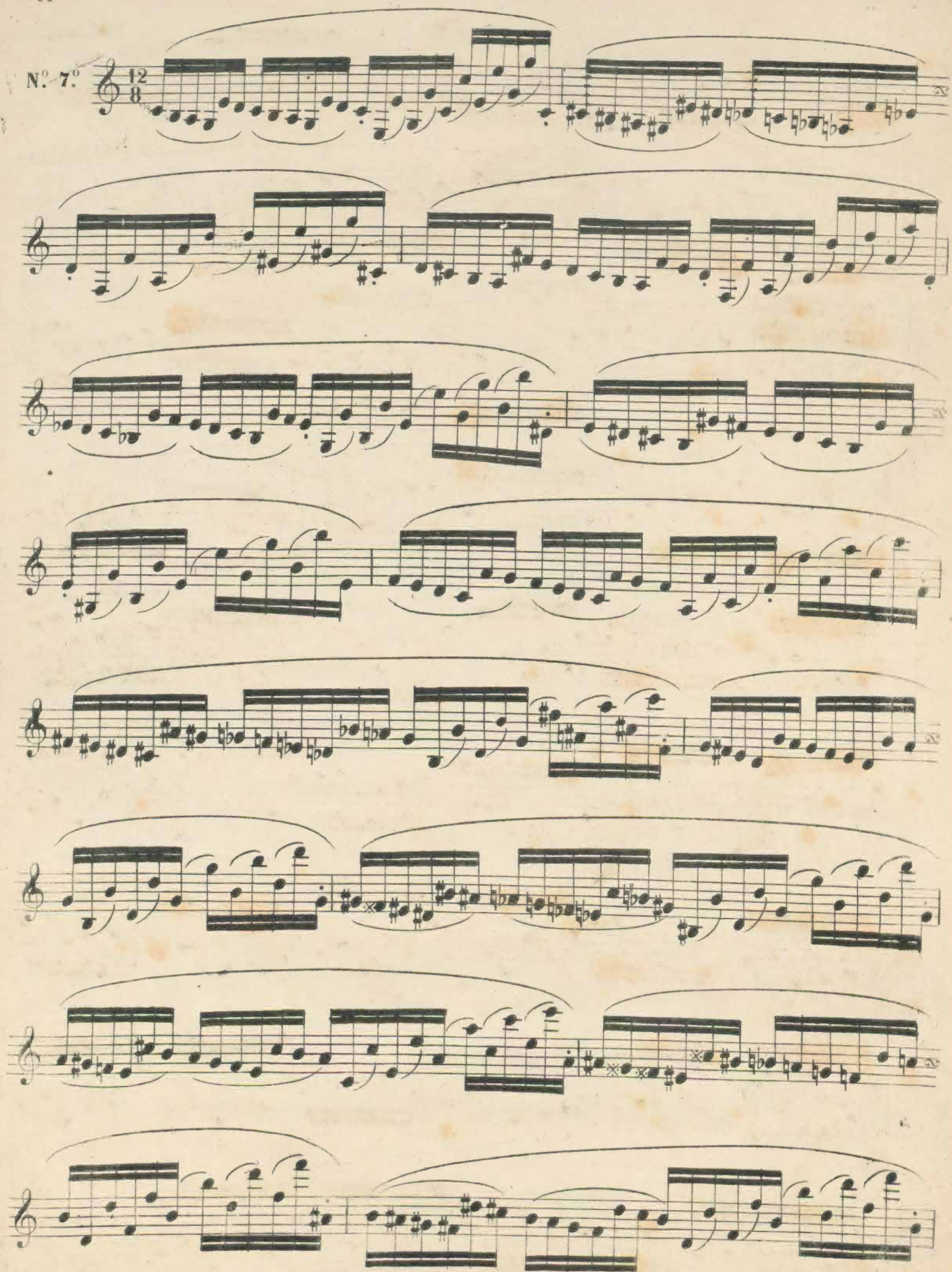
(C) Il Si naturale si suona sturando tutte le dita, restando fermo il pollice della mano sinistra sul buco e chiave al ridosso del Clarinetto.

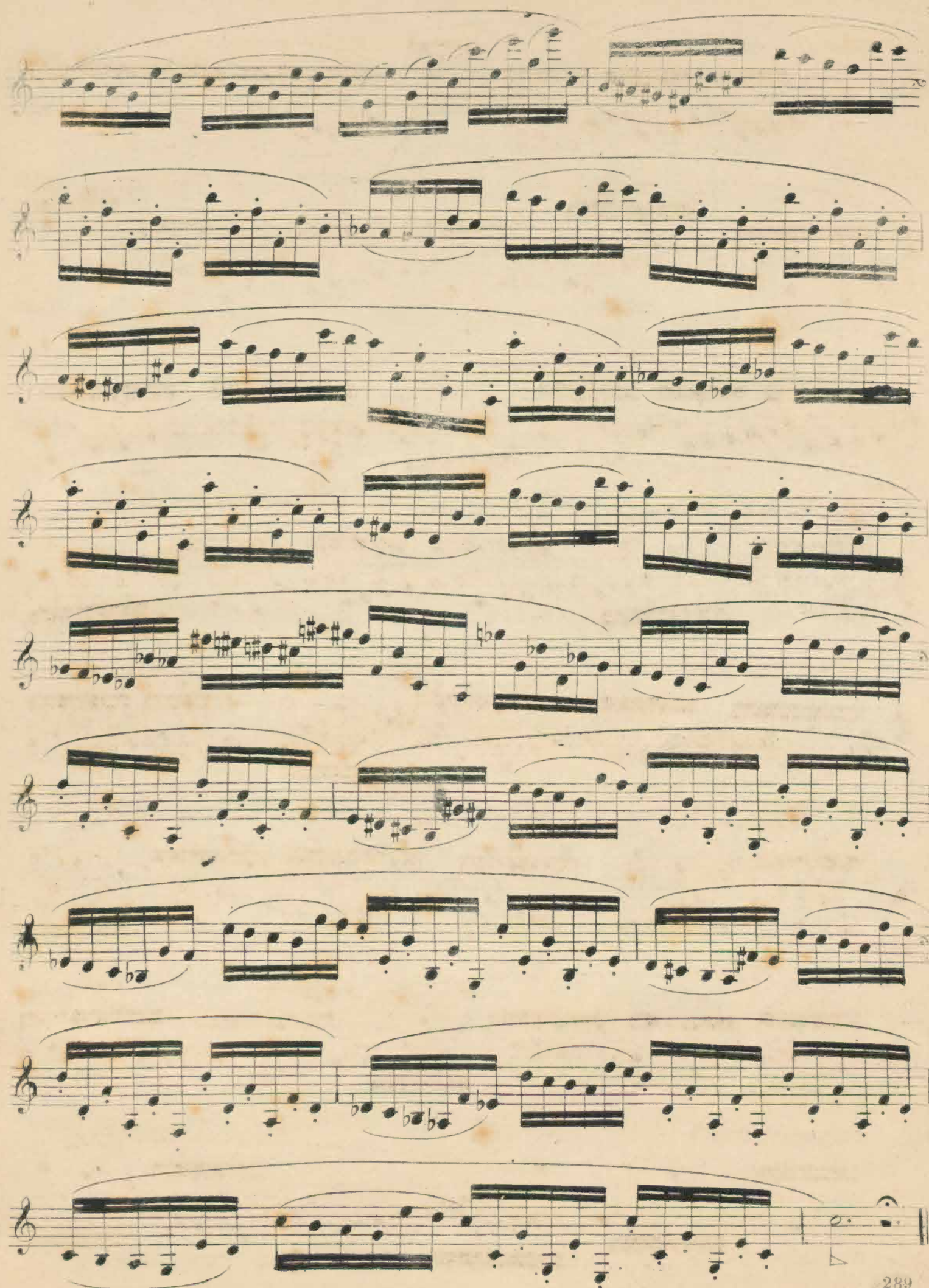
(D) Il Do si suona sturando tutte le dita.

N° 6



N.º 7.º

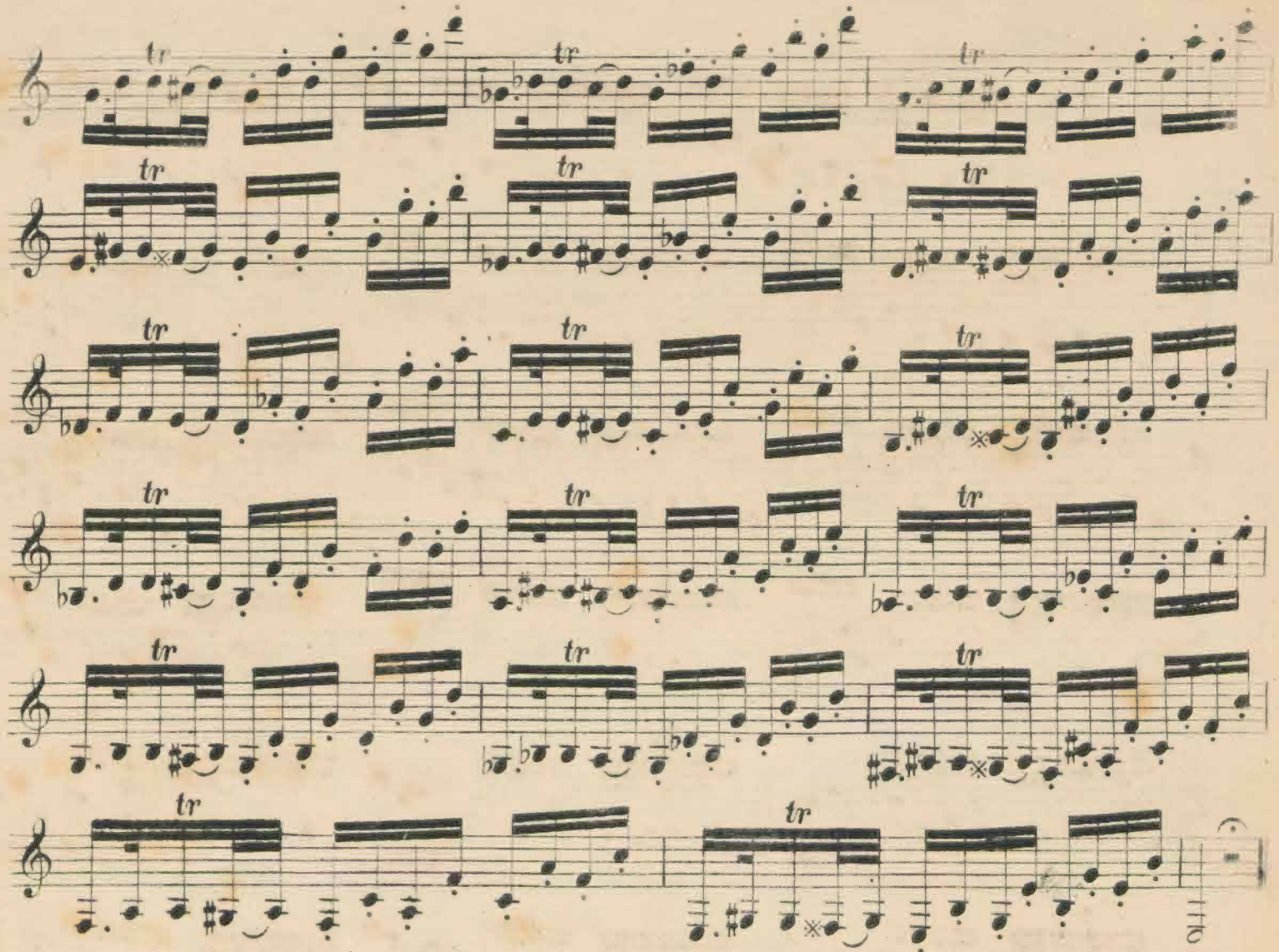
12
8



Andante mosso

N.º 8

This musical score, titled "N.º 8" and marked "Andante mosso", consists of ten staves of music. The notation is primarily in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The music is characterized by frequent trills, indicated by "tr" above notes, and triplets, indicated by a "3" over a group of notes. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score is written in a single system, with each staff containing a continuous line of music. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings, though the latter are not explicitly written. The overall style is that of a classical or romantic-era instrumental piece.



Largo

Nº 9



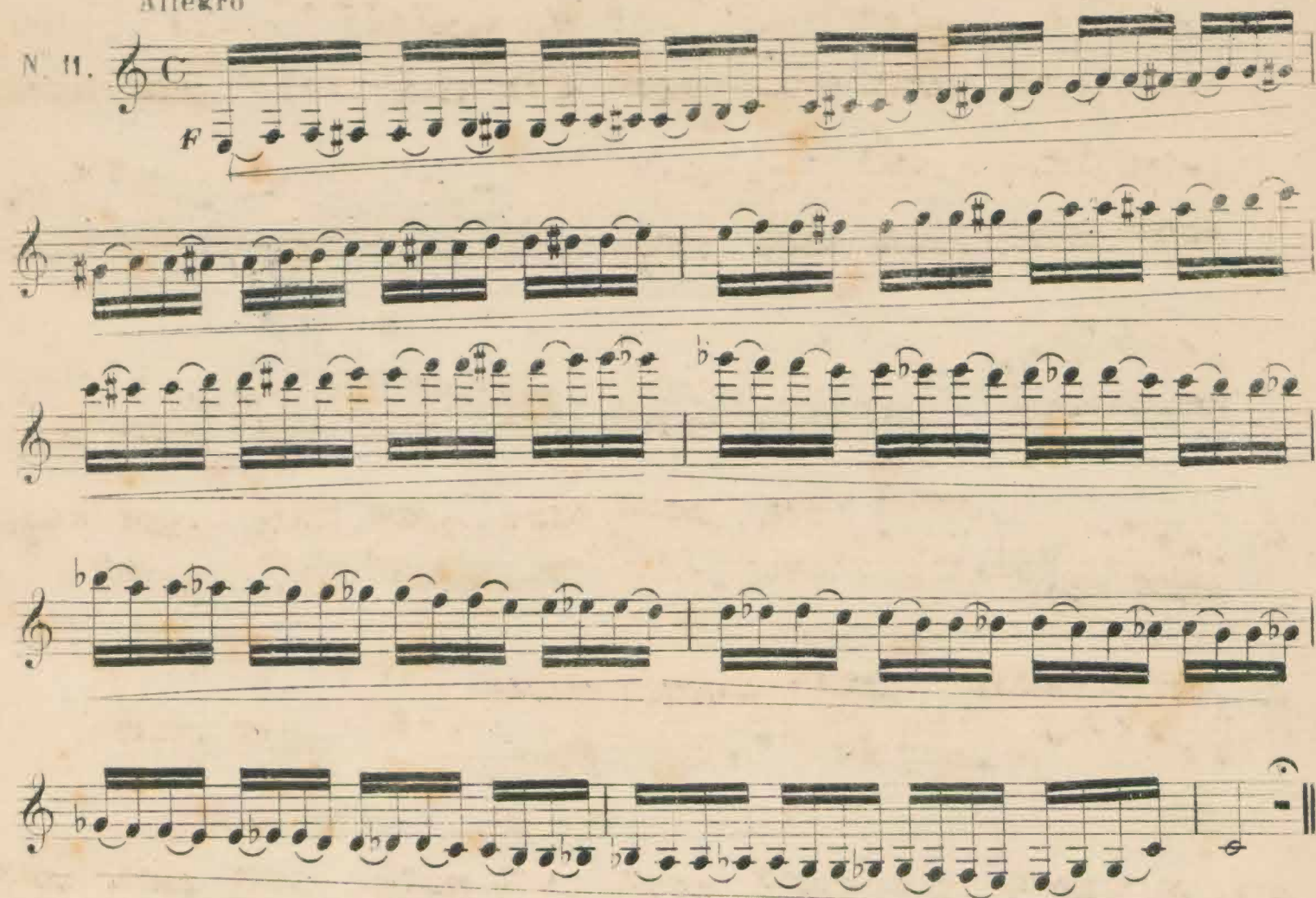


N^o 10.

Handwritten musical score for N° 10, consisting of six staves. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The music features a mix of eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, with many beamed passages. Phrasing slurs are present throughout. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

Allegro

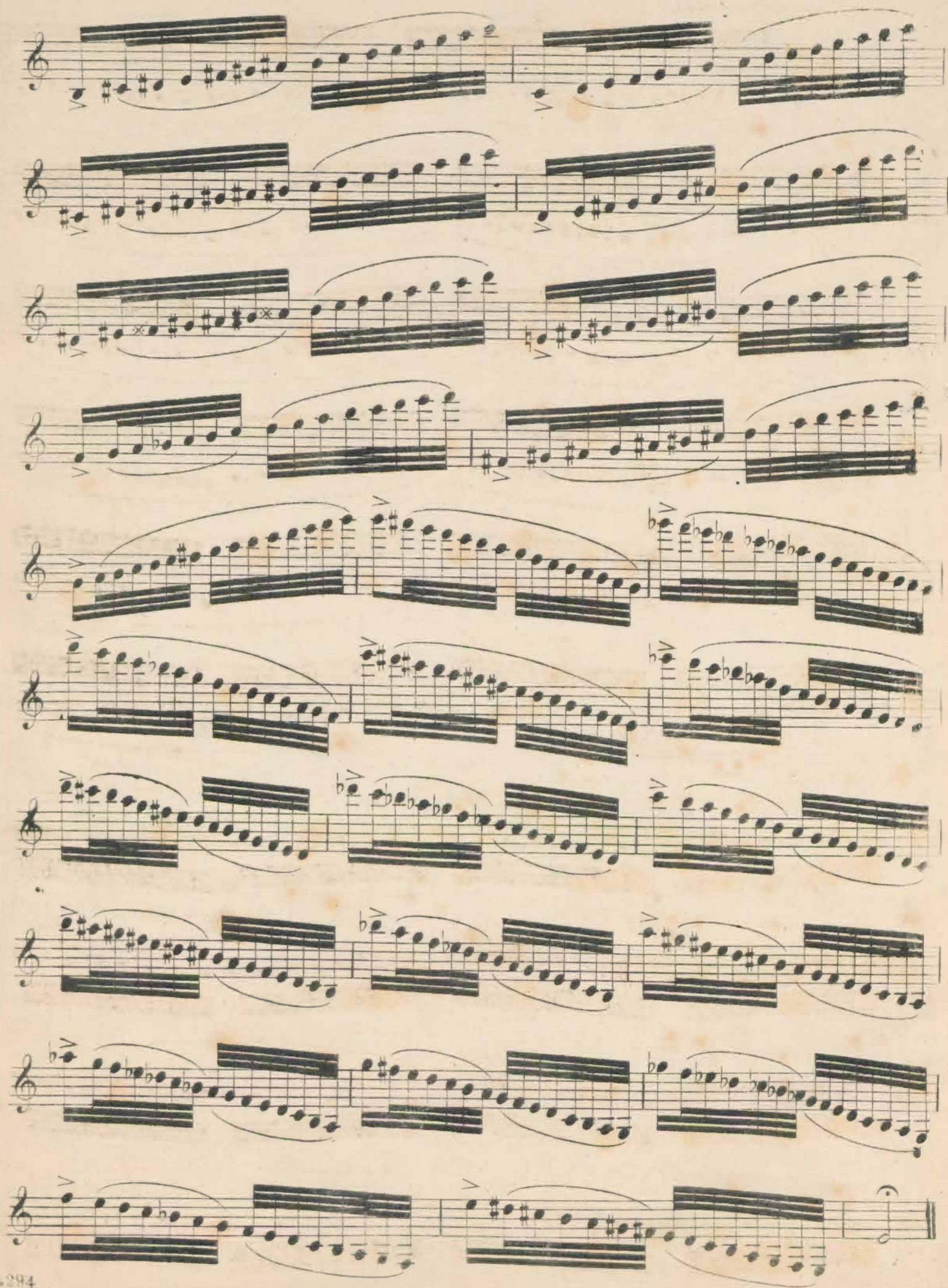
N.º 11.



Moderato

N.º 12.

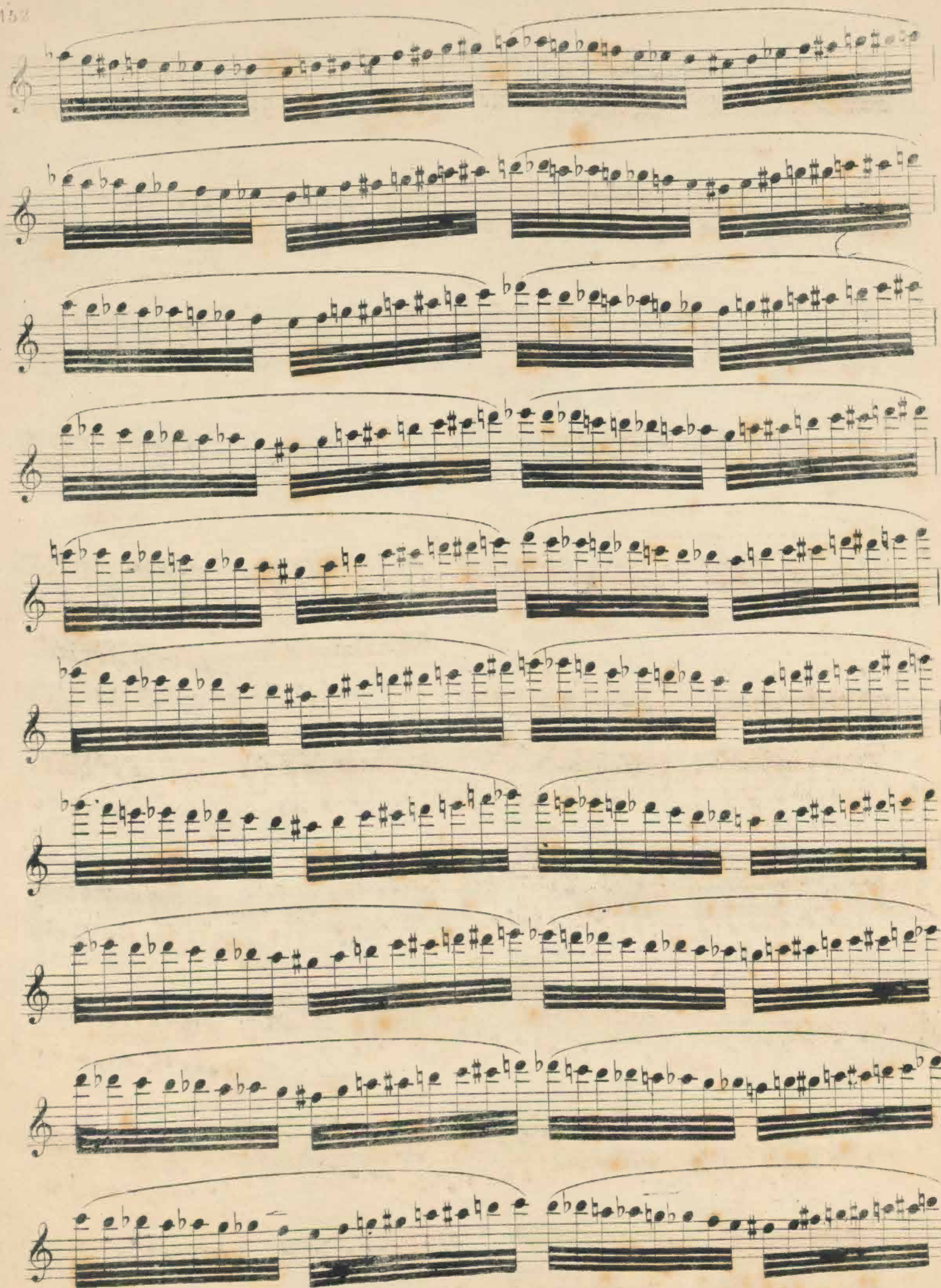




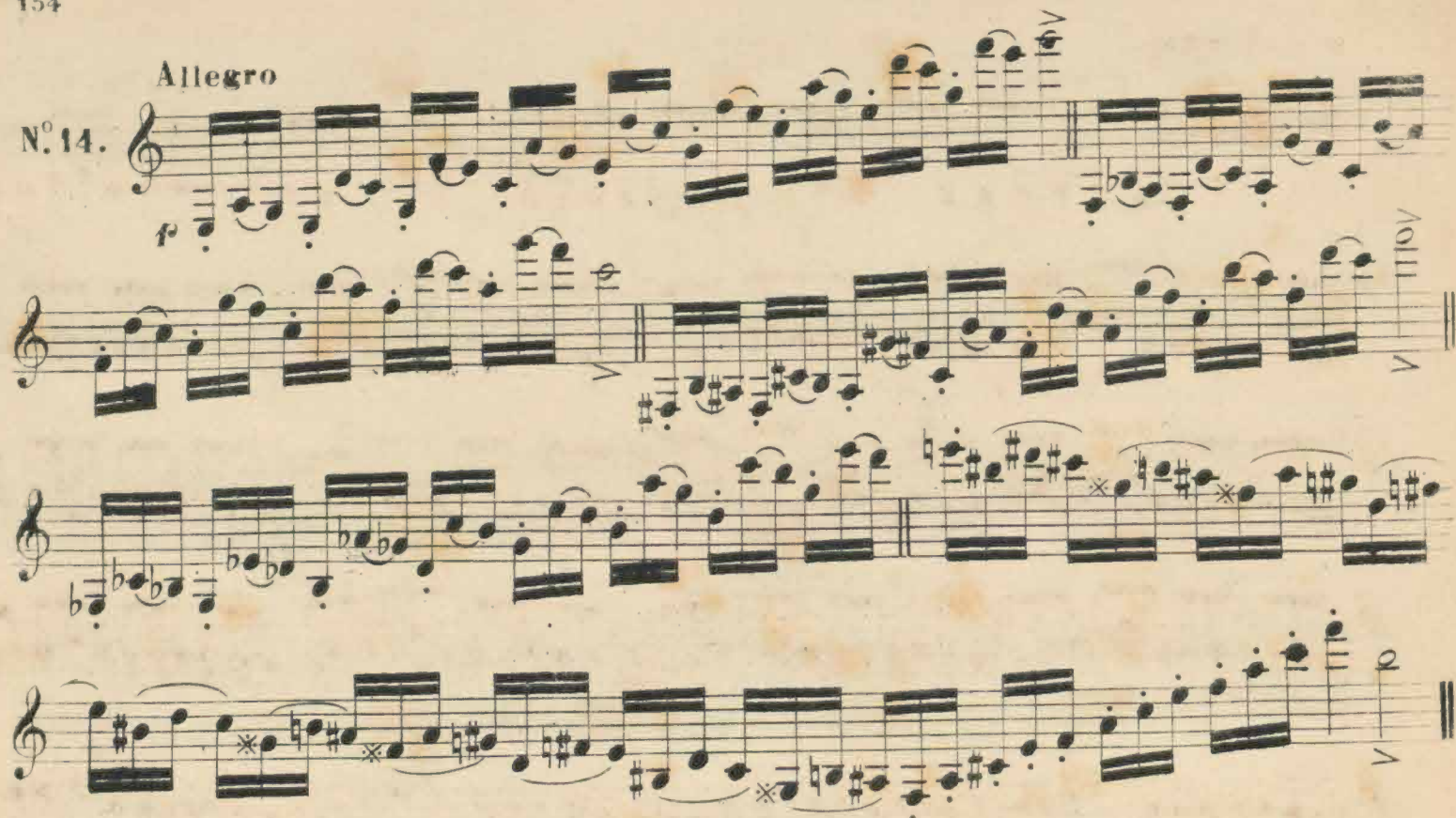
Allegro moderato

N° 13.

The musical score for N° 13, Allegro moderato, consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo). The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs, indicating a complex melodic and harmonic structure. The score is arranged in a single system across ten staves, with each staff containing a continuous line of music. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and wear along the edges.





Allegro
N.º 14.

N.º 15.



Allegro

155

Nº 16

A handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Nº 16" in "Allegro" tempo. The score is written on 12 staves, each beginning with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The first staff includes a dynamic marking of "f" (forte). The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The key signature changes throughout the piece, with various sharps and flats appearing. The notation is dense and characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation. The paper is aged and shows some staining and wear.

Allegro moderato

Nº 17.

Handwritten musical score for N° 17, Allegro moderato, in 6/8 time. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The tempo is marked "Allegro moderato". The score is characterized by a complex, rhythmic melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include "ff" (fortissimo) and "p" (piano). The notation is dense, with many accidentals (sharps and flats) and slurs. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

Moderato

157

Nº 18

FF

Musical score for N° 18, Moderato, in 3/4 time, marked **FF**. The score consists of 12 staves of music, featuring a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to two flats (Bb, Eb) during the piece. The music is written in treble clef. The final staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

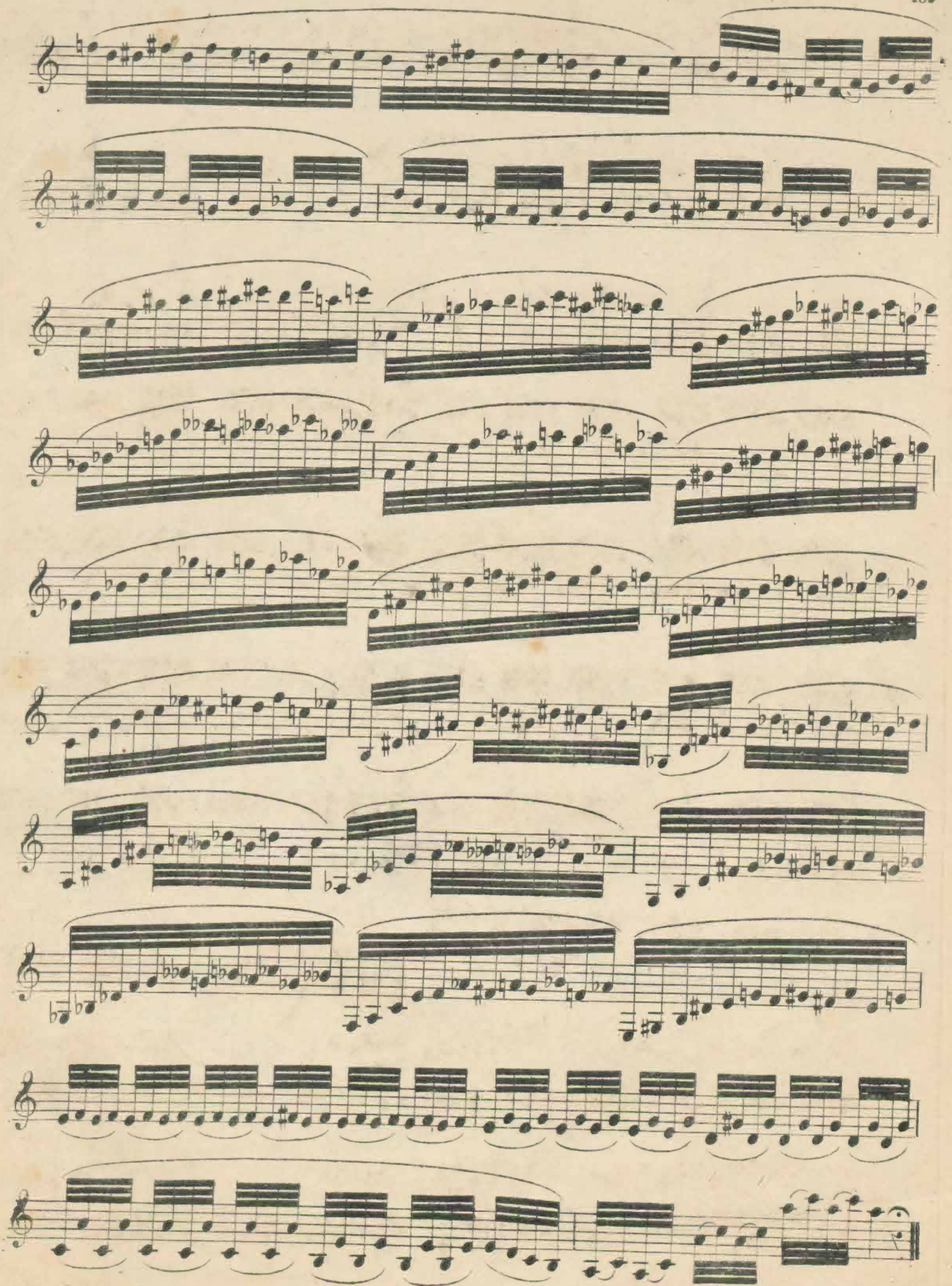
FF

301
29

Andante moderato

N.º 19.

(1) Il **do** si prende col dito mignolo sulla doppia chiave N.º 5.



Allegro

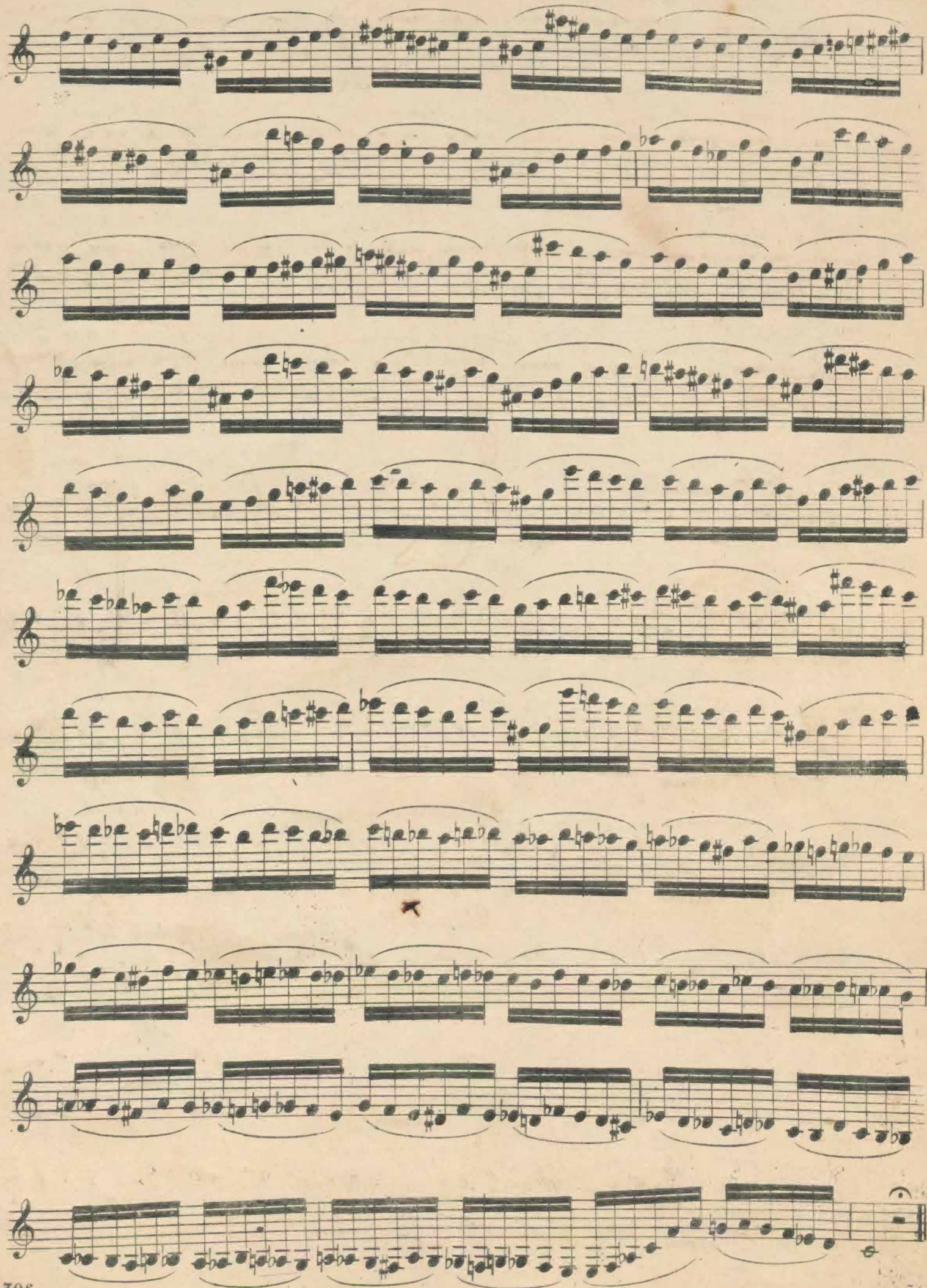
N° 20.

The musical score for N° 20, Allegro, is written in 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff shows the initial melody and accompaniment. The subsequent staves continue the piece, with the right hand often playing sixteenth-note patterns and the left hand providing a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

Allegretto

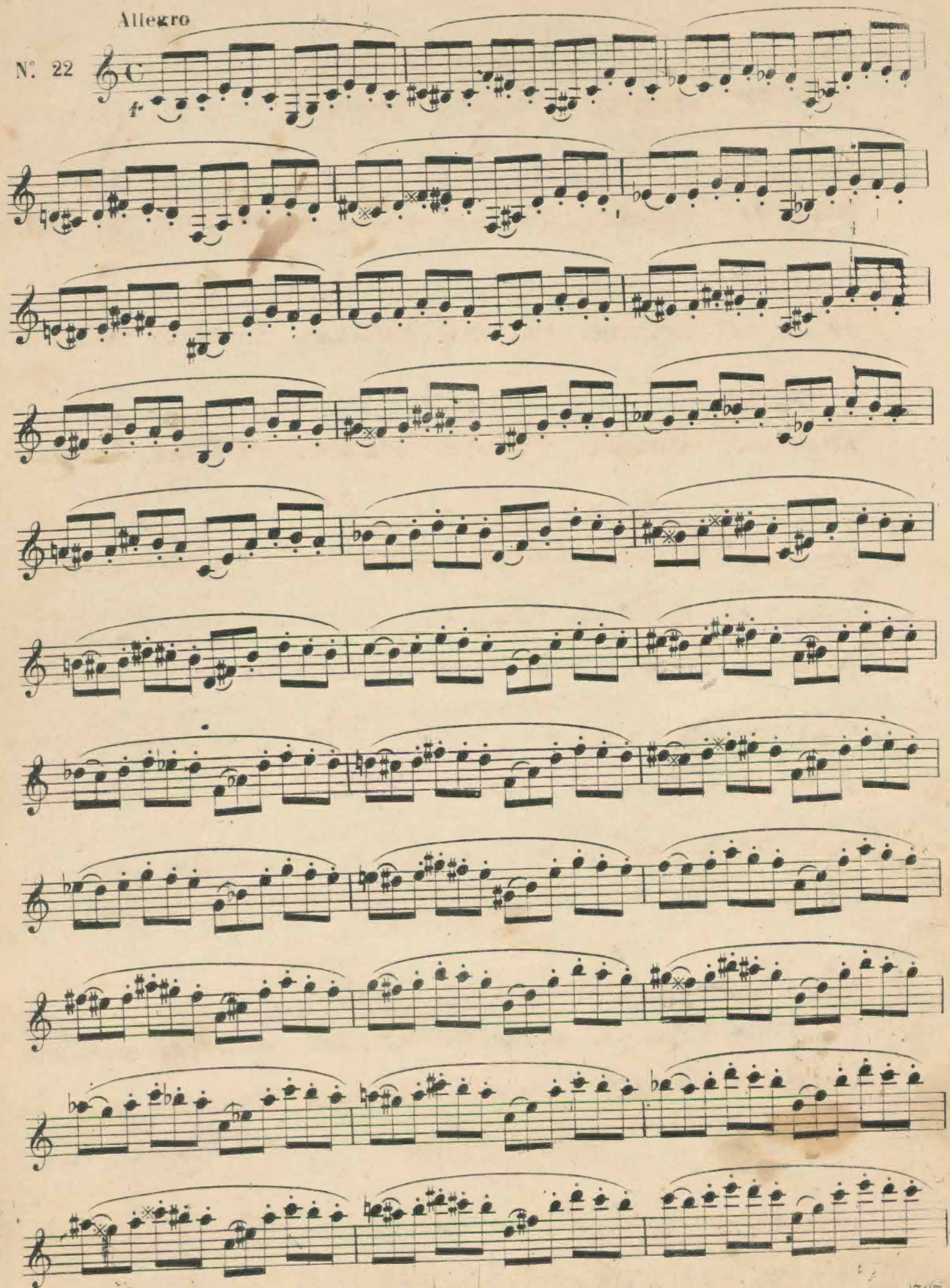
Nº 21

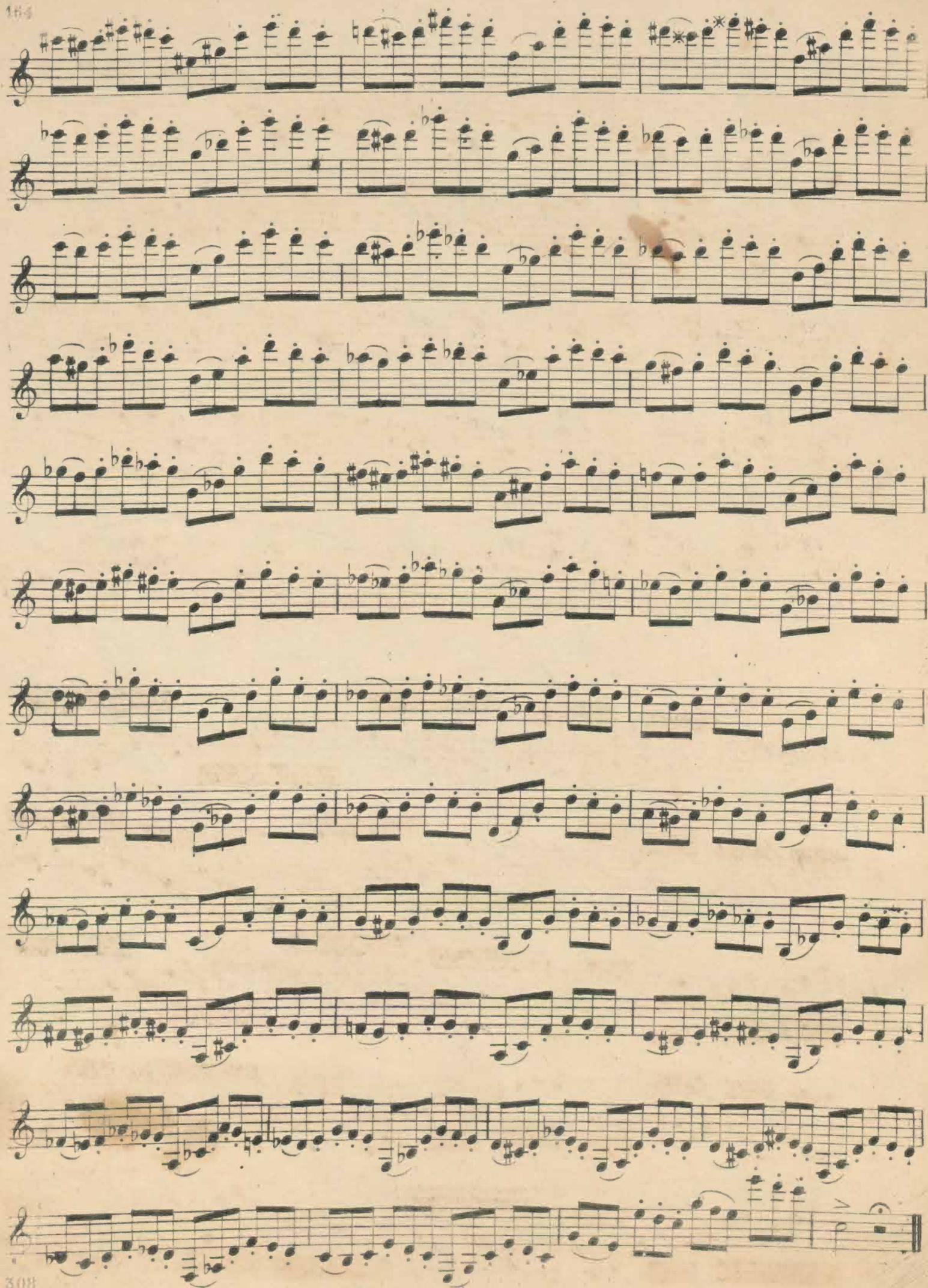
The musical score is written for a single melodic line on ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 12/8 time signature, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the dynamics are 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The first four measures of the first staff are grouped by a bracket with the number '6' above it. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The key signature changes to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) in the fifth measure of the first staff and remains there for the rest of the piece. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs. The paper is aged and shows some staining.



Allegro

N.º 22





Moderato

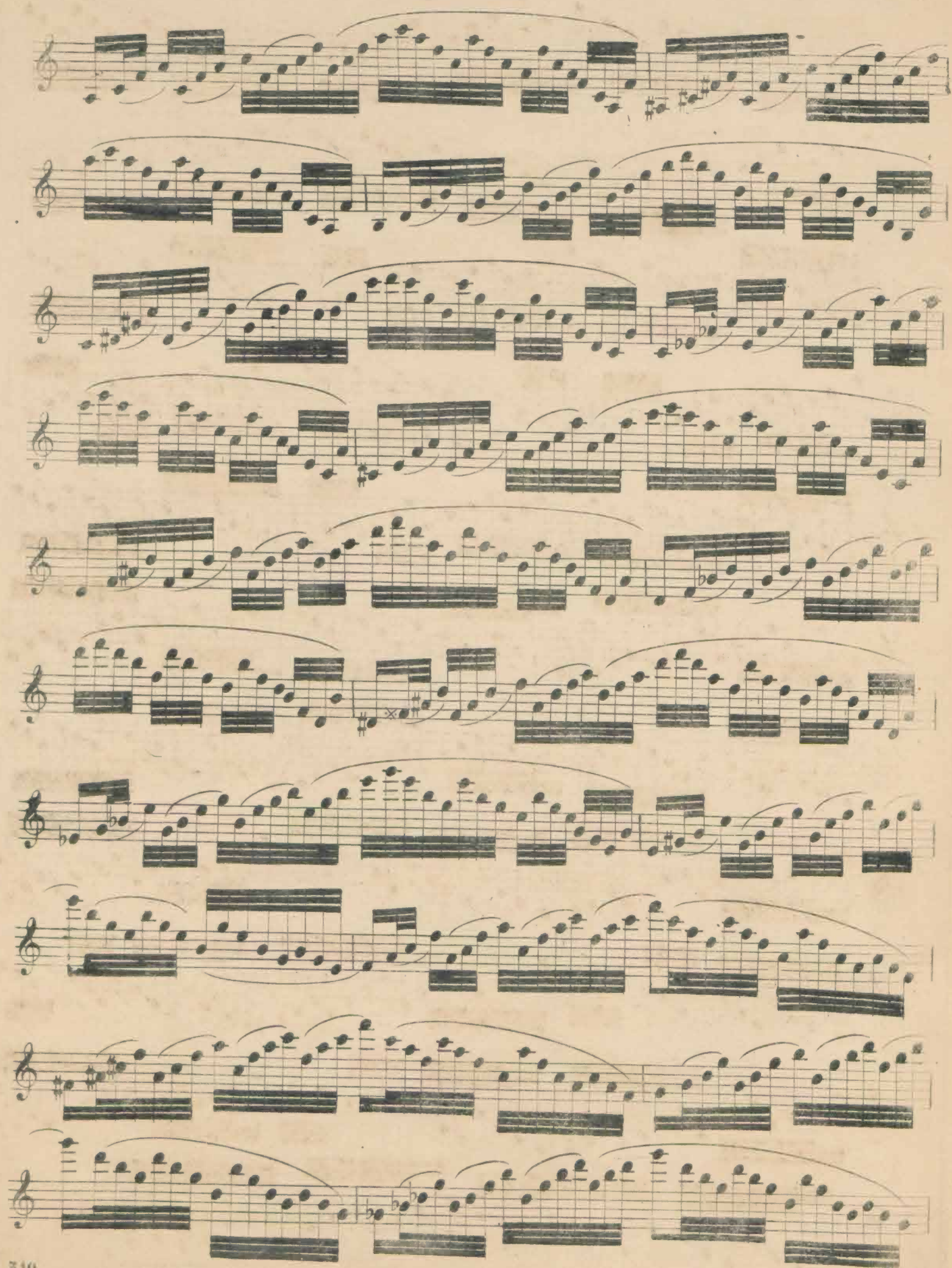
N: 23

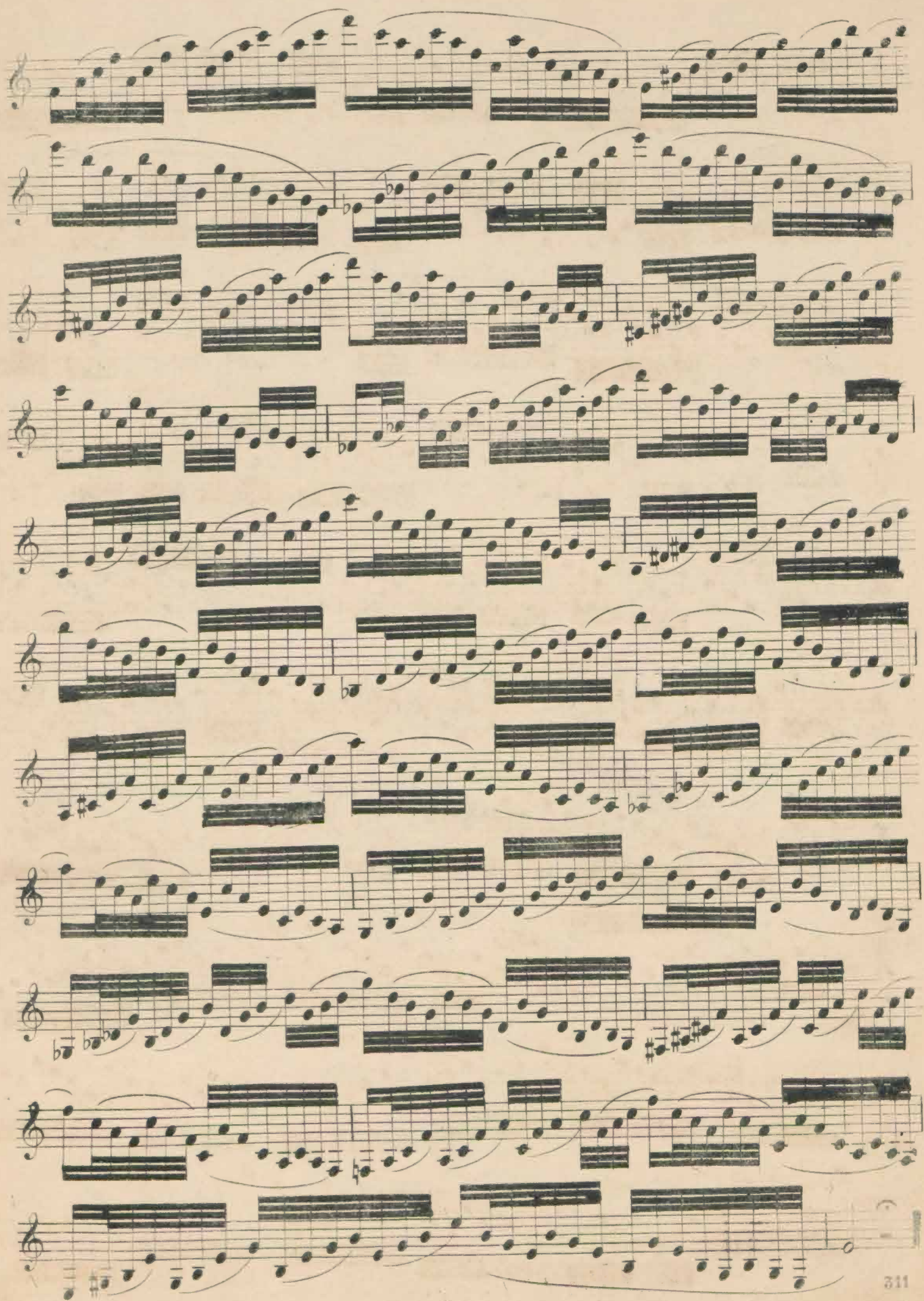
p

Andante

N: 24

F





Moderato

N: 25

pp

The musical score is composed of 12 staves. The first staff includes a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a continuous, flowing style with many slurs and ties. The dynamics are marked 'pp' (pianissimo). The score is printed on aged, slightly yellowed paper.



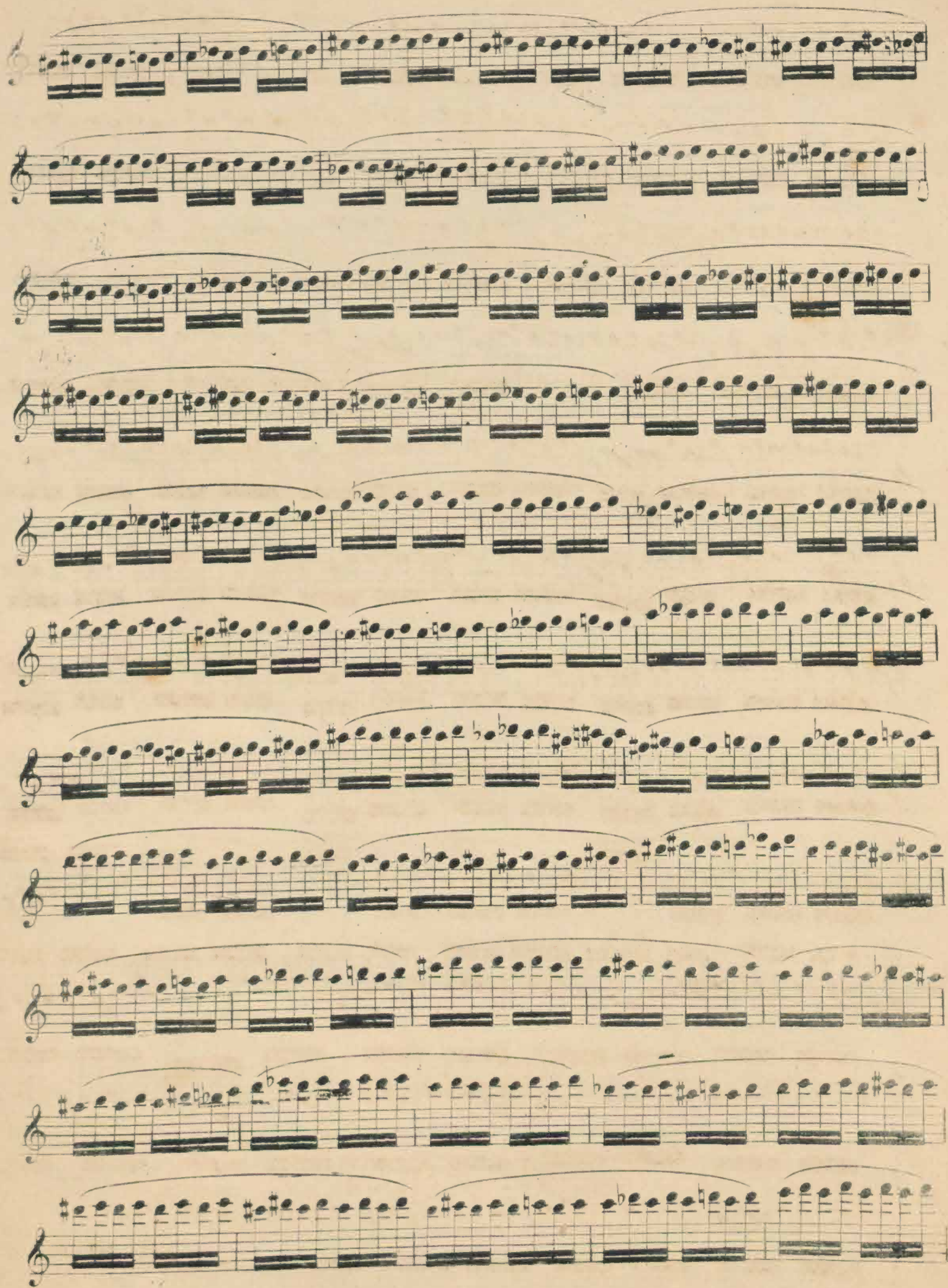
This page contains a handwritten musical score for 12 staves. The notation is in a single system, with each staff beginning with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is written in a style characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation, featuring a variety of note values including minims, crotchets, and quavers, as well as rests and accidentals. The staves are connected by horizontal lines, and the music is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The final staff concludes with a double bar line and the dynamic marking 'ff' (fortissimo). The page number '170' is printed in the upper left corner, and the page number '314' is printed in the lower left corner.

N. 26.

$\frac{2}{4}$

pp

Handwritten musical score for N. 26, Op. 26, in 2/4 time, marked *pp*. The score consists of 11 staves of music, each containing a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is written in a continuous, flowing style with many slurs and ties, suggesting a single melodic line. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals (sharps and flats). The paper is aged and shows some wear and discoloration.



A handwritten musical score consisting of 12 staves. The notation is in a single system, with each staff containing a melodic line. The music is written in a style characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation. It features a variety of note values, including minims, crotchets, and quavers, often grouped together in beams. There are numerous accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals) throughout the score. The staves are connected by horizontal lines, and there are occasional curved lines (possibly slurs or ties) spanning across measures. The paper is aged and shows some wear, with the edges slightly torn.

SCHIARIMENTO PER I TRE CLARINETTI IN DO, IN SI BEMOLLE, ED IN LA

ESSI SERVONO PER FACILITARE LE DIVERSE TONALITÀ CHE SUCCEDONO

QUANDO SI SUONA IN ORCHESTRA



Il Clarinetto in DO, legge in chiave di SOL e si chiama così, perchè la sua scala naturale è in DO, incominciando dal primo DO che sta con una linea in testa sotto il primo rigo, che poi discende una 6^a sotto arrivando al MI basso, nota profonda.

Il Clarinetto in SI Bemolle legge in chiave di Tenore e si chiama così, perchè la scala sua naturale è in SI Bemolle incominciando pure dal SI Bemolle che sta sotto il primo rigo con una linea in testa, che poi discende una sesta sotto arrivando al RE basso nota profonda, però il detto Clarinetto in SI Bemolle tiene delle comunicazioni; per esempio trovando la chiave di SOL chiave convenzionale e poi sopra vi è la chiamata Clarinettò in SI Bemollé vuol dire che suona naturalmente con due Bemolli in chiave all'infuori di quelli che trova segnati in principio.

Per togliere i due Bemolli alla scala naturale del detto Clarinetto, che sono il SI Bemolle ed il MI Bemolle, queste due note vengono rese naturali per mezzo di un Diesis a ciascuna nota perchè, siccome le due note sono minori naturalmente all'Istrumento, così vengono alterati per mezzo di un Diesis che si trova vicino.

Quando poi ad un pezzo di musica qualunque e si trova segnata la chiave di Tenore. Esempio  allora bisogna suonare in DO modo maggiore o pure in LA modo minore, togliendo i due Bemolli al SI e al MI, aggiungendo gli altri accidenti, che si trovano in chiave.

Il Clarinetto in LA, legge in chiave di Soprano e la sua scala naturale è in LA portando tre Diesis naturalmente, incominciando la sua scala dal primo LA con una linea in testa sotto il primo rigo avendo pure una 6^a al discendere, che arriva al DO Diesis, nota profonda.

Nel detto Clarinetto per ottenere naturali le tre note, che sono già maggiori nella sua scala naturale; si deve trovare un Bemolle per ciascuna nota, così la nota già maggiore diventa giusta; ed adonta che il detto Clarinetto chiama le note in chiave di Soprano; pur tuttavia la sua chiave di convenzione è quella di SOL, trovando però la chiamata sul pezzo di musica Clarinetto in LA. Esempio : aggiungendogli altri accidenti che si trovano in chiave o nel corso della suonata.

Le seguenti lezioni in tre chiavi, servono per istruire gli allievi a suonare col solo Clarinetto in SI Bemolle, trasportando il Clarinettò in DO un tono sopra, ed il Clarinetto in LA, mezzo tono sotto; trovando le rispettive chiamate in DO, e in LA però sono necessarie le seguenti spiegazioni.

Trovando scritto Clarinetto in DO, vuol dire suonare un tono sopra calcolando il Bequadro per Diesis nei toni con Bemolli, e nei toni con Diesis il Bemolle vale per Bequadro come pure nelle tonalità difficili con molti Diesis in chiave alcune volte il Diesis vale per doppio; tutto questo relativamente al detto trasporto.

La chiamata in DO foglie i due Bemolli che tiene il detto Clarinetto in SI Bemolle aggiungendo gli altri accidenti che si trovano in chiave.

La chiamata Clarinetto in LA vuol dire di suonare mezzo tono sotto del tono, in cui è scritto il pezzo di musica avendo per base che la detta chiamata in LA vi mette cinque Diesis in chiave calcolandone due che tolgano i due Bemolli che porta in sé il Clarinetto in SI Bemolle e gli altri tre Diesis rimangono accidentalmente per corrispondere al Clarinetto in LA aggiungendo gli altri accidenti che possono trovarsi in chiave con la convenzione che il Bemolle fa l'effetto del Bequadro ed il Bequadro fa l'effetto del Diesis ed il Diesis alcune volte fa l'effetto del doppio Diesis.

Con i detti due trasporti in DO e in LA si ottiene che col Clarinetto in SI Bemolle si può suonare in tutti i toni, tranne il DO Diesis profondo prerogativa che tiene il Clarinetto in LA.

Tutto questo trasporto serve per non avere il fastidio di portare d'appresso i due interi Clarinetti in DO e in LA, ma quando si vuol suonare bene con precisione, è duopo di usare i detti tre Clarinetti; per la chiarezza dei passaggi di agilità e la sicurezza del meccanismo.

OSSERVAZIONE



Faccio altresì osservare che gli autori antichi serbando alle sette note l'antica denominazione, cioè il DO, *Cesolfaut*, RE *Delasolre*, MI *Elami*, FA *Effaut*, SOL *Gesolreut* LA *Alamire*, SI *Bemi*, nel segnare al principio di una suonata la tonalità dello strumento vi appongono la sola iniziale. C per *Cesolfaut*, D per *Delasolre* ect: ect:

CAPRICCIO in tre Chiavi col trasporto in DO in LA

Allegro moderato

CLARINO in *Sib*

The musical score is written for a Clarinet in B-flat (CLARINO in *Sib*). It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "Allegro moderato". The score consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *tr* (trill). There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth-note runs. The key signature changes to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) in the lower staves. The score is a single melodic line for the clarinet.

177

Musical score for measures 177-184. The music is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, with dynamic markings such as *f* and *ff*. The piece concludes with a 3/4 time signature.

in DO Allegro

Musical score for measures 185-221, starting with the tempo marking "in DO Allegro". The music is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of a continuous, flowing melodic line with various rhythmic values and dynamic markings like *ff*. The piece ends with a 3/4 time signature.

321

This page of musical notation contains ten staves of music. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The time signature is 3/4. The music is marked with various dynamics and tempo changes.

Key markings and features include:

- Dynamic markings:** *ff* (fortissimo) appears at the beginning of the first staff and on the third staff. *f* (forte) appears on the fourth staff. *cres.* (crescendo) is marked on the fifth staff.
- Tempo markings:** *rall.* (rallentando) is marked on the third staff. *Primo Tempo* is marked on the fourth staff.
- Rehearsal marks:** There are several double bar lines with repeat signs, indicating specific sections of the music.
- Figured bass:** The number "6" is written below the staff on the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth staves, likely indicating a figured bass or a specific fingering.
- Time signature changes:** The time signature changes from 3/4 to 2/4 on the fifth staff and back to 3/4 on the sixth staff.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes treble clefs, key signatures (one sharp, one flat, and one double flat), and time signatures (C, 3/4, 2/4, 3/4). The score features various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets. Dynamic markings include *cres.*, *f*, and *energico*. Trills are marked with *tr*. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final *f* marking.

in Sib

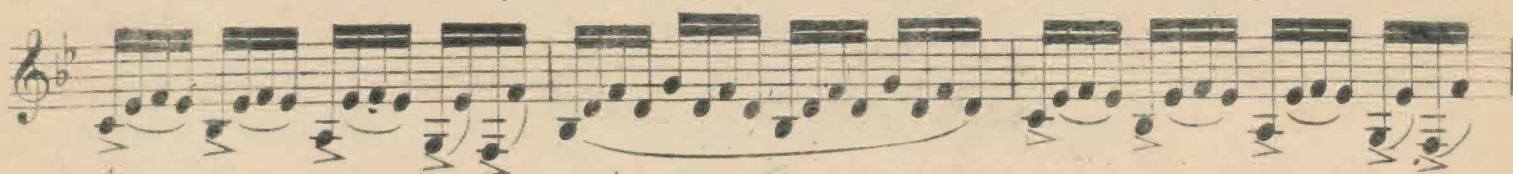
Allegro

cres. *f* *energico*

in La

cres. *f*

323



in *Do*



Handwritten musical score on ten staves, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks. The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to two flats (Bb, Eb) across the staves. The score is marked with dynamic instructions such as *in LA*, *ff*, *f*, *ppp*, and *cres*. The manuscript is on aged, slightly torn paper.

in *LA*

ff

f

ppp *cres*

325

132 I. Tempo

In SI

tr

Allegro
assai

ff

pp

tr

ALTRO CAPRICCIO IN TRE CHIAVI

Andantino

Clarino in LA

f deciso

tr

327

Larghetto

mf

f

f

f

f

f

In *Sib*

Allegretto

f

f

f

First system of musical notation, measures 1-12. The music is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, with various articulations and slurs. The notation includes many accidentals and dynamic markings.

Second system of musical notation, measures 13-24. The music continues with similar rhythmic complexity and articulation. The key signature remains one sharp.

Third system of musical notation, measures 25-36. The music continues with similar rhythmic complexity and articulation. The key signature remains one sharp.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 37-48. The music continues with similar rhythmic complexity and articulation. The key signature remains one sharp.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 49-60. The music continues with similar rhythmic complexity and articulation. The key signature remains one sharp.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 61-72. The music continues with similar rhythmic complexity and articulation. The key signature remains one sharp.

Seventh system of musical notation, measures 73-84. The music continues with similar rhythmic complexity and articulation. The key signature remains one sharp.

CLAIR in SI

f *p* *cres.* *deces.* *cres.*

in LA meno mosso

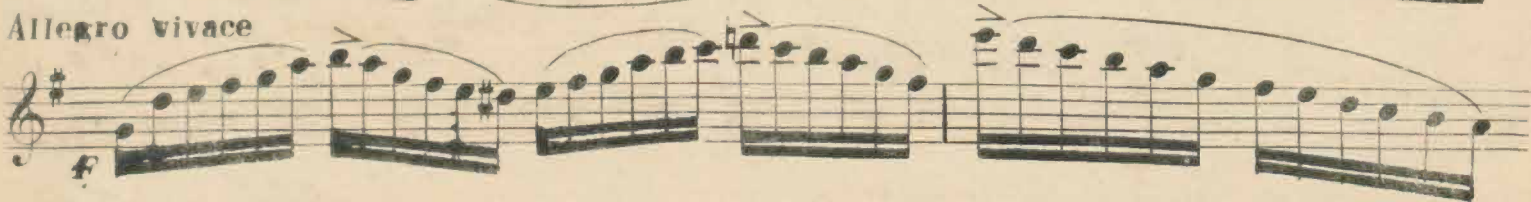
f



In *STb*



Allegro vivace



CADENZE CHE SERVONO PER LE CORONE DI QUALUNQUE PEZZO
DI MUSICA

Dopo un Largo



Dopo un Allegro



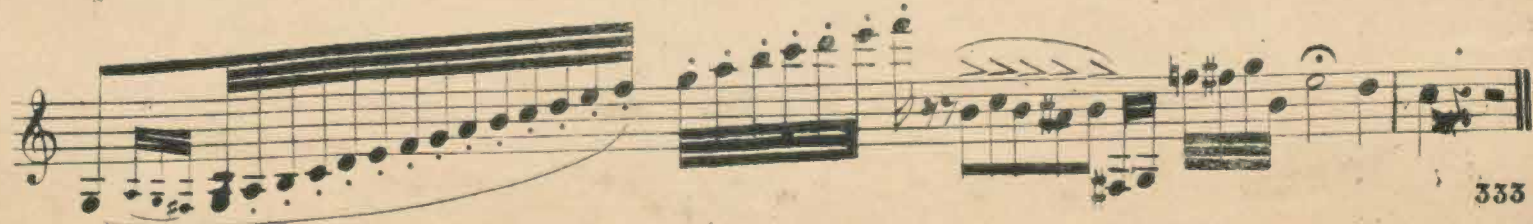
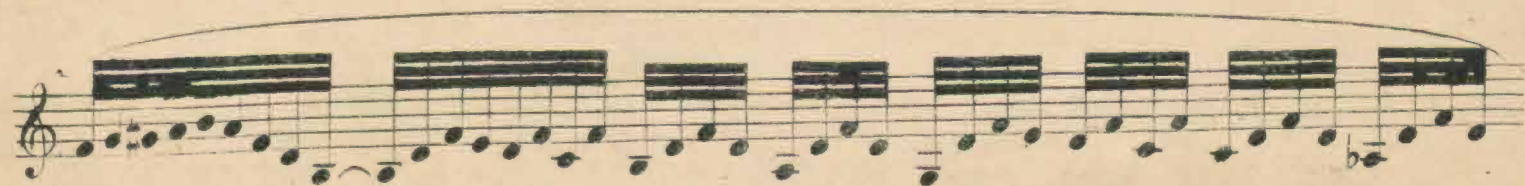
Dopo una Gabaletta



Dopo un Adagio



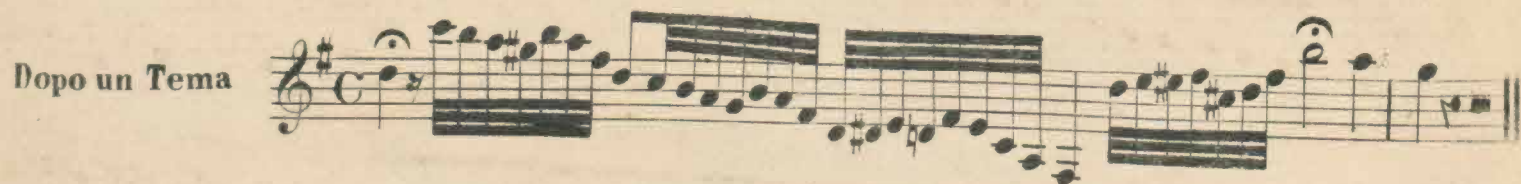
Dopo un Largo



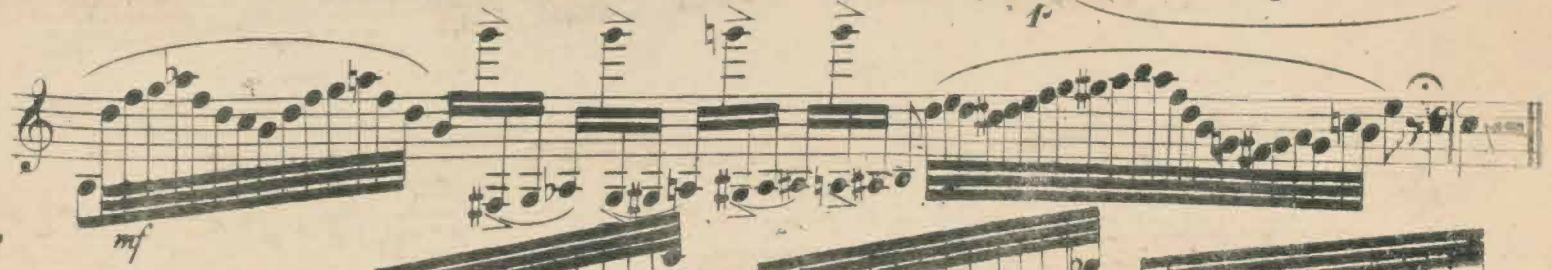
Dopo un Larghetto

Dopo un Adagio
Variato

Dopo un Tema

Dopo un Largo in
modo minore

Prima d'una Coda
variata



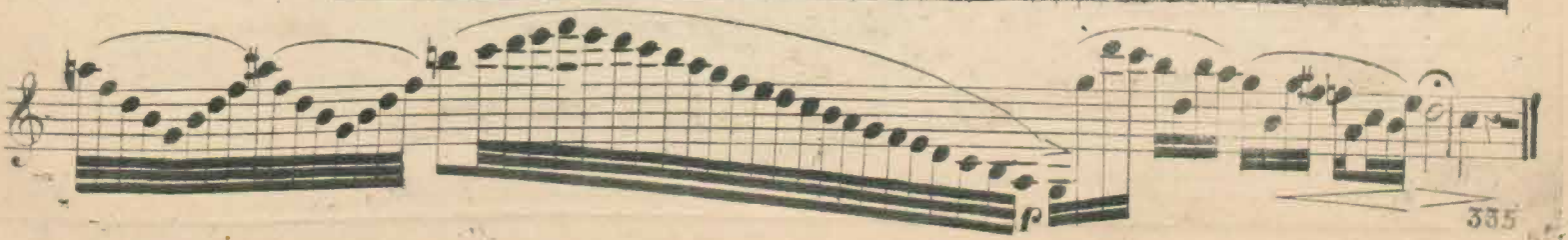
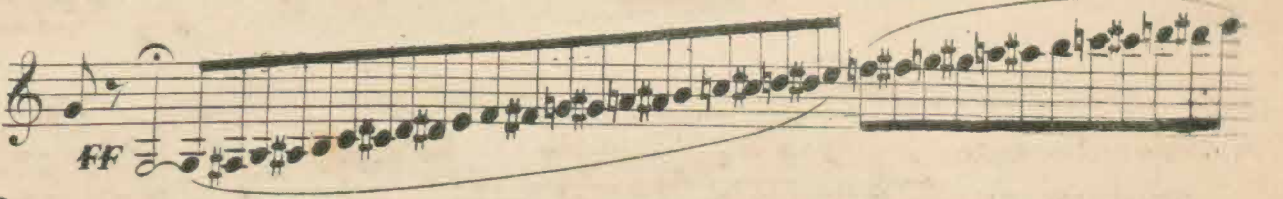
Dopo d'un Andante
Cantabile



Dopo un Largo



Altra Cadenza
Dopo un Allegro



Cadenza per Concerto

f *cres.* *f*

Altra Cadenza
per Concerto

f *tr* *ff*

Gran cadenza dopo
un adagio di concerto

tr

TEMA CON VARIAZIONE

193

Adagio

The Adagio section consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is marked with dynamics *f*, *pp*, *f*, *pp*, and *f*. The second staff continues the melody with dynamics *f*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, and *f*. The third staff features triplet markings (3) and dynamics *f* and *f*. The fourth staff includes a *cres.* (crescendo) marking and dynamics *f* and *ff*. The fifth staff continues the melodic line with dynamics *f* and *f*.

Cantabile

The Cantabile section consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is marked with dynamics *fff*, *f*, *p*, *pp*, and *mf*. The second staff continues the melody with dynamics *f* and *mf*. The third staff features dynamics *mf* and *mf*. The fourth staff includes a *ff* marking and dynamics *ff* and *cres.*. The fifth staff continues the melodic line with dynamics *ff* and *cres.*.

337

Musical score for the first section of the piece. The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- First staff: *f*, *mf*, *rall.*
- Second staff: *Lento*, *tr*, *1. Tempo*, *f*
- Third staff: *ff*, *cres.*, *f*
- Fourth staff: *mf*, *decres.*
- Fifth staff: *mf*, *decres.*
- Sixth staff: *ff*
- Seventh staff: *cres.*, *f*
- Eighth staff: *f*, *f*, *ppp*

TEMA

Allegro moderato

Musical score for the TEMA section, marked *Allegro moderato*. The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- First staff: *f*
- Second staff: *f*
- Third staff: *f*
- Fourth staff: *mf*, *f*, *f*

a piacere

1.^o Tempo

First system of musical notation for the first section. It consists of two staves, treble and bass. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat). The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a 2/4 time signature. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a 2/4 time signature. Dynamics include *f*, *pp*, and *p*.

1.^a Variazione

Second system of musical notation for the first variation. It consists of two staves, treble and bass. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat). The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a 2/4 time signature. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, *cres.*, and *ppp*. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a 2/4 time signature. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, *cres.*, and *ppp*.

a tempo

2.^a Variazione

The musical score for the 2nd Variation consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major. The notation includes various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a tempo marking of *veloce*. Subsequent staves also feature forte (*f*) dynamics. The music is characterized by rapid, flowing passages with frequent slurs and accents. The notation is dense, with many beamed notes and complex rhythmic patterns. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp.

This musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The piece features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Phrasing is indicated by slurs and ties. Dynamics include *f*, *rall.*, *ppp*, and *fp*. A tempo change to *1.º Tempo* is marked. The piece concludes with a Coda section in 2/4 time, marked *Allegro assai* and *fp*.

rall. f *ppp*

f *rall.* *f* *1.º Tempo*

f

CODA
Allegro assai

fp

tr

tr

f

p

cres.

f

dim.

Meno mosso

6

f

f

Allegro assai

ff

194

Detailed description: This page of a musical score contains ten staves of music. The first five staves are in 3/4 time and feature a melodic line with trills (tr) and a bass line with chords. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, *cres.*, and *dim.*. The sixth staff begins a new section marked 'Meno mosso' and contains a sixteenth-note figure labeled '6'. The next three staves continue this section with various dynamics. The final staff is marked 'Allegro assai' and 'ff', showing a change in tempo and dynamics. The page number '193' is at the top left, and '194' is at the bottom right.

BARCAROLA

scherzoso

Allegretto

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 6/8 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the character is 'scherzoso'. The score consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 6/8 time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *cres.* (crescendo). Trills are marked with *tr*. The key signature changes from one flat to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) in the fourth staff. The score ends with a double bar line and a key signature of two flats. The page number 343 is visible at the bottom right.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves, featuring various musical notations including notes, rests, trills (tr), and dynamic markings (mf, f, molto piano, dim.).

The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. Trills are indicated by 'tr' above notes. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *molto piano* (very piano), and *dim.* (diminuendo). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final note.

DIVERTIMENTO

NOTTURNO

Allegretto

The musical score consists of ten staves of music, each containing a single melodic line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures (one sharp), time signatures (6/8), and dynamic markings (F, mf, p, decres., cres., FF). Trills (tr) are indicated above several notes throughout the piece. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and a variety of articulations. The first staff begins with the tempo marking 'Allegretto' and a 6/8 time signature. The piece concludes with a final staff that ends on a whole note chord.

745

Handwritten musical score on ten staves, featuring complex rhythmic patterns, trills, and dynamic markings. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks. The key signature changes from two flats to one flat, and then to one sharp. The score is marked with dynamics such as *f*, *cres.*, *tr*, *mf*, *decres.*, and *2^a*. The notation is dense and expressive, typical of 19th-century manuscript notation.

pp

rall.

1.º Tempo

cres.

mf

f

pp

cres.

de cres.

ppp

pp

f

ppp

ppp

348

CAPRICCIO

203

Adagio

Recitativo

f *affrettando* *fff* *mf* *f*

cres. *f* *deciso* *f*

f *rall.*

Andante mosso

mf *f* *fff* *rall.* *fff*

f

347

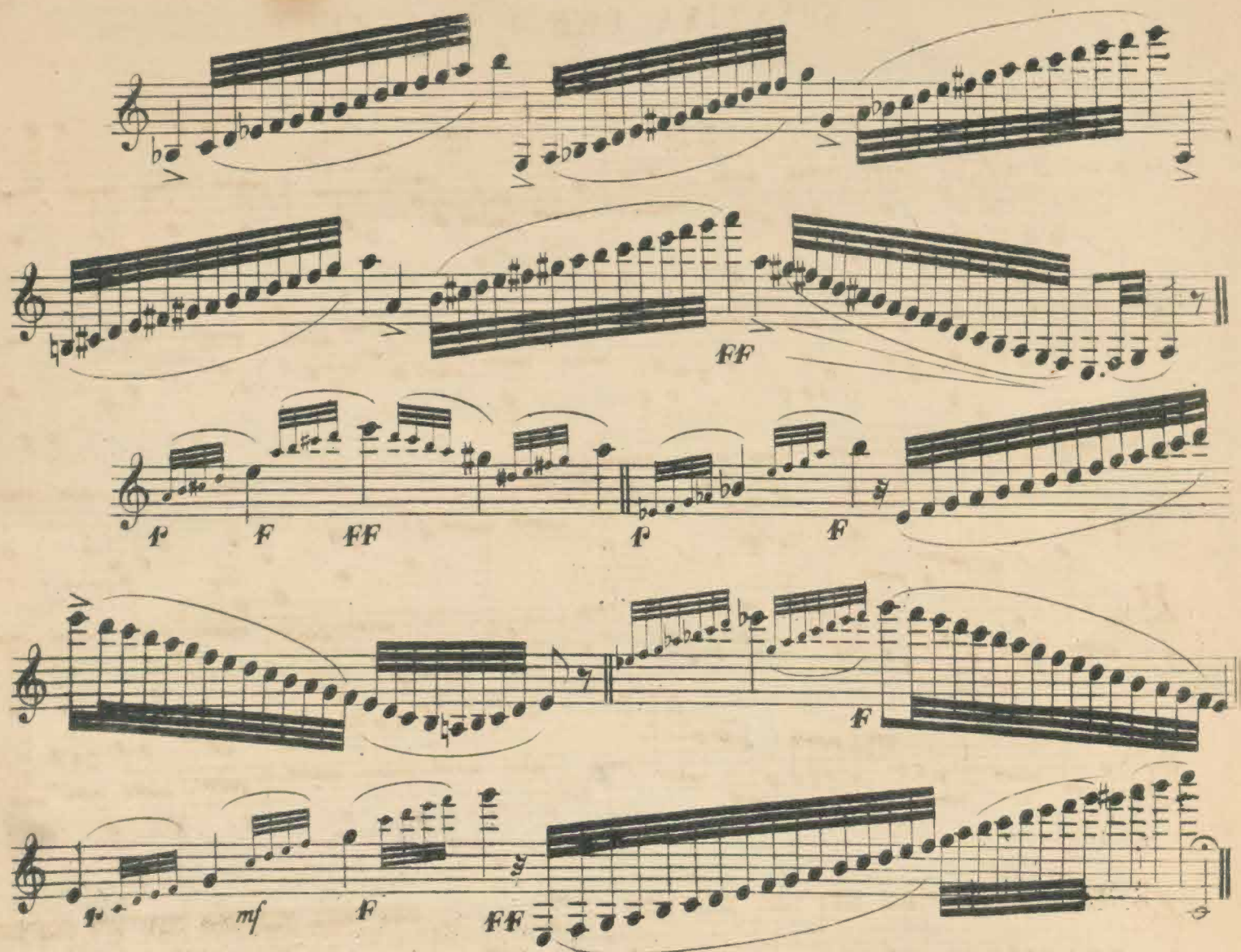
The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff. It begins with a 'Recitativo' section marked 'Adagio'. The tempo then changes to 'affrettando' and then 'Andante mosso'. The score includes various dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *fff* (fortissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *cres.* (crescendo), *rall.* (rallentando), and *deciso*. The notation includes many slurs, ties, and accents, indicating a highly expressive and technically demanding piece. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The page number 347 is located at the bottom right.

DELLE VOLATE

245

The musical score consists of eight staves of music, each featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a *mf* marking and a crescendo line. The second staff features a *pp* marking and a crescendo line. The third staff includes a *cres.* marking. The fourth staff has a *tr* marking and a *f* marking. The fifth staff starts with a *ff* marking. The sixth staff includes a *f* marking. The seventh staff has a *pp* marking. The eighth staff begins with a *cres.* marking. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final key signature change to one flat (F).

mf *pp* *ff* *cres.* *tr* *f* *ff* *f* *pp* *cres.*



(A) Per ottenere questo movimento celere bisogna che il *Si*♭ si suonasse calcando, col polpaccio del dito indice della mano destra sulla chiave N°10 ed il *DO*, suonarlo senza turare nessun buco e senza aprire nessuna chiave.

SONATINA PER I SBALZI

ALLEGRO MODERATO

The musical score is for a single melodic line in G major, 12/8 time. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 12/8. The tempo is marked 'ALLEGRO MODERATO'. The score consists of 35 measures. The first measure is marked with a forte 'f' dynamic. The melody is characterized by eighth-note patterns, often beamed in groups of six. There are several trills marked 'tr' in measures 18, 20, 22, and 24. Dynamics vary throughout, including 'f', 'ff', 'p', 'pp', 'mf', and 'rall.'. The piece concludes with a double bar line in measure 35, which is marked with a fortissimo 'ff' dynamic.

VALZER CON REPLICHE E SEGNI

Il seguente valzer, espone il modo come si eseguono le diverse repliche e segni di convenzione, nella prima replica si ripete la parte da capo (di 1.^a 2.^a 3.^a volta) però, da dove vi è l'ugual replica; e poi salta dove dice (2.^a volta) lasciando dove è scritto (3.^a volta), passando alla 2.^a parte del valzer trovando o un segno convenzionale così %, vuol dire andar da capo dove vi è scritto lo stesso segno % e finisce dove sta scritto (3.^a volta) o pure dove sta scritto fine.

INTRODUZIONE
ANDANTE MOSSO

VALZER %

1.^a volta 2.^a volta

1.^a volta 2.^a volta

3.^a volta

1.^a volta

This is a handwritten musical score for the piece "Entrata" by Giuseppe Verdi. The score is written on ten staves, with the first staff beginning with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The title "Entrata" is written at the top right. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs. Dynamics like "ff" (fortissimo) and "f" (forte) are indicated. Performance instructions include "2.ª volta" (second time), "tr" (trill), "Atr" (accidental trill), "1.ª volta" (first time), "CODA", and "D.C." (Da Capo). The piece concludes with a "Fine" marking. The manuscript shows signs of age, including some staining and a small tear in the paper.

SONATINA PER LE REPLICHE

Allegro
moderato

The musical score is written on ten staves. It begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato'. The first staff contains a dynamic marking of *f* and a repeat sign with a first ending bracket labeled '1.^a volta'. The second staff continues the melody and includes a second ending bracket labeled '2.^a volta' with a dynamic marking of *f*, and a third ending bracket labeled '3.^a volta' with a dynamic marking of *FF* and the word 'FINE'. The subsequent staves feature various musical notations including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings such as *f*, *ff*, and *fff*. The score concludes with a final staff marked with a *f* dynamic.

* Questo segno significa d'incominciare dall'istesso segno e poi passare alla 3.^a volta

This is a handwritten musical score on aged, torn paper. It consists of ten staves of music, each beginning with a treble clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Performance markings are interspersed throughout the score, including *cres*, *pp*, *1.º Tempo*, *rall*, *1ª volta*, *2ª volta*, *f-pf*, and *f*. The paper is significantly damaged, with large sections missing from the right side and the bottom edge, leaving the score incomplete. The ink is dark, and the overall appearance is that of an old, well-used manuscript.

