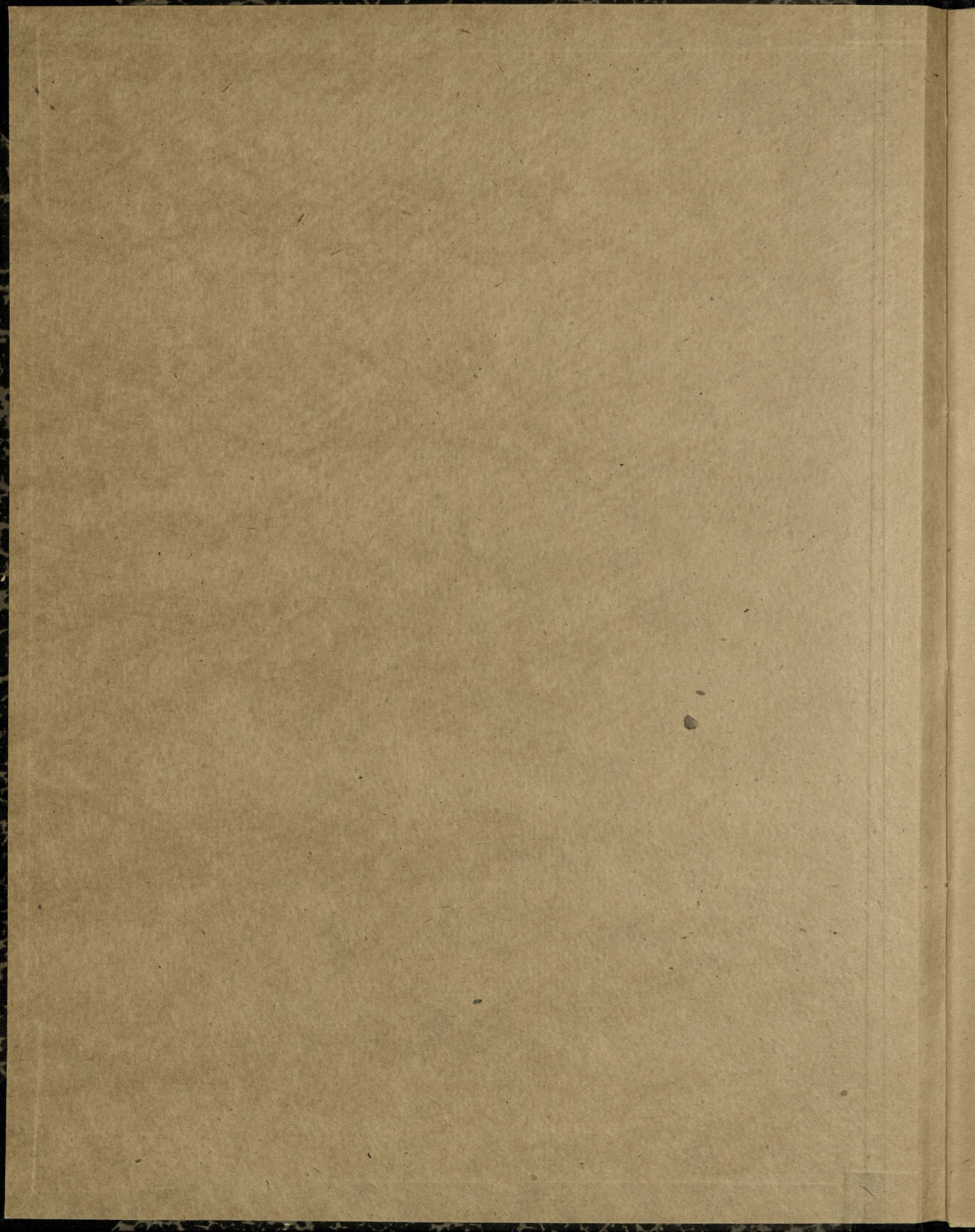


IPAVEC Benjamin:

Polka franceska za or-
kester.

(Marjetica)

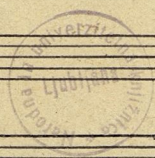
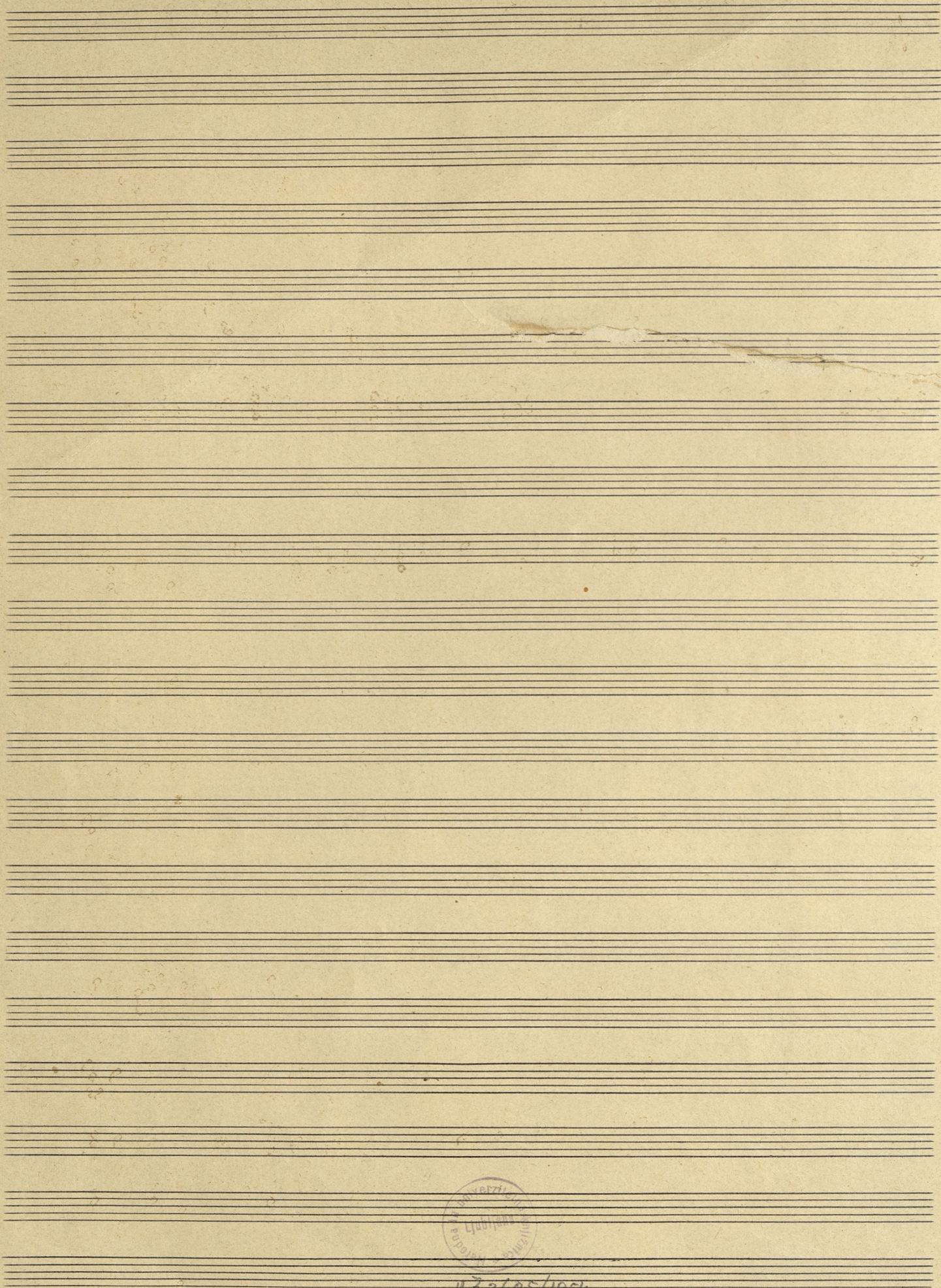


J. P. R. Franceschi

2a

Orkester

M. Weber



UZ 2605/1954

This is a handwritten musical score for a symphony, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The score is written on aged, yellowed paper and consists of ten staves, each representing a different instrument or section of the orchestra. The instruments are: Flauto (Flute), Fagotto (Bassoon), Oboi (Oboe), Clar. C. (Clarinet in C), 1. Fagotti (1st Bassoons), Trombi F. (Trumpets in F), Trombe (Trumpets), Tromboni (Trombones), Tamb. pic. or (Small Drum), Violina (Violin), Viola (Viola), Cello (Cello), and Basso (Bass). The score is written in a common time signature (C) and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by its intricate notation, including many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. Performance instructions are written in Italian, such as "ritard." (ritardando), "a tempo", "ms" (mezzo-forte), "pizz." (pizzicato), and "arco" (arco). The score is arranged in a traditional orchestral layout, with woodwinds and strings on the left and brass and percussion on the right.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged paper. The score is organized into several systems, each containing multiple staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Key features include:

- Dynamic Markings:**
 - 1mo* (first movement) is written above the first system.
 - 2do mf* (second movement, mezzo-forte) is written above the second system.
 - mf* (mezzo-forte) appears on several staves throughout the score.
 - ms* (musica sordina) is written above a staff in the middle section.
 - mf* (mezzo-forte) is written above a staff in the lower section.
 - 1mo* and *2do* are written below the bottom-most staff.
- Staff Groupings:**
 - The first system consists of six staves.
 - The second system consists of two staves.
 - The third system consists of three staves.
 - The fourth system consists of five staves.
 - The fifth system consists of two staves.
- Notation:** The notation includes treble clefs, key signatures with sharps, and various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are also rests and fermatas.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into several systems of staves. The top system consists of six staves, with the first two grouped by a brace on the left. Dynamic markings such as *mf*, *mt*, and *ms* are present at the beginning of various staves. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns, often with beamed notes and slurs, and some sections are heavily bracketed. The middle system has three staves, with the first two grouped by a brace. The bottom system has five staves, with the first two grouped by a brace. A dynamic marking of *div.* is visible at the start of the first staff in this system. The handwriting is in black ink, and the paper shows signs of age, including some staining and discoloration.

This is a handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Key performance instructions are written above the staves:

- Top system:** *ritrd.* and *a tempo* are written above the first two staves.
- Middle system:** *ritrd.* is written above the first staff, and *ritrd.* and *p* are written above the second staff.
- Lower system:** *ritrd.* and *a tempo* are written above the first staff, and *p.*, *ritrd.*, and *a tempo* are written above the second staff.
- Bottom system:** *ritrd.* and *a tempo* are written above the first staff. The second staff has *pizz.* and *ritrd.* above it, and *arco* below it. The third staff has *pizz.* and *ritrd.* above it, and *arco* below it. The fourth staff has *ritrd.* above it, and *arco* below it. The fifth staff has *ritrd.* above it.

The score is written in a style characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscripts, with clear handwriting and detailed notation.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into several systems, each containing multiple staves. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings. A prominent feature is a large, curved bracket at the top right of the page, labeled "1mo" and "2da", which spans across several staves. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and discoloration. The overall appearance is that of a historical manuscript or a composer's working draft.

Coda meno mosso.

ritard

Fine

2da

This is a handwritten musical score for a Coda section, marked "Coda meno mosso." The score is written on multiple staves, likely for a piano and possibly a violin or flute. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *pizz.* (pizzicato). Performance instructions include "ritard." (ritardando) and "Fine". The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing complex rhythmic patterns and others being rests. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged paper.

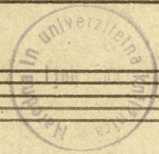
Trio

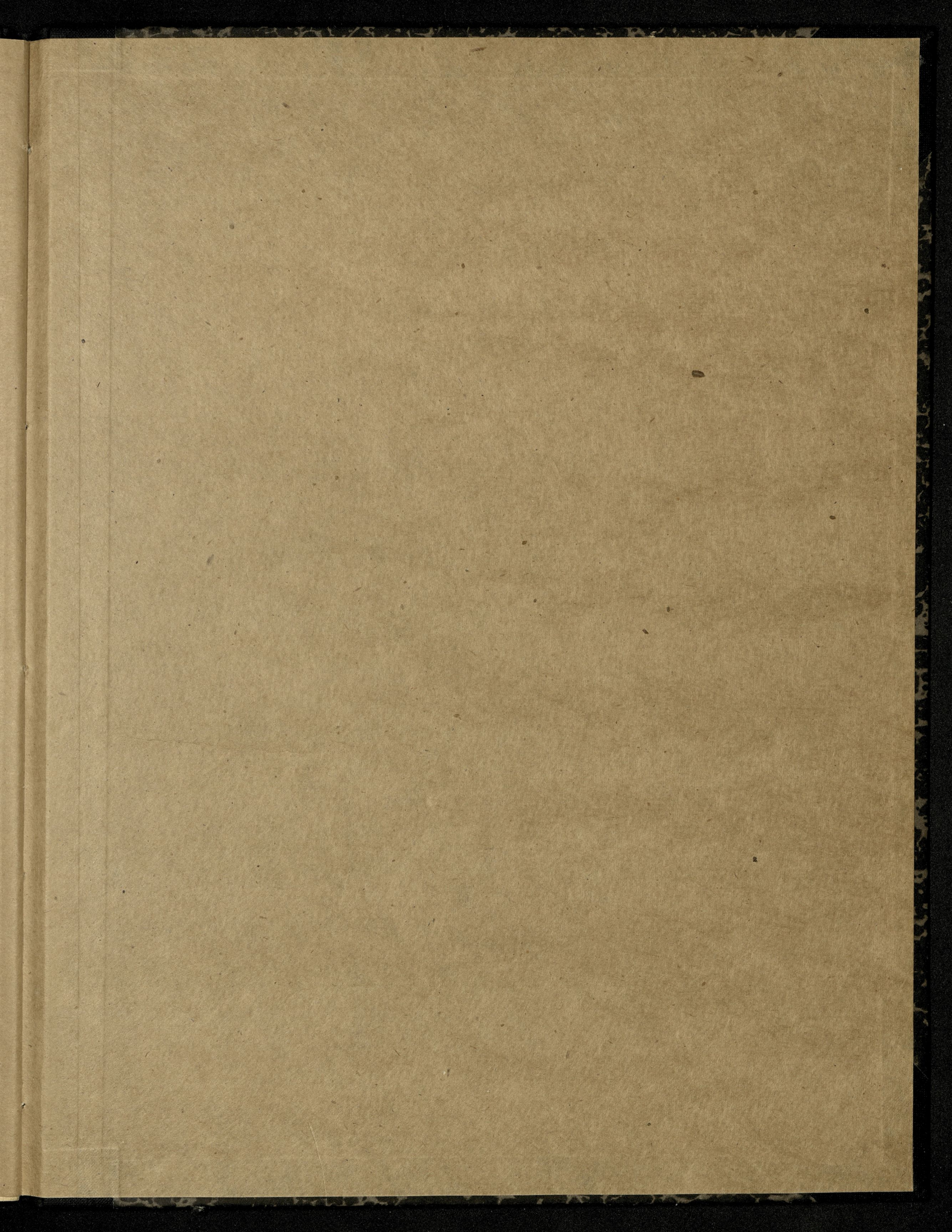
This page contains a handwritten musical score for a Trio. The score is written on ten staves, organized into three systems. The first system consists of five staves, the second of three, and the third of two. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and complex rhythmic patterns. There are several dynamic markings, including 'p' (piano) and 'arco' (arco). A section of the score is marked 'alio.' (alio). The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into several systems, each consisting of multiple staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings. The first system at the top features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is dense, with many notes beamed together, suggesting a complex or fast-moving passage. There are several dynamic markings throughout the score, including *mf* (mezzo-forte) in the first system, *p* (piano) in the second system, *arzo* (arco) in the third system, and *ppz.* (pianissimo) in the fourth system. The paper shows signs of age, with some staining and discoloration, particularly towards the bottom right corner.

Handwritten musical score for a string quartet, page 9. The score consists of four systems of staves. The first system has five staves, the second has four, the third has four, and the fourth has five. The music is in G major and 4/4 time. It features complex string textures with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, including tremolos and rapid passages. There are several dynamic markings such as 'p' and 'f', and performance instructions like 'arco' and 'sim'. The word 'cre...' appears in several places, likely indicating a crescendo or a specific musical phrase.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into systems of staves. At the top, there are two measures with dynamic markings *1^{mo}* and *2^{da}* above them. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks. In the lower section, there is a marking *arco* above a staff. At the bottom, there are two measures with dynamic markings *1^{mo}* and *2^{da}* below them. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and discoloration.





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