

Juan Pann Gewidmet

Sonata

in B minor

(N^o 48)

for the Pianoforte

Composed & Dedicated

to his friend Juan Pann.

by

Erasmus d'Alent.

Op 9/100.

Op 100. N^o 48

March. 1277



Mus. 9069-T-501

1

Blank musical manuscript page with 12 staves. Faint handwritten text is visible between the staves, including the word "STAND" and some illegible numbers.

2

Sonata.

March. 1877. N. 18.

E. Meub. of 100.

The image shows a handwritten musical score for a Sonata. It consists of approximately 12 staves of music. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'cres' (crescendo). The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The music appears to be in a major key, possibly D major, given the presence of two sharps (F# and C#) in the key signature. The piece is titled 'March. 1877. N. 18.' and is attributed to 'E. Meub. of 100.' in the top right corner.

ritard

dole in p a tempo

sed moroso x auf crescendo

f

sed f + p

p staccato

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves of music. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key annotations include:

- Andante* and *al. Andante* written above the first staff.
- p dolce* written below the second staff.
- Accents (*>*) are placed above several notes in the lower staves.
- Complex rhythmic patterns and chord structures are visible throughout the score.

A handwritten musical score consisting of ten staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The score is written in a cursive, historical style. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is dense, with many notes and rests. There are some annotations in the lower staves, including the word 'solu' written above a staff. The overall appearance is that of a working draft or a composer's sketch.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves of music. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key annotations include:

- allegro* (written vertically on the second staff)
- rit.* (ritardando, written vertically on the third staff)
- molto* (written above the fourth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the fifth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the sixth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the seventh staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the eighth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the ninth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the tenth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the eleventh staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the twelfth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the thirteenth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the fourteenth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the fifteenth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the sixteenth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the seventeenth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the eighteenth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the nineteenth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the twentieth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the twenty-first staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the twenty-second staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the twenty-third staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the twenty-fourth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the twenty-fifth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the twenty-sixth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the twenty-seventh staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the twenty-eighth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the twenty-ninth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the thirtieth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the thirty-first staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the thirty-second staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the thirty-third staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the thirty-fourth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the thirty-fifth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the thirty-sixth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the thirty-seventh staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the thirty-eighth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the thirty-ninth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the fortieth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the forty-first staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the forty-second staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the forty-third staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the forty-fourth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the forty-fifth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the forty-sixth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the forty-seventh staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the forty-eighth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the forty-ninth staff)
- meno mosso* (written above the fiftieth staff)

Ameno

Bis

rall
con moto

Dum

Din loco

Coda

Friday
March (6th 1877) 3.55. p.m.

Allegro Vivace

Scherzo

staccato

The image shows a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Scherzo" in 3/4 time, marked "Allegro Vivace". The score is written on ten systems of staves. The first system includes a piano (p) part and a violin part. The piano part features a complex rhythmic pattern with many beamed notes and rests. The violin part has a melodic line with some slurs and accents. The score includes various dynamic markings such as "p", "f", "pizz.", and "staccato". There are also some handwritten annotations and corrections throughout the piece. The notation is dense and characteristic of 19th-century manuscript notation.

8

Andante

The page contains ten systems of musical notation, each consisting of two staves. The notation is highly detailed, with many beamed notes and complex rhythmic patterns. The first system is marked *Andante*. The sixth system is marked *Marcato Unclara*. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged paper.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with complex notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'ff'. The score is written in a cursive, historical style. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'ff' (fortissimo). There are also some handwritten annotations and corrections throughout the piece. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and discoloration.

Handwritten musical notation for the first system, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and multiple staves.

Marcato

March. (6^{te}, 8^{te}), Friday 5. 5. 1720.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system, including the tempo marking "Marcato" and a handwritten title "March. (6^{te}, 8^{te}), Friday 5. 5. 1720."

Adagio molto.

p dolce.

Handwritten musical notation for the third system, starting with the tempo marking "Adagio molto" and "p dolce".

Handwritten musical notation for the fourth system, showing various musical notations and dynamics.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Key annotations include:

- aus* (written above the first staff)
- dim. p* (written above the first staff)
- ppp* (written above the fourth staff)
- ppp* (written above the fifth staff)
- ppp* (written above the sixth staff)
- ppp* (written above the seventh staff)
- ppp* (written above the eighth staff)
- ppp* (written above the ninth staff)
- ppp* (written above the tenth staff)

The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes, and uses various dynamic markings such as *ppp* (pianissimo) and *pp* (piano). There are also some handwritten notes and symbols scattered throughout the manuscript.

March. (6/8). Kway. 6. 8. P. m.

Triale.

Finale.

Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of 15 staves of music. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). There are also some handwritten annotations in the margins, including 'RH.' and 'LH.'

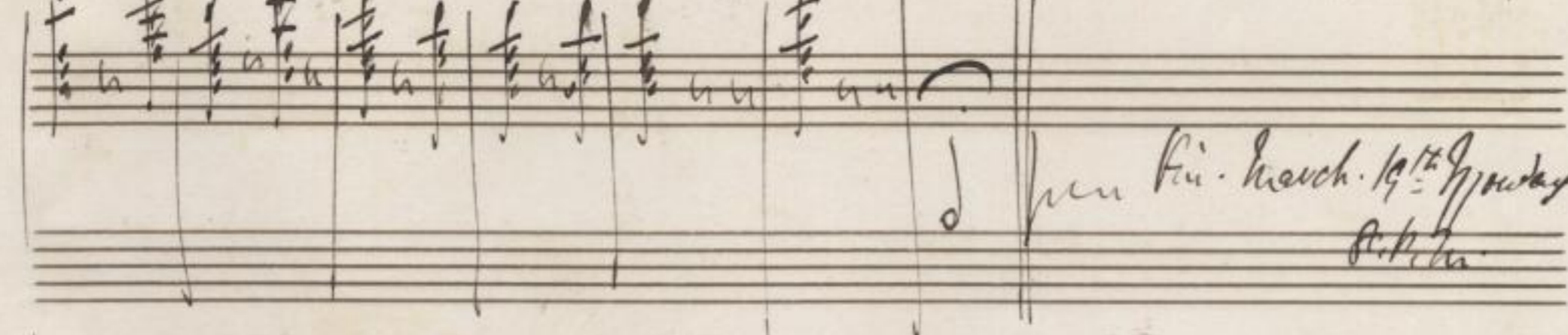
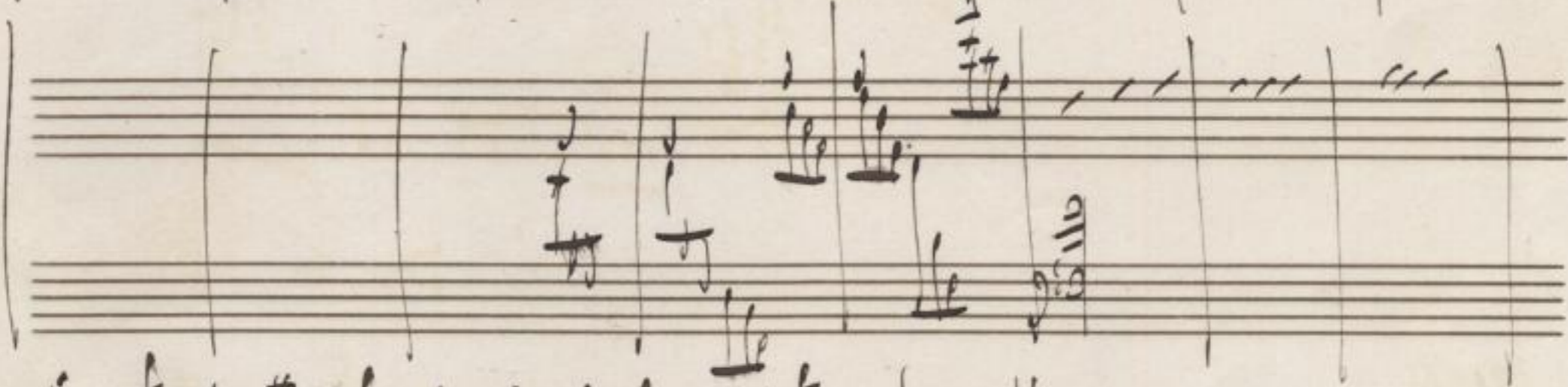
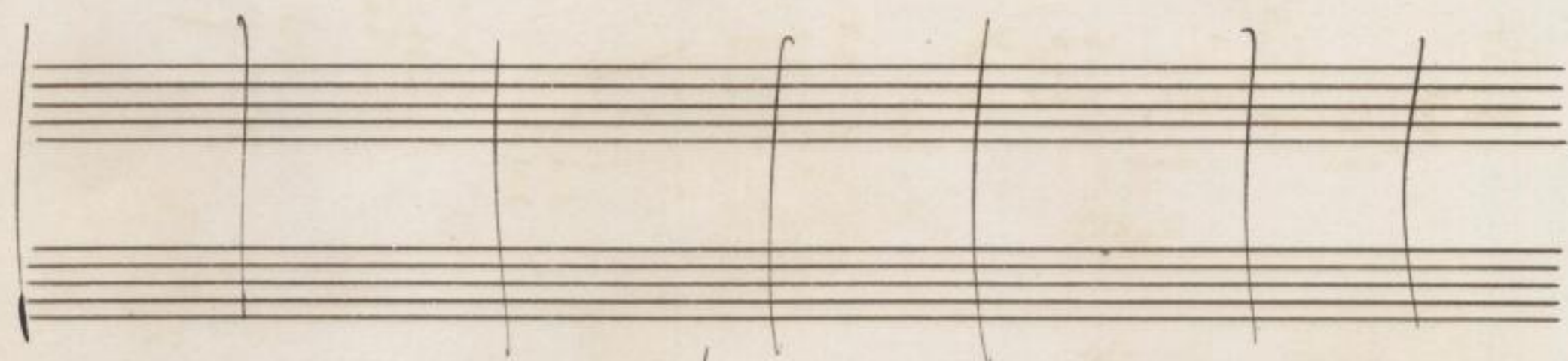
This page contains a handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation is dense and complex, featuring a variety of note values, rests, and accidentals. The first system (staves 1-3) shows a melodic line on the top staff and a more rhythmic accompaniment on the middle and bottom staves. The second system (staves 4-6) continues this pattern with similar melodic and accompaniment parts. The third system (staves 7-9) includes a section with a wavy line above the staff, possibly indicating a specific performance instruction or a section of the piece. The notation is written in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

A handwritten musical score consisting of ten staves. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and rests. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff has a few notes with a fermata. The fourth staff has some notes with 'hu' written below them. The fifth staff has some notes with 'p' and 'f' written below them. The sixth staff has some notes with 'p' and 'f' written below them. The seventh staff has some notes with 'p' and 'f' written below them. The eighth staff has some notes with 'p' and 'f' written below them. The ninth staff has some notes with 'p' and 'f' written below them. The tenth staff has some notes with 'p' and 'f' written below them.

Handwritten musical score on page 16. The page contains approximately 12 staves of music. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and clefs. The music is written in a single system across the staves. The handwriting is in black ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The score appears to be a complex piece, possibly for a multi-instrument ensemble or a chamber group, given the density of the notation and the use of different clefs.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes notes, rests, and complex chord structures. Annotations include "RH" (Right Hand) and "LH" (Left Hand) at the top of the first staff. The second staff has a key signature change to three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The sixth staff includes the instruction "rinc e vale" above the notes. The seventh staff has "p" (piano) and "9." (ninth) markings. The eighth staff has "d." (diminuendo) and "9." markings. The score concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to two sharps (F#, C#).

Handwritten musical score on page 18. The page contains several systems of musical notation. The first system includes a treble clef staff with complex rhythmic patterns and a dynamic marking 'Cres'. The second system features a treble clef staff with notes and rests, and a bass clef staff with a dynamic marking 'Allegro moderato'. The third system consists of two empty staves. The fourth system shows a treble clef staff with notes and rests. The fifth system includes a treble clef staff with notes and rests, and a bass clef staff with notes and rests. The sixth system features a treble clef staff with notes and rests, and a bass clef staff with notes and rests. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.



neu für. March. 19^{te} Sonntag. 1877.
P. K. W.





A handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score consists of approximately 12 staves. The notation is in a cursive, handwritten style. The first few staves show some notes and rests, with a large bracket on the left side spanning the first three staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). There are also some markings that look like 'To.' and 'd.'. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and discoloration.

2
Cor.
D.