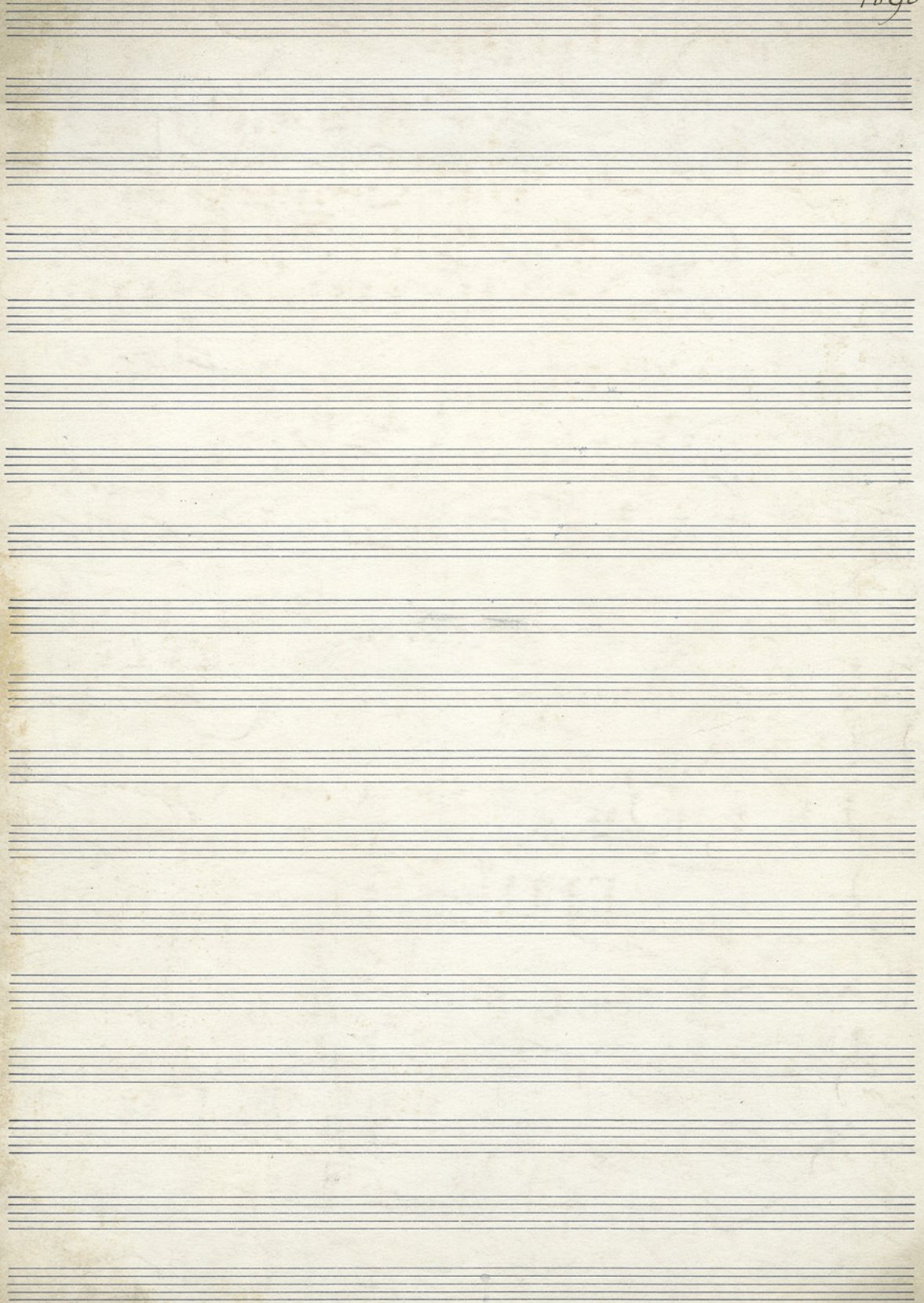


Thirtyfirst Sonate for Piano Ferdinand Praeger
1890



Thirty first Sonata for Piano

by F. Praeger

The musical score is written in a single system of five staves per system, totaling ten systems. The notation is dense and complex, featuring many beamed notes, slurs, and dynamic markings. The manuscript is on aged, slightly stained paper. The score is written in a single system of five staves per system, totaling ten systems. The notation is dense and complex, featuring many beamed notes, slurs, and dynamic markings. The manuscript is on aged, slightly stained paper.

Fine All. mod.

Thirtyfirst Sonata for Piano

Judith Praeger 2

Allegro moderato

d. patetico

dim

molto

rall. espress.

Tempo

risoluto

3

This image shows a handwritten musical score on six systems of staves. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music is written in a complex, flowing style with many slurs and ties. The second system continues the piece, showing a change in the bass line. The third system features a prominent melodic line in the treble. The fourth system includes a section marked 'pizzicato' in the bass. The fifth system shows a return to a more active bass line. The sixth system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The handwriting is elegant and characteristic of the 19th-century musical manuscript tradition.

Handwritten musical score on seven systems of staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures (one sharp and one flat), and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The score is annotated with several performance instructions in Italian:

- maestoso* (written above the first system)
- dim* (written above the second system)
- pp dolcissimo* (written above the third system)
- espress* (written above the fourth system)
- Tempo primo* (written above the fifth system)

The manuscript shows signs of age, including some staining and wear along the left edge.

5

Handwritten musical score on page 5, featuring multiple systems of staves with complex notation, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, and time signatures. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

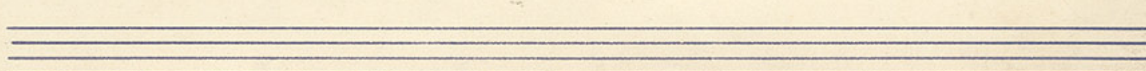
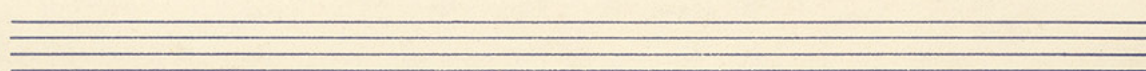
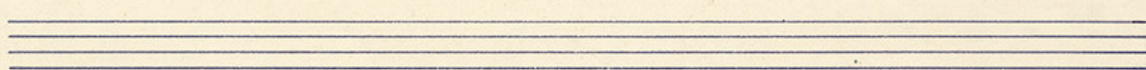
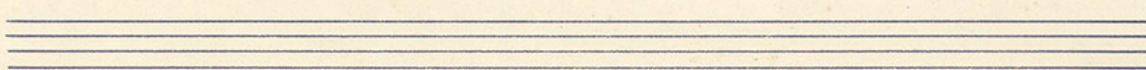
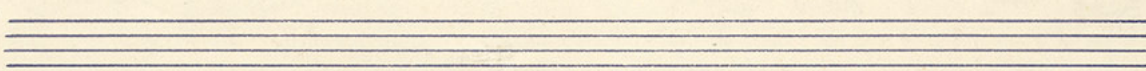
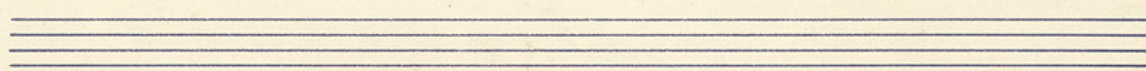
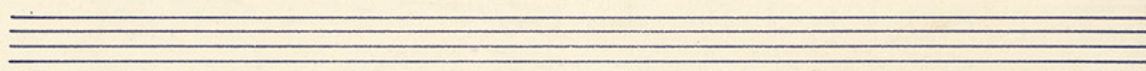
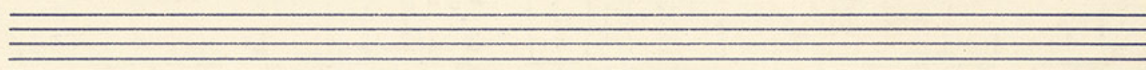
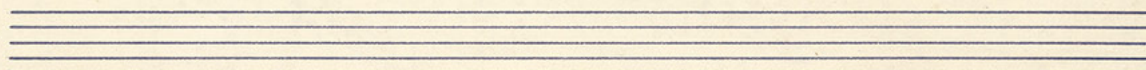
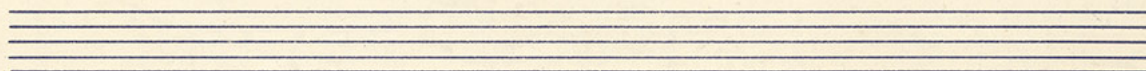
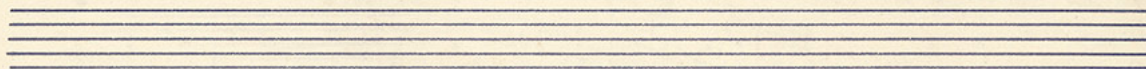
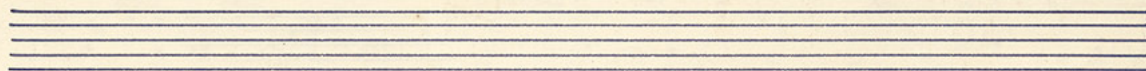
Dynamic markings include *dim* (diminuendo) and *sempre crescendo*.

A handwritten musical score on four staves. The notation is in a cursive, historical style. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music consists of various note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, with some notes marked with a '7' above them. The fourth staff continues the composition. The handwriting is fluid and characteristic of the early 19th century.

Segue Adagio

Eight empty musical staves, arranged in four pairs. Each staff consists of five horizontal lines, typical of musical notation paper. The staves are blank, with no notes or markings.

7



Adagio

Ms. 274-8

Redazio Molto

Handwritten musical score for "L'Espresso" by Franz Liszt. The score is written on ten staves, with the top two staves of each system representing the piano part and the bottom two staves representing the organ part. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 3/8. The score includes various performance markings and dynamics, such as "cresc", "dim", "rit", "rall", "molto", "ben sostenuto", "cresc assai", "piu vivo", "rit", "molto", "rall", "ben sostenuto", and "dim". The handwriting is in ink on aged paper, and the score is a reproduction of a handwritten manuscript.

9

Introduzione

Handwritten musical score for 'Introduzione'. The score is written on three systems of staves. The first system consists of two staves, the second of two staves, and the third of two staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, and notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word 'Segue' written above the staff. Below the staff, the words 'il Finale' are written.

Segue
il Finale

A series of ten empty musical staves, each consisting of five lines, arranged vertically on the page.

Ferdinand Praeger
10

Allegro non troppo

confioso

dolce

pp dolce

orace

rall

agitato

Handwritten musical score on ten staves, featuring complex notation with many accidentals and dynamic markings. The notation is dense and appears to be a single melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The key signature is mostly one sharp (F#), and the time signature is not clearly visible. The manuscript shows signs of age, including yellowing and some ink bleed-through from the reverse side.

Dynamic markings include:

- mezzo* (written below the second staff)
- forte* (written below the fifth staff)
- molto* (written below the seventh staff)

The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style, typical of 19th-century musical manuscripts. The notation includes many sharp signs (#) and some double sharps (##), suggesting a key signature of one sharp (F#). The staves are numbered 1 through 10 in the left margin.

This page contains a handwritten musical score, likely for a piano or similar instrument. The notation is dense and complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in rapid passages. The score is organized into several systems, each consisting of two staves. Key markings and annotations include:

- Dynamic markings:** *Con fuoco* (top right), *molto* (middle right), *Ad tempo* (multiple locations), *molto* (bottom right), and *molto* (bottom right).
- Tempo markings:** *Ad tempo* appears several times, indicating changes in the speed of the music.
- Other markings:** *molto* is used frequently, possibly indicating a specific performance style or a section of the piece.

The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. There are some corrections and erasures visible throughout the score, particularly in the middle and bottom sections. The overall style is characteristic of 19th-century musical manuscripts.

13

Handwritten musical score on page 13. The score consists of several systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include:

- mf* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning of the second system.
- rit* (ritardando) above the third system.
- Andante* above the fourth system.
- rall* (rallentando) above the fifth system.
- ps sempre cresc* (piano sempre crescendo) below the fifth system.
- dim* (diminuendo) below the sixth system.
- otto* (otto) below the sixth system.

The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style, typical of 19th-century musical notation. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and small holes.