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Gallimathias musicum - Don Mus.Ms. 1403

Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus

[S.l.], 1766 (1766c)

urn:nbn:de:bsz:31-102988

h. 4. 12.

1403

3

Quotlibet

Musicum

a

2. Violini. 2. oboe.

2. Corni, Viola.

Cembalo con Fagotto

e
Violone.

obligati

Del Sigl. Wolfganggo e Mozart.
Compositore di 9. Anni a la Haye
nel mese di Marzo 1766.

KV 32



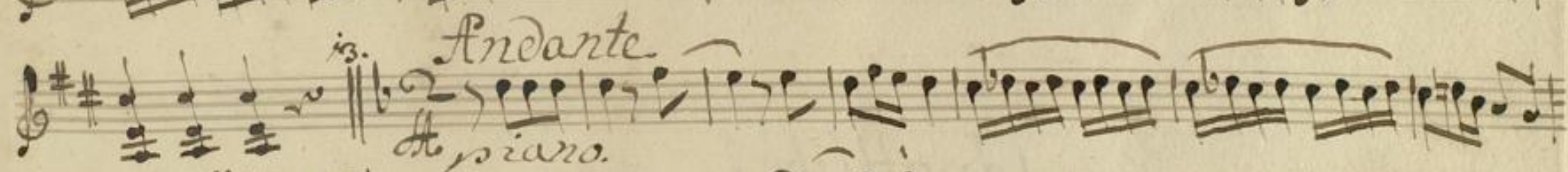
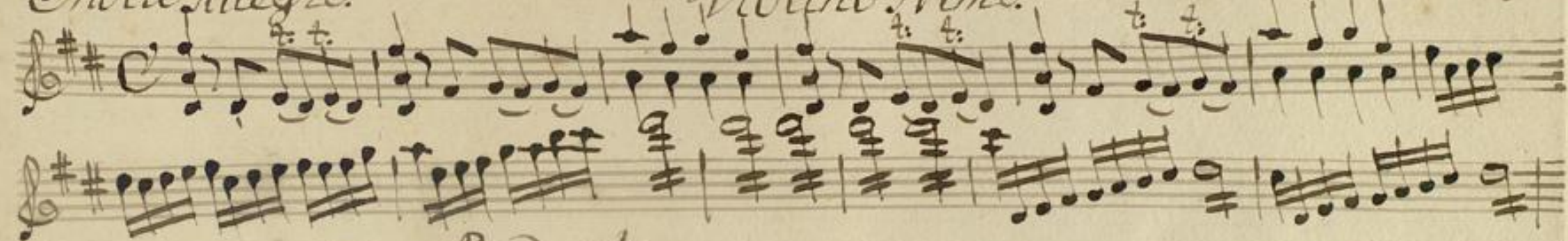
Quotlibet.
Violino Primo.

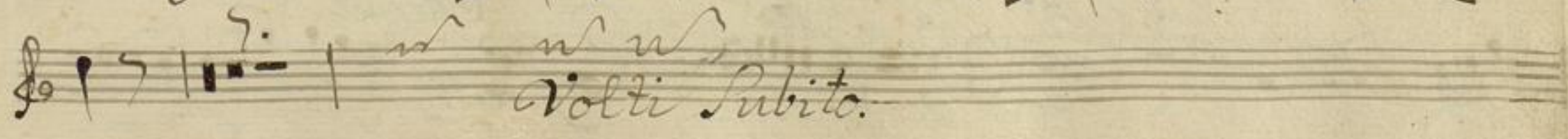
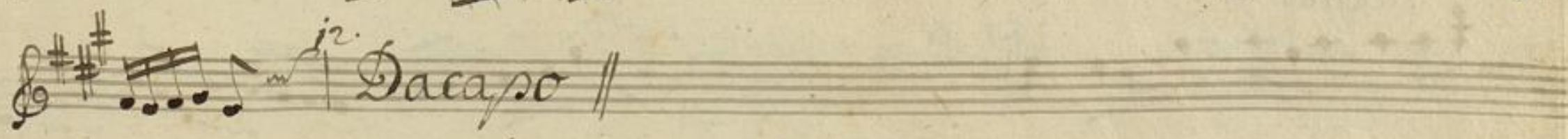
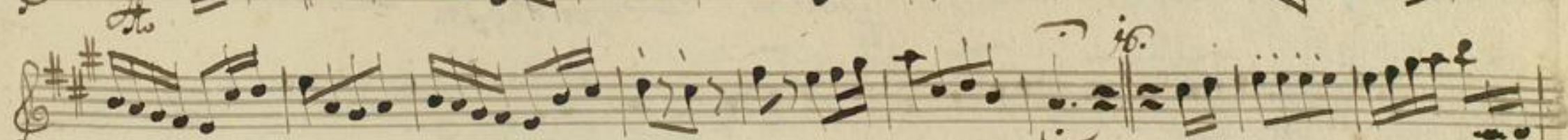
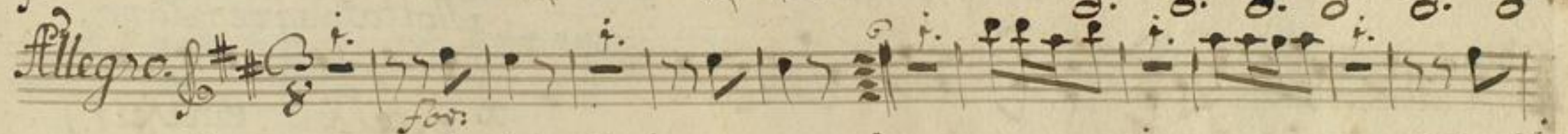


2^o Molto Allegro.

Violino Primo.

di Wolf e Mozart.



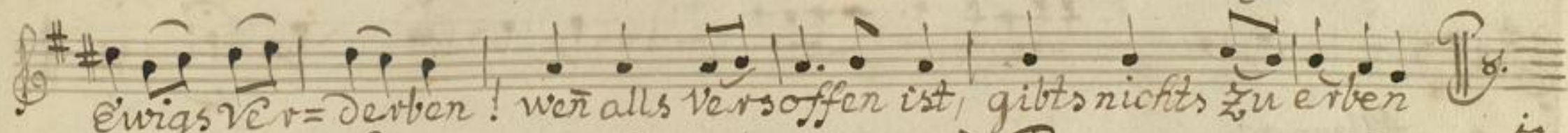




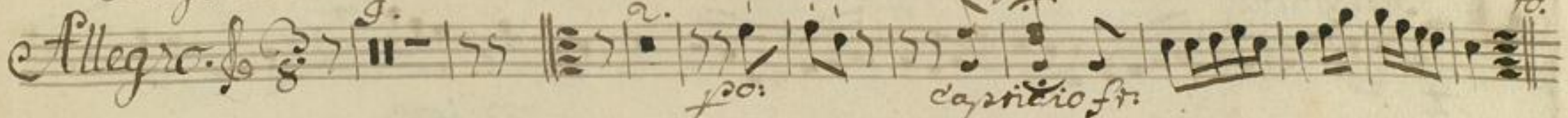
Molto Adagio e Piano.



A. Eitelkeit! Eitelkeit!



Ewigs Ver=derben! weñ alls Versoffen ist, gibts nichts zu erben



f. 20.

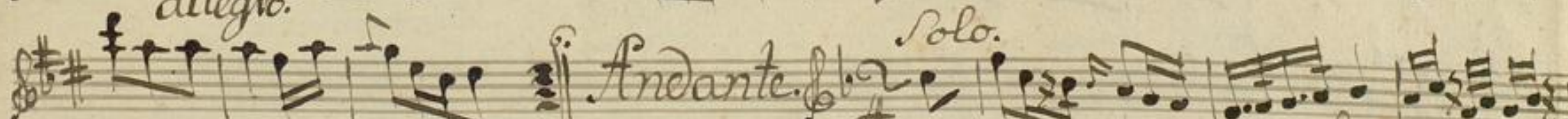
capriccio fr.



f. 20.



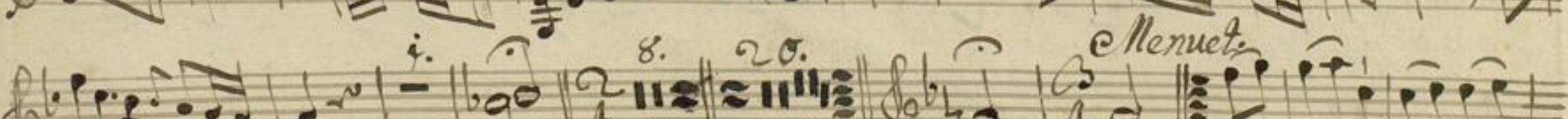
allegro.



Solo.

Andante.

f. 20.



18.

8. 20. Cembalo Solo.

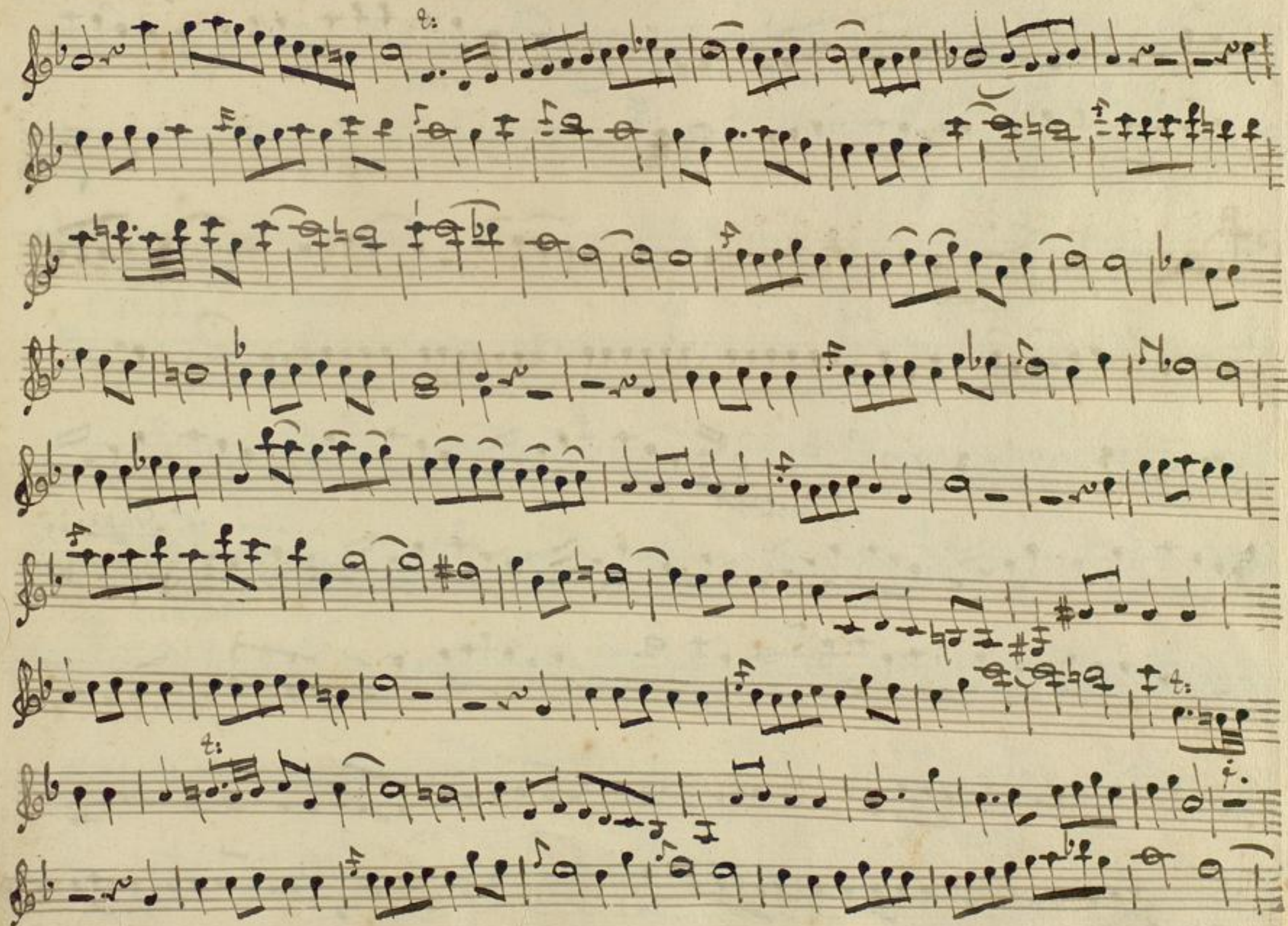
Menuet.

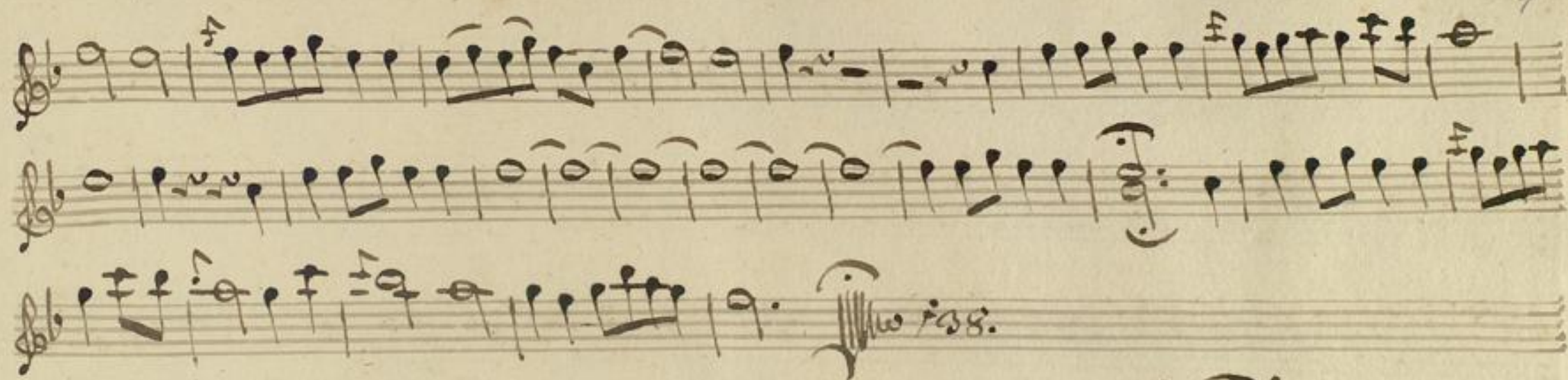
f. 20.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals. Key markings include:

- Adagio* (marked on the third staff)
- For:* (marked on the first staff)
- Presto* (marked on the fifth staff)
- 16. Fuga. 17.* (marked on the sixth staff)
- ria:* (marked on the seventh staff)

The manuscript is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century.



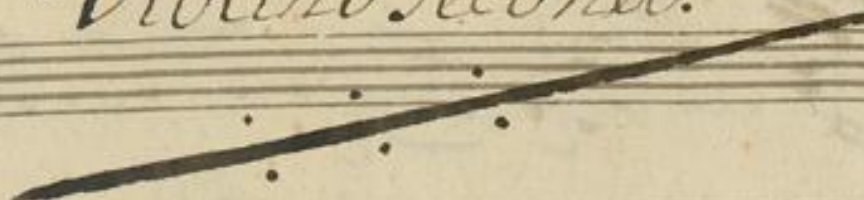


il Fine



Quotlibet.

Violino Secondo.



Violino Secondo.

Molto allegro.

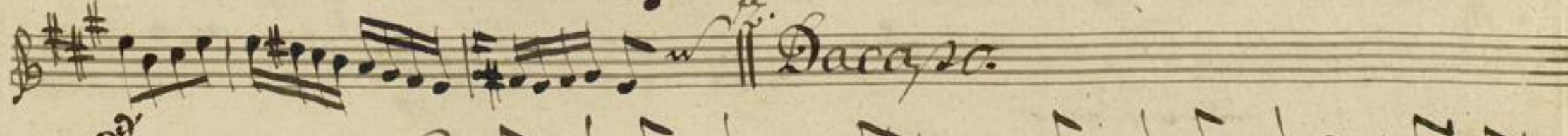
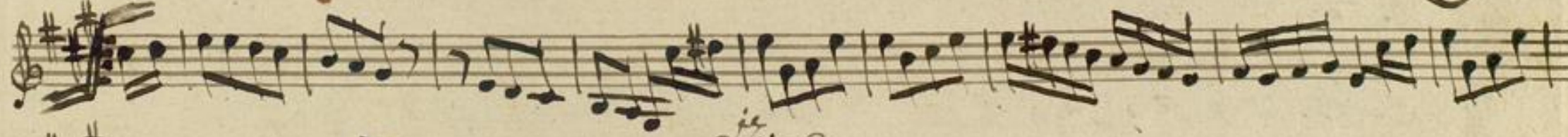
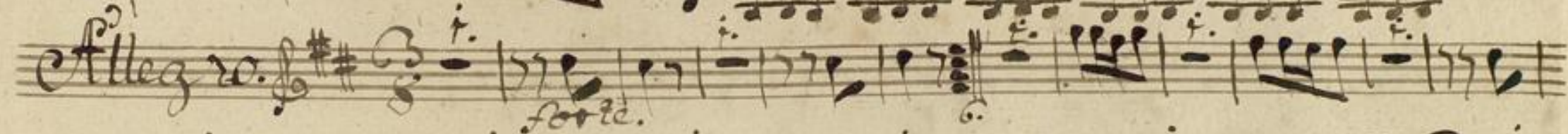
Andante

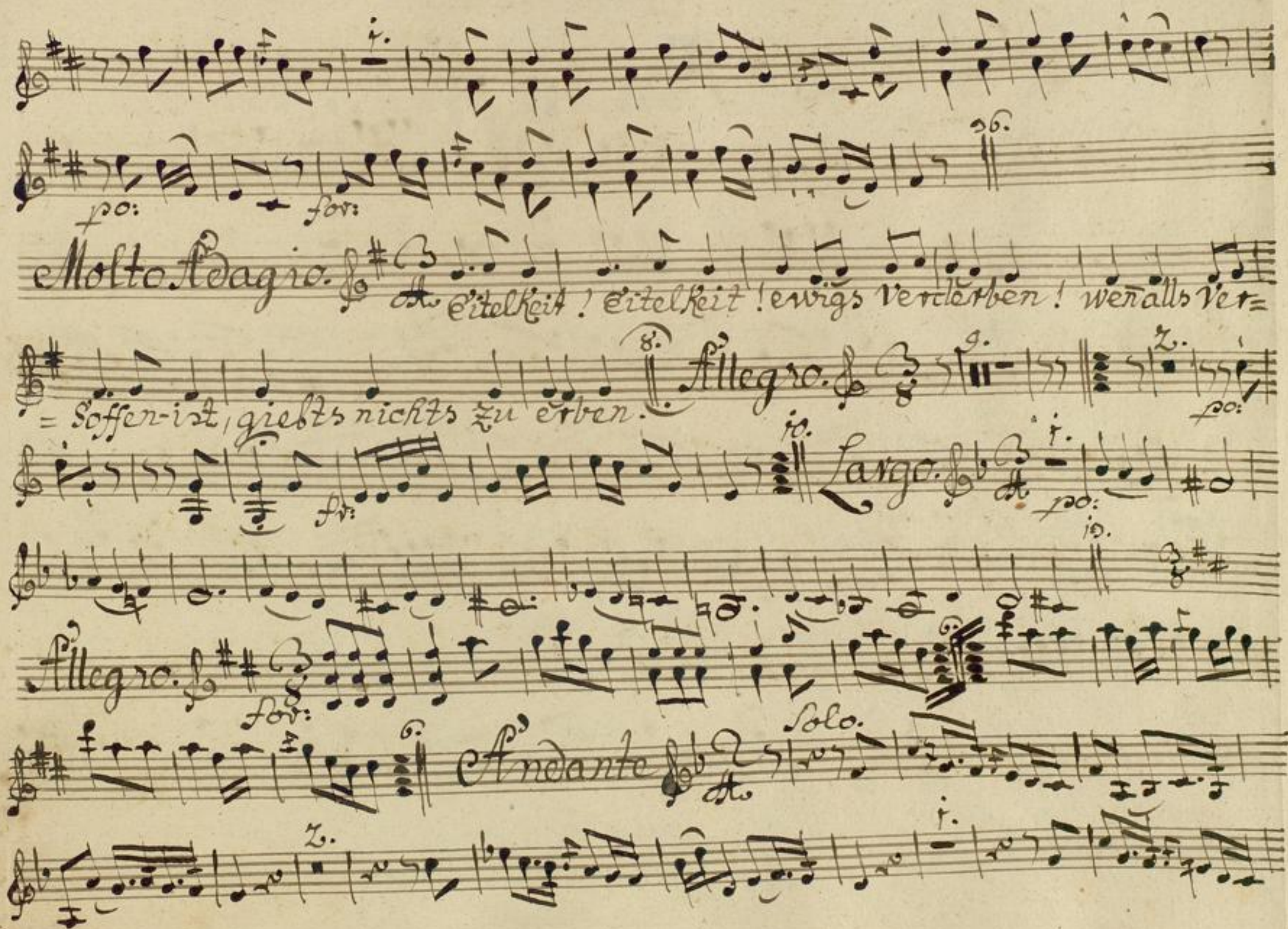
Allegro.

Pastorella.

Sempre pia: pianiss.

3





Menuet.

5

Handwritten musical notation for the first system of the Minuet. It consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains several measures, including a section marked "2." and another marked "8." with a "Cembalo solo." instruction. The second staff continues the melody and includes a "for." (forte) marking. The third staff concludes the first system with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system, starting with the word "Adagio." in a large, decorative script. The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing accidentals (sharps and naturals).

Handwritten musical notation for the third system, continuing the melody from the previous system. It is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

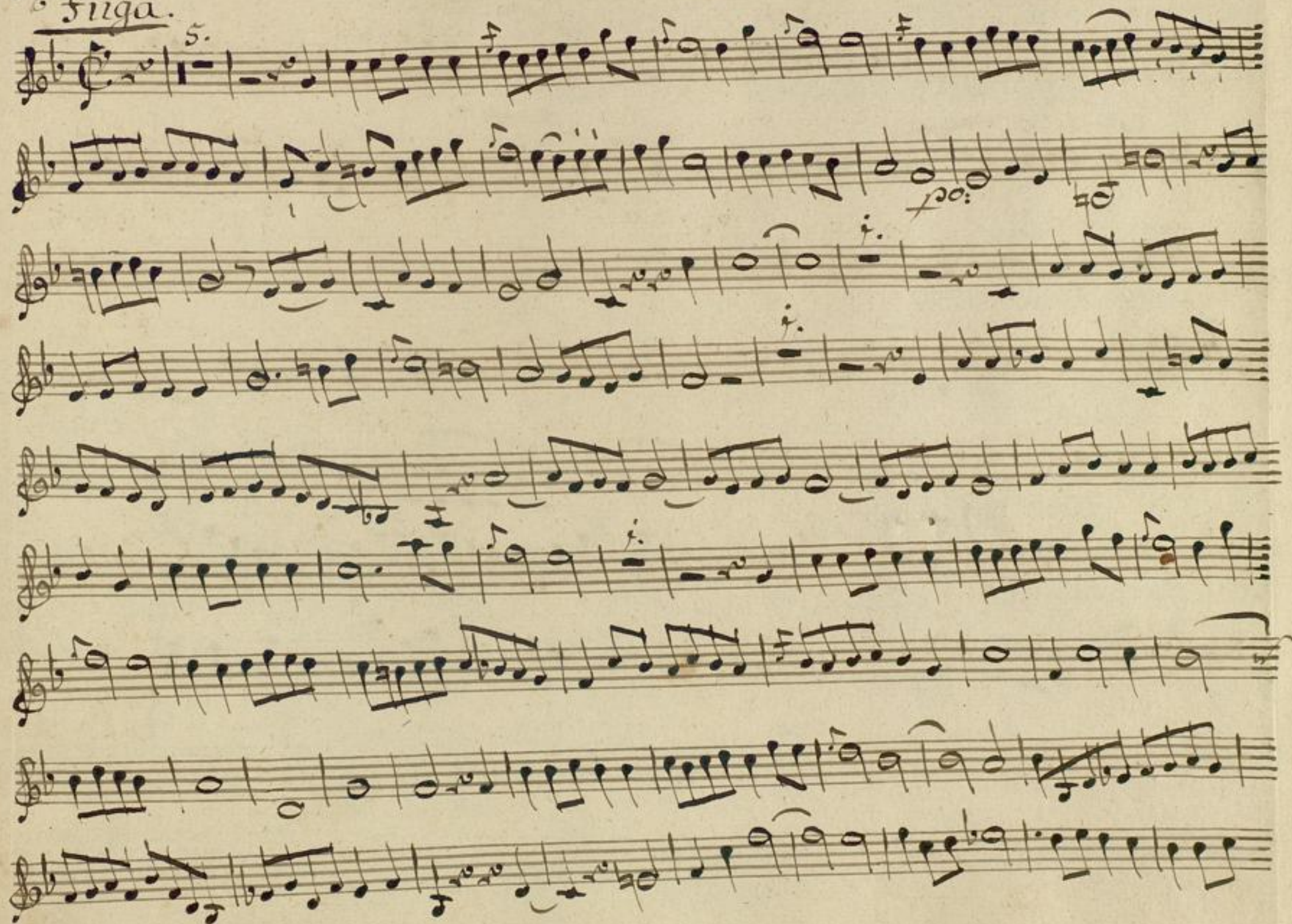
Handwritten musical notation for the fourth system, marked "Presto." in a large, decorative script. The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing accidentals (sharps and naturals).

Handwritten musical notation for the fifth system, marked "forte." in a large, decorative script. The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing accidentals (sharps and naturals).

V. Subito.

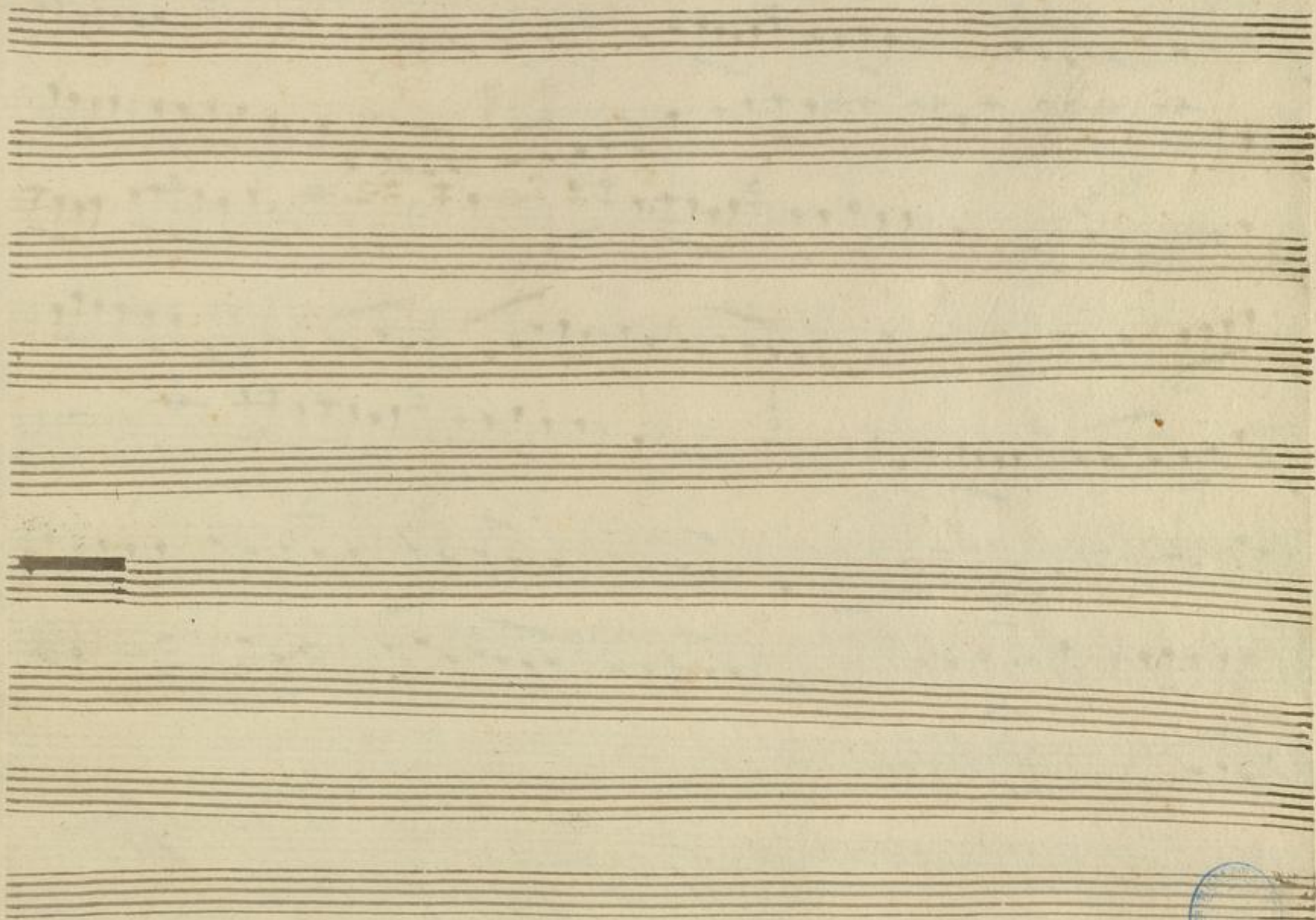
Two empty musical staves at the bottom of the page, indicating the end of the written music on this page.

6 Fuga.



Handwritten musical score on eight staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. The eighth staff ends with a double bar line and the number '158'.

il Fine



Quotlibet

Viola



Viola

*Molto
Allegro.*

Pastorella *Alto*

Allegro *Alto*

Allegretto *Alto*

Da capo

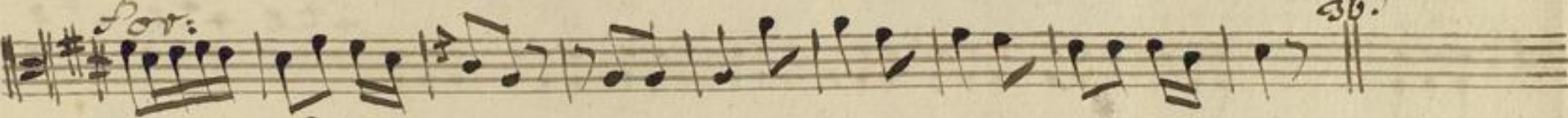
piu ripima

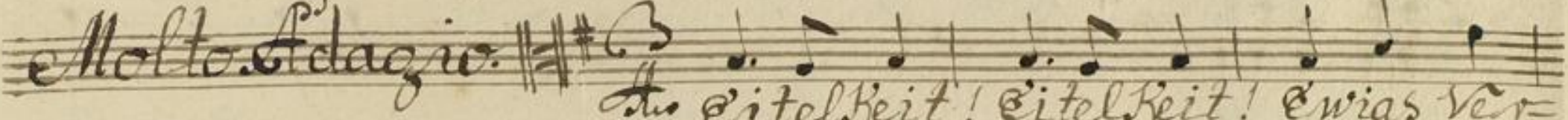
16.

12.

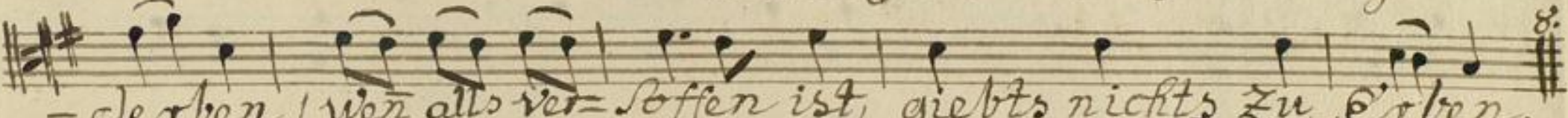
Allegro. 

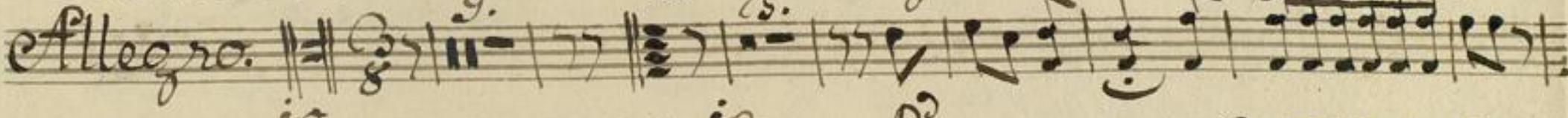
 *8.*

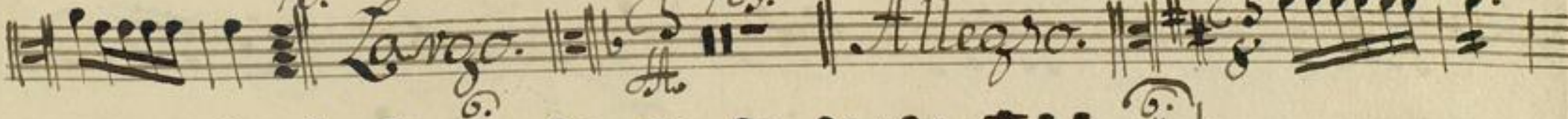
 *For.* *36.*

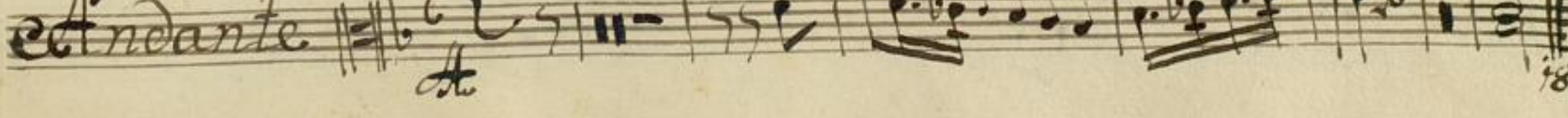
Molto Adagio. 

An Eitelkeit! Eitelkeit! Ewigs Ver-
=derben! wer alles ver-soffen ist, giebt's nichts zu Erben.

Allegro.  *9.*

 *10.*

Largo.  *13.* *Allegro.* 

Andante.  *9.* *14.*

8. 20.
Cembalo. Blo. *fp.* *piano.*

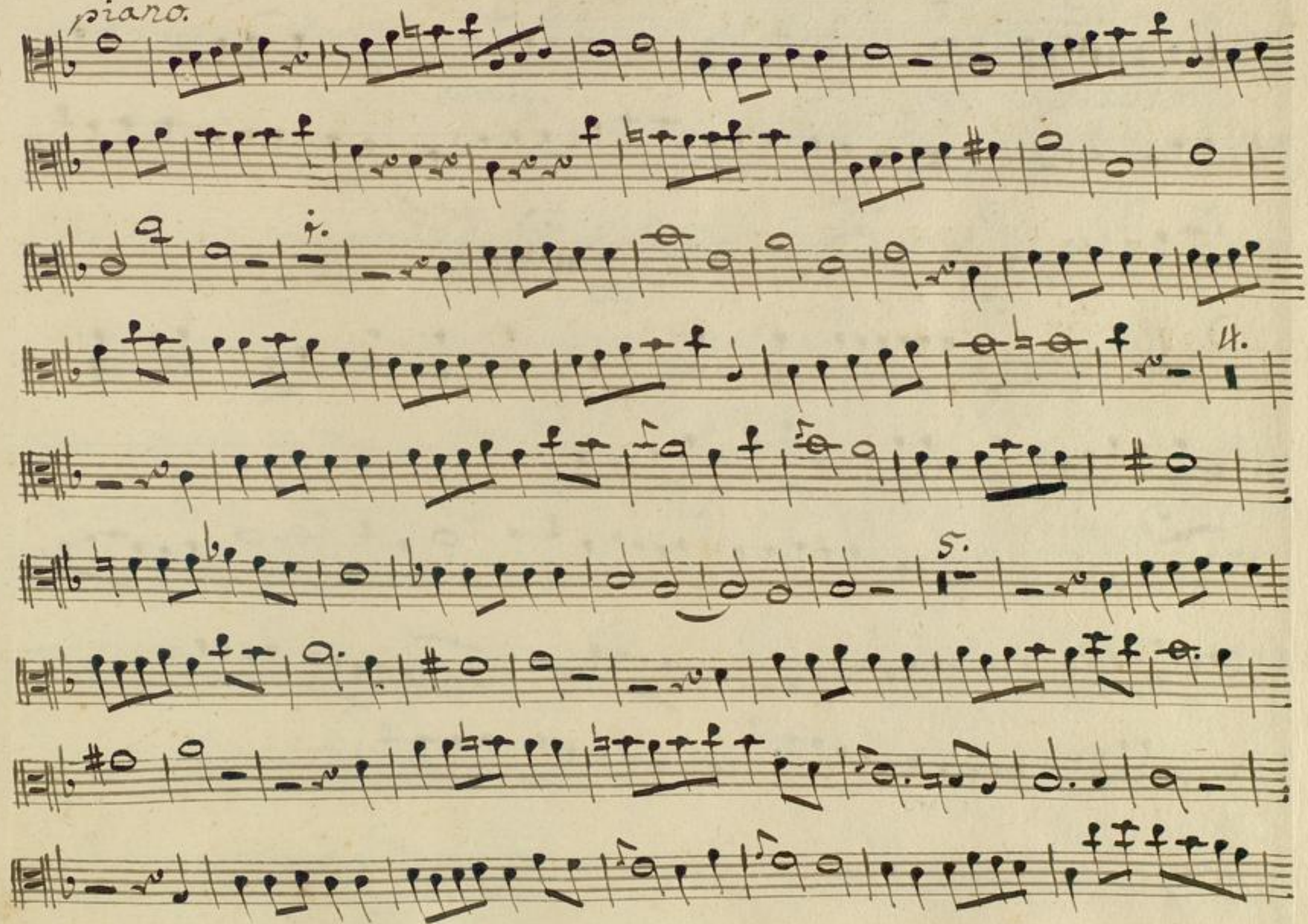
for:

Adagio. *2. f.*

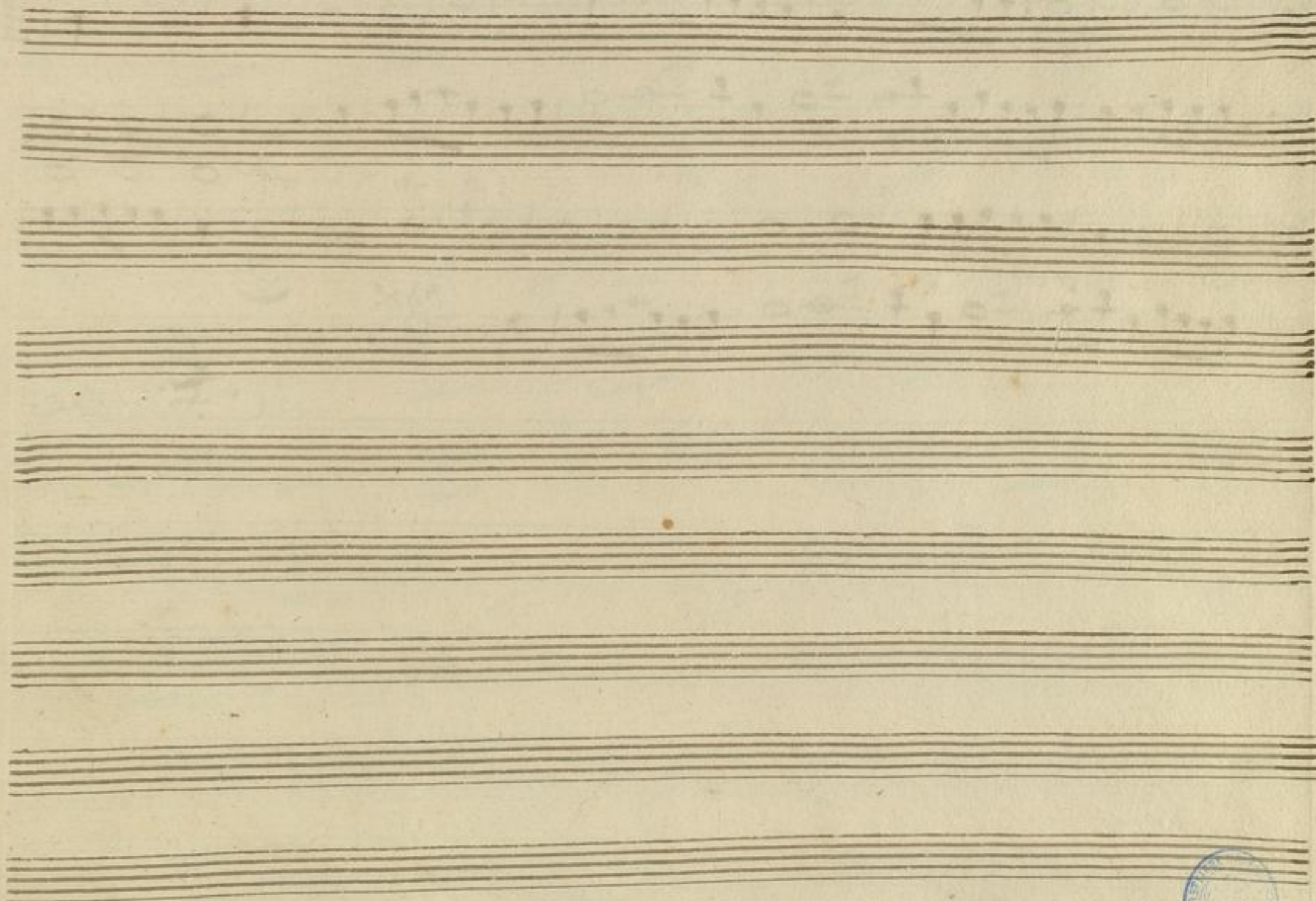
Presto.

f. b.

Luga.

piano.

Handwritten musical score on four staves. 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 (F#). The second staff continues the melody. The third staff features a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The fourth staff concludes with a double bar line and a final note. The word "il Finire" is written in cursive at the end of the fourth staff.



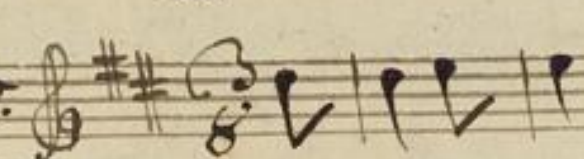
1 Molto Allegro.

Hautbois Primo.

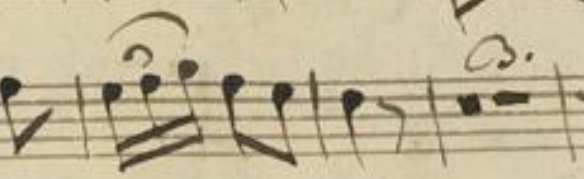
di Wölffg. e Mozart

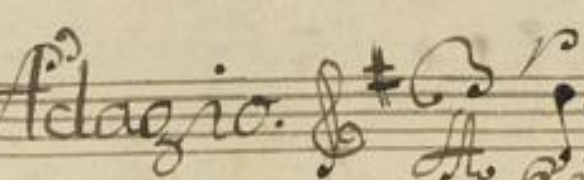
Handwritten musical score for Hautbois Primo, featuring various tempo and dynamic markings. The score is written on ten staves, with the key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo markings include *Molto Allegro*, *Andante*, *Allegro*, and *Pastorella*. The dynamic markings include *forte*, *piano*, and *pianissimo*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second staff features a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps, with a tempo change to *Andante*. The third staff features a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps, with a tempo change to *Allegro*. The fourth staff features a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps, with a tempo change to *Pastorella*. The fifth staff features a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps, with a tempo change to *Allegro*. The sixth staff features a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps, with a tempo change to *Allegro*. The seventh staff features a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps, with a tempo change to *Allegro*. The eighth staff features a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps, with a tempo change to *Allegro*. The ninth staff features a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps, with a tempo change to *Allegro*. The tenth staff features a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps, with a tempo change to *Allegro*.

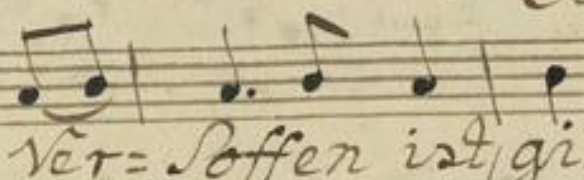
Allegretto.  *Sacca so.*

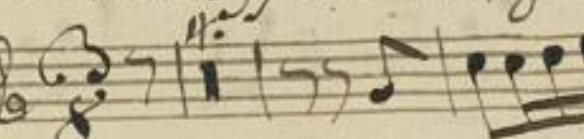
Allegro. 

Soli 



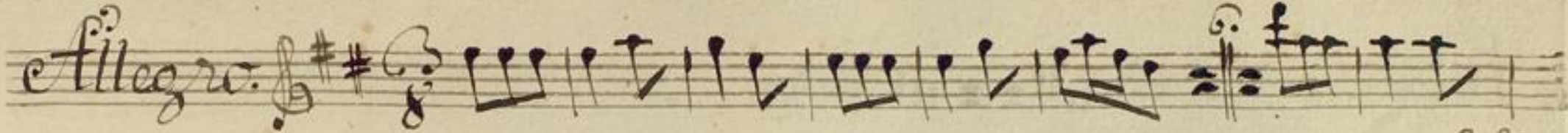
Molto Adagio.  *piano* *Eitelkeit! Eitelkeit! Ewigs verderben*

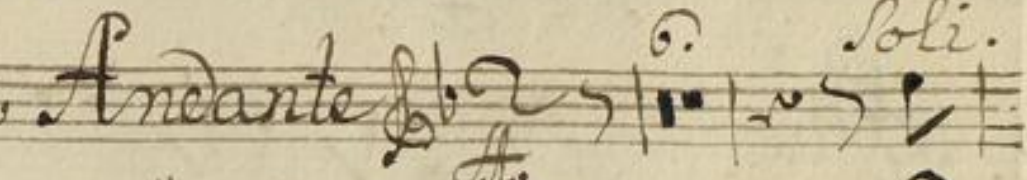
weñ alls Ver=loffen ist, gibts nichts zu Erben. 

Allegro. 

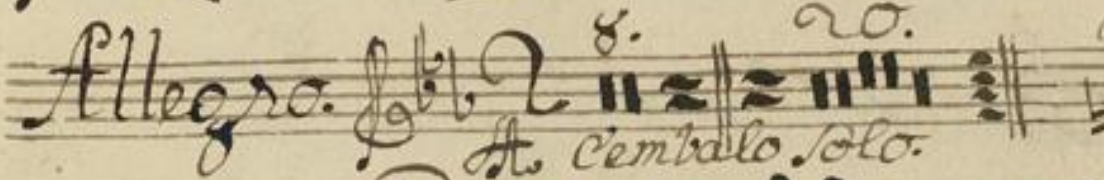


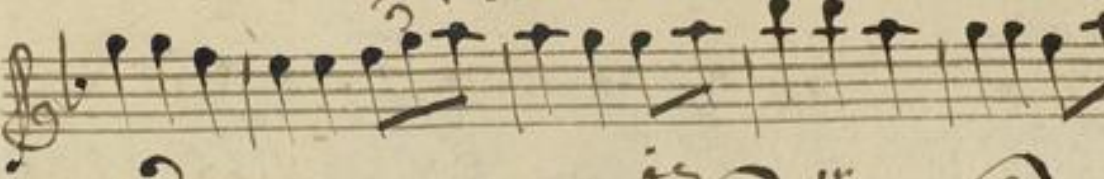
Largo.  *V. l. Allegro.*

Allegro. 


 Andante  *Soli.*

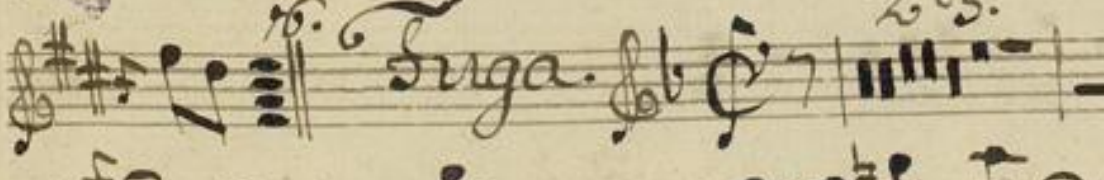


Allegro. 
8. 20. A. Cembalo Solo.



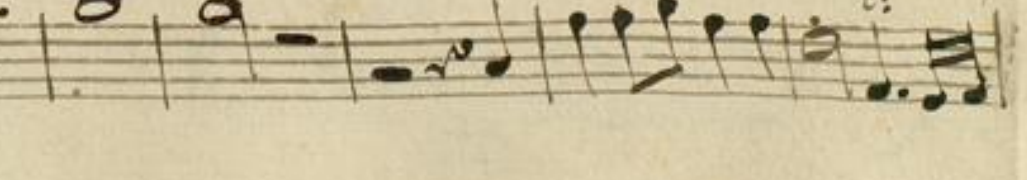
Adagio. 

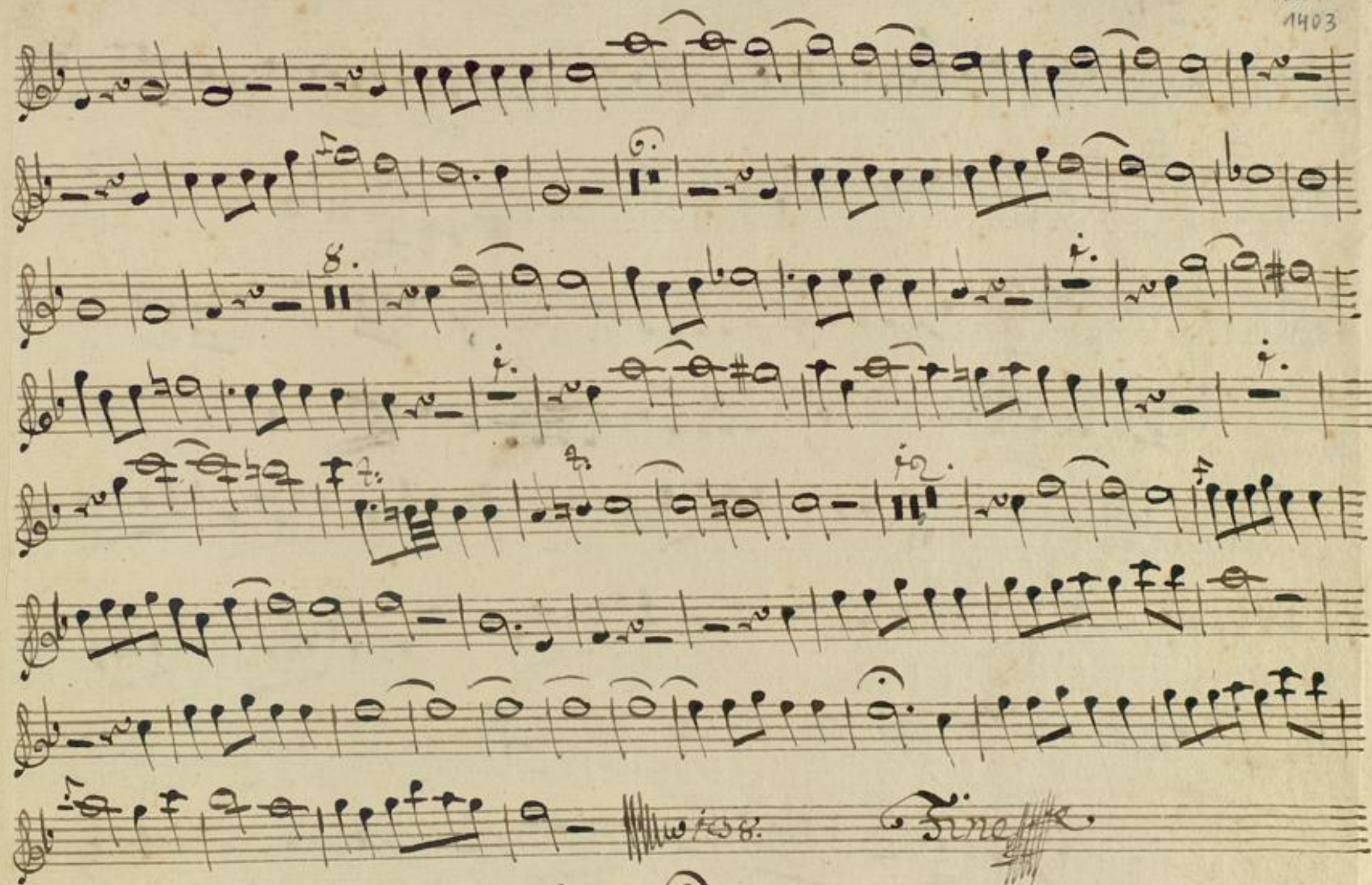


Presto. 




23. Soli. Forte.





Oboe Primo.



Molto
Allegro.

Oboe Secondo.

di Wolfgang Mozart

The musical score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with the tempo marking 'Molto Allegro.' and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests. The second staff features a tempo change to 'Andante' and a key signature change to one sharp (F#). Above the staff, there are markings '13.', '8.', and '10.' above specific measures. The third staff returns to 'Allegro.' with a key signature of two sharps. The fourth staff continues the 'Allegro.' movement. The fifth staff is marked 'Pastorella.' with a key signature of two sharps and a 3/8 time signature. The sixth staff continues the 'Pastorella.' movement. The seventh staff features a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a 3/8 time signature. The eighth staff is marked 'Allegro.' with a key signature of two sharps and a 3/8 time signature. Above the staff, there are markings '13.', '10.', and 'pianiss.' above specific measures. The ninth and tenth staves continue the 'Allegro.' movement.

f. 2. f. 16. 12.
for: Allegretto. f. 16. 12. Caccaro.

Allegro. f. 3.

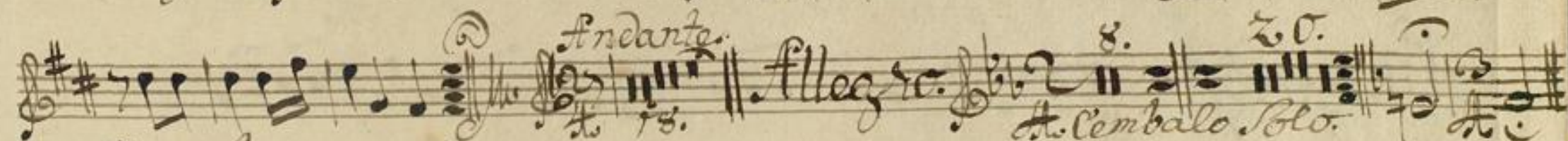
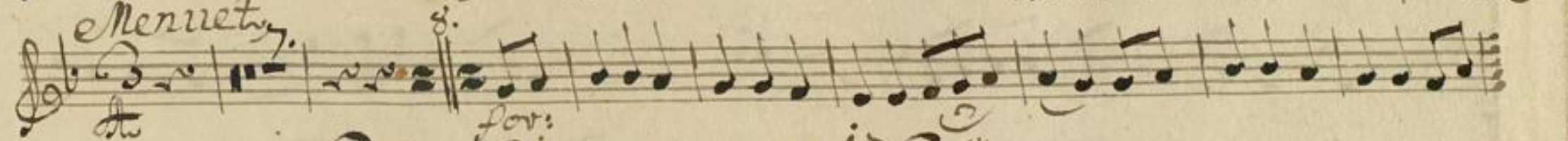
oli. f. 36.

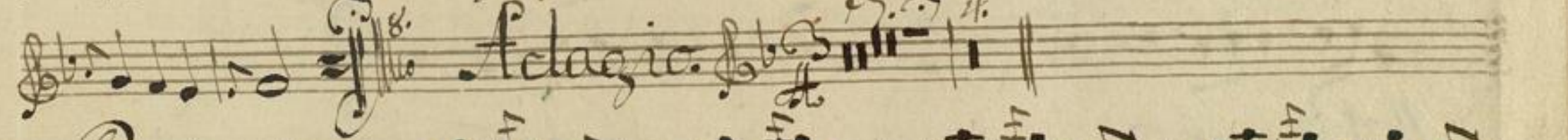
Molto Adagio. f. 36.
 Eitelkeit! Eitelkeit! Ewigs Ver = derben,
 wen alls Versoffen ist, giebt's nichts zu Erben.

Allegro. f. 10. f. 10.

Largo. f. 10. f. 10. V. L. Allegro: ||

Allegro. 

Andante.  *Allegro.*  *8.* *2. O.* *A. Cembalo Blo.*

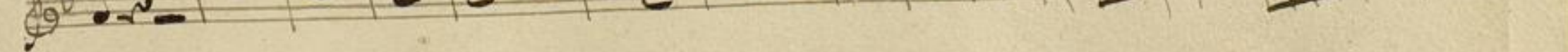
Mennuet.  *8.* *For.*

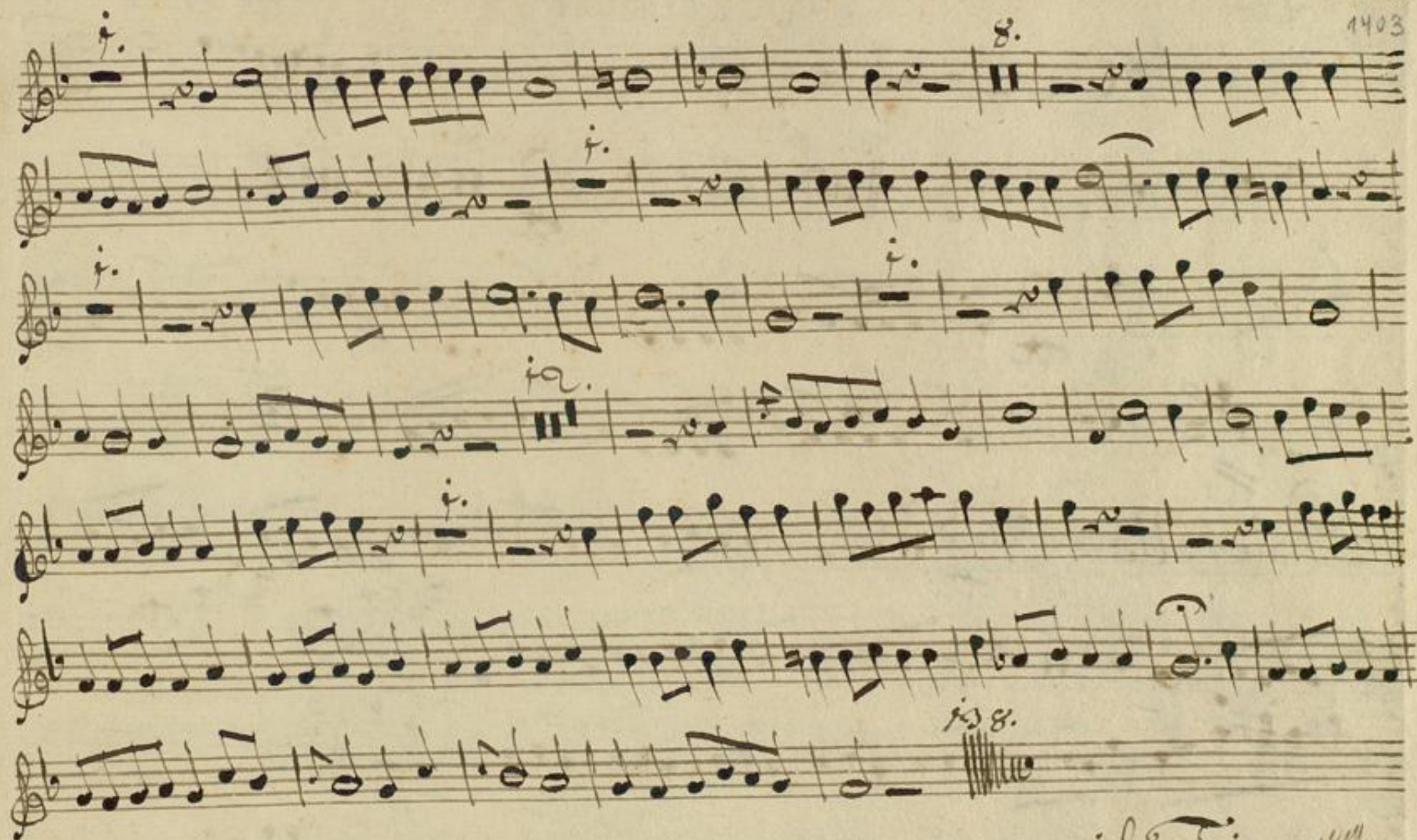
Adagio.  *8.* *For.*

Presto. 

Fuga.  *8.* *For.*

 *8.*

 *8.*



Oboe Vc.

il Fine



Quotlibet

Fagotto.



Fagotto.

Molto allegro.

Handwritten musical score for Bassoon (Fagotto) by Wolfgang and Mozart. The score consists of nine staves. The first staff is marked *Molto allegro.* and features a treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and common time. The music is a rapid sixteenth-note scale. The second staff continues the scale. The third staff is marked *Andante* and *piano.* and features a treble clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time. The music is a slower sixteenth-note scale. The fourth staff continues the scale. The fifth staff is marked *Allo.* and features a treble clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time. The music is a sixteenth-note scale. The sixth staff is marked *Allegro.* and features a treble clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time. The music is a sixteenth-note scale. The seventh staff continues the scale. The eighth staff is marked *Pastorella* and *forte.* and features a treble clef, key signature of two sharps, and common time. The music is a sixteenth-note scale. The ninth staff continues the scale.

Handwritten musical score on eight staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures (one sharp), time signatures, and dynamic markings.

Key markings and tempo indications include:

- 8.* (measure 8)
- 38.* (measure 38)
- Allegro.* (measure 38)
- pp: pianissimo.* (measure 38)
- Allegretto.* (measure 40)
- 12.* (measure 12)
- Da capo: //* (measure 12)
- V. L. allo.* (measure 12)

The score concludes with two empty staves at the bottom of the page.

4

Allegro. *Soli.*

Molto Adagio. *piano.*

Eitelkeit! Eitelkeit!

Ewigs verderben wen als ver=soffen ist, gibts nichts zu Erben.

Allegro.

Largo.

Allegro.

Andante. *Solo.*

Soli.

Menuet

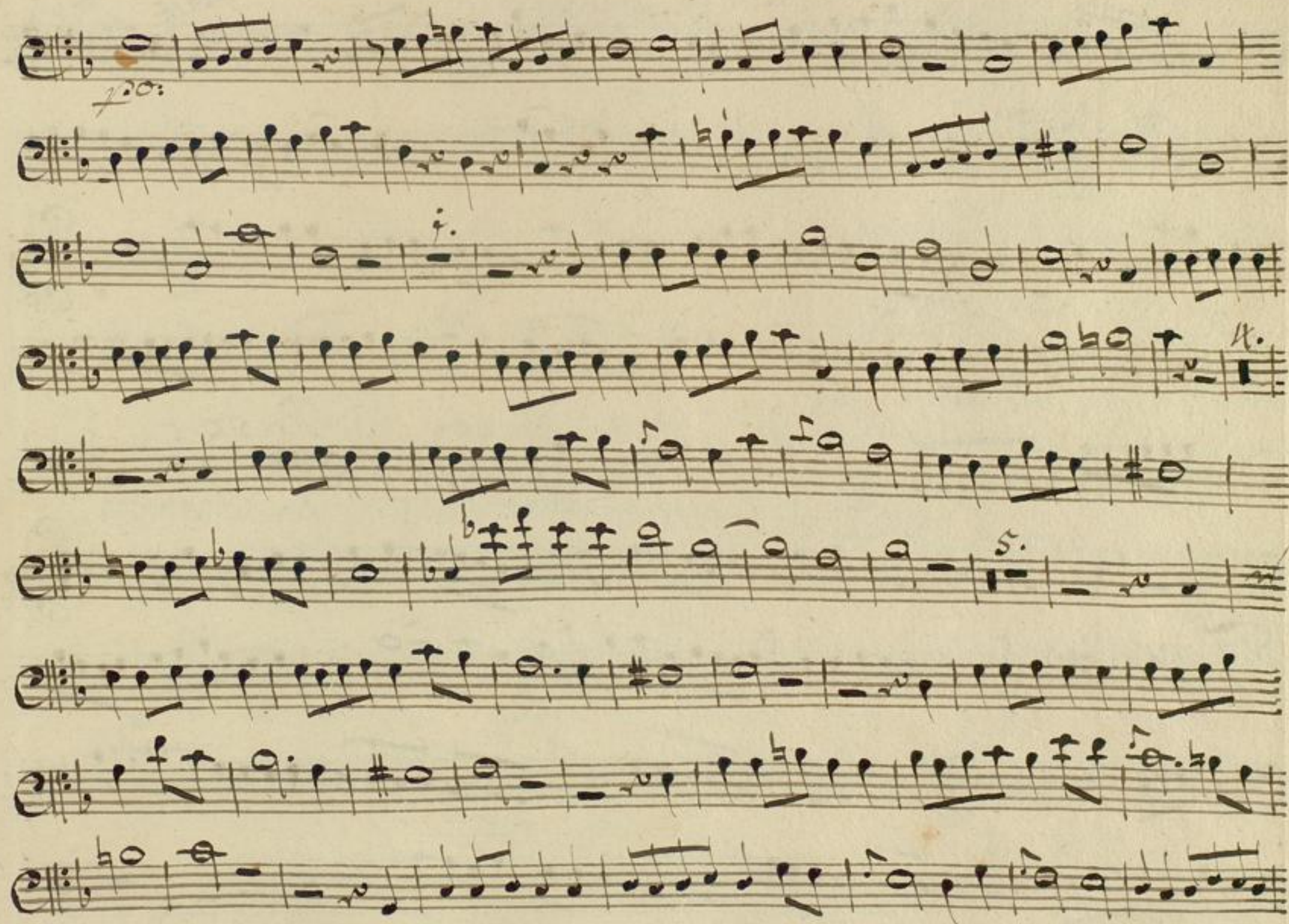
8. *f.*

Adagio. *f.* *20.*

ai. Presto. *forte.*

Sempre piu piano

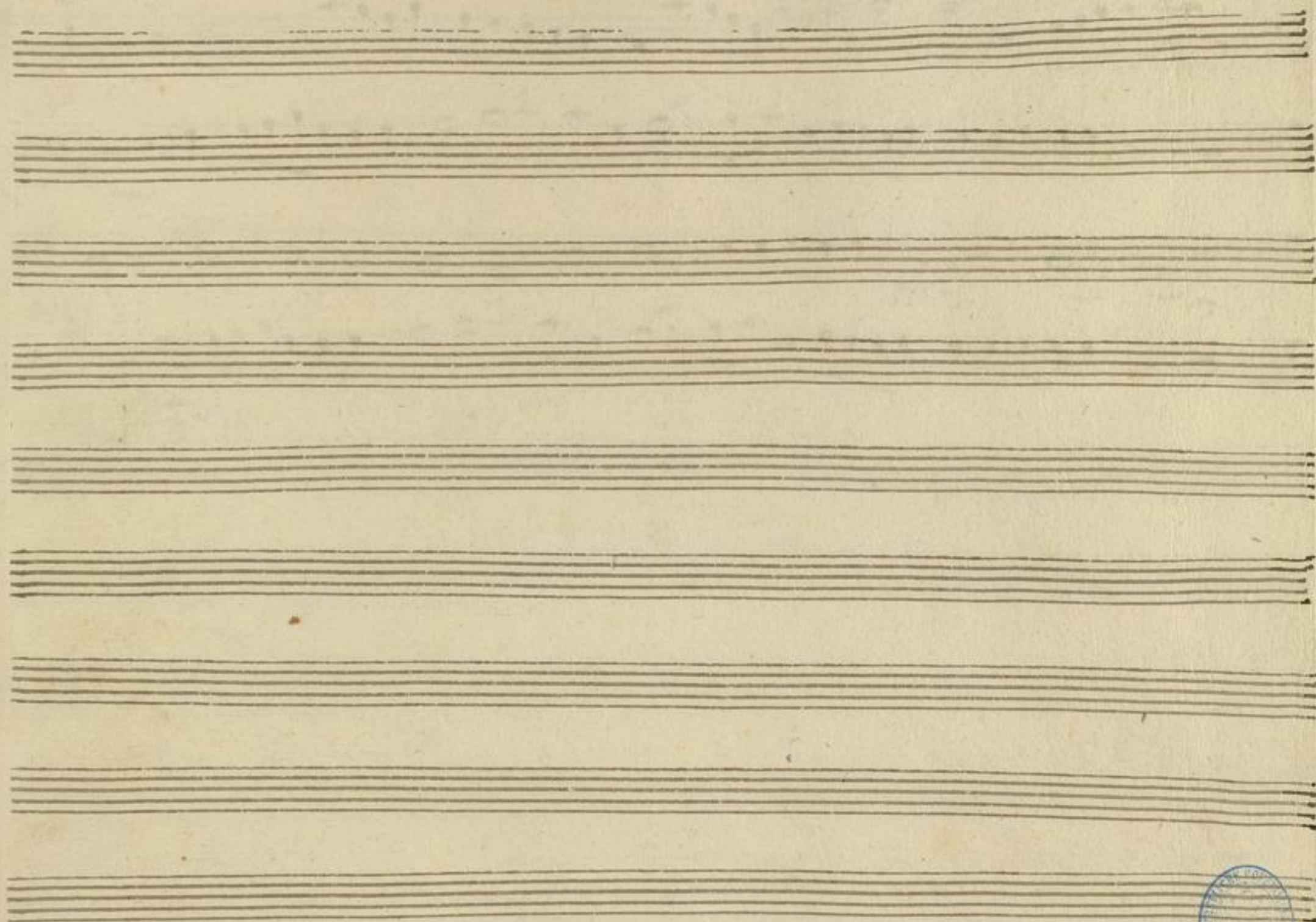
Fuga.



Handwritten musical score on four staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff ends with a double bar line and a fermata. The second staff ends with a double bar line and a fermata. The third staff begins with a double bar line and a fermata. The fourth staff ends with a double bar line and a fermata. The word "il Fine" is written below the fourth staff.

for:

il Fine



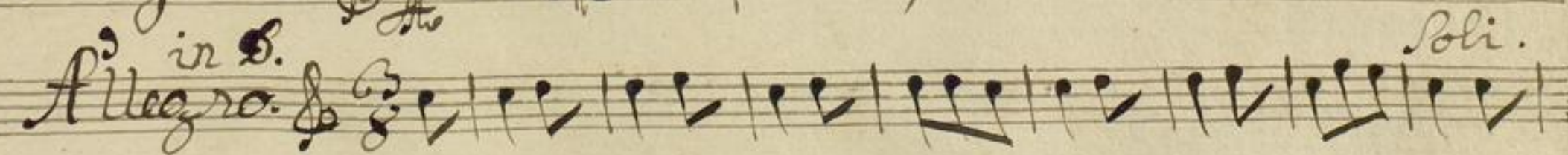
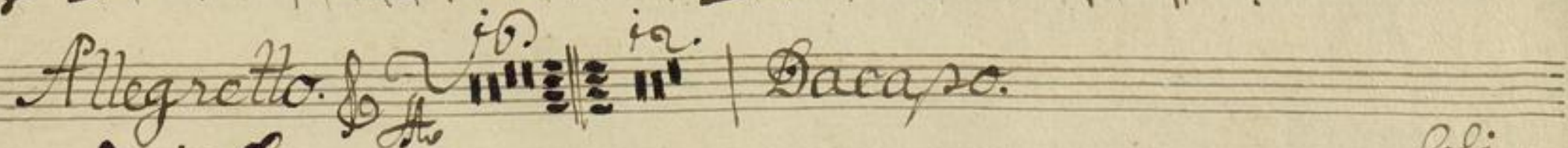
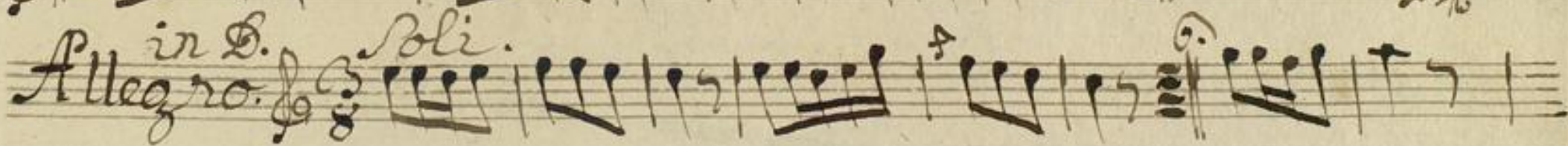
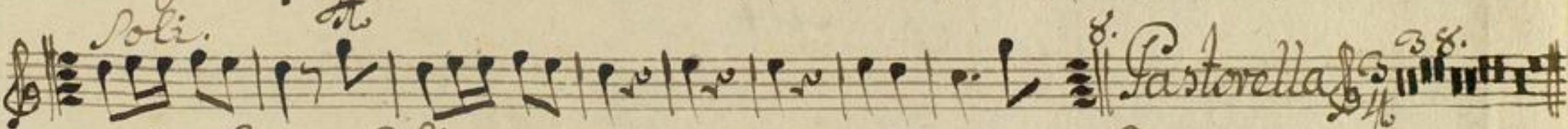
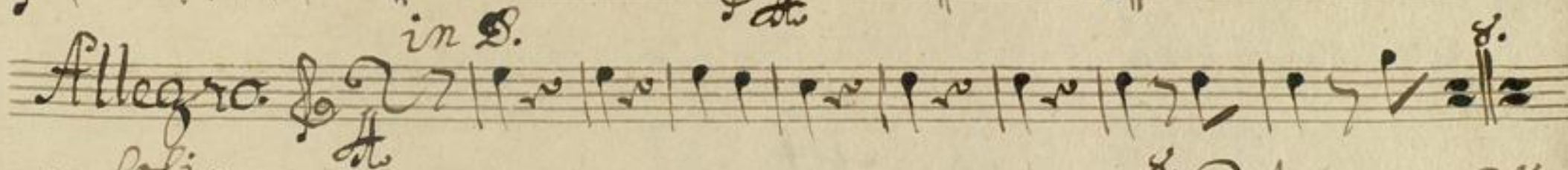
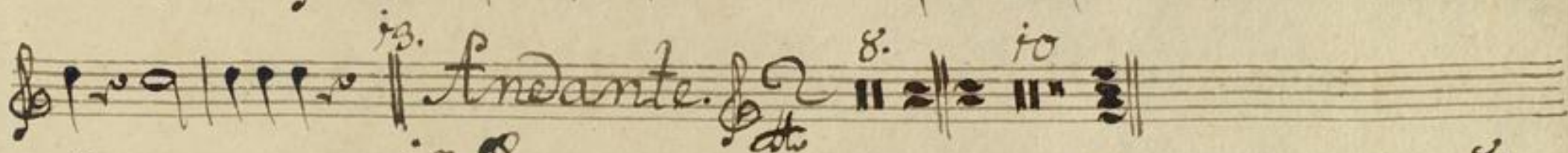
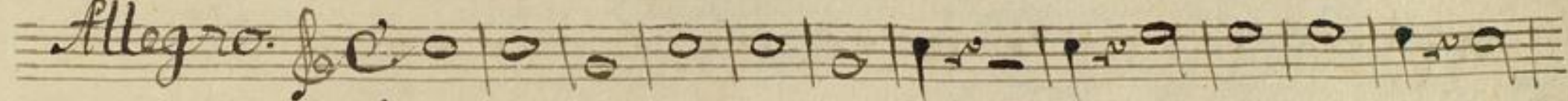


Quotlibet

Corno Primo.



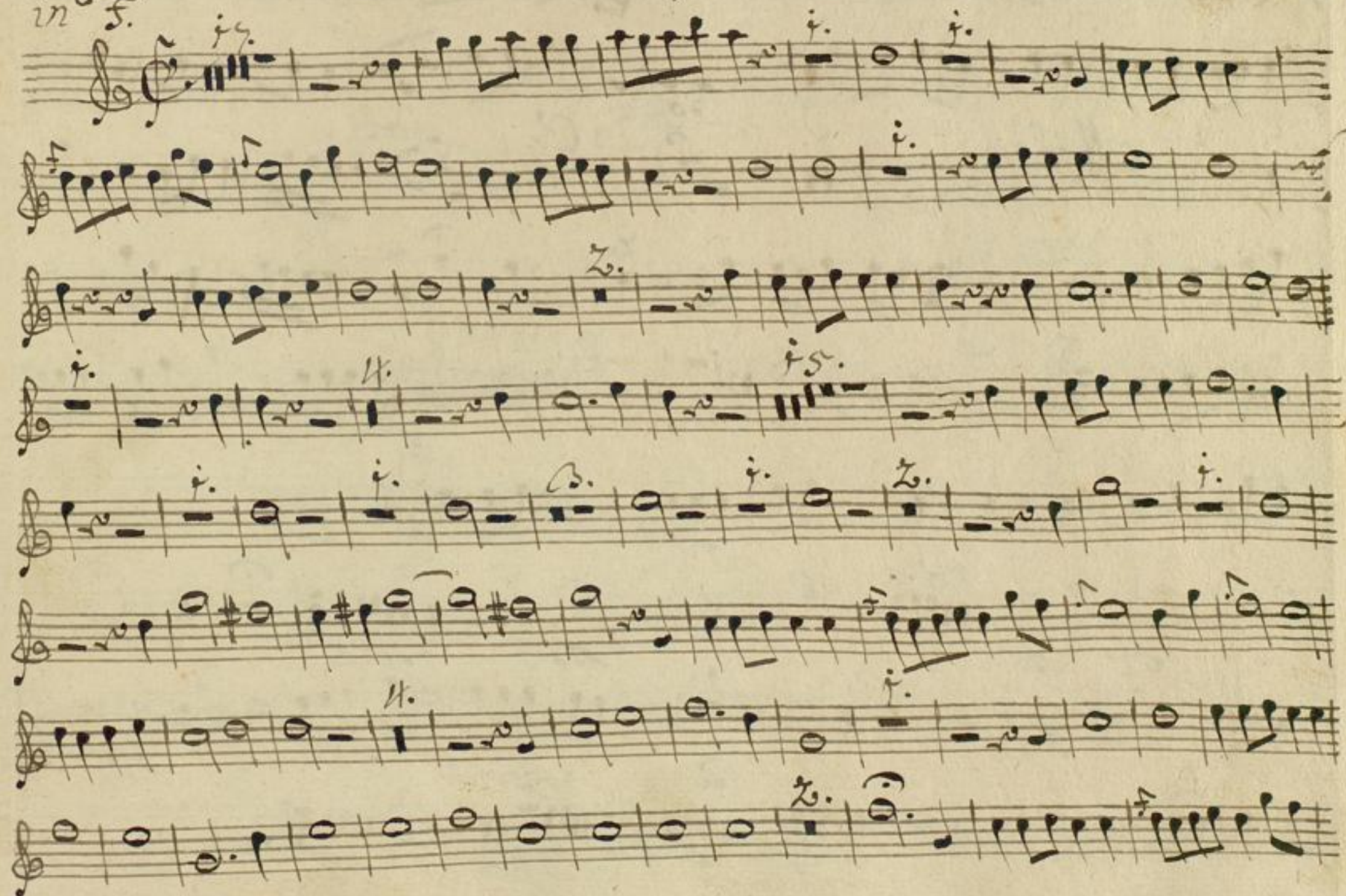
Molto *in D.* Corno Primo. *di Wolff: Mozart*



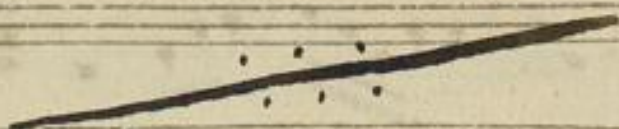
[illegible]

Fuga

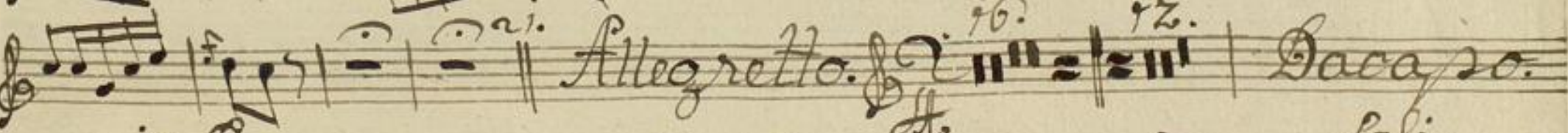
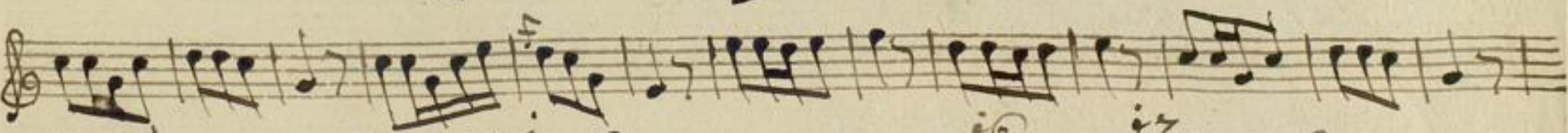
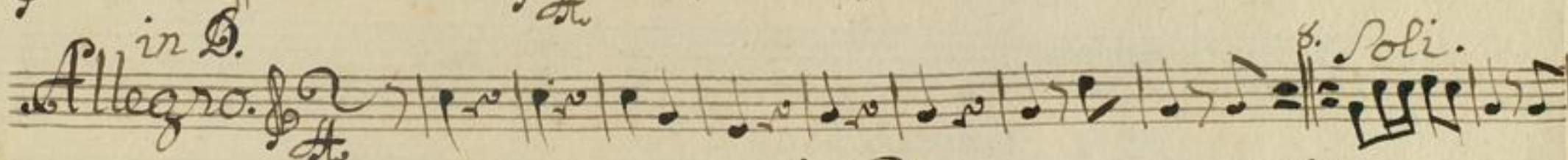
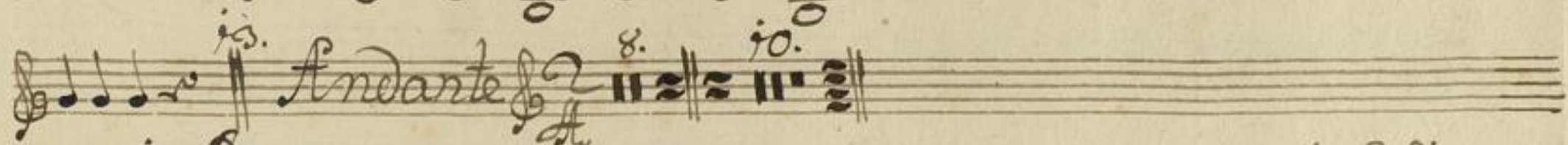
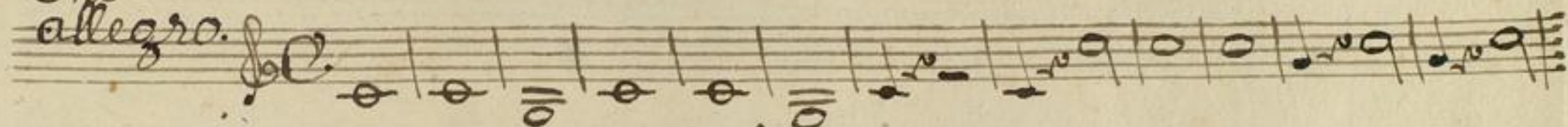
in F.



Quotlibet
Corno 2do.



Molto allegro. In D. Corno 2^{do} di Wölfg. Mozart



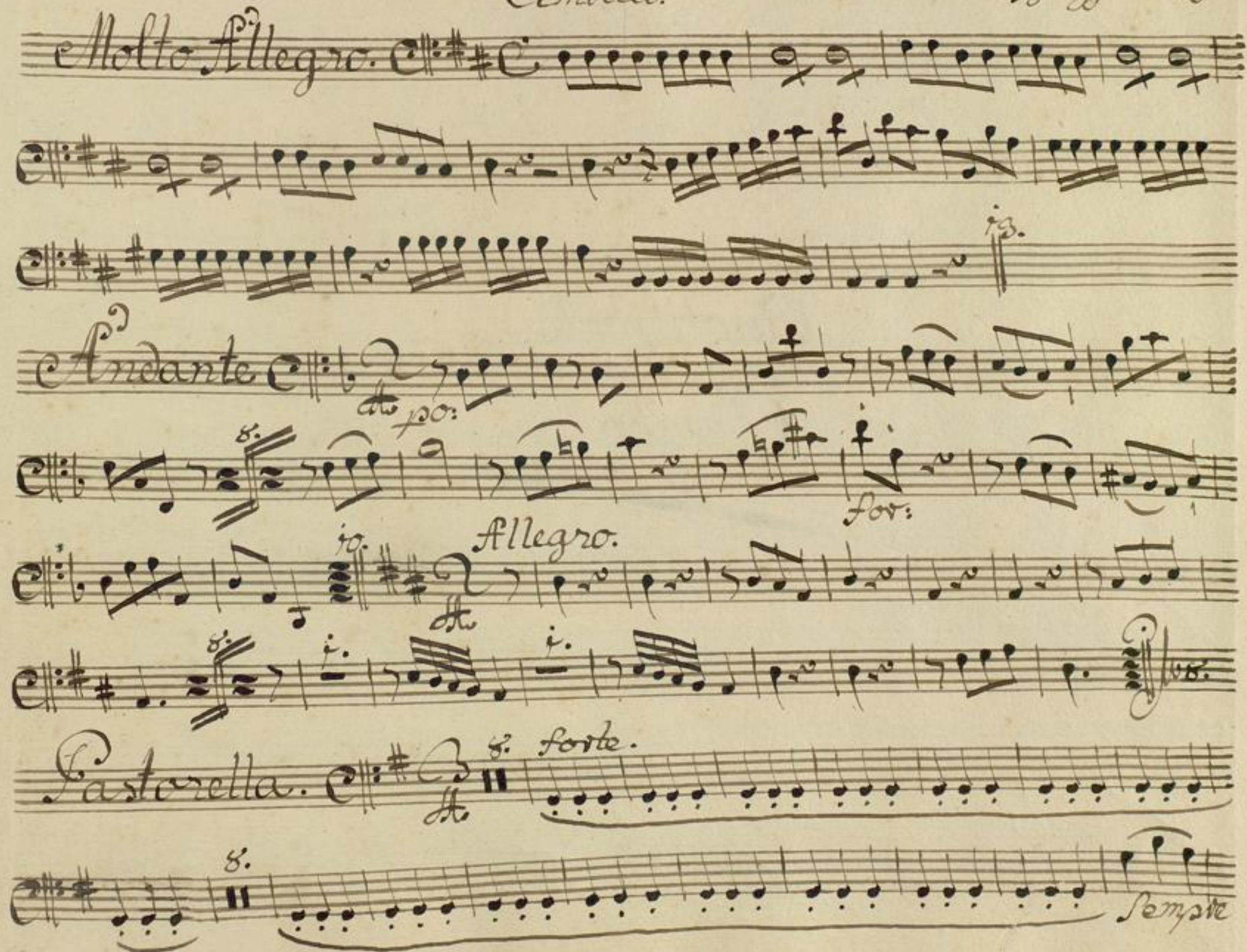
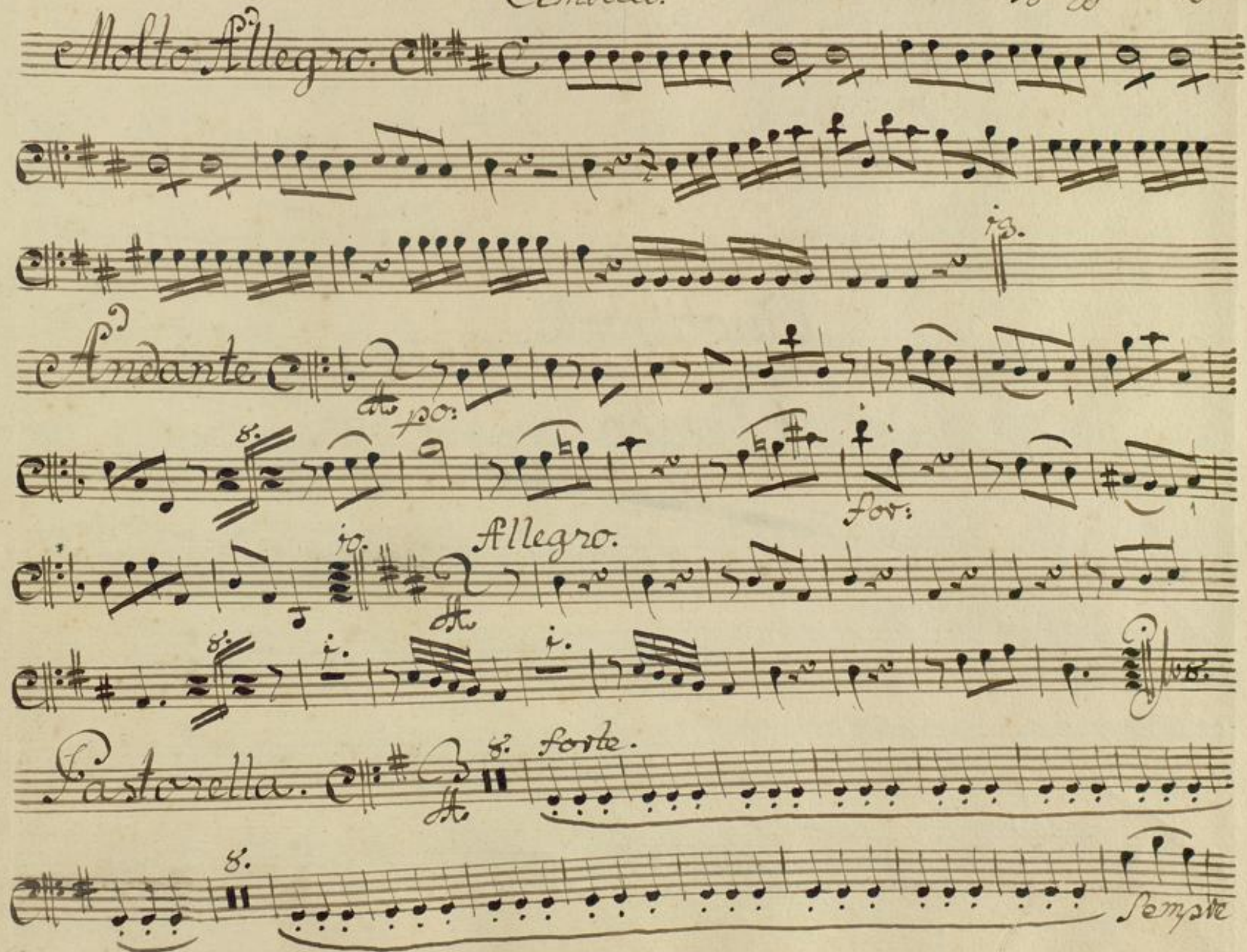
Fuga

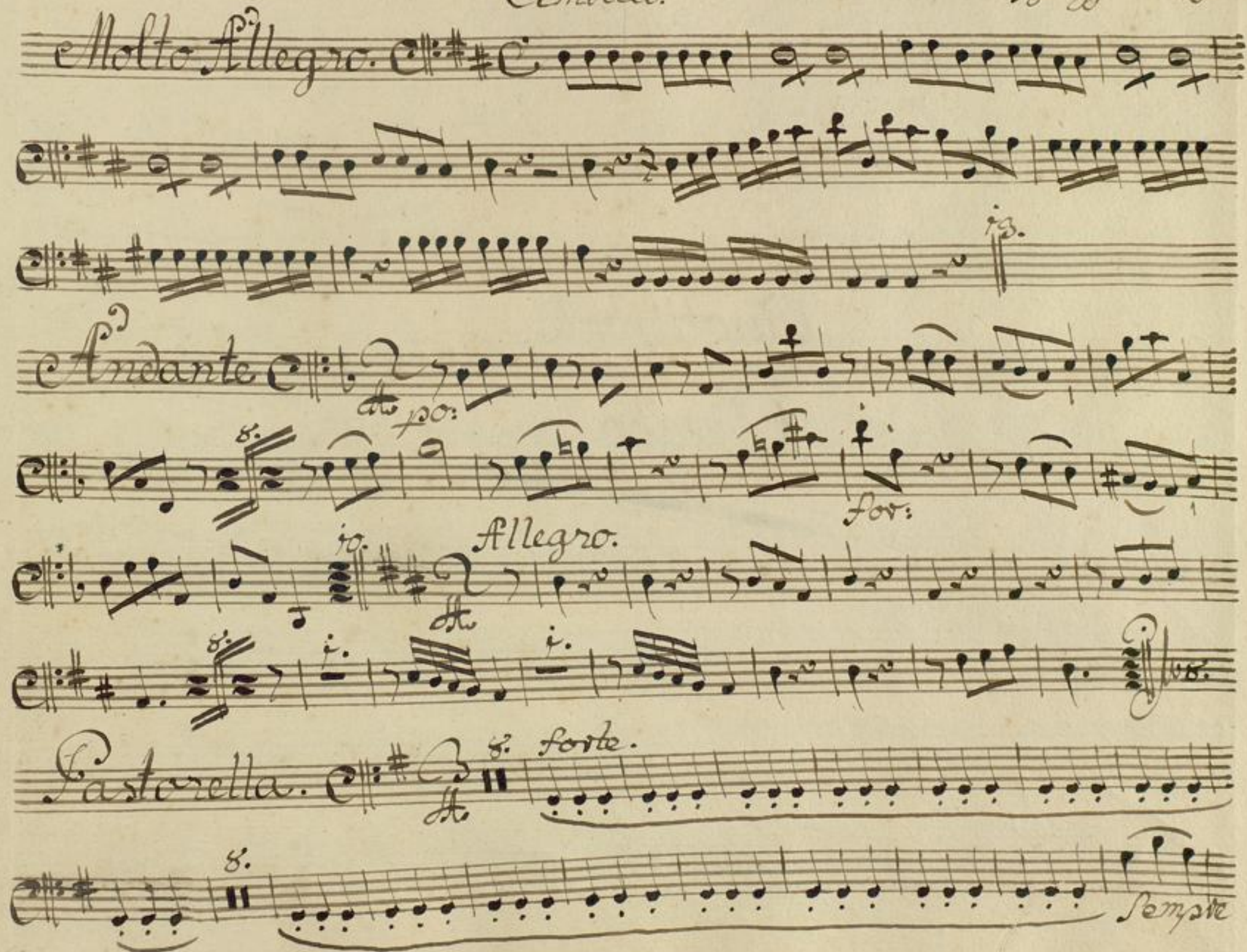
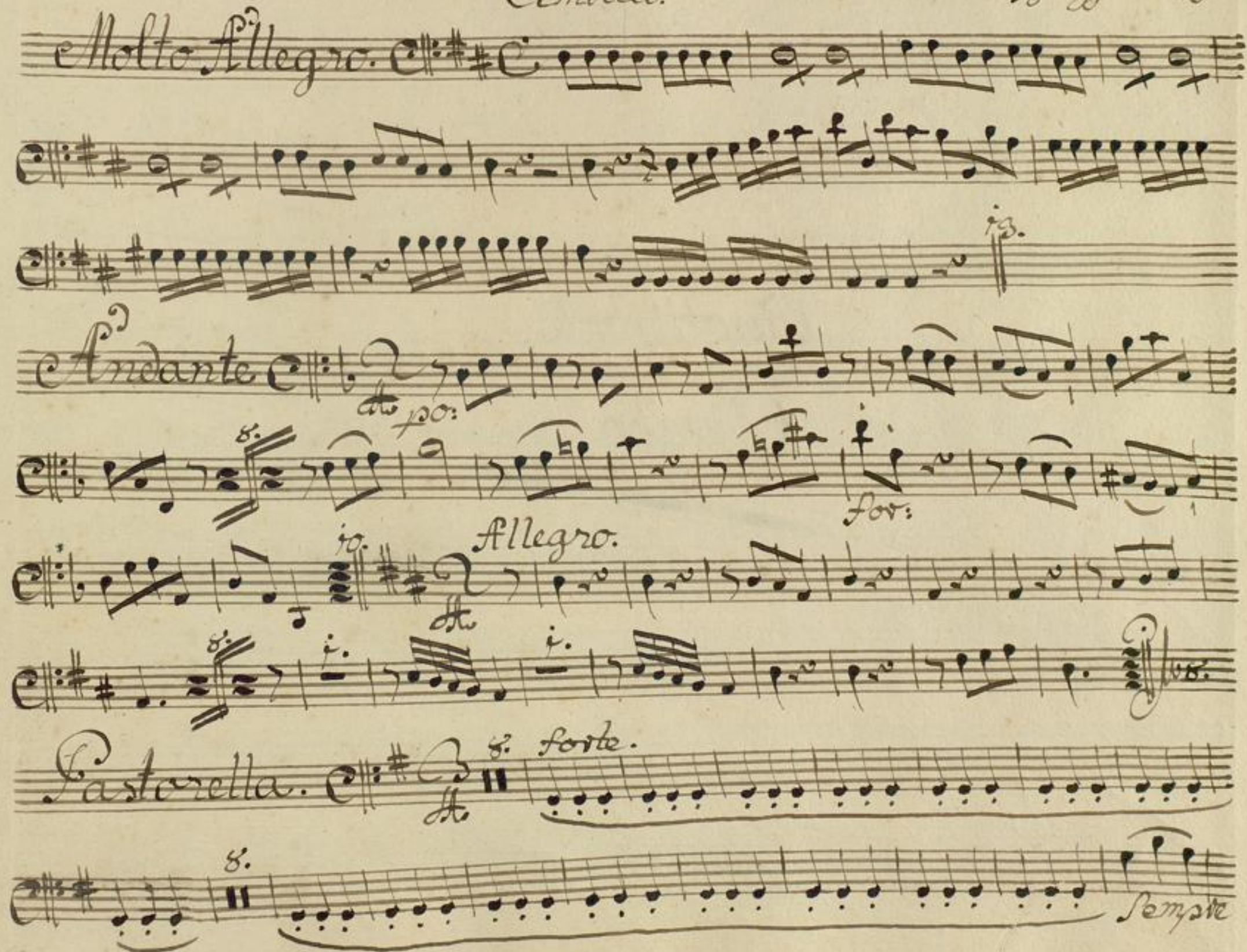
in 3.

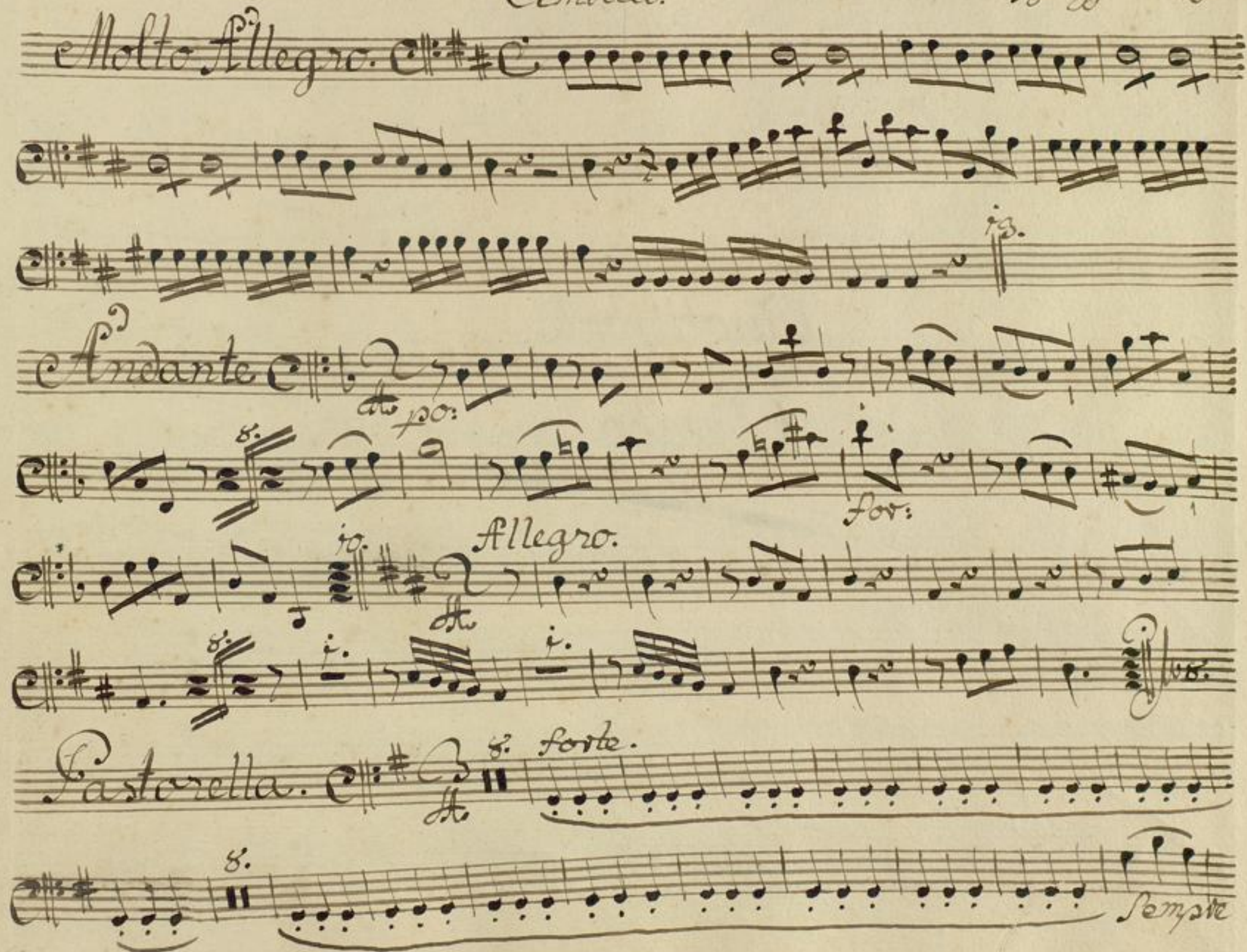
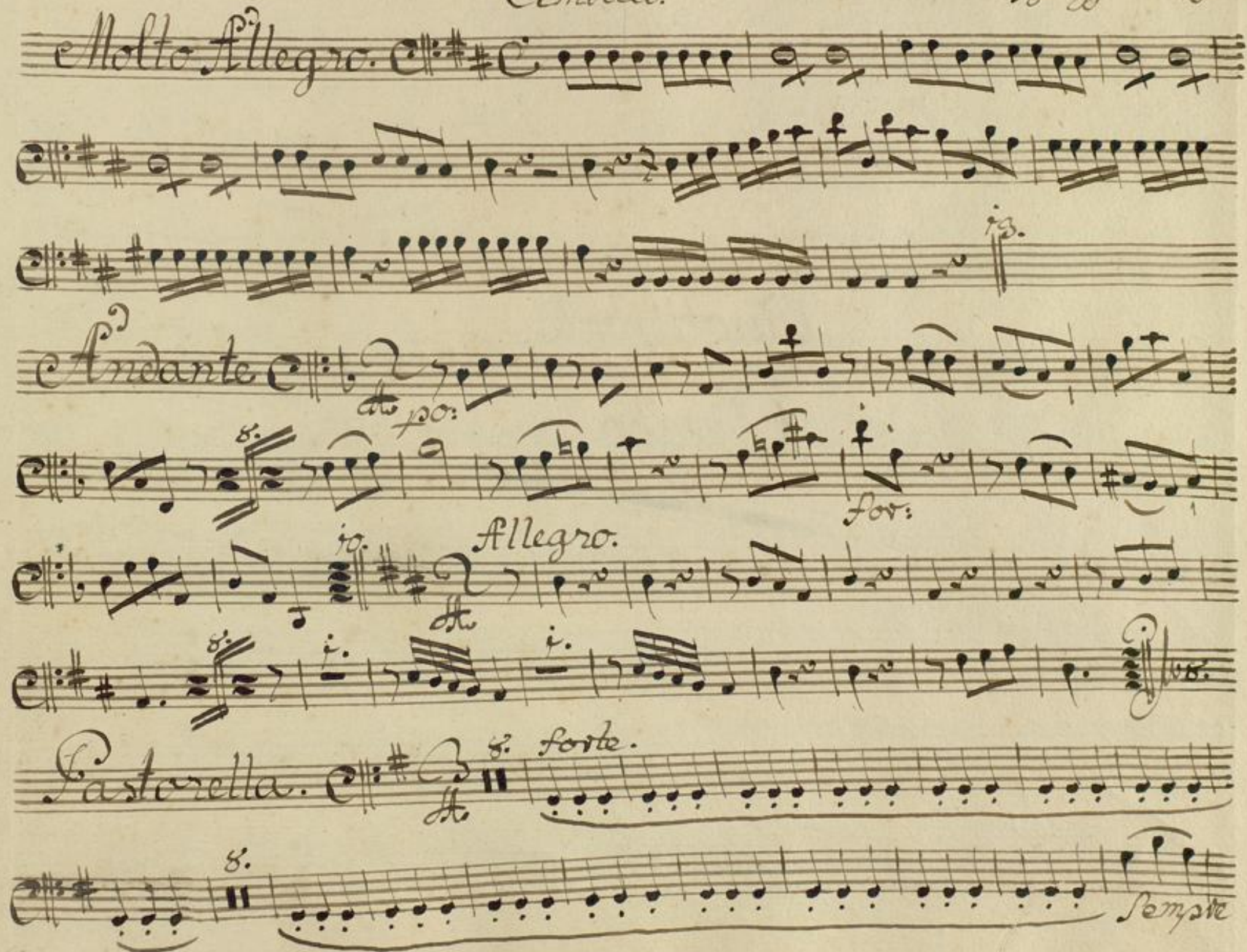
Handwritten musical score for a fugue in 3/4 time, consisting of eight staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The piece concludes with the handwritten text "il Fine" and a double bar line.

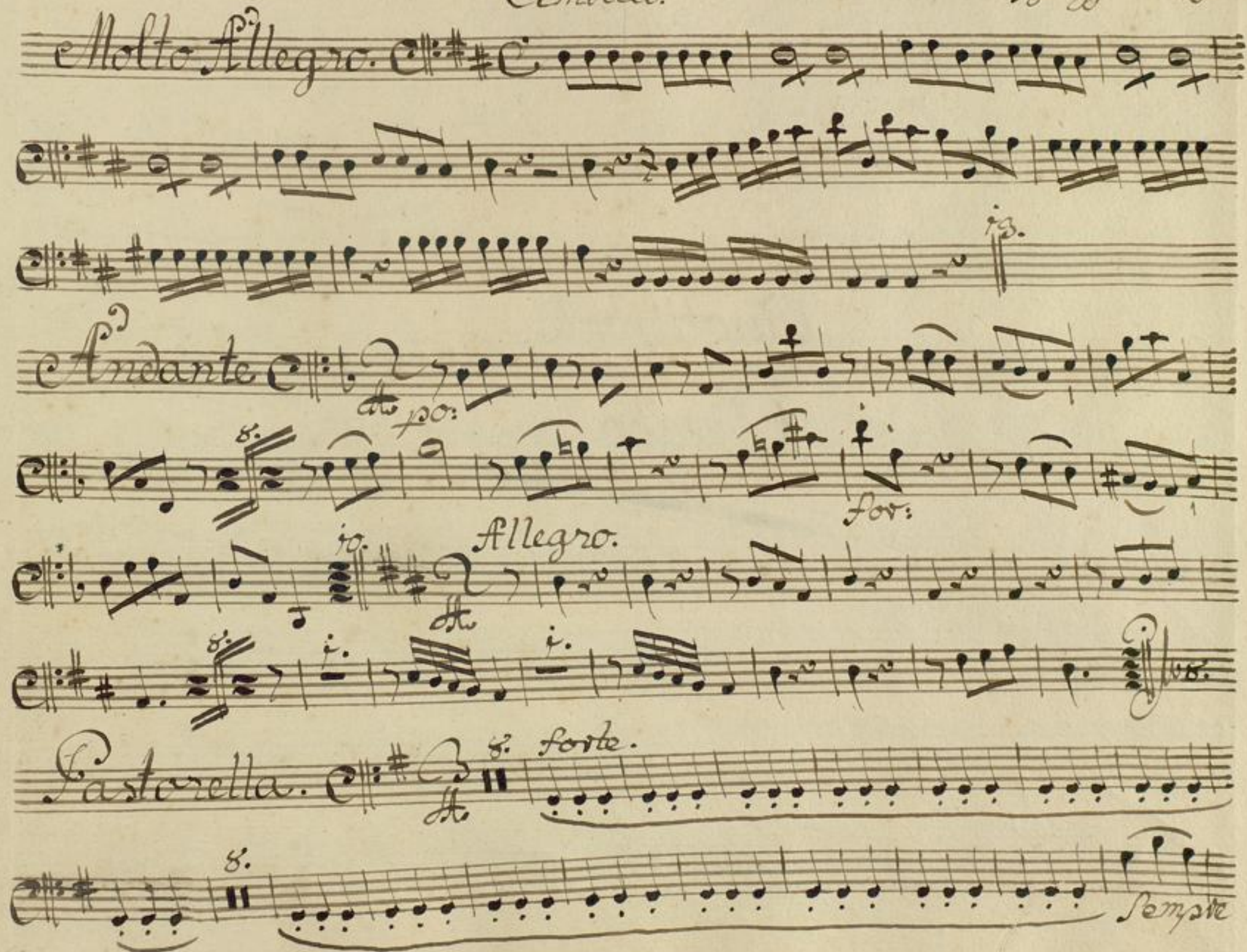
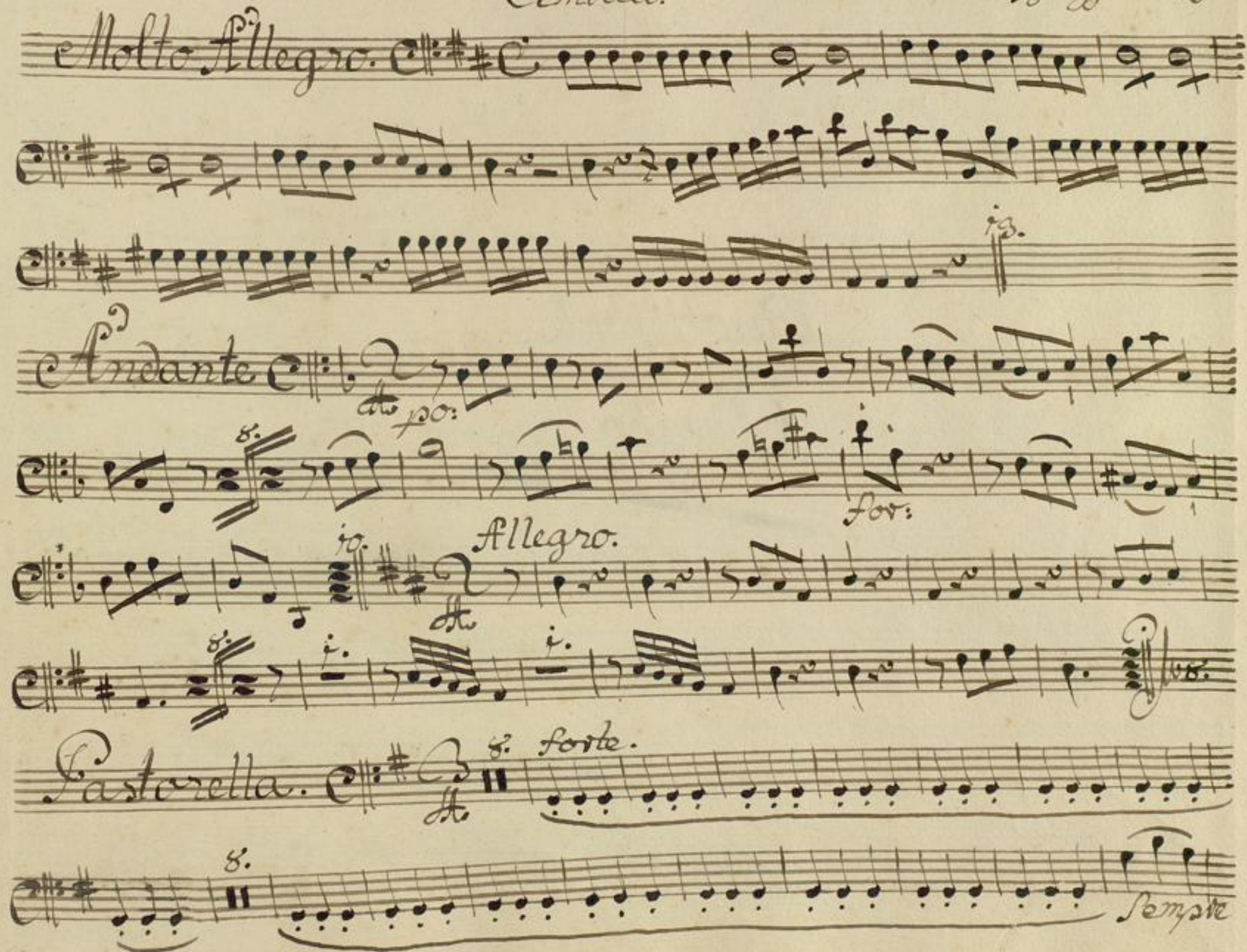
Quotlibet.
Cembalo.

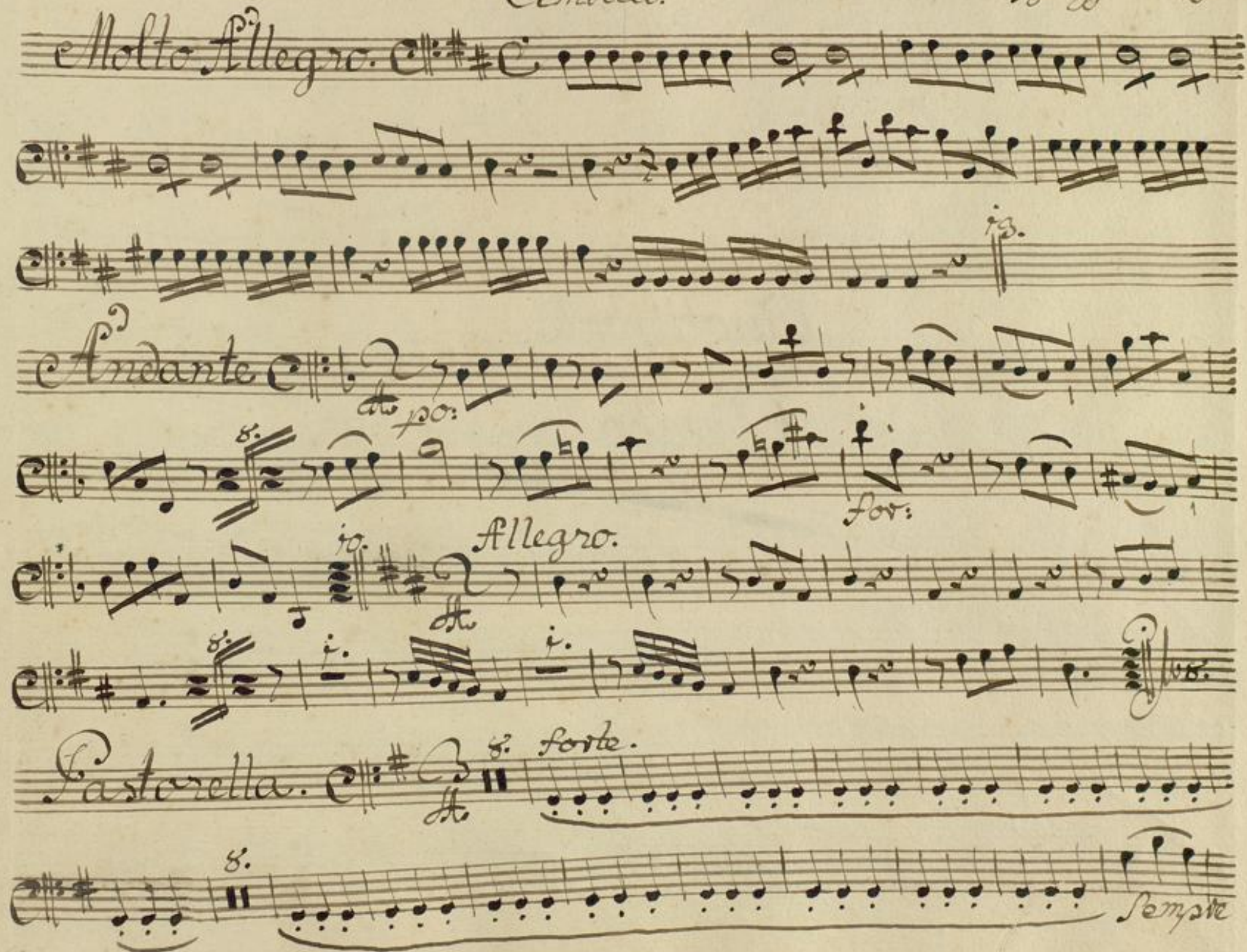
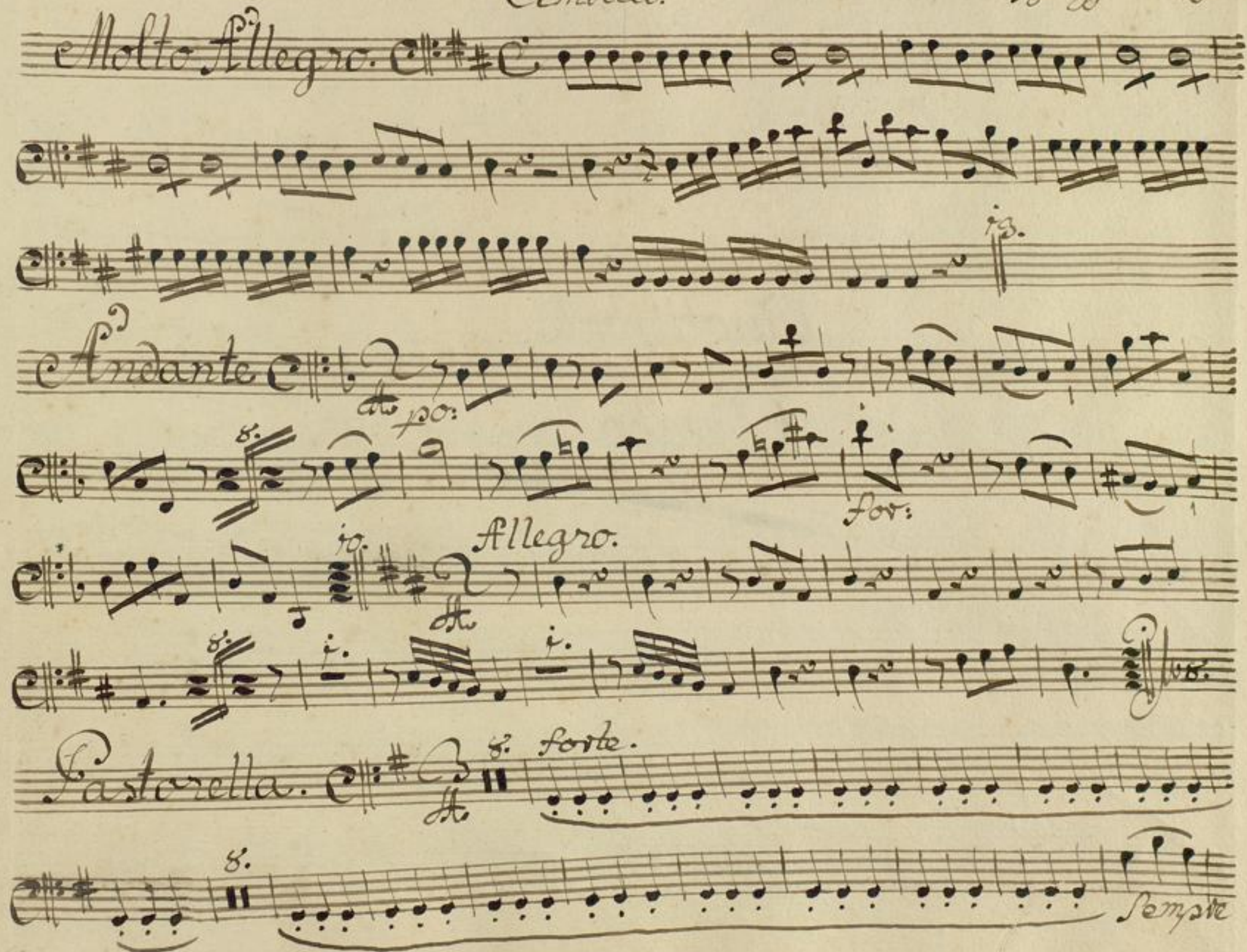


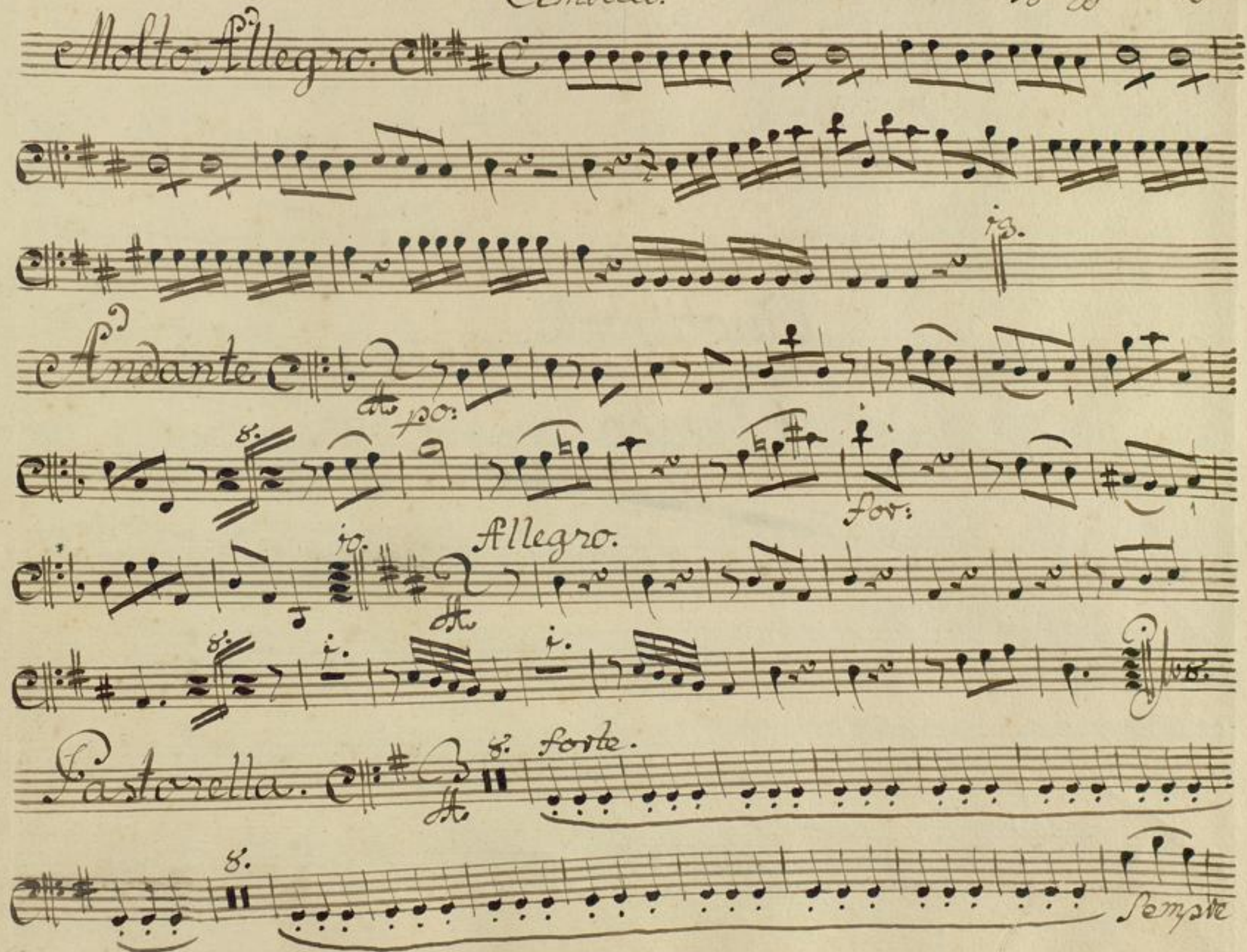
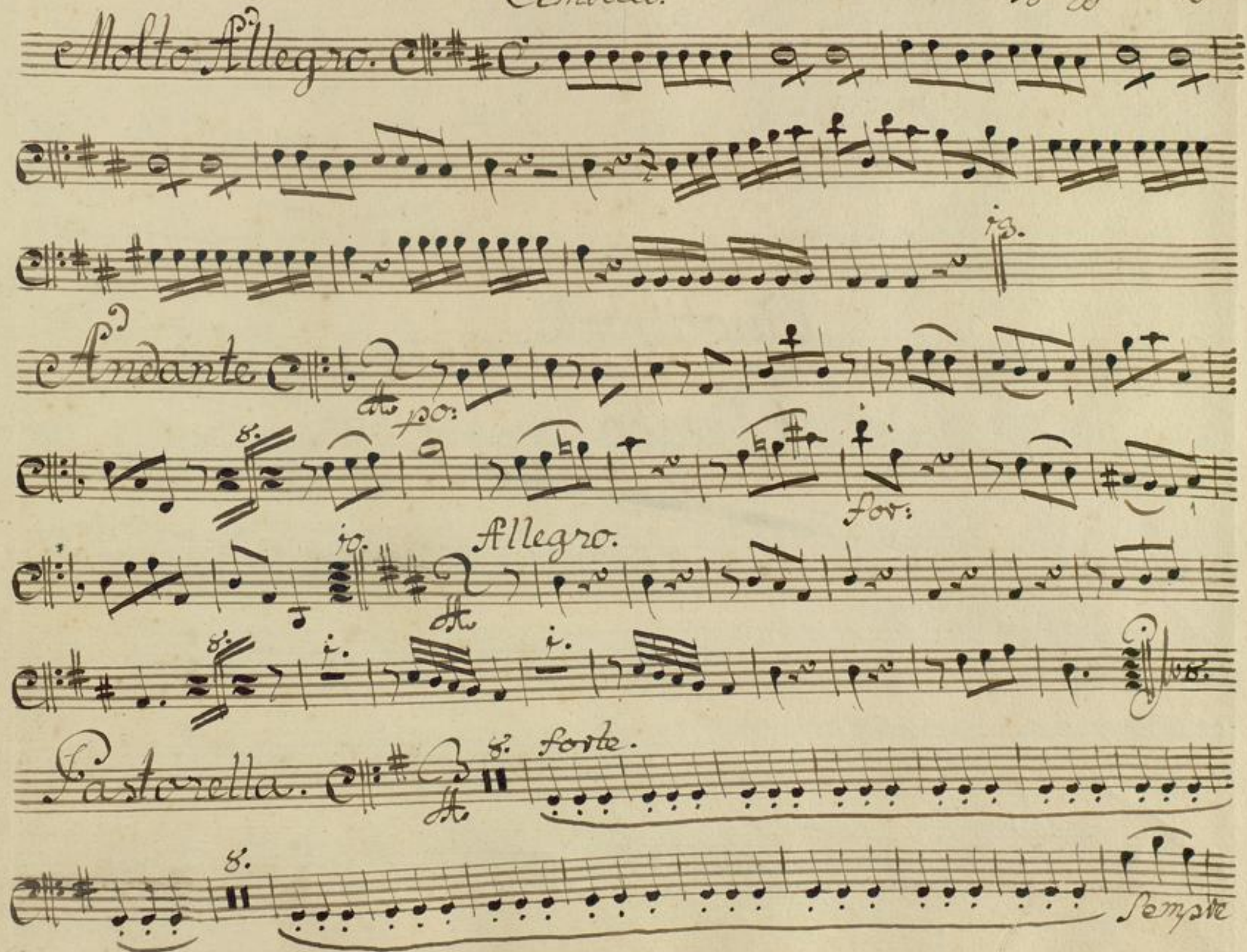
Molto Allegro.  *Molto Allegro.* 

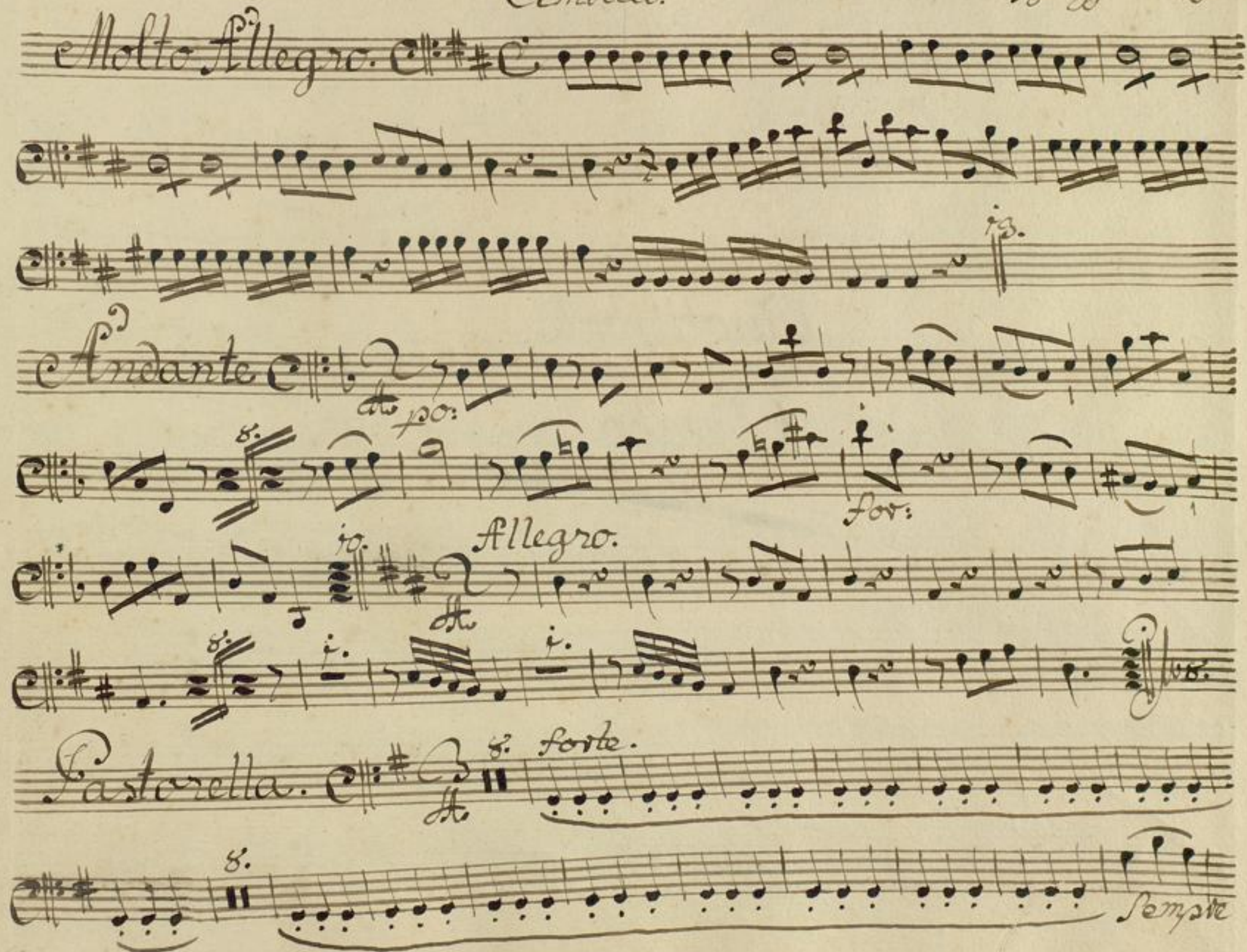
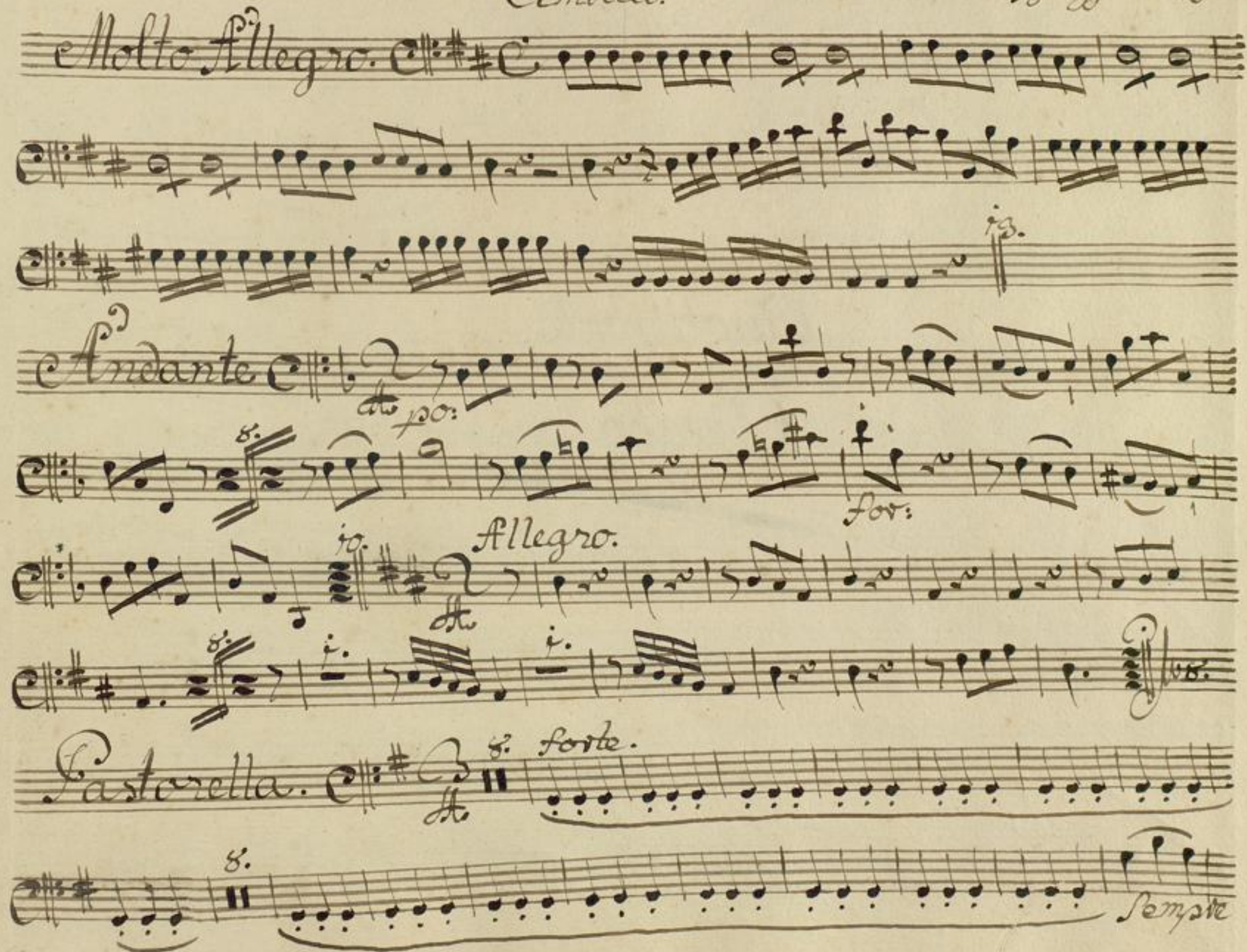
Andante  *Andante* 

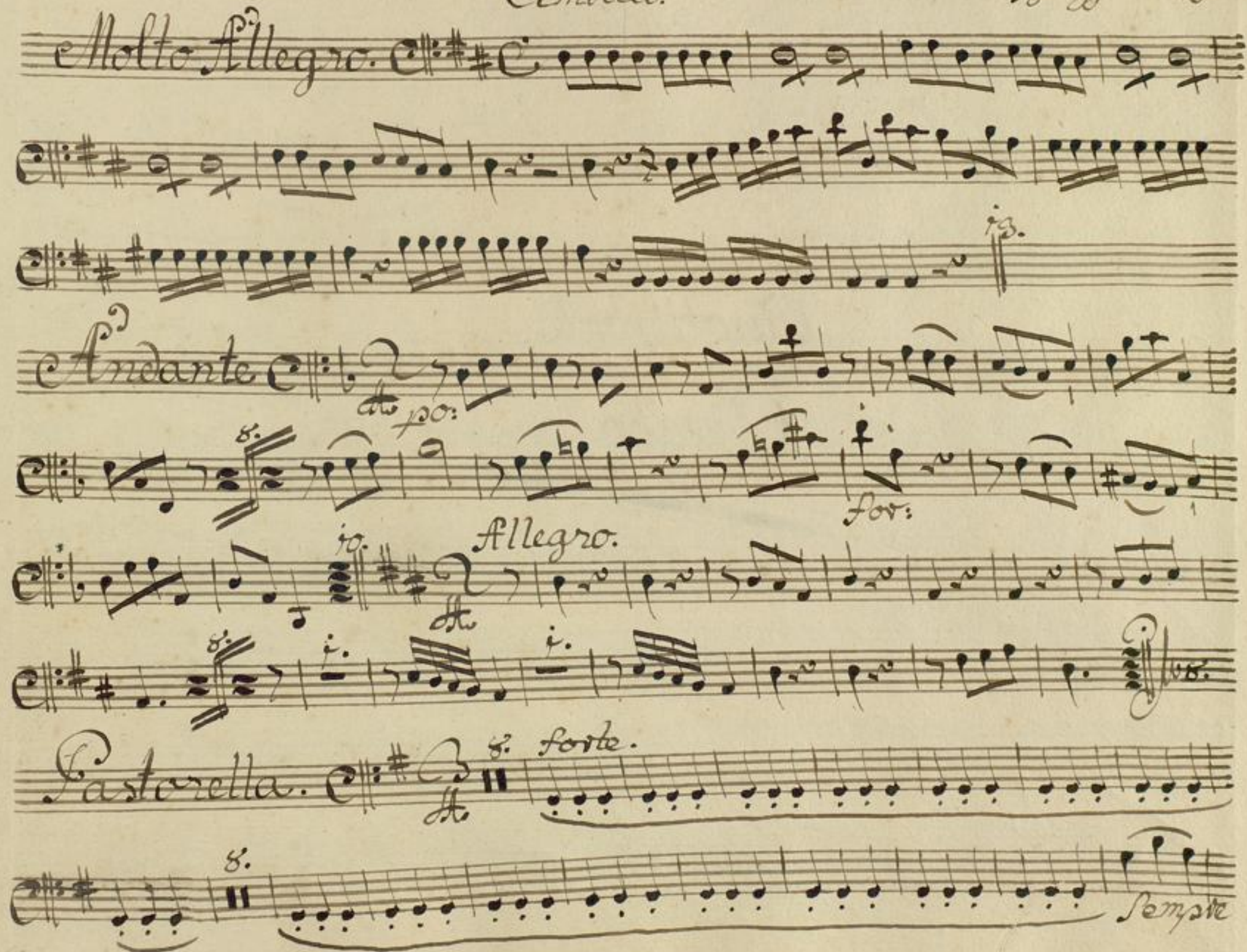
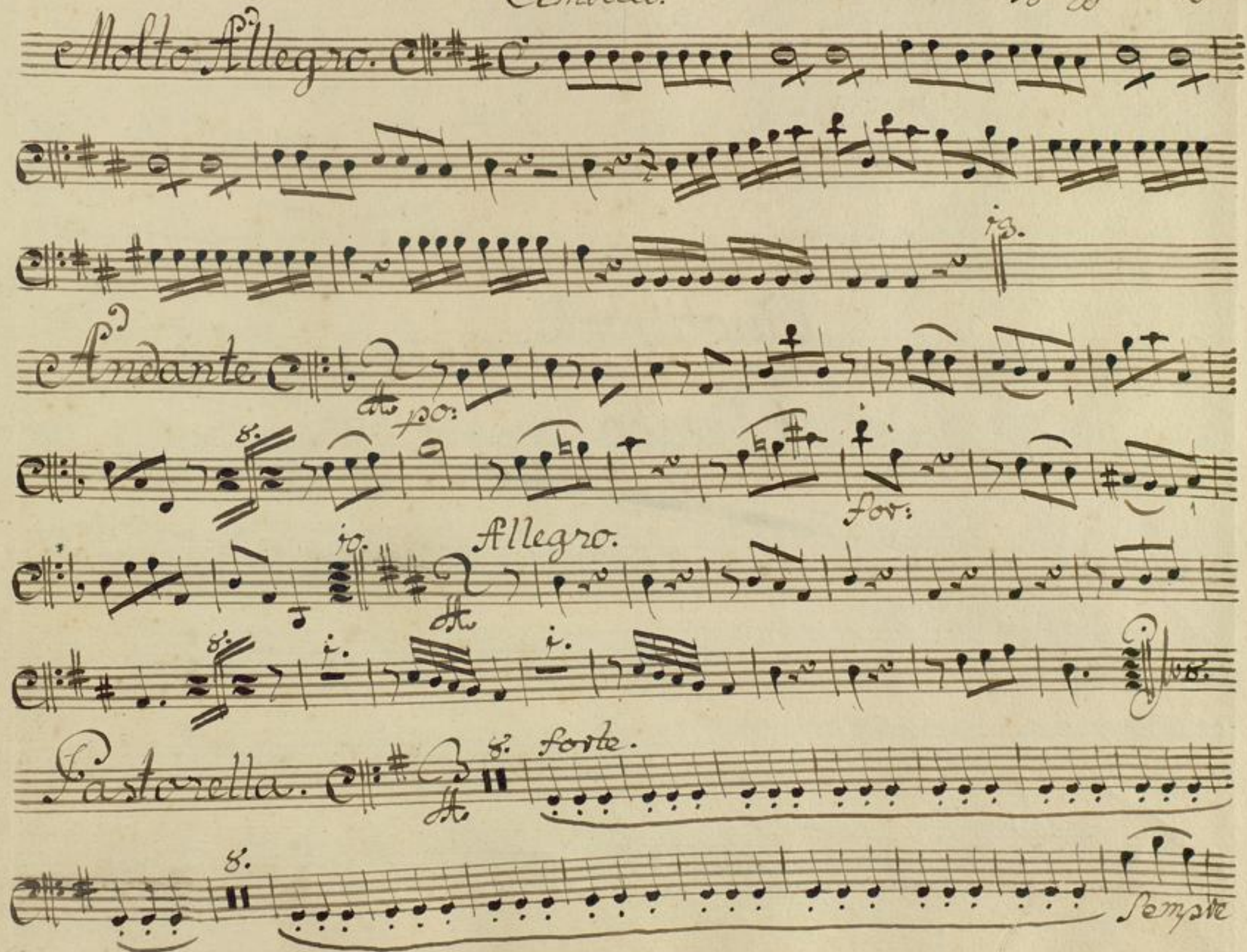
Allegro.  *Allegro.* 

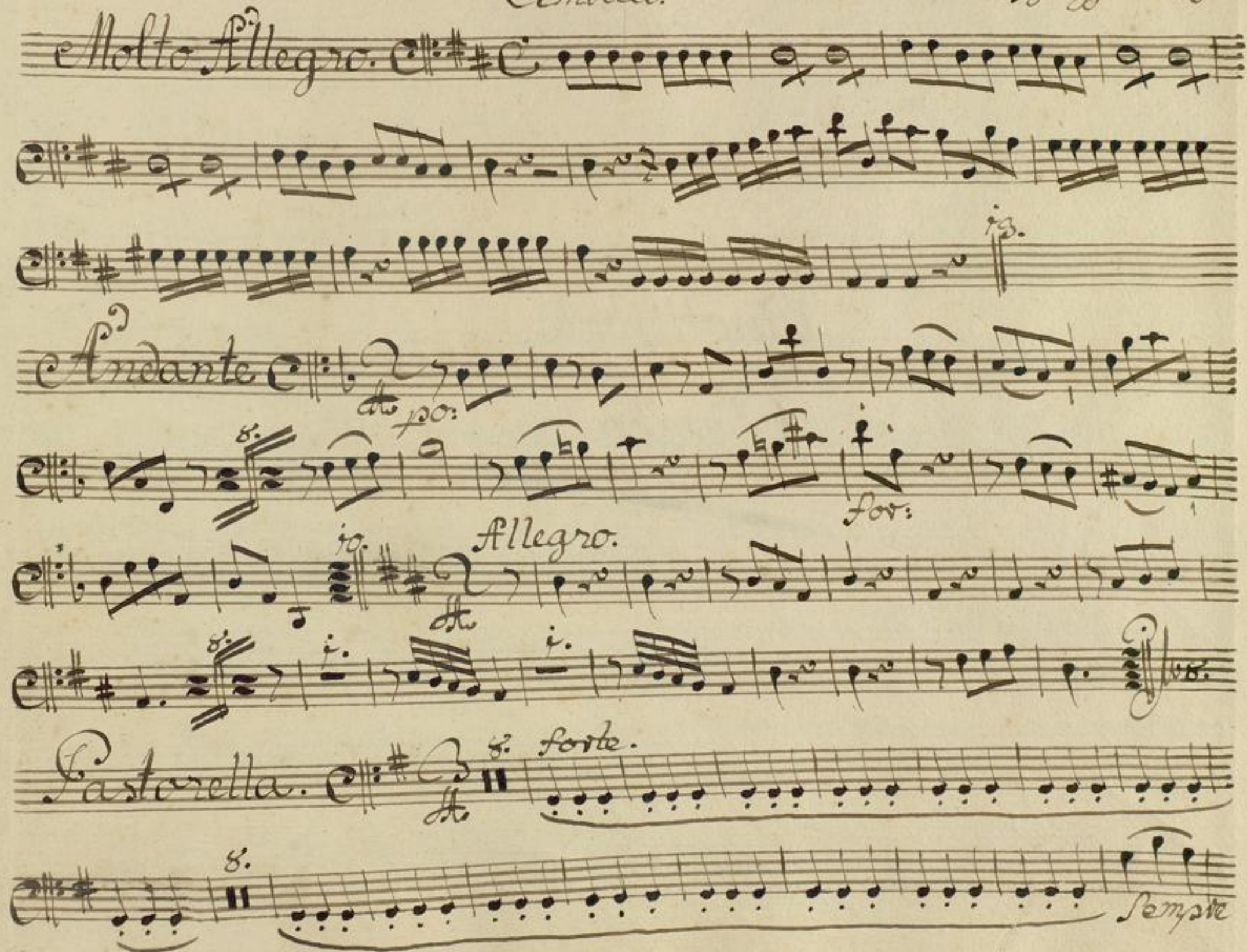
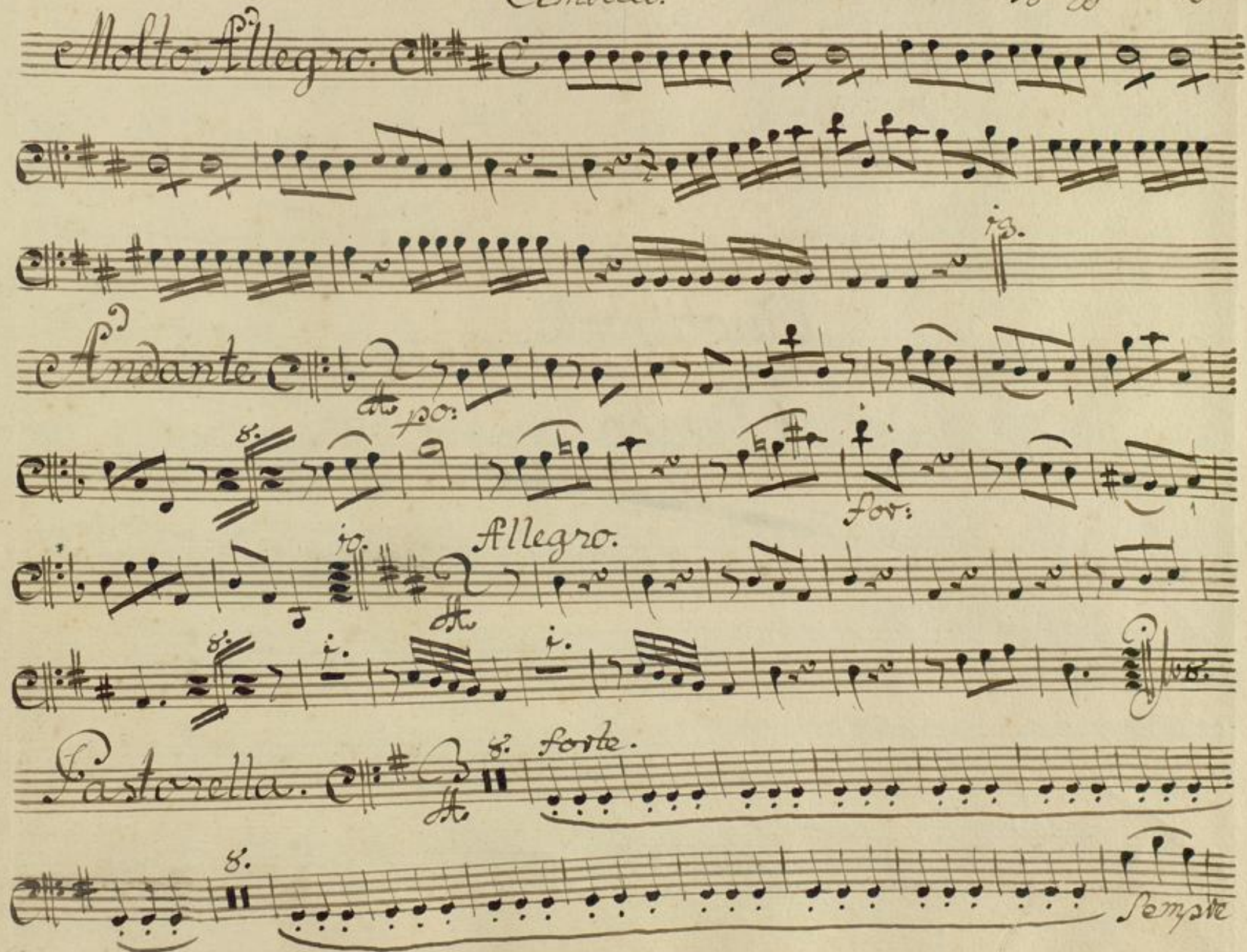
Pastorella.  *Pastorella.* 

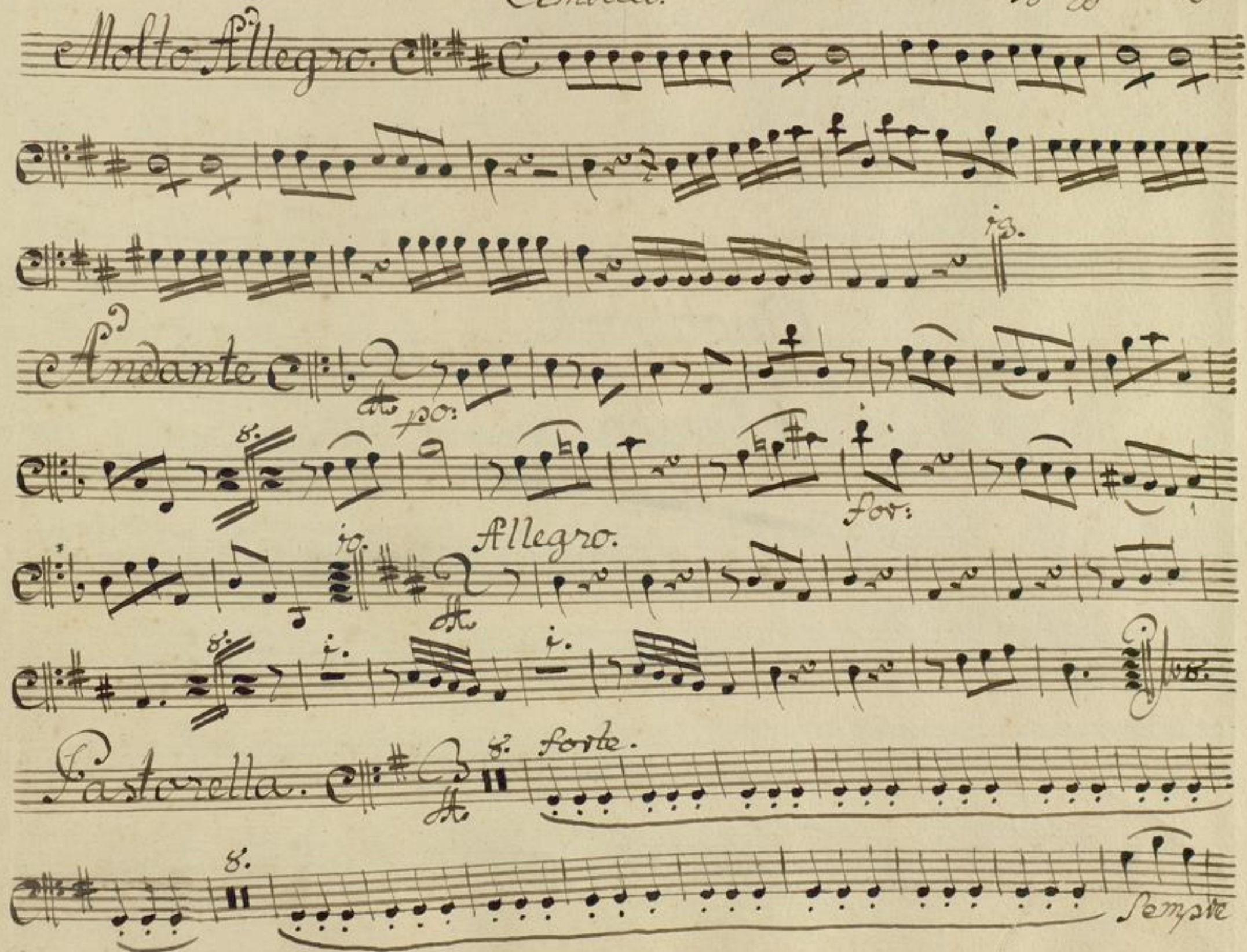
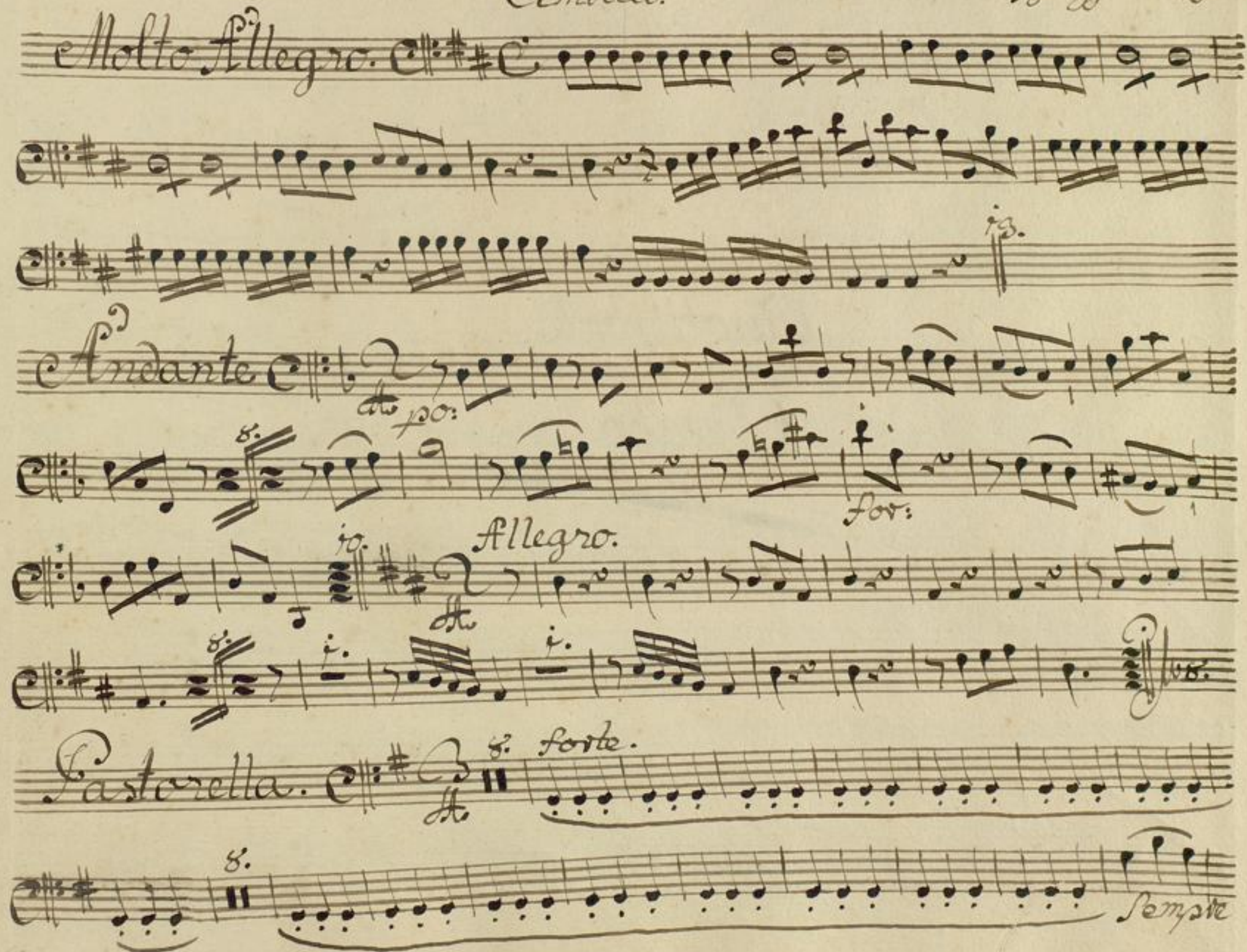
forte.  *forte.* 

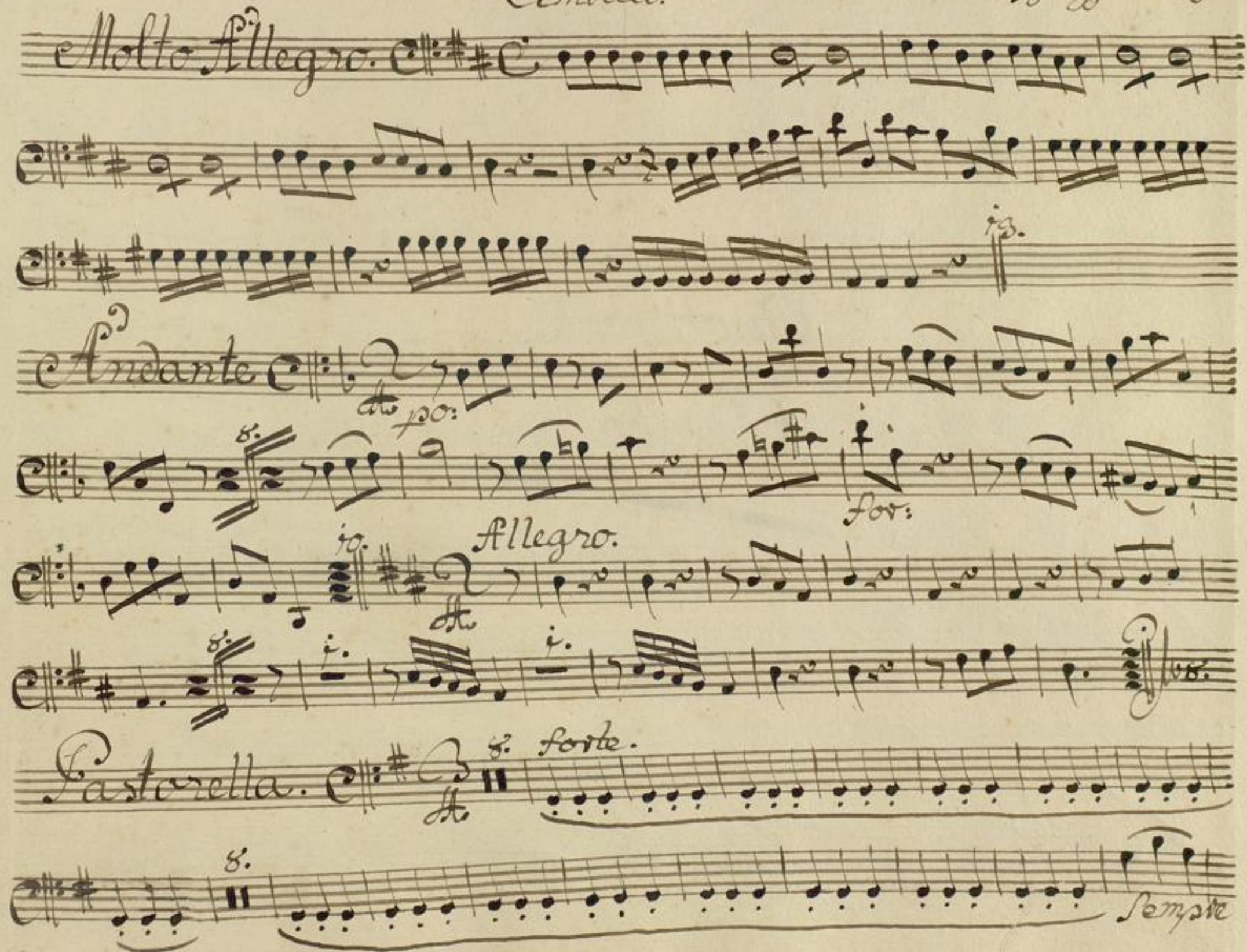
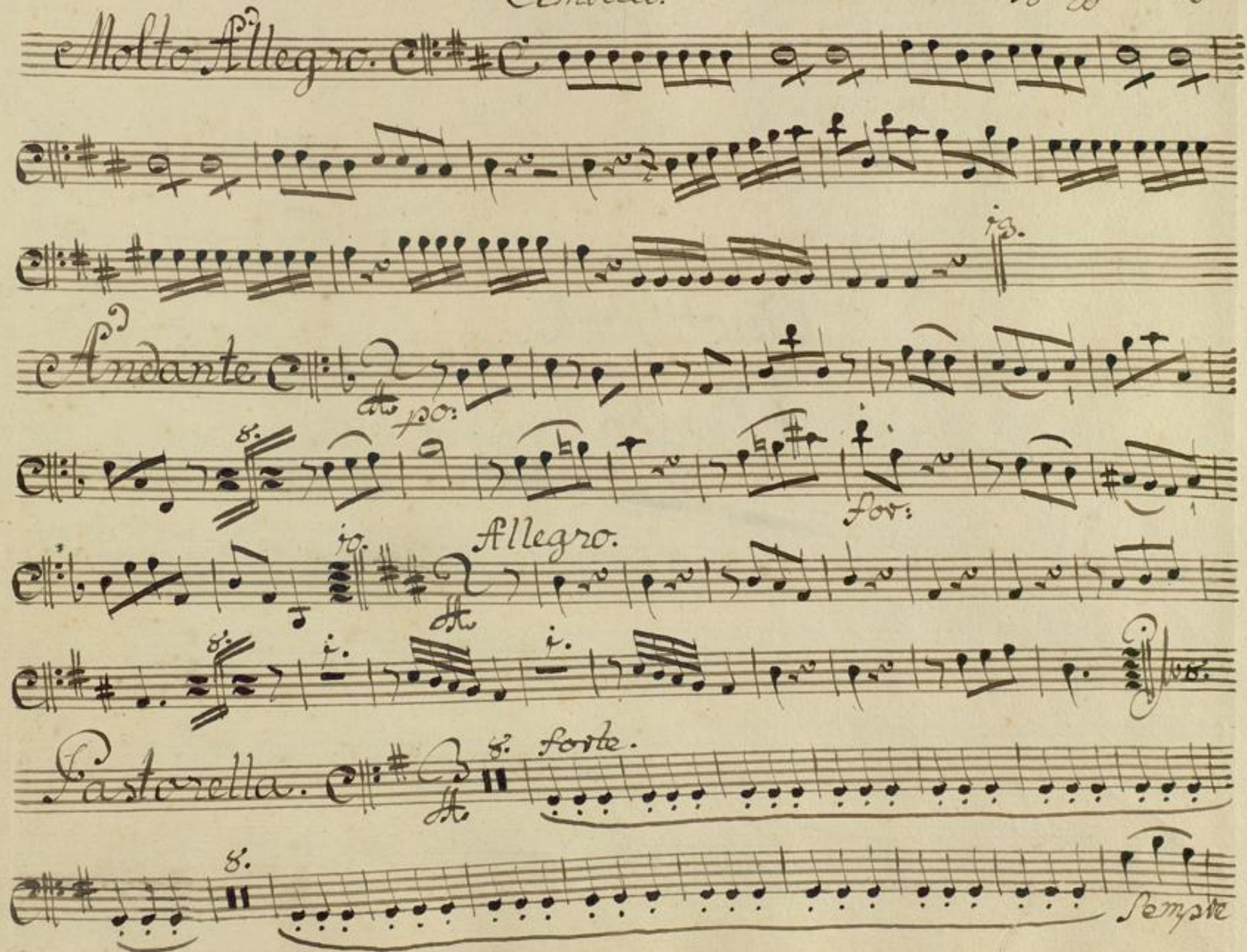
8. forte.  *8. forte.* 

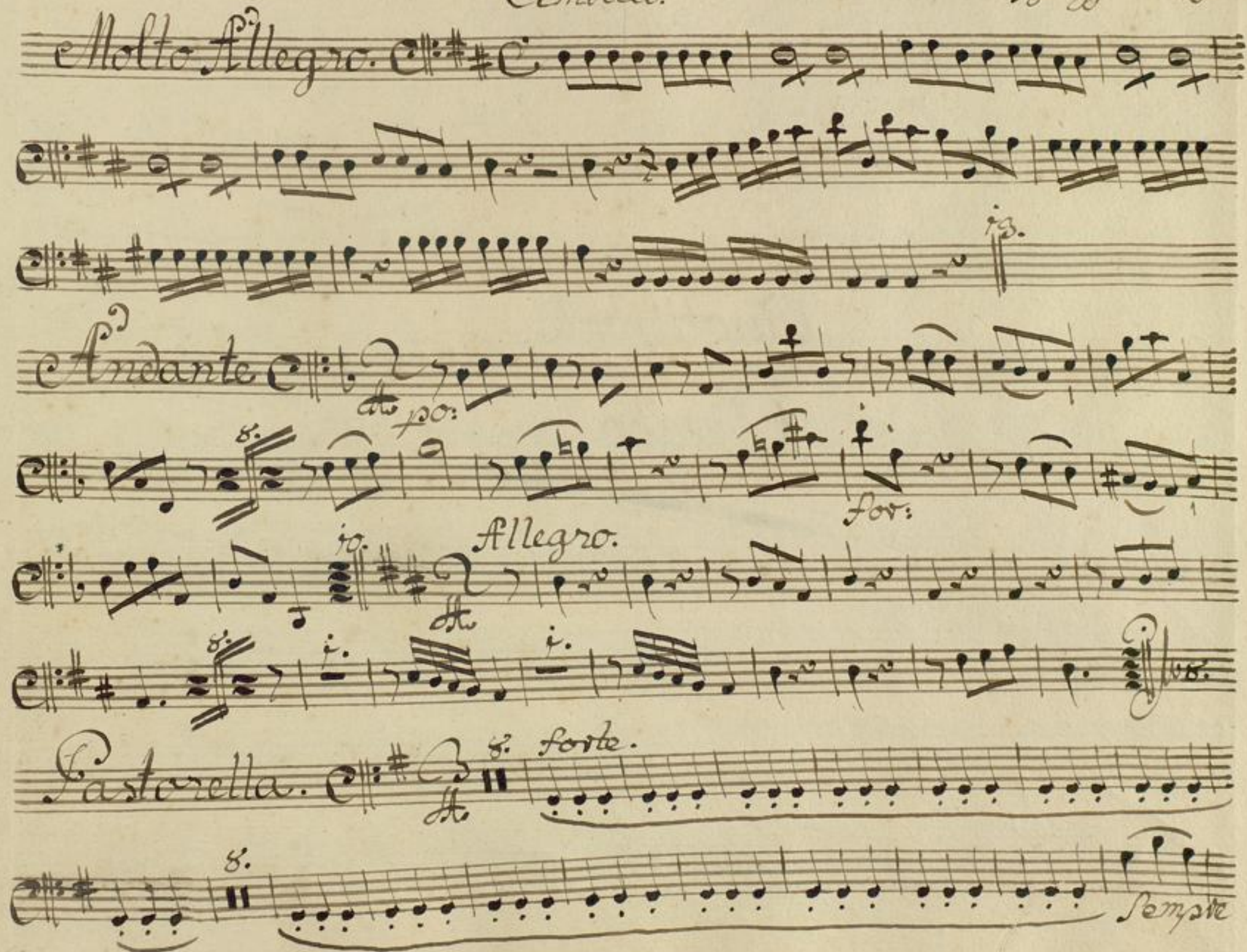
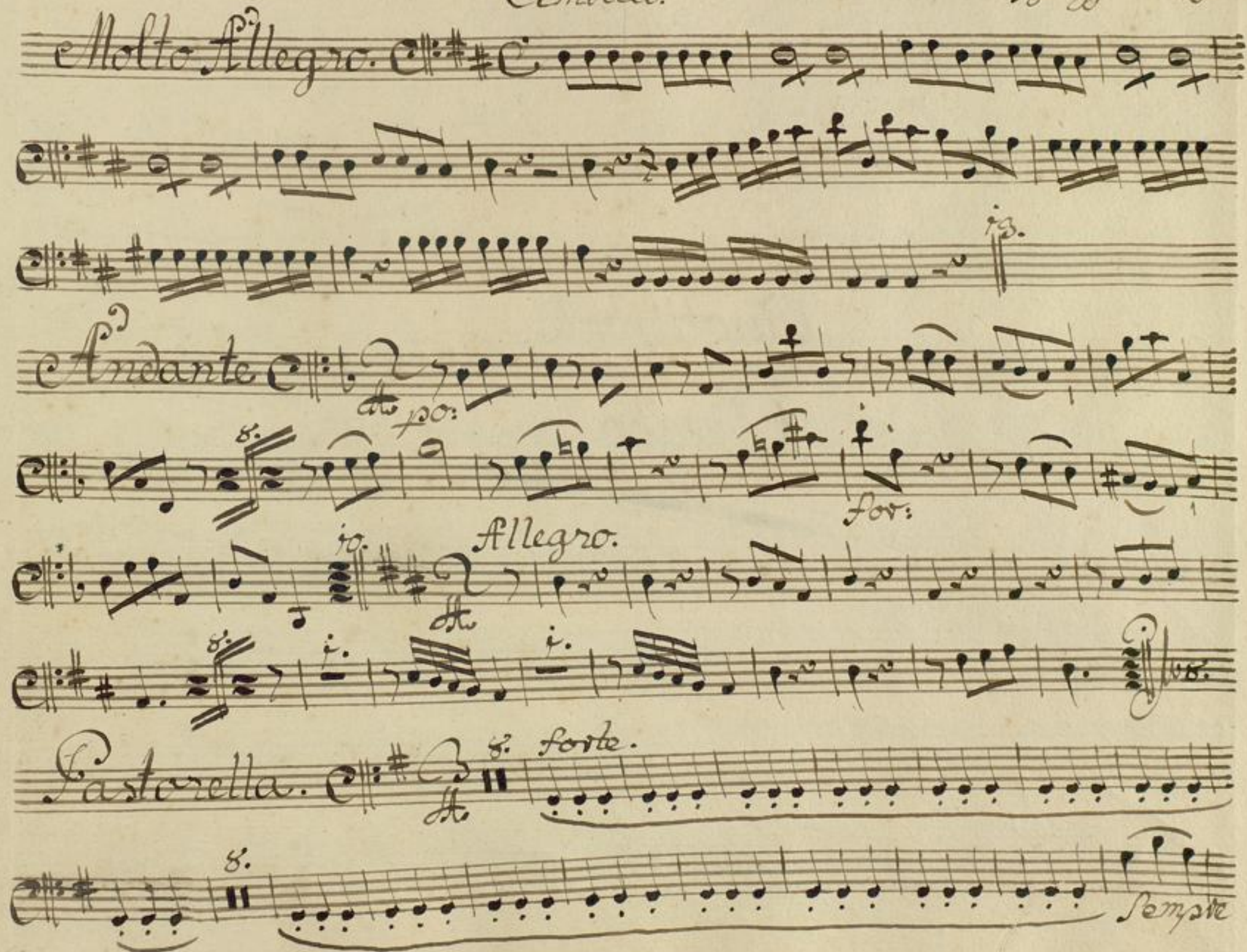
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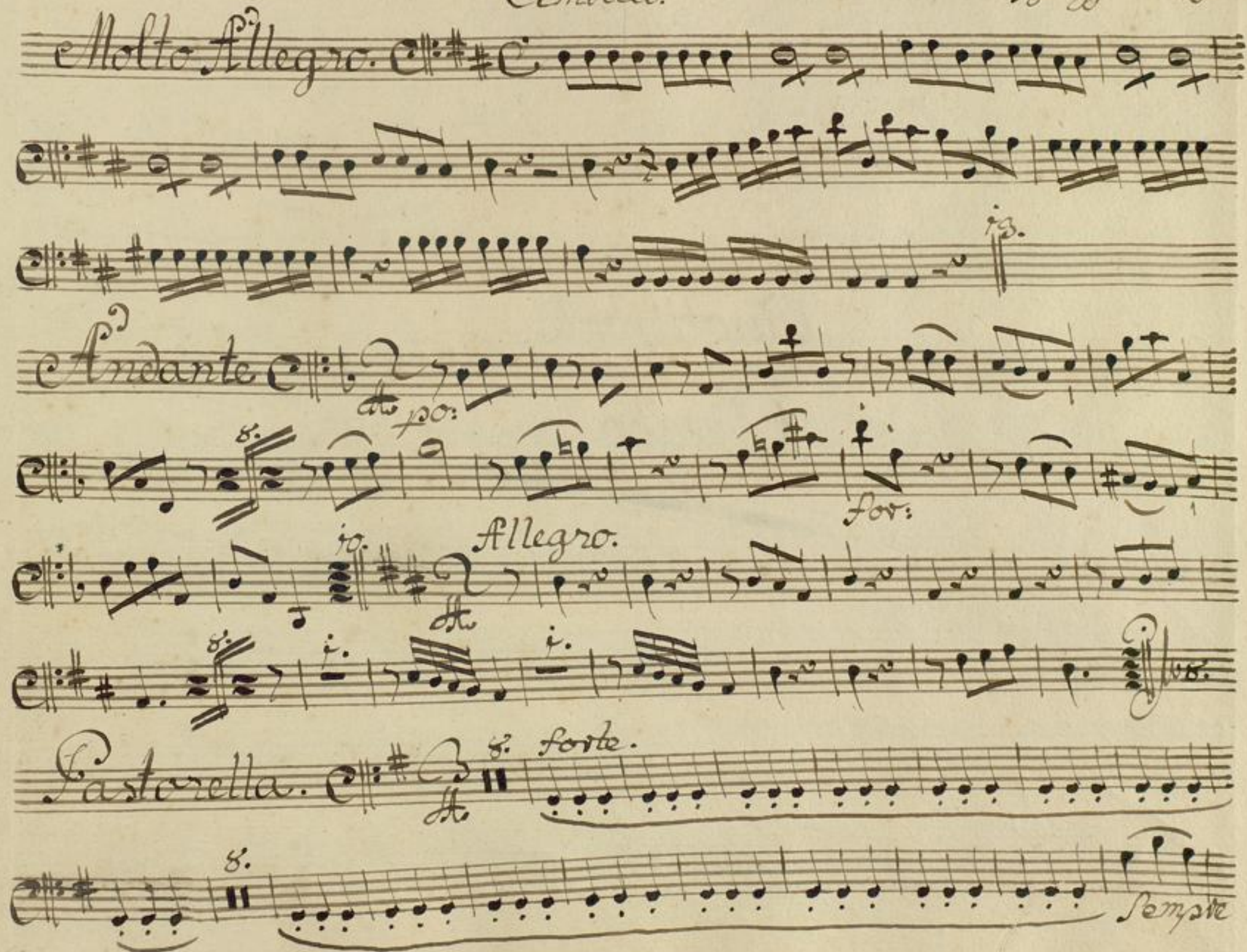
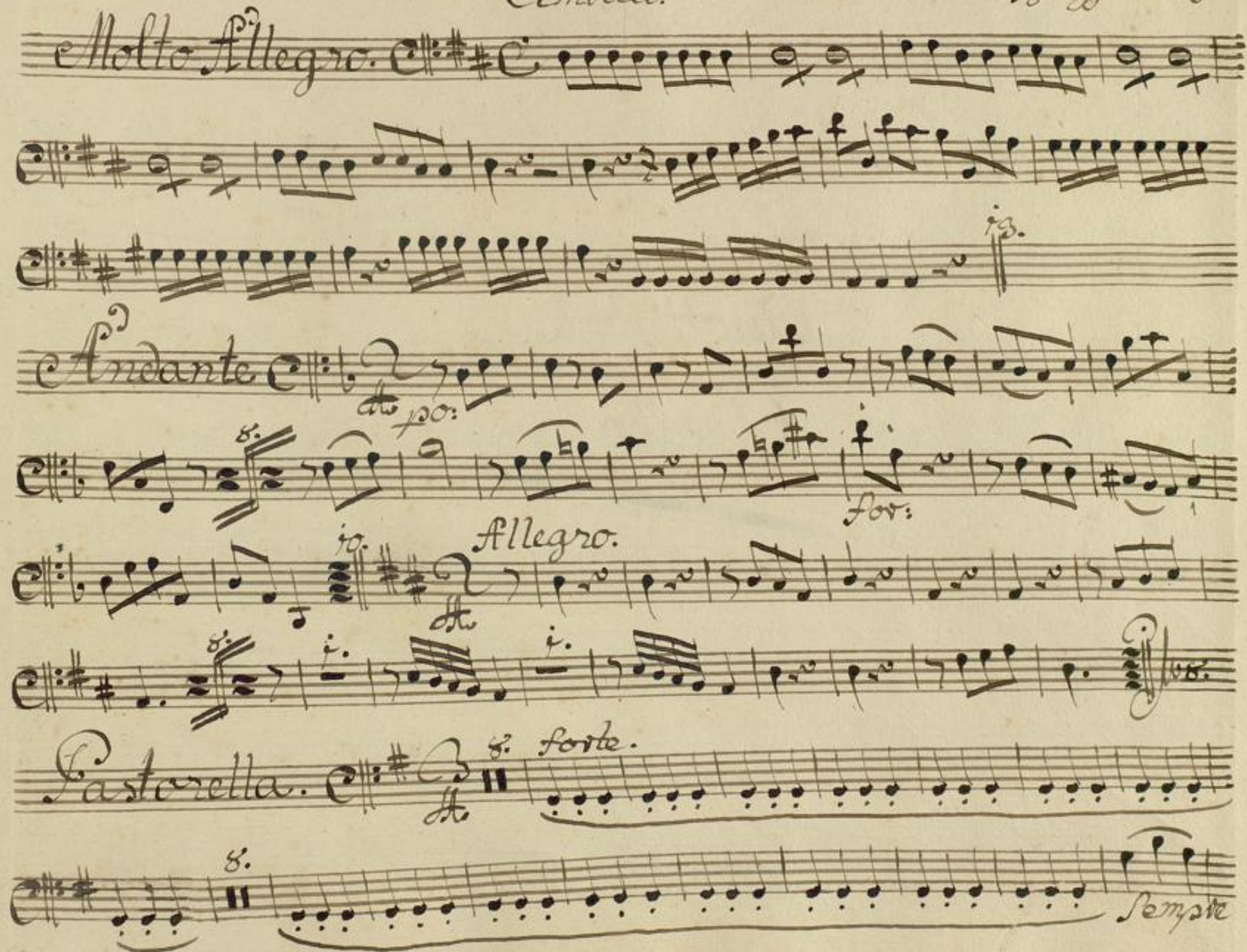
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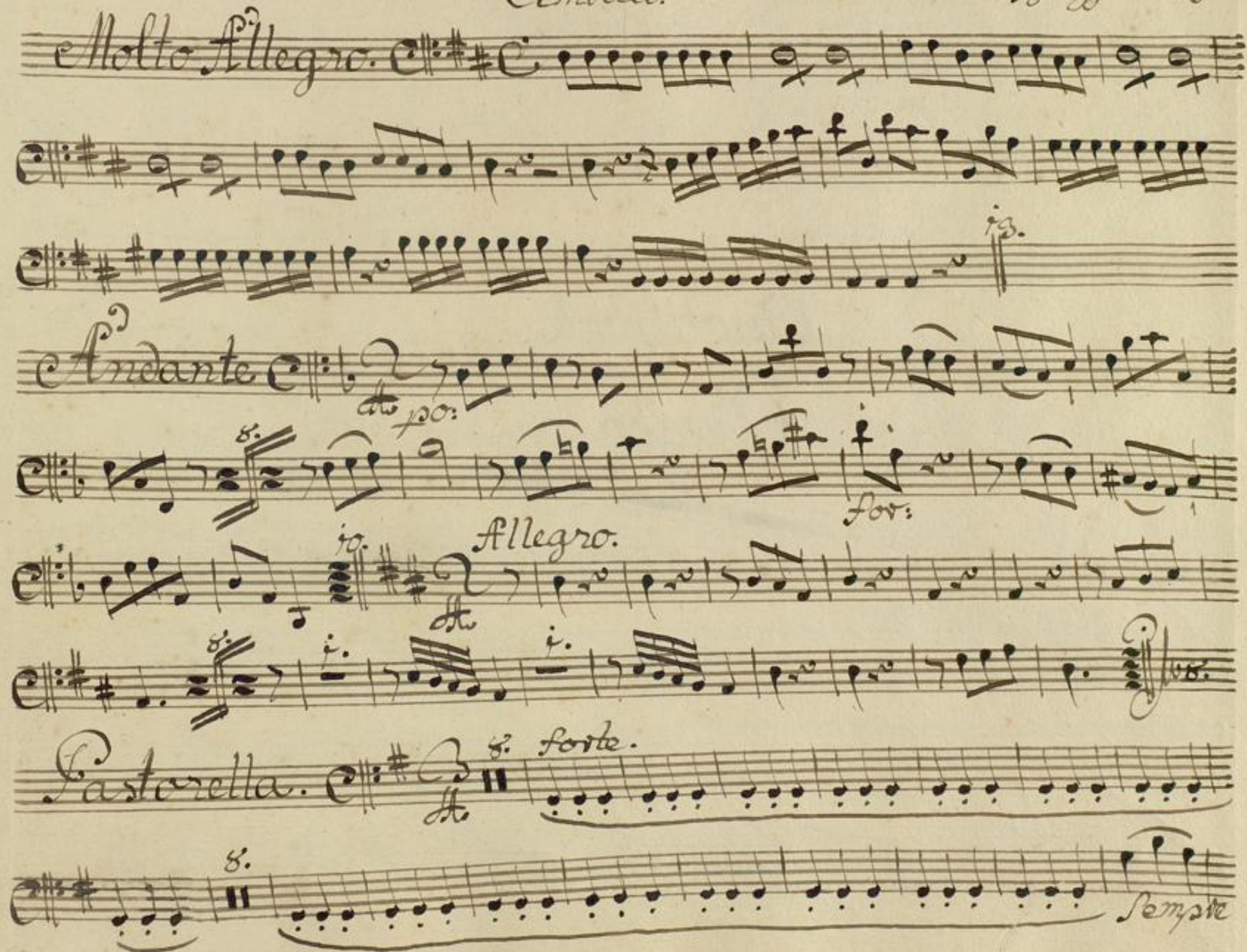
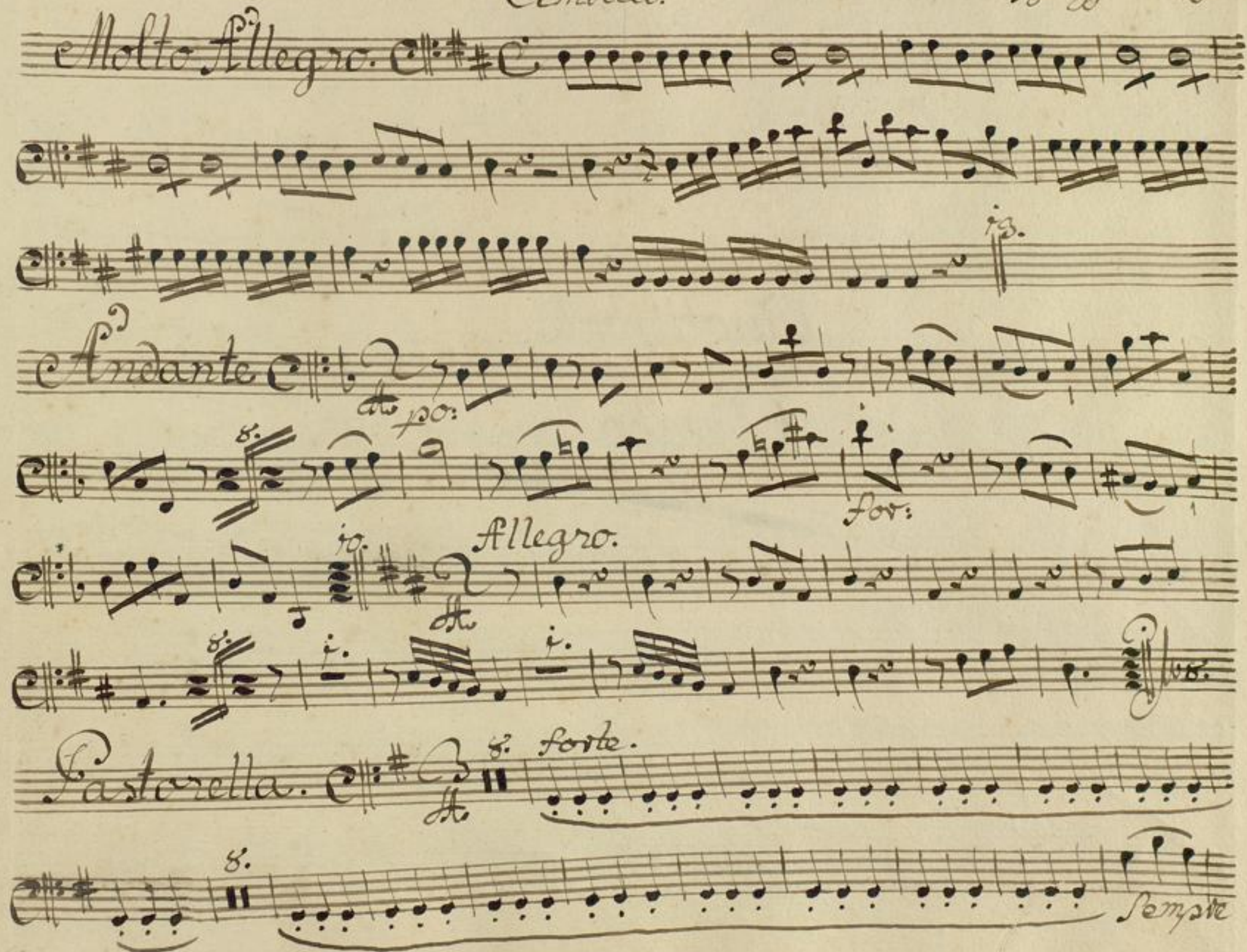
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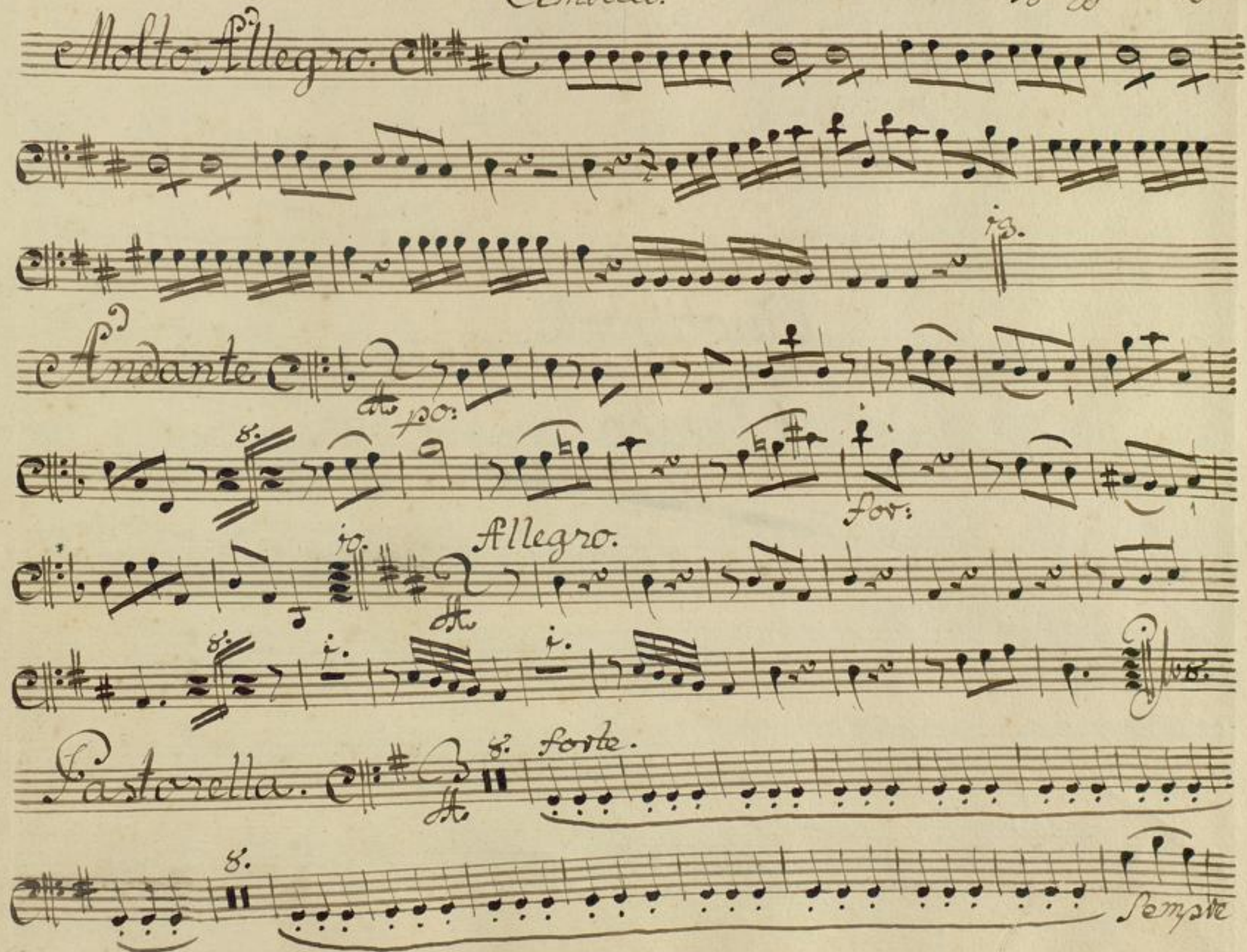
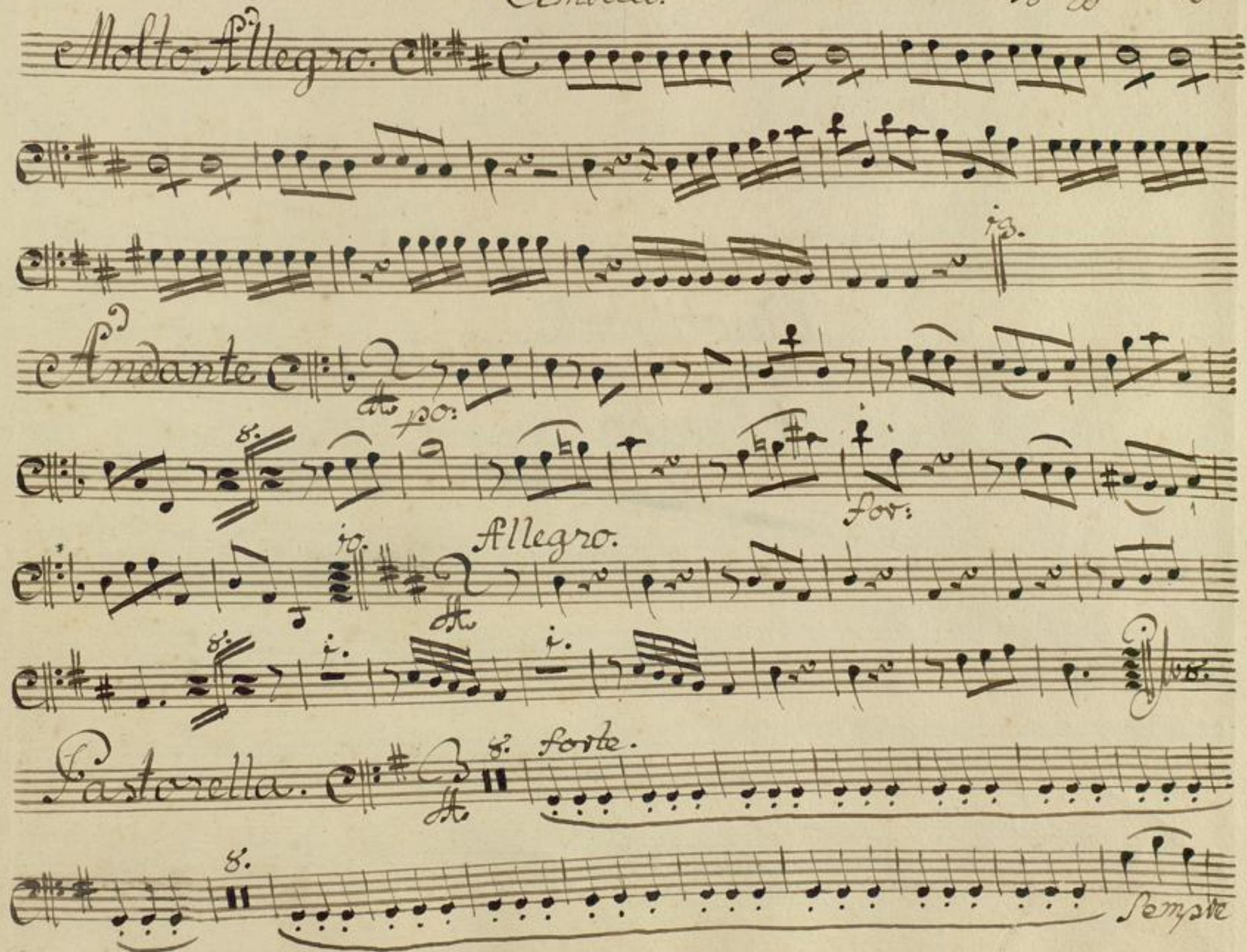
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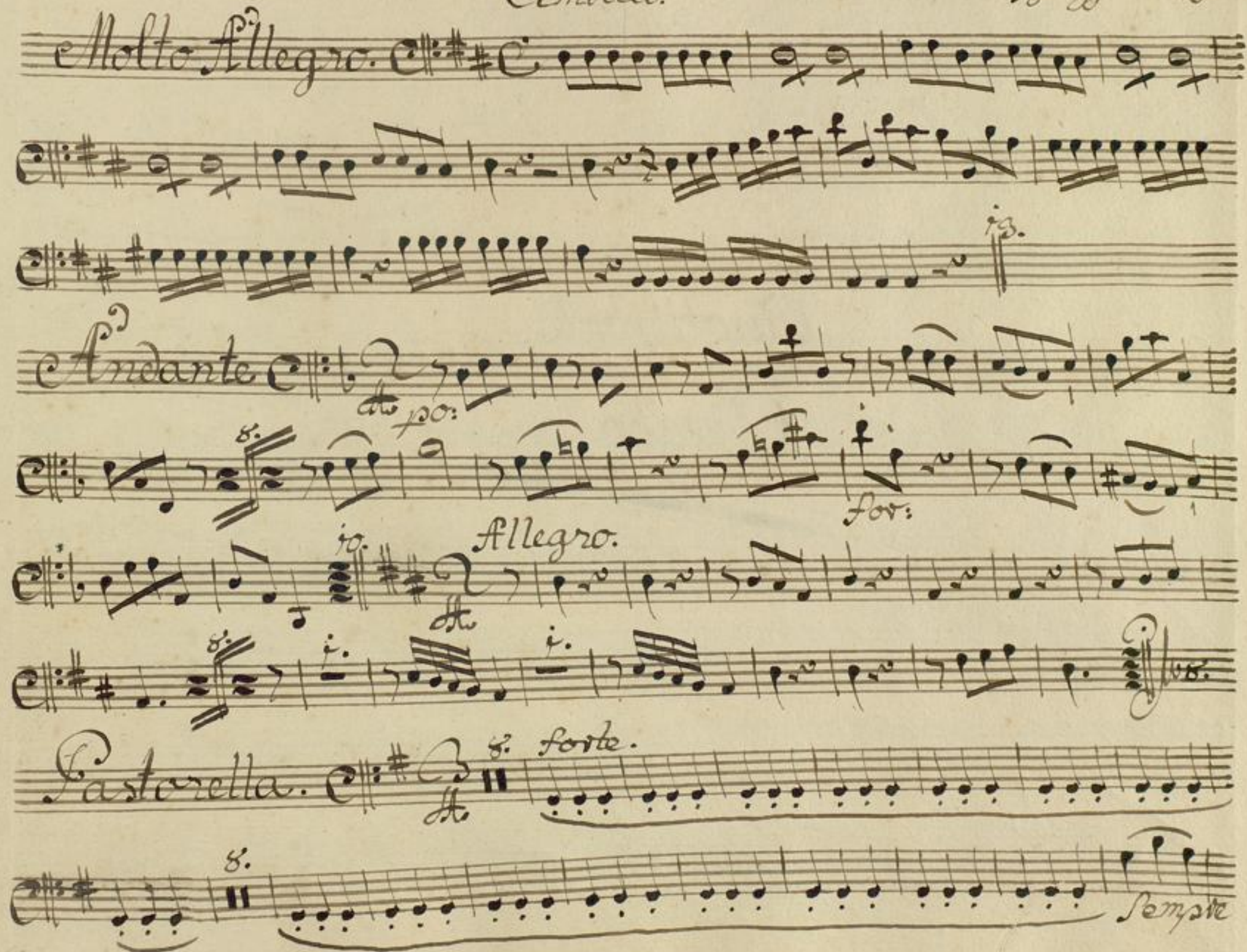
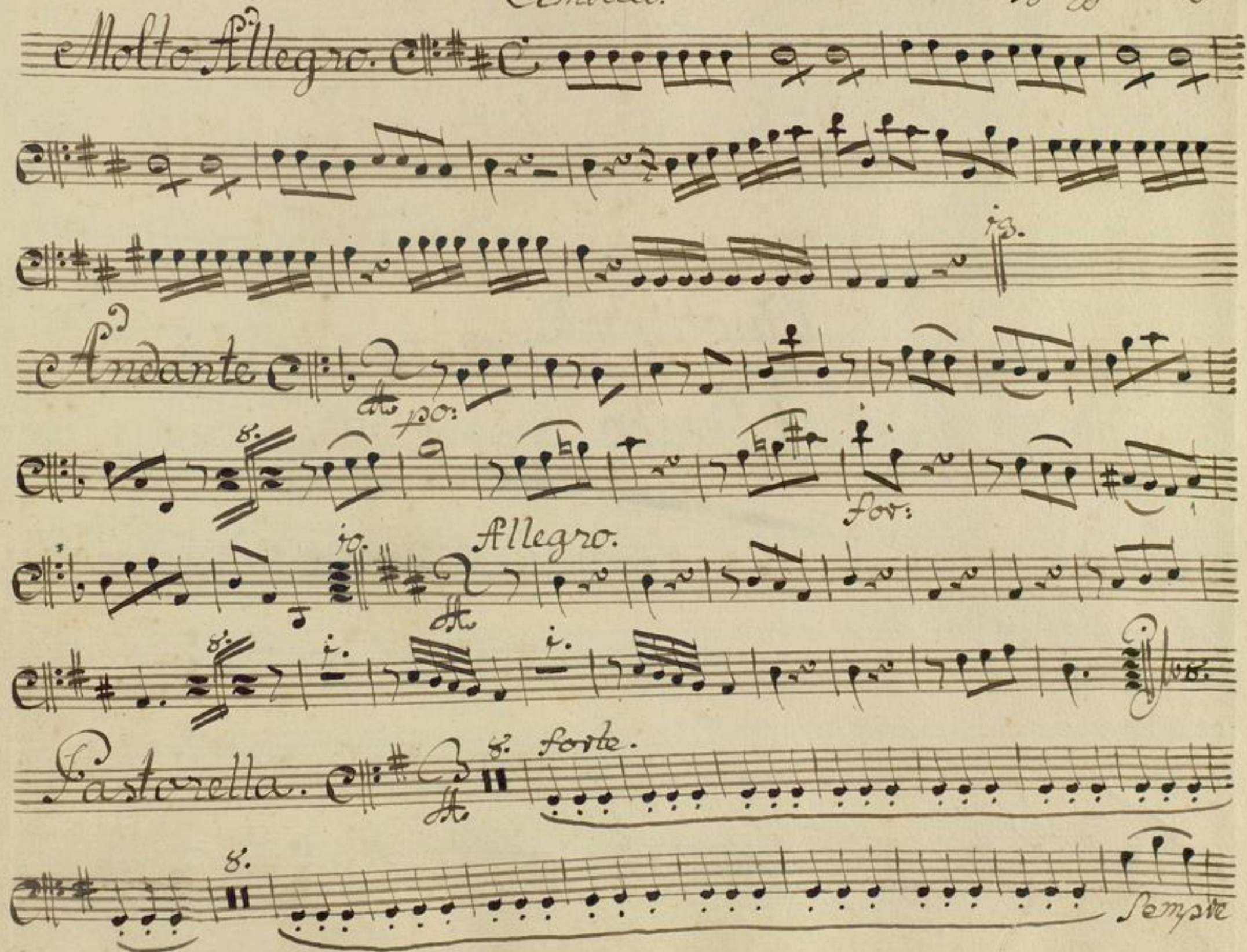
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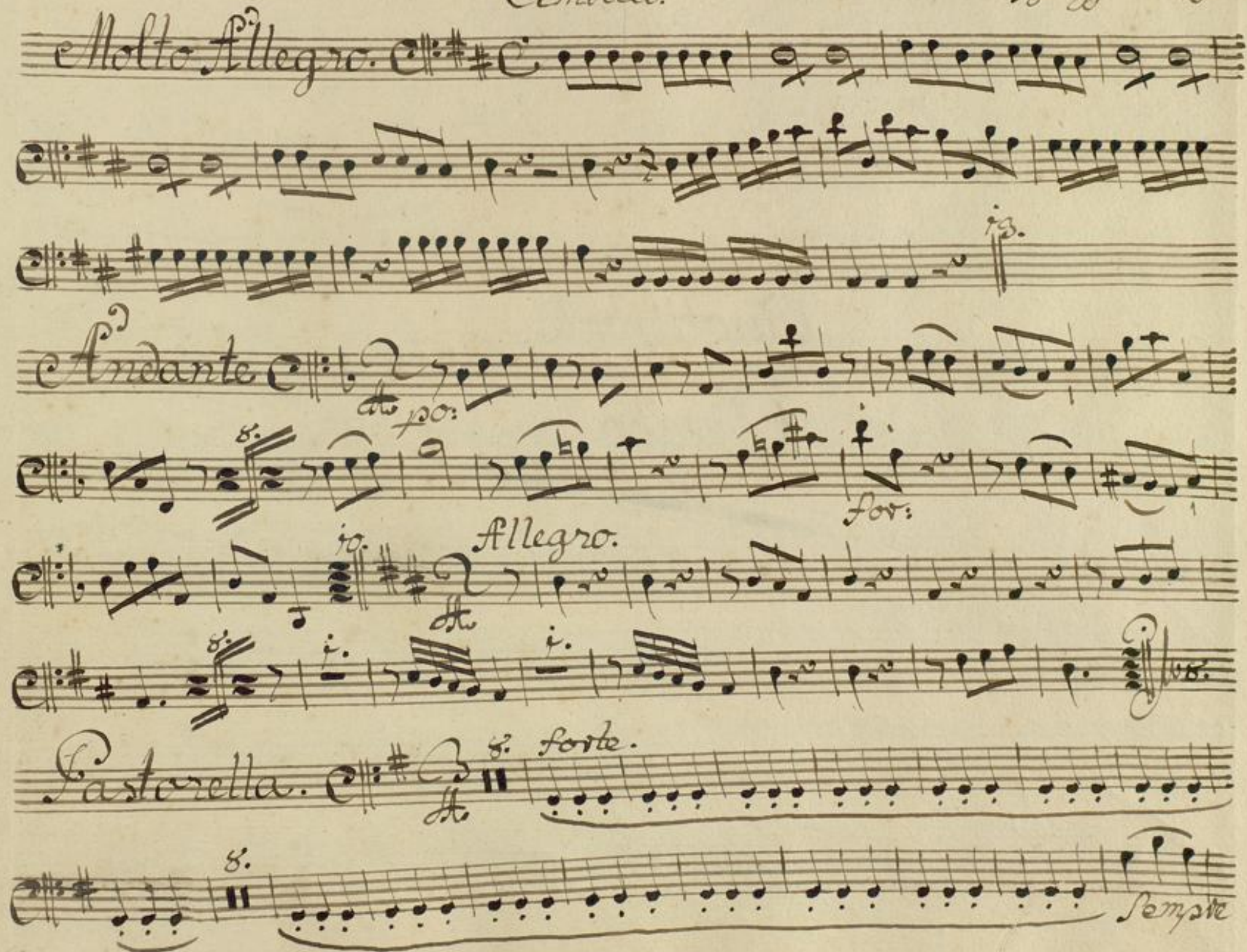
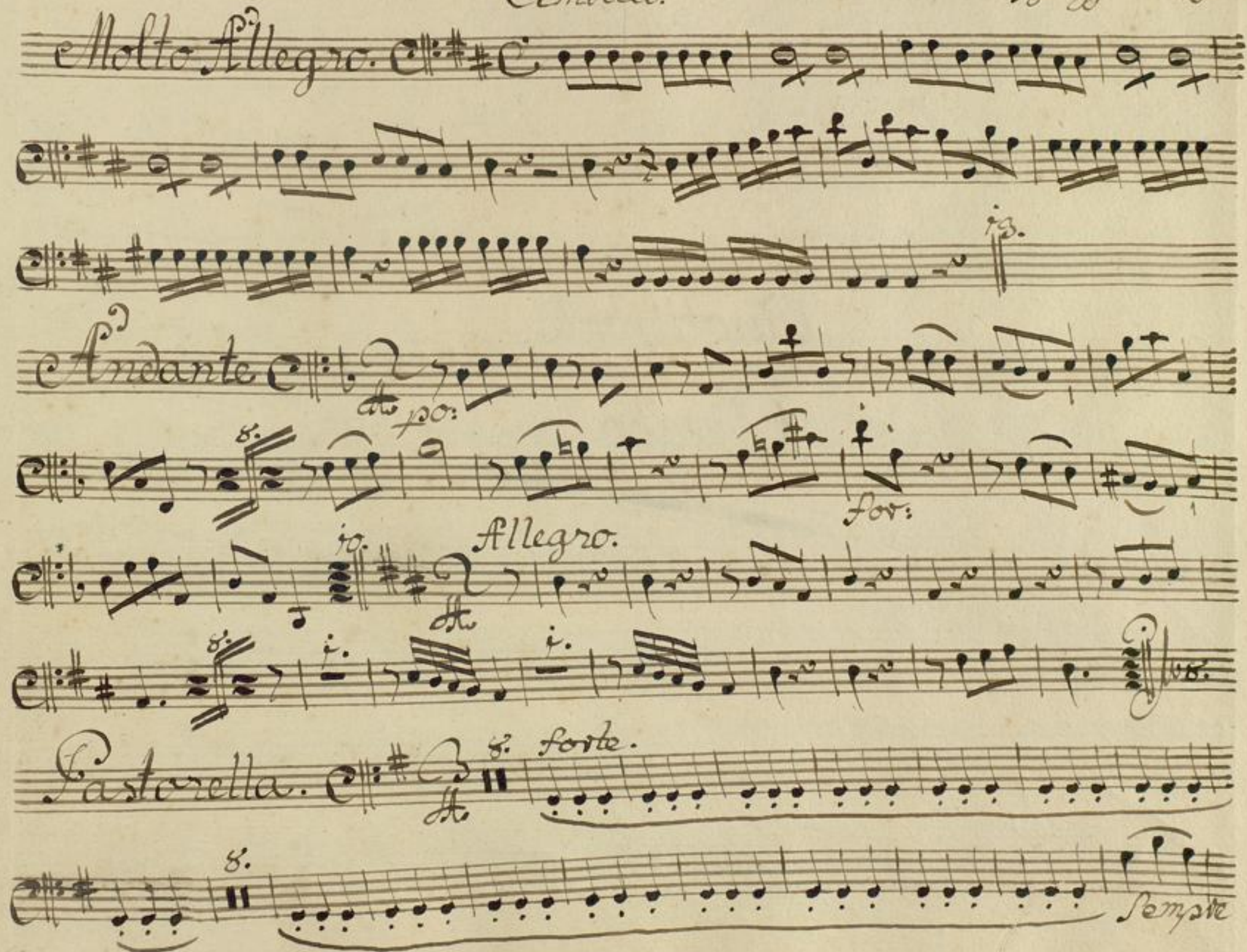
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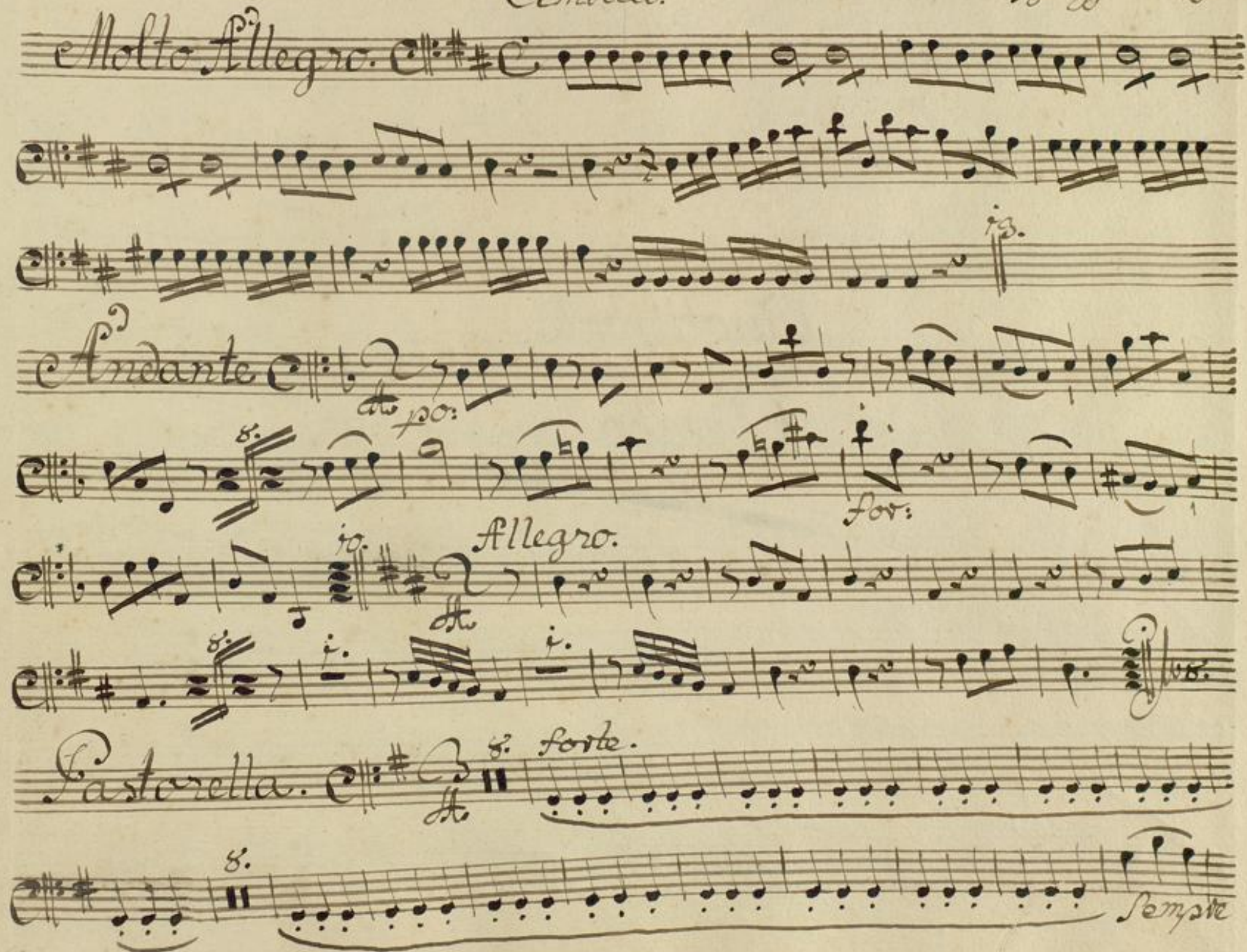
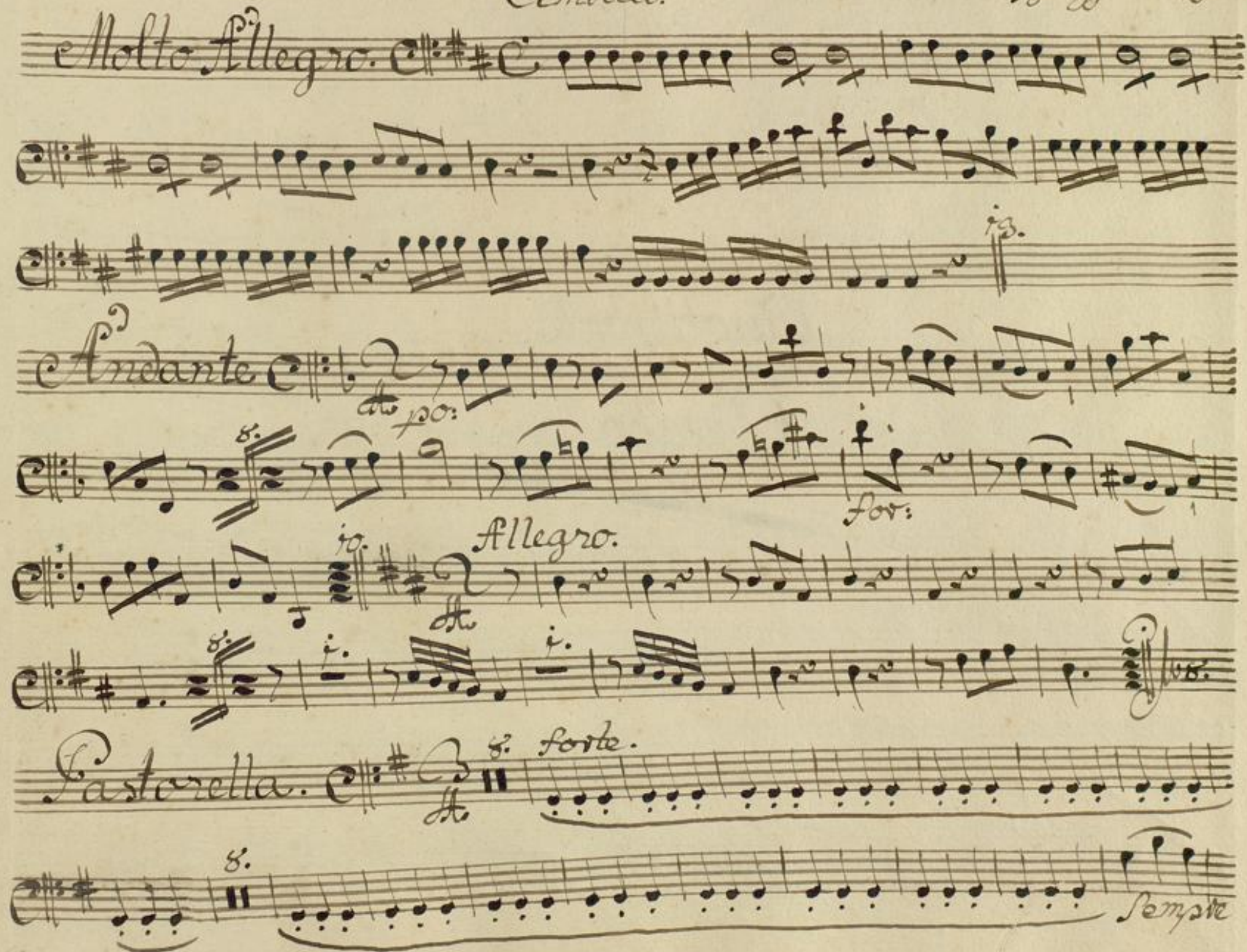
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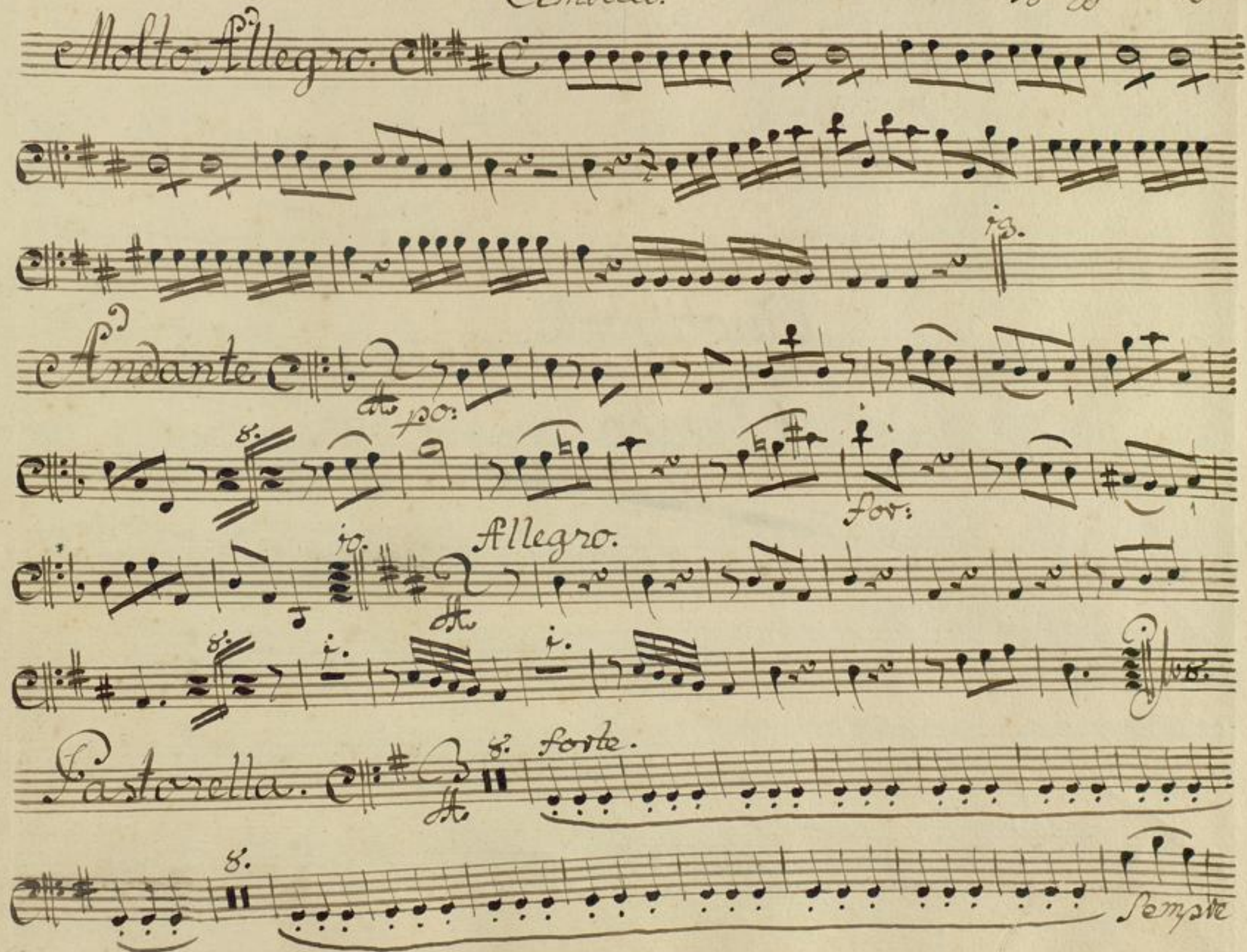
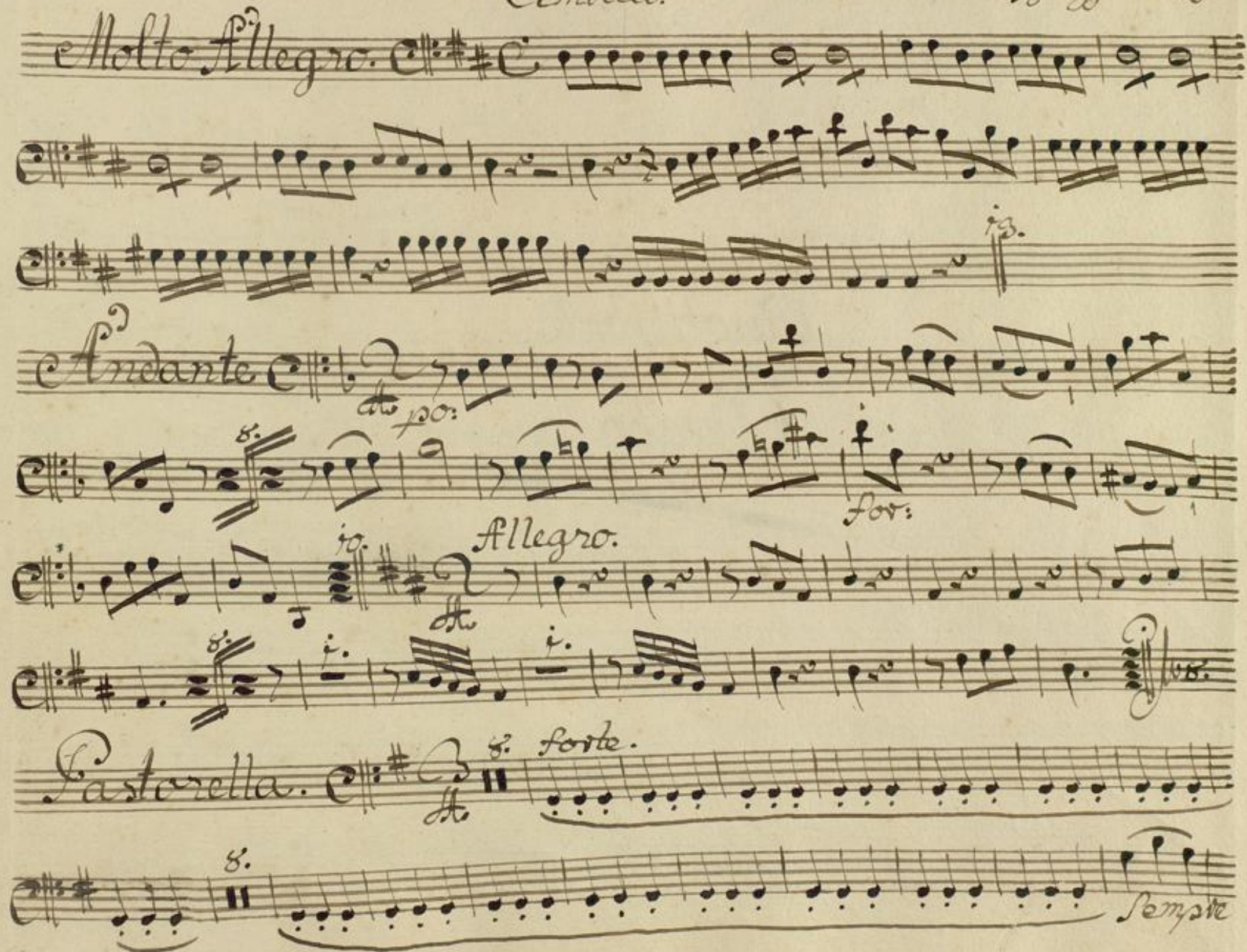
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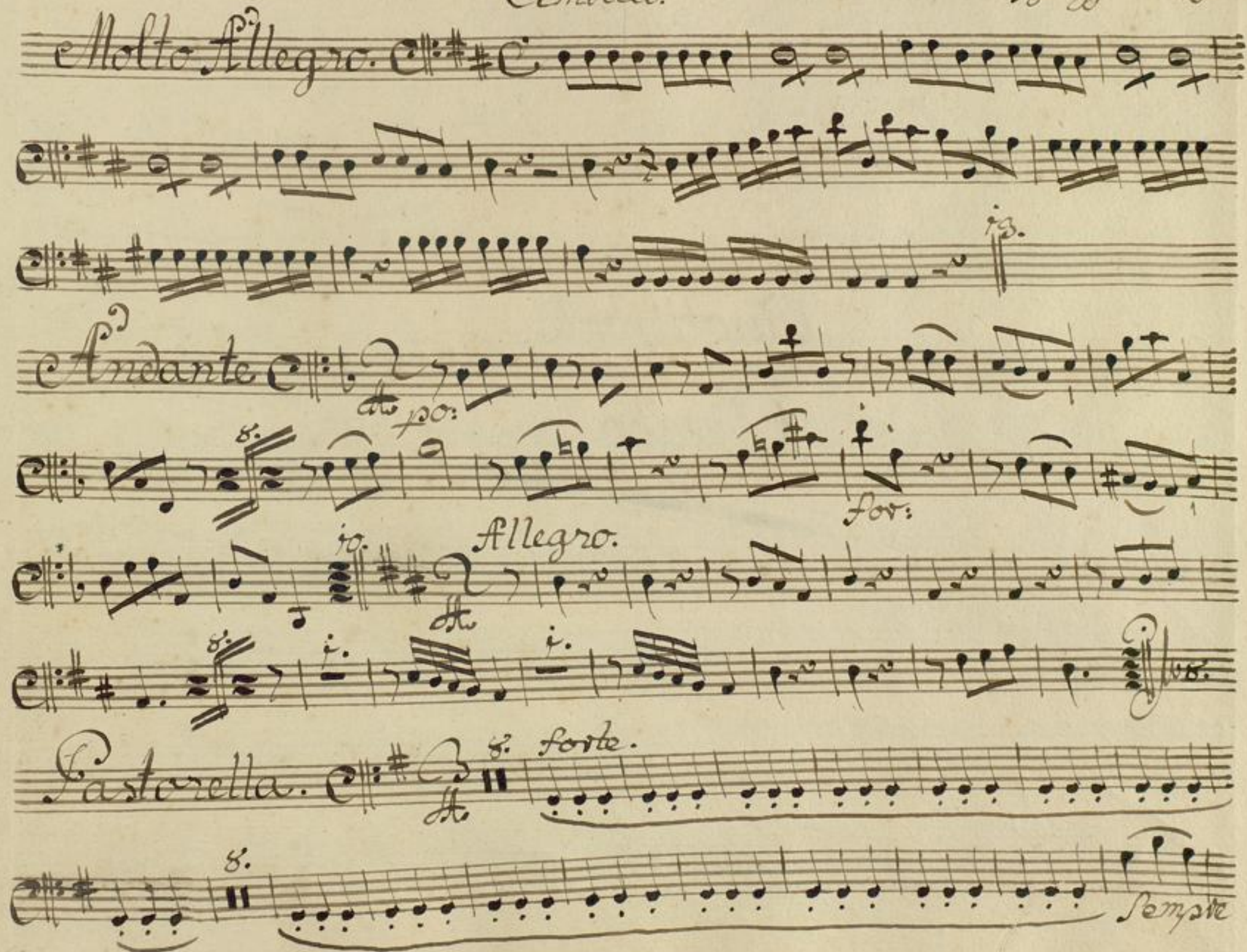
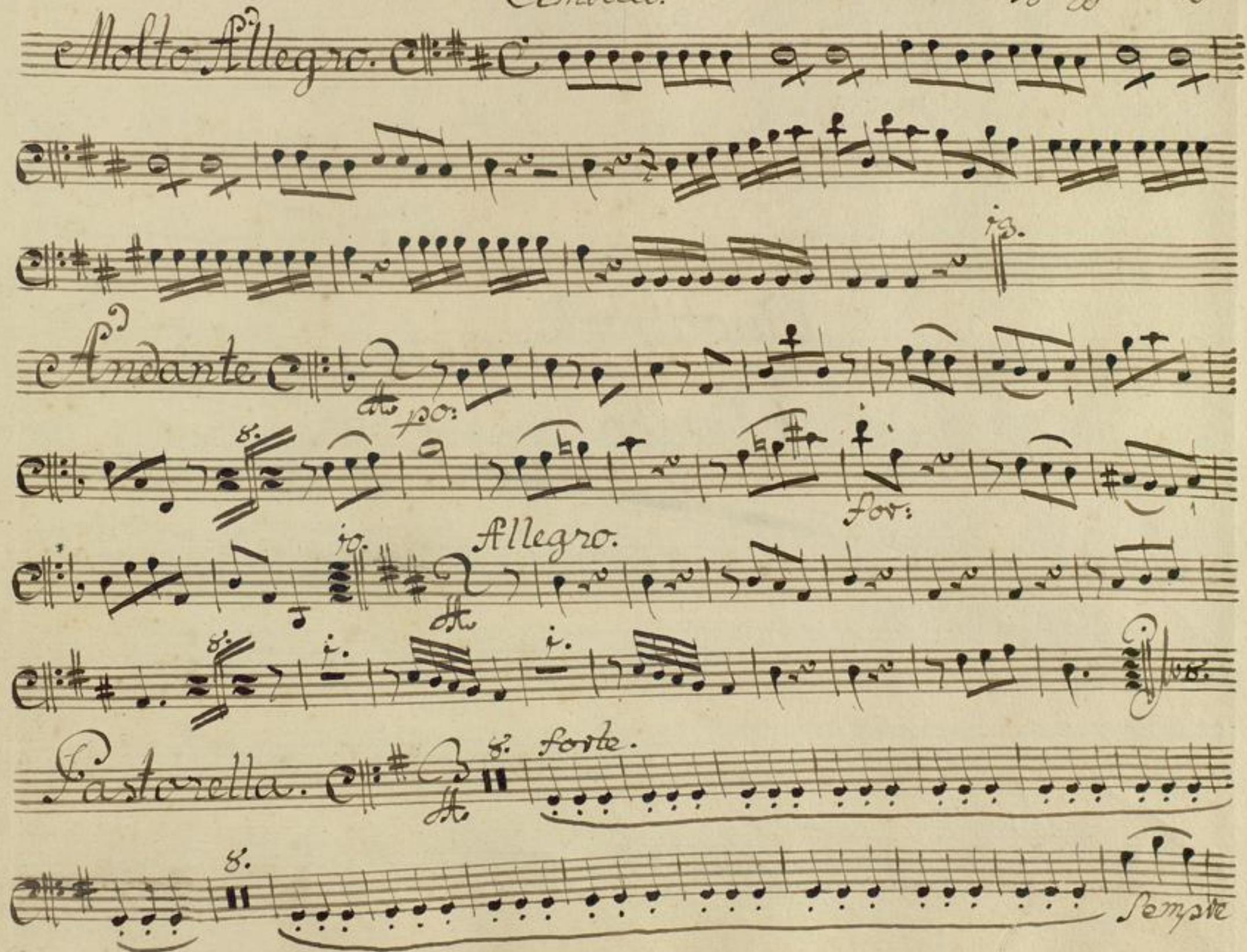
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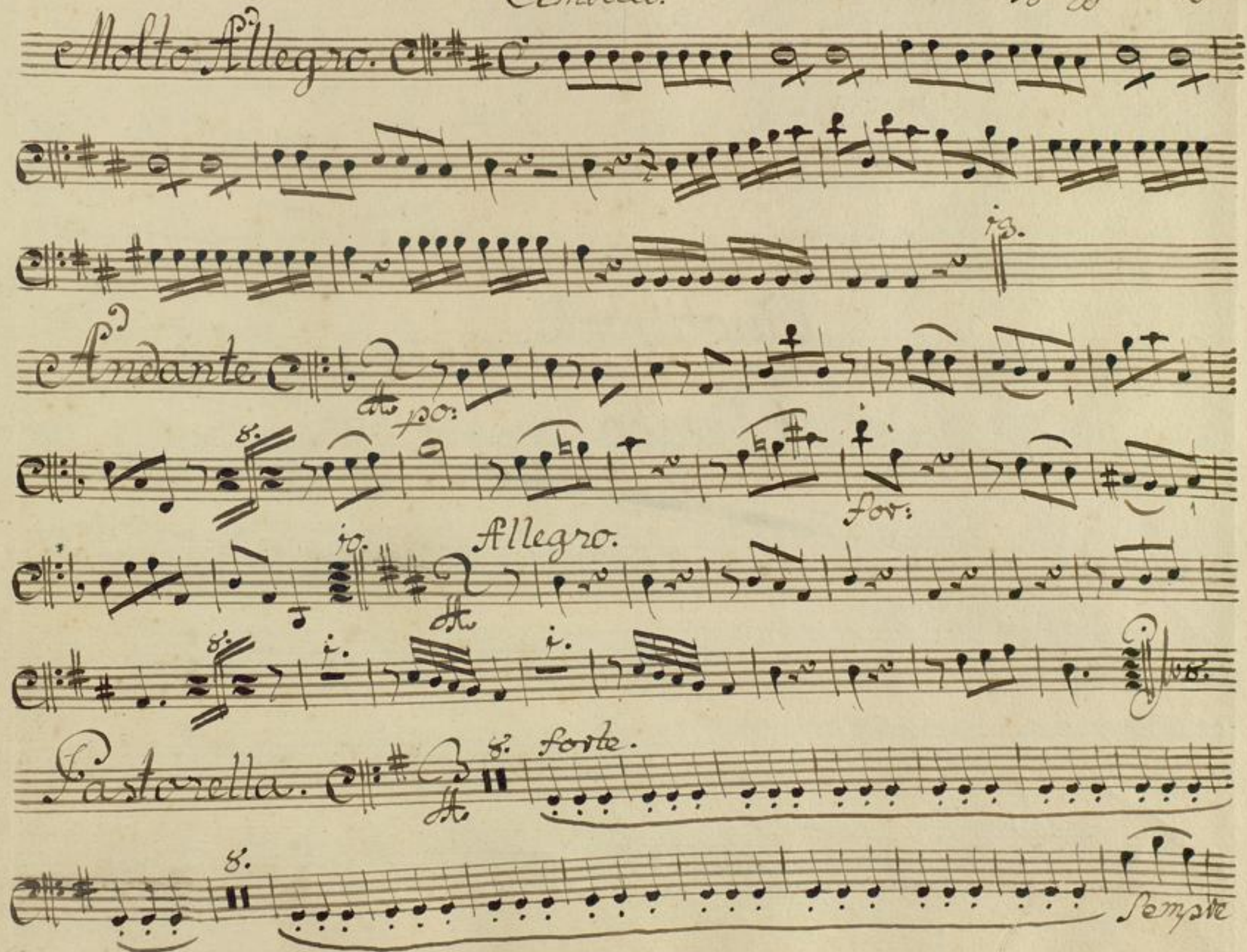
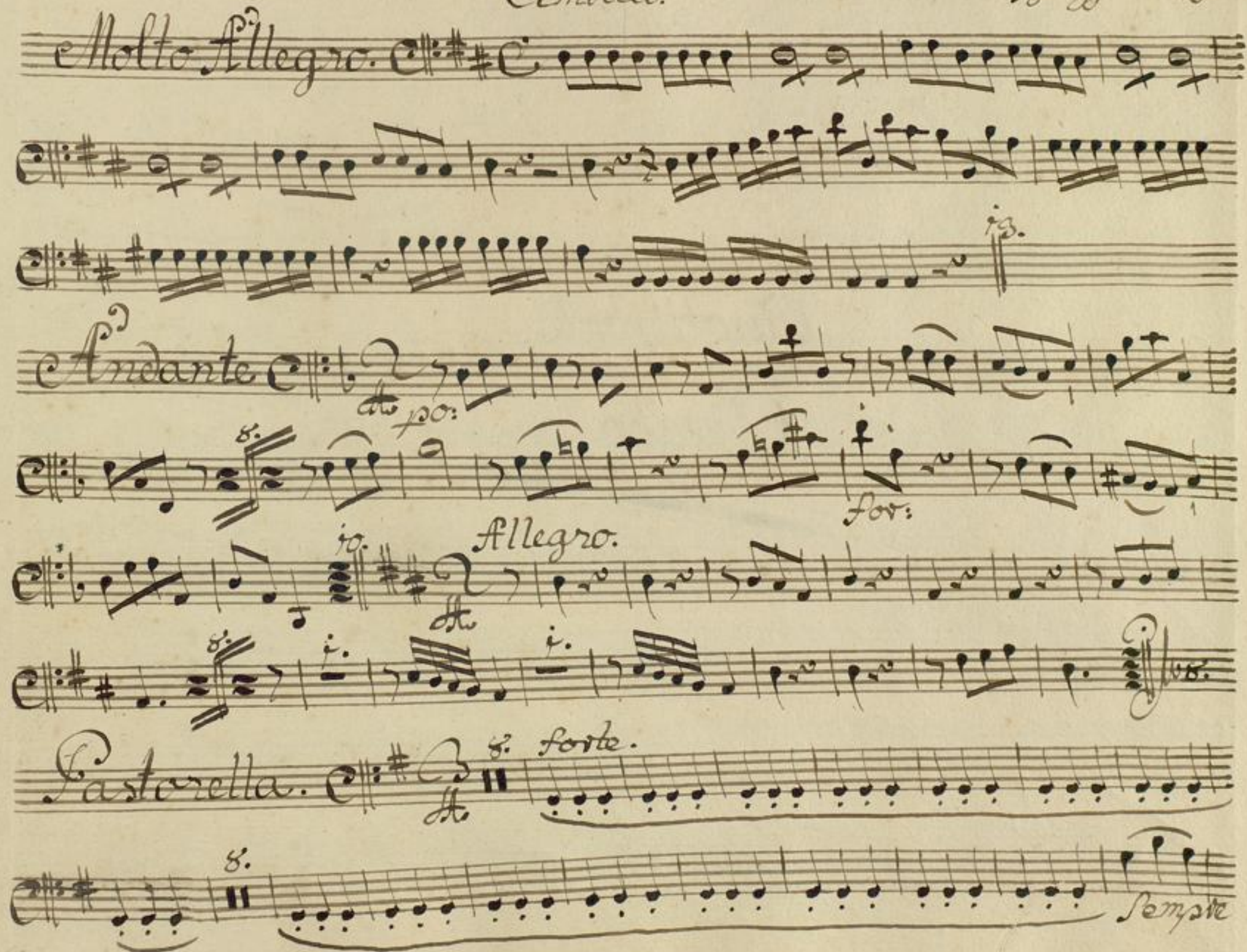
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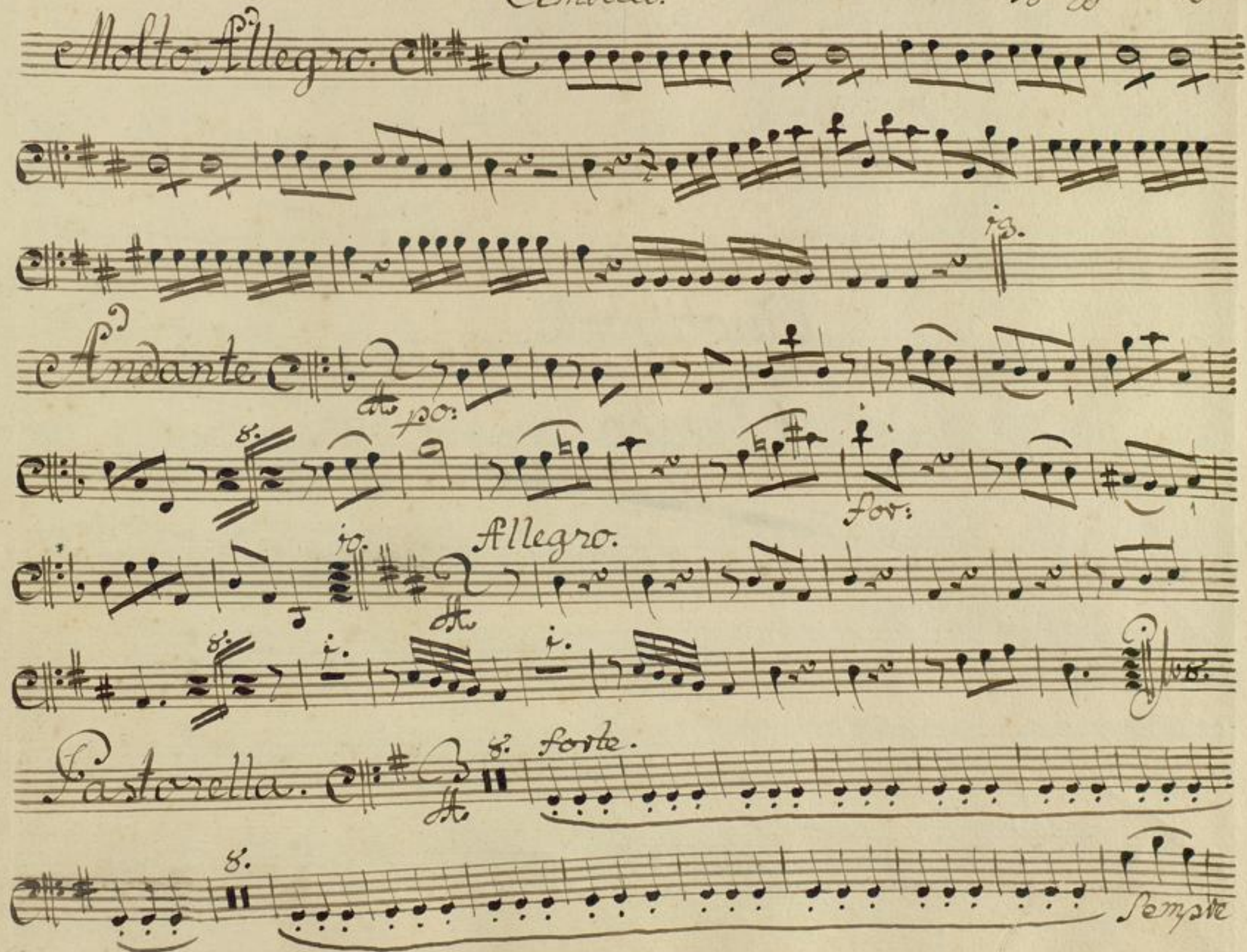
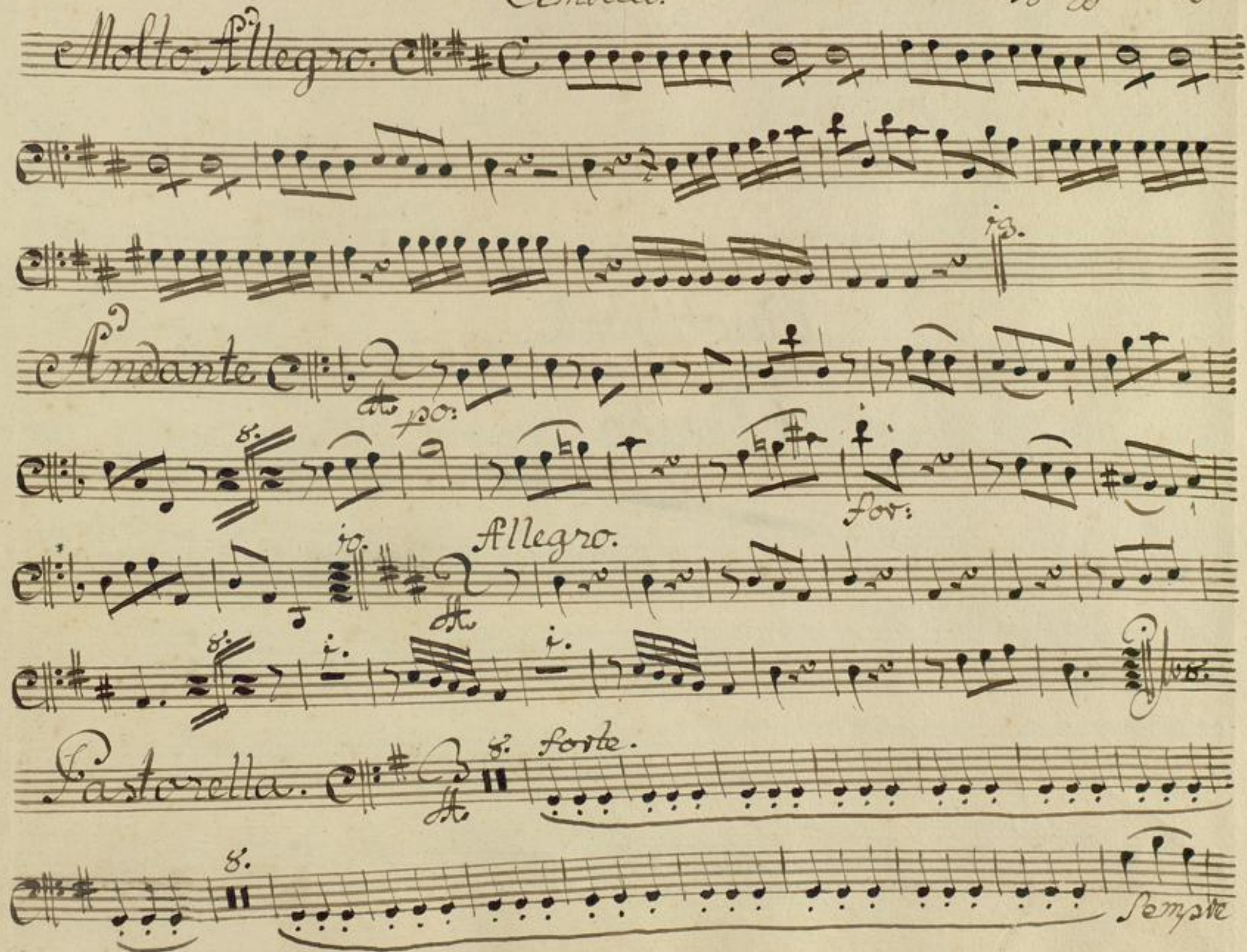
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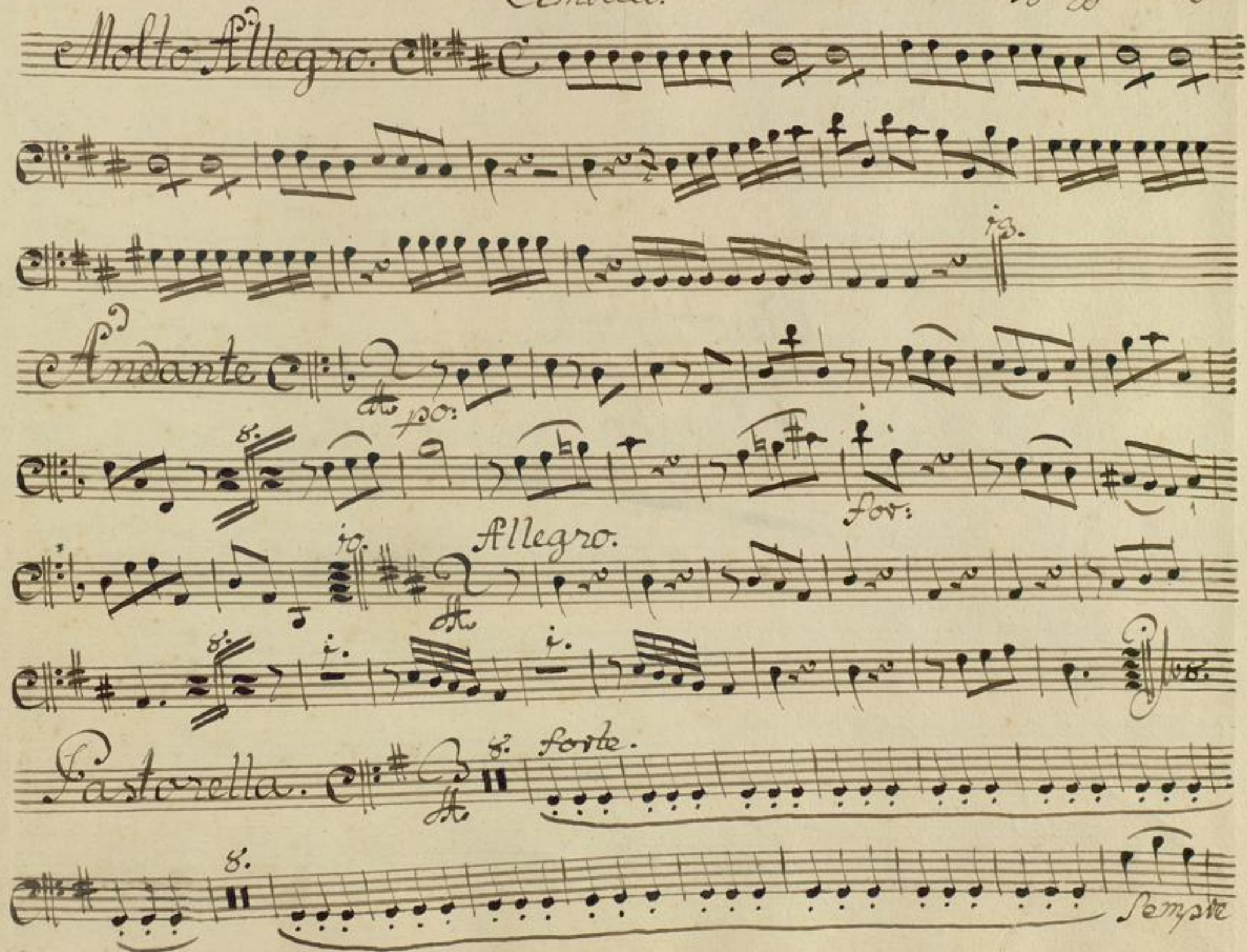
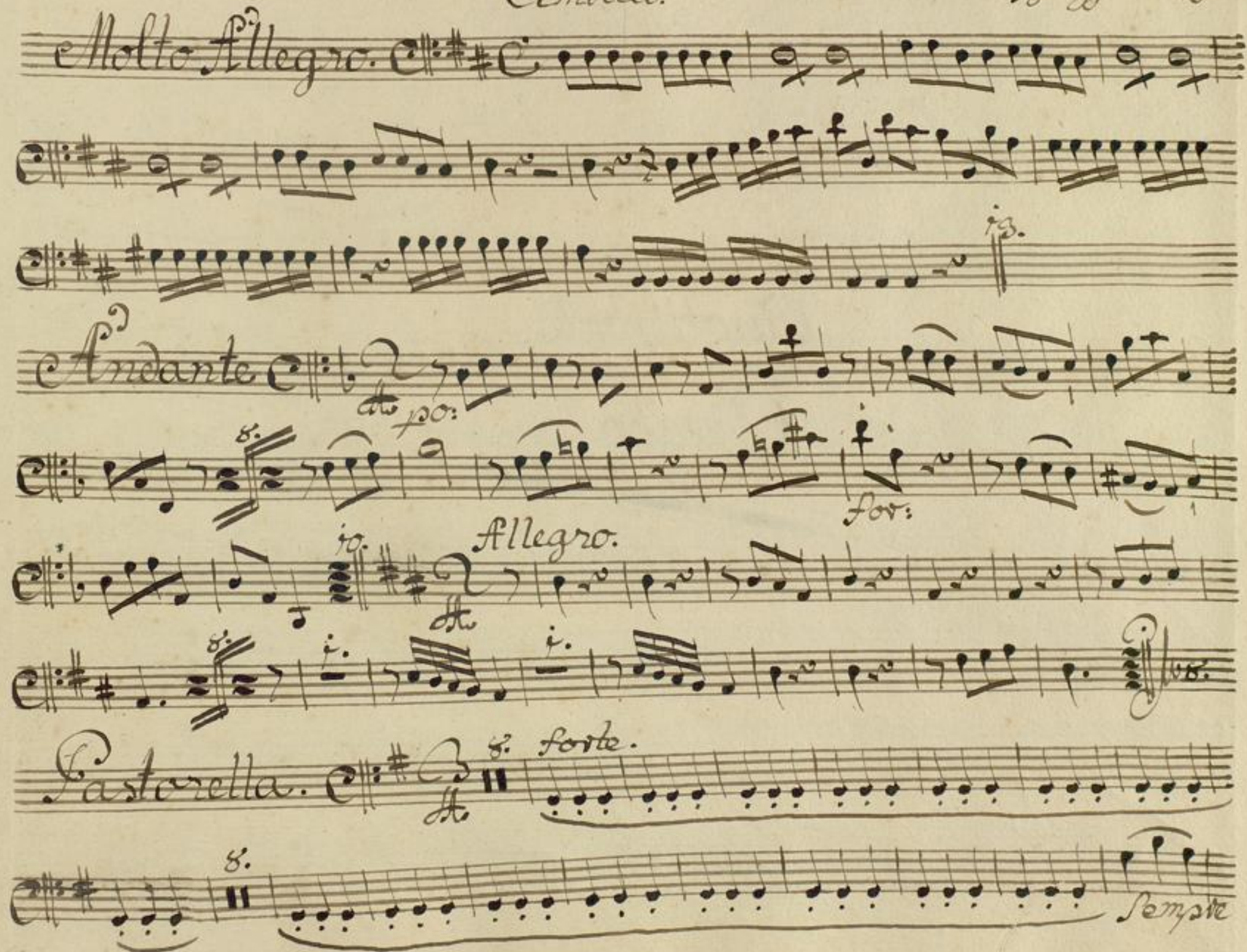
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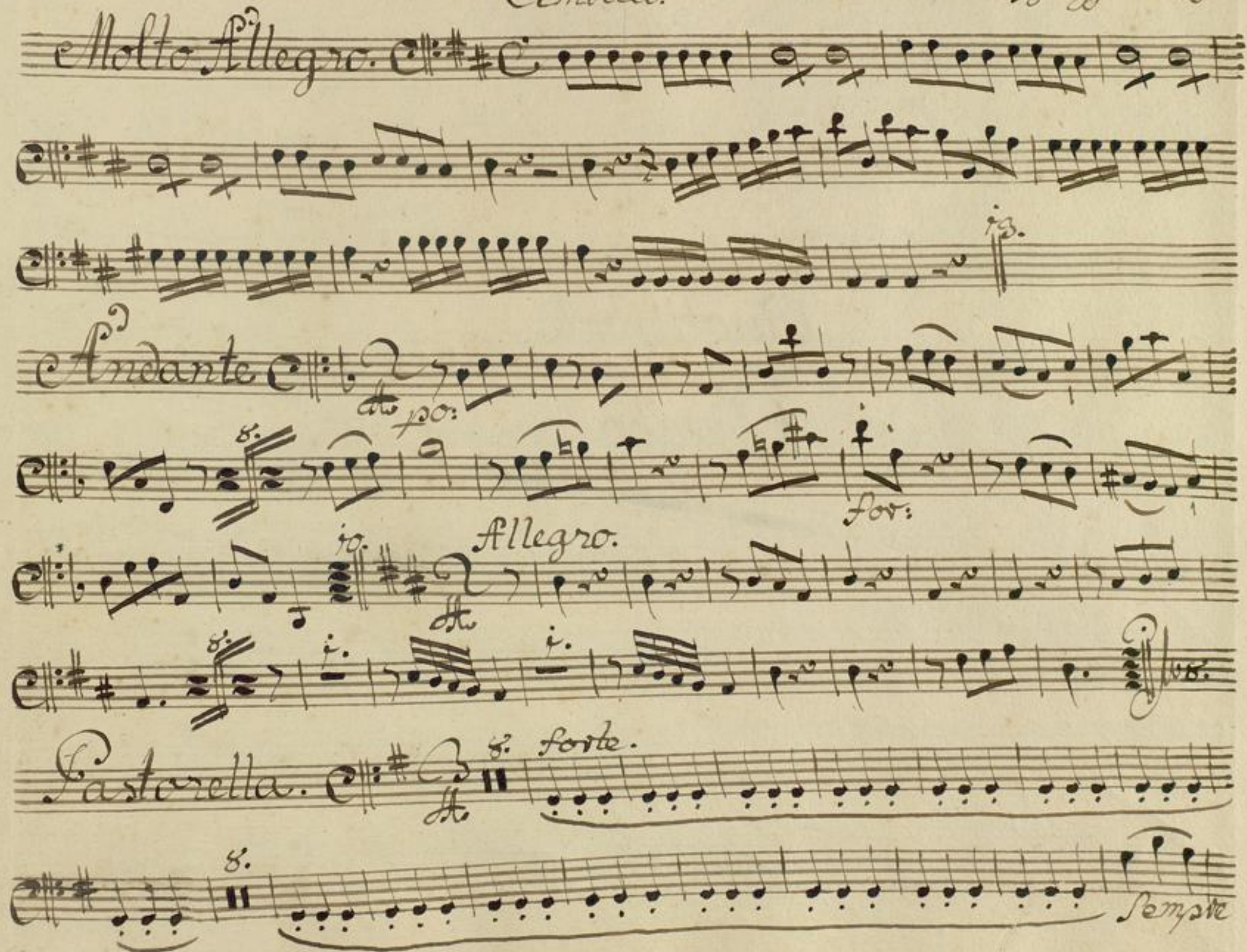
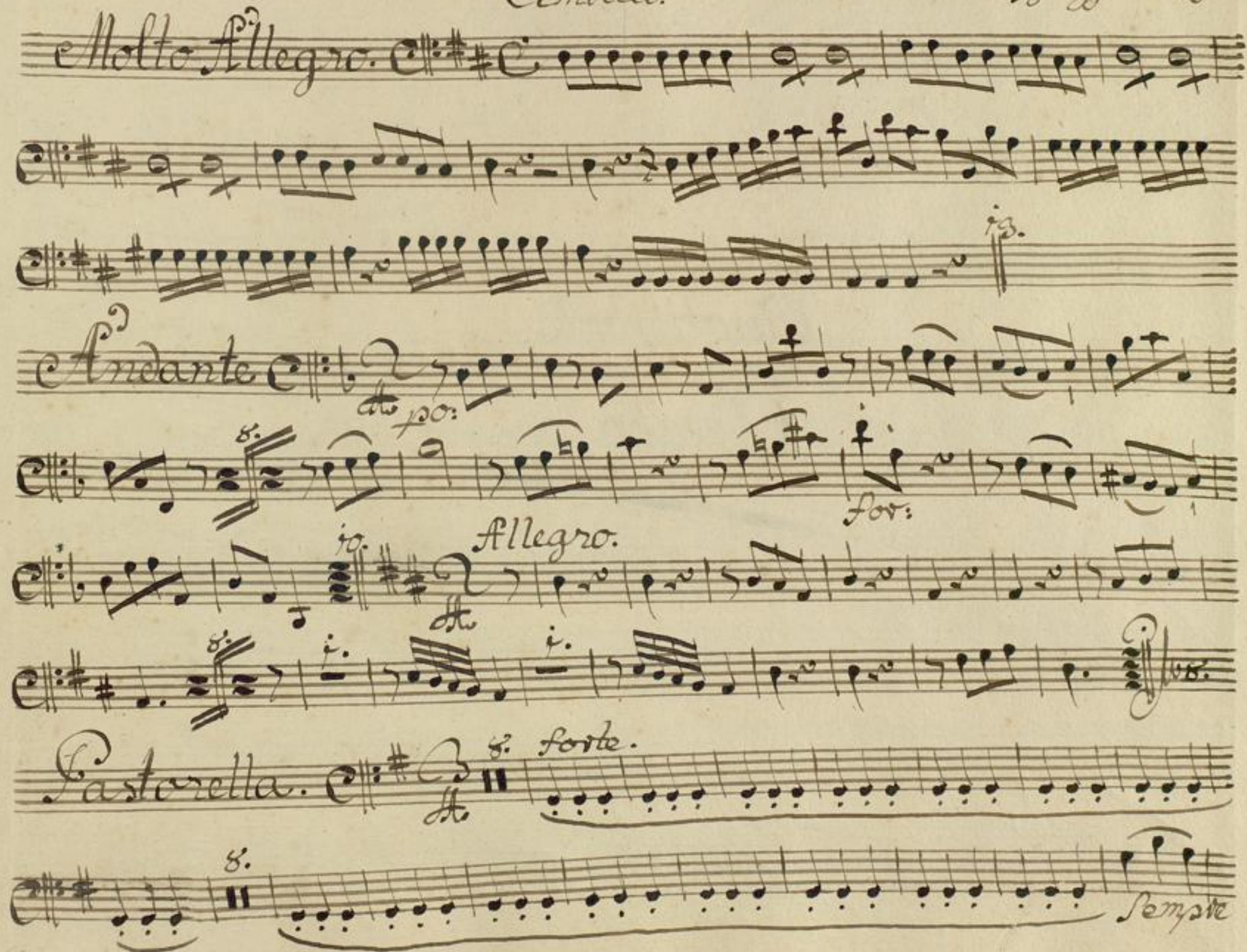
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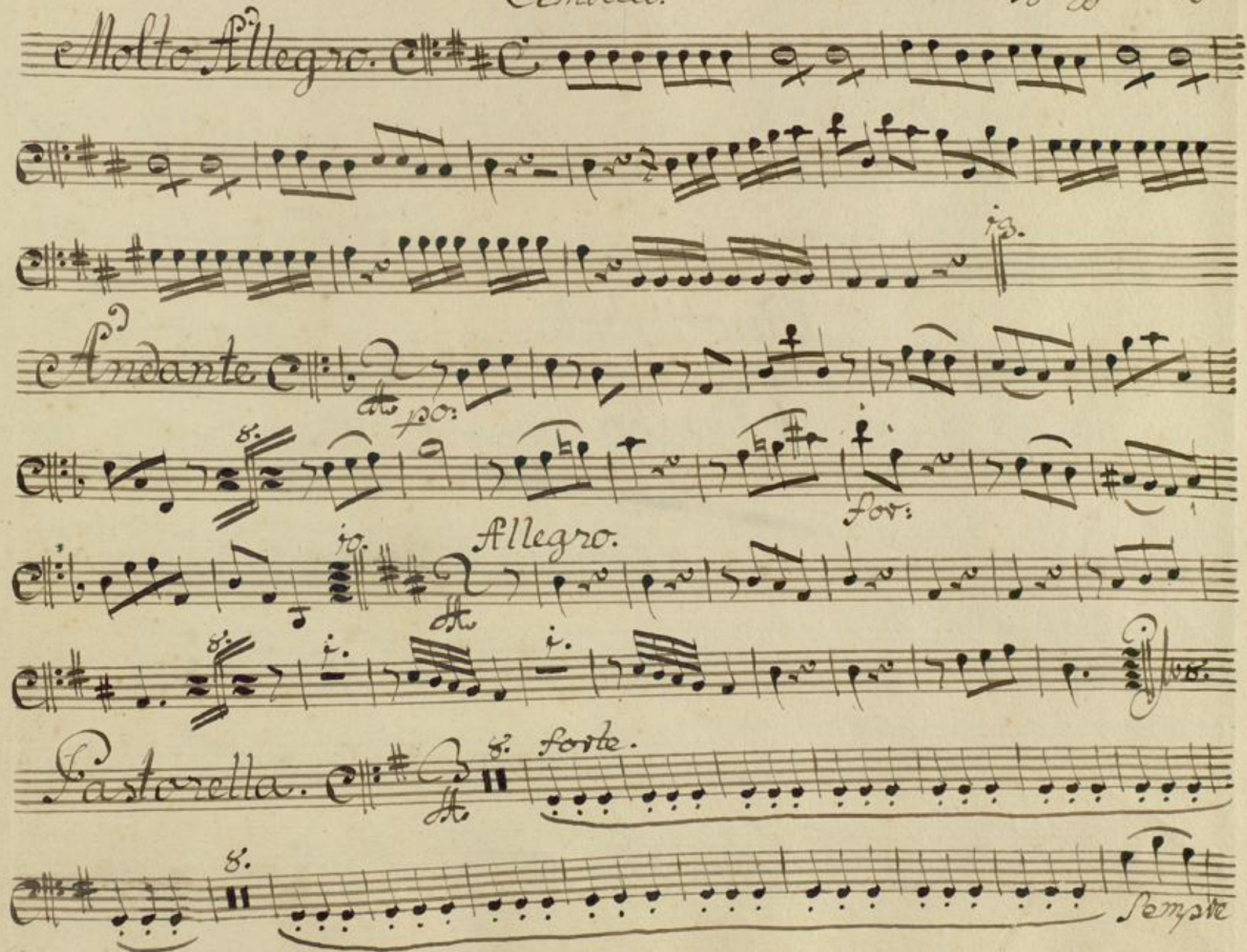
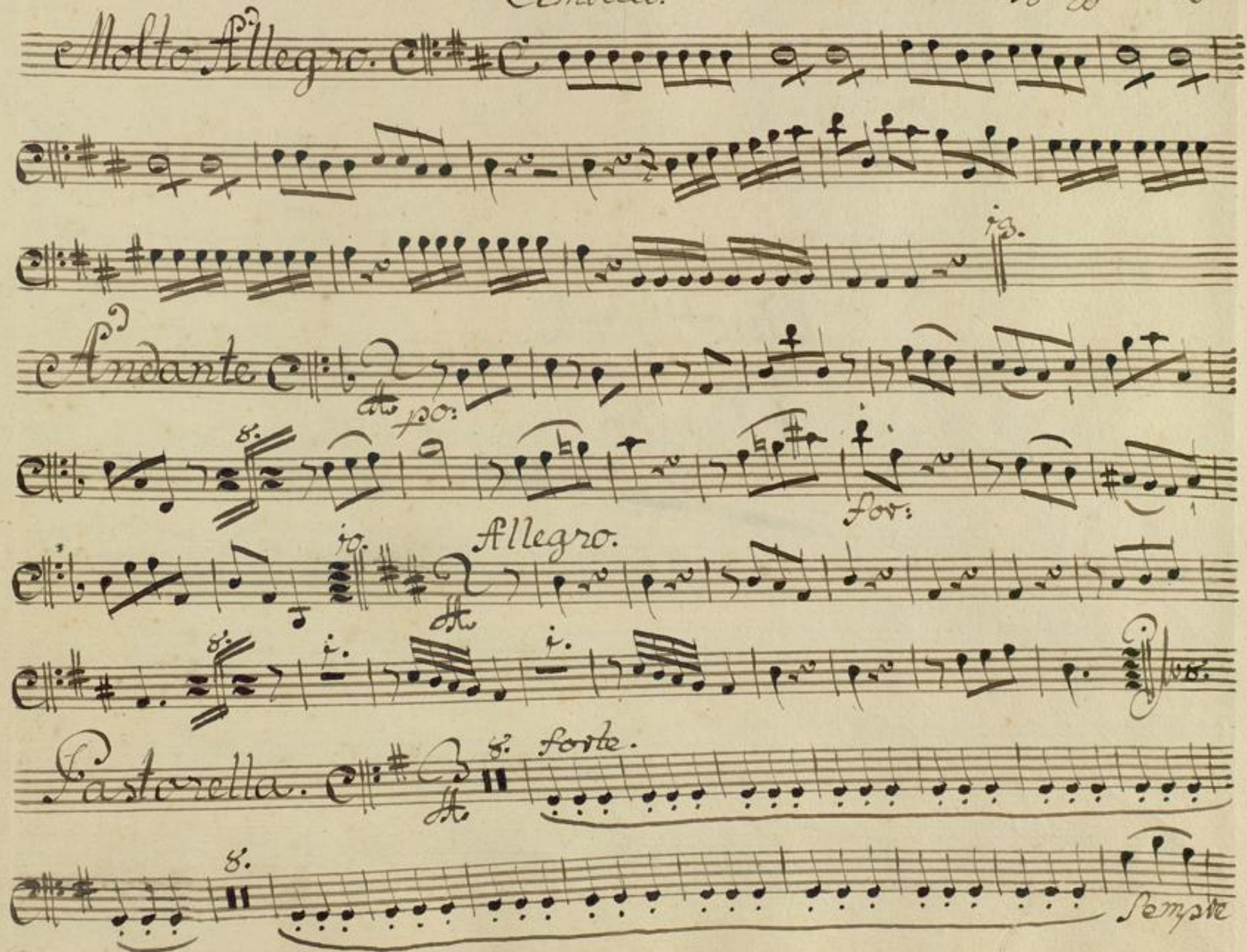
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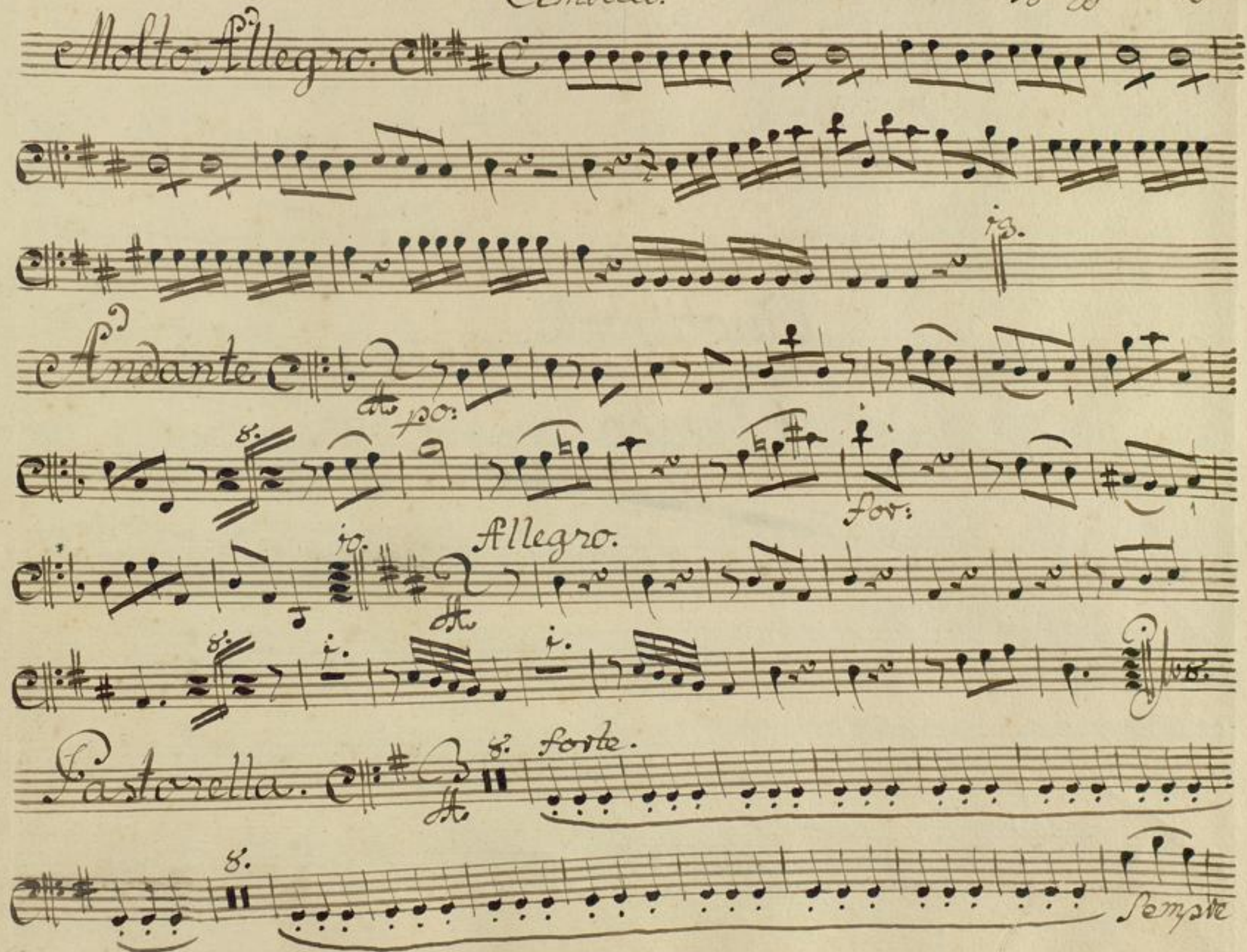
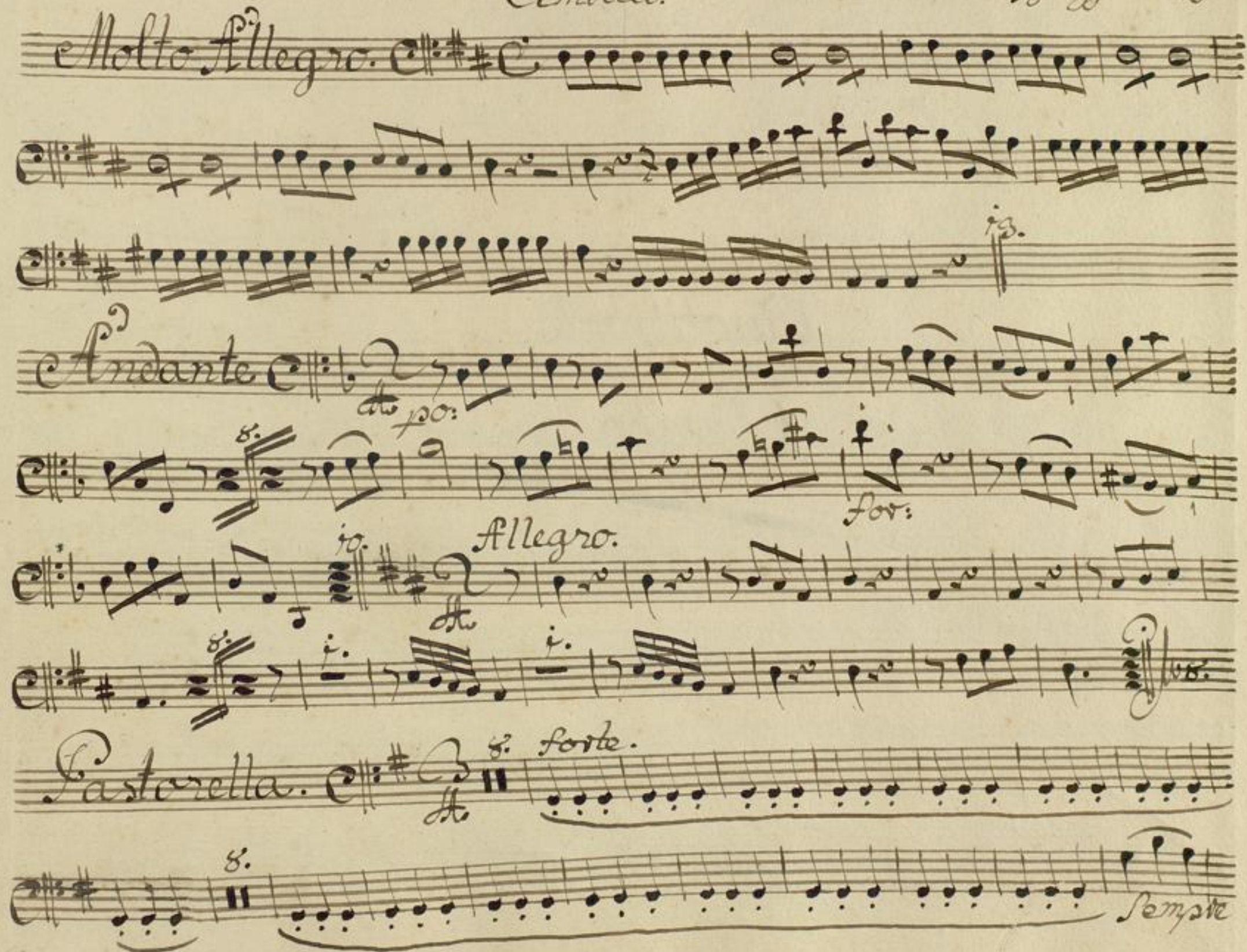
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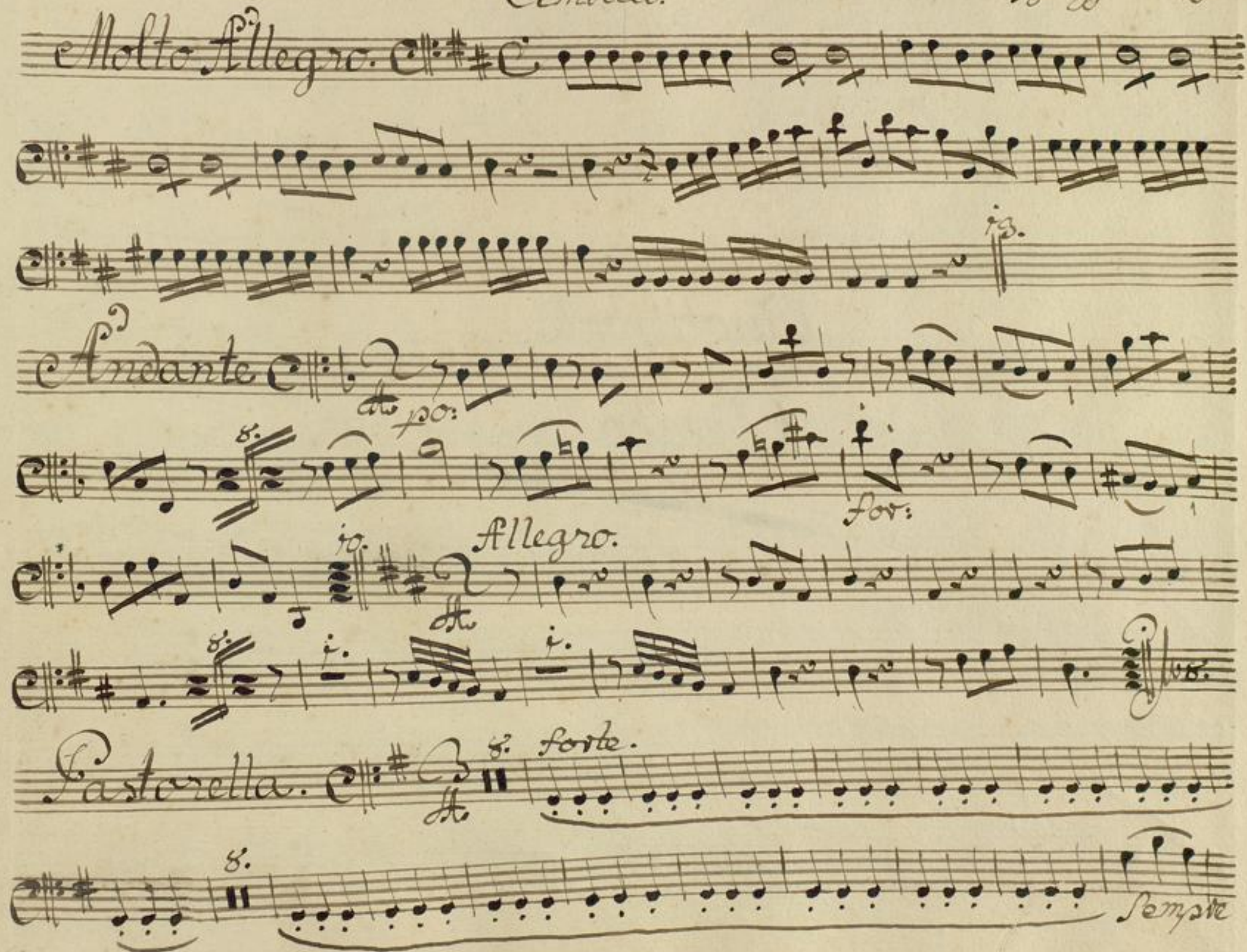
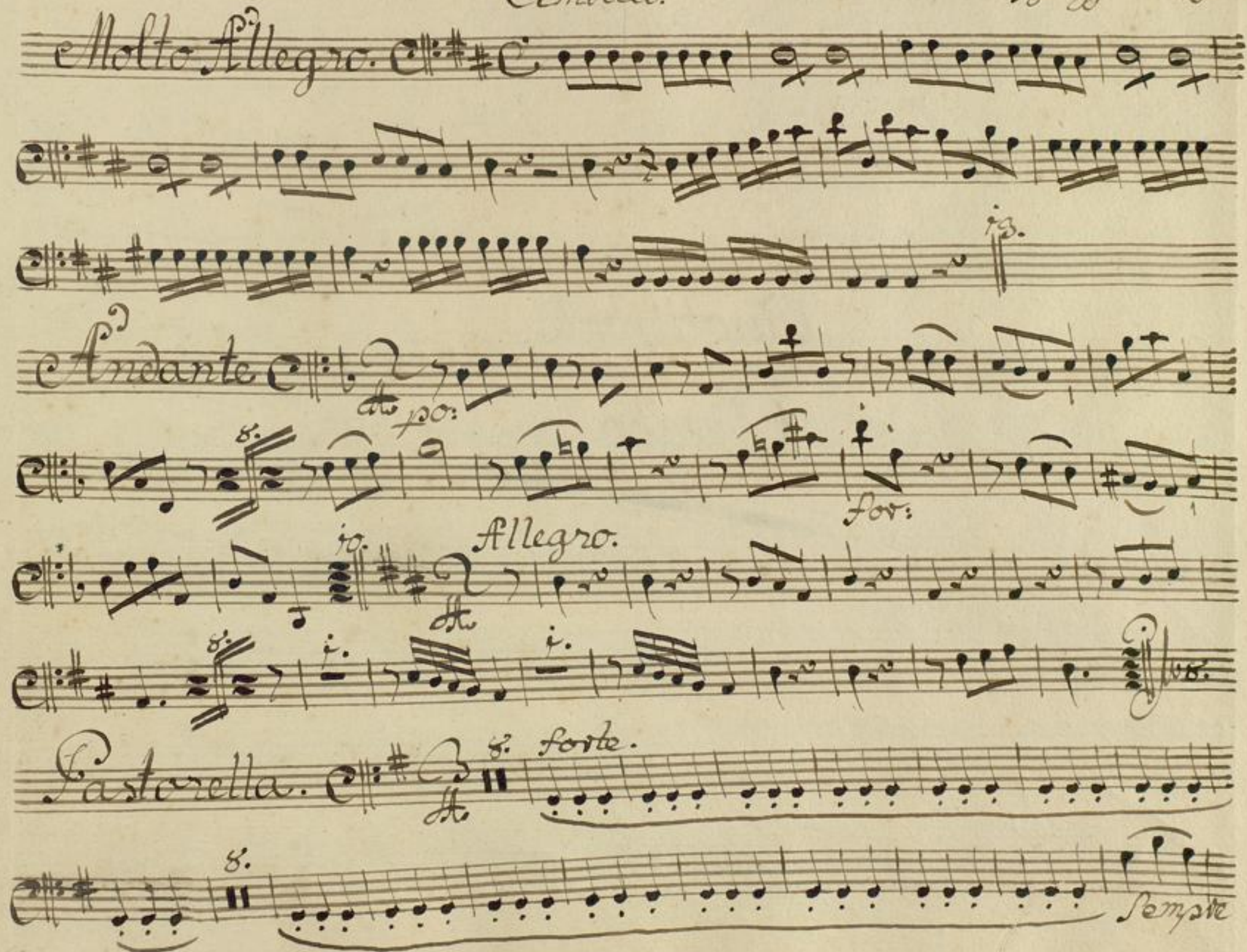
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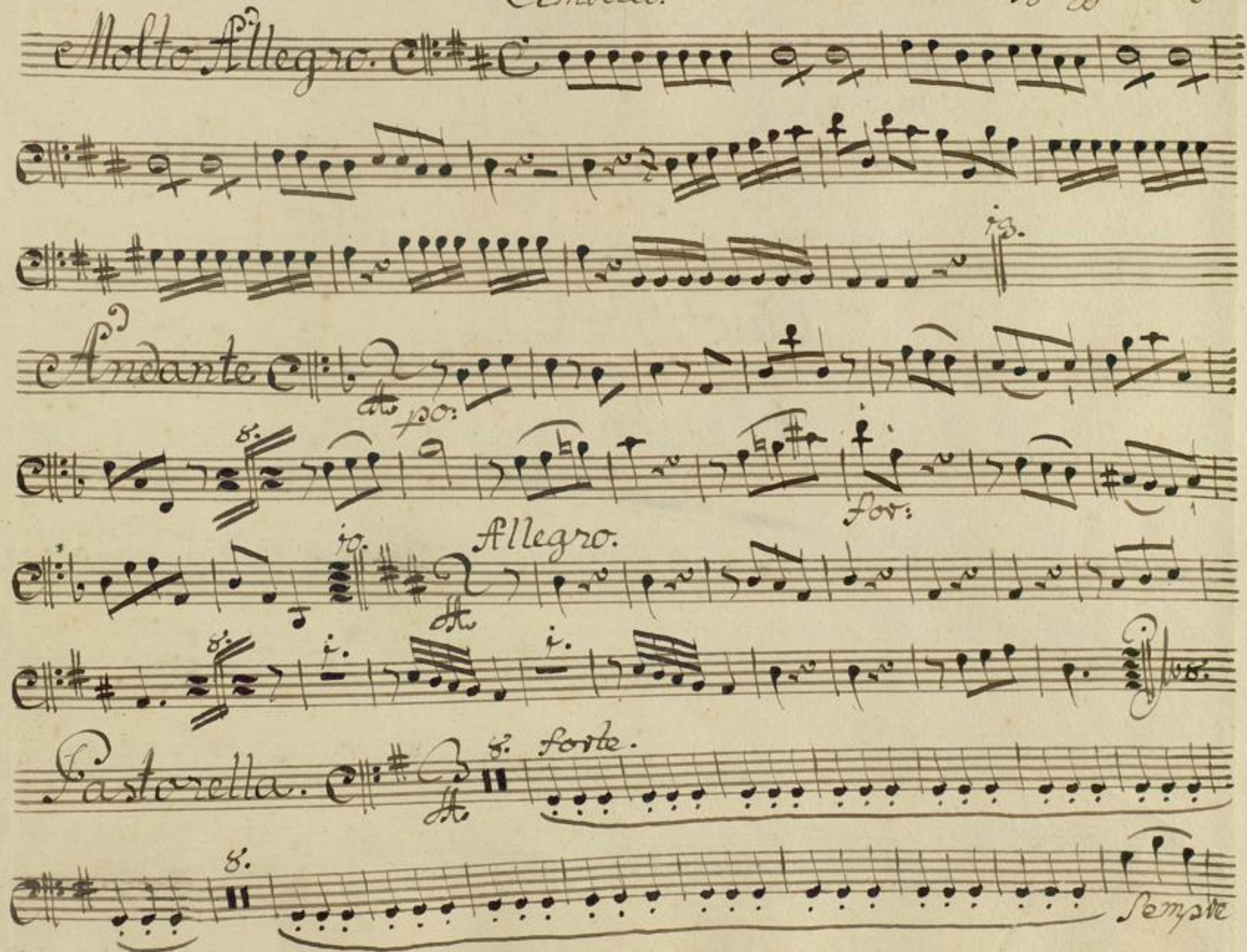
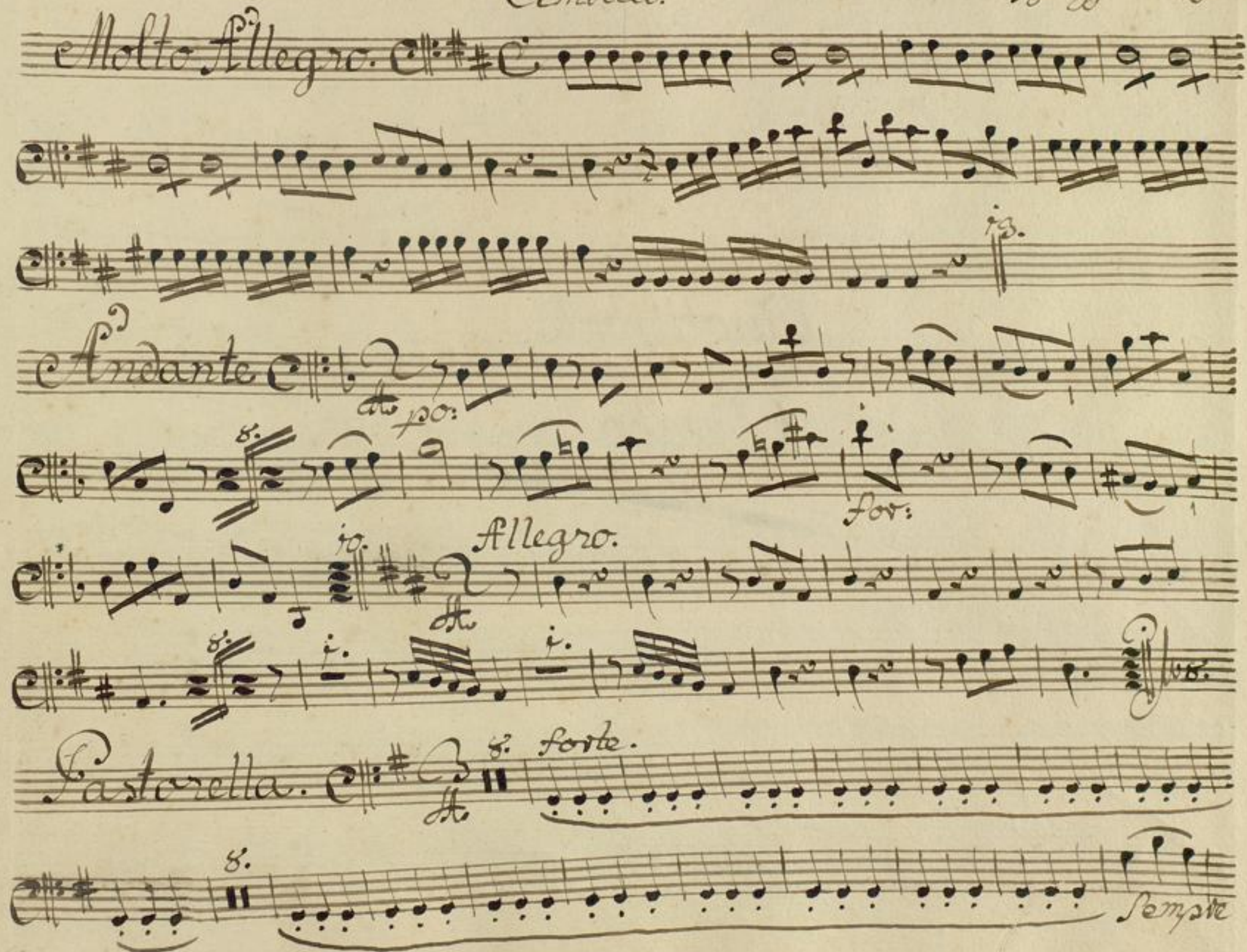
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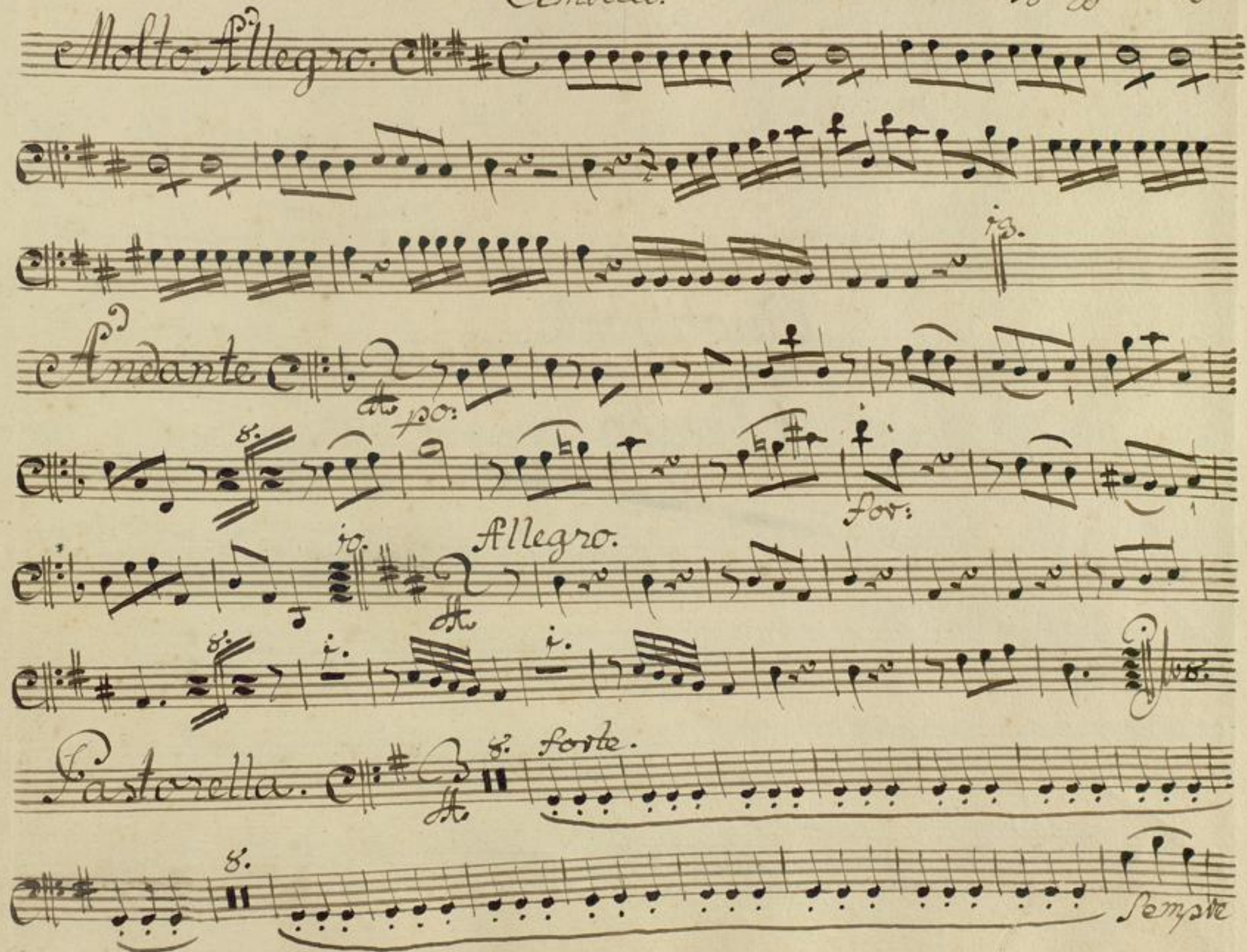
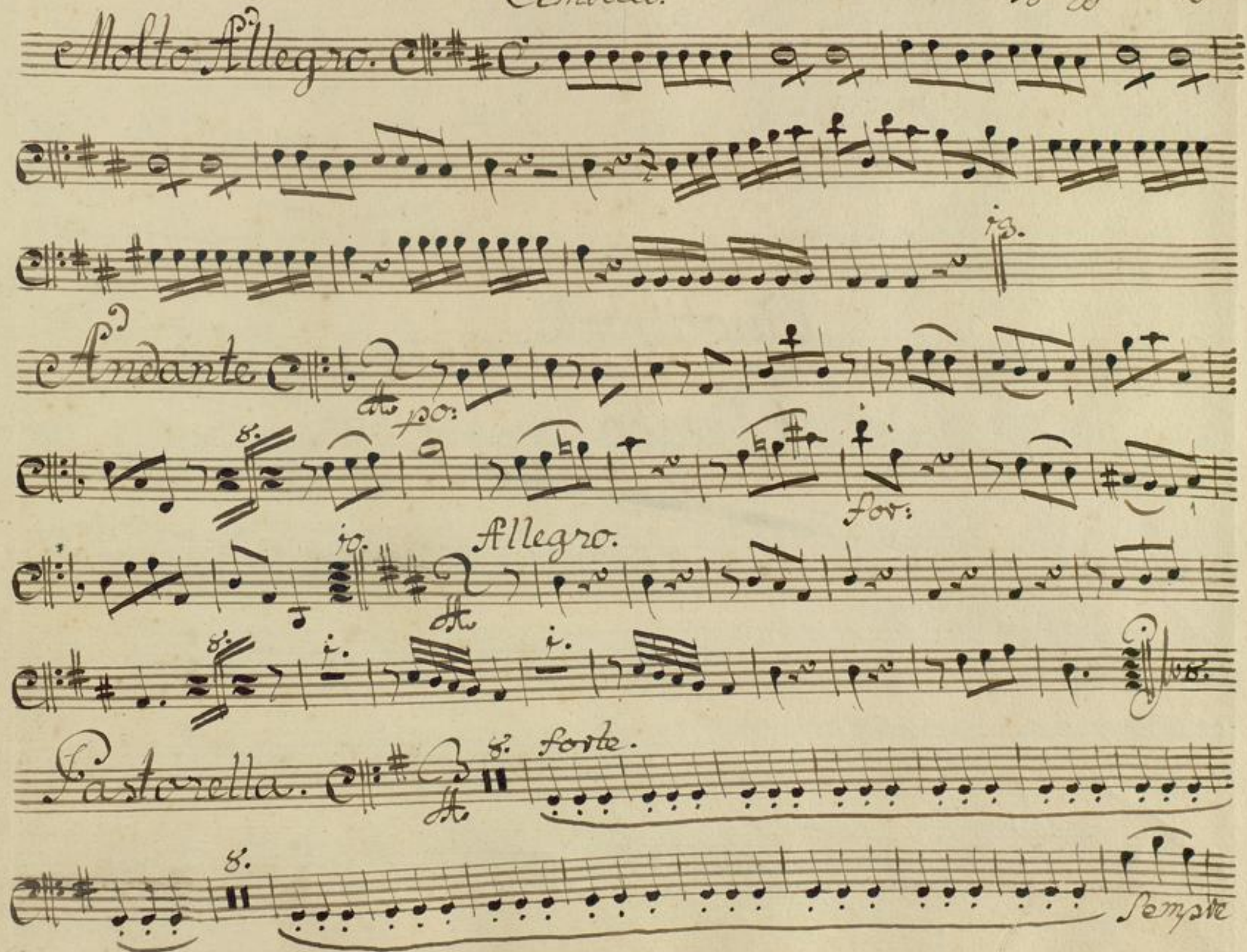
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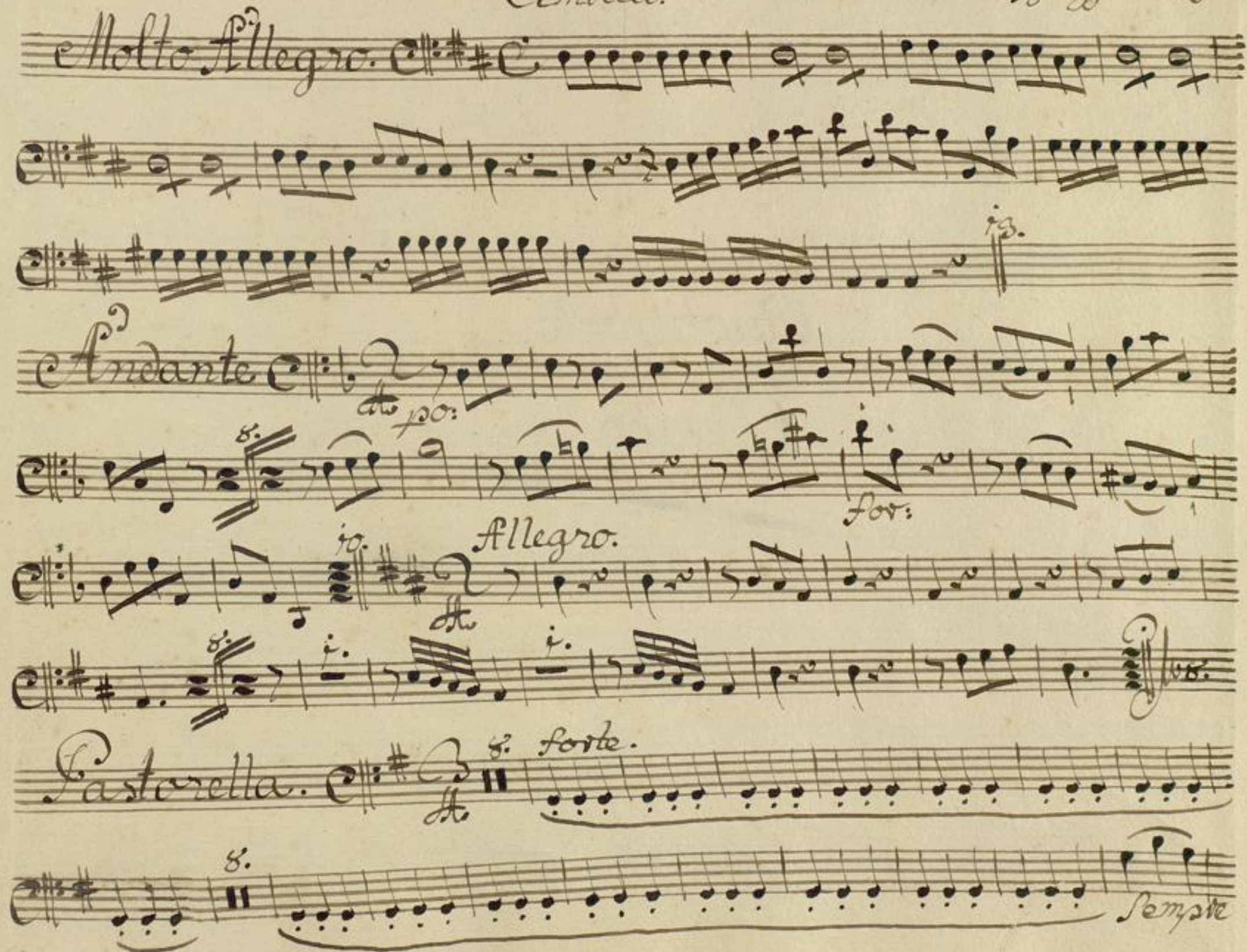
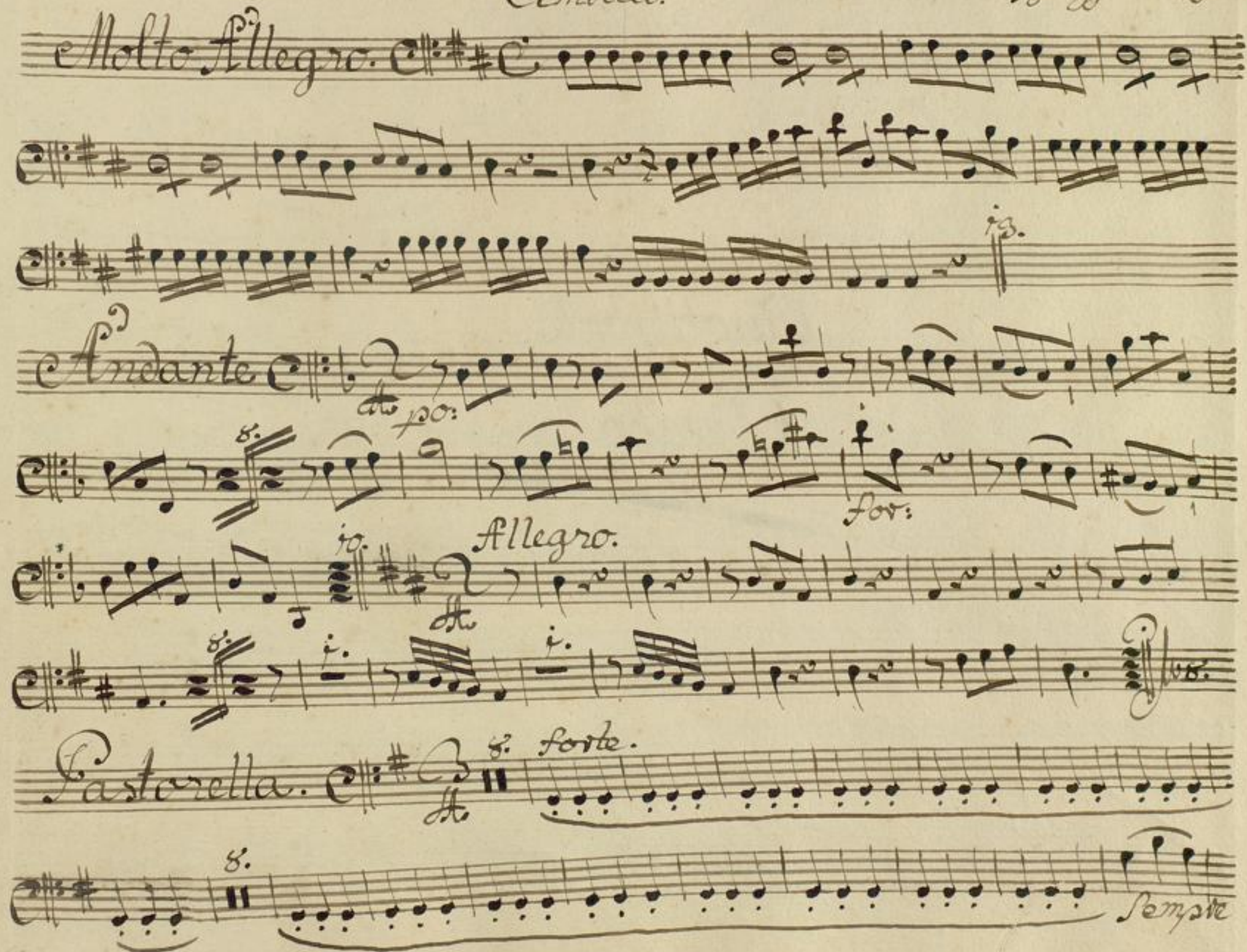
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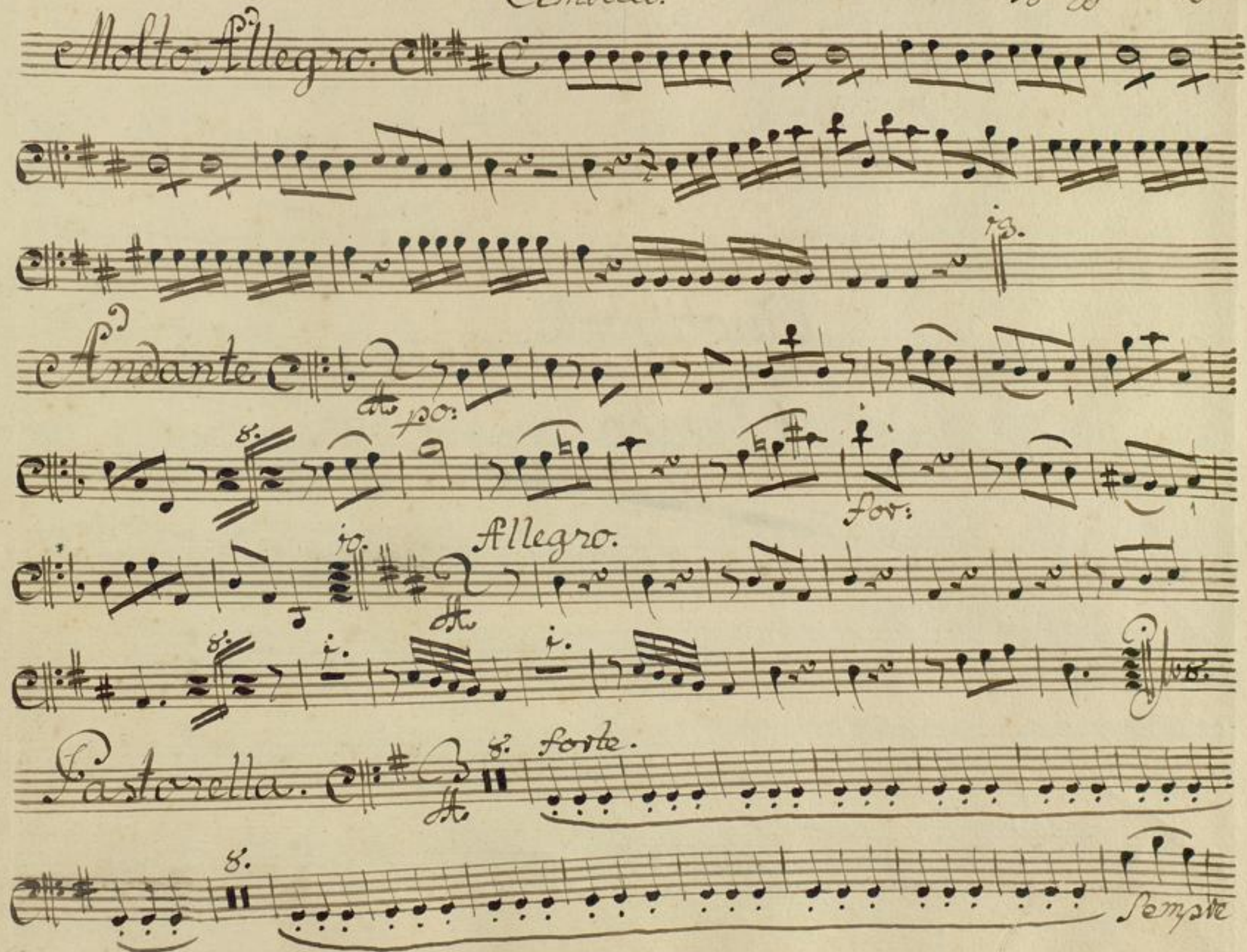
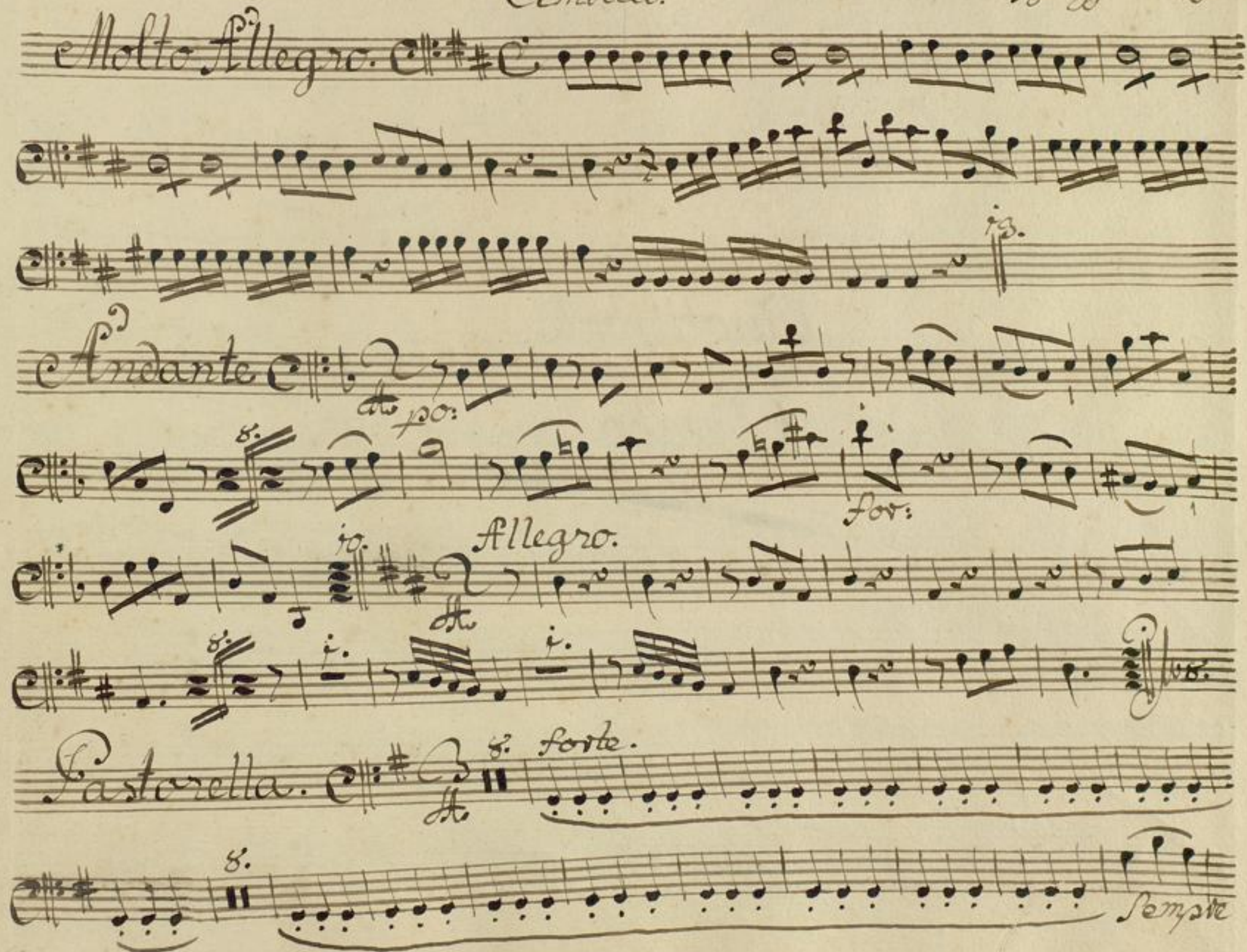
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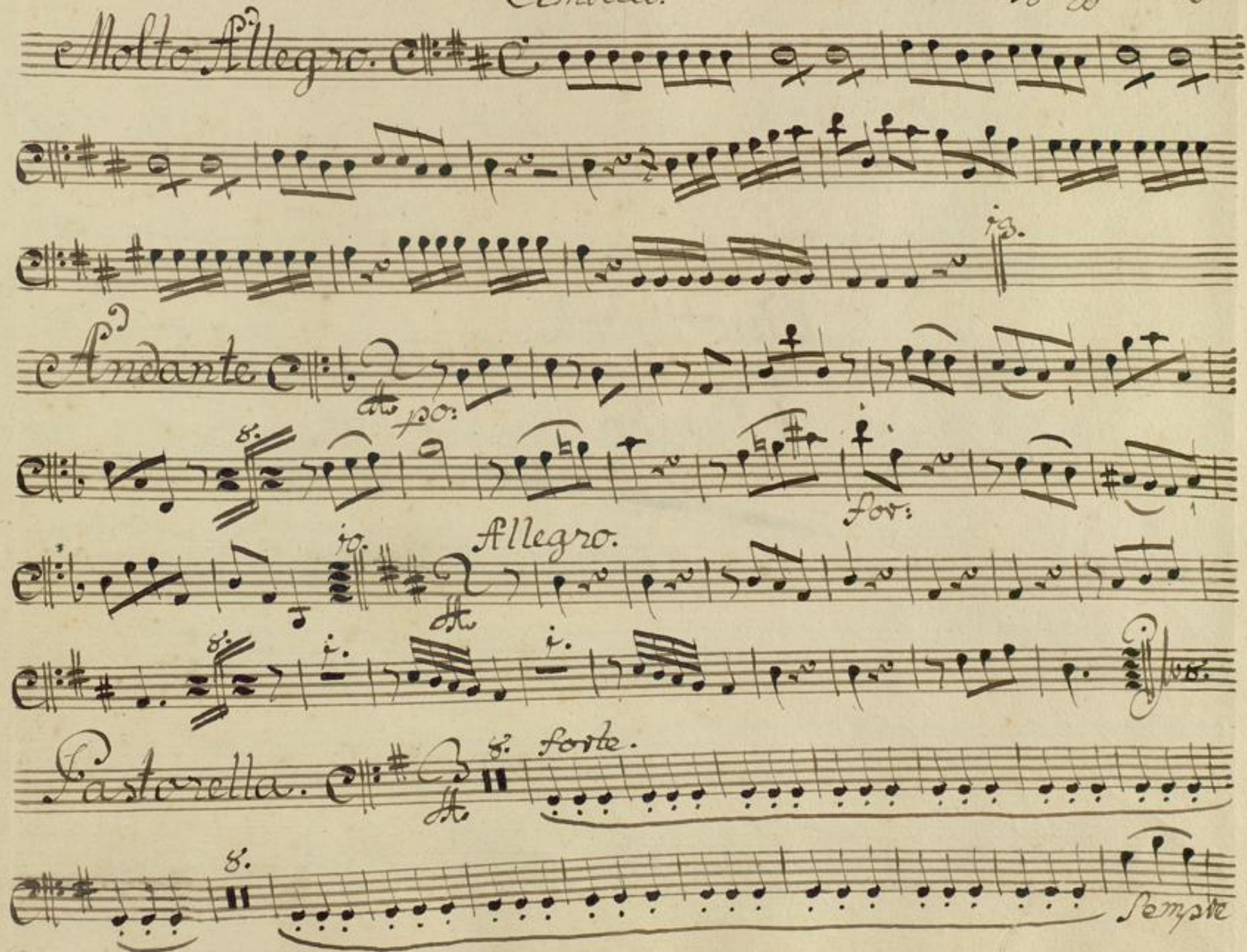
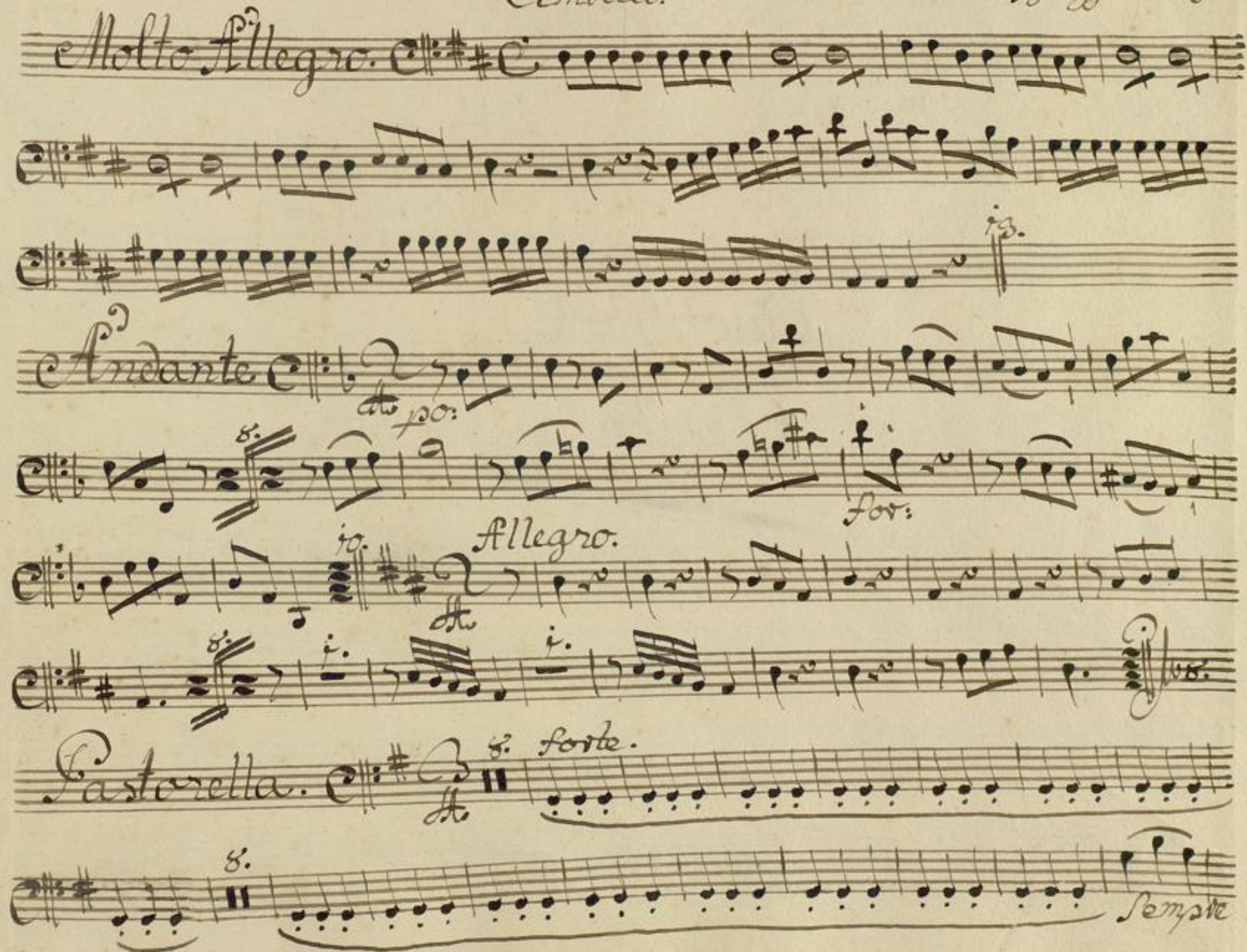
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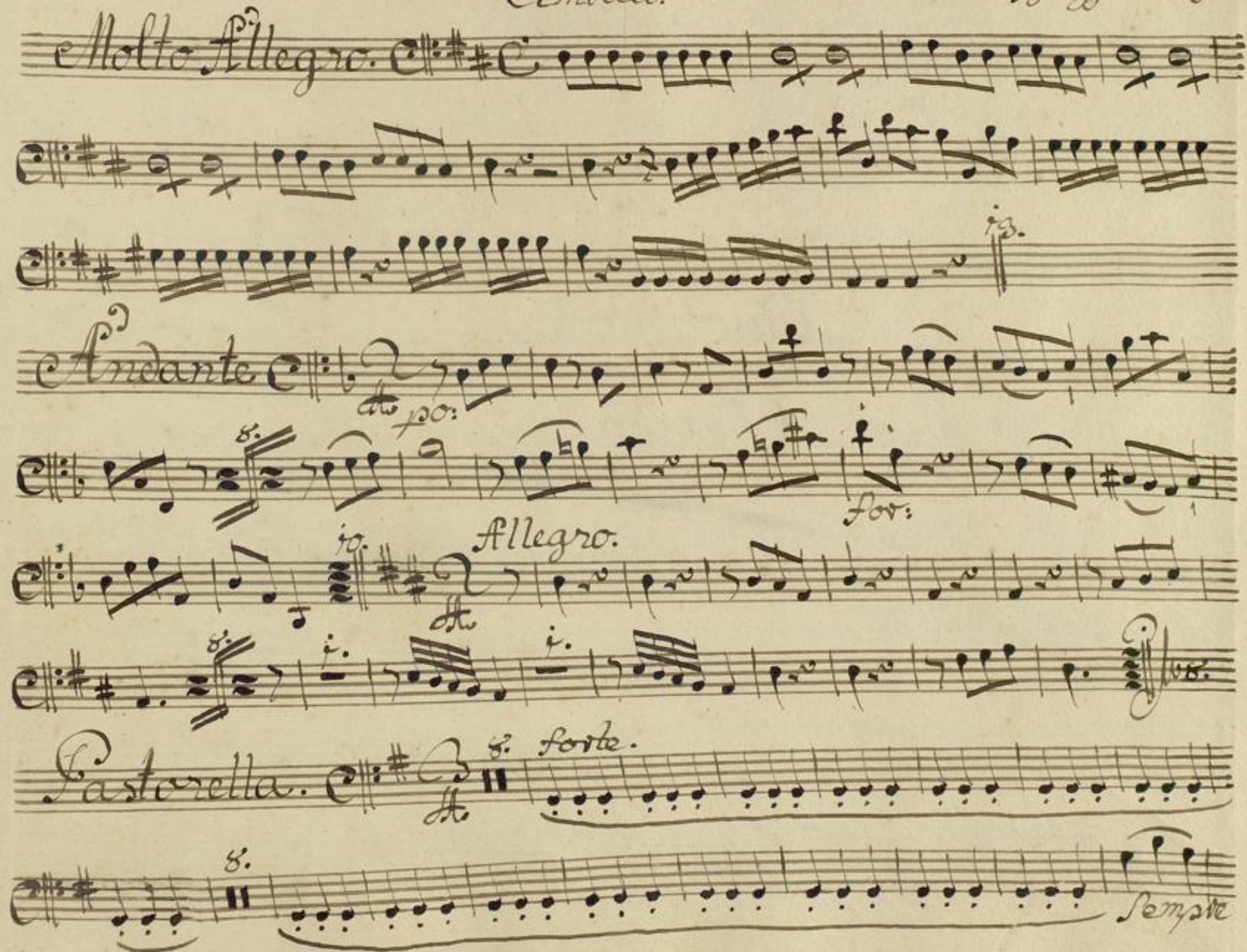
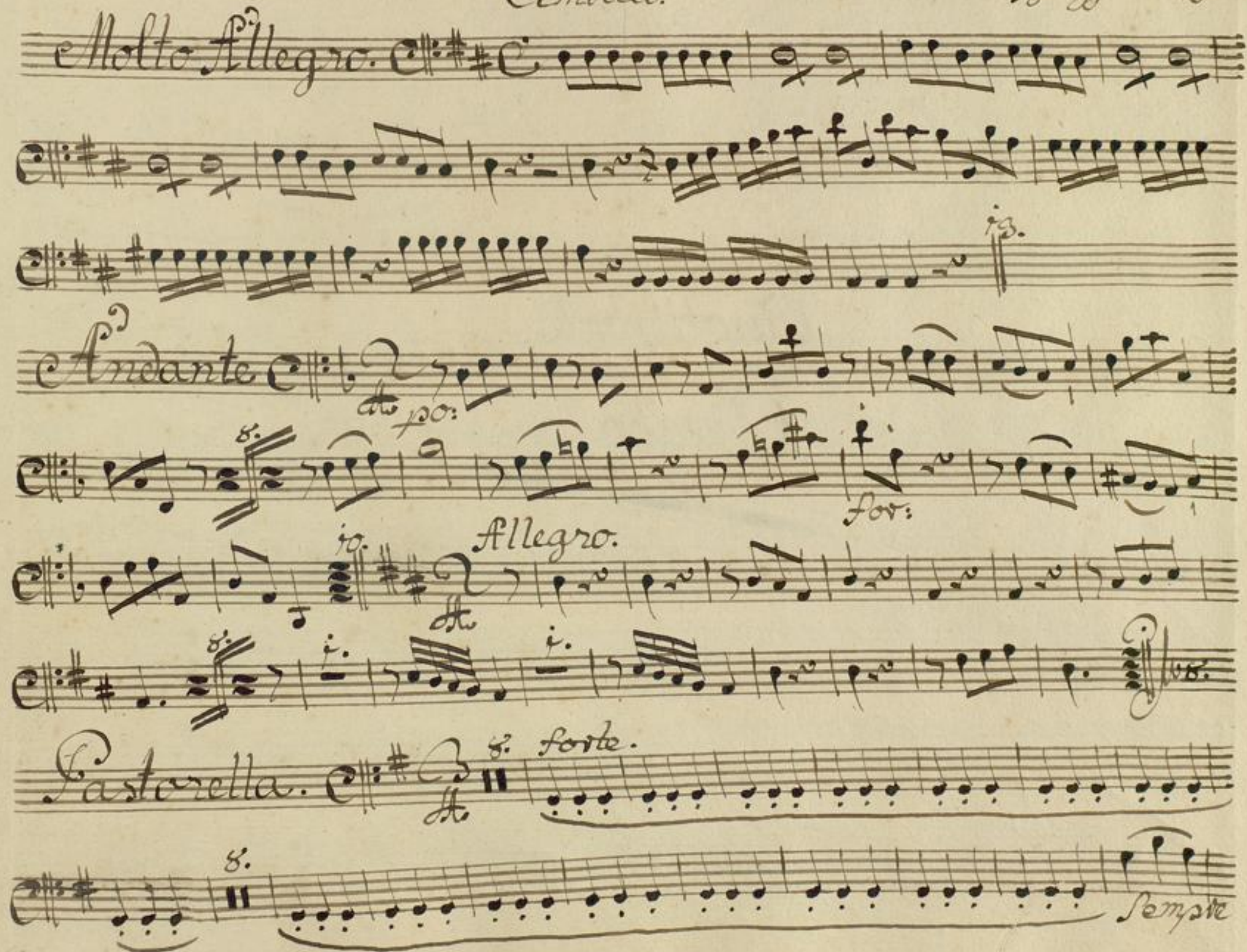
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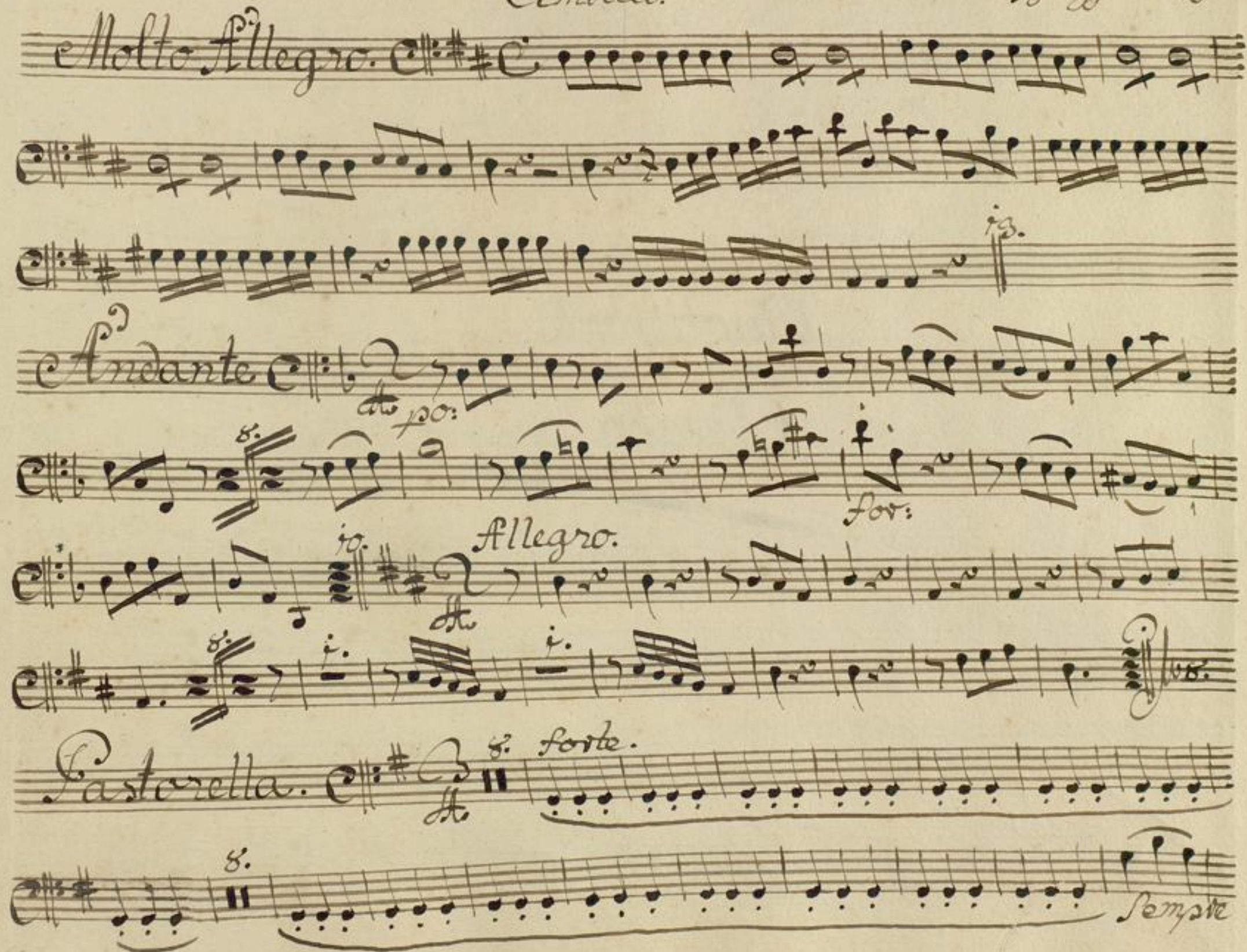
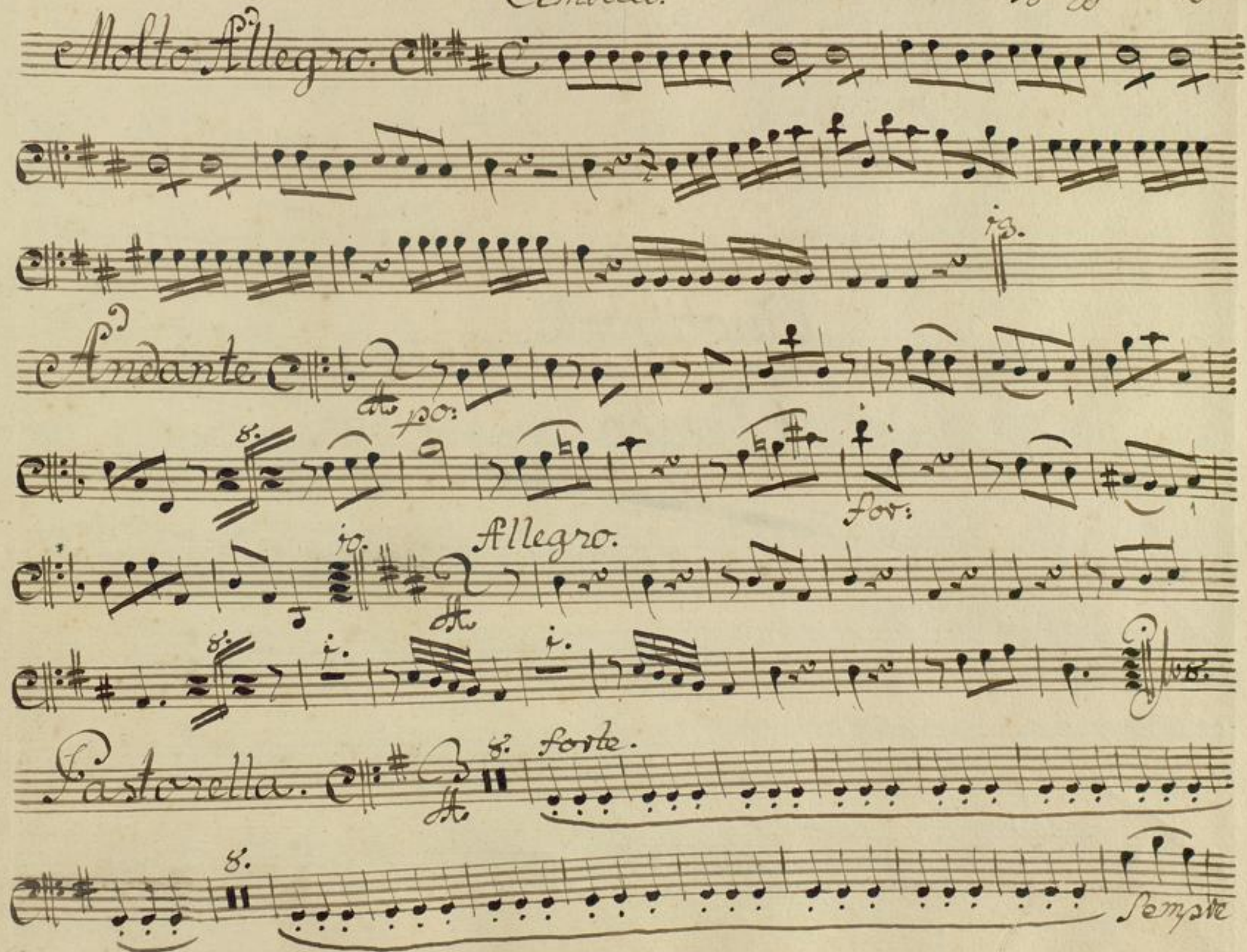
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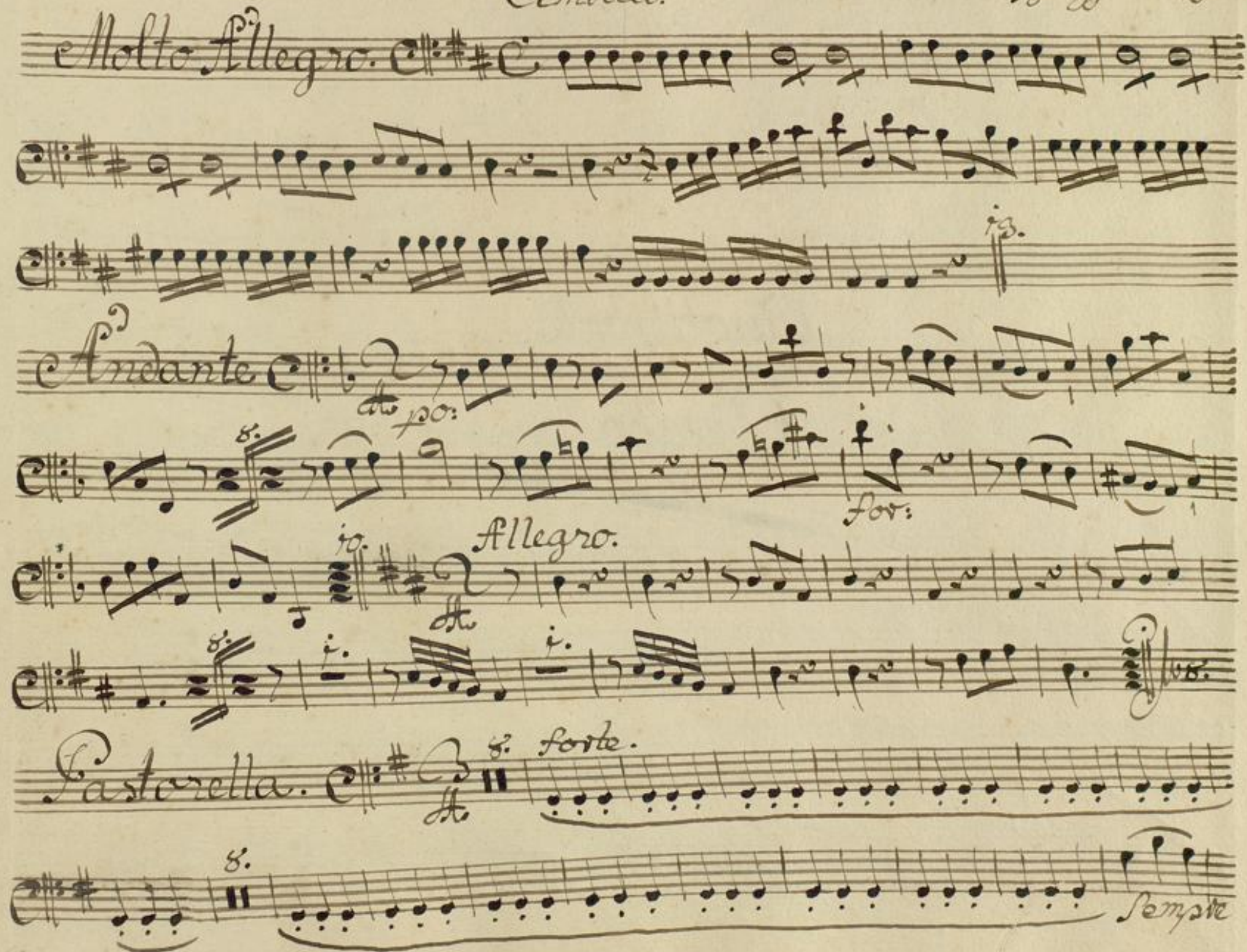
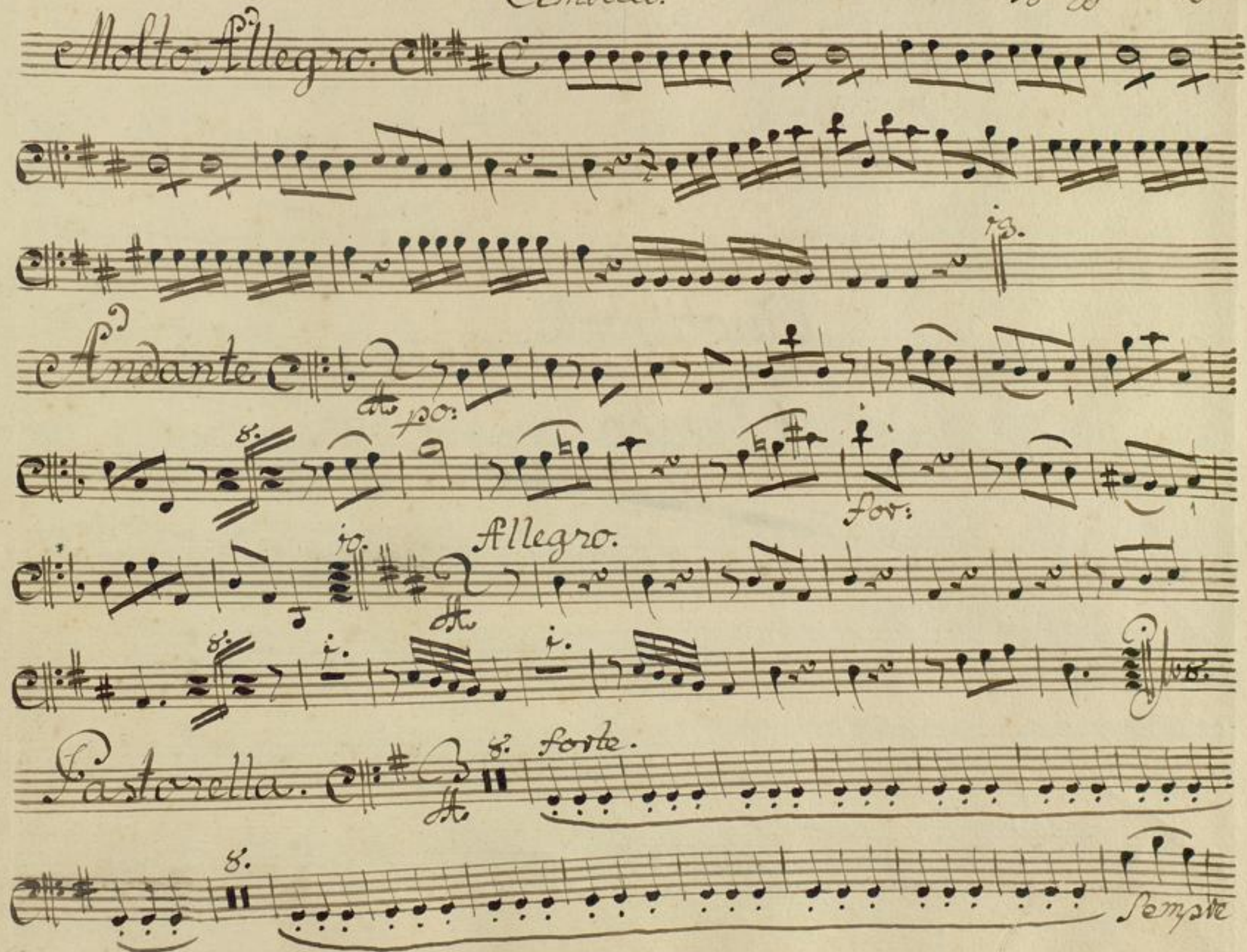
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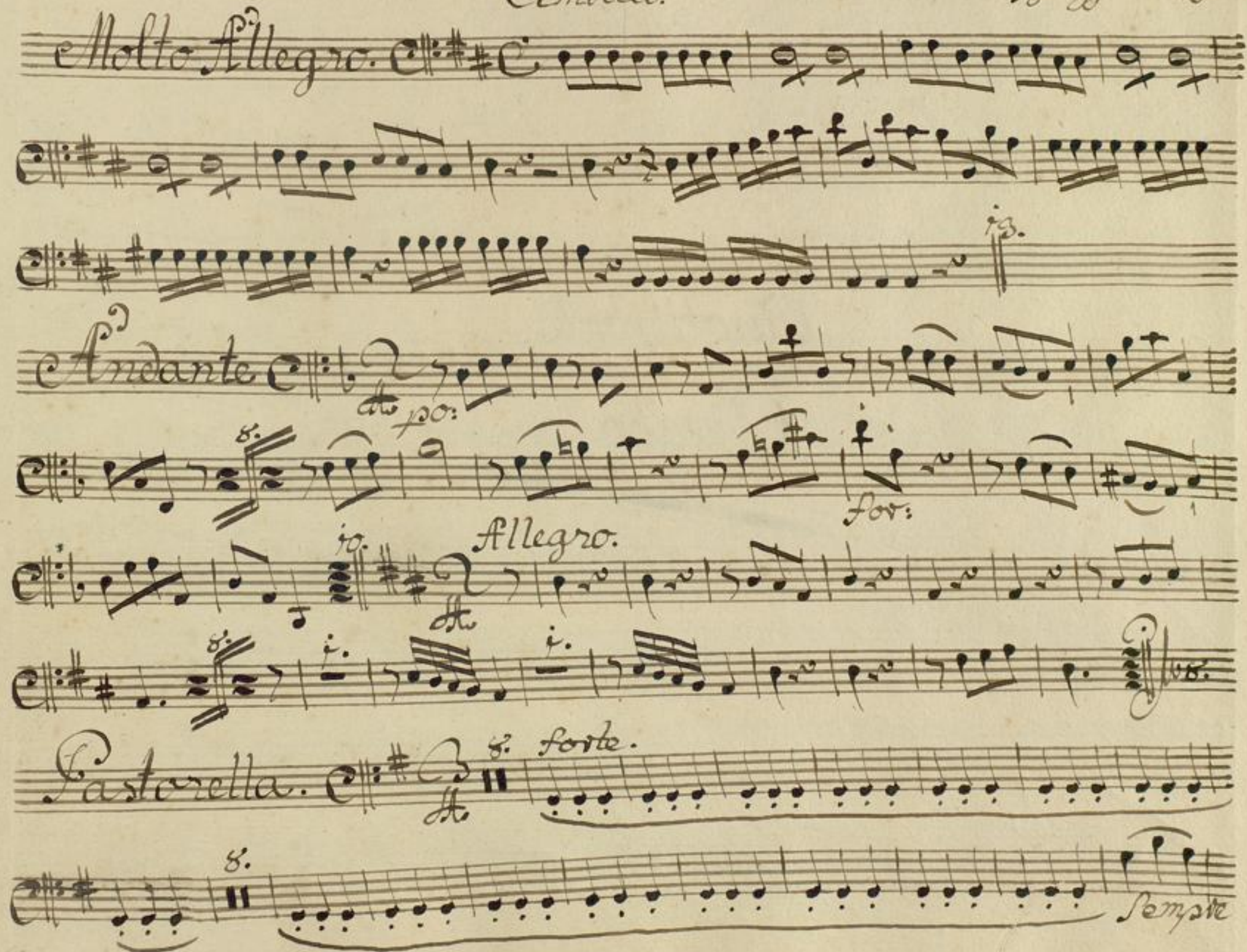
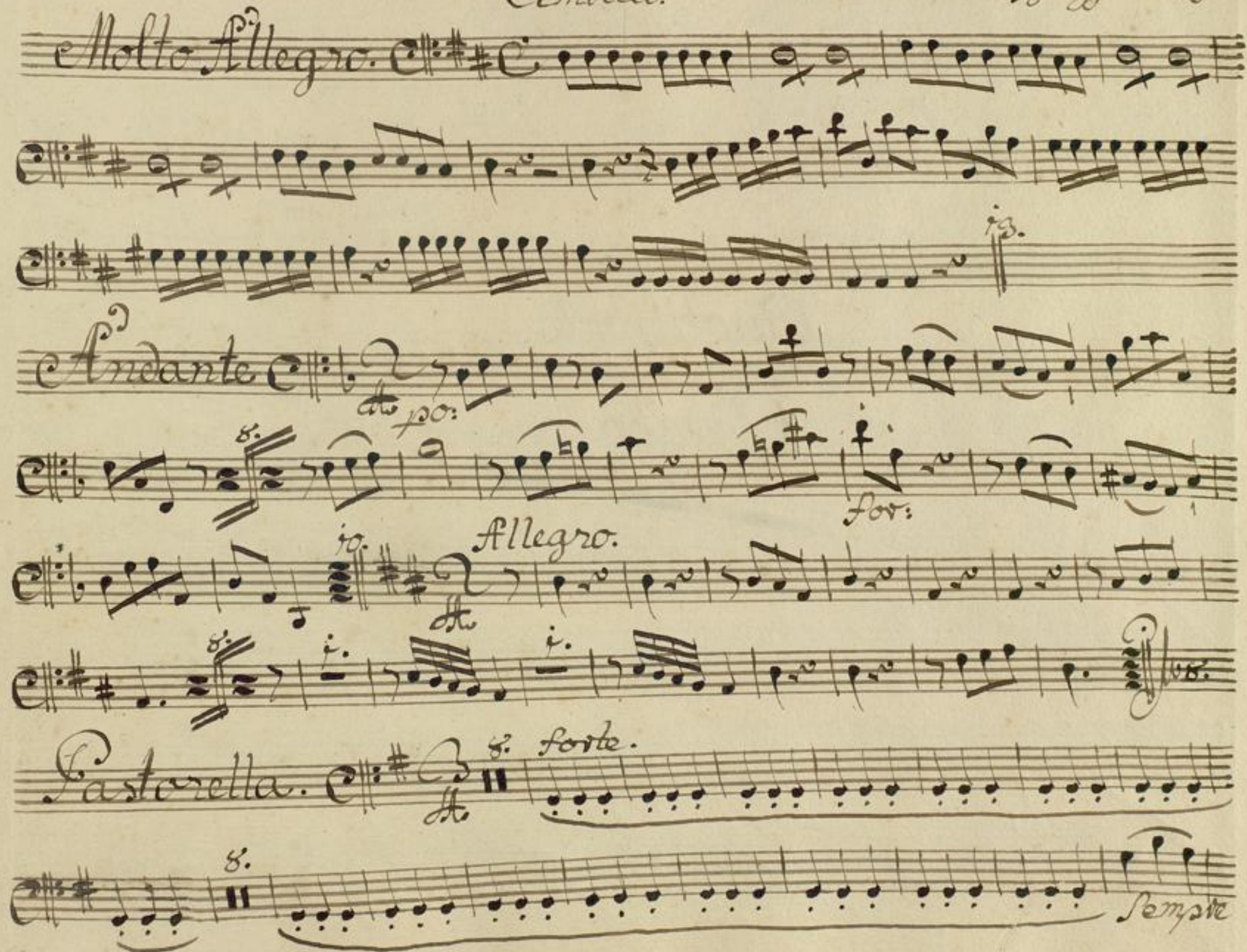
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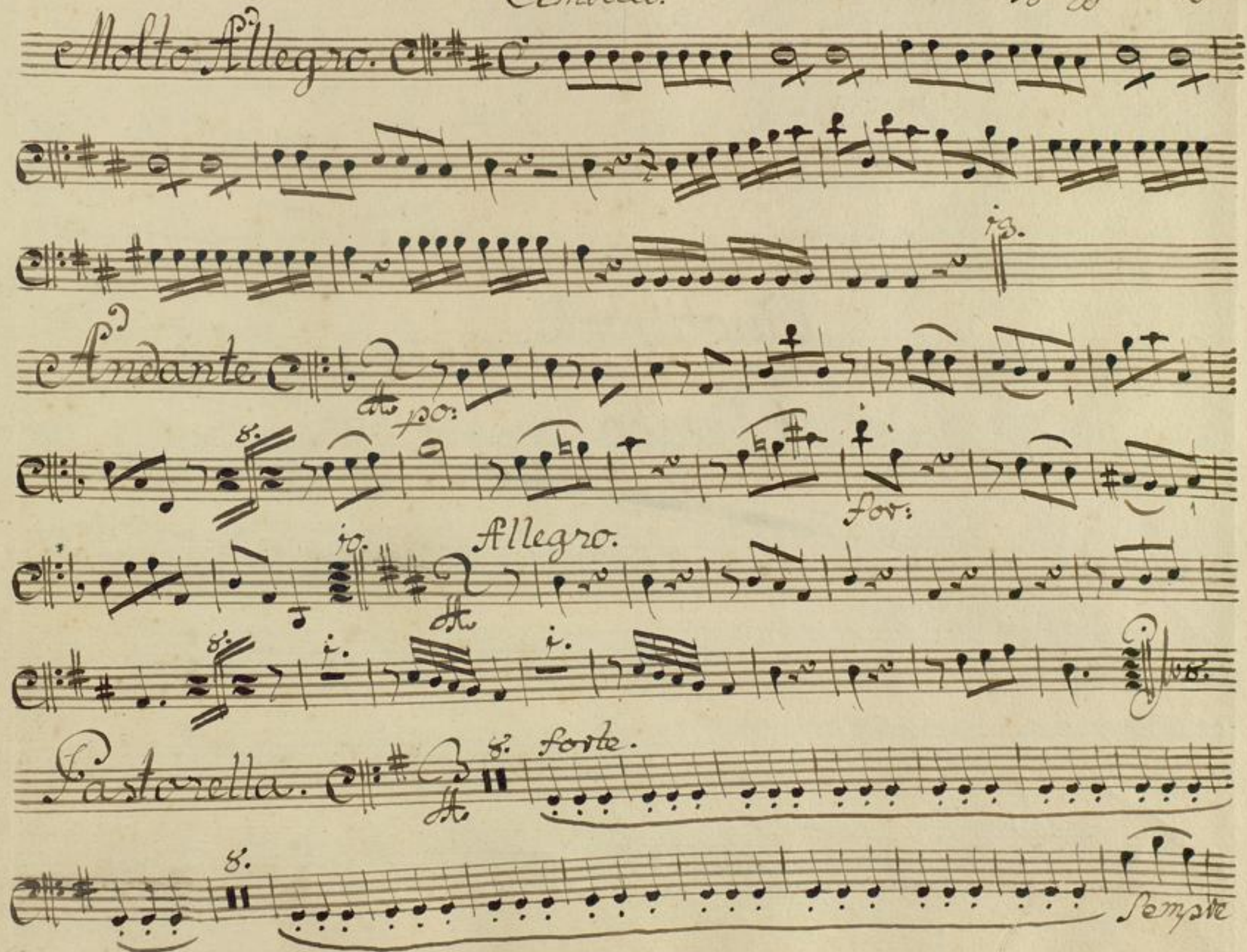
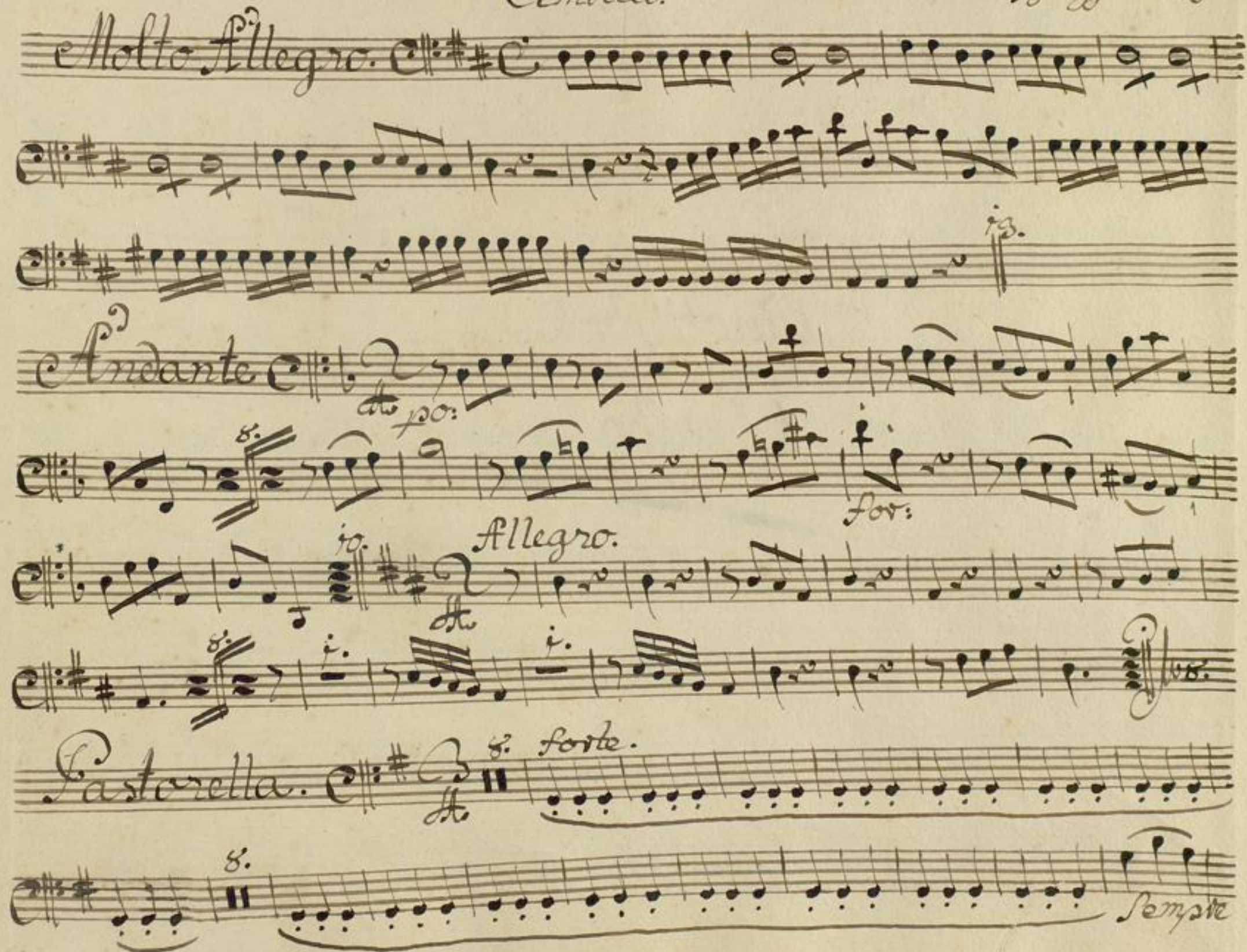
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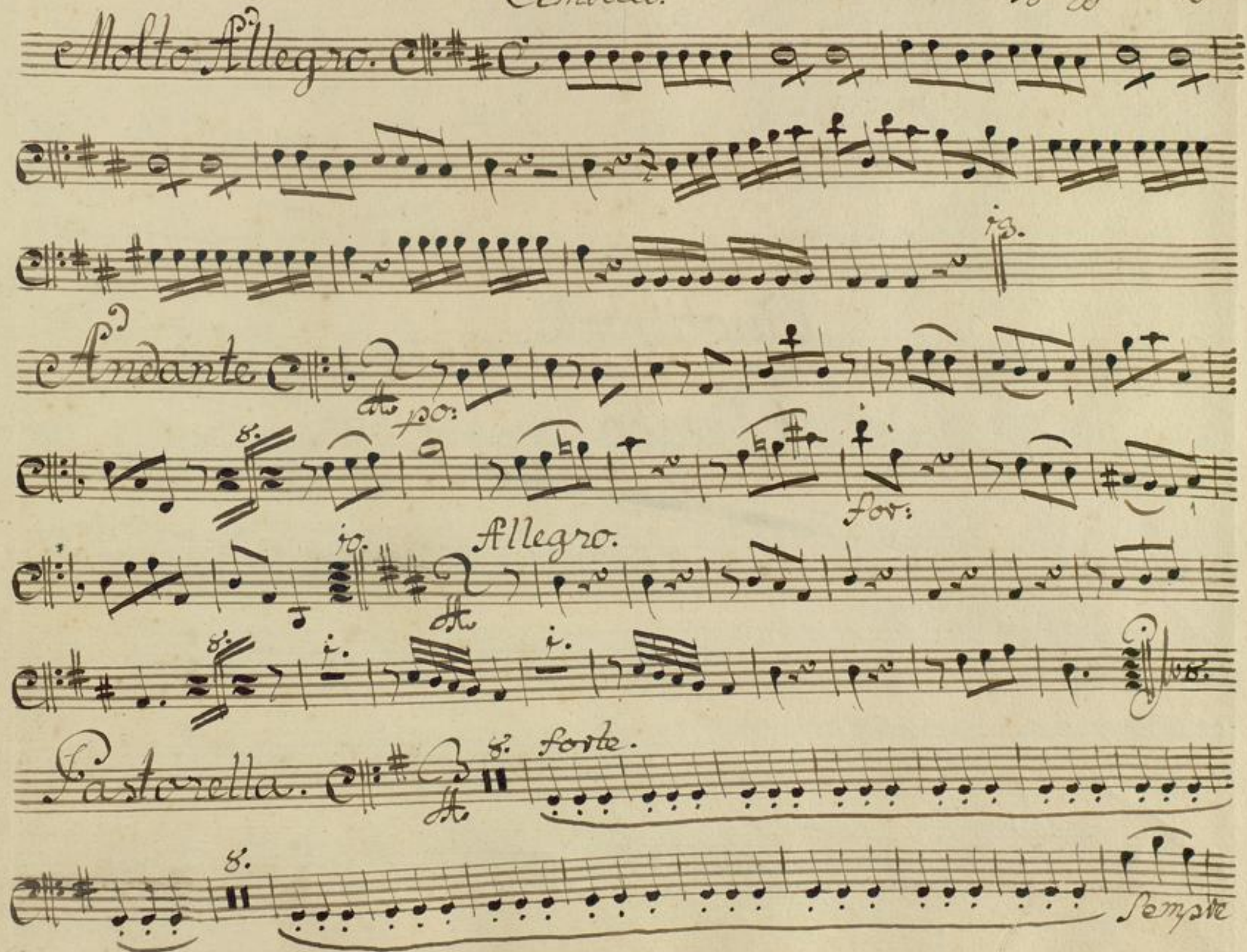
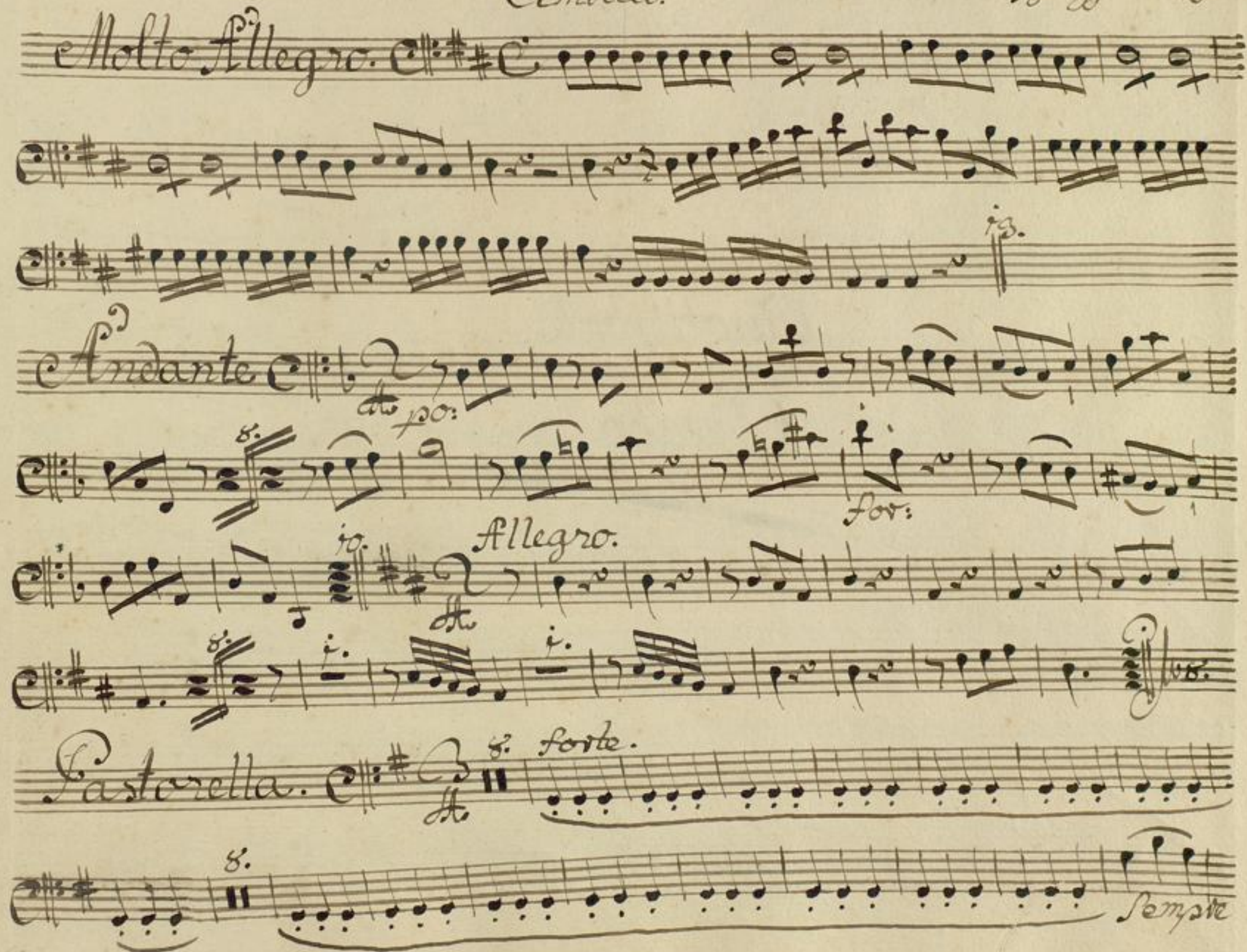
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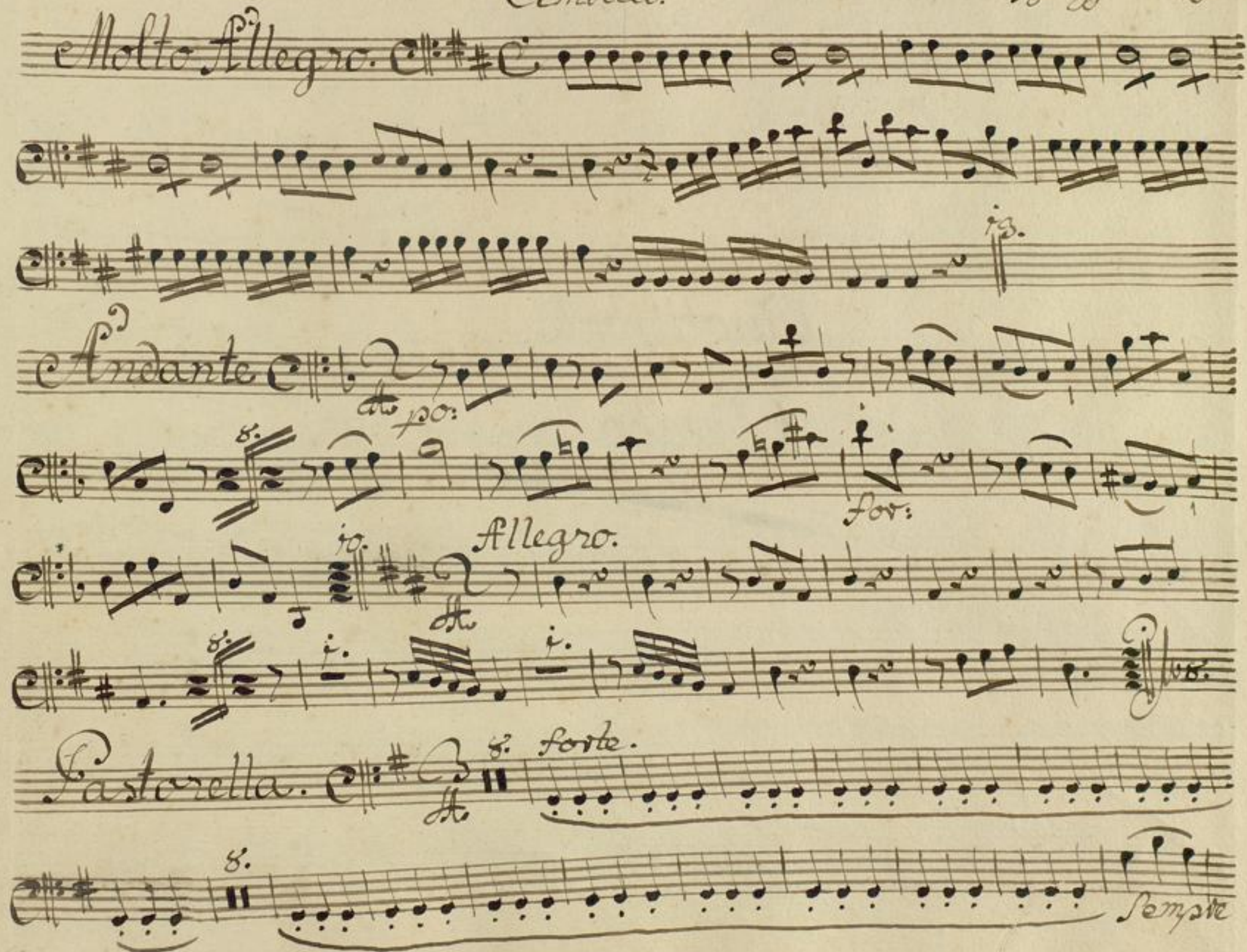
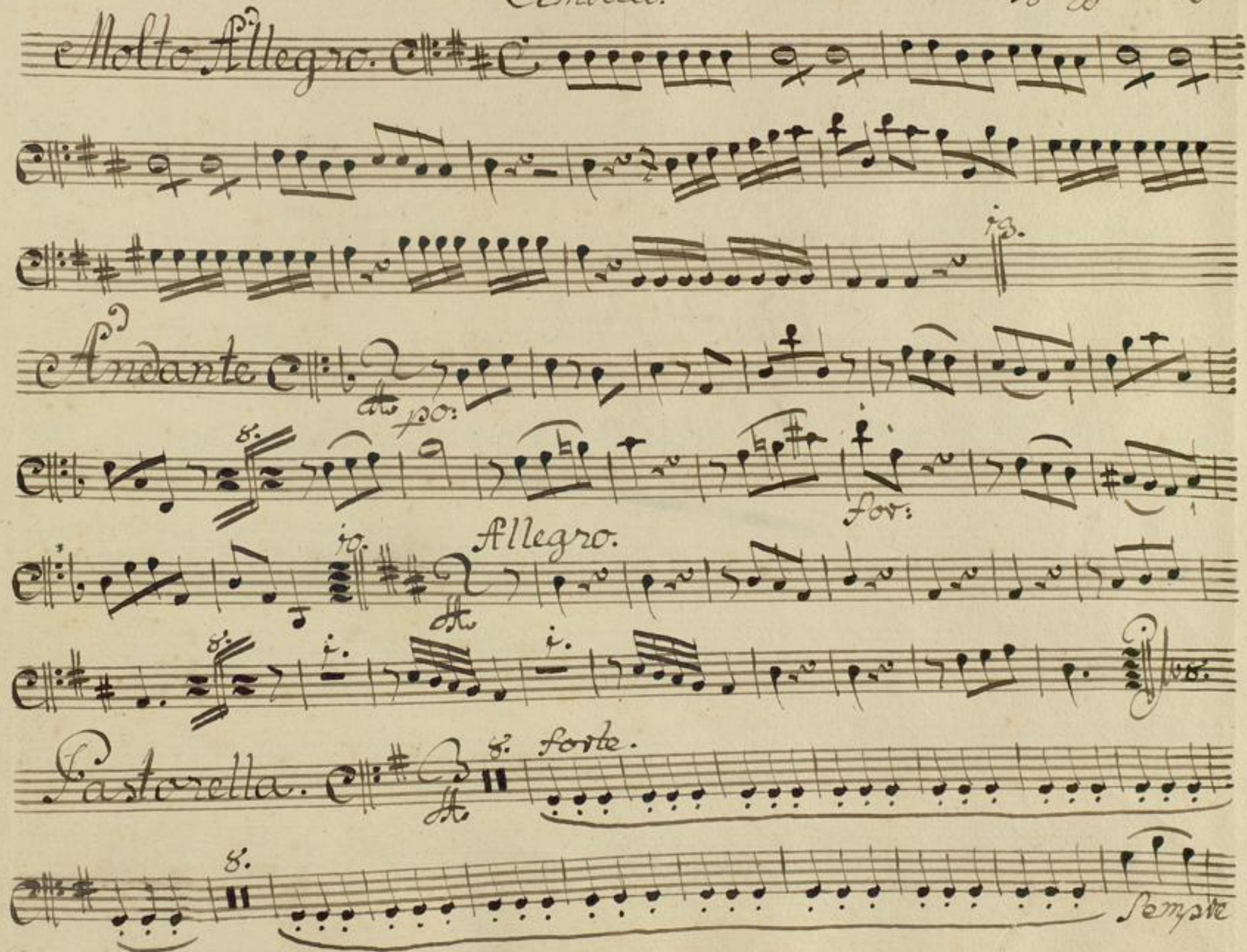
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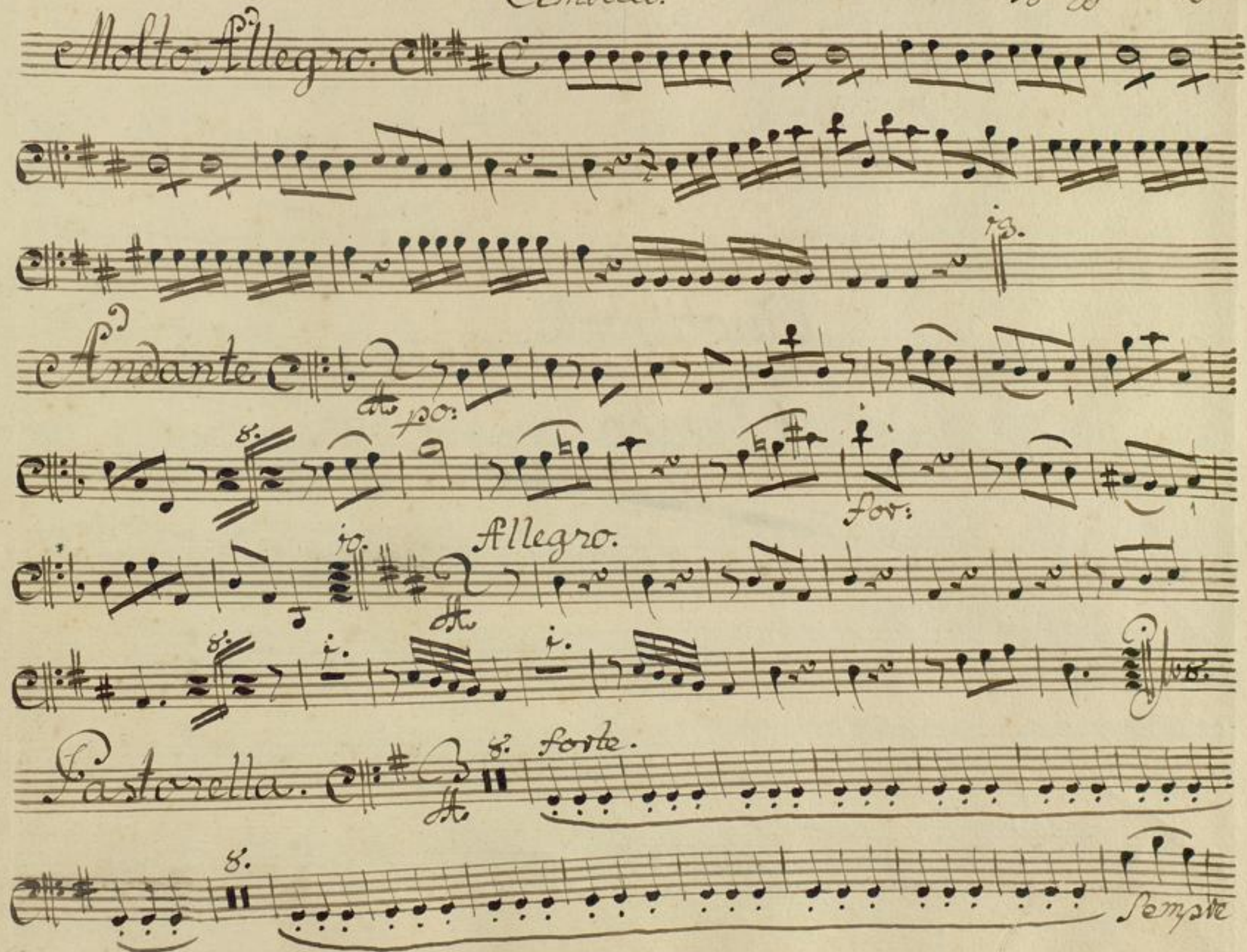
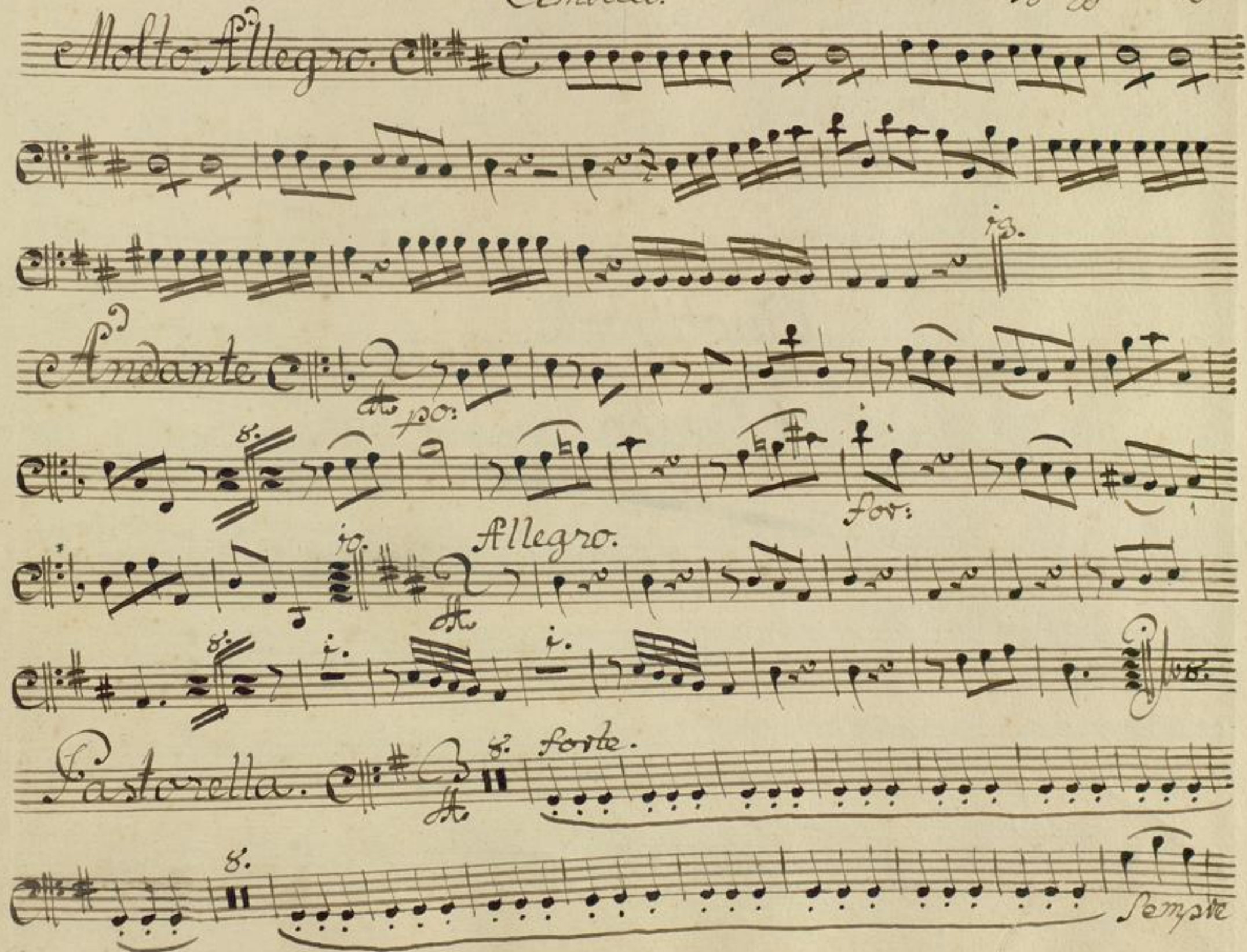
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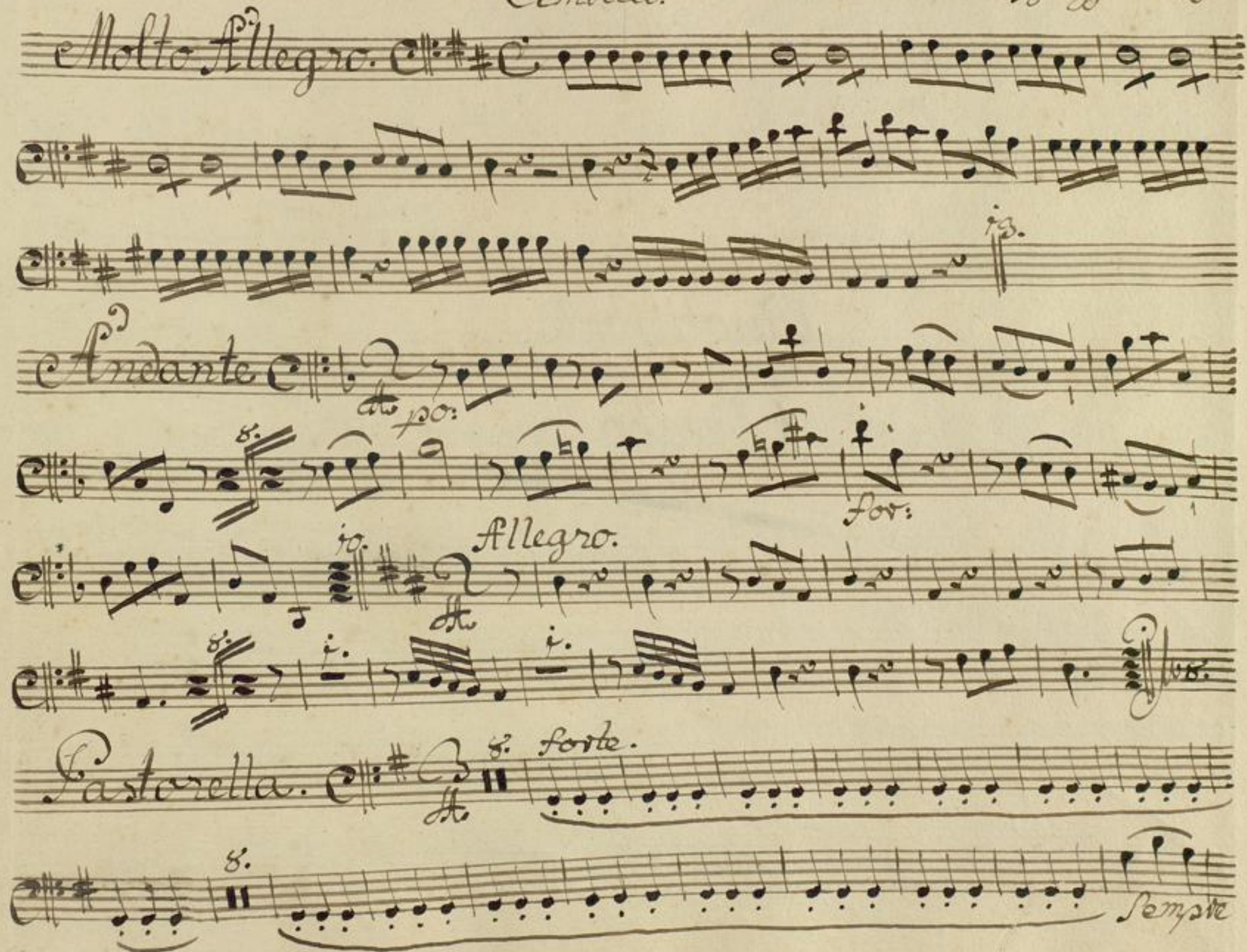
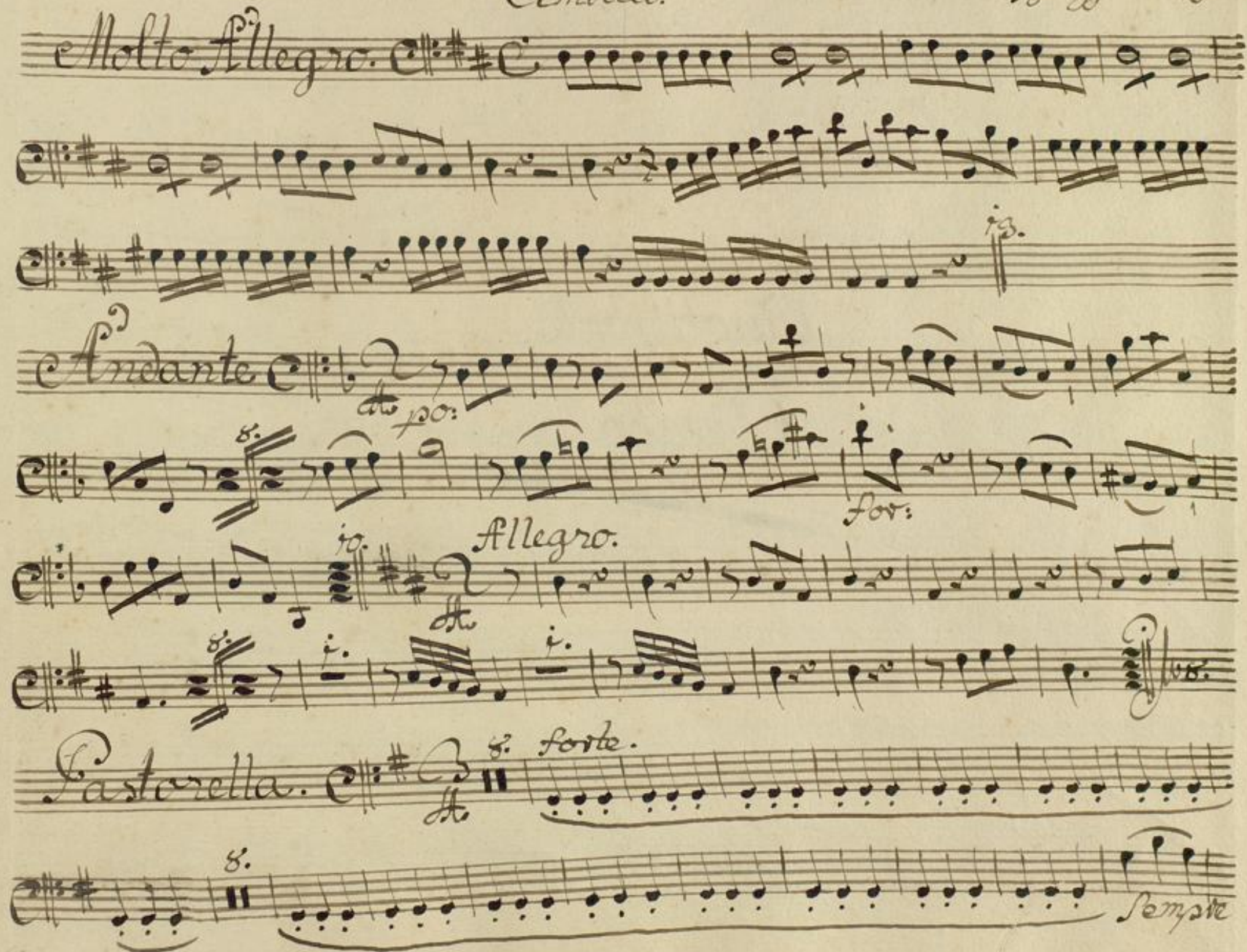
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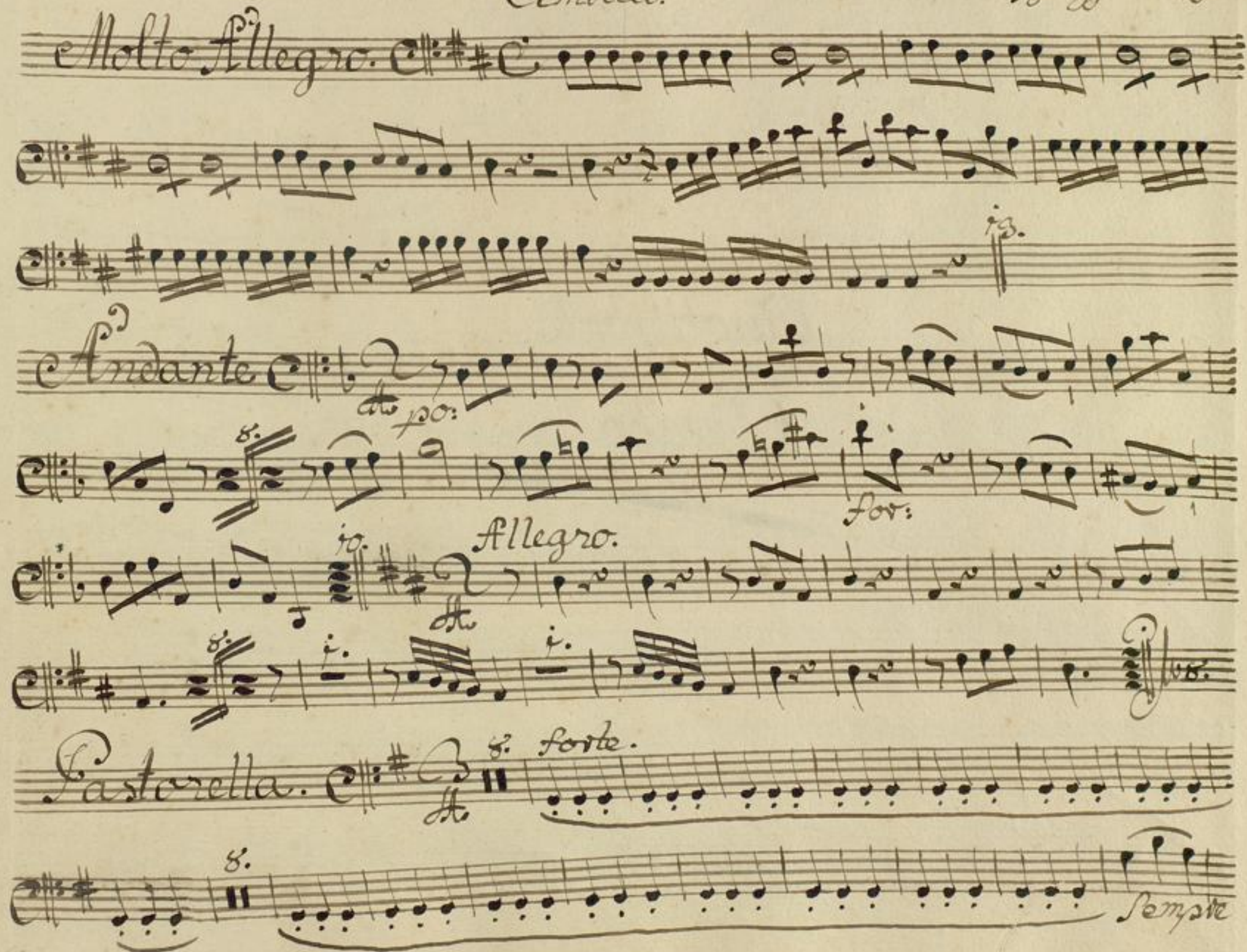
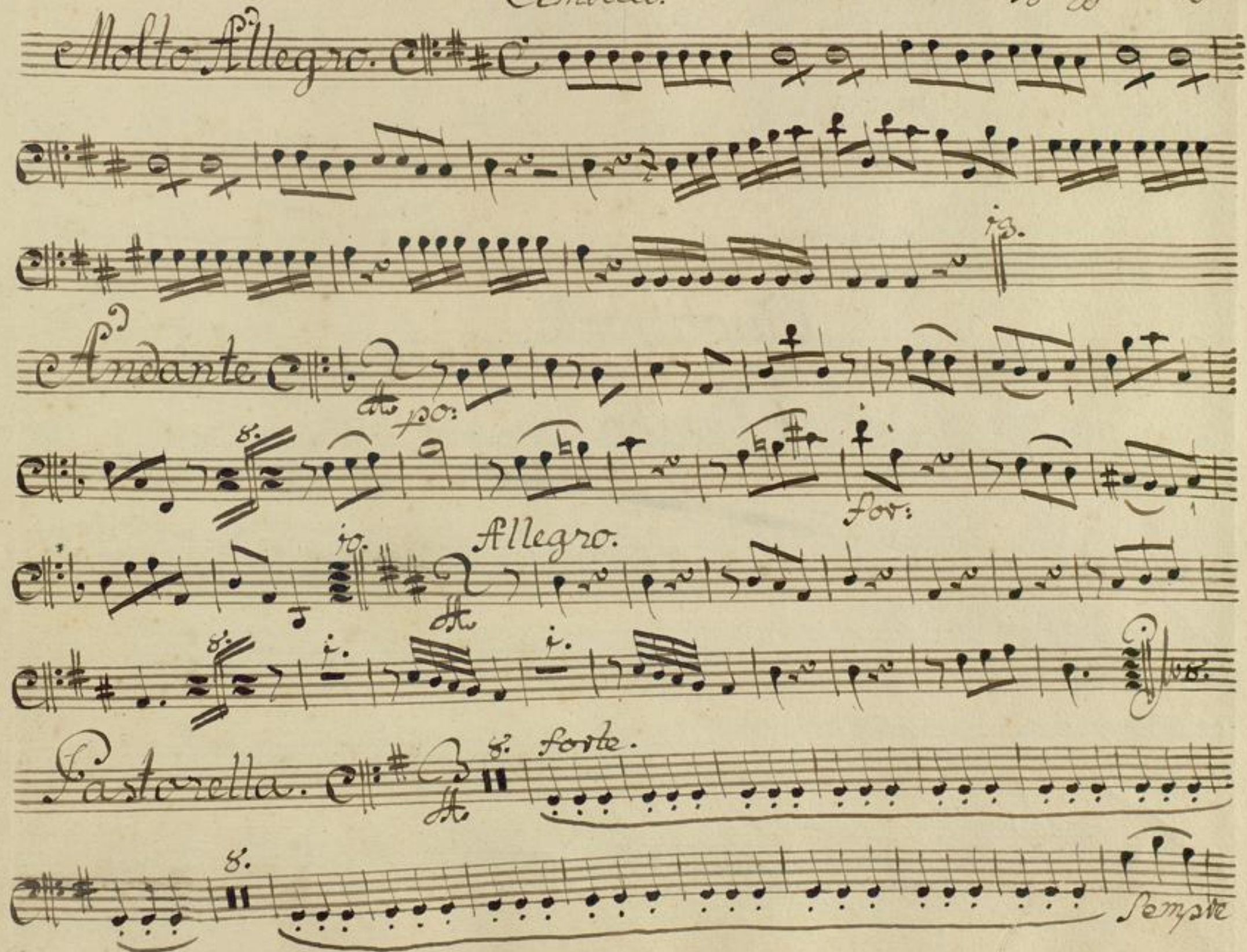
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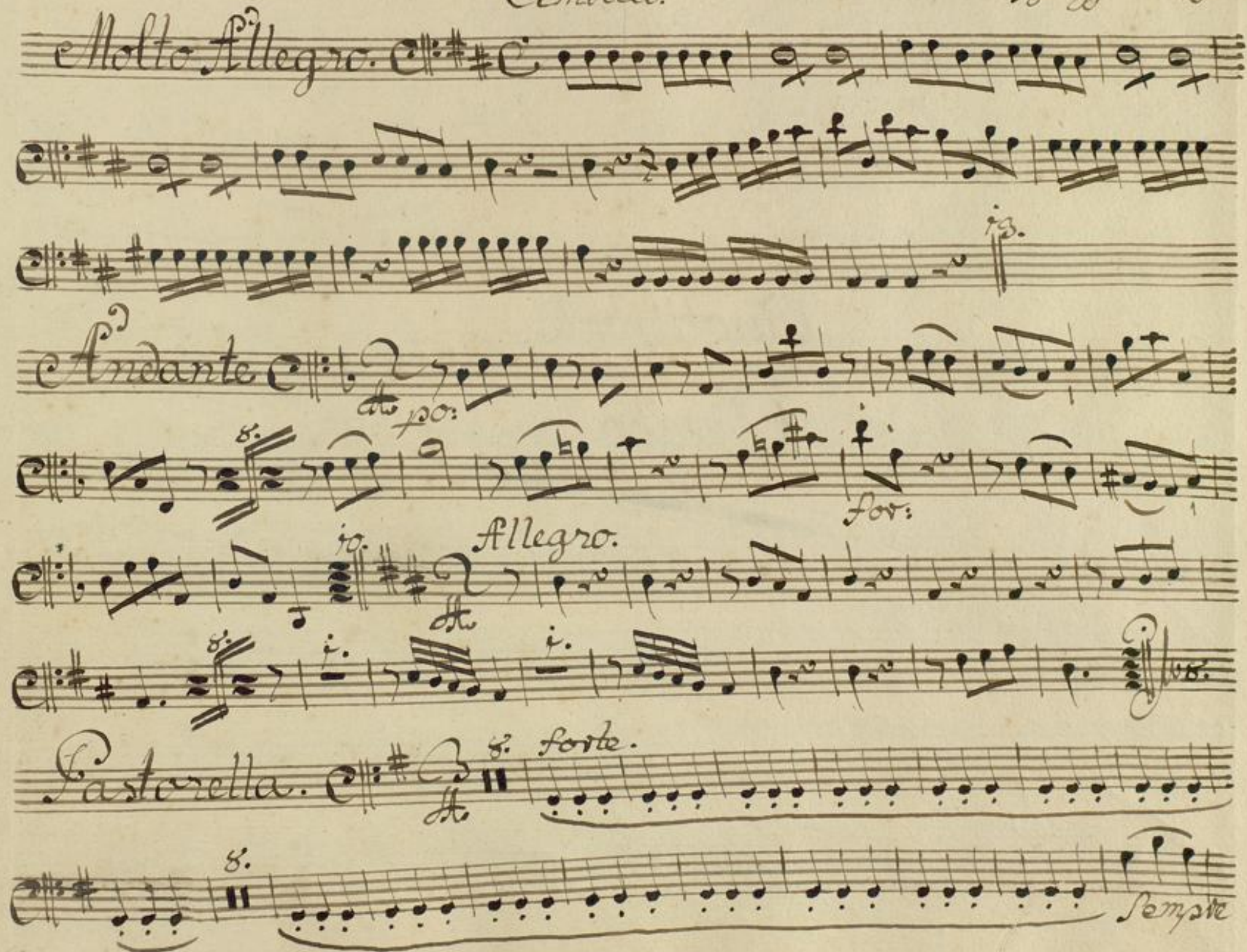
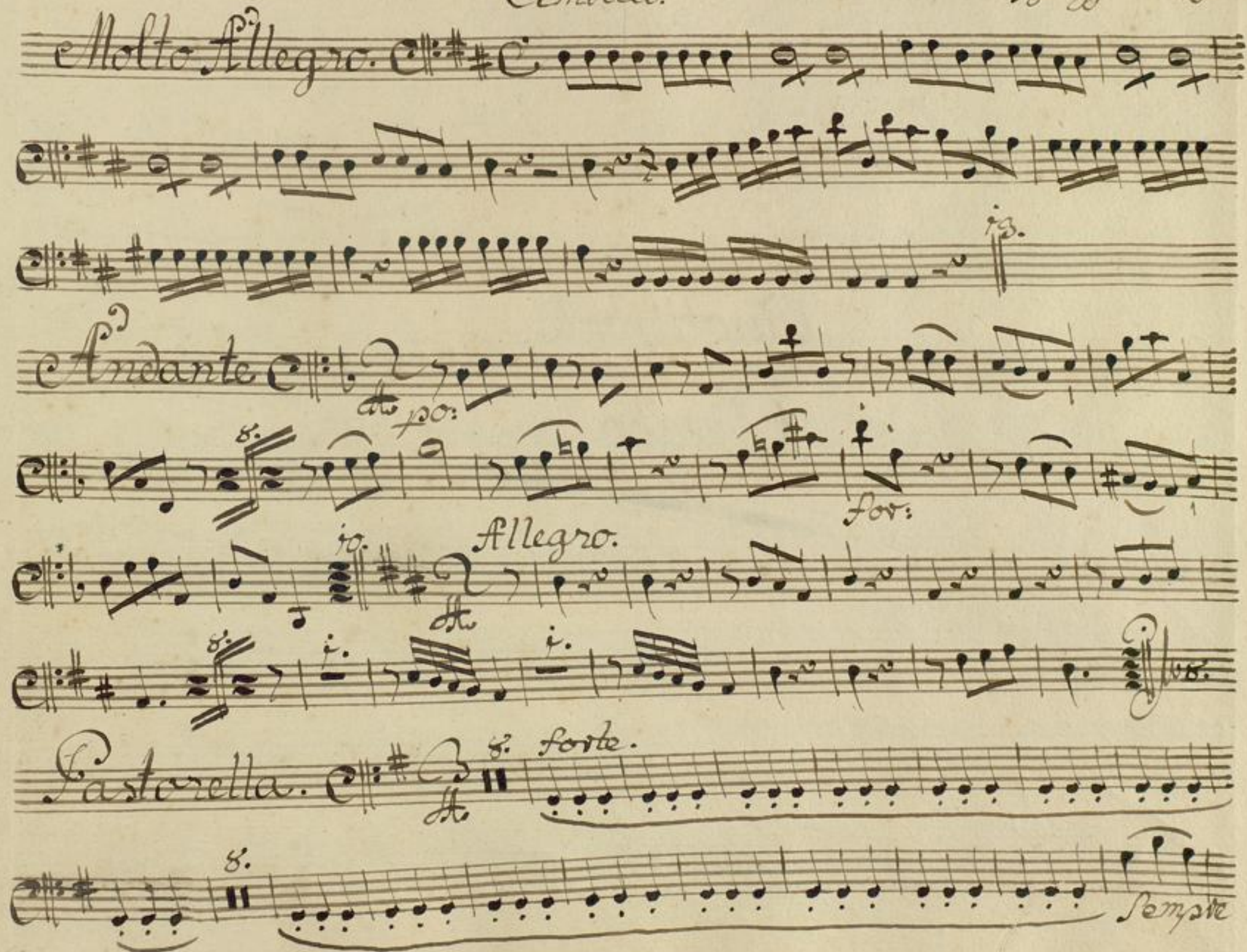
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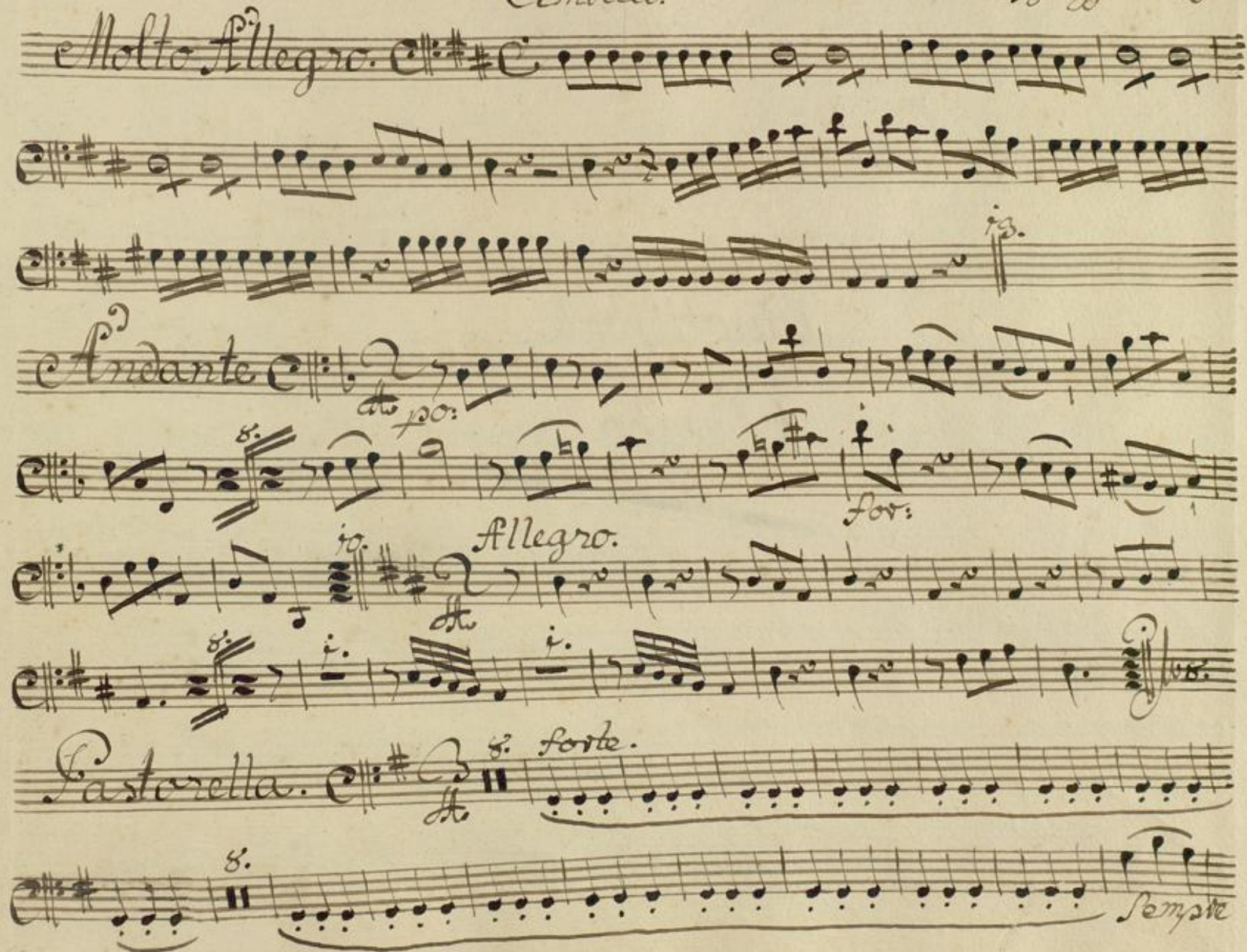
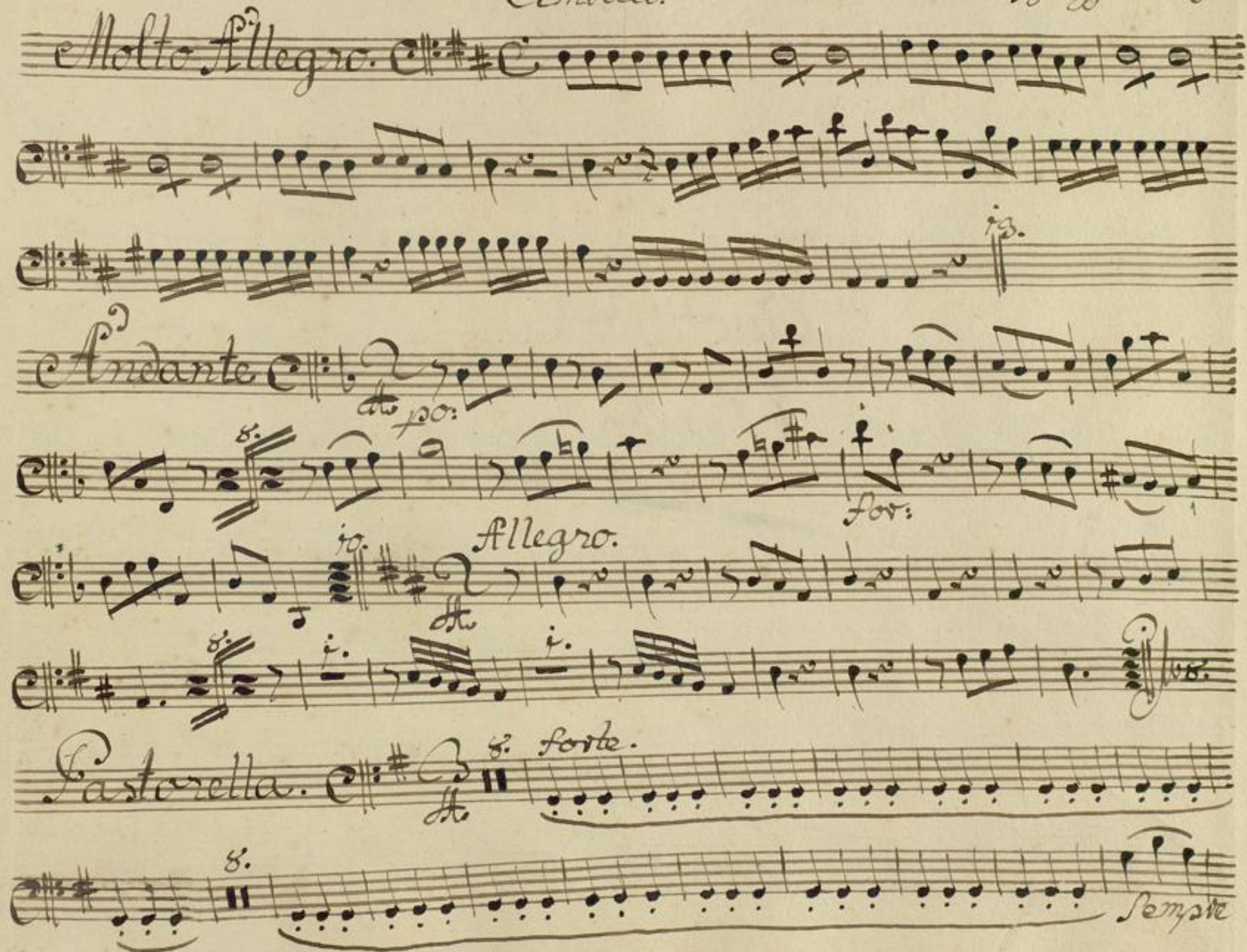
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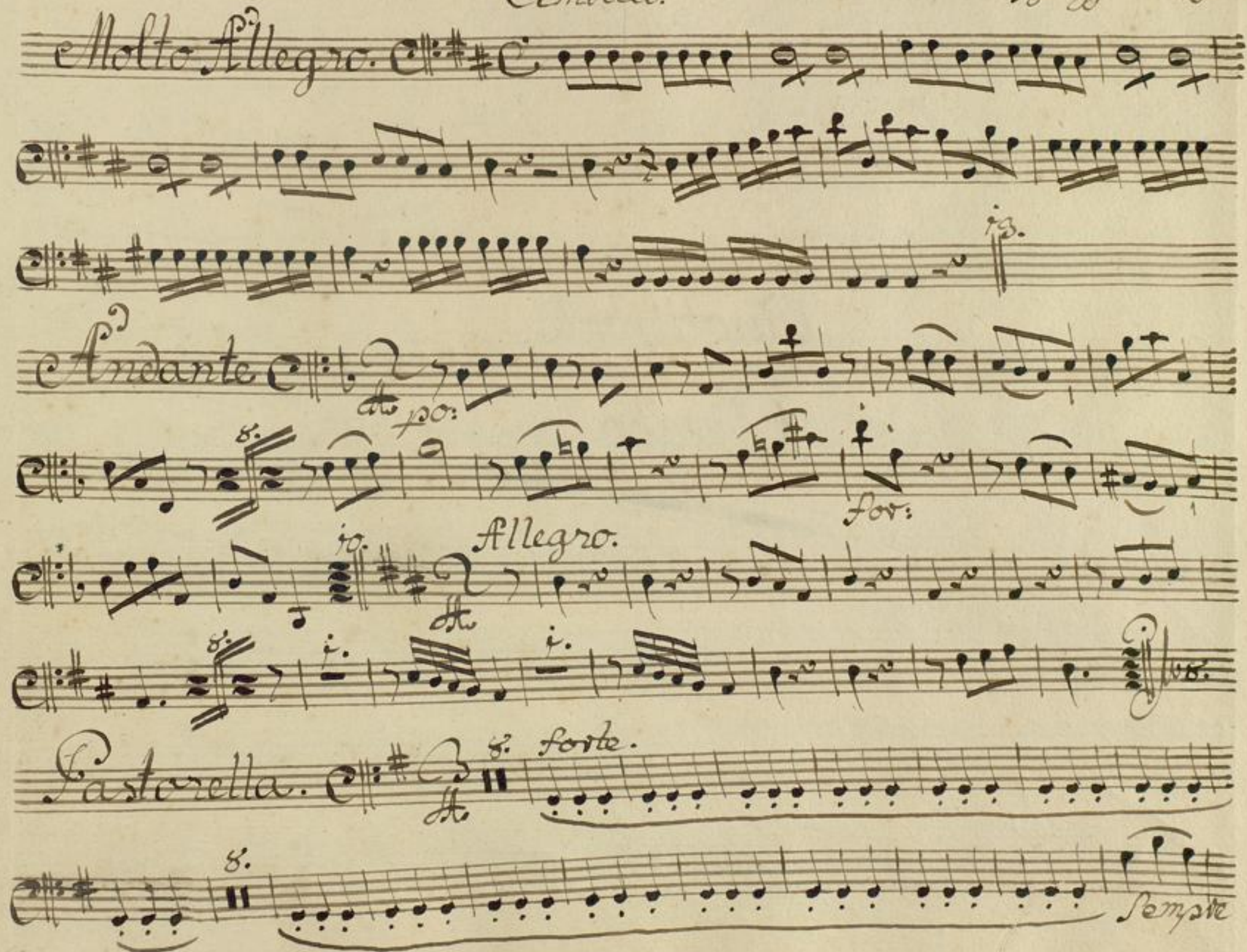
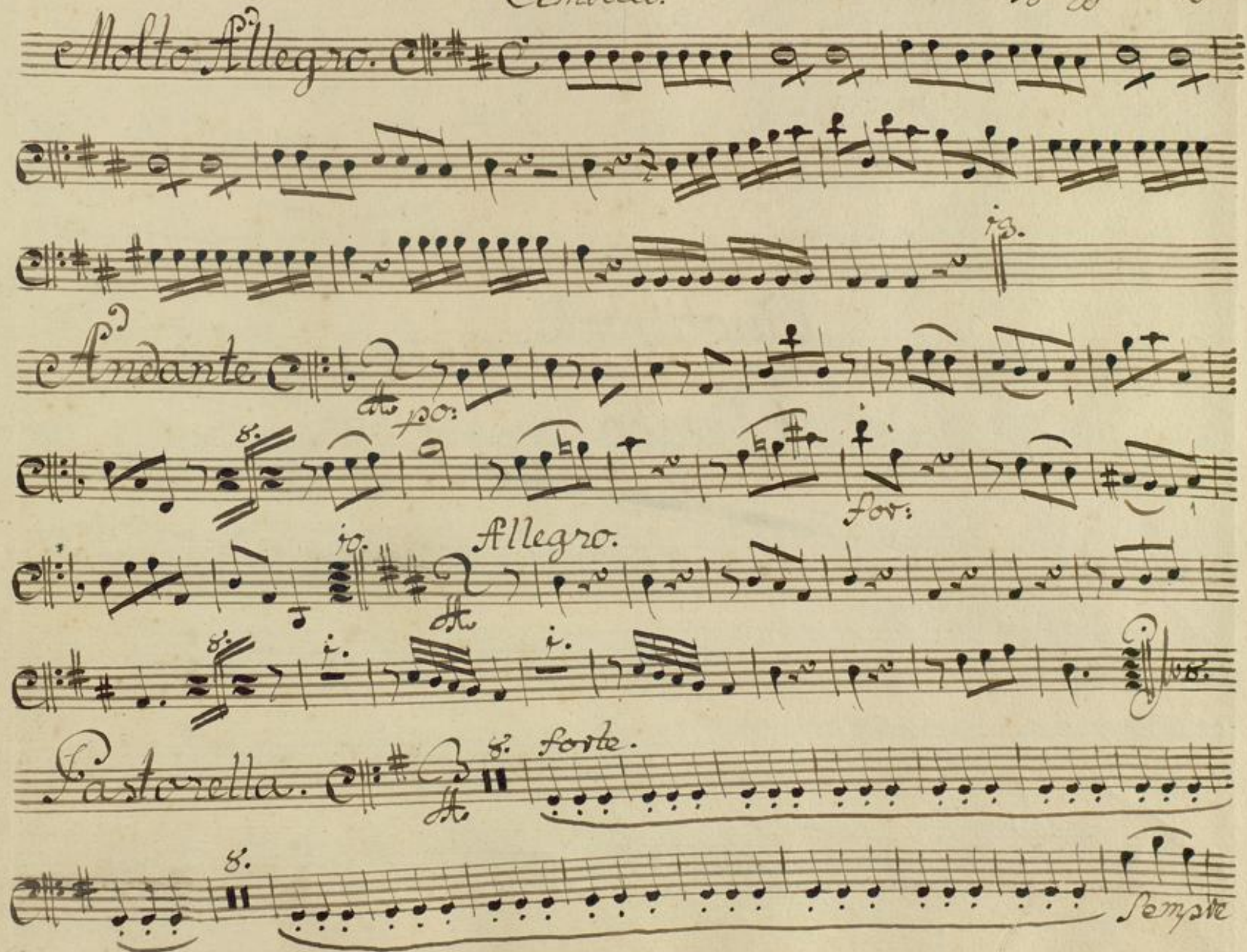
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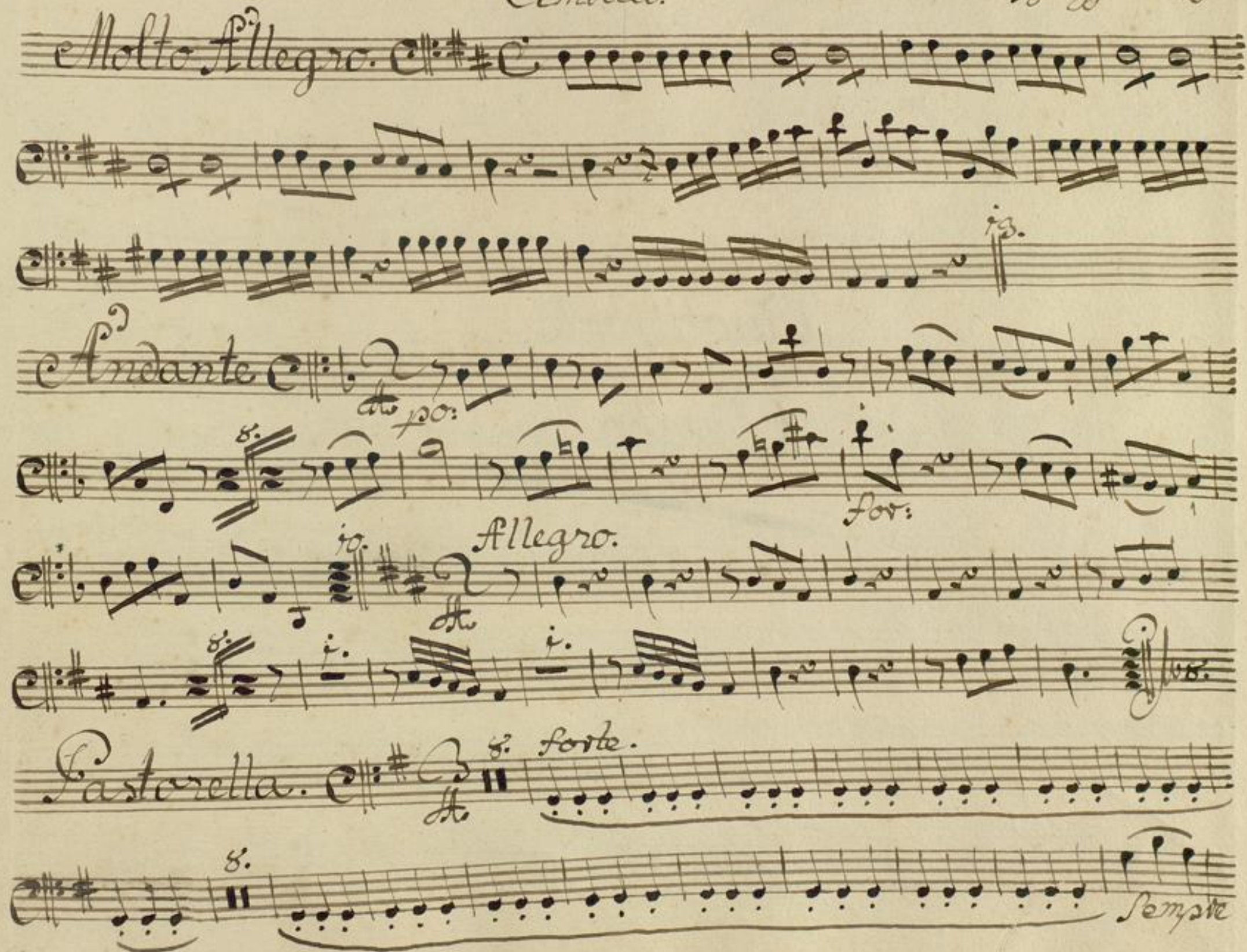
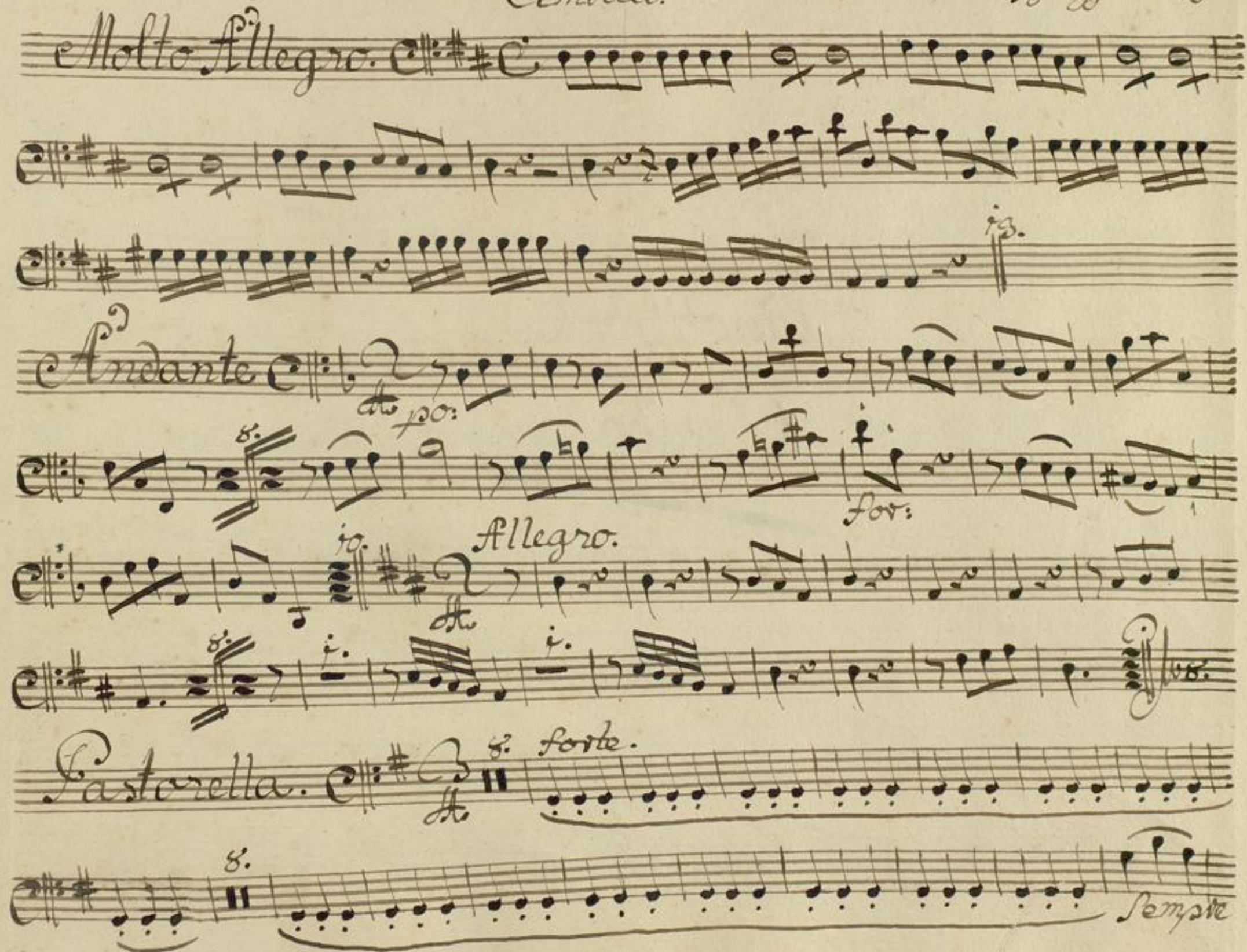
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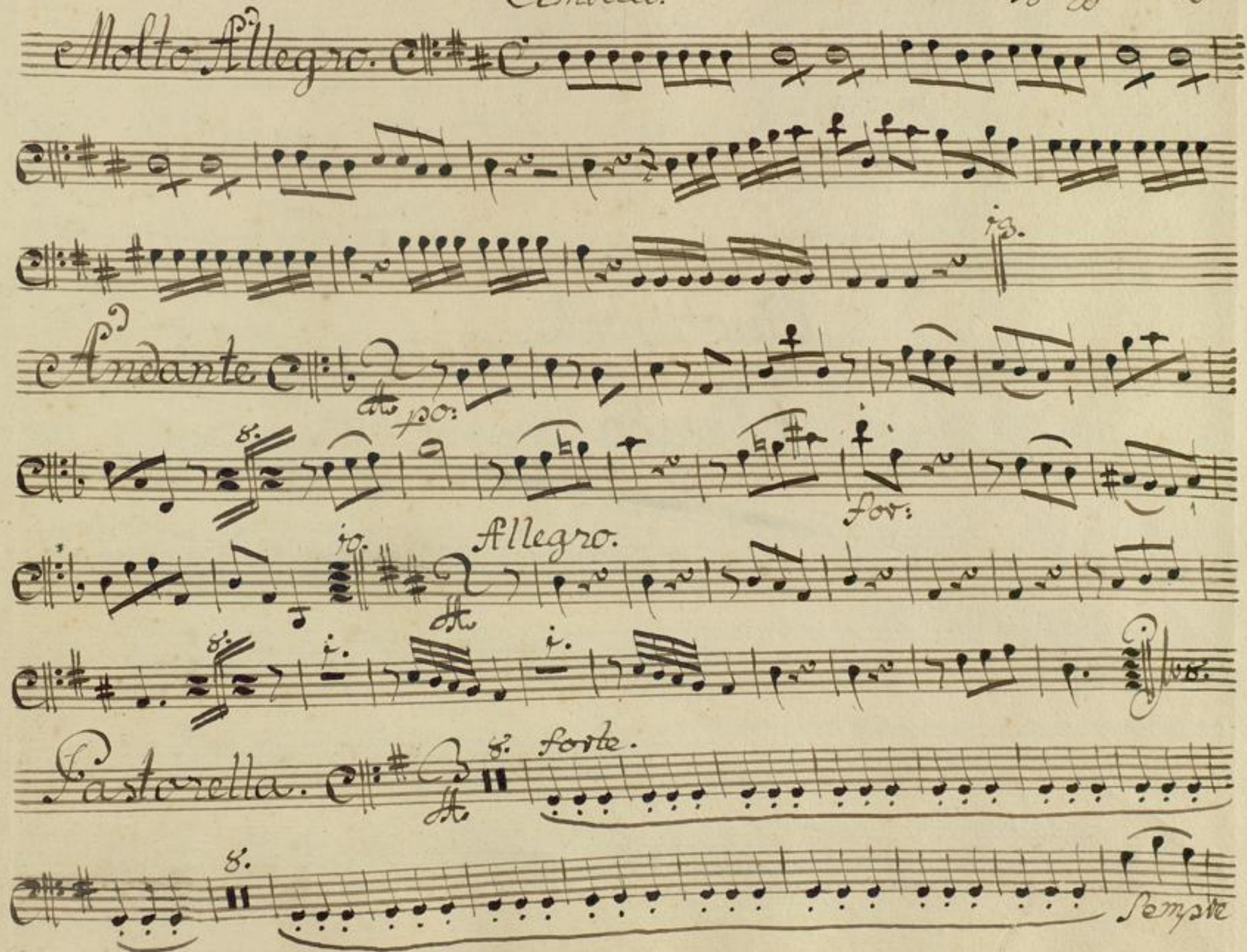
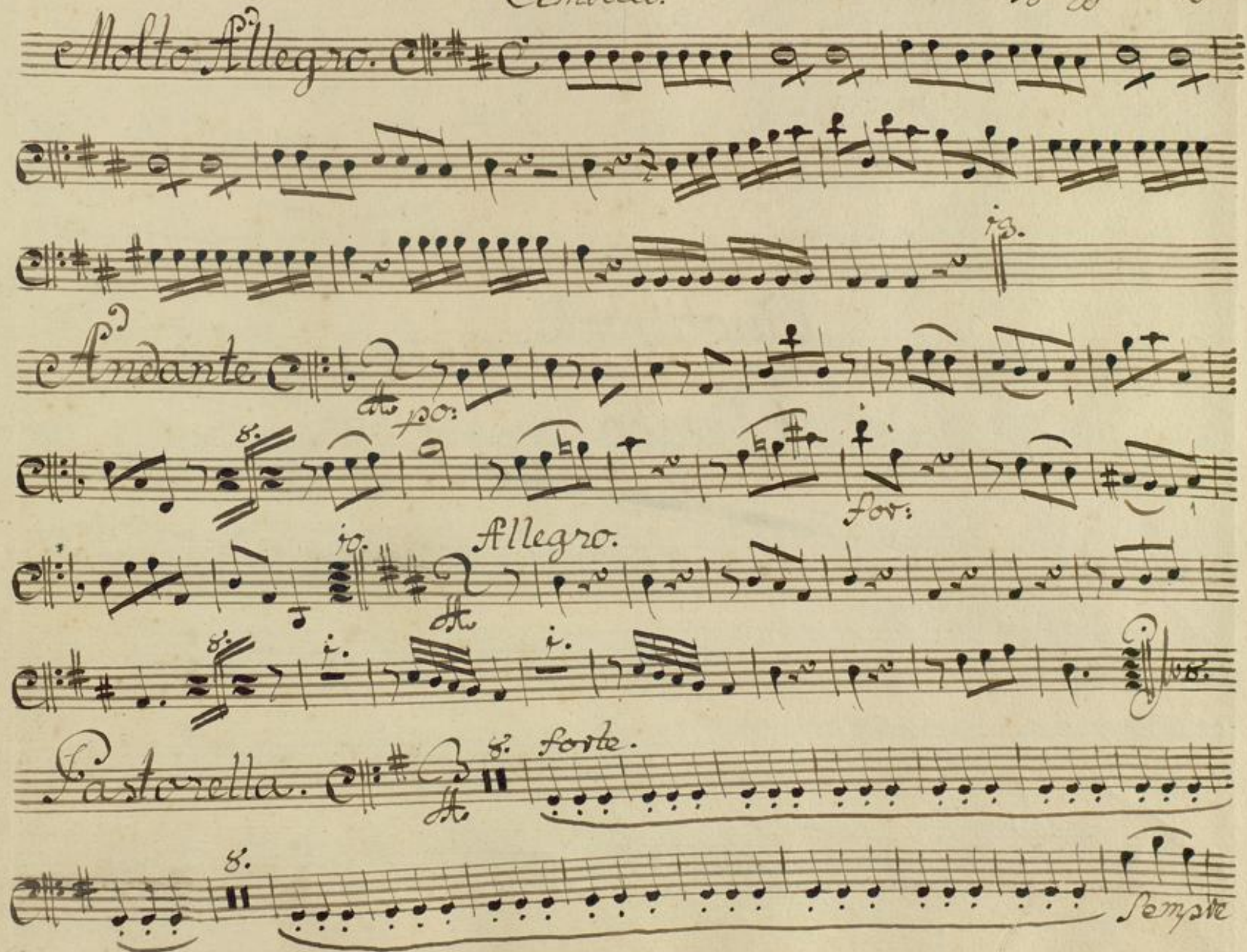
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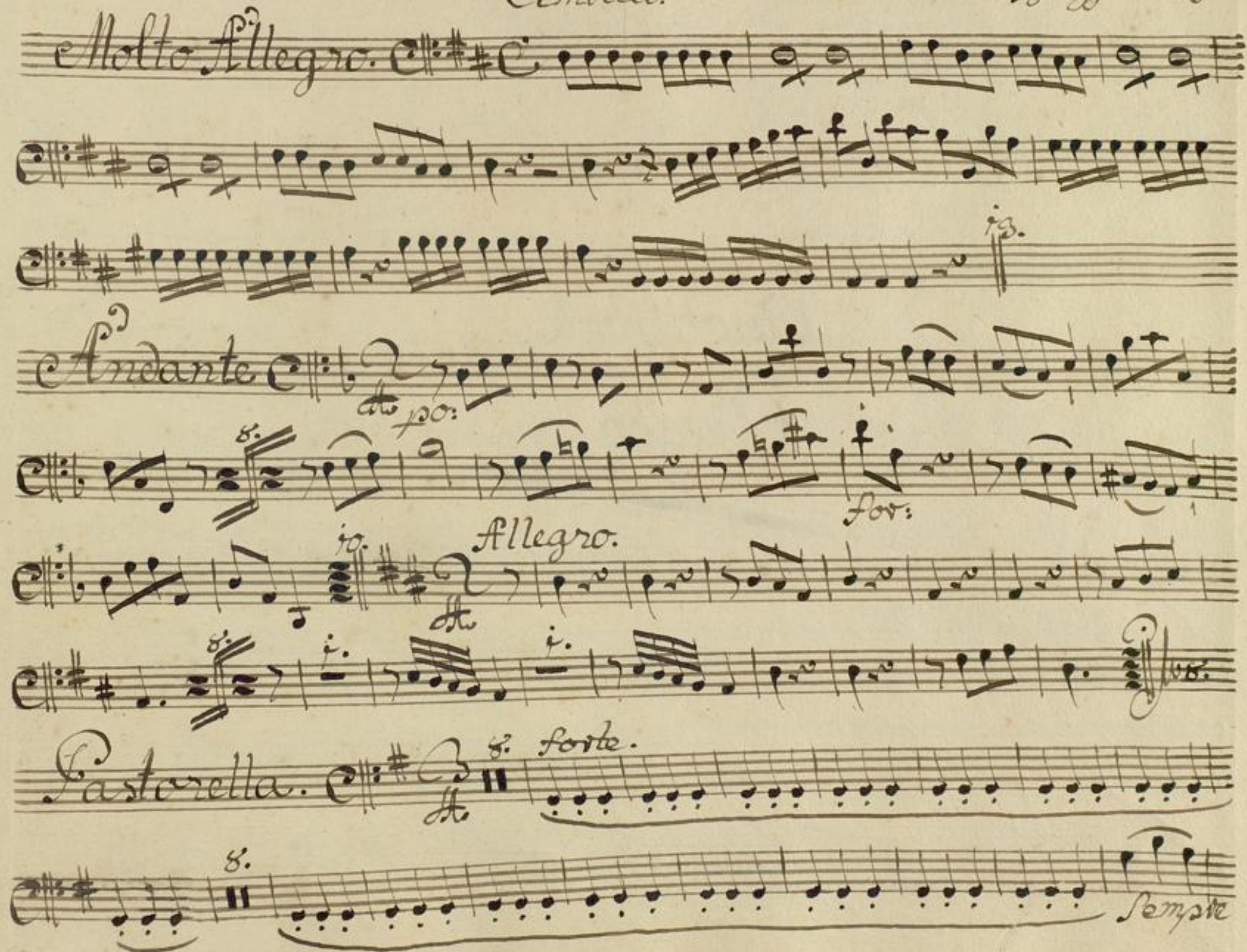
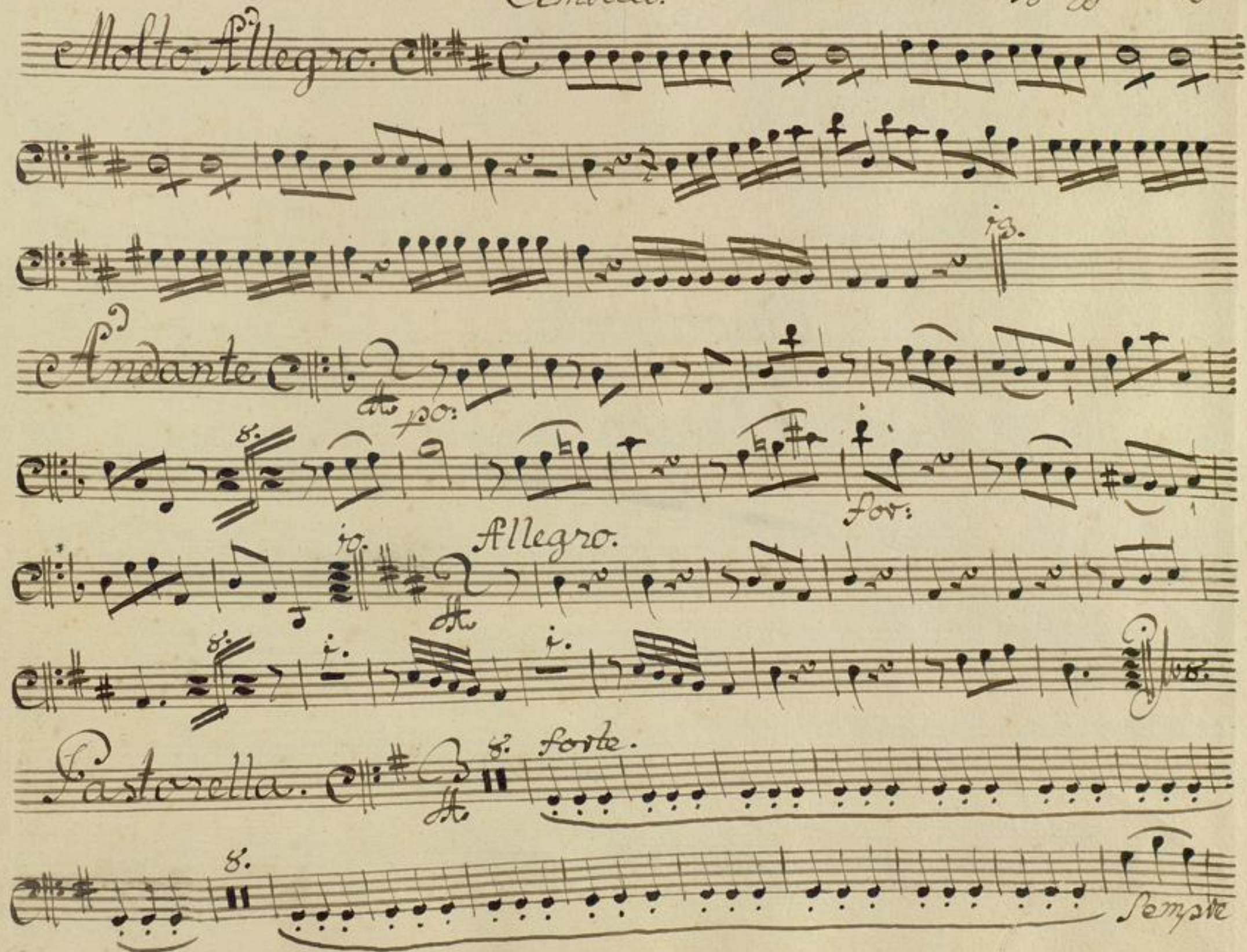
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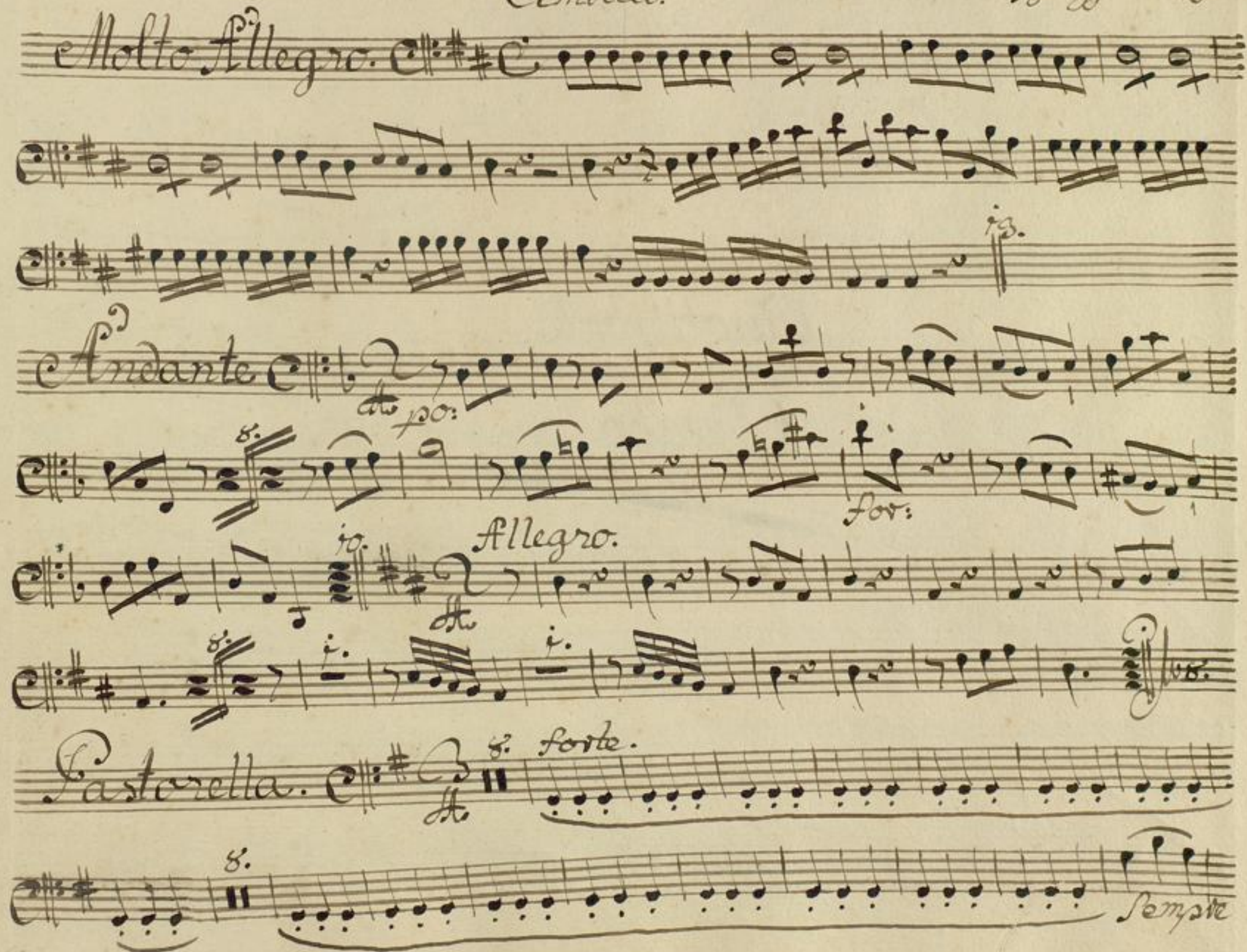
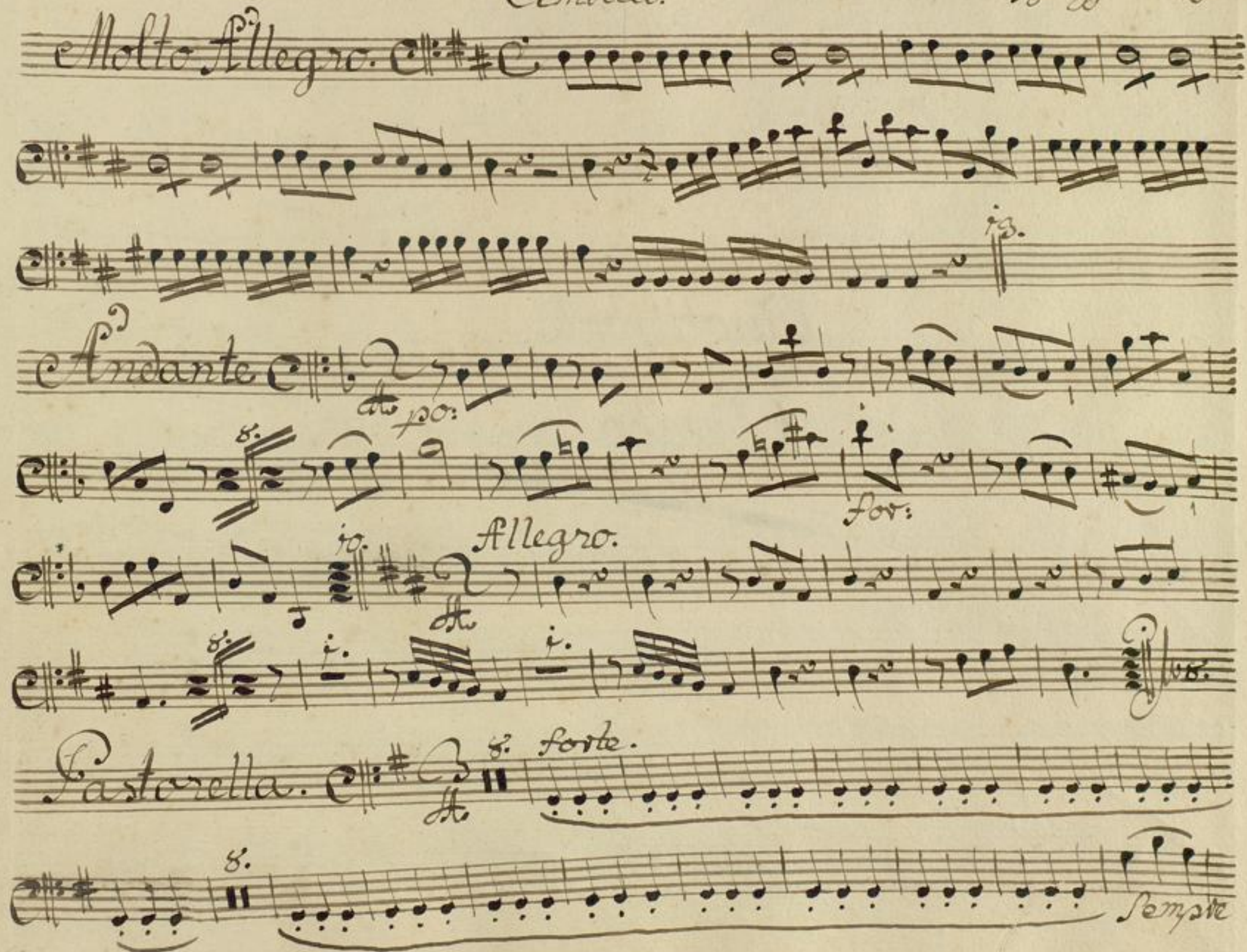
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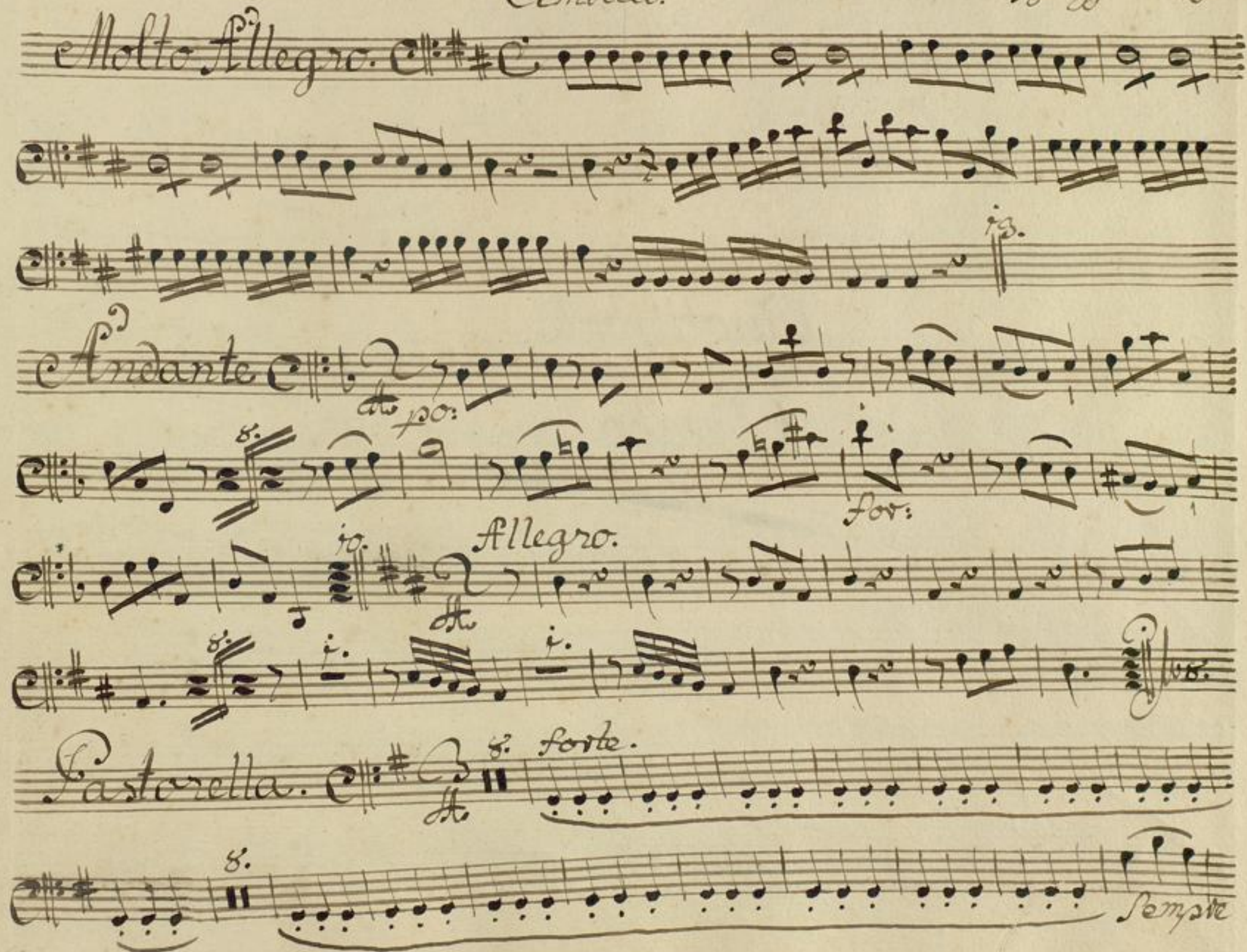
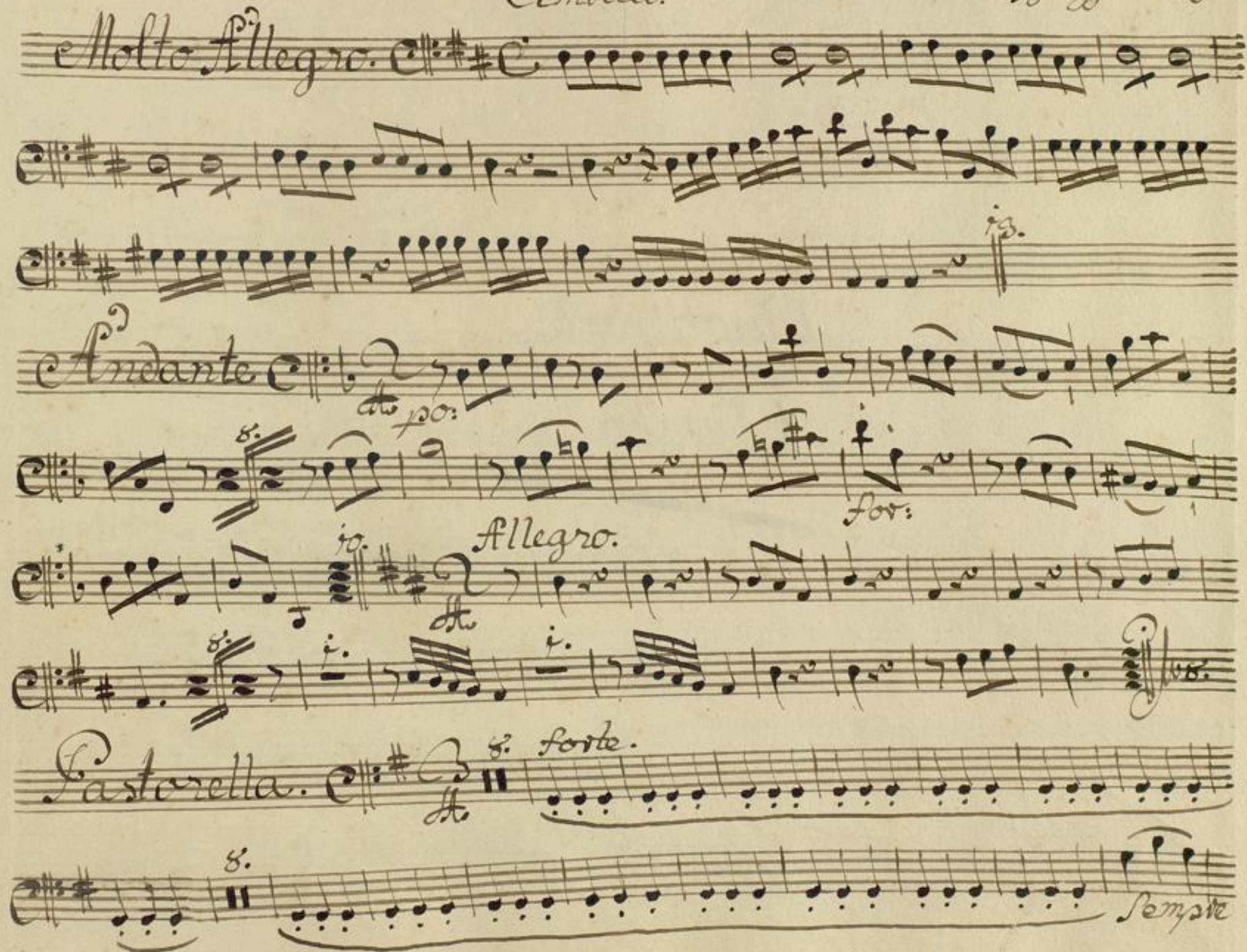
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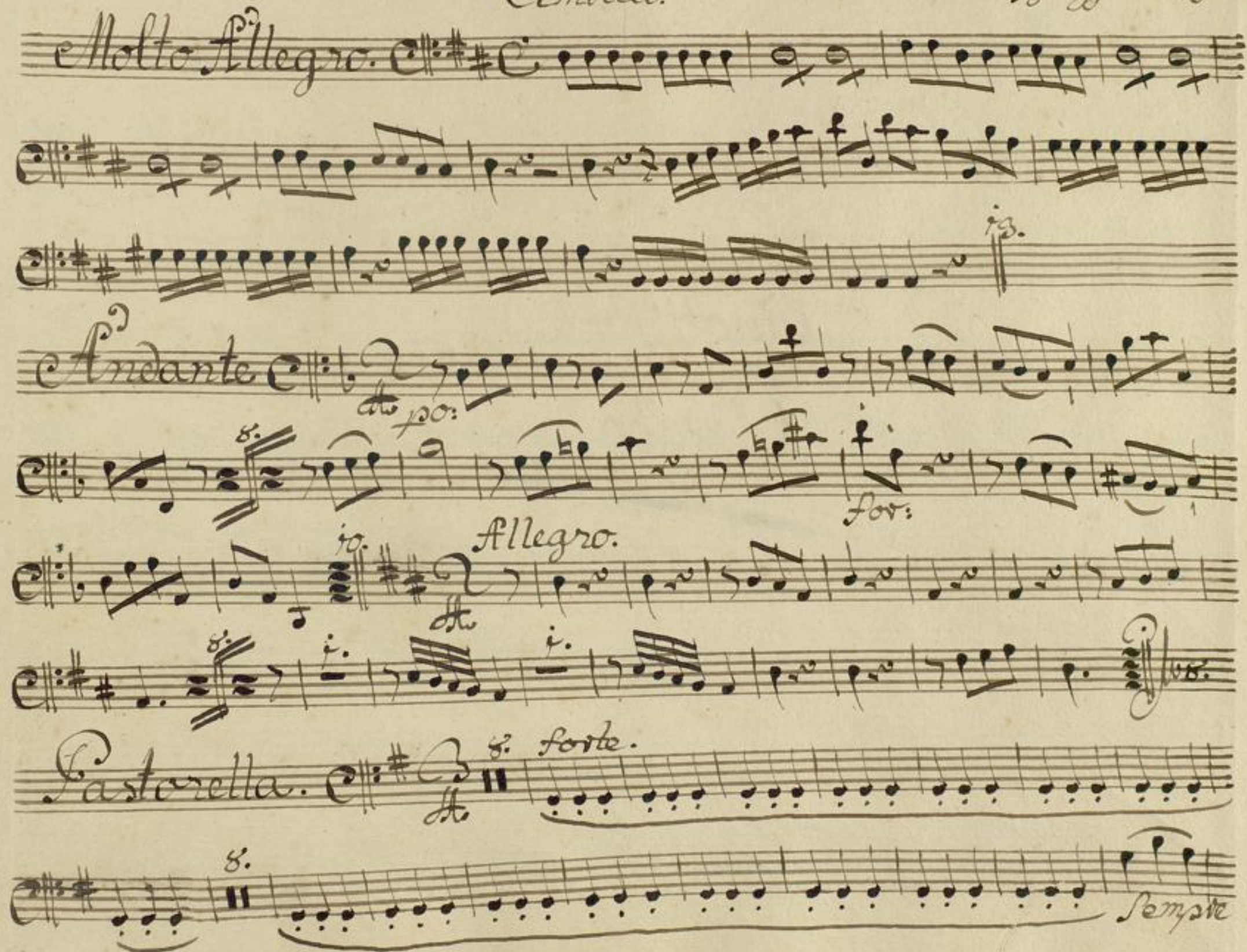
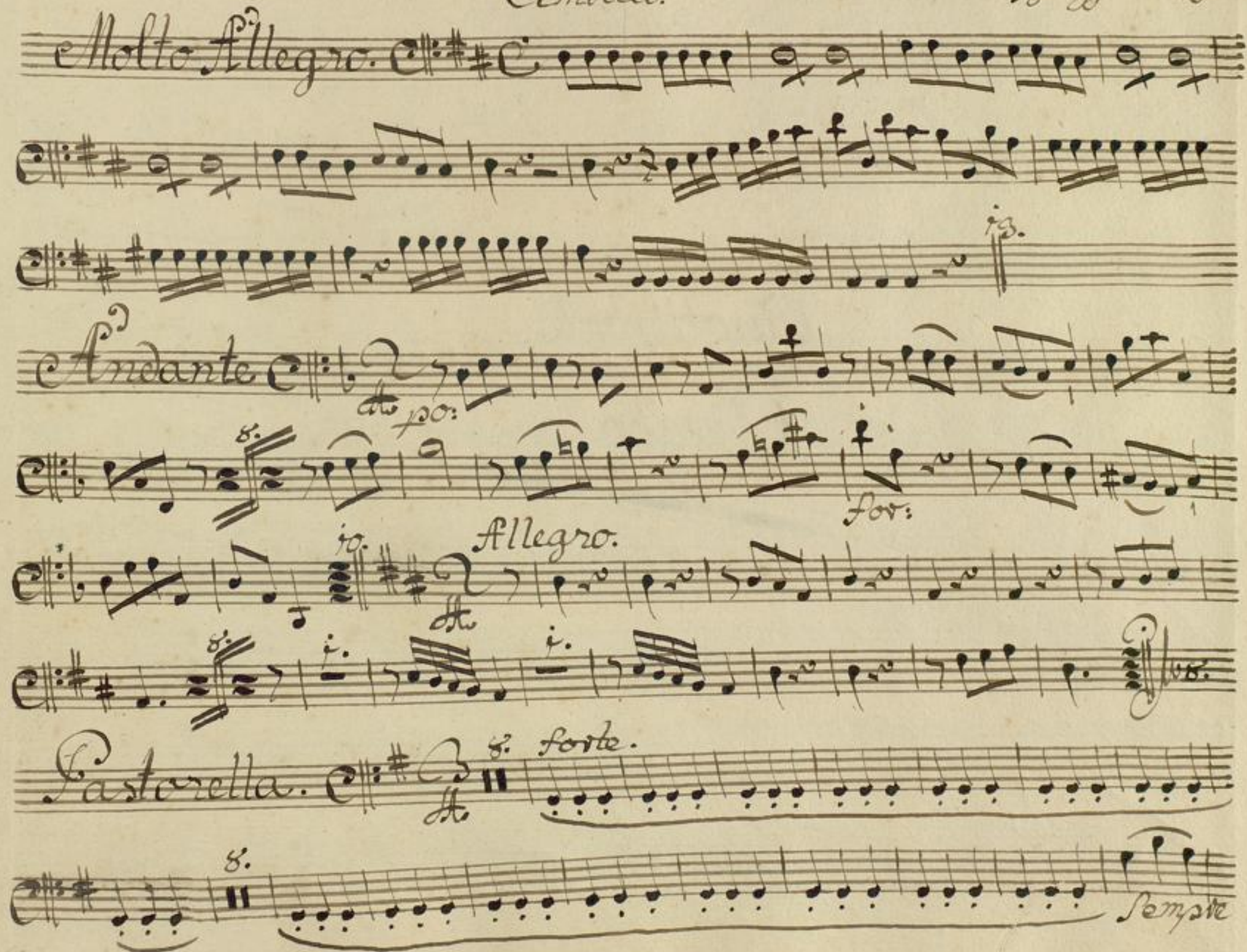
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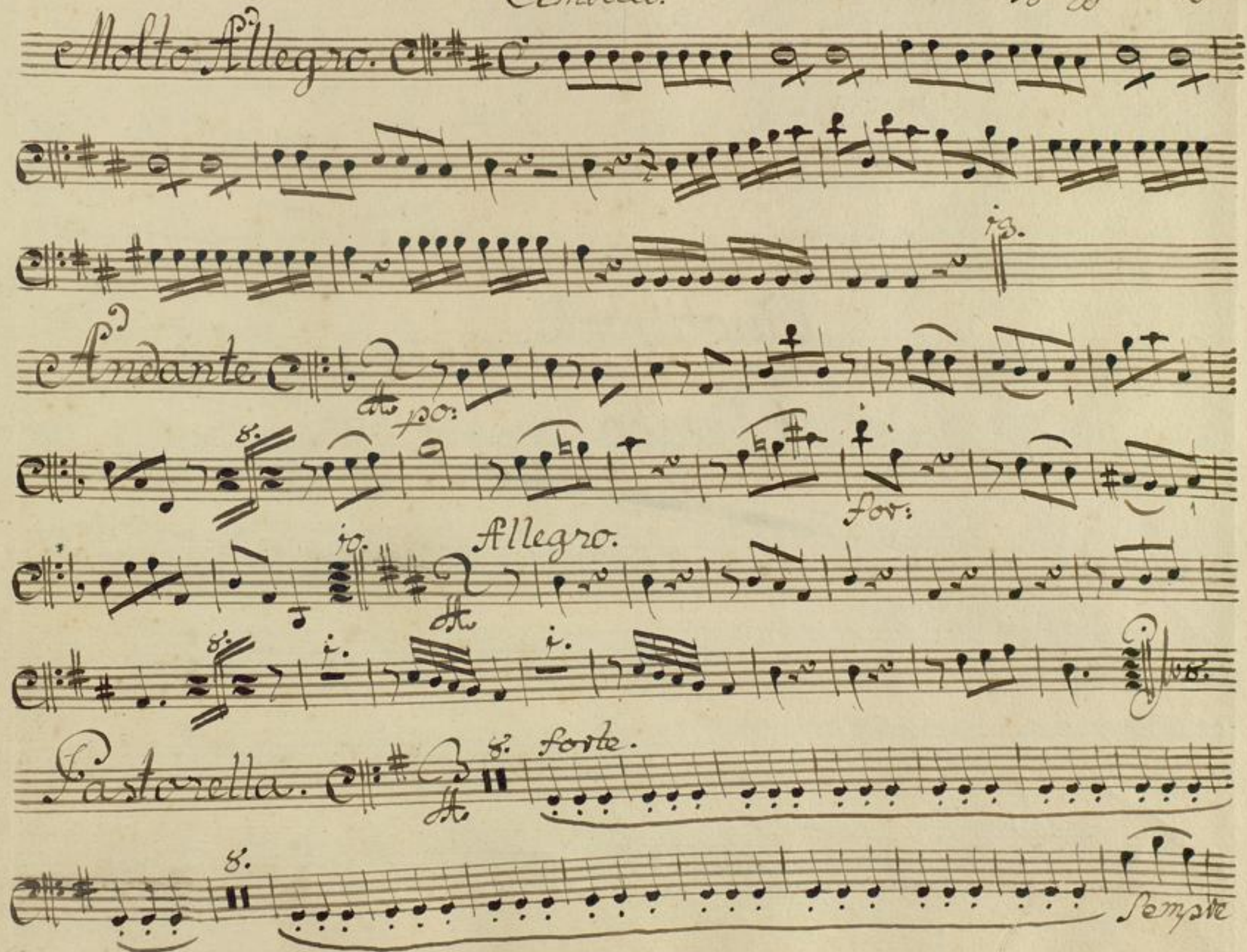
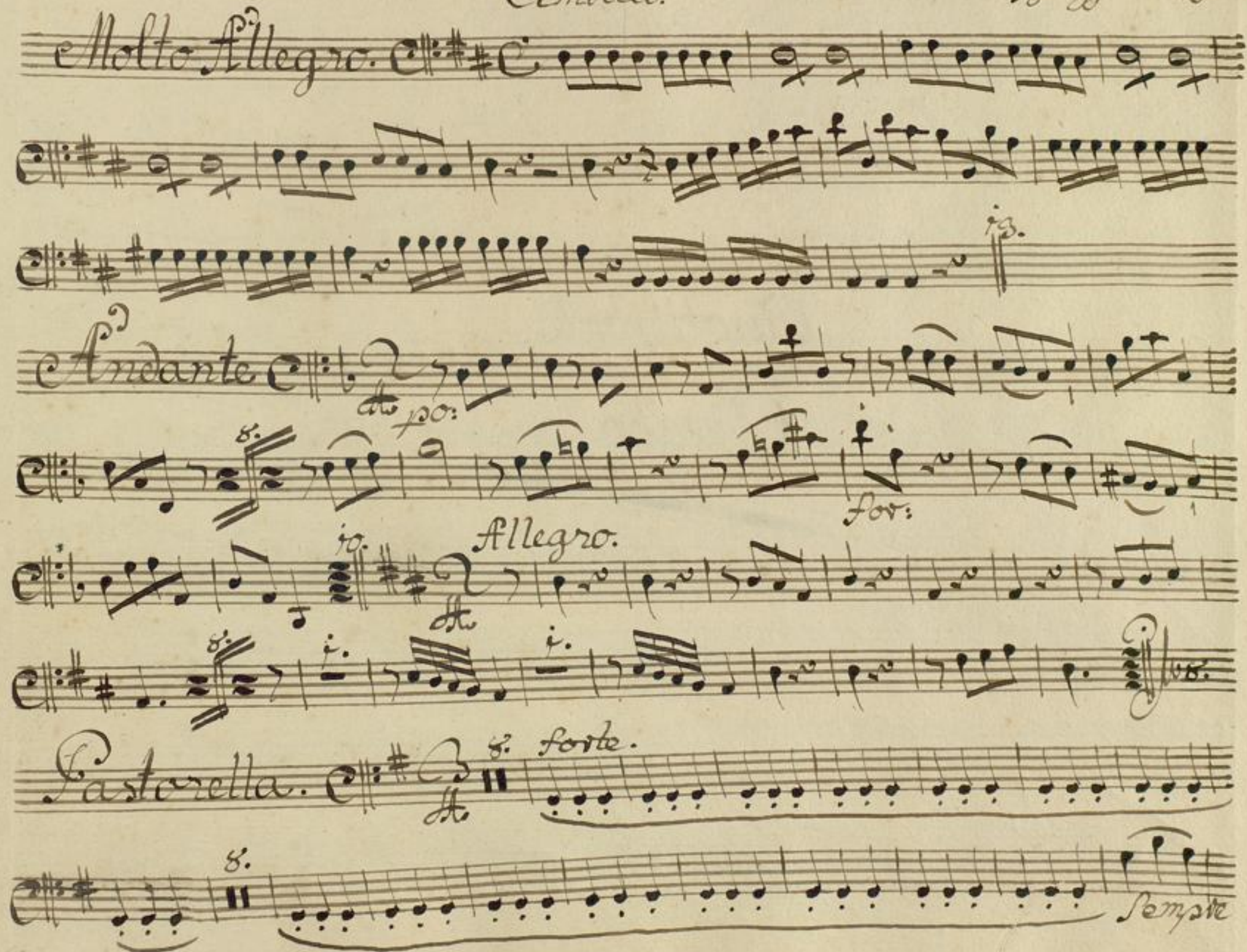
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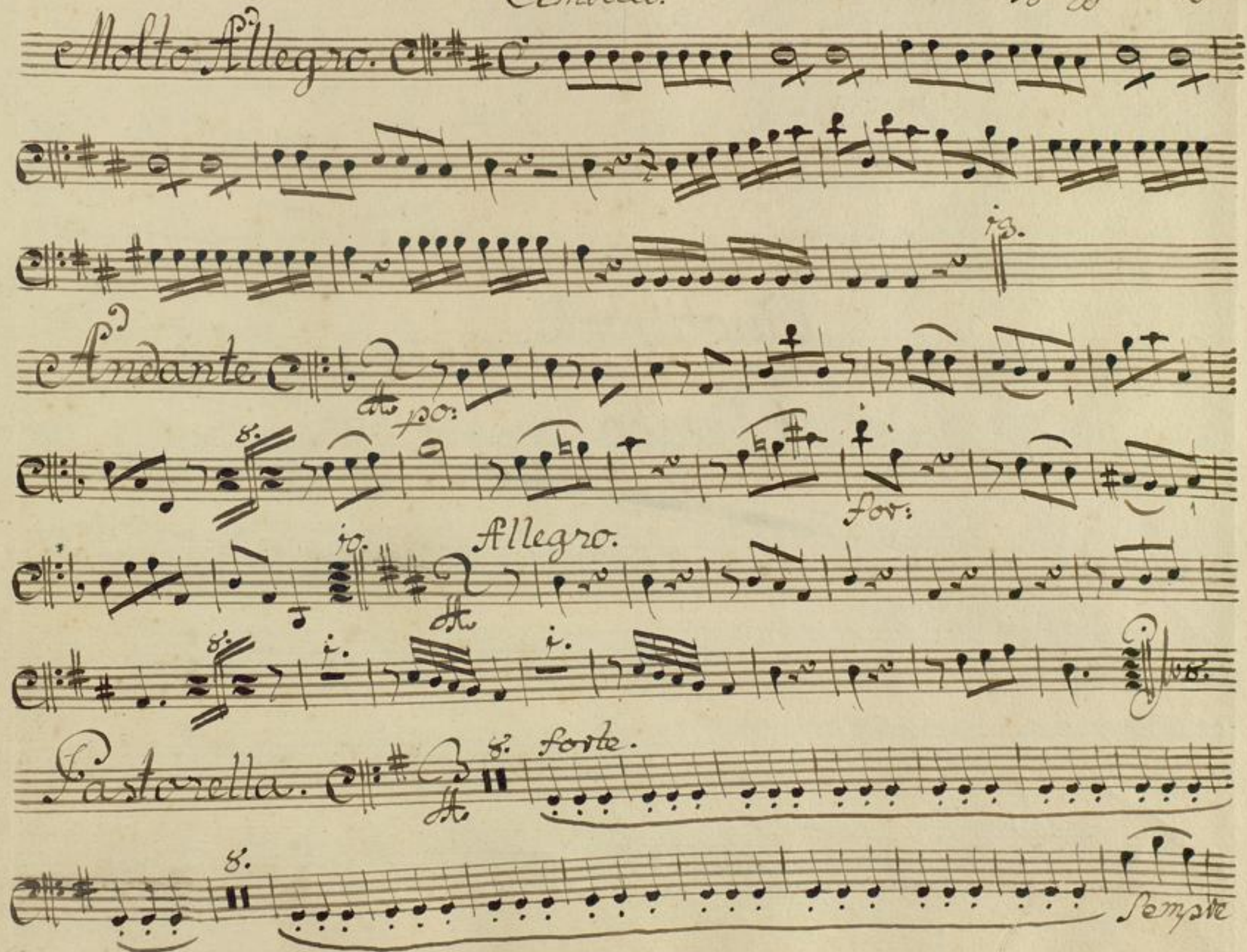
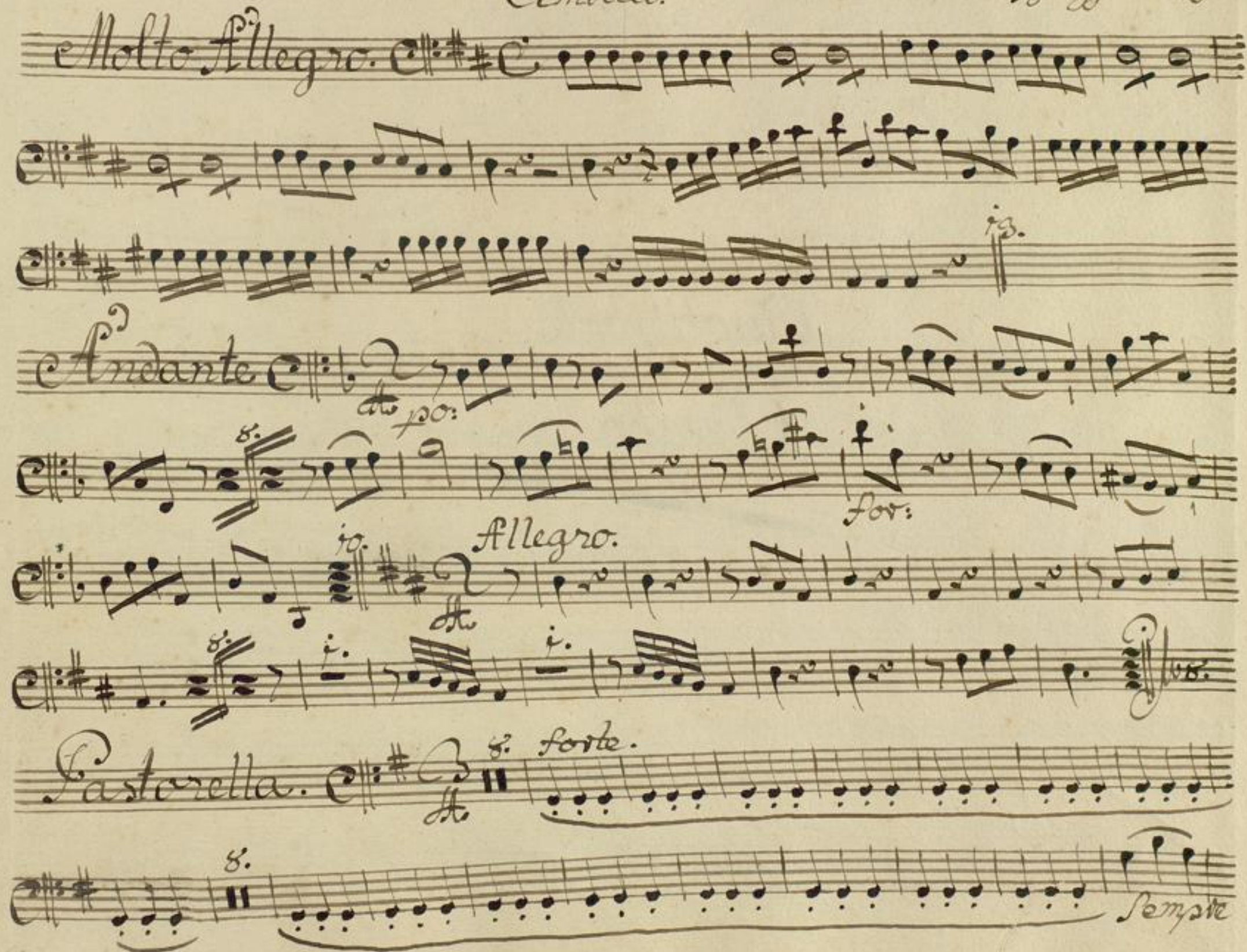
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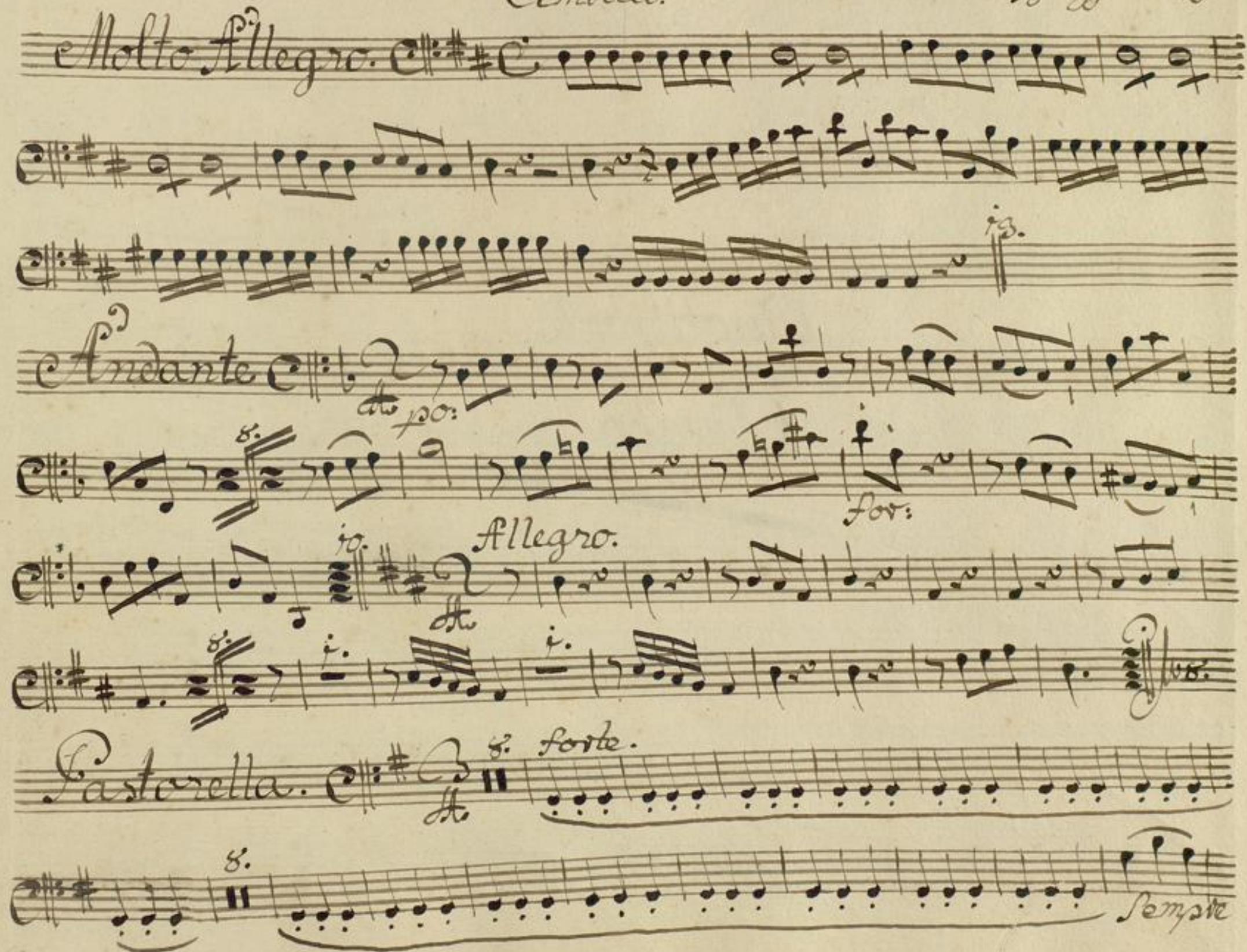
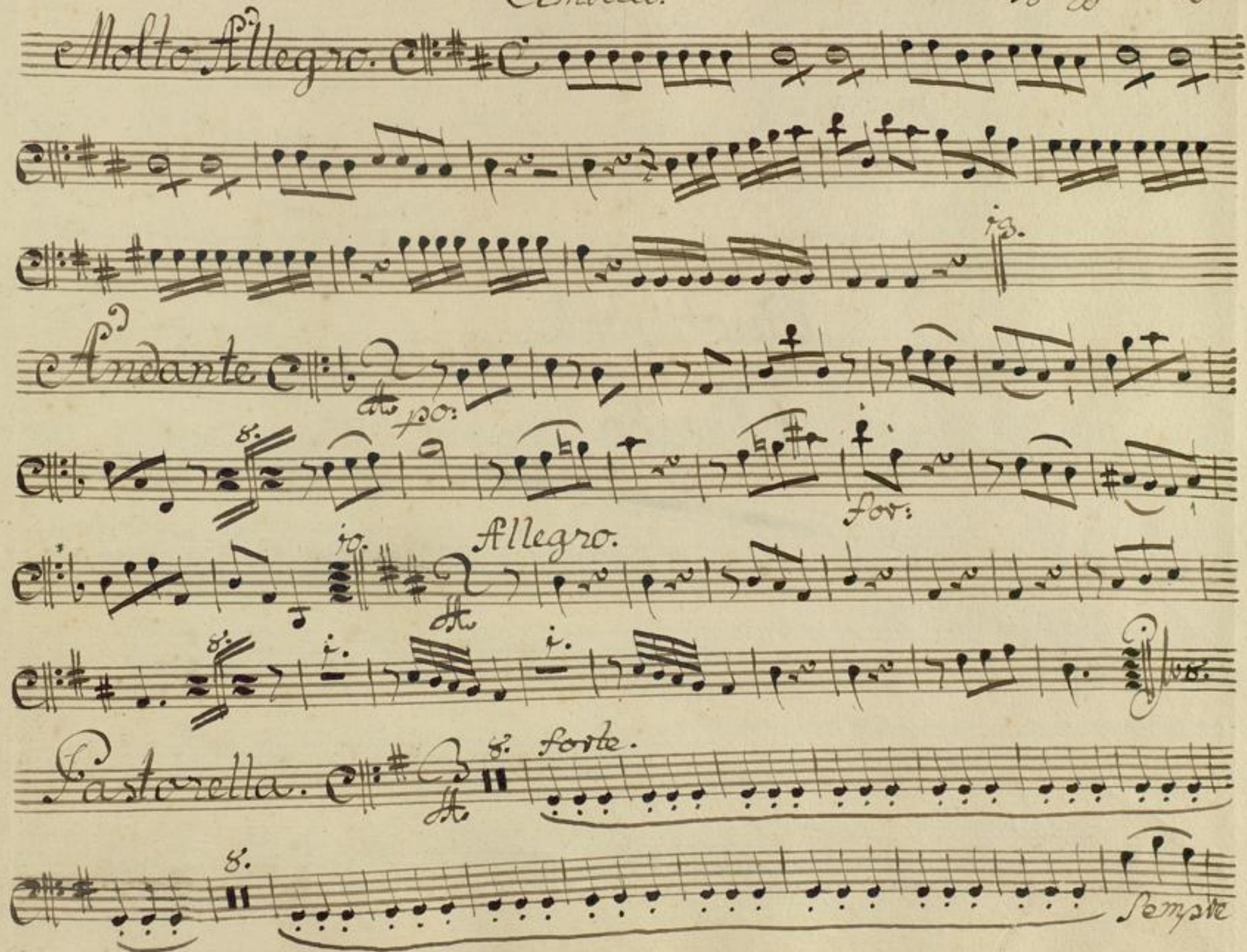
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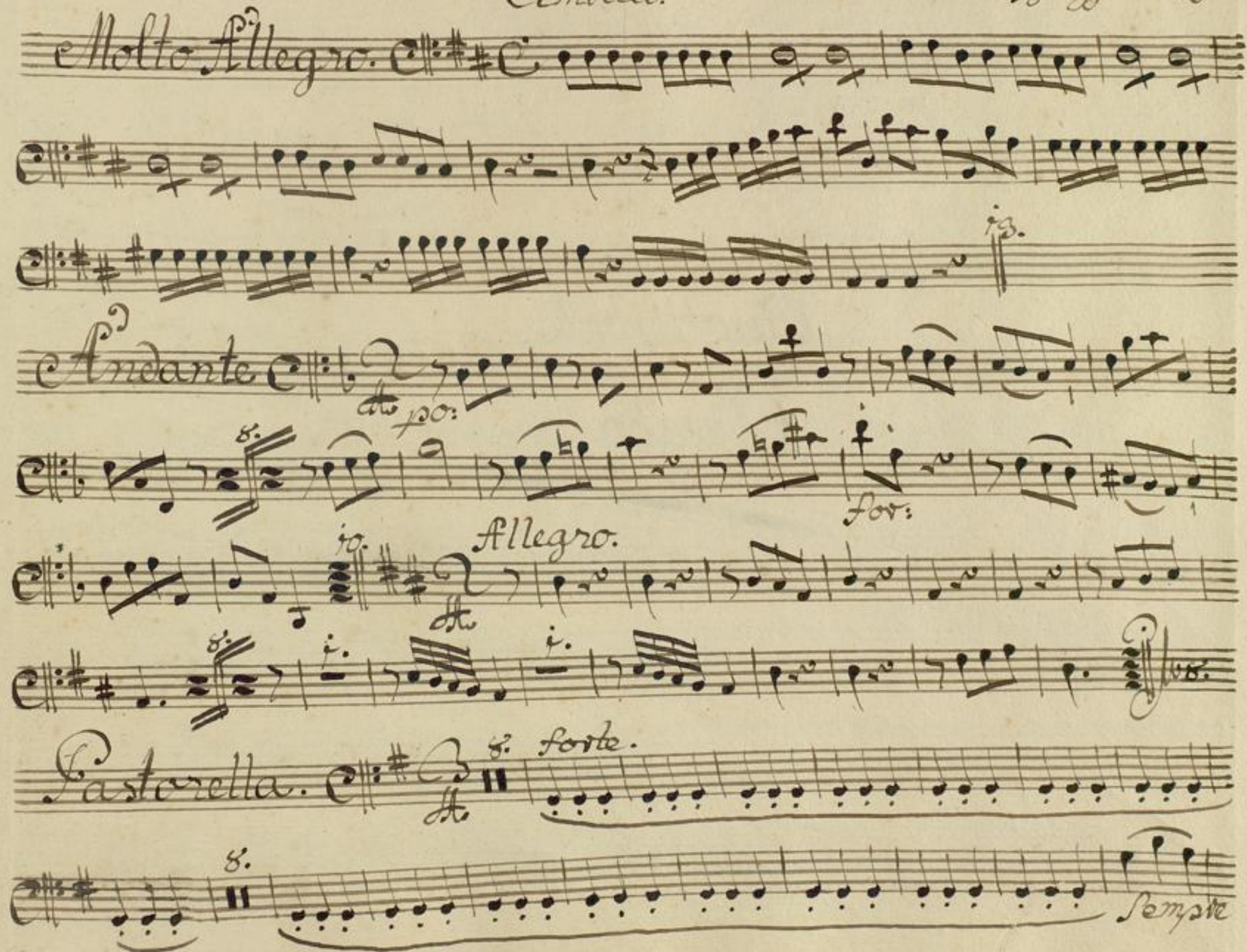
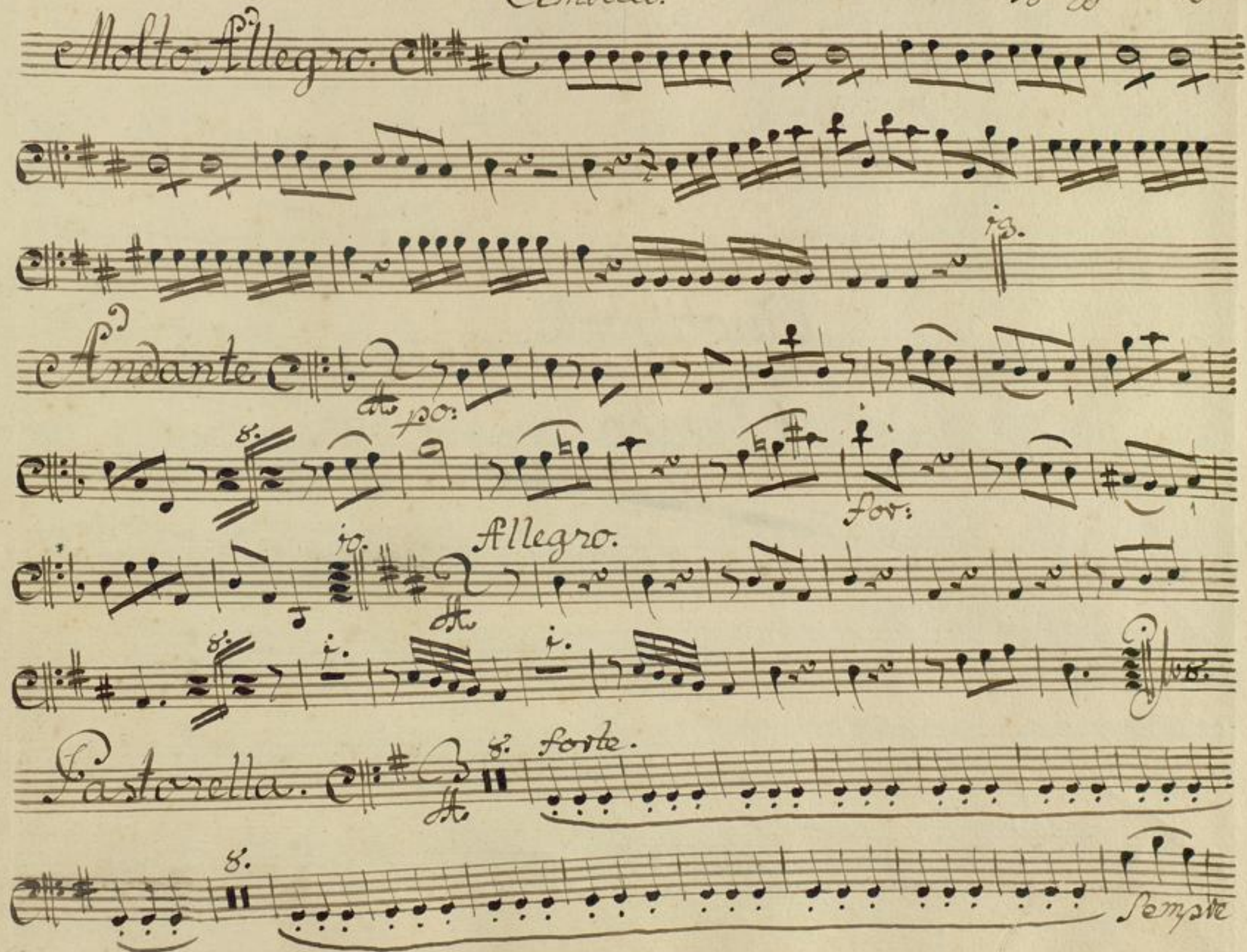
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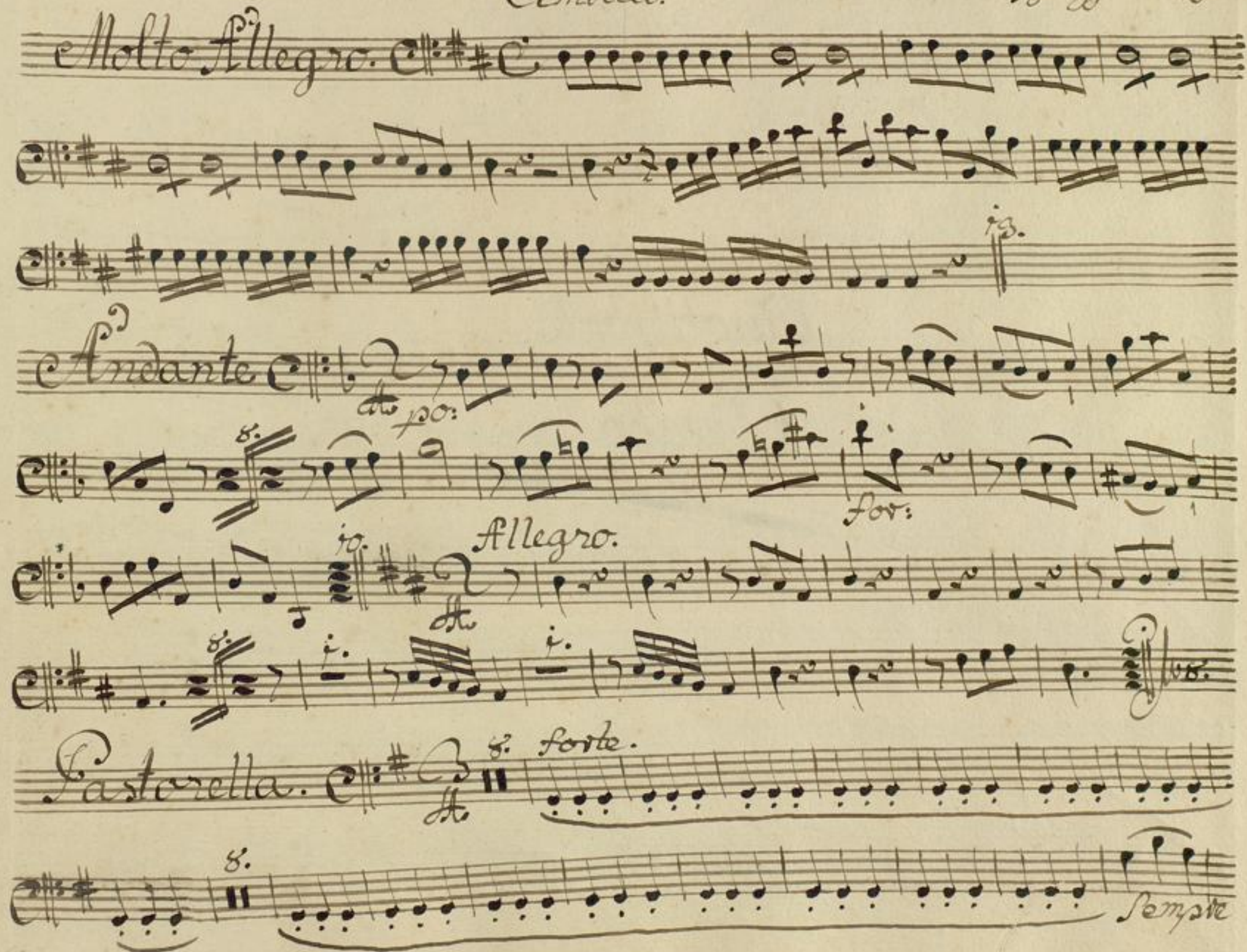
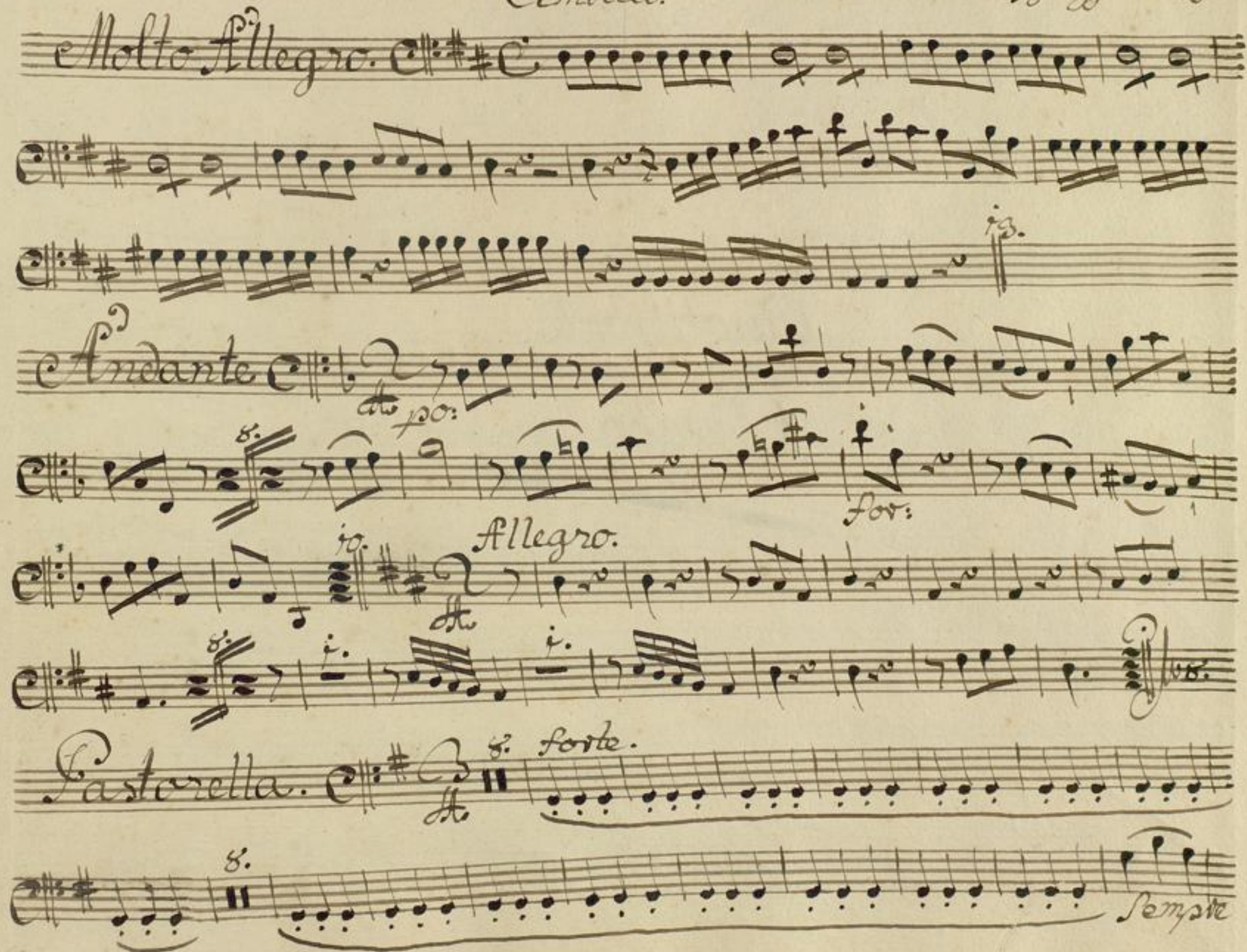
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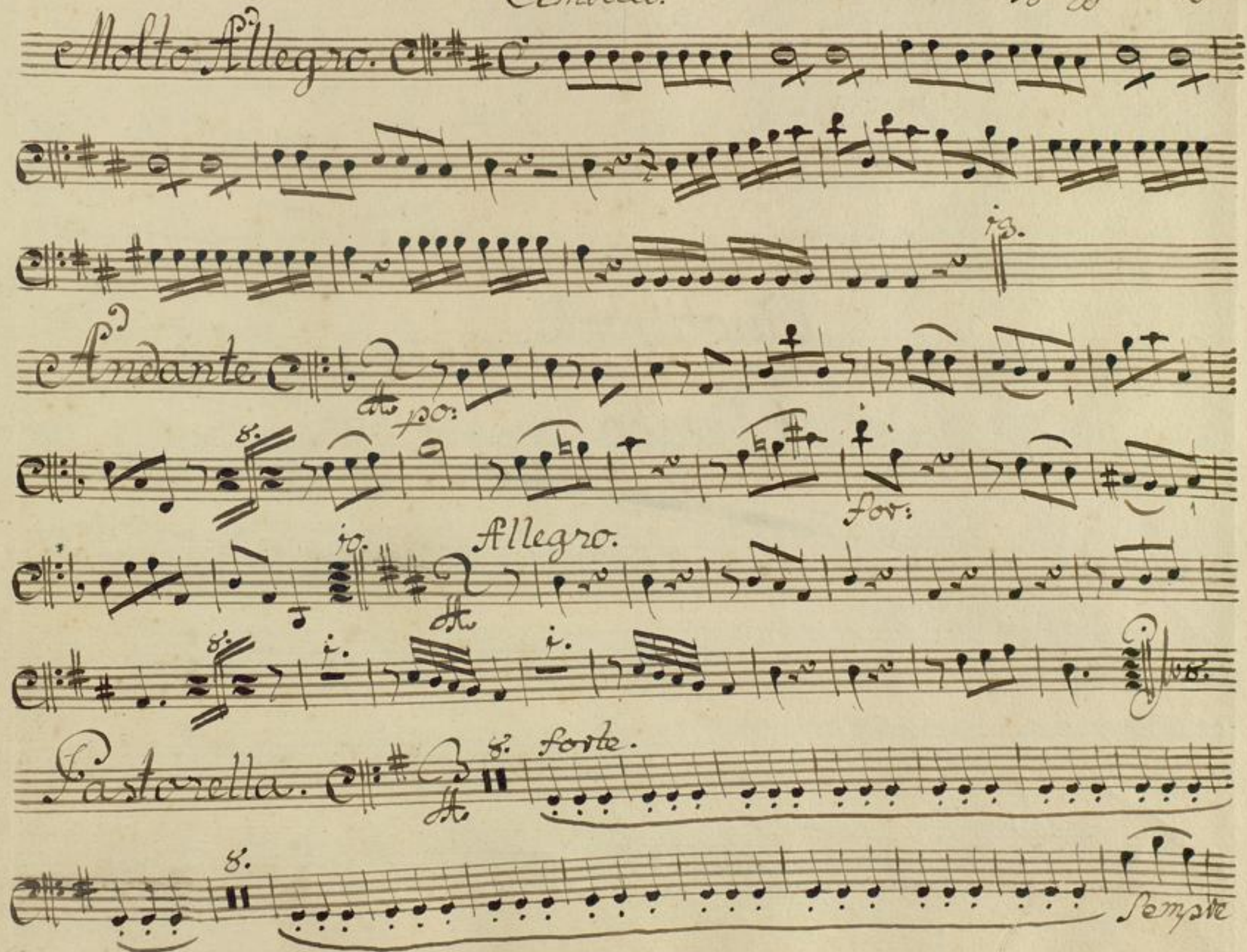
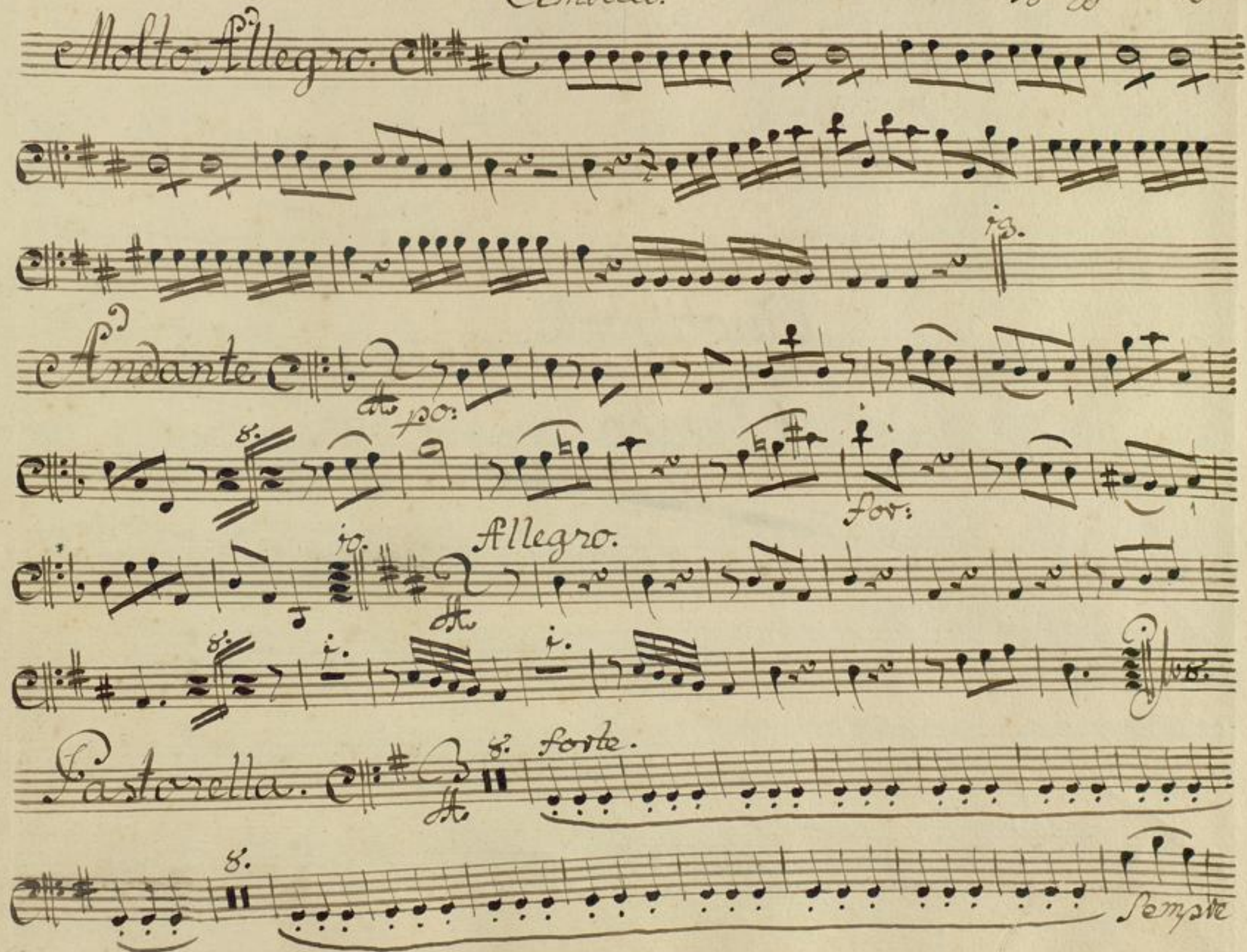
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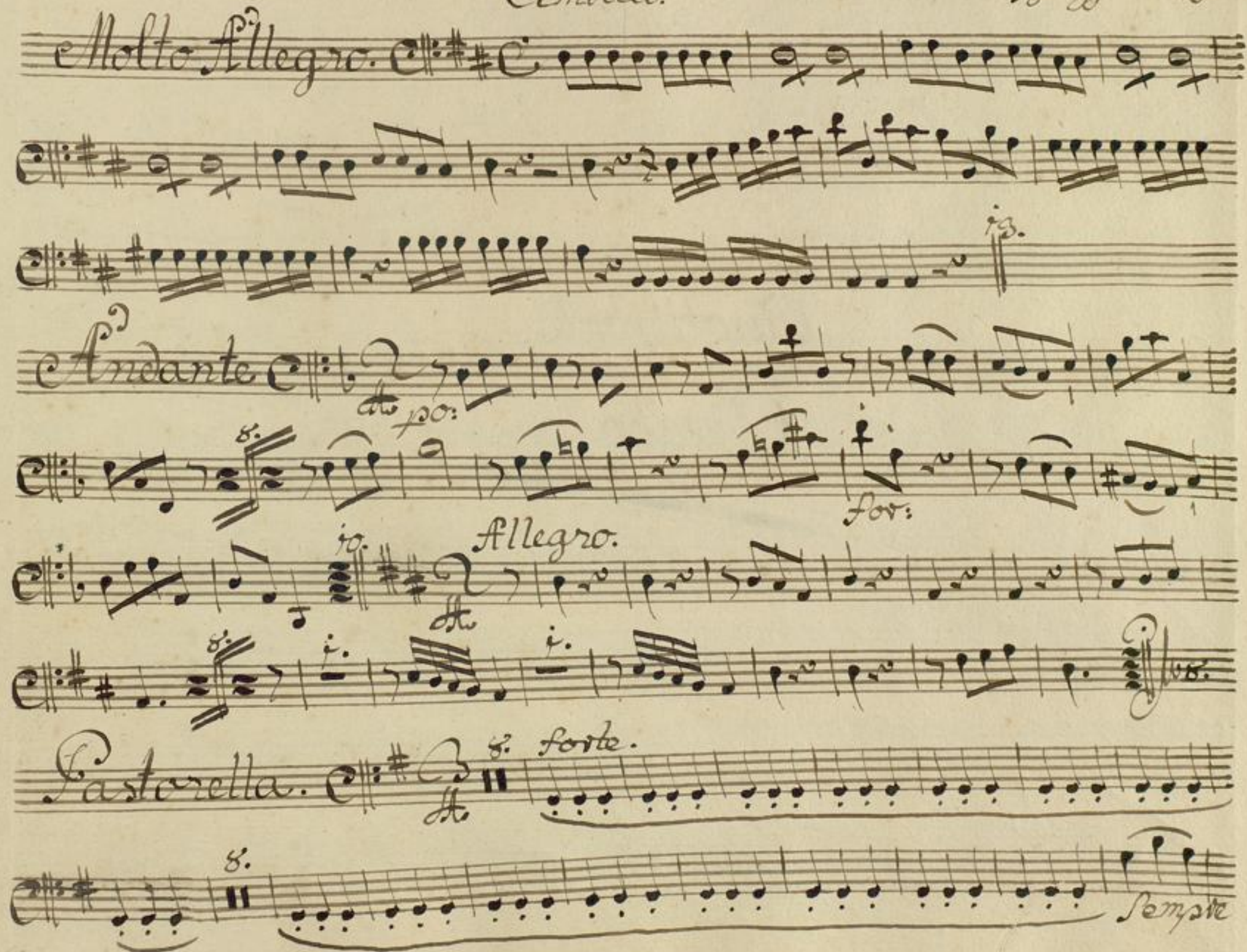
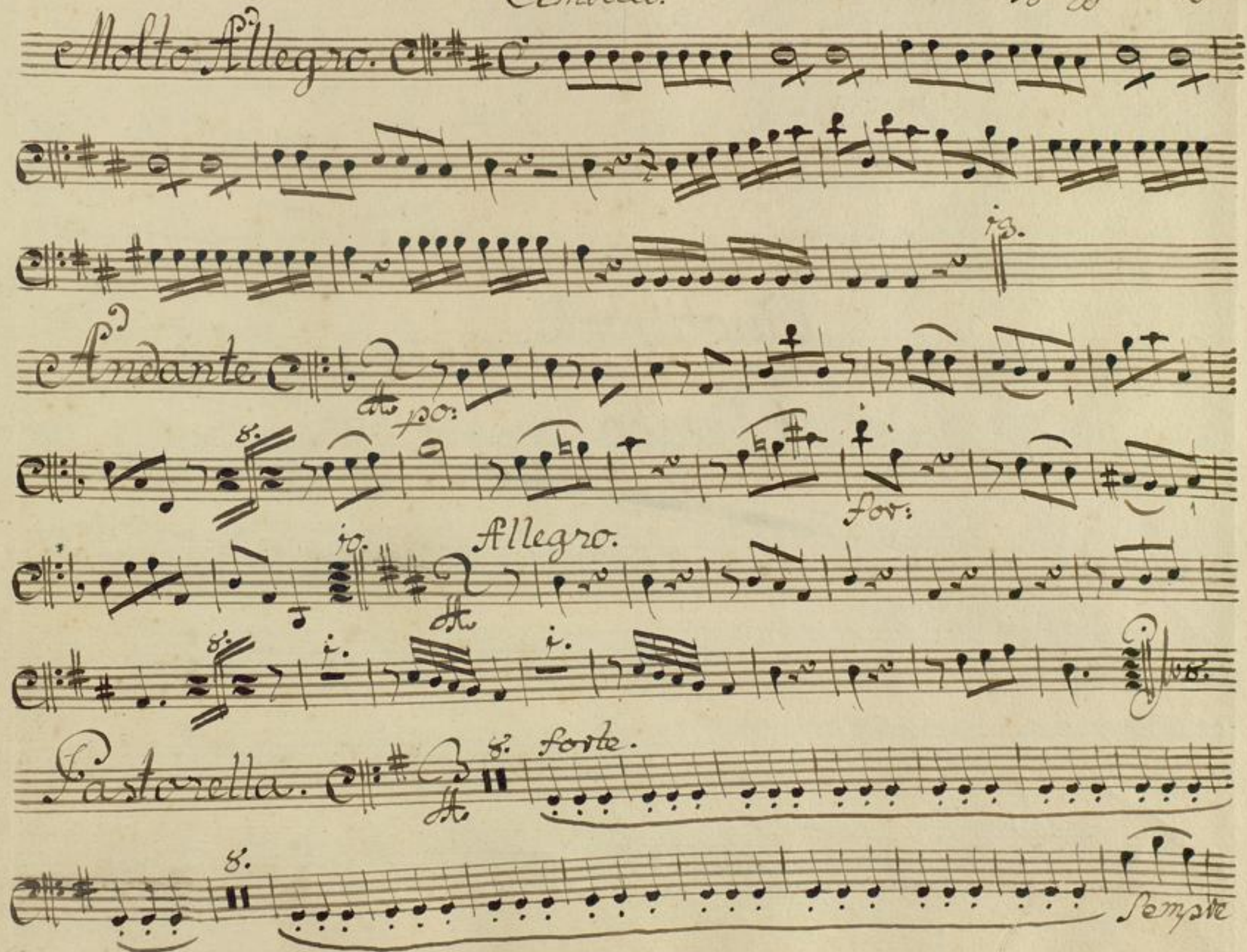
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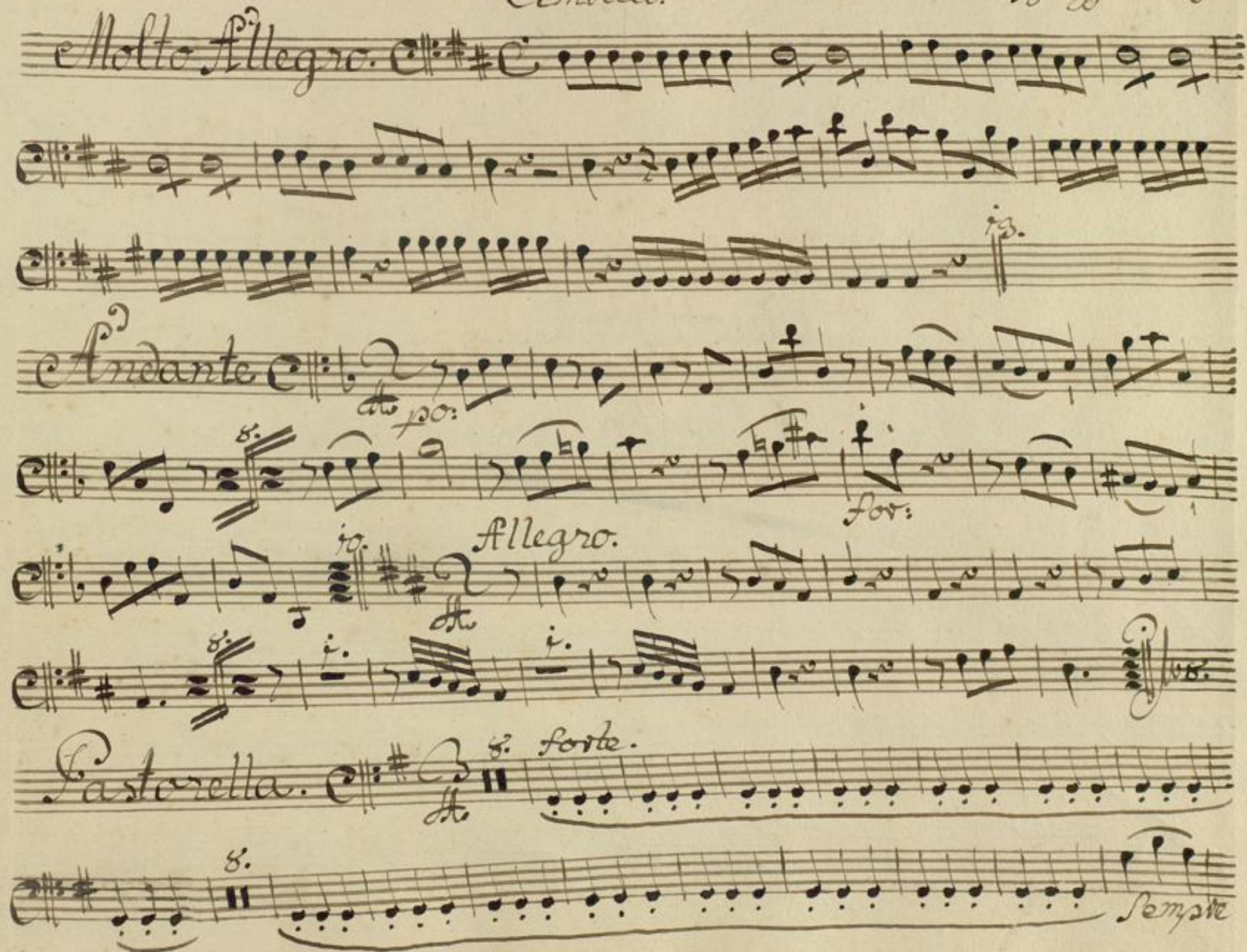
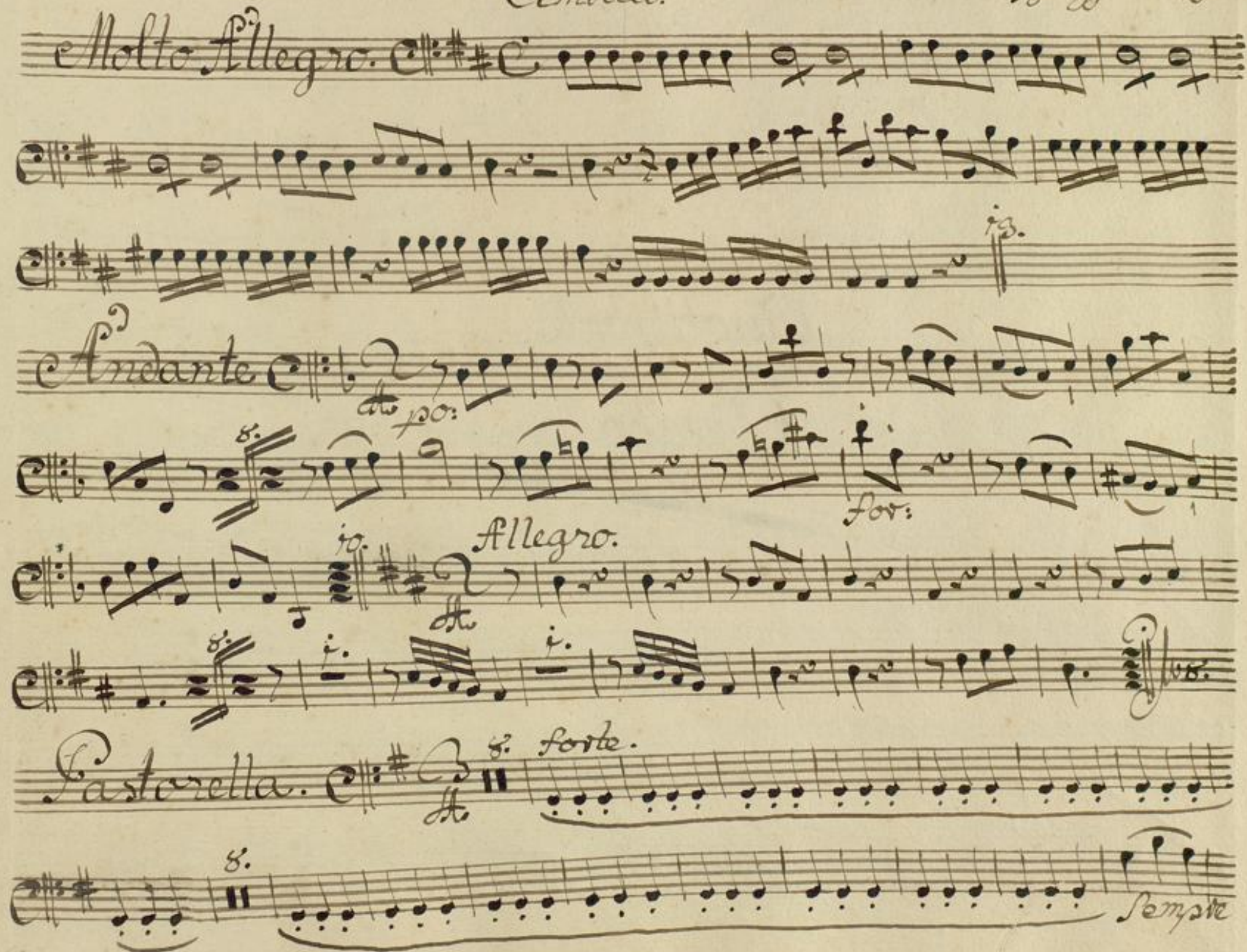
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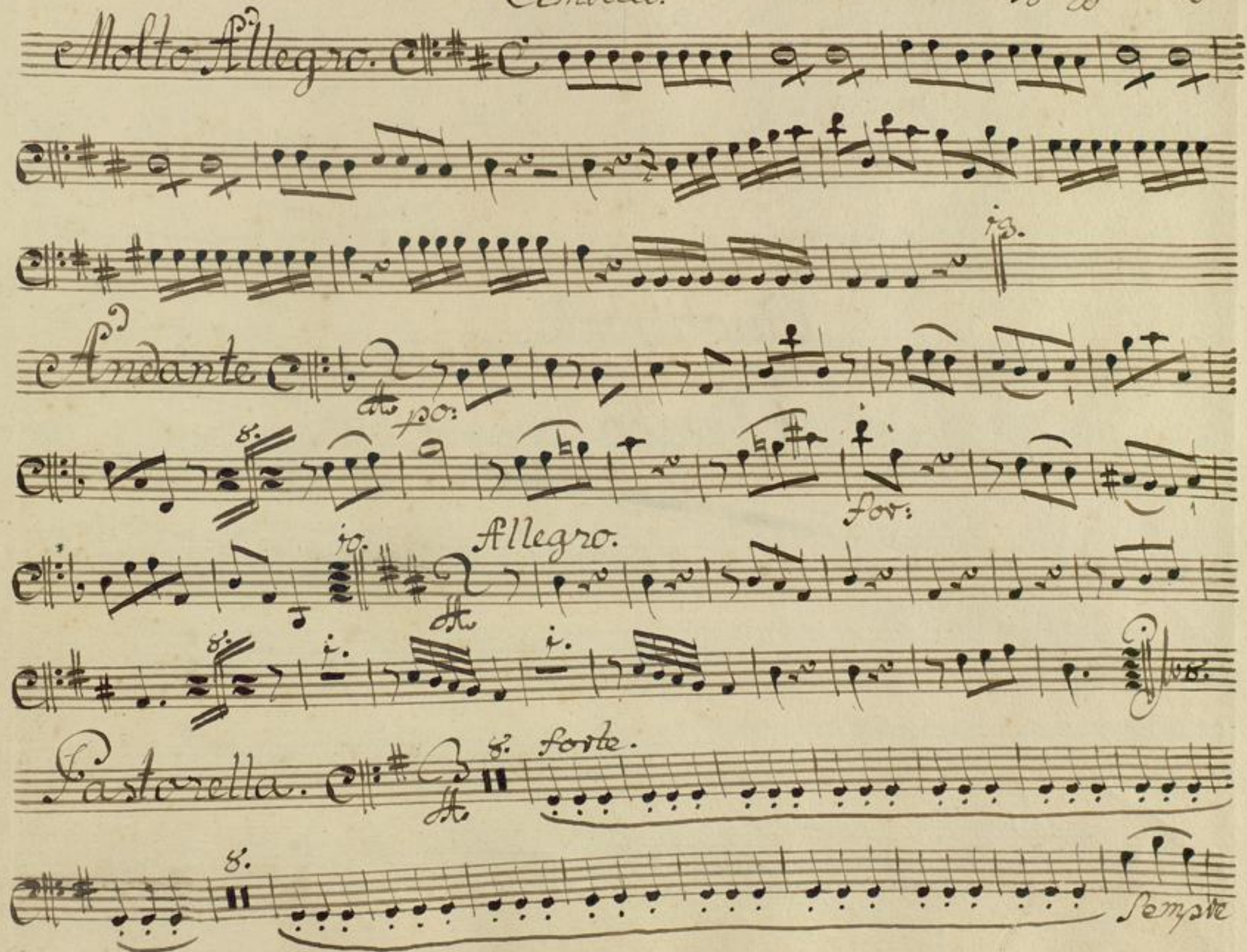
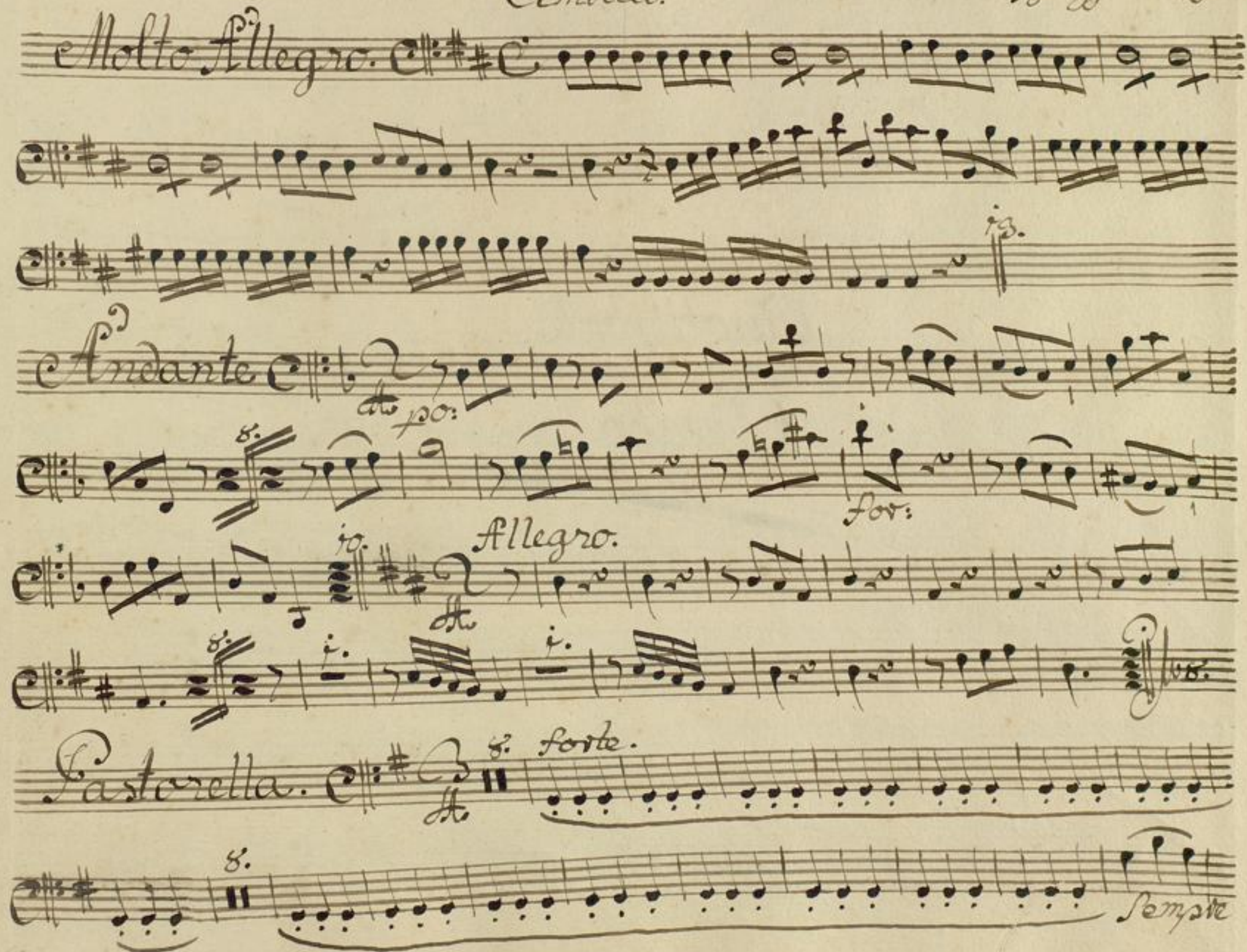
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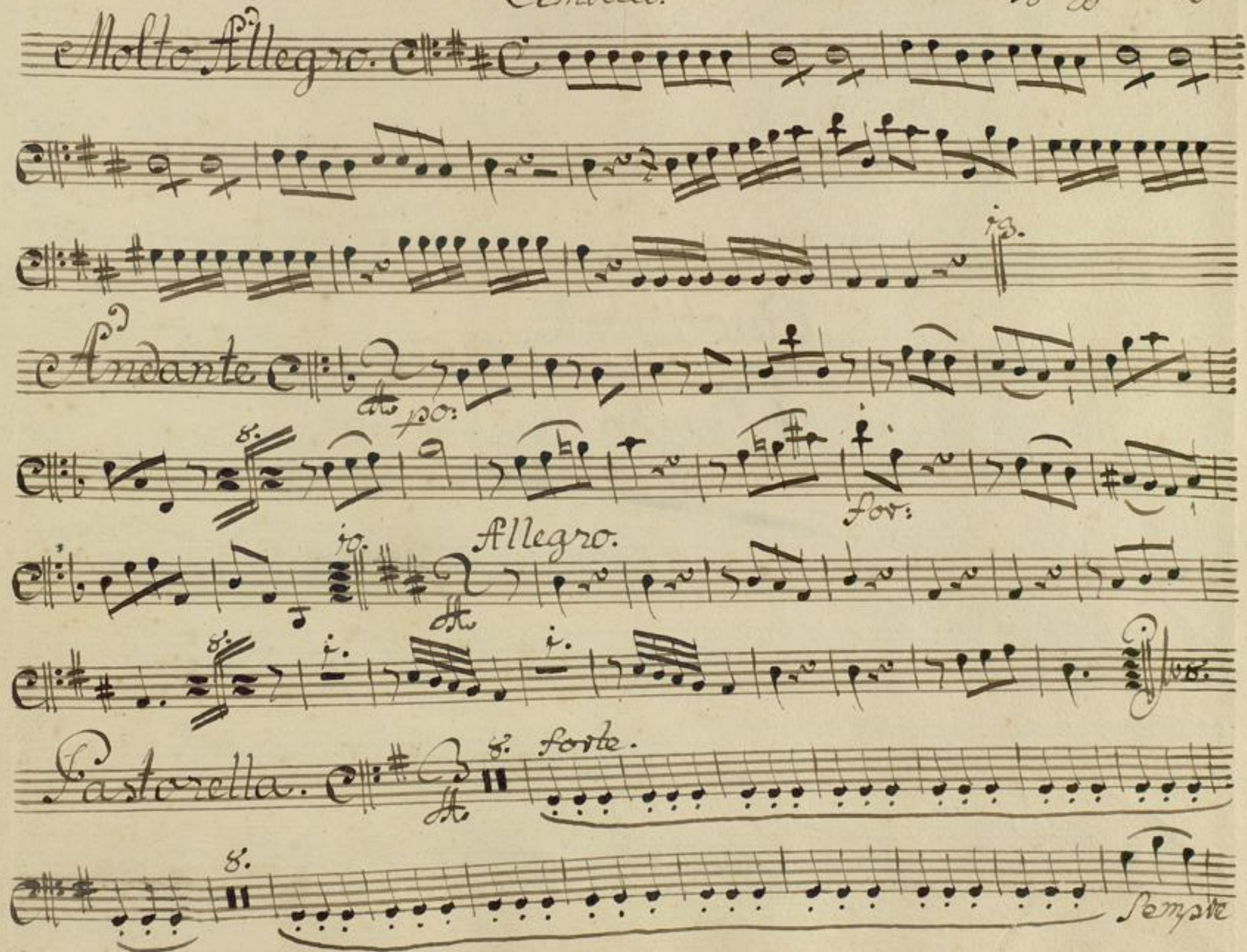
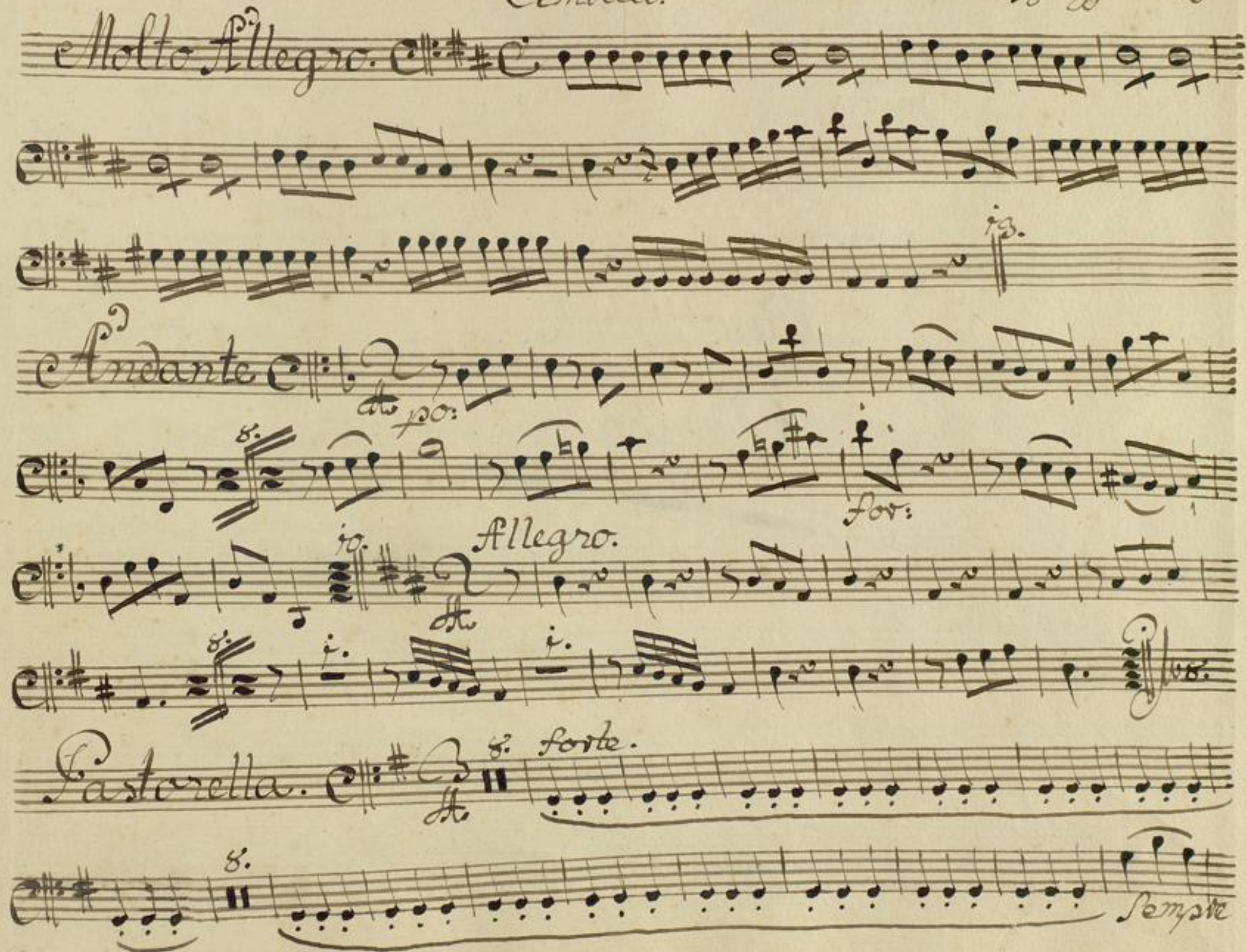
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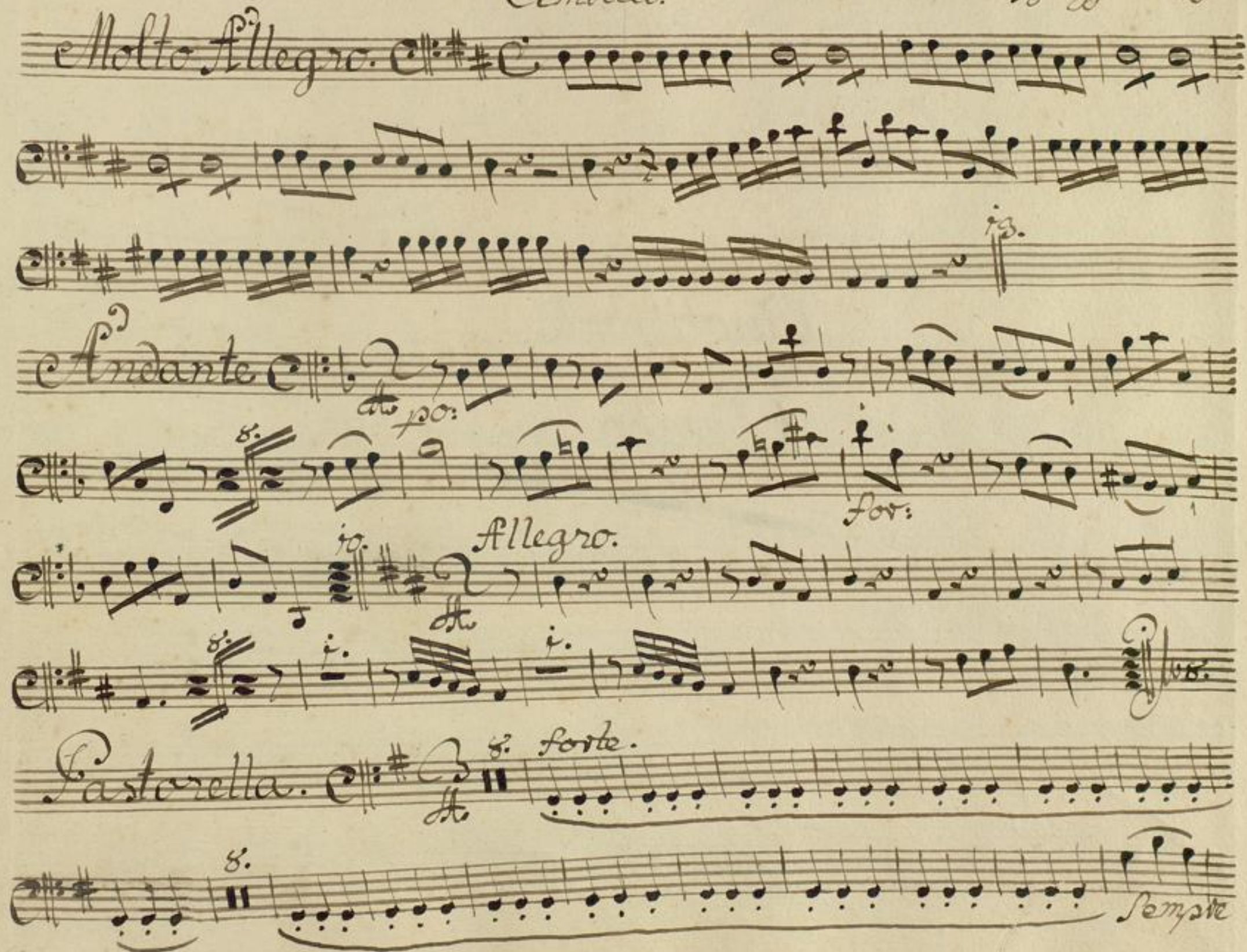
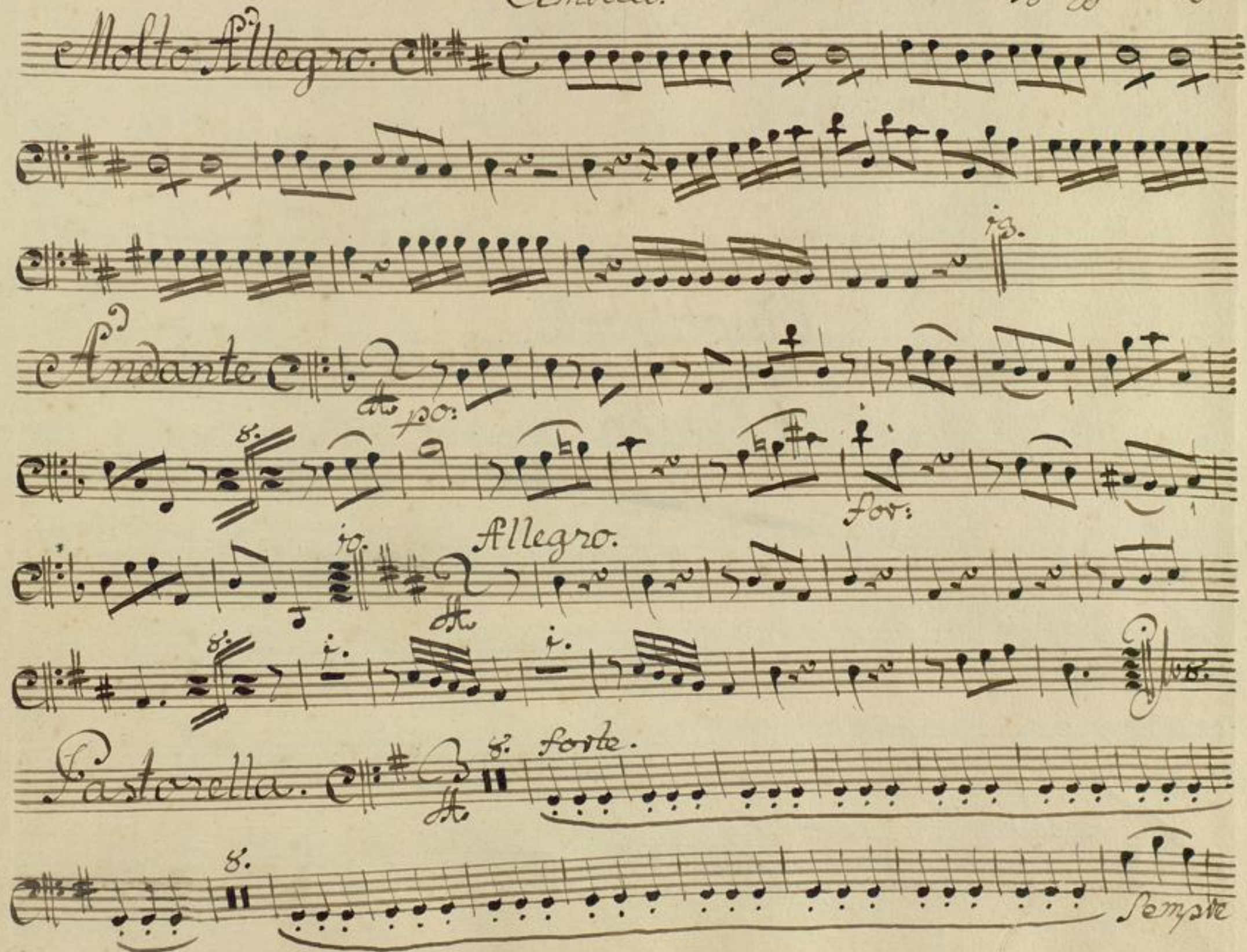
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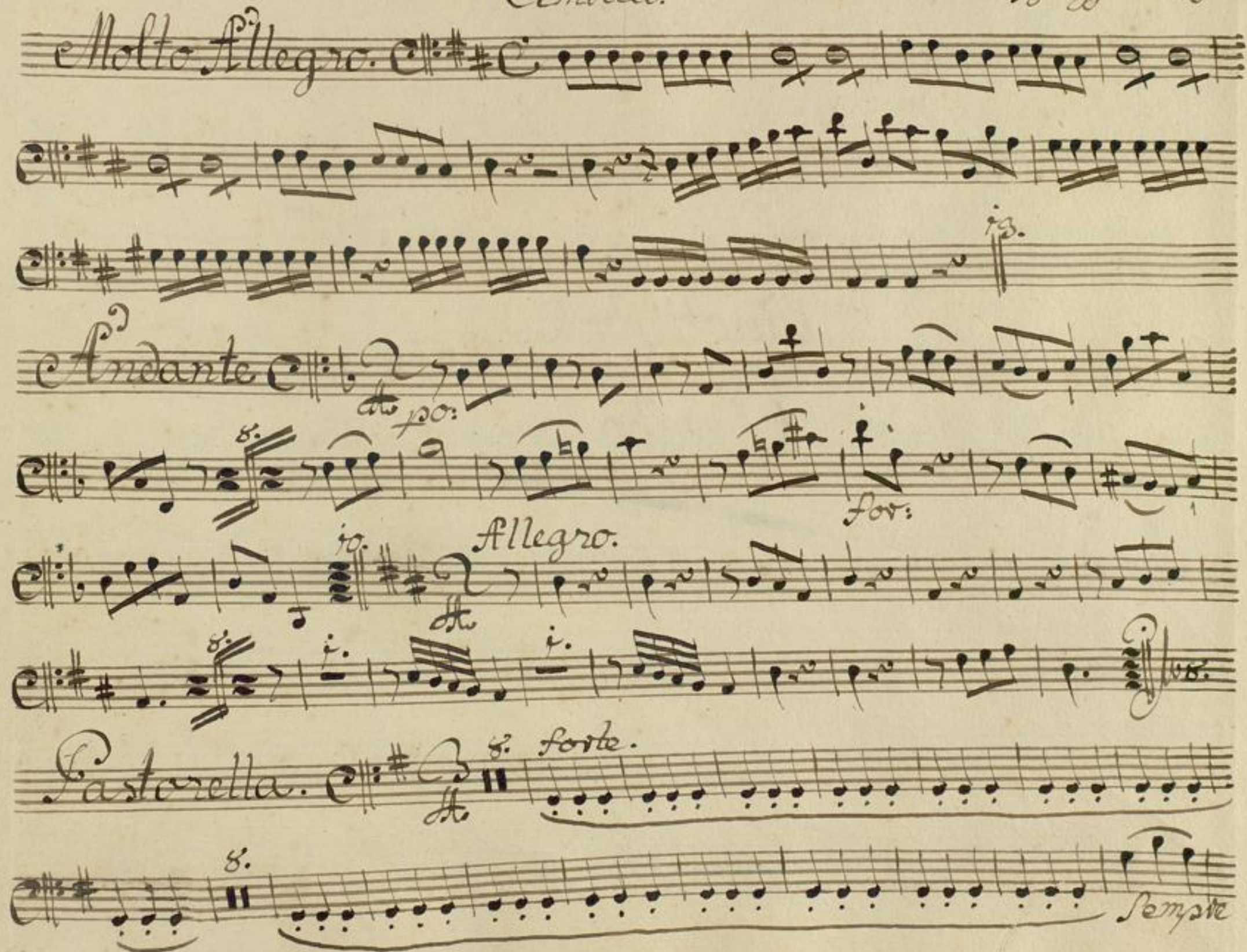
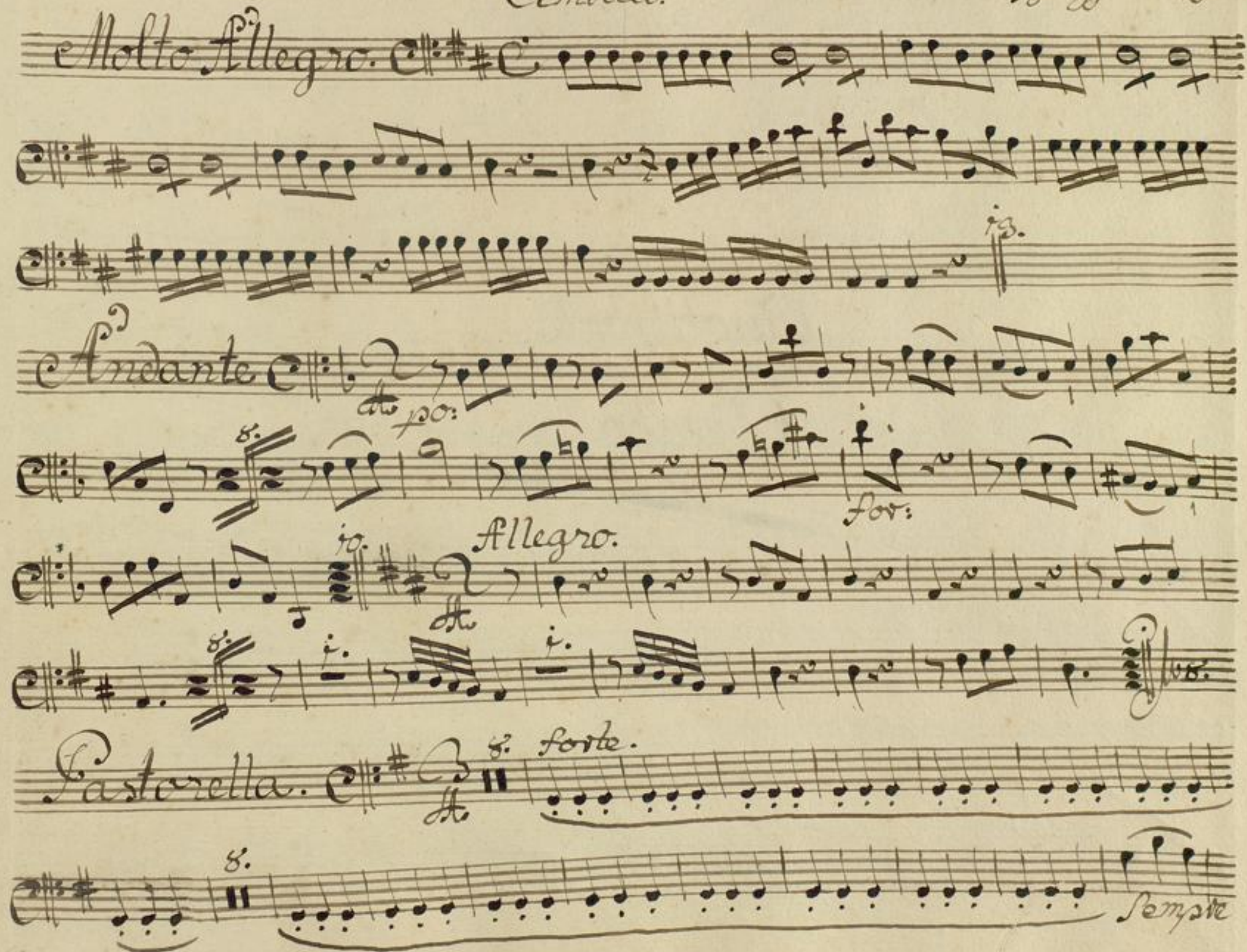
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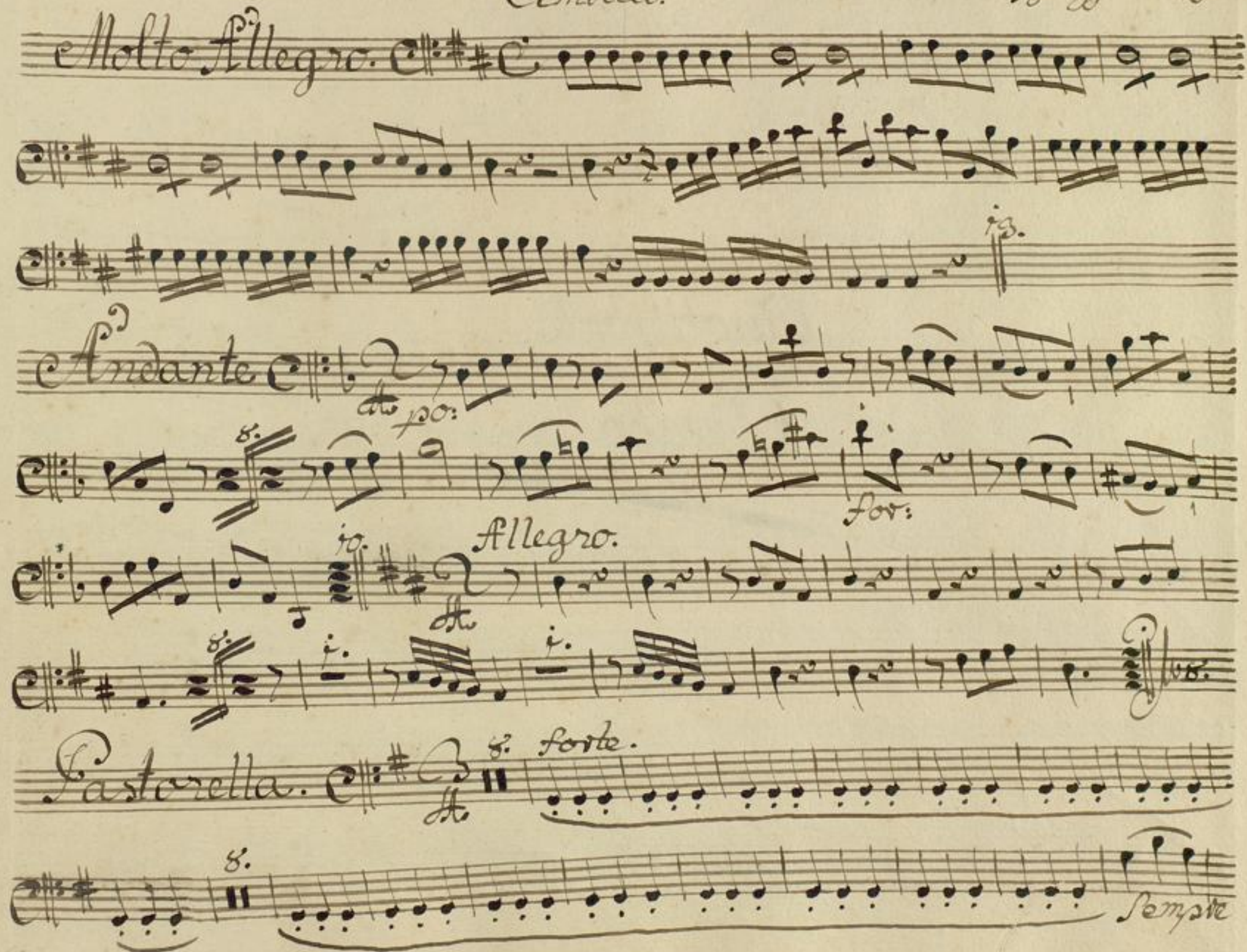
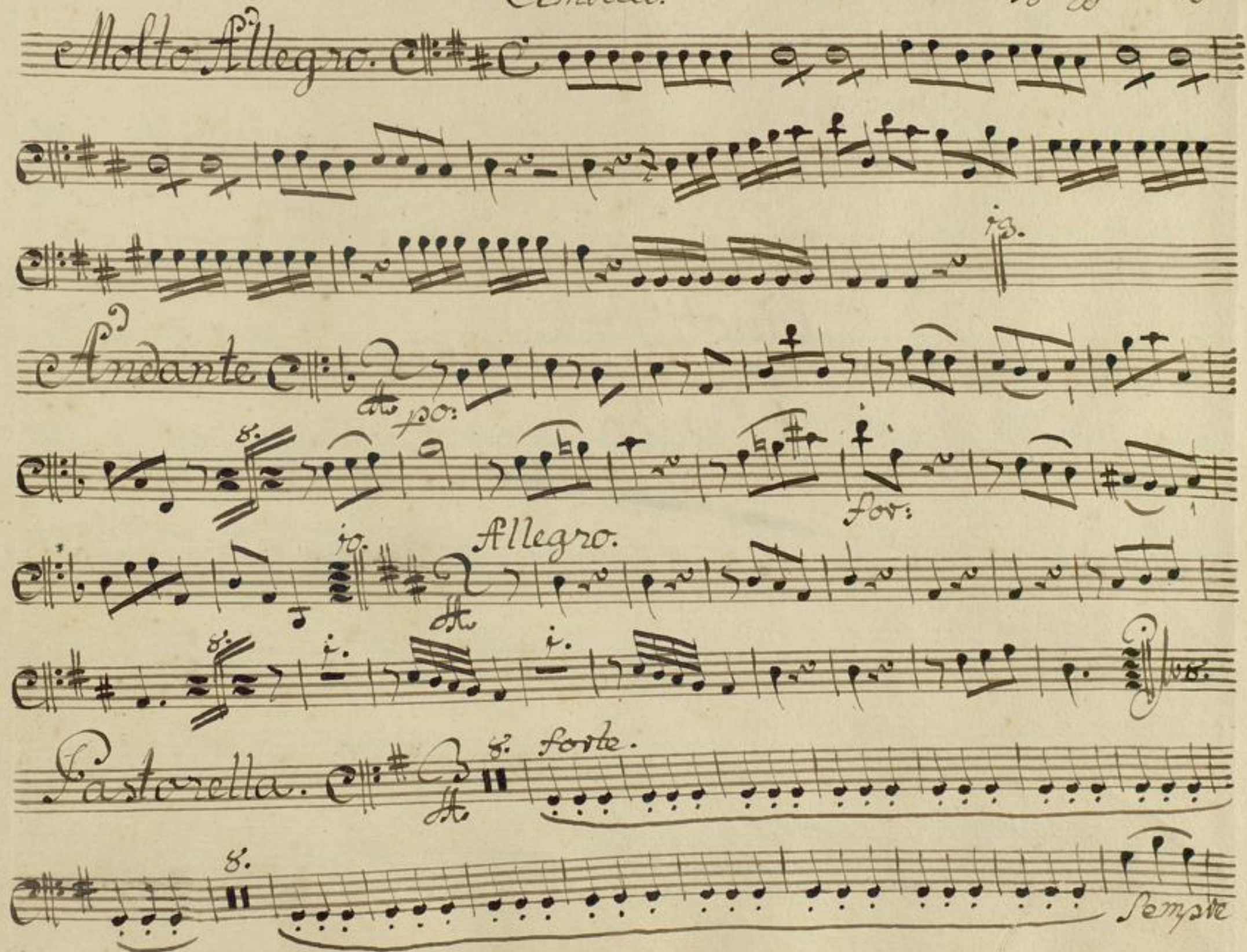
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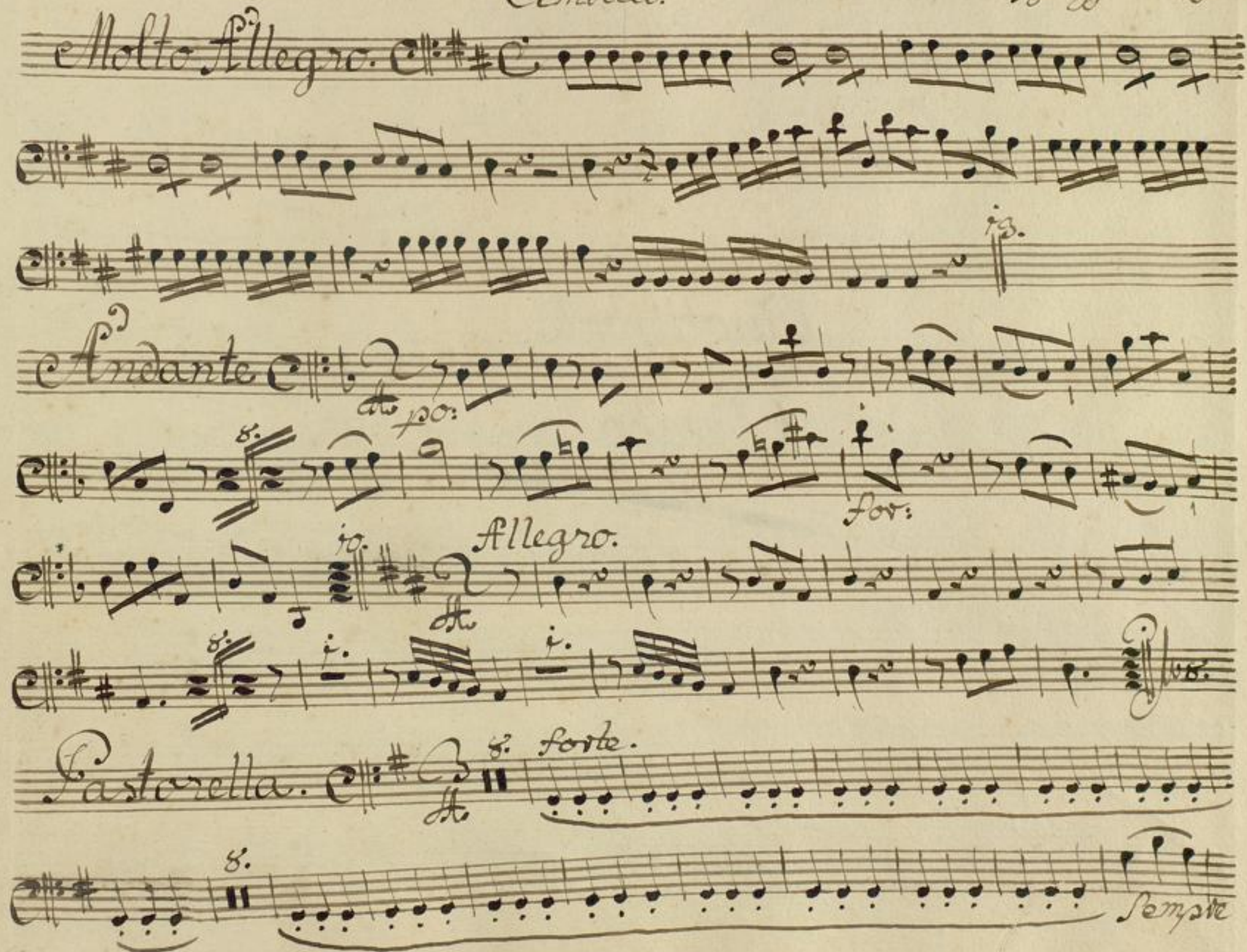
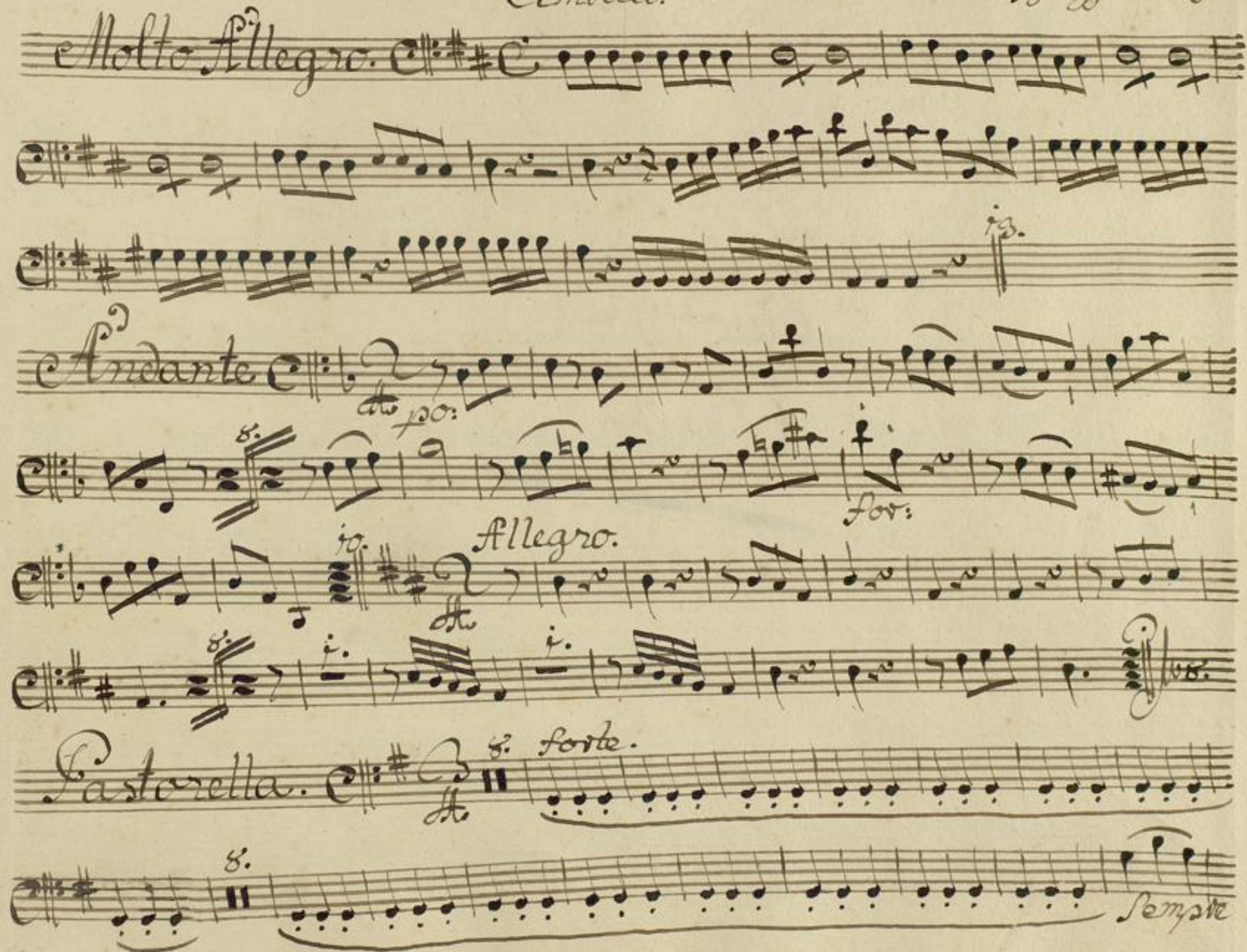
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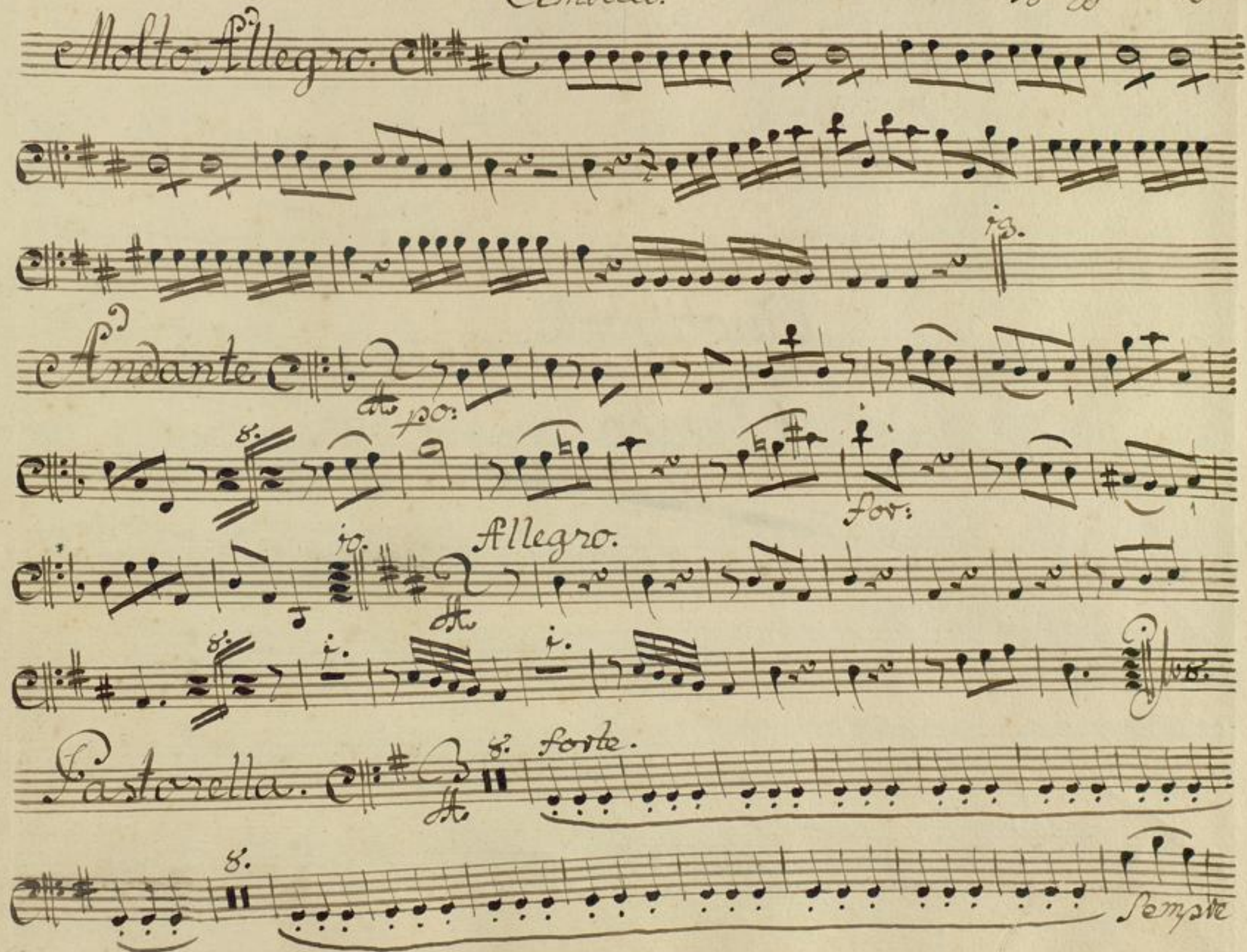
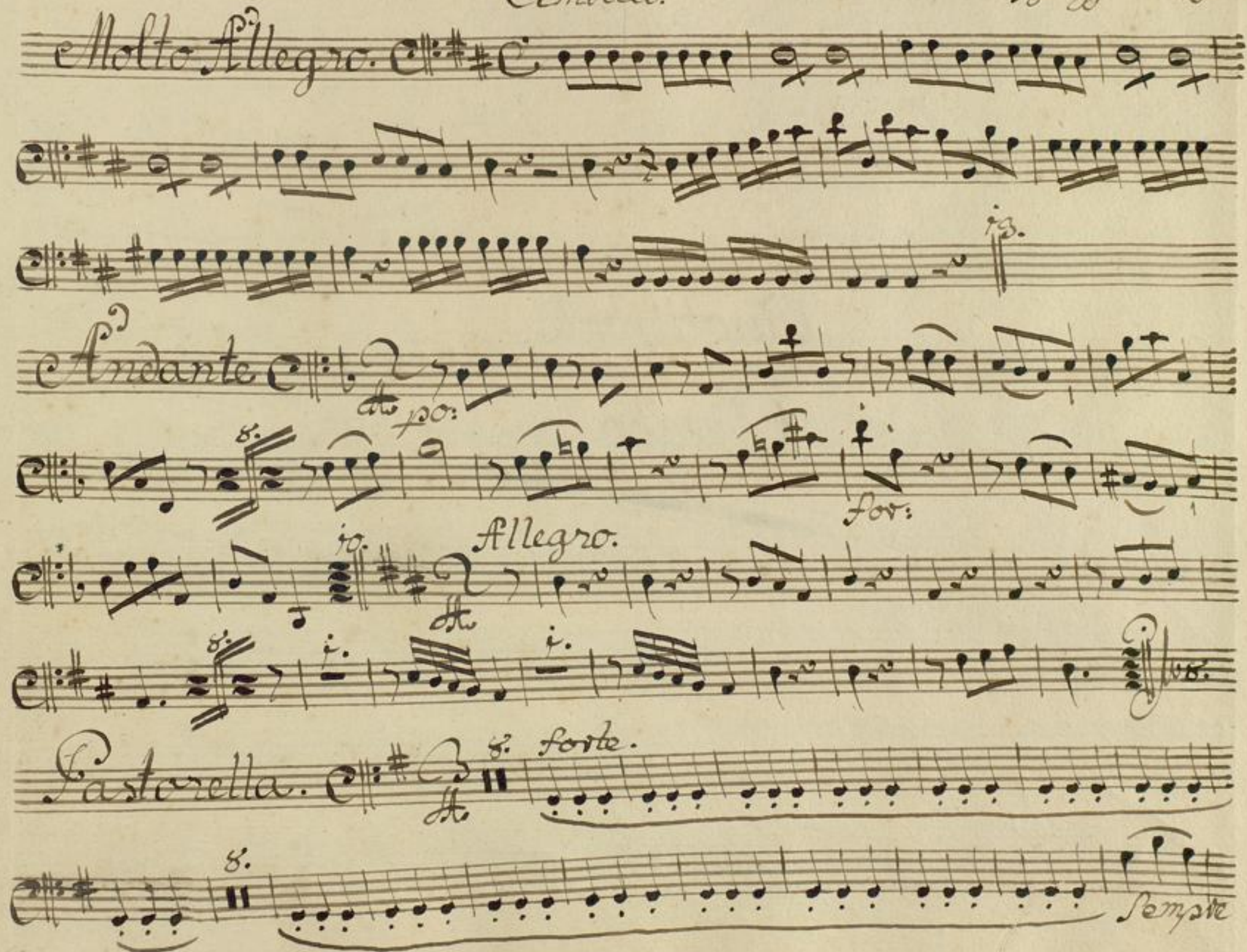
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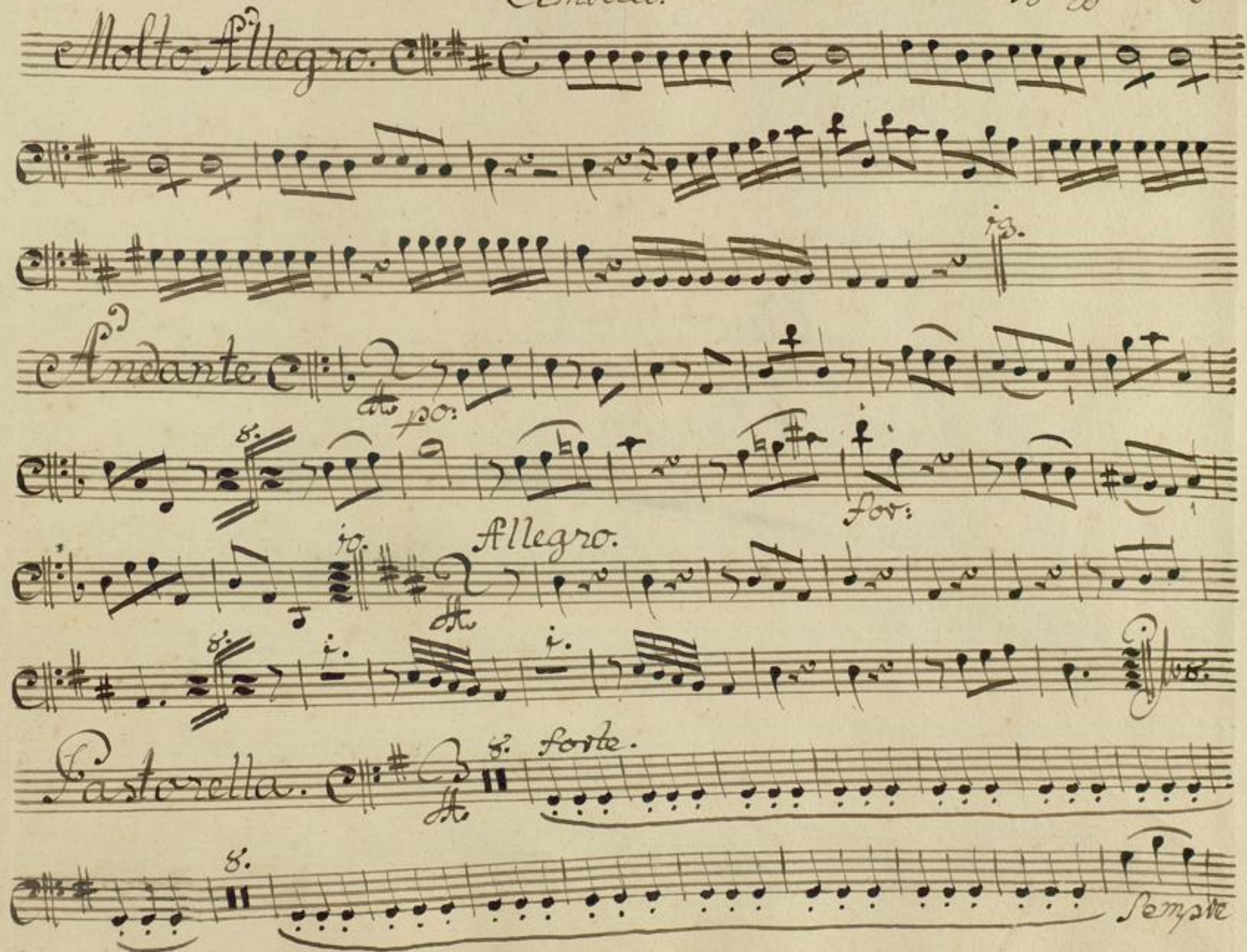
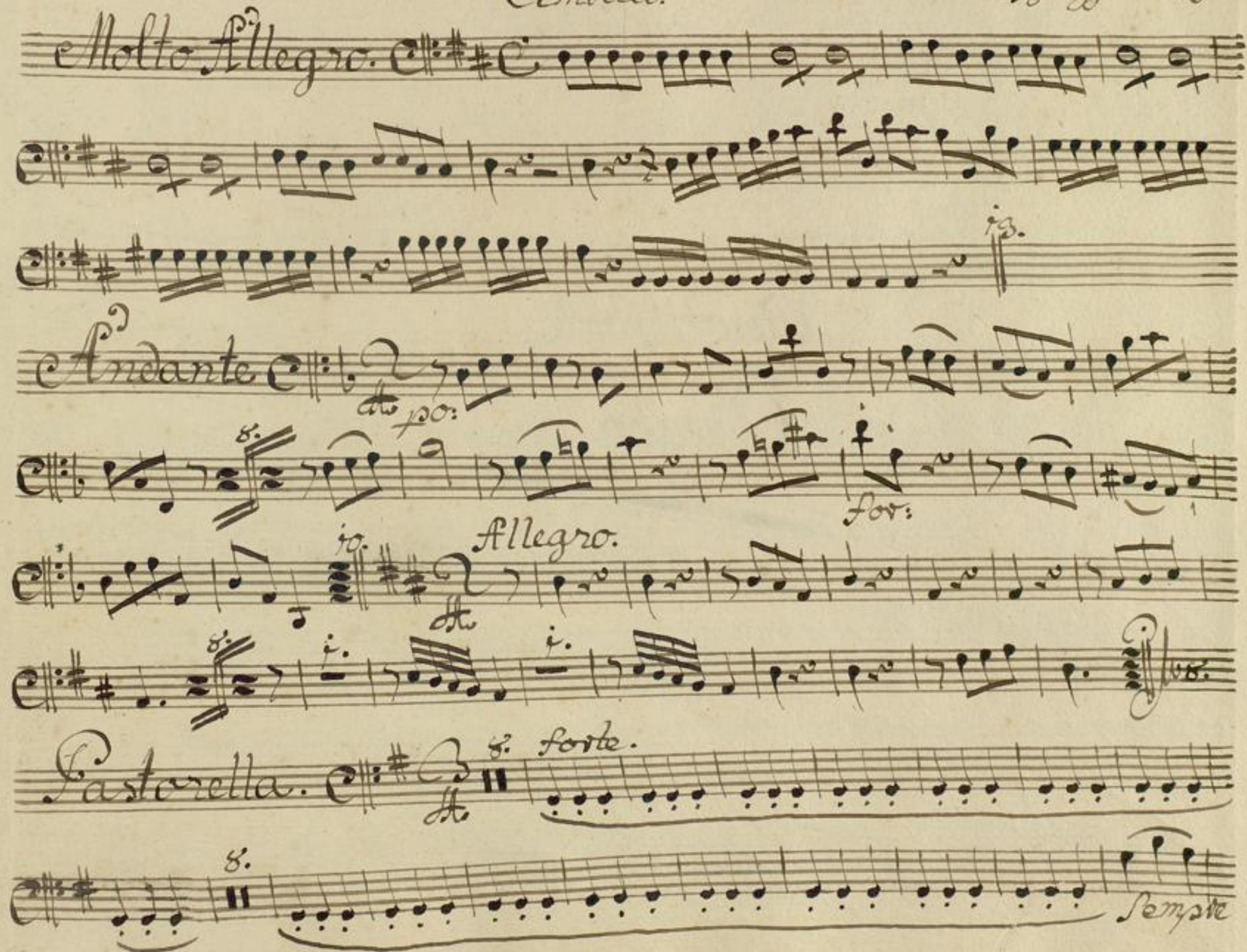
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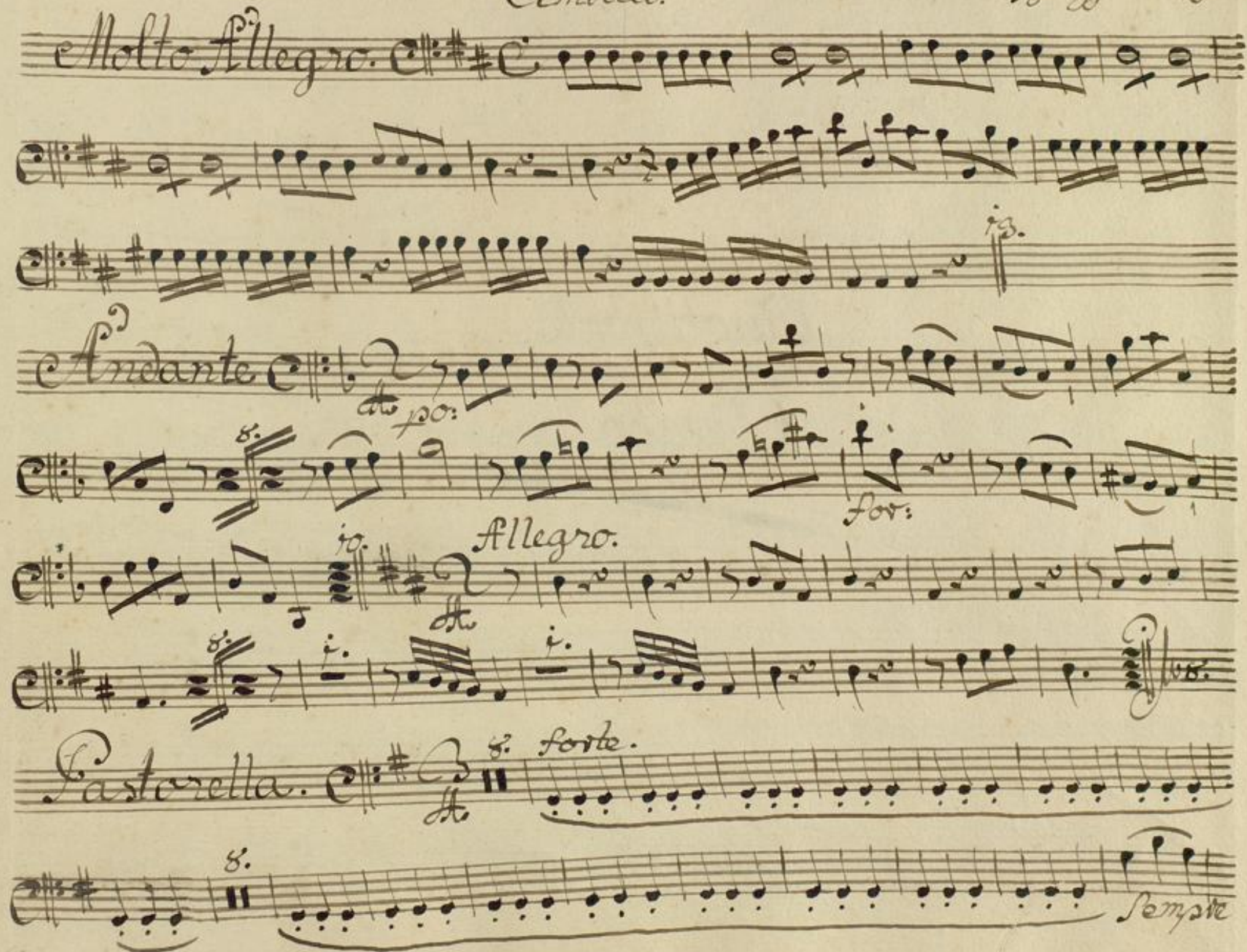
8. forte.  *8. forte.* 

8. forte.  *8. forte.* 

8. forte.  *8. forte.* 

8. forte.  *8. forte.* 

8. forte.  *8. forte.* 

8. forte.  *8. forte.*

Handwritten musical score for a piece in G major. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "Allegro." and the dynamics are "piu piano pianissimo." The second staff continues the melody with various dynamics including "p", "f", and "for." The third staff also features dynamics like "p", "f", and "for." The fourth staff is marked "Allegretto." and the fifth staff continues the melody. The sixth staff is marked "Adagio." and the seventh staff is marked "Allegro." The eighth staff is marked "Adagio." and the ninth staff is marked "Allegro." The tenth staff is marked "Adagio." and the eleventh staff is marked "Allegro." The score concludes with a double bar line and the word "Fine." The handwriting is in a cursive style, typical of 18th or 19th-century musical notation.

1. *piano.*
 2. *p.*
 3. *Molto Adagio.* *piano.*
 4. *o. Eitelkeit! Eitelkeit ewigs verderben*
 5. *wen alls ver=soffen ist, giebt nichts zu Erben.*
 6. *Allegro.* *g.* *p.*
 7. *10.* *Largo.* *7.* *p.*
 8. *13.* *Allegro.* *14.* *Andante*
 9. *16.* *v. li. cembalo solo.*

Allegro *Soli*

V. S. Menuet

Menuet

Handwritten musical score for a Minuet, featuring various movements and dynamics. The score is written on ten staves, with the first two staves for the Minuet, the third for Adagio, the fourth for Presto, and the fifth for Fuga. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Dynamics like *for.* (forte) and *pi.* (piano) are indicated. The tempo markings *Adagio*, *Presto*, and *Fuga* are clearly visible. The score concludes with a final *for.* marking.

for.

for.

Adagio

for.

pi.

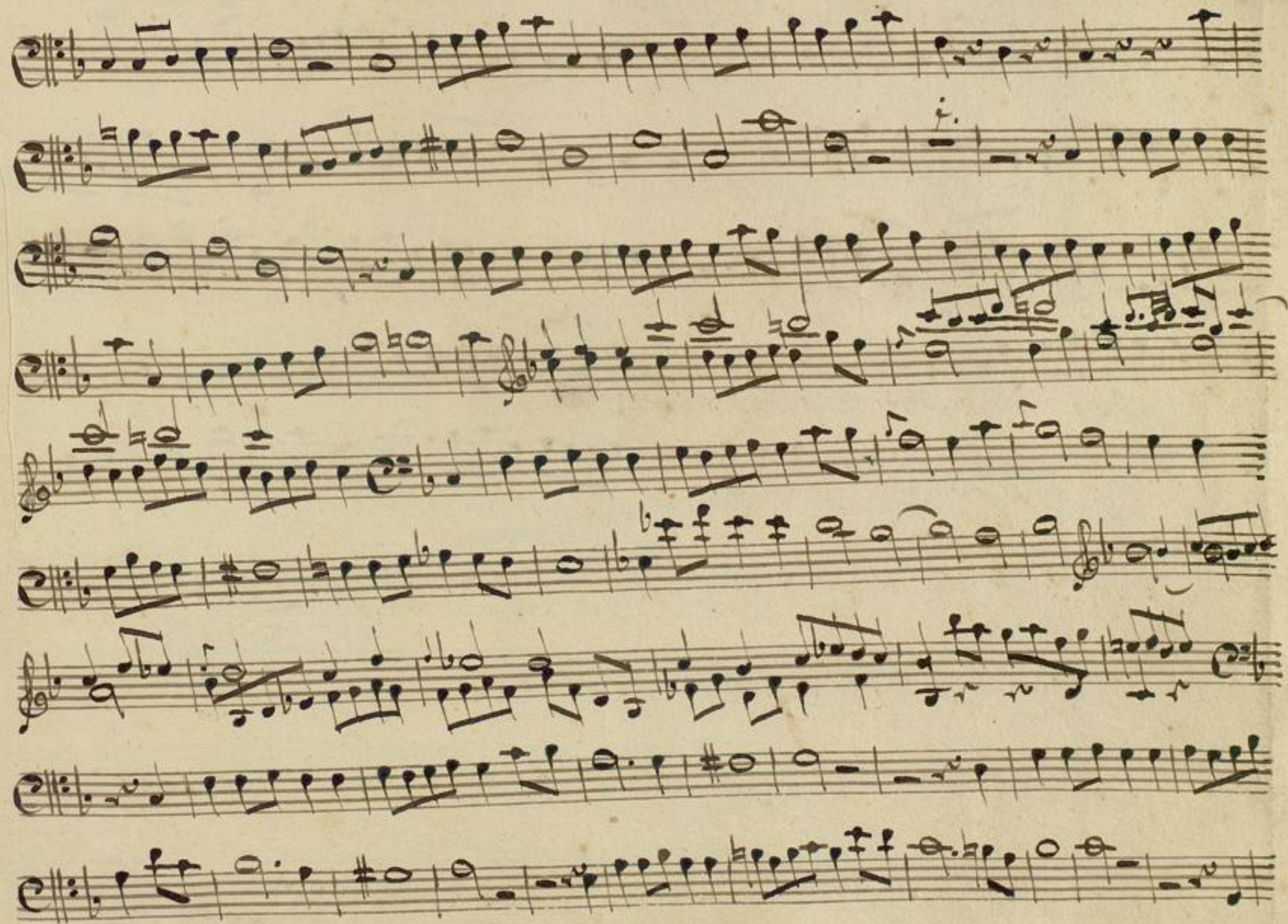
Sempre piano

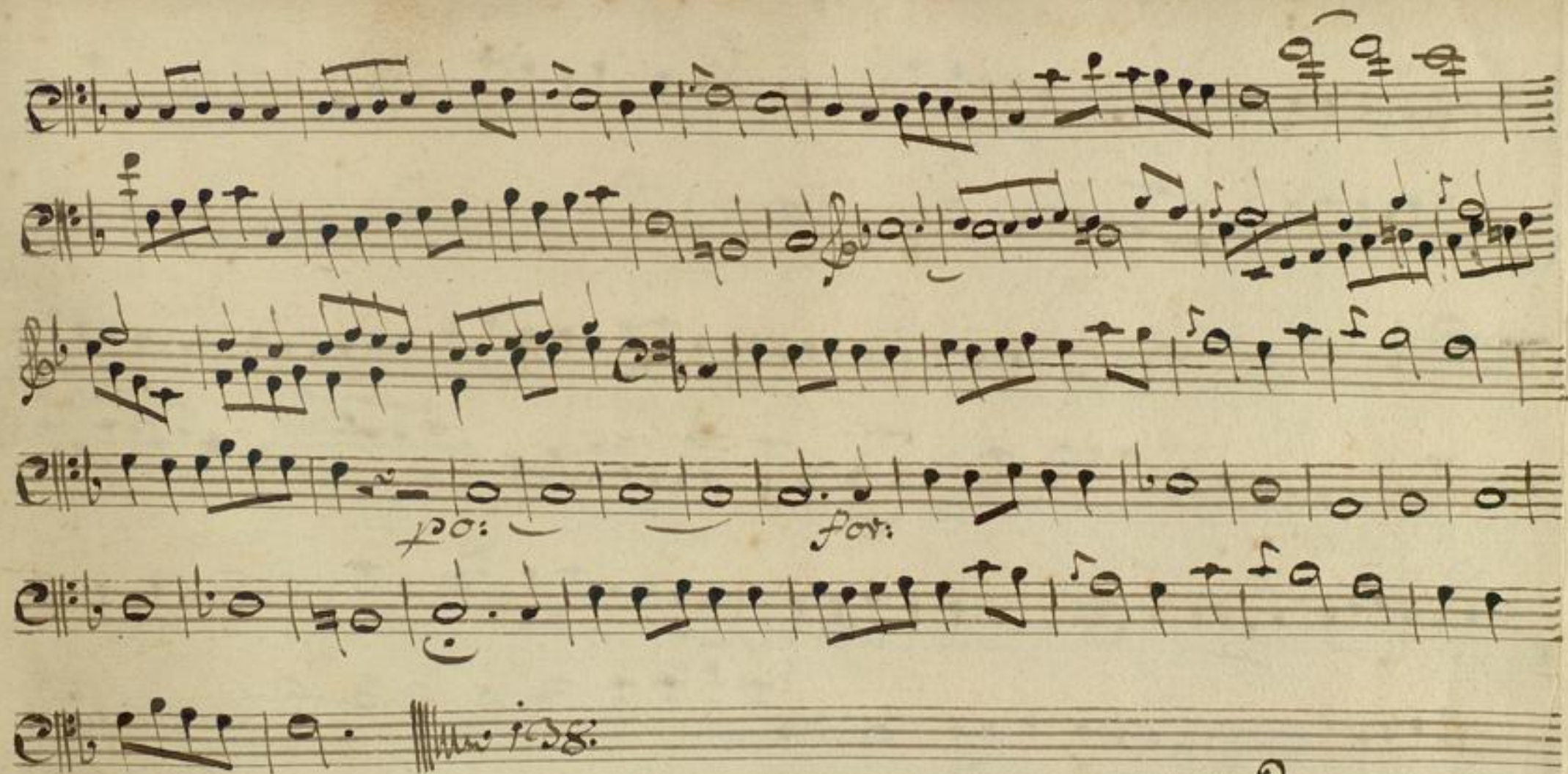
Presto

forte.

Fuga.

for.





il Fine



h. 4. 12.

1403

3

Quotlibet

Musicum

a

2. Violini. 2. oboe.

2. Corni, Viola.

Cembalo con Fagotto

e
Violone.

obligati

Del Sigl. Wolfganggo e Mozart.
Compositore di 9. Anni a la Haye
nel mese di Marzo 1766.

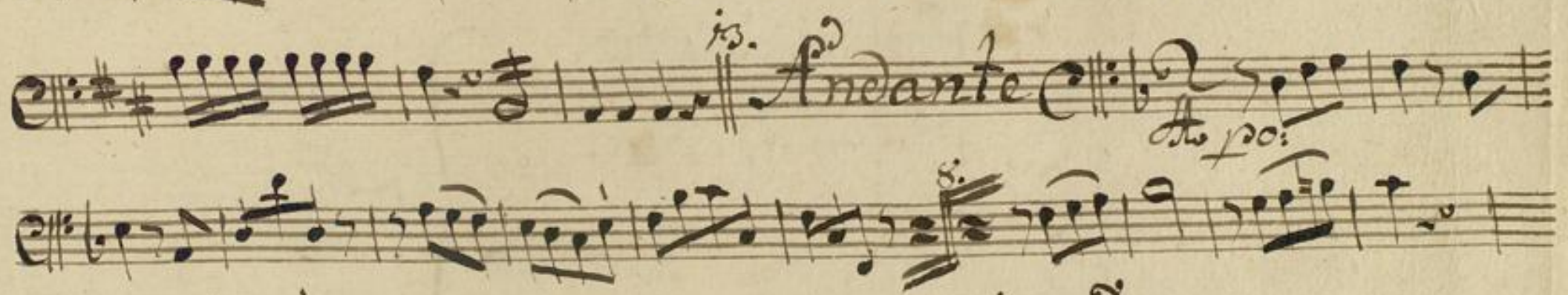
KV 32



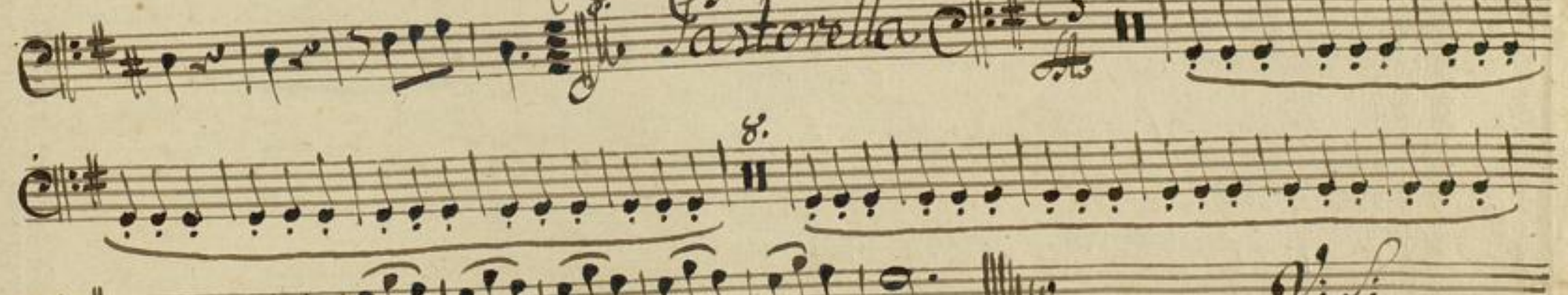
Basso.

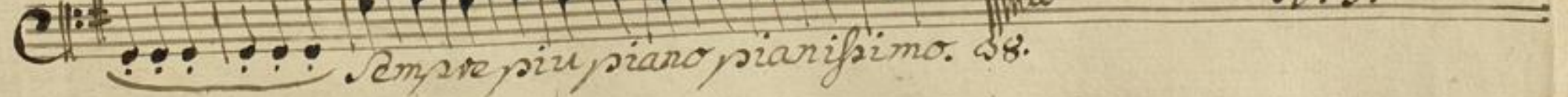
di Wolfgang e Moza

Molto Allegro. 

Andante 

Allegro. 

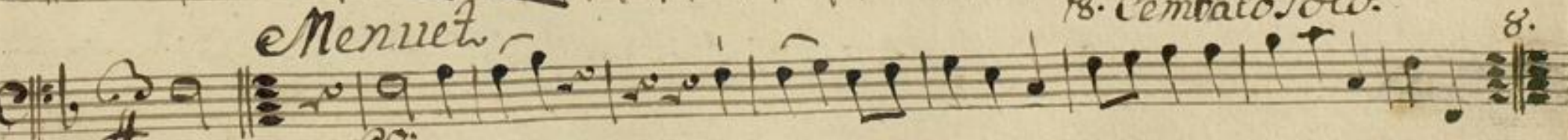
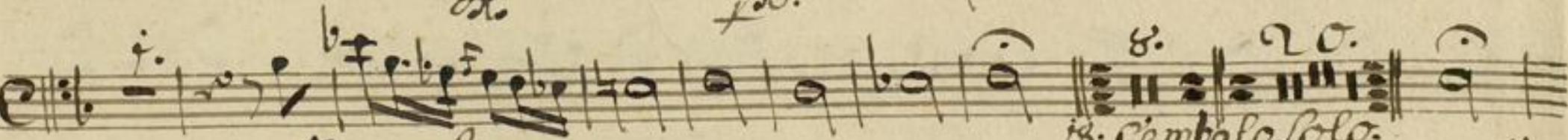
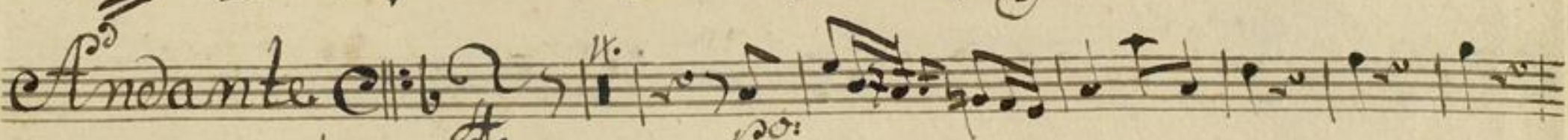
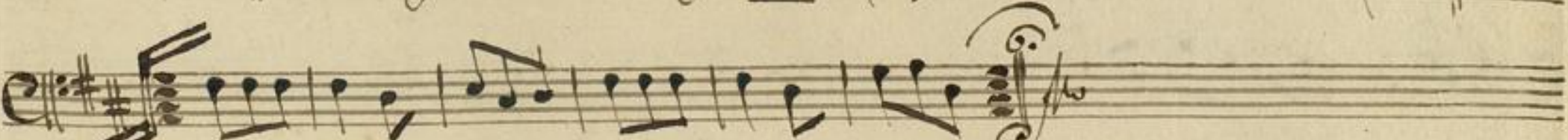
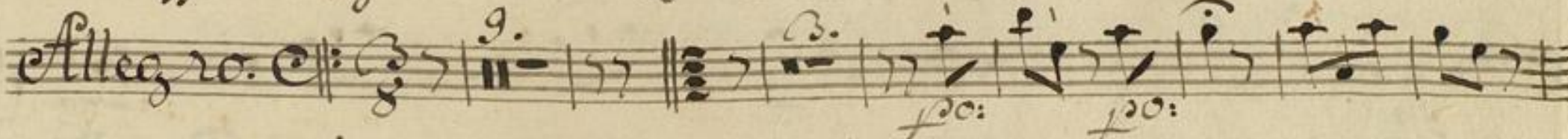
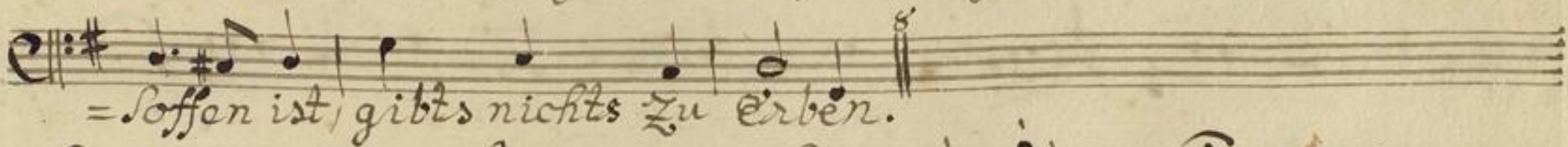
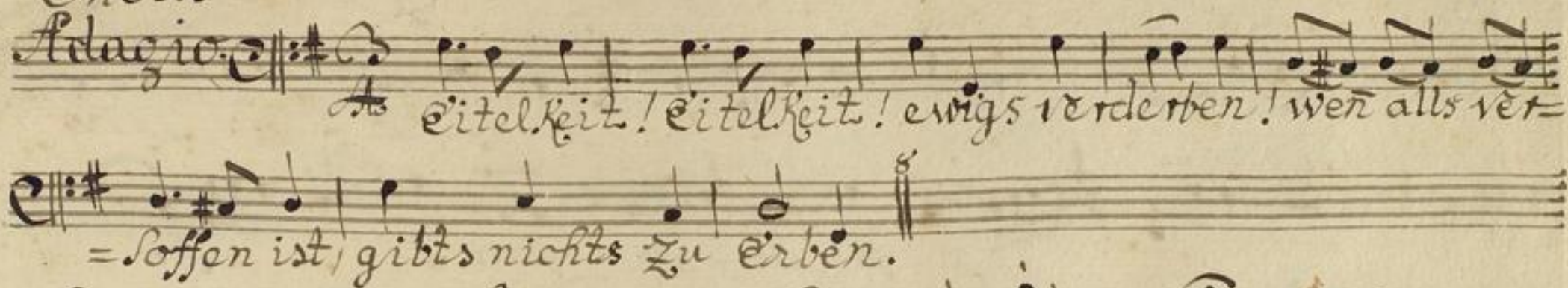
Pastorella 

Sempre piu piano pianissimo. 

Handwritten musical score for a violin and piano piece. The score is written on ten staves, with the first five staves for the violin and the last five for the piano. The tempo markings are *Allegro*, *Allegretto*, *Adagio*, *Allegro*, and *Molto Adagio*. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *for.* (forte) and *pp.* (pianissimo). The piece concludes with a double bar line and the tempo marking *Molto Adagio*.

Molto

Adagio.



Mennuet

18. Cembalo Solo.

8.

for:

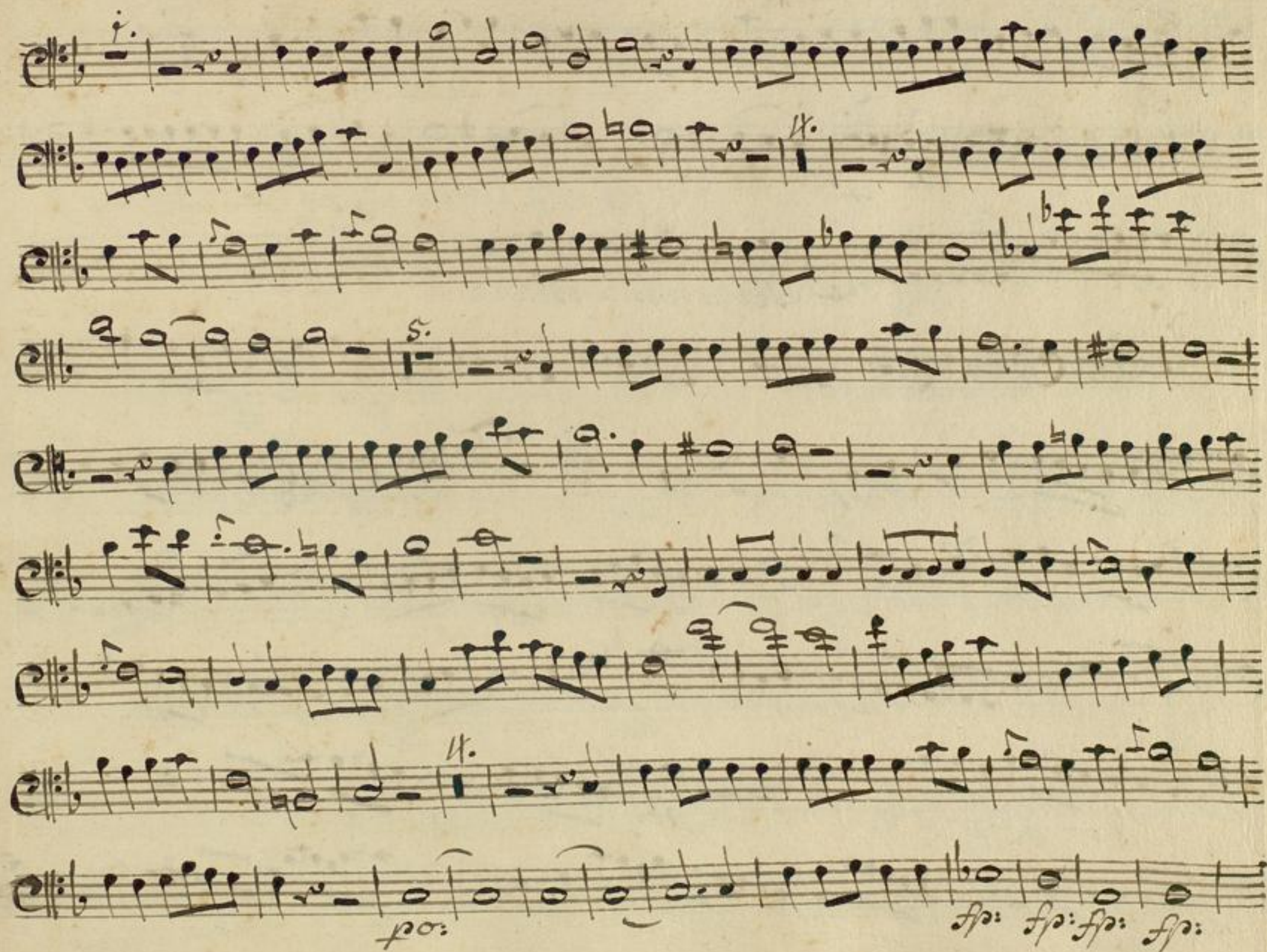
Adagio

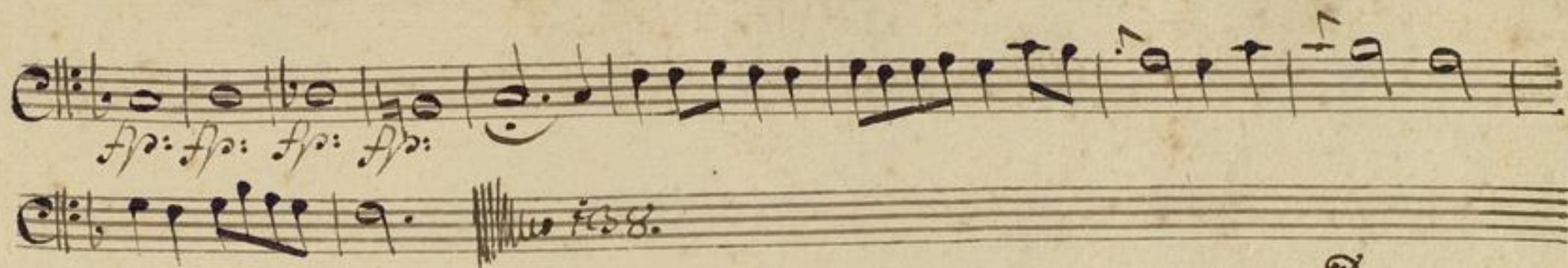
mpo:

Sempre piu piano.

Presto.

Fuga





il Fine

