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Das Irrlicht - Don Mus.Ms. 1938a-c

Umlauff, Ignaz

[S.l.], 1790 (1790c)

Klarine I

[urn:nbn:de:bsz:31-115861](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:bsz:31-115861)

1
Jago

Forliff in 3. Binfzigern

Clarino Primo.

Ms 1938c

Quod
 Inlucht
 vinn

Leutlich fenn in die
 vinn Operette
 in
 D. = Dingsingen

Die Musik ist von h. Verlauff
 Instern Dingsingen

Grusschor

Allein, Grütz von der ymmerw. Jesul
 Christe Amen, wir hoch und Grütz
 Gebirg, Däwelen wir hoch und Grütz
 Luthers wir Zeichen
 Dese, seiner furt
 Alred, seiner Diefymochenen Wolken
 Luthers & Grützweiser Lügen Amzal
 Luthers & Grützweiser Lügen Amzal
 Chor der Grützweiser

Clarinete Primo in C

Chor des Schiffers Solo:

Allegro

The musical score consists of ten staves of handwritten notation. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte) are used throughout. A '2.' marking appears above a note on the fourth staff, and a '3.' marking appears above a note on the seventh staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign on the tenth staff.

Handwritten musical notation on five staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines, typical of 18th-century manuscript notation.

Fine

Ende des ersten Theils

allegro

Clarino Primo

The musical score is written on 11 staves. The first five staves contain the main body of the piece. The sixth staff begins with the word 'Solo' written above it. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and rests. There are some ink smudges and a large dark mark at the end of the piece on the eleventh staff.

Blank manuscript page with ten sets of five horizontal lines.

Ni

Dritter Aufzug

introduzione

in. C:

ii

allegro



Musical score for the introduction of the Third Act. The score consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff contains the title and tempo markings. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a single melodic line. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction *v. f.* (vivo forte).

Two empty musical staves at the bottom of the page.

A handwritten musical score on five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and the tempo marking *Andante*. It contains a melodic line with various note values and rests. Dynamic markings *f* and *ff* are present. A double bar line is located at the end of the fifth measure. The second staff continues the melody with similar note values. The third and fourth staves also continue the melodic line. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line and a final chord. Below the fifth staff, there are seven empty staves.

This image shows a page of ten blank musical staves. Each staff is composed of five parallel horizontal lines. The paper is off-white or light beige, showing signs of age such as foxing (small brown spots) and some larger stains, particularly in the middle section. There are a few small dark spots scattered across the page. The staves are arranged vertically, with a small gap between each one. The page is otherwise empty of any musical notation or text.

The image displays 15 systems of musical notation, each consisting of three staves. The notation is handwritten and includes various symbols such as circles, squares, and lines, which are characteristic of early manuscript notation. The notation is arranged in a vertical column across the page. The first system is mostly blank, while the subsequent systems contain varying degrees of handwritten symbols. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and discoloration.

Trompe in D *Ärghen* *Quintzug*

Primo:

Finale

all. Maestoso

The musical score consists of ten staves of handwritten notation. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The music is written in a single system. The notation includes various note values such as quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several dynamic markings, including 'z.' (likely for *zando* or *zando*) and 'p.' (piano). The score concludes with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note. Below the main score, there are three empty staves.

This image shows a page of ten blank musical staves. Each staff is composed of five horizontal lines. The paper is aged and yellowed, with some minor staining and a small tear on the left side. The staves are arranged vertically down the page.

