

Oratorio.
Violino Primo
/

Musica

2477

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Oratorio.

Libro Primo.

Oratorio.

Violino Primo.



Lento, come prima

Plan

ge plan - ge o - miserum cor.

Lacrymis tuis no - va succedant lacryme cessabis quan - do delictum tuum ple -

- ne lavabis.

Respicientem adhuc video Magistrum meum. Video ...

Un poco più Andante

Volti presto

The musical score is written on seven staves. The first staff contains a complex melodic line with many beamed notes. The second staff begins with a rest, followed by a melodic line with lyrics. The third staff continues the melody with lyrics. The fourth staff has a melodic line with lyrics. The fifth staff continues the melody with lyrics. The sixth staff has a melodic line with lyrics. The seventh staff continues the melody with lyrics. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'se'. The lyrics are in Latin and are written in a cursive hand.

Andante Quis horror! quis horror? qualis umbra
qualis umbra diem rapit! Terra oh Deus, oh
Deus, terra tremat: Mons ruina minatur
Que portenta! ah quid adfers, o mulier?
Nonne sentis, nonne sentis Petre? moritur Jesus, mo-ritur
Adagio.



Handwritten musical score on aged paper. The score consists of four staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a 7-measure rest, followed by a melodic line. The lyrics "alto stipiti affixus." are written below the first staff. The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a 7-measure rest, followed by a melodic line. The lyrics "O peccatum, o mors Domini" are written below the second staff. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a 7-measure rest, followed by a melodic line. The lyrics "mei ! immen - sus ve - rè in nos est a - - mor Dei." are written below the third staff. The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a 7-measure rest, followed by a melodic line. The lyrics "mei ! immen - sus ve - rè in nos est a - - mor Dei." are written below the fourth staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "p" (piano) and "f" (forte). The text "Un poco più Andante" is written above the third staff. The page number "49" is written at the bottom center.

alto stipiti affixus.

O peccatum, o mors Domini

Un poco più Andante

mei ! immen - sus ve - rè in nos est a - - mor Dei.

afflicta huc ferre pedem.

Handwritten musical score for a piano piece, marked "Andante". The score is written on ten staves in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features a variety of musical notations including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as "p" (piano), "f" (forte), and "fortis". The piece concludes with a "fortis" marking.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The score includes the following markings and instructions:

- po* (piano)
- se* (sforzando)
- poco se* (poco sforzando)
- se po* (sforzando piano)
- se sempre* (sforzando sempre)
- sortis* (sortis)
- po* (piano)
- poco se* (poco sforzando)
- po* (piano)
- se* (sforzando)
- po* (piano)
- staccato* (staccato)
- po* (piano)
- se* (sforzando)
- Dal Segno.* (Dal Segno)

Magistrum meum opto, et exoro.

Allegro
di molto

A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation is in a historical style, featuring treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music is characterized by frequent sixteenth-note passages and complex rhythmic patterns. Performance markings include 'p^o' (piano) and 'f^e' (forte) throughout the piece. The tempo is indicated as 'Allegro di molto' at the beginning. The text 'Magistrum meum opto, et exoro.' is written above the first staff. Specific lyrics are written below the staves: 'un poco f^e' on the third staff, 'poco f^e' on the sixth staff, and 'fortis^o' on the seventh staff. The manuscript shows signs of age, with some ink bleed-through and slight discoloration of the paper.

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p *f* *Fortis* *Adagio* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *Dal Segno.*

doloris mei nova argumenta.

Un poco Lento
ma poco

Sordini

po

po

po

fortis

po

po

pia: assai

po



diexit benignus tibi.

Oh Petre tace. Ex tanto Dei favore augentur meae tor-

menta Clemens ille, ego ingrata ego rea, subit

ille crudelissimas crudelissimas poenas. Amor, divinus Amor

verè stat contra me. Cor meum infidum, infidum, cor meum resistere non

Adagio sempre

valet, et horrescit

Nunquam nunquam cessate la - - cryma, a =

a tempo sempre

poco se

poco se

poco se

poco se

se

a Magdalena, et pœnitere.

Andantino

pizz: arco pizz: arco p^o pizz: arco pizz: arco

piano assai

pizz: arco pizz: arco pizz: arco

pizz: arco

pizz: arco

pizz: arco

pizz: arco

pizz: arco

pizz: arco

pizz: arco pizz: arco pizz: arco pizz: arco

pizz: arco

Dal Segno.

errorem meum plenè lavabo!

entra in cadenza

Lento

Handwritten musical score for a cadenza, marked "Lento". The score consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "p.o." (piano) and "f.e." (forte). The music is written in a single system across the staves. The tempo "Lento" is indicated at the beginning. The score ends with a double bar line on the tenth staff.

Handwritten musical score for a single melodic line, likely for a violin or flute. The score is written on ten staves. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as "poco", "fe", "p", "f", "fortis", and "poco Andante". The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction "Dal Segno."

et meo justa solvamus.

*Allegro, ma
non troppo.*

A handwritten musical score on a single staff, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. It begins with the tempo marking "Allegro, ma non troppo." and the title "et meo justa solvamus." The music consists of a single melodic line with various note values, including minims, crotchets, and quavers. There are several measures of rests and some measures with multiple notes beamed together. Dynamic markings such as "p", "f", "poco", "assai", "forte", and "tenute" are used throughout the piece. The notation includes many accidentals (sharps and flats) and some measures with complex rhythmic figures, possibly indicating a more advanced or experimental composition. The paper shows signs of age, with some staining and wear.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The text "poco se" appears multiple times, along with "se sempre", "fortis?", "p: assai", and "Dal Segno." at the bottom right.

meo nunquam recedam.

Lento, ma
non troppo

A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation is in a single melodic line with various ornaments, including mordents and grace notes. The tempo is marked 'Lento, ma non troppo' and the articulation is 'Legato'. The score includes several dynamic markings: 'p^o' (piano), 'p^o assai' (piano very), 'mezo f^e' (mezzo-forte), 'f^e' (forte), and 'poco f^e' (poco-forte). The music is written in a style characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

Legato

mezo f^e

p^o

poco f^e

p^o assai

f^e

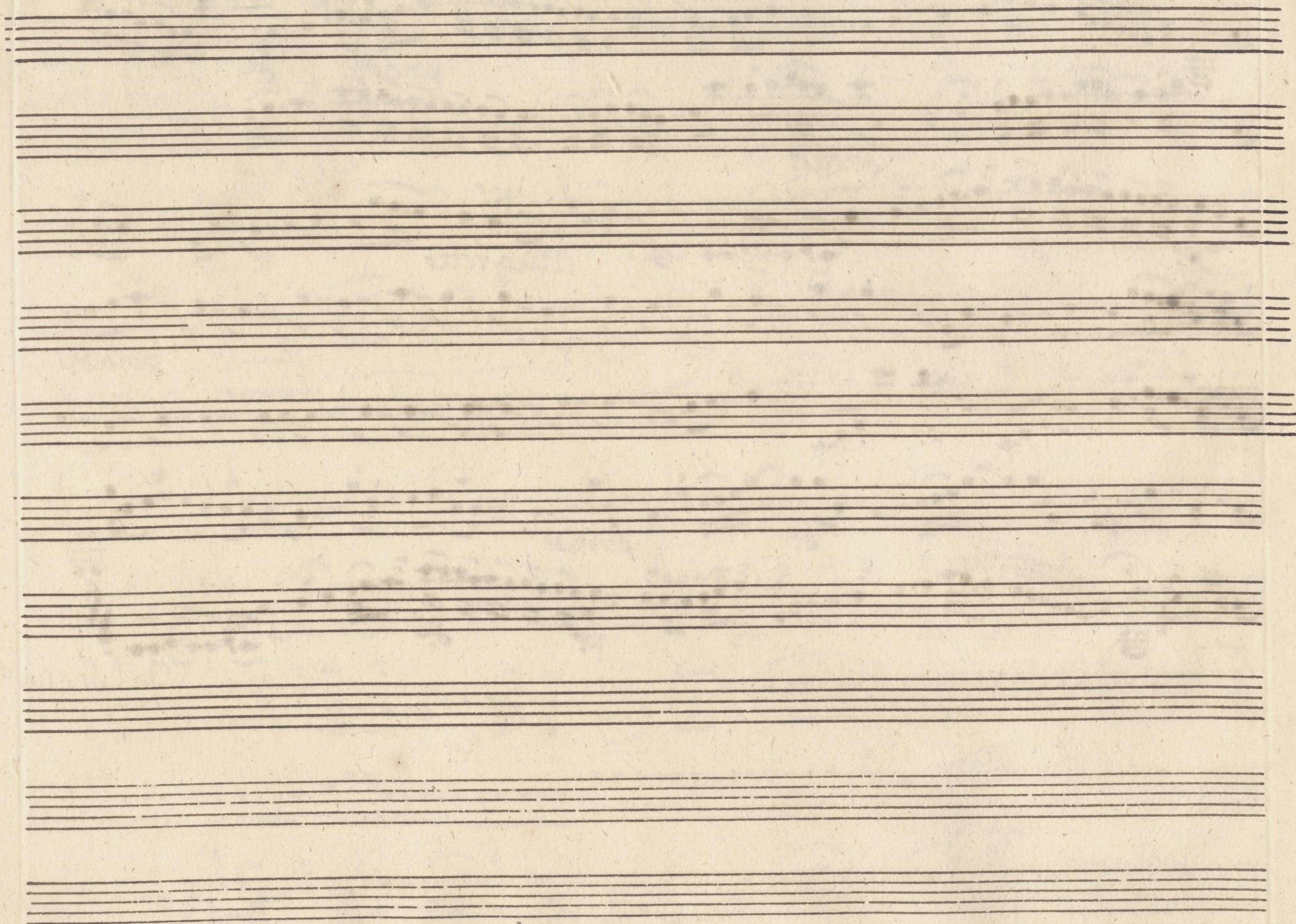
fortis^o

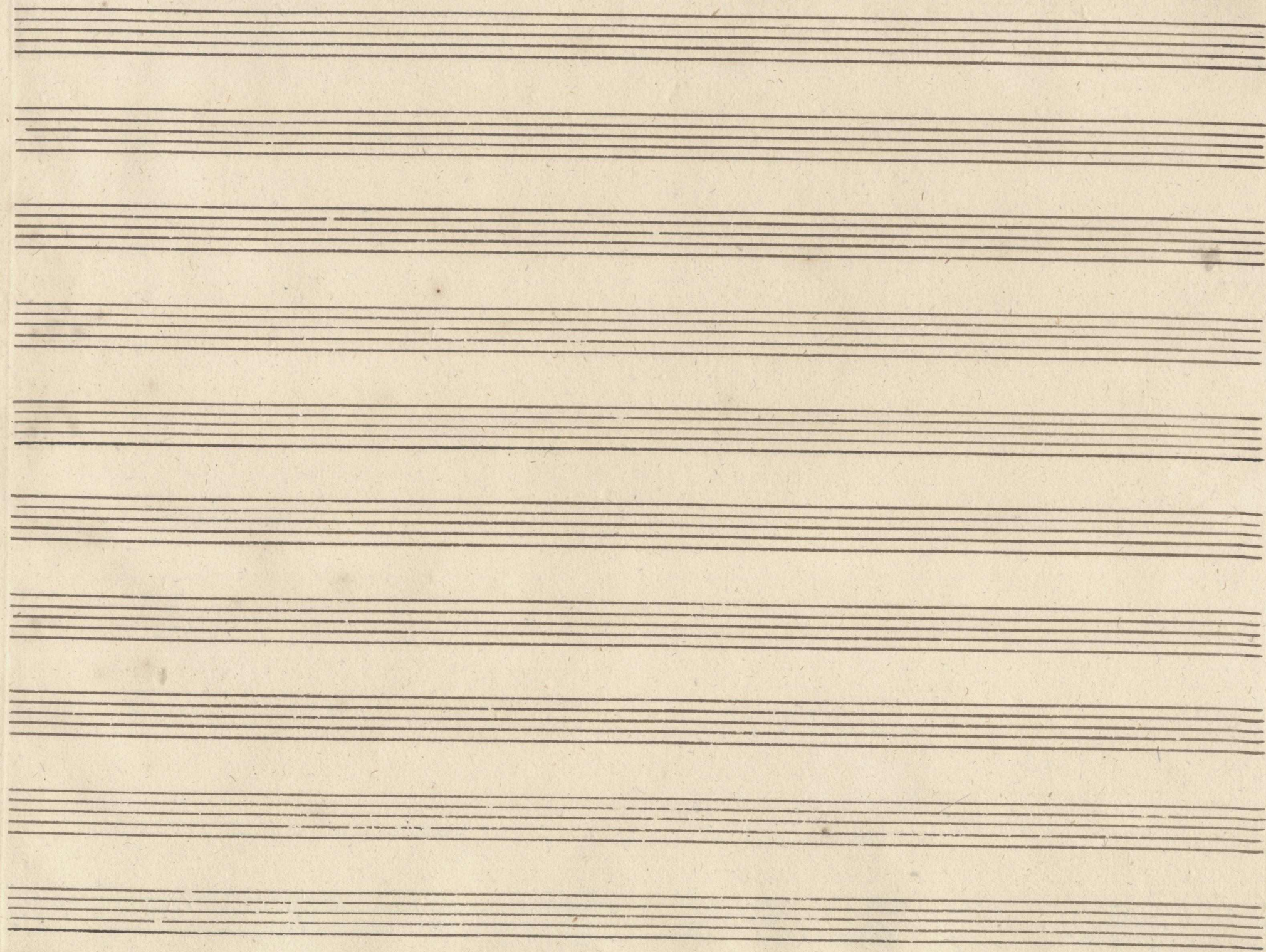
p^o

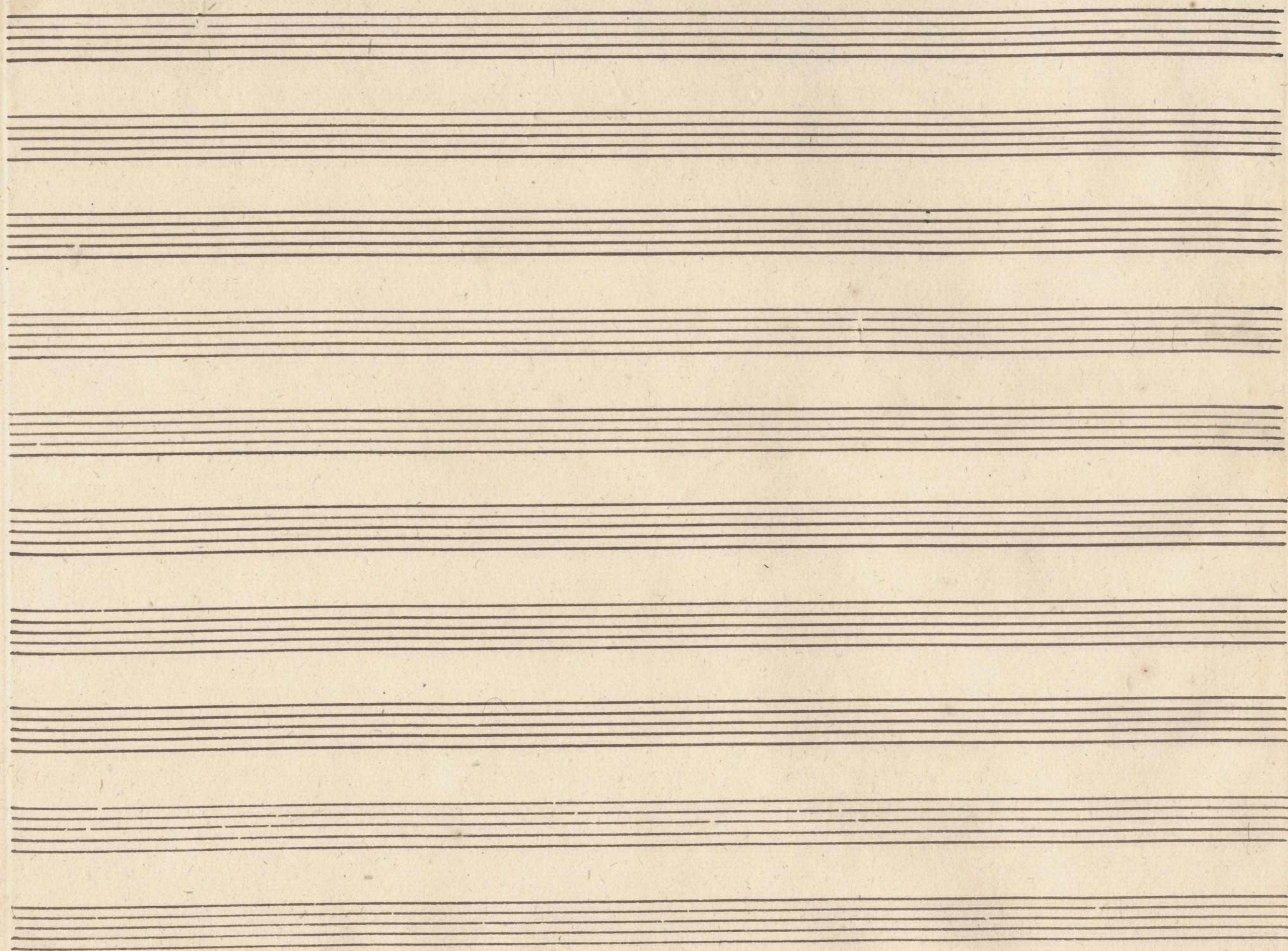
p^o assai

poco f^e

Handwritten musical score on eight staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, time signatures (3/4, 4/4), and dynamic markings like *p.o.*, *se*, *fortis.*, and *Allegretto*. The score concludes with the instruction *Dal Segno*.







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