

Dom. Palmarum.
Recit. N. 12.

Noten-Sammlung
der
Fürsten- u. Landes-Schule

Organo

The first section of the manuscript consists of approximately 12 staves of handwritten musical notation. It begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several dynamic markings, including 'Largo' and 'Rec.' (Recitativo). The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to two sharps (F# and C#). The notation is dense and characteristic of 18th-century manuscript style.

Stria. Baso. N. 13.

The second section of the manuscript, titled 'Stria. Baso. N. 13.', consists of approximately 12 staves of handwritten musical notation. It begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The tempo marking 'Vivace' is written at the beginning. The notation is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and complex rhythmic patterns. There are several dynamic markings, including 'p.' (piano). The key signature changes from one sharp (F#) to two sharps (F# and C#). The notation is dense and characteristic of 18th-century manuscript style.

Mus. 3602-E-532

Sächs.
Landes-
bibl.

Sutti.
Altabreve. N. 14.
tasto Solo.

The musical score consists of ten staves of handwritten notation. The first staff is the vocal line, marked 'Sutti' and 'Altabreve'. The subsequent staves are for various instruments, with annotations such as 'Ten.' (Tenor), 'Bass', and 'Alto'. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. The score is written in a historical style with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Choral.

The Choral section consists of two staves of handwritten musical notation. The first staff is the vocal line, and the second staff is the basso continuo line. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Aria Soprano.
Vivace No. 19

The musical score is written on ten staves. It begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The music is characterized by frequent sixteenth-note patterns and rests. Dynamics include piano (p), forte (f), and sforzando (sf). Performance instructions include 'bis' and 'Dal Segno'. The score is heavily annotated with figured bass numbers (e.g., 6, 6 6 6, 6 4 5, 7 4, 7 6 4) and fingering numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9). The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction 'Dal Segno'.

Volti subito Tutti.

