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O trinitatis flamen et cordium solamen - Don Mus.Ms. 2251

Richter, Franz Xaver

[S.l.], 1780 (1780c)

O trinitatis flamen et cordium solamen

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Violino 1^{mo}

Costen è piano Recit.
Trinitatis flammam

Aria
Ma quam felix

pianissimo
piano
fe.
piano
fe.
piano
fe.
piano
fe.
piano
fe.
piano
fe.
piano
fe.
piano
fe.

Handwritten musical score for a piece in G major, featuring multiple staves of music. The score includes dynamic markings such as *piano* and *se* (likely *sempre*), and a section marked *Da quel segno Aria da Capo, sino al Segno*. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, and includes a key signature change to three sharps (F#, C#, G#) at the end of the page.

Allegro: è piano. Recit.

Violino Primo.

Alme Spiritus

Aria Poco
Andante e affettuoso

Molto piano

In qui Dator es.

piano

The musical score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with the tempo and performance instruction 'Allegro: è piano. Recit.' and contains the text 'Alme Spiritus'. The second staff is marked 'Aria Poco Andante e affettuoso' and 'Molto piano', with the text 'In qui Dator es.' written below it. The score includes various musical notations such as treble clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). Dynamics like 'piano' are indicated throughout. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. The manuscript shows signs of age, with some ink bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.

A handwritten musical score consisting of ten staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The word "piano" is written in several places, often with a "p" below it. There are also markings that look like "se" or "h". The music is written in a cursive, historical style.

Volta subito.

piano

Aria Da Capo Sino al Segno