

Duetto am

2. Sopran:

In mezzo a questiam plessi
à

Violino Primo

Violino Second.

Viola e Cembalo

del Sing.
Graun

posf.

Princesse Jeanette
de Hesse Pl.
1763.

Duetto Adagio.

Partitura.

The musical score is written on ten systems of staves. The top two systems are for the vocal parts, and the bottom six systems are for the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written in Italian and are repeated across the systems. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

In mezzo a questiam plespi: deh respirar potespi sarebbeil duol men
In mezzo a questo addio deh respirar potespi sarebbeil duol men
rio, men fiera mor — — — — te, men fiera morte, ah
rio, men fiera mor — — — — te men fiera morte
non vuol mia sorte, piu non reggeil cor, no, no,
ah — piu non reggeil cor piu non reggeil cor, no, no,
ah non piu reggeil cor piu non reggeil cor.
ah non piu reggeil cor piu non reggeil cor,
In mezzo a questo ad.

forte

In mezzo a questiam plessi deh respirar potesfi, sarebbe il duol men

Dio, a questo ad dio deh - respirar potesfi, sarebbe il duol men

rio men fiera morte, ah non lo vuol mia forte ah

rio men fiera morte, ah - non lo vuol mia forte ah

piu non regge il cor ad dio, ad dio ah

piu non regge il cor, ad dio, ad dio deh - respirar po

- non lo vuol mia forte, ad dio ah - piu non regge il

tesfi, potesfi ad dio,

cor piu non regge il cor.

ad dio, ad dio ah - piu non regge il

volti

Chia sposa è

cor più non regyerà cor

f Dolo amato, è

troppo il ciel spietato, allor - che ne di vide, se non uccidean

troppo il ciel spietato, allor - che ne di vide se - non ucci dean

cor se non ucci dian cor, è troppo il ciel spietato, allor, che ne di

cor se non ucci dian cor è troppo il ciel spietato allor, che ne di

vide, se non ucci dean cor se non ucci de ancor se non ucci de ancor

vide, se non ucci de ancor se non ucci de ancor se ucci de ancor.

Del Caprio

Quetto Adagio

Violino Primo:

This page contains a handwritten musical score for the first violin part of a piece titled "Quetto Adagio". The score is written on ten staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is characterized by intricate, often sixteenth-note passages and dynamic contrasts. The dynamics range from piano (p) and pianissimo (pp) to forte (f) and fortissimo (ff). Articulation is indicated by slurs, accents, and staccato markings. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. The overall style is that of a classical manuscript, with clear handwriting and detailed musical notation.

staccato f. *fortis*

A handwritten musical score on six staves. The notation is in a single system, likely for a piano or similar instrument. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/8. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a fermata. The second staff continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The third staff features a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The fourth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifth staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic and the instruction *fortis*. The sixth staff concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic and the instruction *Da capo*. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and foxing.

Duetto Adagio:

Violino Secondo:

The musical score is written on ten staves, each with a treble clef and a 3/8 time signature. The notation includes a variety of rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. Dynamics are indicated by letters: *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *staccato f.*, and *fortiss.*. There are also several *t* markings, likely for *tutti* or *trillo*. The handwriting is elegant and characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscripts. The paper shows signs of age, with some staining and discoloration.

A handwritten musical score on five staves. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The music is written in a cursive, historical style. The fifth staff concludes with the word "Tattapo" written in a decorative, cursive hand. There are several small annotations and markings throughout the score, including some that appear to be initials or specific performance instructions.

Tattapo