

Aria

Violino 1^{mo}
Violino 2^{do}

Viola
Canto Solo. et
Di render mila calma prometti.

et
Presto.
Del Sigl^o D.S.

Strema.

Andante assai. Canto Solo.

7 4 3 4 7

6 5 4

7

O di rendermi la calma prometti o speme infida promitti o

speme in fi da ma credula quest'alma piu fede nonti da

4 3

piu fede nontidu piu fe = de nonti

6 4 6 7

Da pro = metti la calma o = speme in fida me

7 4 6

Credula quest'alma piu fede nonti da piu piu fede nonti da

6 7

feste.

Di renderini la calma prometti e speme in fida o

speme in fida ma credula quest'alma piu fedononti da piu fedononti da

quest'al = ma piu fedononti da Di

render mila calma pro-metti o speme in fida o speme in fida ma credula quest'alma piu

fedononti da prometti la calma e spe-me in fida ma credula quest'alma piu

fedononti da piu fedononti da piu fedononti da non ti dada.

ve folle all mar Si



gabriel qui discant.

fida *chi ne pro- volo De- gno de suoi perigli e De- gno non merita-*

- Pietà *Pie- ta Pie- ta non meri- ta pie-*

Die *ta. Da capo.*

Andante assai Violino ^{1^{mo}}

Di render mi la calma

The musical score consists of 12 staves of handwritten notation. The music is written in a single system with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante assai'. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various dynamic markings: 'forte', 'piano', 'fortissimo', and 'pianissimo'. There are also some performance instructions like 'Tutti' and 'Cresc.' (Crescendo). The notation includes a variety of note values, rests, and articulation marks.

for piano for piu for
for

Dacapo.

Andante assai Violino 2^{do}

Si vender mi la calma

The musical score consists of 14 staves of handwritten notation. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a fluid, cursive style characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscripts. Dynamics such as *f*, *forte*, *piano*, and *pp* are used throughout to indicate volume changes. There are also some markings that appear to be *pp* or *ppp* at the beginning of some staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs, with some passages featuring rapid sixteenth-note runs.

f *forte*

Handwritten musical score on six staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. Dynamic markings include *for.*, *piano*, *for.*, *to*, *for*, and *for*. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff features a 3/4 time signature change. The fourth staff contains a 7#9 chord marking. The fifth staff has three *staccato* markings. The sixth staff concludes with a large, decorative *Capo.* marking.

Three empty musical staves, each consisting of five horizontal lines, located at the bottom of the page.

Andante assai *Viola*
Di render mi la calma

The musical score consists of 13 staves of handwritten notation. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 7/8 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and slurs. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. The third staff features a double bar line and a change in the key signature to two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The fourth staff has a 7/8 time signature. The fifth staff continues the melodic line. The sixth staff has a key signature of one flat. The seventh staff has a key signature of two flats. The eighth staff has a key signature of one flat. The ninth staff has a key signature of two flats. The tenth staff has a key signature of one flat. The eleventh staff has a key signature of two flats. The twelfth staff has a key signature of one flat. The thirteenth staff begins with a key signature of two flats and concludes with the instruction "Dacapo" written in a large, decorative cursive hand.

Passo.

Andante assai. Si render mi la calma

643.