

# Tu fonte viva

136

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The time signature is common time (C). The music begins with a half note chord in the right hand and a half note chord in the left hand. The melody in the right hand moves stepwise, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

The second system of music continues the piece. It features a melodic line in the right hand with some grace notes and a more active bass line in the left hand. The music concludes this system with a half note chord in the right hand and a half note chord in the left hand.

The third system of music is the final system on the page. It begins with a measure marked with a double bar line and the number 11. The melody in the right hand continues, leading to a final cadence. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment, ending with a final chord in the right hand and a final chord in the left hand.

# Tu, fonte viva

CD 136

Due interludi

Tempo di corale

Alessandro La Ciacera

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is common time (C). The music begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The melody in the upper staff features a series of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass line provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

The second system continues the piece, starting at measure 7. The notation remains consistent with the first system, with a treble and bass clef. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes, and the bass line maintains its accompaniment. The system concludes with a fermata over the final note of the upper staff.

The third system begins at measure 14. The upper staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody is characterized by a series of chords in the treble clef, while the bass line continues with a simple accompaniment of quarter notes.

The fourth system starts at measure 20. The upper staff features a melody of eighth and quarter notes, with a fermata over the final note. The bass line continues with a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

The fifth system begins at measure 26. The upper staff has a melody of eighth and quarter notes, with a fermata over the final note. The bass line features a long, flowing line with a fermata over the final note. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a fermata.

# Tu, fonte viva

CD 136

Due interludi

Tempo di corale

Alessandro La Ciacera

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in common time (C). The upper staff begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The melody is composed of quarter and eighth notes, with some rests. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment with quarter notes.

The second system of the musical score continues from the first. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in common time (C). The upper staff begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The melody continues with quarter and eighth notes, ending with a fermata. The bass line continues with quarter notes.

The third system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in common time (C). The upper staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody is composed of quarter and eighth notes, with some rests. The bass line provides a steady accompaniment with quarter notes.

The fourth system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in common time (C). The upper staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody continues with quarter and eighth notes, ending with a fermata. The bass line continues with quarter notes.

The fifth system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The music is in common time (C). The upper staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody continues with quarter and eighth notes, ending with a fermata. The bass line continues with quarter notes. The system concludes with the instruction *rall. a poco a poco*.



# Cristo risorto

RN 174

Solenne e gioioso

Piano introduction in D major, 4/4 time. The music features a melodic line in the right hand with accents and a harmonic accompaniment in the left hand.

5  
Cri - sto ri - sor - to è la no - stra spe - ran - za: can - tia - mo al - le -

10  
lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia! Vin - ta è la mor - te, la

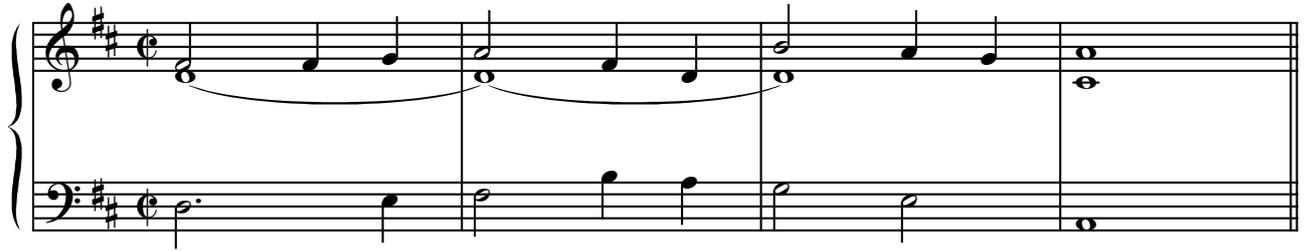
15  
vi - ta non muo - re: can - tia - mo al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia!

2. Cristo risorto è il nostro perdono: cantiamo alleluia, alleluia!  
Vince la colpa l'Agnello immolato: cantiamo alleluia, alleluia!
3. Cristo Risorto è la nostra salvezza: cantiamo alleluia, alleluia!  
Dona la pace, la gioia del cuore: cantiamo alleluia, alleluia!
4. Cristo risorto è il nostro futuro: cantiamo alleluia, alleluia!  
Dona la luce, la gloria del Regno: cantiamo alleluia, alleluia!

# Cristo risorto

RN 174

Arm. Alessandro La Ciacera



5 1. Cri - sto ri - sor - to è la no - stra spe - ran - za: can - tia - mo al - le -

10 lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia! Vin - ta è la mor - te, la

15 vi - ta non muo - re: can - tia - mo al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia!

2. Cristo risorto è il nostro perdono: cantiamo alleluia, alleluia!  
Vinse la colpa l'Agnello immolato: cantiamo alleluia, alleluia!
3. Cristo Risorto è la nostra salvezza: cantiamo alleluia, alleluia!  
Dona la pace, la gioia del cuore: cantiamo alleluia, alleluia!
4. Cristo risorto è il nostro futuro: cantiamo alleluia, alleluia!  
Dona la luce, la gloria del Regno: cantiamo alleluia, alleluia!

# Cristo risorto

RN 174

Arm. Alessandro La Ciacera

5 1. Cri - sto ri - sor - to è la no - stra spe - ran - za: can - tia - mo al - le -

10 lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia! Vin - ta è la mor - te, la

15 vi - ta non muo - re: can - tia - mo al - le - lu - ia, al - le - lu - ia!

2. Cristo risorto è il nostro perdono: cantiamo alleluia, alleluia!  
Vince la colpa l'Agnello immolato: cantiamo alleluia, alleluia!
3. Cristo Risorto è la nostra salvezza: cantiamo alleluia, alleluia!  
Dona la pace, la gioia del cuore: cantiamo alleluia, alleluia!
4. Cristo risorto è il nostro futuro: cantiamo alleluia, alleluia!  
Dona la luce, la gloria del Regno: cantiamo alleluia, alleluia!