

Nefra de Segura di Giuseppe Koslowky

per l'edizione

di S. M. Stanislo Augusto Re di Polonia

nel 1798

11, 870 Krongath a Lipsia

I

Mus. ms.

11,870

16, 778

an der Titelblatt original hrs. des Komp. nach Aussage von DR. POZNIAK  
Warschau



1

Nella da Morti  
Del Sig<sup>r</sup> Giuseppe Rostovsky  
per l'esequie  
Di S. M. il Re di Polonia Stanislae Augusto  
nella Chiesa Cattolica  
a St. Peterburg.  
Eseguita dalle Musiche della Cappella Imp<sup>er</sup>iale  
Il ns Febbraio 1798

Famigata a Lipsia presso Breitkopf et Härtel.

Tuba  
 Tromba in B<sup>♭</sup>  
 Corni in B<sup>♭</sup>  
 Flauti  
 Oboe  
 Clarinetto  
 Fagotti  
 Violini  
 Viole  
 Canto  
 Alto  
 Tenore  
 Basso  
 Organo, e Patti

36

11

Bibl. Regia  
Berolina

3

A handwritten musical score page featuring ten staves of music. The music is primarily in common time, with some measures in 2/4 indicated by a '2'. The instrumentation includes strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello), woodwinds (Oboe, Bassoon), brass (Trombone, Horn), and percussion (Drum). The vocal parts are written in soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. The vocal parts sing in unison, with lyrics in Spanish: "Re - quiem s - fer - nam". The score is written on eleven lines of five-line staff paper. Measure numbers 148 through 159 are visible at the bottom of the page.

148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159

A handwritten musical score for three voices (SATB) and organ. The score consists of eight staves. The top four staves are soprano, alto, tenor, and bass voices. The bottom four staves are organ parts, featuring two manuals and a pedal. The music is written in common time, with various key signatures (e.g., C major, G major, D major, A major, E major, B-flat major). The vocal parts have lyrics in Latin, starting with "Domine, tu es lux perpetua et lux". The organ parts include complex registrations and踏板 (pedal) markings. The score is written on aged paper with dark ink.

Domine, tu es lux perpetua et lux. Perpetua et lux perpetua et lux per-

Domine, tu es lux et lux perpetua et lux perpetua et lux perpetua et lux per-

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir. The score consists of ten staves. The top three staves represent the orchestra, featuring various instruments like strings, woodwinds, and brass. The bottom seven staves are for the choir, with lyrics written below the notes. The music is in common time. Measure numbers 100, 101, 102, and 103 are visible above the staves. The vocal parts include soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. The lyrics, written in German, are:

je - chen - da - la - a - at

The score is written on aged paper with brown ink.

6

A handwritten musical score page featuring ten staves of music. The music is written in common time, with various clefs (G, C, F) and key signatures (B-flat major). The vocal parts include lyrics in German: "Ja - de - cat hag - mnud", "Ja - ad in sion -", and "Ja - de - cat hymnud". The instrumental parts include "solo" entries and "fag" (double bass) markings. The score is highly detailed with numerous rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Ja - de - cat hag - mnud  
Ja - ad in sion -  
Ja - de - cat hymnud

solo  
solo et solo redde. fur ueham in Je - rou - da - lem -

7

Deus in signis et filii vestrum volunt in Jerusalenum.

Qui es audi o-va-ri-um me am-

A handwritten musical score on five systems of five-line staves each. The music is written for three voices (SATB) and basso continuo. The voices are represented by soprano, alto, and tenor/bass parts. The basso continuo part includes a bass staff and a pedal staff for the harpsichord or organ. The vocal parts have lyrics in Latin. The score is written in common time, with various dynamics and performance instructions like 'Ad Te' and 'O caro mea'. The handwriting is in black ink on aged paper.

SX - audi o - va fi - a - nem me am Ad te omni d' caro veniat O veniat O veniat O caro veniat  
SX - audi o - va fi - a - nem me am Ad te omni d' caro veniat O veniat O veniat O caro veniat  
SX - audi o - va fi - a - nem me am Ad te omni d' caro veniat O veniat O veniat O caro veniat



A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir. The score consists of ten staves, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of common time (indicated by 'C'). The vocal parts are labeled with their respective names: 'Soprano', 'Alto', 'Tenor', and 'Bass'. The vocal parts are written in soprano, alto, tenor, and bass clefs respectively. The instrumental parts include 'Violin I', 'Violin II', 'Cello', and 'Double Bass'. The score features various musical markings such as 'Dolce', 'Presto', 'Adagio', and 'Allegro'. The vocal parts sing a four-line melody, while the instruments provide harmonic support. The vocal parts sing in unison at the beginning of the piece.

A handwritten musical score for orchestra, page 11. The score consists of ten staves, each with a different instrument's name above it: Bassoon, Trombone, Trombone, Trombone, Trombone, Trombone, Trombone, Trombone, Trombone, and Trombone. The music is written in common time, with various clefs (Bass, Alto, Tenor, Soprano) and key signatures (F major, C major, G major, D major). The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The bottom staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of F major, and a tempo marking of 83. There are also markings for 'Pianissimo' (pp) and 'dynamico' (d). The manuscript is written in brown ink on aged paper.

*M. Agitato*

Tuba

Timpani in C. f

Trombe in C.

Corni in C.

Giauti

Oboe

Clarinetti

Fagotti

*M. Agitato*

Violini

Viole

Canto

Alto

Tenore

Basso

*M. Agit.*

Organo, Batti

Quarto

do - re - mi - fa - so - la -

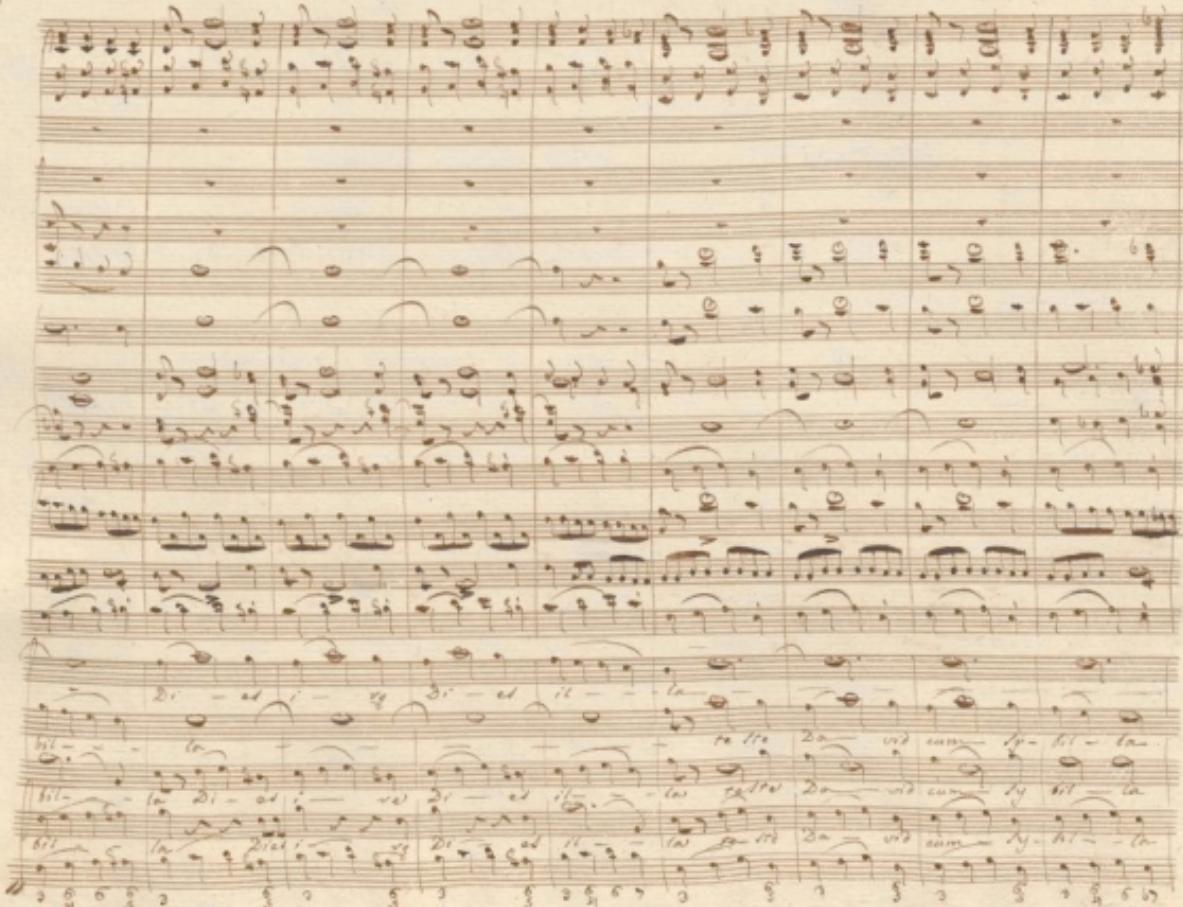
Jubilat - ver - 18 - clam

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir, page 14. The score consists of ten staves. The first six staves represent the orchestra, with parts for strings (Violin I, Violin II, Cello, Double Bass), woodwinds (Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Bassoon), and brass (Trombone). The last four staves are for the choir. The vocal parts are labeled: "fa-vo - la", "te - nte", "Za - vid", "cum sy - billa", "re - sta", and "Za - vid". The music is written in common time, with various dynamics and performance instructions. The handwriting is in black ink on aged paper.

A handwritten musical score page featuring ten staves of music. The music is written in brown ink on white paper. The staves consist of various note heads and stems, with some notes having horizontal dashes through them. The bottom staff contains lyrics in Italian, which are repeated twice. The lyrics are:

carm - bilan  
carm - bilan  
carm - bilan  
carm - bilan

The page number 15 is located in the top right corner.



2

Jambava solo un Jardine

p.  
mezz-forte

O gran-fida

O gran-fida

O

17

A handwritten musical score page featuring ten staves of music. The top seven staves consist of blank five-line staffs. The bottom three staves contain musical notation with lyrics in German. The lyrics are repeated twice across the three staves.

främmer all' fa - tu - - ruf      quan - tud främmer all' fa - tu - - ruf      quando füder all' van -

främmer all' fa - tu - - ruf      quan - tud främmer all' fa - tu - - ruf      quando füder all' van -

The time signature at the bottom left is 66, and the key signature has one sharp.

A handwritten musical score page featuring ten staves of music. The first six staves are blank, while the last four contain musical notation and lyrics. The lyrics are written in cursive and include "cum - et al. stricta distin. su - rius" and "di cui - su - rius". The score includes various clefs (F, C, G), note heads, stems, and rests. Measure numbers 71 through 83 are written below the staff lines.

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir. The score consists of ten staves. The first five staves represent the orchestra, featuring various instruments like strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The last five staves represent the choir. The music is written in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The vocal parts include lyrics in Spanish, such as "quantedad premio est fu - tu - - uad" and "cuando Judas est veniu - - uad". The score is annotated with various musical markings, including dynamics (e.g.,  $\text{f}$ ,  $\text{ff}$ ,  $\text{p}$ ,  $\text{mf}$ ) and performance instructions (e.g., "cantante solo", "cantante", "cantante"). The manuscript is dated "1870" at the bottom right.

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir, page 21. The score consists of ten staves of music. The vocal parts are written in soprano, alto, tenor, and bass clefs. The instrumental parts include strings (Violin I, Violin II, Cello), double bass, and timpani. The vocal parts sing in unison. The lyrics are in Swedish and read:

Fremar ett för vu - - - - -  
quan-do  
Judek ett venu - - - - -  
vu - - - - -  
cam - odu

quan - du Fremar ett för - - - - -  
vu - - - - -  
quan-do  
Judek ett venu - - - - -  
vu - - - - -  
cam - odu

The page number 21 is at the bottom left, and the measure numbers 21, 23, 1, 3, 3, 4, 43, 50, 52 are at the bottom right.

Impruni

*O quanta dulcedad*

o quanta dulcedad  
que en el amor  
est fuerte y grande  
sucedio van  
que en el amor  
est fuerte y grande  
sucedio van  
que en el amor  
est fuerte y grande  
sucedio van

Moderato

65 64 3 65 64 3 65 64 3 65 64 3

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir, page 23. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first seven staves are for the orchestra, featuring various instruments like strings, woodwinds, and brass. The last three staves are for the choir, with lyrics written below the notes. The lyrics are in Italian and include "paradiso", "clementi", "strata disca- di- su- ria", "tu- u- u- u-", and "clementi strata disca- bu- bu- bu- bu-". The score is written on eleven lines of five-line staff paper. The tempo is marked as *Adagio* at the beginning and *Andante* towards the end of the section.

Majest.

A handwritten musical score page featuring ten staves of music. The top staff uses a soprano C-clef, the second staff an alto C-clef, and the remaining eight staves bass F-clefs. The music consists of various note heads and stems, with some markings like 'Cresc.' and 'Decresc.'. The first two staves are labeled 'Majest.' and the last two are labeled 'All' Aggiando'. The bottom staff is labeled 'All' Aggiando piano' and 'cresc. f.'. The page number '14' is at the top left, and '43' is at the bottom right.

25

for sol ut fa-clums

A handwritten musical score page featuring ten staves of music. The music is written in brown ink on light-colored paper. The staves are mostly in common time, with some changes indicated by a 2/4 symbol. The instrumentation includes multiple voices (soprano, alto, tenor, bass) and various instruments like oboe, bassoon, and strings. The score is highly detailed with many slurs, grace notes, and dynamic markings. At the bottom of the page, there are lyrics in Italian: "la raffo 2a - vio cum ly - bille" followed by "resto 2a - vio cum ly - bille". Below the lyrics, there are numerical values: 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99.

A handwritten musical score for orchestra or band, page 27. The score consists of eight staves of music, each with a unique key signature and time signature. The music includes various instruments such as strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The vocal parts feature lyrics in German, including "quar- und pur- und", "pur- und", "pur- und", "pur- und", "pur- und", "pur- und", "pur- und", and "pur- und". The score is written on aged paper with brown ink.

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir, page 29. The score consists of ten staves. The first five staves represent the orchestra, featuring violins, violas, cellos, double basses, and woodwind instruments like oboes and bassoons. The last five staves represent the choir, with parts for soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. The music is written in common time, with various key signatures (G major, C major, F major, B-flat major) indicated by sharps and flats. The vocal parts include lyrics in Latin, such as "a - ca - turus" and "a - ca - turus". The score is filled with dynamic markings, articulation signs, and performance instructions.



et - vat gloriam in fa  
 cuncta mentes dilecti  
 lurid  
 et - vat gloriam in fa  
 cuncta mentes dilecti  
 lurid  
 unus

Oboe

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

A handwritten musical score page featuring ten staves of music. The music is written in common time, with various dynamics like forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sf). The instrumentation includes multiple voices and possibly a basso continuo part. The score is organized into measures, with some measures spanning multiple staves. The handwriting is in brown ink on aged paper.

34

F. Larghetto. *Stringendo*. *Adagio*

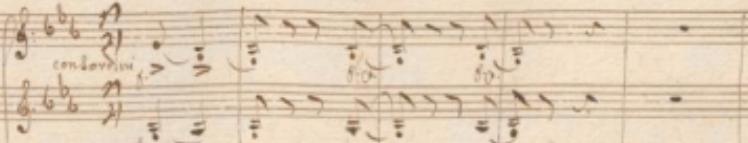
F. *Cantabile* *Stringendo*. *Siciliano*

F. *Ritardando*. *Piu* *ritardando*

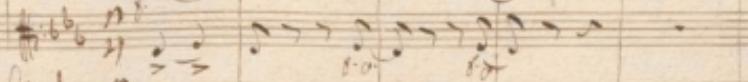


*Adagio*

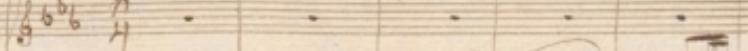
Violini



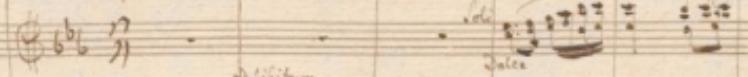
Viola



Oboe'



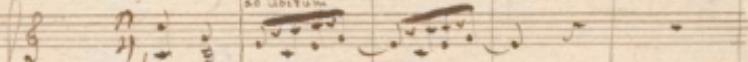
Fagotti



Corni in ff.



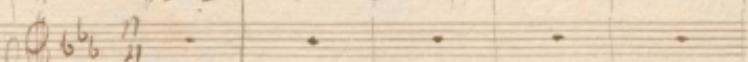
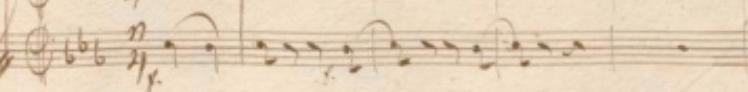
Trombe in ff.

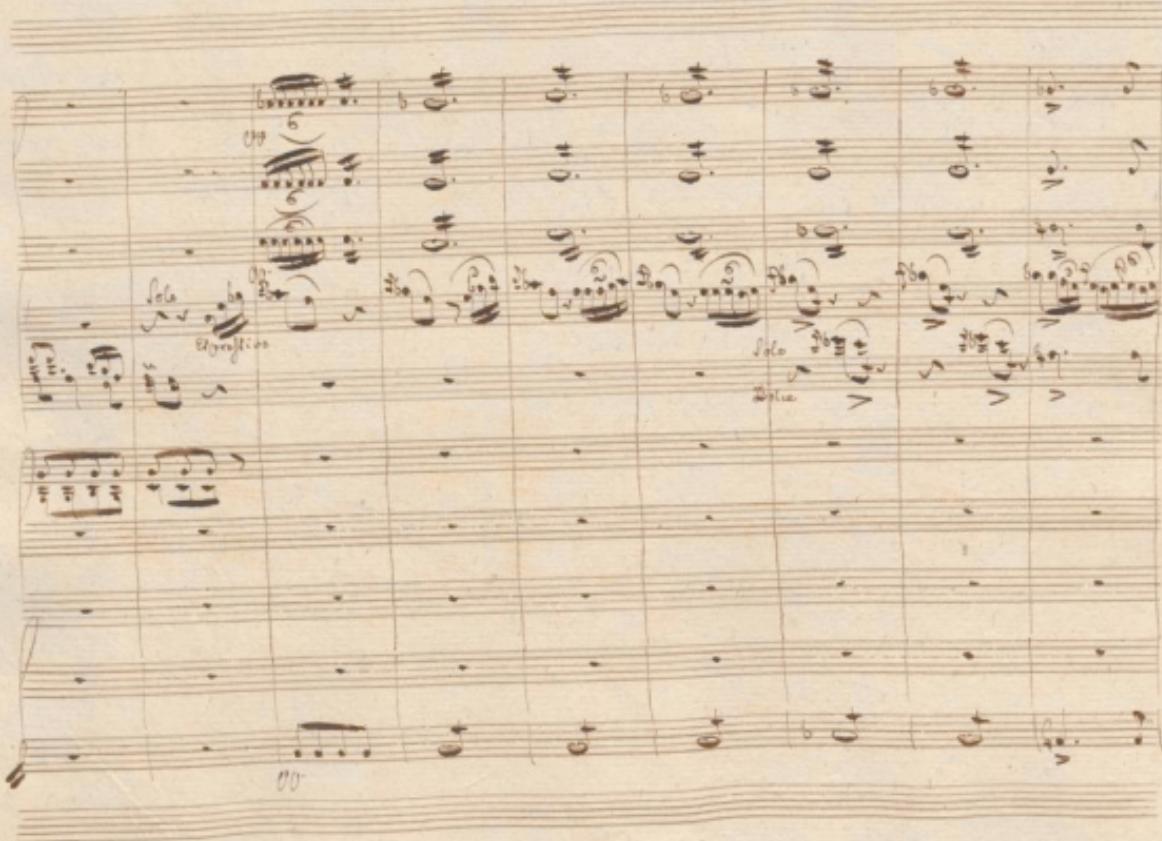


Serpentone, o Trombone



Basso

Bassi *Adagio*



A handwritten musical score on aged paper. The score consists of two systems of music. The top system has six staves, with the first three staves containing melodic lines and the last three staves containing harmonic or bass lines. The bottom system has four staves, with the first two staves containing melodic lines and the last two staves containing harmonic or bass lines. The music is written in brown ink, with some markings in black ink. The score includes various musical symbols such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pp* (pianissimo) and *f* (fortissimo). There are also performance instructions like *ad libitum*, *Salto*, *Coda*, and *Dubia*. The page shows signs of age, including yellowing and foxing.

tuba mirum hæc genitum  
 per la - pulca regi - onum  
 cogit omnia ante strenum, ante

Legato, e piano

Horn

Cl. O.

Tuba

phys - - num. Tuba mirum spargens sonum per legumen regi o nra tuba mirum spargens

Legato, e piano

A handwritten musical score page featuring five staves of music. The top three staves are for strings, with sixteenth-note patterns and dynamic markings like  $\text{f}$  and  $\text{p}$ . The fourth staff is for the harp, indicated by a large 'H' and 'C' (Coda). The fifth staff is for the bassoon, indicated by a large 'B'. The vocal line begins in the middle of the page with the lyrics 'Ianum per se pulchra regi - enum, cogat omnes ante thronum'. The vocal part includes dynamic markings like  $\text{f}$ ,  $\text{ff}$ , and  $\text{mf}$ . The score is written on five-line staves with various rests and note heads.

*senza levitudo*

Ianum per se pulchra regi - enum, cogat omnes ante thronum

*Mus*

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir, page 25. The score consists of ten staves. The first seven staves represent the orchestra, featuring various instruments like strings, woodwinds, and brass. The last three staves are for the choir. The vocal parts are labeled with names: Mort, Hugelot, et nos su-va, mort Hugelot et na-tu-ra, mort Hugelot, et na-  
The score includes dynamic markings such as  $\text{ff}$ ,  $\text{f}$ ,  $\text{p}$ , and  $\text{ff}$ , and performance instructions like "riten." and "tempo."

A handwritten musical score page featuring ten staves of music. The top seven staves are written in brown ink, while the bottom three staves are in black ink. The music consists of various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having horizontal dashes through them. The bottom staff contains lyrics in Latin, written in a cursive hand, which appear to be part of a larger piece of music. The lyrics are:

*Yara meſſiſſu- pe- bit et na ſura cum re- luget crea- tura cum reſurget crea-*

The first two words of the lyrics are underlined.

cantabile

con fervore

legato

dolce

dolce

dolce

dolcemente

scherzoso

Fura iudi- canti re spensura

This image shows a page from a handwritten musical score. The page is filled with musical notation on several staves, primarily in brown ink. There are several sections of music separated by vertical bar lines. Above the first section, the word "cantabile" is written in brown ink. Below it, "con fervore" is written in blue ink. To the right of the second section, "legato" is written in blue ink. In the middle of the page, there are three instances of the word "dolce" written in blue ink above specific measures. At the bottom right, "dolcemente" is written in blue ink above a measure, and "scherzoso" is written in blue ink below it. At the very bottom left, the words "Fura iudi- canti re spensura" are written in brown ink. The music consists of various note heads and stems, with some having horizontal dashes through them. The paper has a light beige or cream color.

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir. The score consists of ten staves. The top six staves represent the orchestra, featuring various instruments like strings, woodwinds, and brass. The bottom four staves are for the choir, with vocal parts labeled 'Soprano', 'Alto', 'Tenor', and 'Bass'. The music is written in common time, with a mix of major and minor keys indicated by sharps and flats. The vocal parts include Latin lyrics: 'retur in quo sotum consti natur' and 'Gloria semper propterea tuu in quo so-fum conti'. The score is written on aged, yellowed paper.

A handwritten musical score page featuring ten staves of music. The music is written in common time, with various dynamics like forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sf). The vocal line includes lyrics in Latin: "natur, unde Mundus, unde Mundus, unde Mundus iudi ca - tur, unde Mundus, unde". The score is written on five-line staff paper.

A handwritten musical score page featuring six staves of music. The top three staves are for treble clef voices, with the first staff containing dynamic markings like  $\text{ff}$  and  $\text{ff}$ , and the second staff containing a basso continuo symbol. The fourth staff is for a solo instrument, likely oboe or flute, indicated by the *solo* instruction. The fifth staff is for basso continuo. The bottom staff is for basso continuo. The vocal parts sing in homophony. The lyrics in the bottom staff read: "Mundus unde mundus judice- tur, unde Mundus iudicetur unde mundus iudi-". Measure numbers 174, 175, and 176 are visible above the staves.

A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The score includes parts for strings (two violins, viola, cello), woodwinds (two oboes, bassoon), brass (two horns, one trumpet), and a harp. The piano part is located at the bottom. The score consists of ten measures. Measures 1-4 feature various rhythmic patterns and dynamics. Measures 5-8 show a more sustained harmonic pattern with sustained notes and rests. Measure 9 begins with a dynamic of  $\frac{1}{2}$  (fortissimo). Measure 10 concludes with a dynamic of  $\frac{1}{2}$  (pianissimo). The score is written on aged paper.

segue subito il fagottetto

*Sarghetto*  
Violini

Violini      senza ordini

Viole

Clarinetti

Terini in 6<sup>o</sup>

Violoncelli      dolce

Soprano

Alto

Batti      *coda avra*      *pizz.*      *dimin.*

A page from a handwritten musical manuscript, likely a score for a vocal or instrumental piece. The page contains four staves of music, each with a different key signature and time signature. The music is written in a mix of standard musical notation and Hebrew characters, which serve as lyrics. The Hebrew text includes words like 'בְּרוּךְ' (Baruch), 'מָלֵךְ' (Melech), 'אֱלֹהִים' (Elohim), and 'אֶלְהָה' (Elah). The manuscript is written in black ink on aged paper. The page number '47' is located in the top right corner.

A page from a handwritten musical manuscript. The music is written on six staves, each with a different key signature. The lyrics are written in brown ink below the staves, corresponding to the notes. The lyrics are in Latin and read:

debit quicquid latet appa  
rebit, n̄l inultum rama na sit, n̄l in-

A handwritten musical score on five staves. The top four staves are soprano, alto, tenor, and bass, each with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is basso continuo, indicated by a bass clef and a small 'C' (continuo). Measure numbers 45 and 46 are written above the first two staves. The vocal parts feature various rhythmic patterns and dynamics like forte (f) and piano (p). The basso continuo part includes a bassoon-like line and a cello-like line. The lyrics in the vocal parts are in Hebrew, with some Latin words appearing in measure 46: "altum-rama nabit, nil inultum remanabit, nil inultum remanabit, nil inultum remanabit". The page number 49 is in the top right corner.

6. Quid sum miser tunc dicturus? quam patrum vox furut  
camox jahofor tecumus, 17. 10.

A handwritten musical score for orchestra, featuring ten staves of music. The score includes parts for strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello), woodwinds (Oboe, Bassoon), brass (Trombone, Horn), and percussion (Drum). The music consists of six measures, with measure 6 ending on a double bar line. Measure 7 begins with a dynamic of  $\text{ff}$ . The vocal part, written in cursive script, includes lyrics in Latin: "ca- ruid, cum uit justus sit se- curius cum uit justus sit se- curius". The vocal line continues into measure 8, which ends with a dynamic of  $\text{ff}$ .

A handwritten musical score page featuring ten staves of music. The music is written in common time, with various clefs (G, C, F) and key signatures. The vocal parts include lyrics in Latin, such as "Sicut tremens" and "Mors tua statis, qui salvando salutem gratias, qui sal". The score includes dynamic markings like "forte" (f) and "pianissimo" (pp). The page number "52" is located in the top left corner.

4

53

to fo.

o.

Dio.

lamentabile

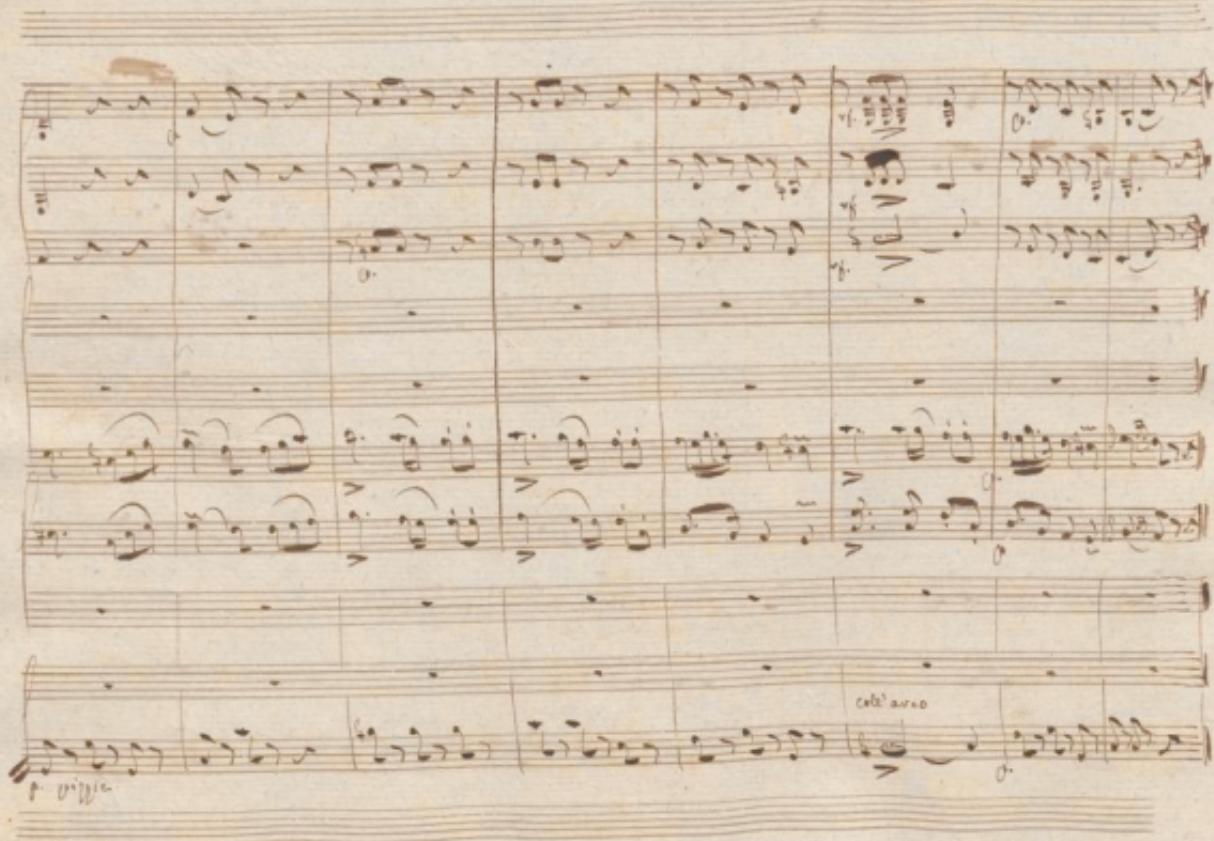
vanted saluat gratit salua me fons pia fatis Re- cor- dava je su

A handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) and piano. The score consists of six staves. The top three staves represent the vocal parts, each with a different vocal range (Soprano, Alto, Bass) indicated by a soprano C-clef, alto F-clef, and bass F-clef respectively. The bottom three staves represent the piano, with a treble clef and a bass clef. The music is written in common time. The vocal parts are mostly in soprano and alto ranges, with some bass entries. The piano parts provide harmonic support, with one staff featuring a sustained bass note. The score is filled with various musical markings such as dynamic signs (e.g., ff, f, ff, f, ff), tempo markings (e.g., Largo, Adagio, Poco animato), and performance instructions (e.g., "legg.", "poco animato"). The lyrics are written in Latin, appearing below the vocal staves. The lyrics read: "pia, quod sum causa tua. vi-gi, nema perire illa die, quod sum causa tua". The score is dated "1850" at the bottom right.

pia, quod sum causa tua. vi-gi, nema perire illa die, quod sum causa tua

A handwritten musical score for voice and piano. The score consists of ten staves of music. The vocal line is in soprano C-clef, mostly in common time. The piano accompaniment is in bass F-clef, mostly in common time. The vocal part includes lyrics in Spanish: "vive, no me perdas illa dia, vive, no me perdas illa dia". The score features various dynamics like forte (f.), piano (p.), and sforzando (sf.). There are also performance instructions such as "legg.", "pizzicato" (pizz.), and "f. col. arco". The manuscript is dated "1855" at the bottom right.

vive, no me perdas illa dia, vive, no me perdas illa dia  
legg.  
pizz.  
f. col. arco



*Andante con moto*

Violini

Viole

Hauts

Clarinettes in Bf.

Fagotti

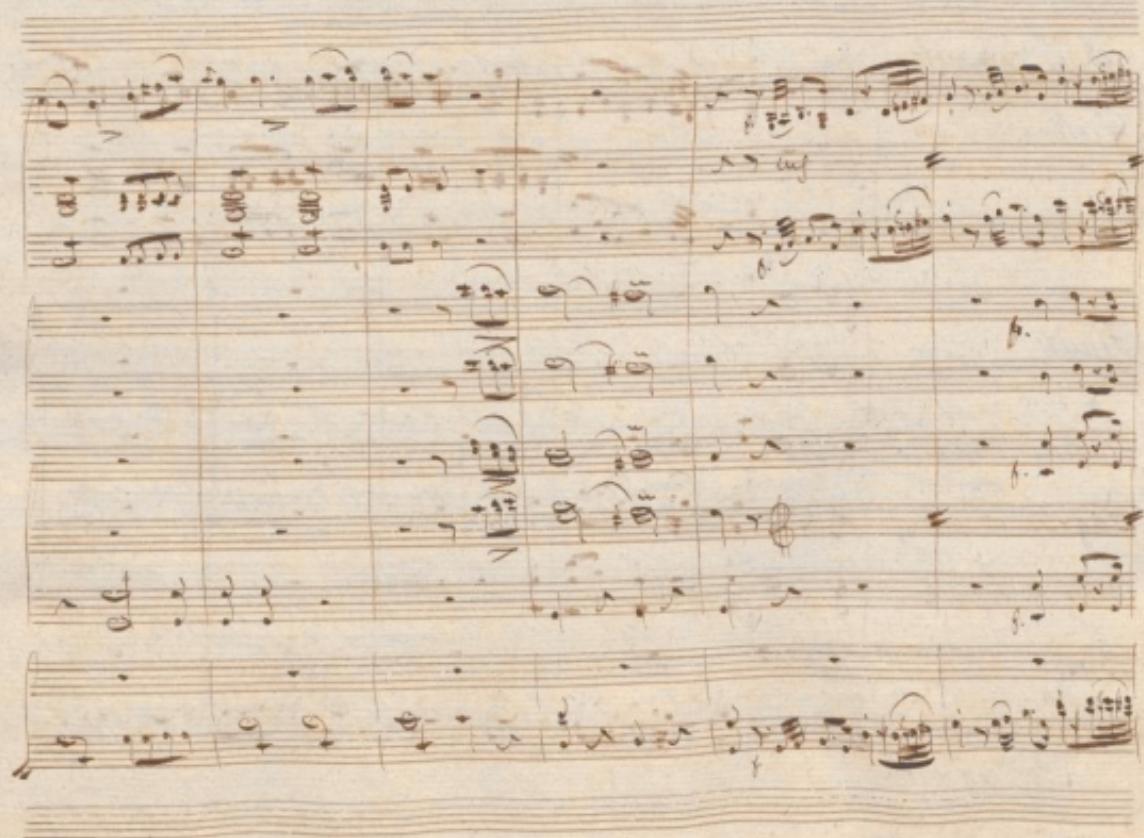
Corni in Bf.

Basso

Batti

*Andante con moto*





A handwritten musical score for multiple voices and instruments. The music is written on ten staves. The first six staves are for voices or solo instruments, featuring dense sixteenth-note patterns. The last four staves are for a basso continuo instrument, likely harpsichord or organ, indicated by a bass clef and a large square note head. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (fortissimo) and *p* (pianissimo). The vocal parts begin with lyrics in Latin: "conjuratis male dictis male dictis male dictis flammis acerbas". The page shows signs of age and wear.

A handwritten musical score on five-line staves. The top two staves are for the soprano voice, the middle staff is for the basso continuo (basso), and the bottom two staves are for the piano. The music consists of a series of measures with various note heads, rests, and dynamic markings like *f*, *p*, and *Dolce.* The lyrics are written below the piano staves in a cursive script. The first line of lyrics is "dictis ad dictis ad dictis". The second line starts with "Dolce." followed by "vo - ca - ma - cum be - ne - dictis".

dictis ad dictis ad dictis  
Dolce. vo - ca - ma - cum be - ne - dictis

no - can me - cum ben - ne di - chil confu - tati male dictis male

A handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) and piano. The score consists of two systems of music. The top system begins with a treble clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. The vocal parts enter sequentially: Soprano, Alto, and Bass. The vocal parts sing eighth-note patterns, while the piano part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords. The bottom system begins with a bass clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. The vocal parts continue their eighth-note patterns, and the piano part provides harmonic support. The lyrics in the bottom system are written in Latin and read: "dictis, male dictis, male dictis, flammis aceribus ad dictis, flammis aceribus ad". The score is written on five-line staves.

tenuto  
ff  
tenuto  
sf  
tenuto  
ff.  
b. tenuto  
ff.  
f.  
ritard  
veca me cum bane dicitur  
veca me cum bane dicitur  
ff  
ff  
diminuendo

vera me cum bane dictis

Uoca mecum bene pia - chi

ante. D.

A handwritten musical score page featuring six staves of music. The top three staves consist of two systems of measures each, with the first system ending in a dynamic of  $\text{f} \cdot \text{o}$ . The middle staff contains a single measure of  $\text{B} \cdot \text{B}$ . The fourth staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{f} \cdot \text{o}$ , followed by a single measure of  $\text{G} \cdot \text{G}$ . The fifth staff starts with a dynamic of  $\text{f} \cdot \text{o}$ , followed by a single measure of  $\text{G} \cdot \text{G}$ . The bottom staff is labeled "Eloquens" and contains lyrics: "vo lap - glax et ac - clinis cor con tri - tum qua - li". The score is numbered 65 in the top right corner.

A handwritten musical score page featuring six staves of music. The top staff consists of two systems of notes, with dynamics (f, ff, ff, ff) and lyrics (so, so, so, so). The second staff contains two measures of notes. The third staff has three measures of notes. The fourth staff is mostly blank with a few short notes. The fifth staff begins with a bassoon solo section, indicated by a bassoon icon and the word "solo". It includes lyrics: "cined", "ge- re ca- riam ma- i fi- ni", and "ma- i fini mai". The sixth staff concludes the page.

so. so. so. so.  
ff. ff. ff. ff.  
ff.  
ff.  
ff.  
*solo*  
cined ge-re ca-riam ma-i fi-ni ma-i fini mai

A handwritten musical score for two voices and piano. The score consists of eight staves. The top four staves represent the vocal parts, likely soprano and alto, with basso continuo parts underneath. The bottom two staves represent the piano. The music is written in common time, with various note heads and stems. The vocal parts begin with a forte dynamic. The piano parts feature sustained notes and chords. The score concludes with lyrics in Latin: "finis, mai finis confutat! maledictus maledictus maledictus". The page number 67 is located in the top right corner.

A handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) and piano. The score consists of eight staves of music. The vocal parts are written in brown ink, while the piano part is in black ink. The vocal parts are mostly in common time, while the piano part shows some variation. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests. The lyrics are written in brown ink at the bottom of the page, corresponding to the vocal parts. The lyrics read:

flammei auribus ad dictis ad dictis ad dictis  
vo - ca me - cum

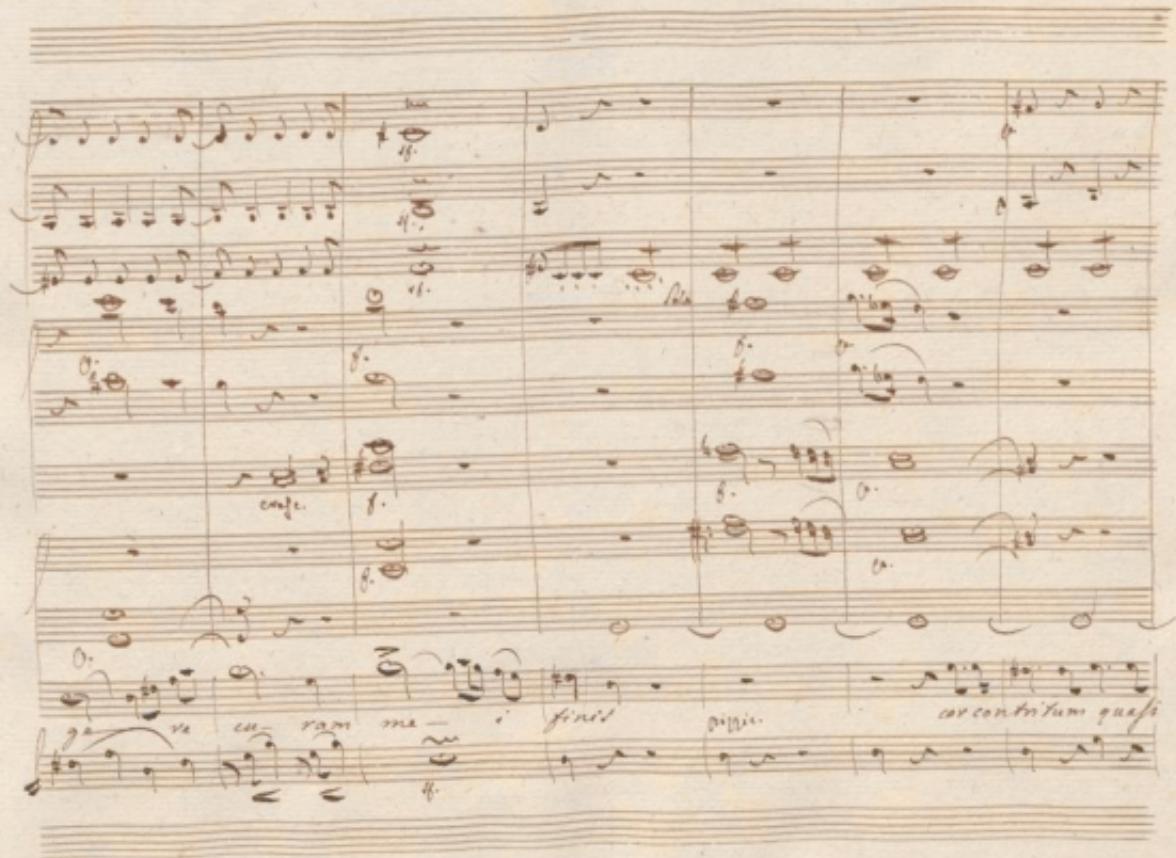
A handwritten musical score for voice and piano. The score consists of ten staves of music. The vocal line is in soprano C-clef, and the piano accompaniment is in bass F-clef. The music is written in common time. The lyrics are in Italian, appearing below the vocal line. The score is numbered 69 in the top right corner.

69

be - ne dictis      us - ca me can de na do - ois      ca - ro  
*(con aggrandise)*

A handwritten musical score on five systems of five-line staves. The top four systems are soprano, alto, tenor, and bass parts, each with six measures of music. The bottom system is basso continuo, featuring a bass staff with six measures and a separate right-hand staff for organ or harpsichord, also with six measures. The vocal parts have various note heads and rests, while the continuo part consists mostly of bass notes and rests. Below the continuo staff, lyrics are written in a cursive hand:

sag-plex et ar- elmid car con-tui- tum qua-si ci-uit



A handwritten musical score for five voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass, and Basso Continuo) and basso continuo. The music is written on five systems of five-line staves each. The vocal parts have note heads and stems, while the basso continuo part has vertical dashes indicating bassoon entries. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f.*, *p.*, and *ff.*. The vocal parts sing in homophony, with lyrics in Latin. The basso continuo part provides harmonic support with sustained notes and bassoon entries. The score is dated 1700 at the bottom right.

72

1700

72

caro contumum quæsi unid  
go- rei caram, gera  
f. basso ff. ff. ff.

A handwritten musical score for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and piano. The score consists of six staves of music. The vocal parts are in common time, while the piano part is in 6/8 time. The vocal parts are mostly in soprano range, with some alto entries. The piano part features eighth-note chords and bass notes. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, *ff*, and *ff*. There are also tempo markings like *con legante*, *al tempo*, and *piacevo*. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves in Italian. The page number 73 is in the top right corner.

73

(con legante) *al tempo*

*f* *p* *f* *con legante* *f* *ff*

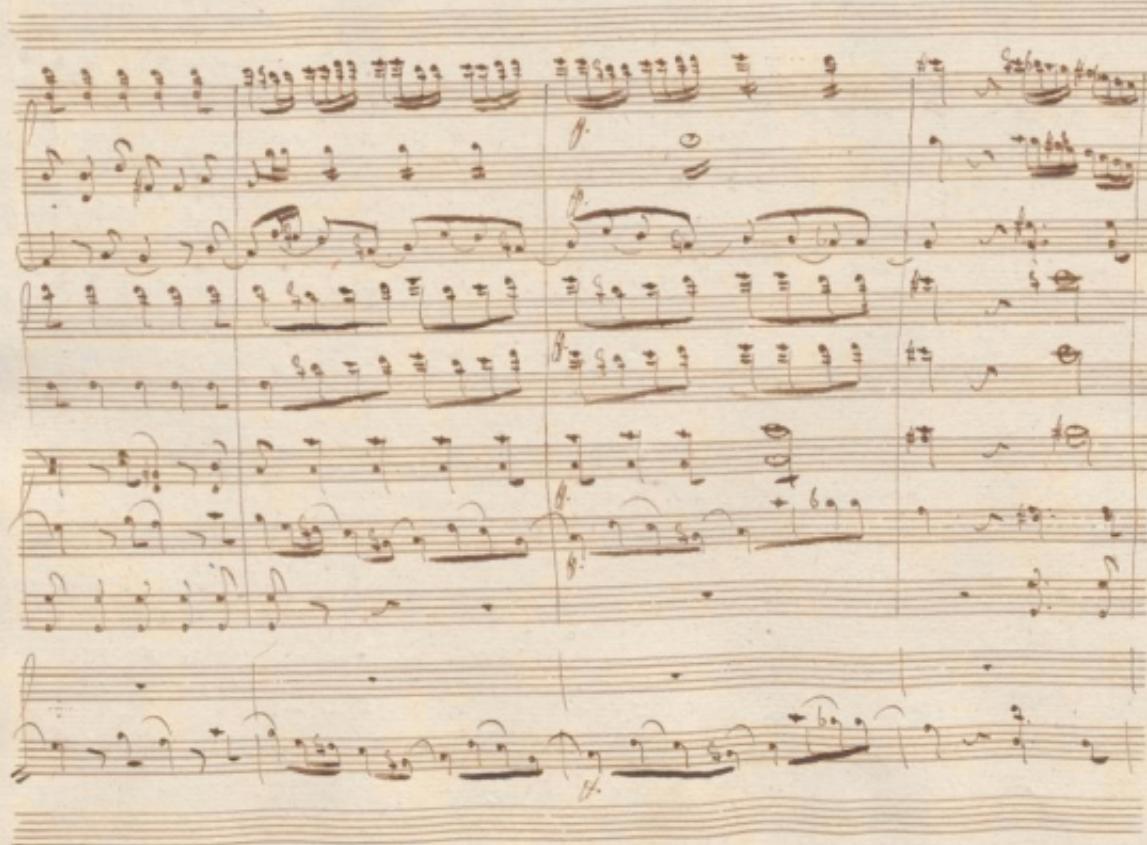
*f* *p* *f* *con legante* *f* *al tempo*

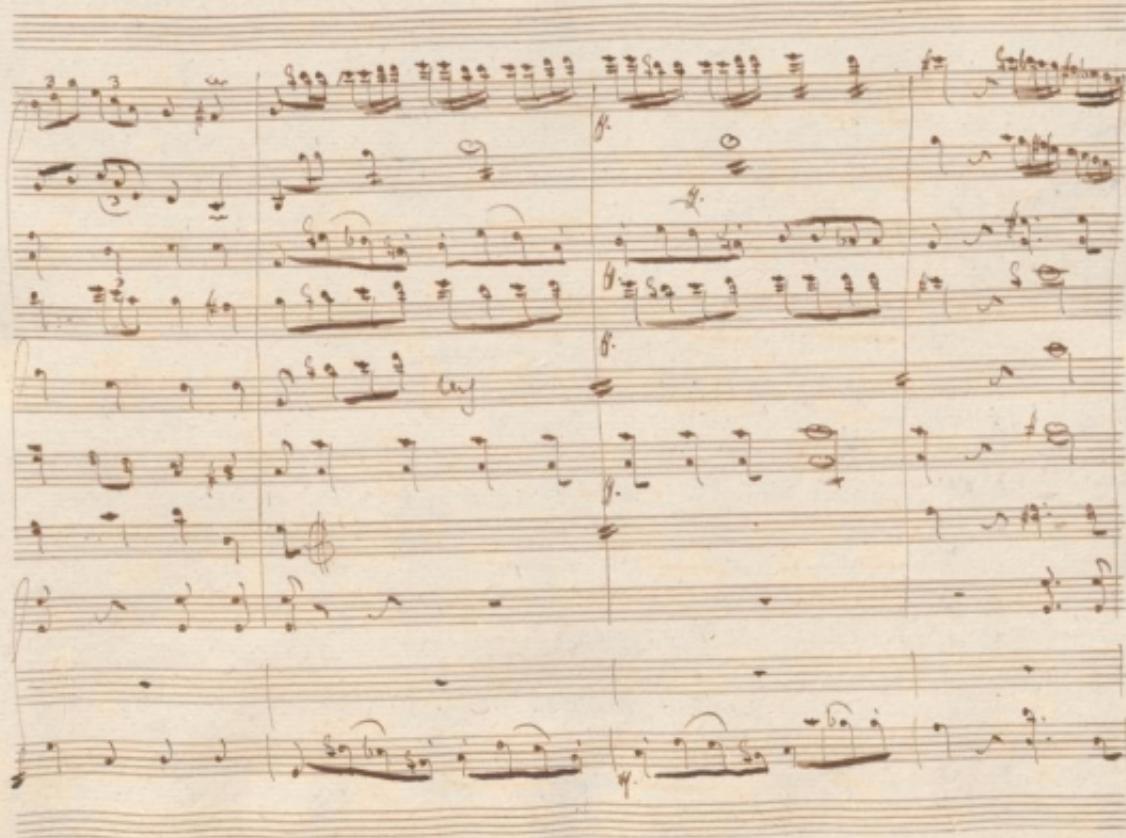
*con legante* *f* *al tempo*

*piacevo* *f* *al tempo*

*curam mei* *finis* *ge-* *re* *con-* *mei* *fi-* *re*

*to* *to* *to* *to* *con-* *legante* *f* *attempo*







6

Tuba      *Largo*       $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{F} \\ \text{B} \end{smallmatrix}$  -

Dimbani in  $\text{G}^{\sharp}$        $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{F} \\ \text{C} \end{smallmatrix}$  -

Ciarrini in  $\text{G}^{\sharp}$        $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{F} \\ \text{C} \end{smallmatrix}$  -

Blauti       $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{F} \\ \text{B} \end{smallmatrix}$  -

Oboe       $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{F} \\ \text{B} \end{smallmatrix}$  -

Clarinetti       $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{F} \\ \text{B} \end{smallmatrix}$  -

Fagotti       $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{F} \\ \text{B} \end{smallmatrix}$  -

Corni in  $\text{G}^{\sharp}$        $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{F} \\ \text{C} \end{smallmatrix}$  -

Violini      *Largo*       $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{F} \\ \text{B} \end{smallmatrix}$  -

Sferte       $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{F} \\ \text{B} \end{smallmatrix}$  -

Legano       $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{F} \\ \text{B} \end{smallmatrix}$  -

Sotto       $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{F} \\ \text{B} \end{smallmatrix}$  -

Zenore       $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{F} \\ \text{B} \end{smallmatrix}$  -

Rallo      *Largo*       $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{F} \\ \text{B} \end{smallmatrix}$  -

Organo, Ralli       $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{F} \\ \text{B} \end{smallmatrix}$  -

77

A handwritten musical score page featuring ten staves of music. The music is written in brown ink on light-colored paper. The staves are mostly empty, with some notes and rests appearing in the upper staves. In the lower staves, there are lyrics in German, which are repeated twice. The lyrics are:

molto  
du - es illa que re-sunget ex No-villa  
molto  
du - es illa que re-sunget ex pa-villa  
molto

A handwritten musical score page featuring ten staves of music. The music is written in brown ink on light-colored paper. The first two staves are mostly rests. The third staff begins with a bass clef and includes lyrics in both Latin and German. The lyrics are:

caelum domine regnus sali-  
cantum domine regnus  
caelum domine regnus sali-  
cantum domine regnus

The fourth staff continues the lyrics:

caelum domine regnus sali-  
cantum domine regnus  
caelum domine regnus sali-  
cantum domine regnus

The fifth staff begins with a bass clef and lyrics:

O Hu-  
re-  
gan-  
gen-  
gen-

The sixth staff continues:

O Hu-  
re-  
gan-  
gen-  
gen-

The seventh staff begins with a bass clef and lyrics:

O Hu-  
re-  
gan-  
gen-  
gen-

The eighth staff continues:

O Hu-  
re-  
gan-  
gen-  
gen-

The ninth staff begins with a bass clef and lyrics:

O Hu-  
re-  
gan-  
gen-  
gen-

The tenth staff continues:

O Hu-  
re-  
gan-  
gen-  
gen-

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir. The score consists of ten staves. The first four staves represent the strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello), each with a dynamic marking of  $\text{ff}$ . The fifth staff represents the woodwinds (Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet, Bassoon), with dynamics  $\text{f}$  and  $\text{ff}$ . The sixth staff represents the brass (Trombone, Trombone, Trombone), with dynamics  $\text{ff}$  and  $\text{ff}$ . The seventh staff represents the brass (Tuba, Tuba, Tuba), with dynamics  $\text{ff}$  and  $\text{ff}$ . The eighth staff represents the voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass), with dynamics  $\text{ff}$  and  $\text{ff}$ . The ninth staff represents the voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass), with dynamics  $\text{ff}$  and  $\text{ff}$ . The tenth staff represents the voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass), with dynamics  $\text{ff}$  and  $\text{ff}$ .

The vocal parts sing the Latin hymn "Domine dona eis regnum". The lyrics are written below the vocal staves:

Domine dona eis regnum, dona dona, dona  
Domine dona eis regnum, dona dona, dona  
Domine dona eis regnum, dona dona, dona  
Domine dona eis regnum, dona dona, dona

Below the vocal parts, there are two systems of basso continuo notation. The first system uses a bass staff with a basso continuo basso staff below it, with a dynamic of  $\text{ff}$ . The second system uses a bass staff with a basso continuo basso staff below it, with a dynamic of  $\text{ff}$ .

A page from a handwritten musical score, numbered 84 in the top right corner. The score is written on ten staves, divided into two systems of five staves each. The top system consists of woodwind parts (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Trombone) and a basso continuo part (Basso). The bottom system consists of strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello) and double basses. The vocal parts are written below the instrumental staves, with lyrics in Latin: "Domine dona eis requiem, domine dona eis requiem, domine dona eis requiem, domine dona eis requiem, domine dona eis requiem". The vocal parts are labeled "Soprano", "Alto", "Tenor", and "Bass". The score includes various dynamic markings like "f", "ff", and "p", and performance instructions such as "riten." and "tempo". The manuscript is written in black ink on aged paper.

A handwritten musical score for orchestra, page 82. The score consists of ten staves, each with a different instrument's name and its corresponding musical notation. The instruments include strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests. The page is filled with dense musical markings, with some sections having more detail than others. The handwriting is in brown ink on aged paper.

Handwritten text on the page:

- flow on off
- forward quia
- we go
- z id regnum
- z id regnum
- pianissimo
- pianissimo
- pianissimo
- pianissimo
- pianissimo

Op. 7

Tutte Agio. Raffello

Sfingani in f. B.

Clarini in C.

Flauti

Oboe

Clarinetti in B<sup>♭</sup>

Fagotti

Corni in B.<sup>♭</sup>

Violini Agio. Raffello

Viole

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso Agio. Raffello

Organo, e Batti

A handwritten musical score page featuring ten staves of music. The music is written in brown ink on light-colored paper. The staves are organized into three groups: the top group contains five staves, the middle group contains three staves, and the bottom group contains two staves. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, typical of classical music notation. The bottom staff of the score includes instrumentation markings: "Violins" (with a bass clef), "Batti" (with a treble clef), "piano" (with a treble clef), "Perc." (with a treble clef), and "Corno" (with a bass clef). The page number "84" is located in the top left corner.

A handwritten musical score for orchestra, page 85. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first six staves are for woodwind instruments: two oboes, two bassoons, and two clarinets. The last four staves are for brass instruments: two horns, two tubas, and two bassoons. The music includes various dynamics like forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sf). There are also performance instructions such as "slur," "staccato," and "tempo." The score is written on five-line staff paper.

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir, page 86. The score consists of ten staves. The first six staves represent the orchestra, featuring various instruments like strings, woodwinds, and brass. The last four staves are for the choir, with two parts labeled "Chorale". The vocal parts are written in soprano and basso continuo style. The music is in common time, with a mix of major and minor keys indicated by sharps and flats. The vocal parts include lyrics in German, such as "Dommene sei für Christe, das glorifyt, das glorifyt, das glorifyt". The score is written on aged paper with brown ink.

A handwritten musical score page featuring ten staves of music. The music is written in brown ink on aged, yellowed paper. The first five staves begin with various dynamic markings such as *Conforte*, *Crescendo*, *Decrescendo*, *Adagio*, and *Allegro*. The vocal parts include lyrics in Italian, such as "glori", "Roma", "l'oro", "l'oro", "l'oro", "l'oro", "l'oro", "l'oro", "l'oro", and "l'oro". The score includes instruction lines like "Dolce" and "fus." (fusilli). The page number 87 is located in the top right corner.

Doce

libera anima omnium fieri aeternam

$\frac{4}{4}$   $\frac{5}{5}$   $\frac{6}{6}$   $\frac{7}{7}$   $\frac{8}{8}$   $\frac{9}{9}$   $\frac{10}{10}$   $\frac{11}{11}$

A handwritten musical score for organ and choir. The score consists of ten staves. The top five staves are for the organ, featuring various registrations such as Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, and Cello. The bottom five staves are for the choir, with vocal entries indicated by the word "CANTO". The music includes dynamic markings like "f" (fortissimo) and "ff" (fortississimo), and performance instructions like "riten." (riten.) and "tempo". The lyrics at the bottom of the page are written in Latin: "deorum fide-lium defunctorum fide-lium defunctorum defunctorum defunctorum la-bore". The page number 89 is in the top right corner.

70

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11

71  
72  
73

dinem ad omnium sed delictam, si delectum defuncto

iam, libera anima mea a marinis horribilis

iam, libera anima mea a marinis horribilis

A handwritten musical score page featuring ten staves of music. The music is written in common time, with various clefs (G, F, C) and key signatures. The vocal parts are labeled with Latin text: 'Sole' (top), 'Quartetto a mezza voce.' (middle), 'Deum Quam' (second from bottom), and 'Deum deum deum' (bottom). The instrumental parts include 'Flute' (top), 'Oboe' (second from top), 'Corno' (third from top), 'Violoncello' (fourth from top), 'Double Bass' (fifth from top), 'Basso' (sixth from top), 'Tromba' (seventh from top), 'Trombone' (eighth from top), 'Tuba' (ninth from top), and 'Fagotto' (bottom). The score includes dynamic markings like 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), and 'ff' (double forte), and tempo markings like 'Adagio' and 'Allegro'. The manuscript is dated '1783' at the bottom.

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir. The score consists of ten staves. The top six staves represent the orchestra, featuring various instruments like strings, woodwinds, and brass. The bottom four staves represent the choir. The music is written in common time. The vocal parts are in French, with lyrics such as "Au sommeil", "et semini, et semini, et semini", and "au". The score includes dynamic markings like "poco", "mezzo-forte", and "fatto". The page number "92" is located in the top left corner.

Au sommeil - poco mezzo-forte et semini, et semini, et semini au

et semini et

Au sommeil - poco mezzo-forte et semini, et semini, et semini au

et semini, et semini, et semini au

poco fatto forte

Jubi quam elam quam elam libra lig pcamet si  
domine et se meus es tu quam o - lim a - brahe pro - mis te -  
quam elam quam elam abrake zome

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir, page 94. The score consists of ten staves. The top six staves represent the orchestra, featuring various instruments like strings, woodwinds, and brass. The bottom four staves are for the choir, with vocal parts labeled 'Canto' and 'Soprano', and 'Alto', 'Tenor', and 'Bass' entries. The music is written in a cursive hand, with some notes and rests indicated by small dots. The vocal parts include Latin text: 'Sancte Ioseph, tu es domine' and 'Sancte Ioseph, tu es domine'. The score is annotated with dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). Measure numbers are present at the beginning of each staff.

A handwritten musical score for orchestra, page 95. The score consists of ten staves, each with a different instrument's name above it: Bassoon, Trombone, Trombone, Trombone, Trombone, Trombone, Trombone, Trombone, Trombone, and Trombone. The music is written in common time, with various key signatures and time signatures indicated by symbols like  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $\frac{6}{8}$ , and  $\frac{5}{4}$ . The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes and rests. The score is highly detailed, showing complex harmonic progressions and rhythmic patterns. The paper is aged and shows signs of wear.

A handwritten musical score for two voices and piano, consisting of two systems of music. The top system starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. It features a vocal line with eighth-note patterns and dynamic markings like *pianissimo* and *diametralmente*. The piano part is indicated by a vertical staff with sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom system begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. It continues the vocal and piano parts from the first system. The vocal line includes sustained notes and rests, with dynamic markings such as *pianissimo*, *diametralmente*, *fond.*, and *fus.*

Tuba *Largo*

Domini regis Regnus gloriae aet.

Post - card. ( ) from - eval. ( ) of Postcard 2.

*Dance now* *and take* *oth! -*

~~Jan - cted~~ Jan cted ~~is a~~ ~~located~~

A musical score for the first violin part, showing two measures of music. The first measure starts with a rest followed by a eighth note. The second measure starts with a quarter note. Both measures have dynamic markings like 'f' (fortissimo) and 'ff' (fortississimo). The score includes a basso continuo staff with a cello and a harpsichord.

A handwritten musical score consisting of two systems of music. Each system has two staves: a Treble staff on top and a Bass staff on the bottom. The music is written in common time. The first system starts with a treble clef, a 'C' sharp sign, and a 'G' clef. The second system starts with a bass clef, a 'C' sharp sign, and a 'F' clef. The notes are represented by vertical stems with small circles at the top, and rests are indicated by vertical stems with a diagonal line through them. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and repeat signs with dots are placed above the staves.

A photograph of a handwritten musical score on five-line staff paper. The page shows the beginning of a new system, starting with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The music consists of two measures. The first measure begins with a quarter note followed by an eighth note. The second measure begins with a half note followed by an eighth note. There are several rests and grace notes interspersed throughout the measures.

A photograph of a handwritten musical score on five-line staff paper. The first measure begins with a bass clef, followed by a sharp sign indicating F# major. The second measure begins with a treble clef. Both measures consist of two half notes each.

A musical score page showing two staves of music. The top staff has a treble clef, and the bottom staff has a bass clef. Measures 11 and 12 are shown, featuring various note heads, stems, and rests.

A musical score page featuring two staves of handwritten musical notation. The notation consists of various symbols such as diamonds, circles, and vertical strokes, typical of early printed music notation. The staves are written on standard five-line staff paper.

A photograph of a handwritten musical score on five-line staves. The music consists of two voices, with the bass line on the bottom staff and the soprano line on the top staff. Measure 11 begins with a bass note followed by a soprano note. Measure 12 begins with a bass note followed by a soprano note.

A page from a handwritten musical manuscript. It features two staves of music on five-line staff paper. The notation consists of various symbols, likely representing a non-standard or early form of musical notation. The first staff begins with a large circle, followed by a series of smaller circles and diamond shapes. The second staff begins with a square, followed by a series of smaller circles and diamond shapes. The manuscript is written in black ink on white paper.

CING

A page from a handwritten musical score, showing a single system of music on five-line staves. The music consists of various notes and rests, primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some grace notes indicated by small 'g' symbols. The handwriting is in black ink on aged paper.

A photograph of a handwritten musical score page. The page shows two systems of music. System 10 starts with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. It consists of two measures. Measure 10 has a bass note followed by a bass note tied to a soprano note. Measure 11 has a bass note followed by a bass note tied to a soprano note. System 11 begins with a bass note.

A handwritten musical score page featuring two staves of music. The top staff begins with a clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of common time. The bottom staff begins with a clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of common time. Measures 20 and 21 are shown, with measure 21 ending on a fermata over the first note of the next measure.

1st - 2nd 3rd - 4th 5th - 6th 7th - 8th

A handwritten musical score on five staves. The first staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains six measures of music. The second staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains four measures of music. The third staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains four measures of music. The fourth staff has a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains four measures of music. The fifth staff has a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains four measures of music.

A handwritten musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Measures 101 through 107 are shown, with measure numbers written above each staff. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, typical of early printed music notation.

A handwritten musical score page featuring ten staves of music. The music is written in brown ink on light-colored paper. The staves are organized into two systems separated by a double bar line with repeat dots. The first system consists of five staves, and the second system consists of five staves. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests. Several dynamics are indicated, such as *Dolce*, *mf*, and *p*. The vocal parts have lyrics written below them. The bottom staff of each system has a basso continuo realization with cursive bass notes and a series of numbers (e.g., 116, 116, 0, 3, 6, 3, 6, 3, 6, 3, 6) under the staff line.

116  
116  
0 3 6  
3 6  
3 6  
3 6  
3 6  
3 6  
3 6  
3 6  
3 6

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir, page 100. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system begins with a soprano vocal line, followed by a basso continuo line, and concludes with a forte dynamic. The second system begins with a soprano vocal line, followed by a basso continuo line, and concludes with a piano dynamic. The vocal parts include lyrics in Latin, such as "Sancte Anna in excelsis planis sunt celi, et regna gloria tua", and "Sancte Anna in excelsis planis sunt celi, et regna gloria tua". The score is written on multiple staves, with various instruments indicated by their standard musical notation.

A handwritten musical score for two staves. The left staff consists of ten five-line staves, each with a single note head and a vertical stem. The right staff consists of ten five-line staves, each with a single note head and a vertical stem. The notes are primarily eighth notes, with some sixteenth notes and quarter notes appearing in the later measures. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The score is written on a light-colored page with dark ink.

101

*Adagio con moto*

Violini

Corda

Clarinetto in B<sup>b</sup>

Bassetti

Basso in B<sup>b</sup>

Trombone

Batti

Voci

Violoncello

Bassoon

Double Bass

A handwritten musical score for three voices (SATB) and organ. The score consists of eight staves. The top two staves are soprano and alto parts, both in common time. The middle two staves are tenor and bass parts, also in common time. The bottom two staves are for the organ, with the pedal part on the lowest staff. The music is written in brown ink on aged paper. The vocal parts feature various note heads, some with vertical stems and others with horizontal stems. The organ parts show typical baroque organ notation. The lyrics are written in Latin, appearing below the vocal parts. The first section of lyrics reads: "Amen dicitur qui erat in nomine domini qui venit in nomine domini benedictus est qui". The second section of lyrics, starting around measure 10, reads: "venit qui erat in nomine domini benedictus est qui". The score is numbered 103 in the top right corner.

A handwritten musical score for three voices (SATB) and piano. The score consists of four systems of music, each with a vocal line and an accompaniment line for the piano. The vocal parts are written on three staves, and the piano part is on a single staff at the bottom.

The vocal parts are labeled:

- Top staff: *in nomine domini*
- Middle staff: *benedic dominus*
- Bottom staff: *in nomine domini*

The piano part is labeled:

- Bottom staff: *benedic dominus*

Text below the music:

114  
in nomine domini in nomine domini benedictus et sanctus in nomine domini  
in nomine domini in nomine domini benedictus et sanctus in nomine domini  
in nomine domini in nomine domini benedictus et sanctus in nomine domini

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir. The top section consists of six staves for strings (two violins, viola, cello, double bass), with dynamics like *molto*, *sf*, and *p*. The middle section features three staves for woodwind instruments (oboe, bassoon, and two flutes). The bottom section includes four staves for voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and three staves for brass (two tubas and one trumpet). The score is dated 1868. A vocal line in the bottom staff is annotated with the lyrics "Be me di chal que va est in nomine in nomine domine". The page number 105 is in the top right corner.

1868

Am. in nomine domine

(clementabilis)

Be me di chal que va est in nomine in nomine domine

*Tenor*  
*Bassoon*  
*Alto*  
*Soprano*  
*Domine domine dic tu quoniam non in nomine domini*  
*non in nomine domini*  
*domine*

Lamentatio

old - ed us - giv - en in no - min - ing name Bo - min

Hon - ed us - giv - en in no - min - ing name Bo - min

Me - too

old - ed us - giv - en in no - min - ing name Bo - min

A page from a handwritten musical score, numbered 102 at the top left. The score consists of ten staves of music, likely for a large ensemble or orchestra. The notation is in brown ink on aged paper. Several staves contain vocal parts with lyrics in Latin, such as "Domine Domini noster in nobis misericordia nostra in nobis misericordia Domini". The music includes various note heads, rests, and dynamic markings like "f" (fortissimo) and "ff" (fortississimo). The paper shows signs of age, including yellowing and foxing.



Tuba Adagio  $\frac{6}{8}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   
 Trombone in B $\flat$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{2}{4}$   
 Bassoon in B $\flat$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{2}{4}$   
 Flauto  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{2}{4}$   
 Oboe  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{2}{4}$   
 Clarinet in B $\flat$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{2}{4}$   
 Bassetti  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{2}{4}$   
 Violini Adagio  $\frac{6}{8}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{2}{4}$   
 Viole  $\frac{6}{8}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{2}{4}$   
 Soprano  $\frac{6}{8}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   
 Allo  $\frac{6}{8}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   
 Tenore  $\frac{6}{8}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   
 Basso Adagio  $\frac{6}{8}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   
 Organo, clavi  $\frac{6}{8}$   $\frac{3}{4}$

111

Agnes dei, que tollis peccata mundi agnes dei que tollis peccata mundi

112

*Lauda*

Soprano: *Domine, dona eis*  
 Alto: *Domina, bona eis*  
 Bassoon: *Domina, bona eis*  
 Basso continuo: *Domina, bona eis*

113

Soprano: *Domine, bona eis*  
 Alto: *Domina, bona eis*  
 Bassoon: *Domina, bona eis*  
 Basso continuo: *Domina, bona eis*

A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The top six staves represent the orchestra, with each staff having five horizontal lines. The bottom four staves represent the choir, with each staff having four horizontal lines. The music consists of various note heads and stems, with some notes having vertical stems extending upwards or downwards. The score begins with a section of eighth-note patterns in the upper staves, followed by a section of sixteenth-note patterns. The lower staves show sustained notes and quarter notes. The score concludes with a section of eighth-note patterns in the upper staves, followed by a section of sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom staves show sustained notes and quarter notes. The score is written in black ink on aged paper.

443

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir, page 114. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first six staves represent the orchestra, featuring various instruments like strings, woodwinds, and brass. The last four staves represent the choir. The vocal parts are labeled with Latin text: "Cora e maggiore", "Do - na ei regnun", "Do - na ei regnun", "Do - na ei regnun", "Cora e maggiore", "Folli pac - ca - ta Mundi", "Do - na ei regnun", "Do - na ei regnun", and "Do - na ei regnun". The music includes dynamic markings such as "f", "ff", and "p", and various rests and note heads. The manuscript is written in brown ink on aged paper.



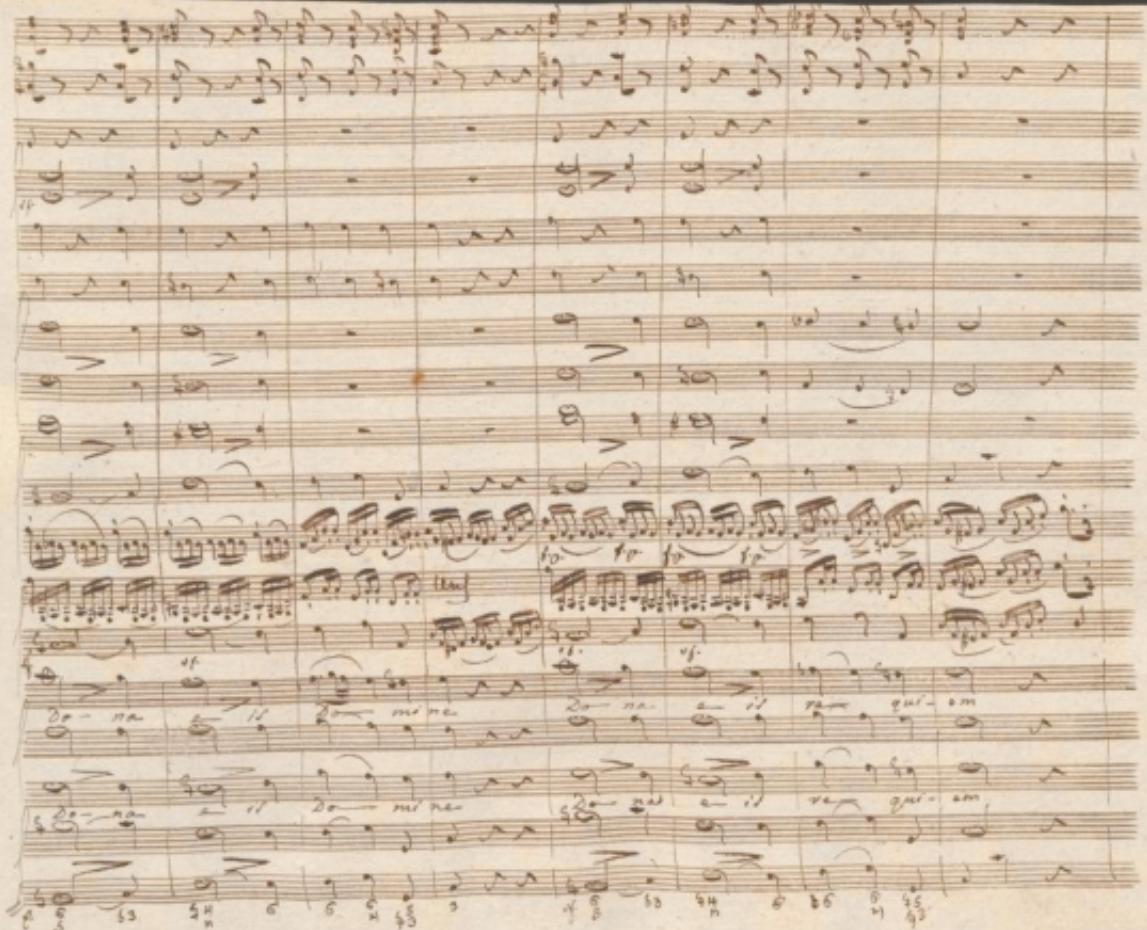
A handwritten musical score for two voices and basso continuo. The score consists of eight staves of music, divided into two systems of four staves each. The top system begins with a treble clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom system begins with a bass clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. The vocal parts are written in soprano and alto voices. The basso continuo part is indicated by a bass clef and a large oval-shaped bassoon icon. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The lyrics, written in Latin, are placed below the vocal staves. The first system contains the lyrics "Do - si qui tollit peccata mundi dona da - na -" followed by three short lines of music. The second system contains the lyrics "Domina, dona de - na a - ill Domina -" followed by three short lines of music.

Do - si qui tollit peccata mundi dona da - na -

Domina, dona de - na a - ill Domina -

Do - si qui tollit peccata mundi dona da - na -

Domina, dona de - na a - ill Domina -



A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The top two staves are for the piano, featuring bass clef, common time, and various chords and rests. The subsequent eight staves are for a soprano voice, indicated by a soprano clef, with lyrics written in Hebrew characters. The lyrics are:

לְגֹדֵלָה  
וַיְהִי כִּי-בְּעֵד  
בְּעֵד  
וְיִתְהַלֵּךְ  
וְיִתְהַלֵּךְ

Below the vocal part, there are two staves for the piano, with the instruction "p" above the first staff and "p" and "g" above the second staff.

Domi

O quia pro

Ad te

Domi

cum sanctis

O quia pro

cum sanctis

120

Soprano: *Quem dñe*  
*f. cum f. que*  
*f. cum f. que*

Alto: *qui a*  
*qui a*  
*qui a*

Bass: *qui a*  
*qui a*  
*qui a*

Piano: *qui a*  
*qui a*  
*qui a*

Text: *qui a*  
*qui a*  
*qui a*

Allegro animato l'Allegro leggente

Soprano: *qui a*  
*qui a*  
*qui a*

Alto: *qui a*  
*qui a*  
*qui a*

Bass: *qui a*  
*qui a*  
*qui a*

Piano: *qui a*  
*qui a*  
*qui a*

Allegro animato l'Allegro leggente

Soprano: *qui a*  
*qui a*  
*qui a*

Alto: *qui a*  
*qui a*  
*qui a*

Bass: *qui a*  
*qui a*  
*qui a*

Piano: *qui a*  
*qui a*  
*qui a*

Allegro animato l'Allegro leggente

124

Tuba Maggio  
 Tromba in C  
 Corni in B♭  
 T. Clavi.  
 Oboe  
 Clarinetti  
 Fagotti  
Maggio  
 Violini  
 Viole  
 Soprano  
 Alto  
 Tenore  
 Ballo Maggio  
 Organi, e Balli

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir, page 122. The score consists of ten staves. The first six staves represent the orchestra, with parts for strings (Violin I, Violin II, Cello, Double Bass), woodwinds (Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon), brass (Trumpet, Trombone), and timpani. The last four staves are for the choir, with three vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and a basso continuo part. The music is written in common time, with various key signatures and dynamic markings like **f**, **p**, and **mf**. The vocal parts have lyrics in German: "Re - qui - em E - ter - nam" and "Re - qui - em E - ter - nam". The score is on aged paper.

na e n domine et lux. per petua et lux. perpetua et lux. per

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir, page 124. The score consists of ten staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The vocal parts are written in soprano, alto, tenor, and bass clefs. The first six staves represent the orchestra, while the last four staves represent the choir. The choir parts begin with the lyrics "lumen et lux perpetua". The score is written in brown ink on aged paper.

lumen et lux perpetua. luceat eis domine lucenat  
lux perpetua. perpetua. luceat eis domine lucenat

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir, page 125. The score consists of ten staves. The first three staves are for strings (Violin I, Violin II, Cello), the next three for woodwinds (Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon), and the last four for brass (Trombone, Horn, Trumpet, Tuba). The vocal parts are written below the instrumental staves: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. The vocal parts include lyrics such as "Herr Jesu Christ" and "Zu mir". The score is written in brown ink on aged paper.











UH

