

Contrabasso

Stabat Mater. a 3. Voci.

Contrabasso.

Largo. $\text{C} \sharp \sharp \frac{3}{4}$ ^{for}
Stabat mater.

Cuius animam.

Andantino $\text{C} \sharp \sharp \frac{2}{4}$ ^{pno}

O quam tristis.

Adagio $\text{C}\sharp\sharp$ $\frac{3}{4}$ ^{*fior*}

Handwritten musical score for 'O quam tristis.' The piece is in C major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The tempo is marked 'Adagio'. The notation consists of five staves of music. The first staff contains the first measure, which is a half note C4 followed by a quarter rest. The subsequent staves continue the melody with various note values and rests. The piece ends with a double bar line and a final note.

Quo me re bat.

Andantino $\text{C}\sharp\sharp$ $\frac{3}{4}$ ^{*pno*}

Handwritten musical score for 'Quo me re bat.' The piece is in C major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The tempo is marked 'Andantino'. The notation consists of four staves of music. The first staff contains the first measure, which is a half note C4 followed by a quarter rest. The subsequent staves continue the melody with various note values and rests. The piece ends with a double bar line and a final note.

Handwritten musical notation on four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a slur over a group of notes. The subsequent staves continue the melody with similar rhythmic patterns.

Qui est homo.

Handwritten musical notation for a section titled "Garghetto". The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The notation includes a "pno" (piano) marking above the first measure. The melody is written in eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and a slur. The subsequent staves continue the melody with similar rhythmic patterns.

Quis non posset.
for

Adagio. || C: # 3/4



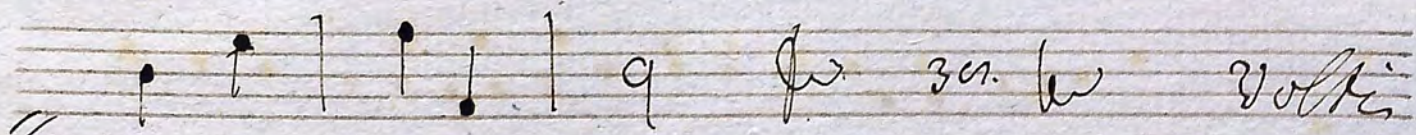
Pro peccatis

Andante || C: # 3/4





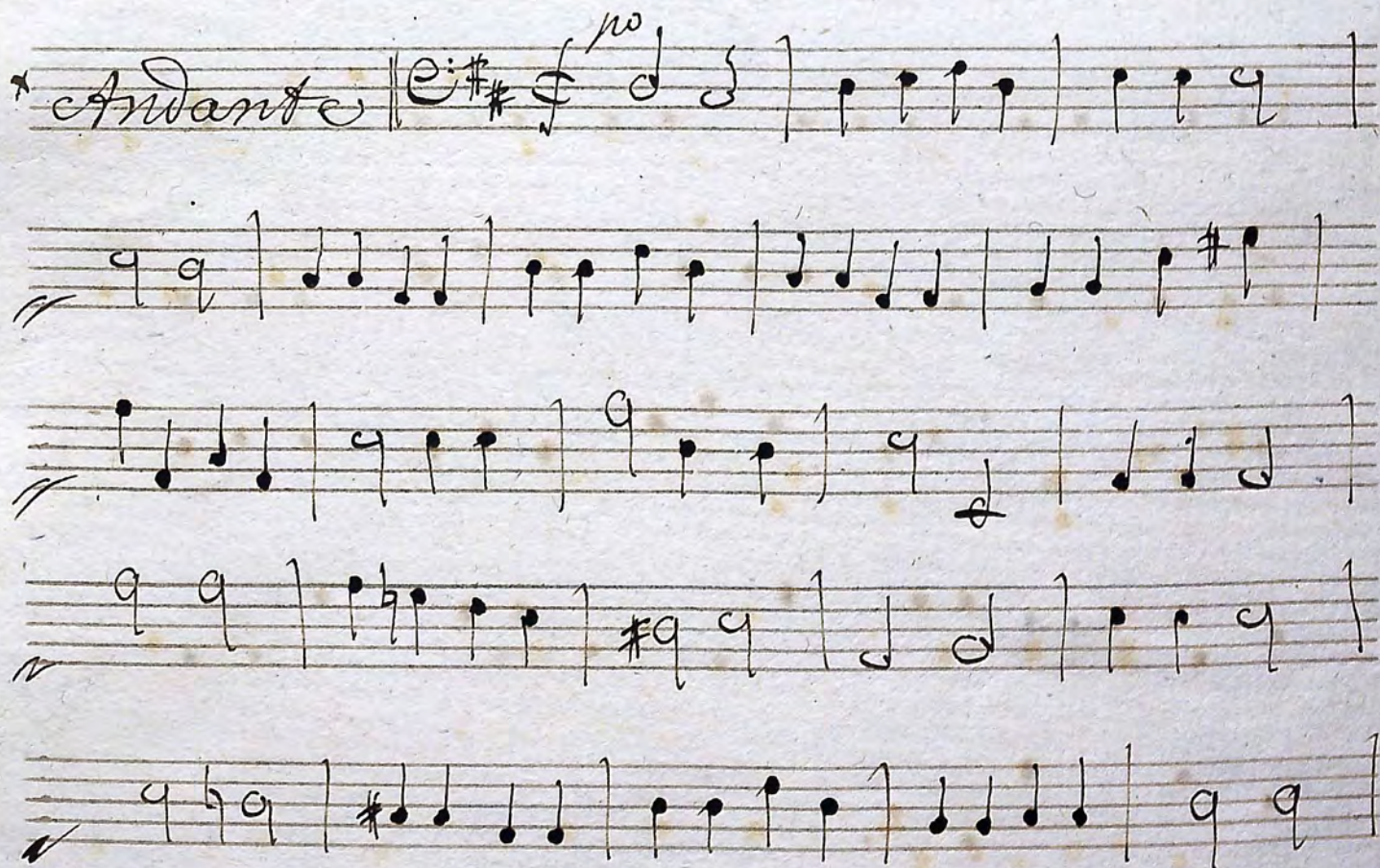
Vidit Summ.

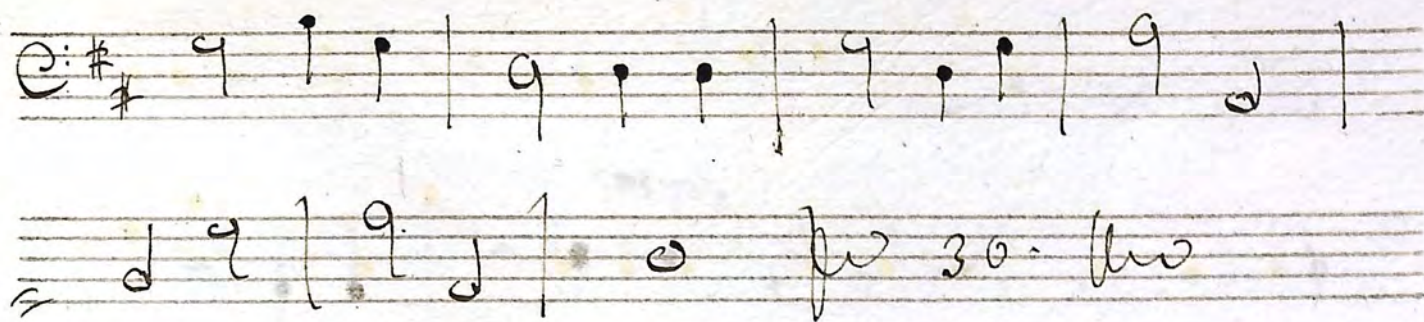


Eia mater.

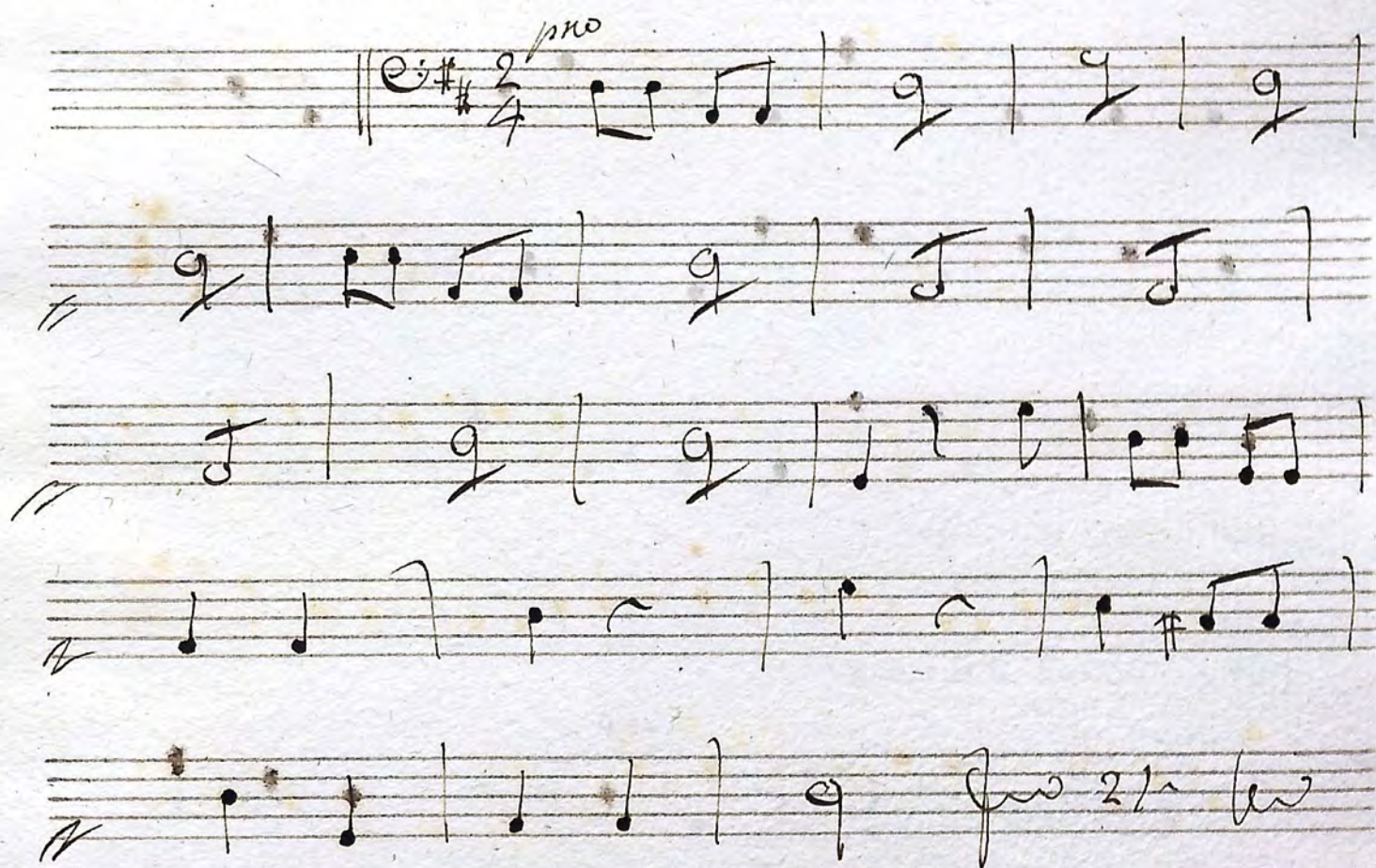


Fac ut ardeat.





Sancta Mater.

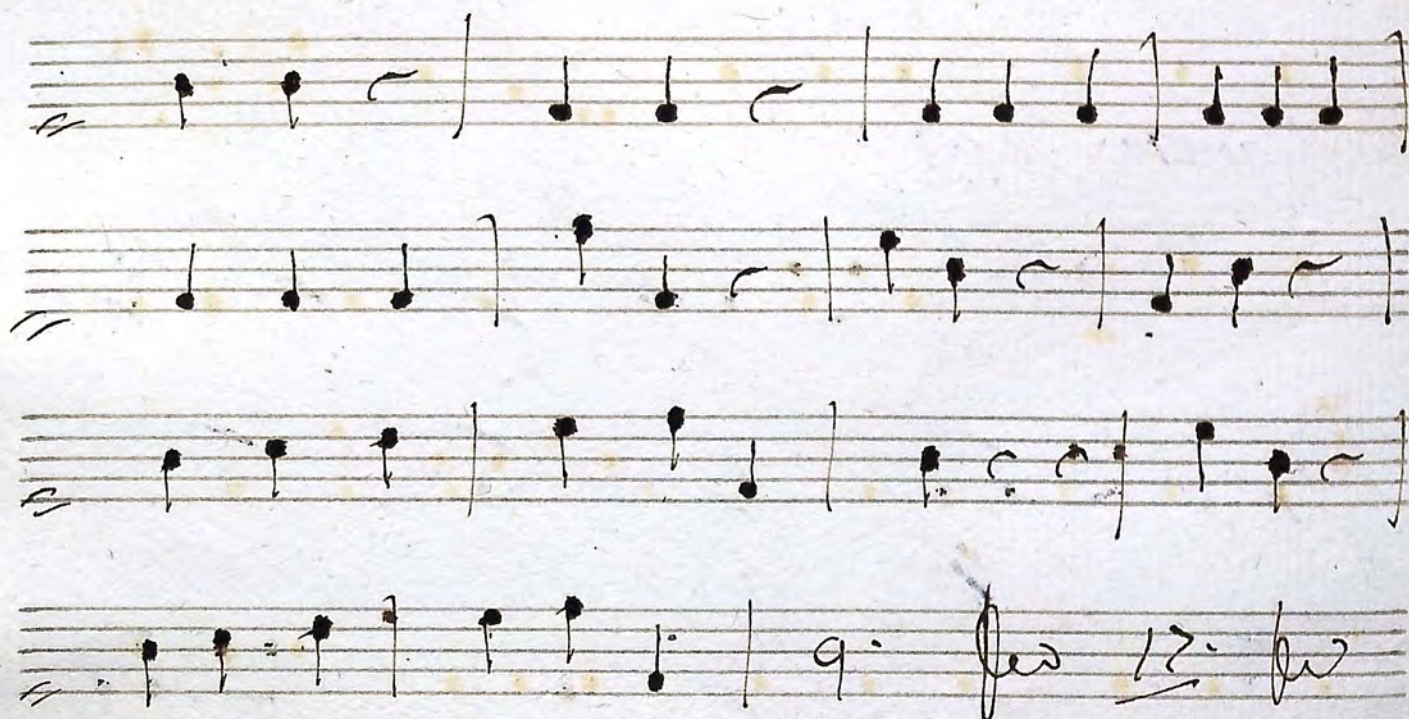


Volkmann

4

Tu nati.

Adagio. *forte* $\text{E}^{\sharp\sharp} \frac{3}{4}$



Fac me tecum.

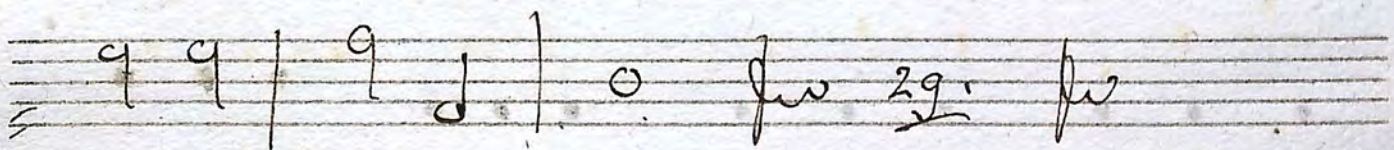
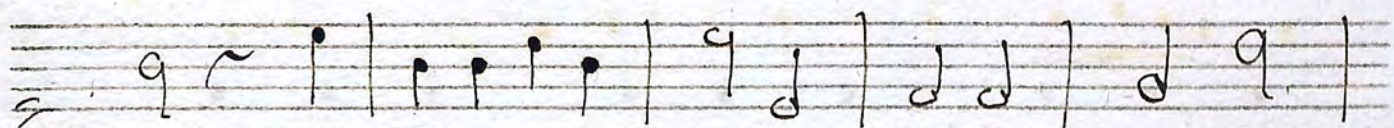
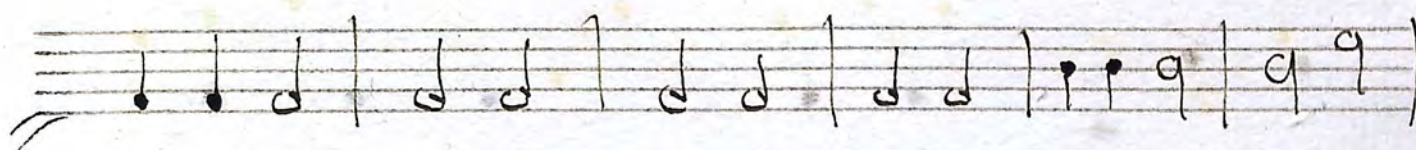
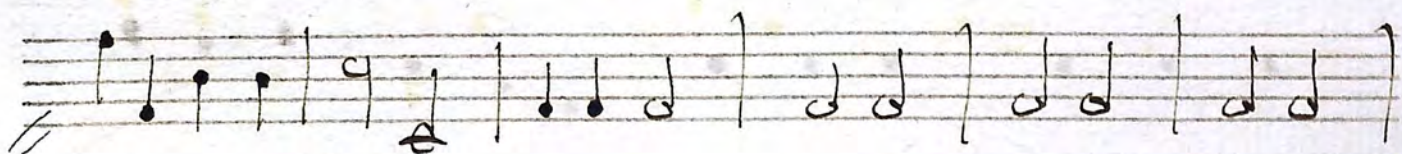
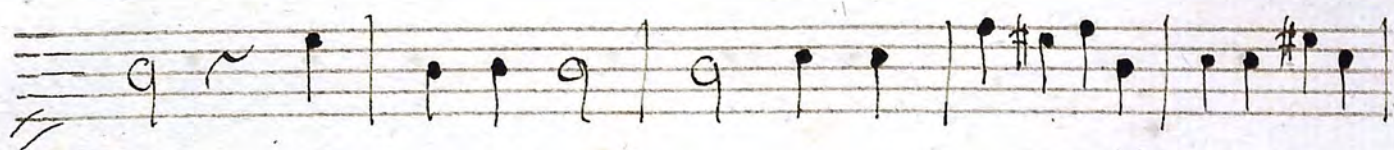
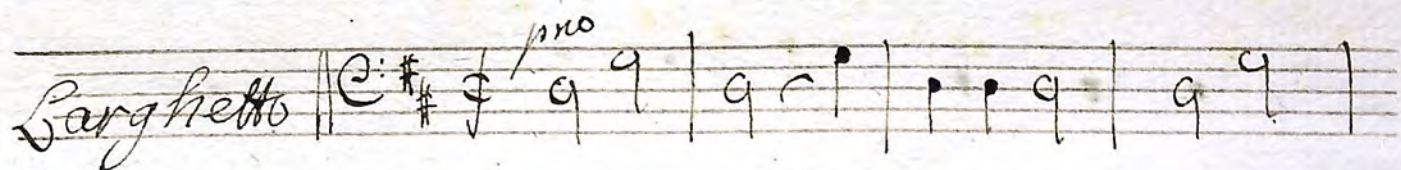
Andantino. *piano* $\text{E}^{\sharp\sharp} \frac{3}{4}$



A handwritten musical score consisting of ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a common time signature (C). The notation is in a single melodic line, featuring various note values including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and slurs. The subsequent staves continue the melody, with some staves starting with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The final staff concludes with a double bar line, a common time signature, and the handwritten text "fin 2da. lra".

Volle

Juxta Crucem.

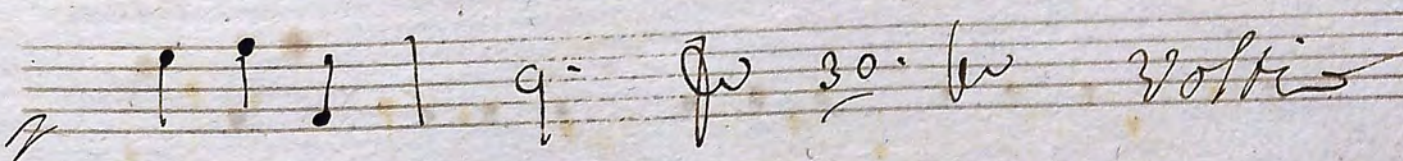
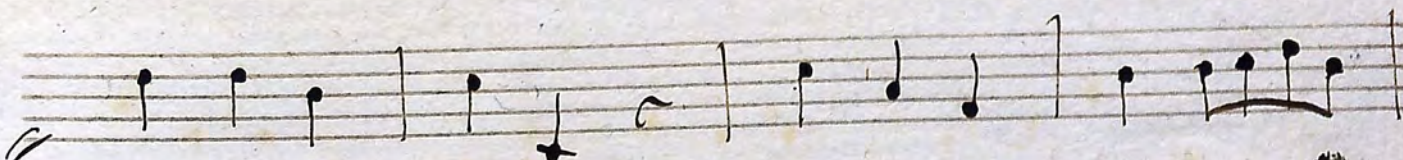
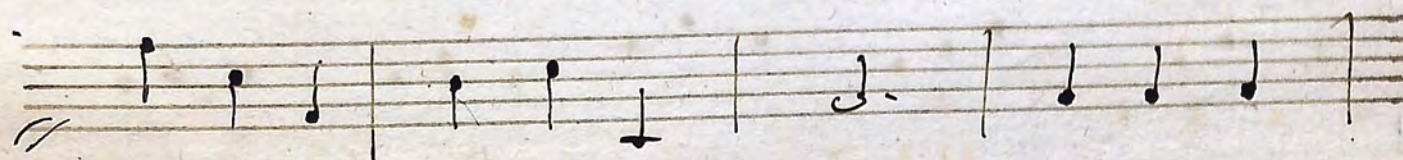


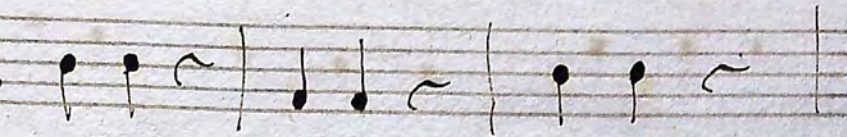
Virgo Virginum.





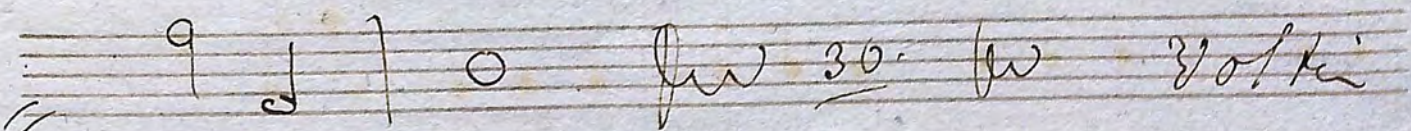
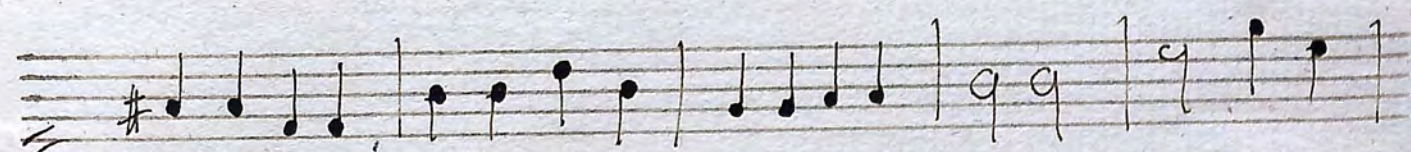
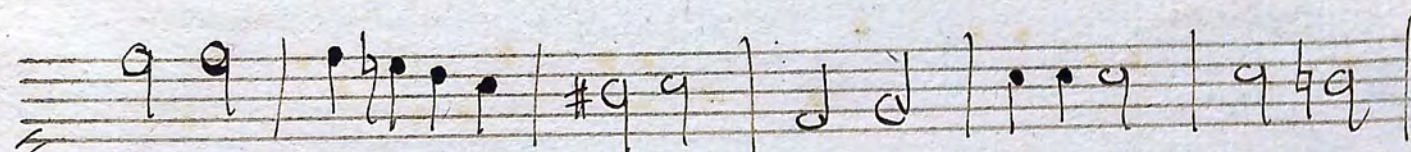
Fac ut portem.



*Fac me plagij. solipo**Andantino* $\text{C}\sharp \frac{2}{4}$ *Flammis ne**Adagio.* $\text{C}\sharp \frac{3}{4}$ 



Christe Cum.



114
Quando Corpus.
for.

Adagio. $\text{C}^{\sharp}$ f q q | q d | q q |

q q | q q | q d | q d |

d d | d d | d d | d d |

d d | d d | d d | d d |

q q | q q | q d | d q |

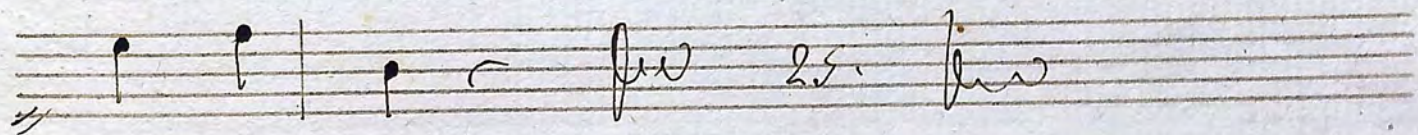
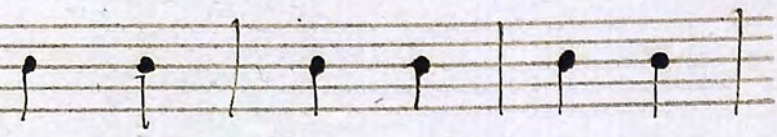
q q | d d | o || w 22 - w

Segue

Amen.

Allegro.

$\text{C}:\sharp\sharp \frac{2}{4}$



Gauy Deo.