

Mus. Inc.

3.

(Mus. Pr.)

160

Handwritten text in a decorative, calligraphic script, possibly a title or a signature, centered on the cover. The text is written in dark ink and is surrounded by faint, decorative flourishes.

Mus. pr

160

40

Miffae.



A lino car

Spet: q' inu. sum. d' d' d' cum. cum.

Spet: q' inu. sum. d' d' d' cum. cum.

A lino carissim

Spet: q' inu. sum. d' d' d' cum. cum.

La spet: viene hogi presa

pero d' d' spet: no. rene. cre.

A lino carissim d' d' d' d'

A lino carissim d' d' d' d'

A lino carissim

A lino car

A lino car

A lino car

at the Mt. Mary



Amos me Colaba in 1810

Amos me Colaba in 1810

Amos me Colaba in 1810

To my dear friend
Mr. Wm. H. Burleigh
of New York

Mus. Pr. ~~#2~~ ~~m~~
160.

~~Handwritten text, possibly "C. 1000"~~
~~Handwritten text, possibly "C. 1000"~~

~~Handwritten text, possibly "C. 1000"~~

Mus.
N^o 132.

Libri primi missarum Diversorum autorum



18 54

Sum

Patavij 1551.

XDD

Obreth Sidedero.



Handwritten musical score on six staves. The notation consists of diamond-shaped notes with vertical stems, typical of early printed music. The score is organized into three systems of two staves each. The first system begins with the word 'Krie' written above the first staff. The second system begins with the word 'Chrise' written above the first staff. Each staff ends with a diagonal line indicating a continuation of the piece.

Si vedero.



Syrie

E in terra pax



Stoedero

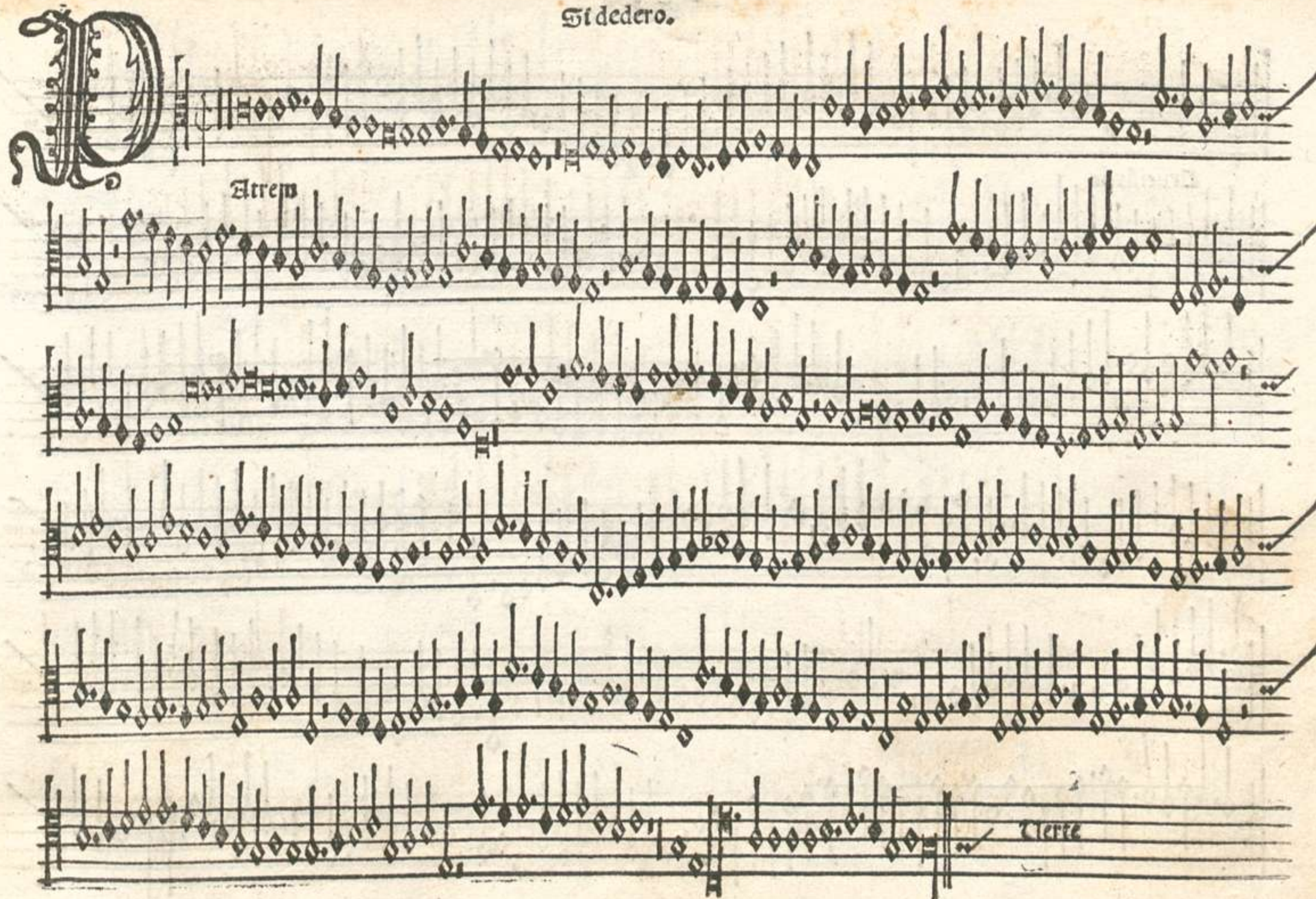
This image shows a page from a handwritten musical manuscript. It contains six staves of music, organized into two systems of three staves each. The first system is titled "Stoedero" and the second system is titled "Qui tollis". The notation is a form of early musical shorthand, using vertical stems and diamond-shaped notes. The paper is aged and shows some staining. A metal clip is visible at the bottom left corner.

Si dederō.

D

Atrem

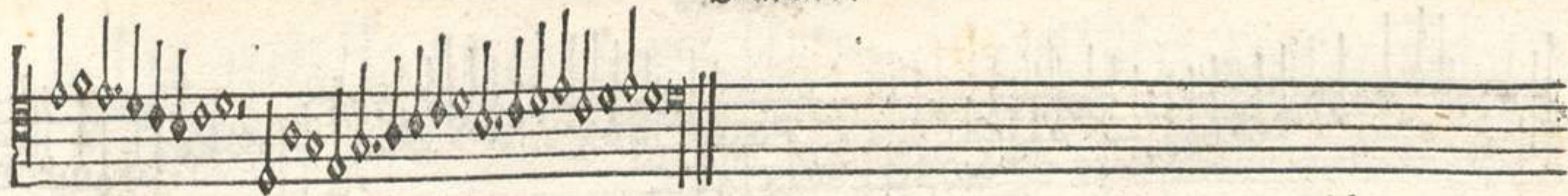
Terte



Si dedero.

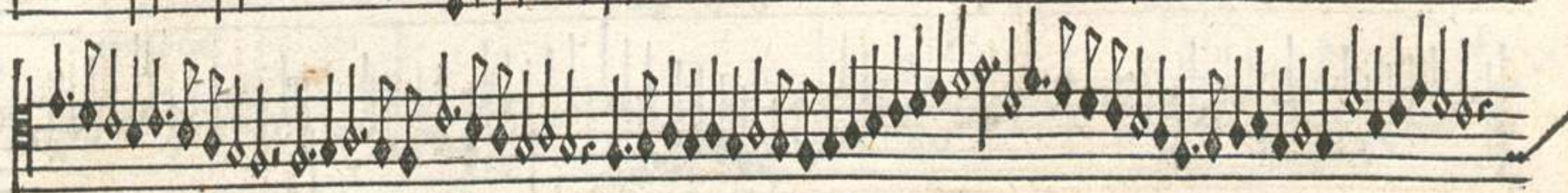
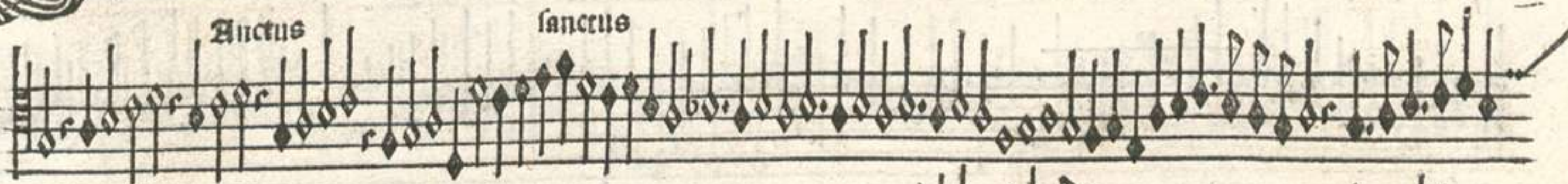


Si dederō.



Auctus

sanctus



Pleni sunt

Si dederó.

A handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring six staves of music. The notation is a form of early modern musical shorthand, using diamond-shaped notes and vertical stems. The score is organized into three systems of two staves each. The first system is labeled "Si dederó." at the top. The second system is labeled "Osanna" on the right side. The third system is labeled "Benedictus" on the right side. Each staff begins with a clef and a key signature. The music is written in a single melodic line across the staves. The paper shows signs of age, including yellowing and some staining.

Et dederō.



Inus dei



Agnus dei



Certe

Si dederò.



Messe de franza .

This page contains a handwritten musical score for a French Mass. It consists of six staves of music, each with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation is in a historical style, using diamond-shaped notes and square stems. The lyrics are written below the staves.

Staff 1: Kyrie

Staff 2: Kyrie

Staff 3: Christe

Staff 4: Kyrie

Staff 5: Et in terra pax

Staff 6: Certe

Messe de franza.

This is a handwritten musical score on aged paper, consisting of six staves. The music is written in a style typical of 17th or 18th-century manuscripts, using a single clef (likely soprano) and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The lyrics are in Latin and are written below the staves. The text is as follows:

Jesus xpe Dne deus

agnus dei filius patris Qui tollis

Cum sancto spiritu

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. There are some ink stains and signs of wear on the paper, particularly on the left side.

Messa de franza



Atrem omipotentem

Et incarnatus est

et homo factus est

Crucifixus

q ex pre

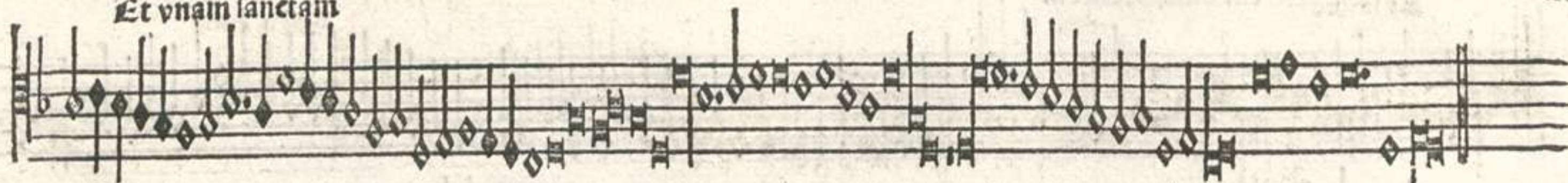
q cu pre

Clerte

Messe de franza.



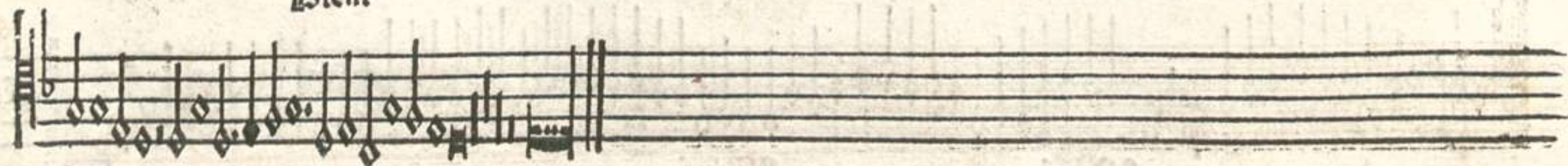
Et vnain sanctam



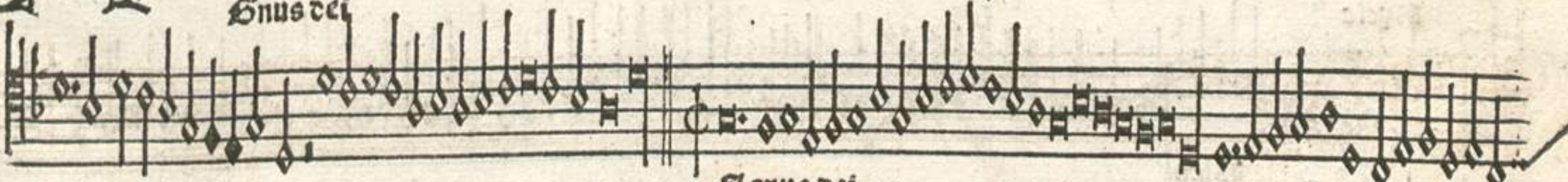
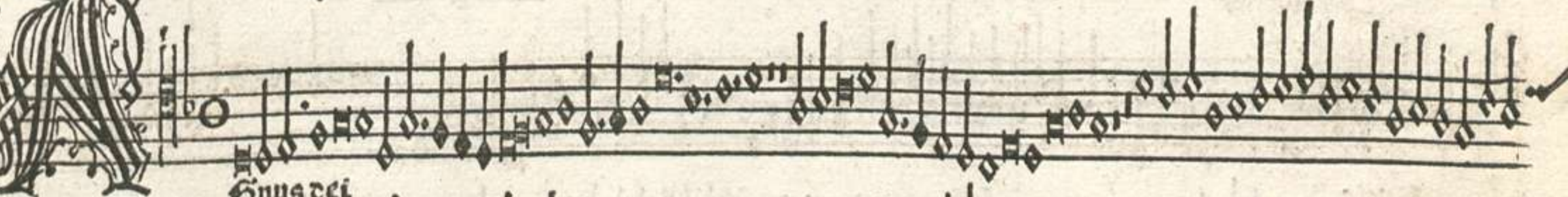
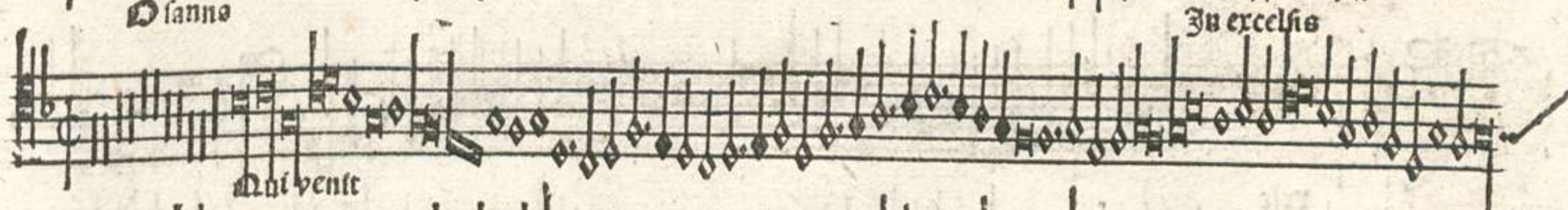
Auctus



Adient



Messe franza.



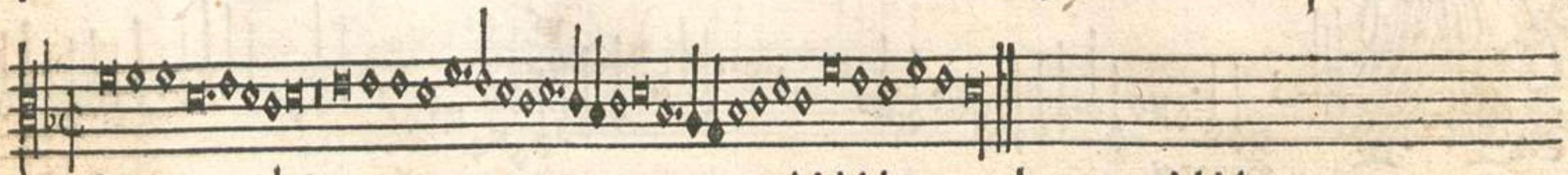
Terce

Brumel De dringhts



Krie

Christe



Kyrie



In terra pax



Dñe deus rex

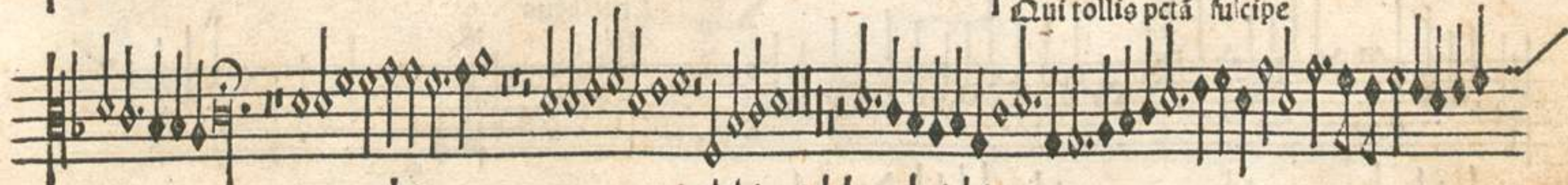
De oringhs



Dñe deus agnus dei



Qui tollis pctā suscipe



Atez oī potētez

Filiuz dei



Verie

XEE

De oringhis

Et incarnat⁹ ē

Duo Crucifixus

Et ascendit

sedet

Et iterū vēturus ē

et vivificantē

q̄ cū p̄re et filio

This is a handwritten musical score on six staves. The notation consists of vertical stems with diamond-shaped note heads, typical of early printed music. The lyrics are in Latin and are written below the staves. The text includes 'De oringhis' at the top, followed by 'Et incarnat⁹ ē', a section marked 'Duo' for 'Crucifixus', 'Et ascendit', 'sedet', 'Et iterū vēturus ē', 'et vivificantē', and finally 'q̄ cū p̄re et filio' at the bottom. The manuscript shows signs of age, including staining and a small tear on the right edge.

De oringhis



Qui loquutus est

Confiteor

Et vitam



Sanctus sanctus

Dñs



Sabaotip

Pleni sunt



terra gloria

Verte

De dringhe



Ofanna

Widter?



De dringhe

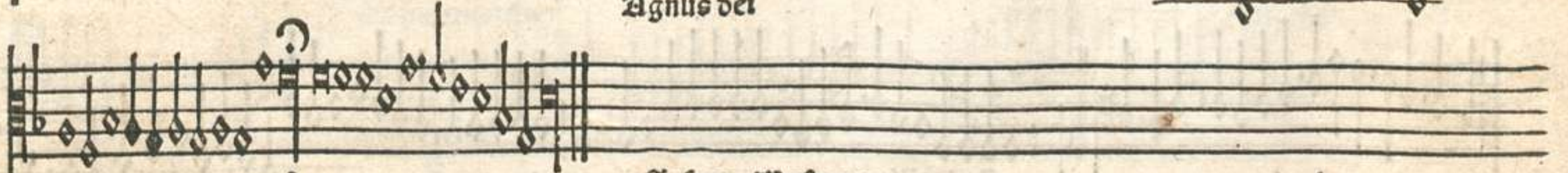


Enus dei

Agnus dei



Agnus dei



Gaspar Mastn pas



Yrie



Christe

Clerte

Massu pas

A handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring five staves of music. The notation is a form of early modern mensural notation, with notes represented by diamond-shaped symbols on a four-line staff. The music is written in a single system across the five staves. The lyrics are written in Latin and are positioned below the staves. The first staff begins with a large, ornate initial 'K' for 'Kyrie'. The second staff begins with 'Et in terra pax'. The third staff begins with 'Qui tollis'. The fourth staff continues the text, and the fifth staff concludes the piece. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and a small stain on the right side.

Kyrie

Et in terra pax

Qui tollis

D **M**as tu pas

Etrem omipotentem

Jesus xpm

ante oia deus de deo genitum

q pp nos

Et incarnatus

z homo

Crucifixus

z resurrexit

z iteruz

q ex pfe

Terre

g loquutis est

Mistu pas

Et ex pecto

z vitam

Auctus sanctus

Pleni sunt

Osanna

Benedictus

Osanna

The image shows a page from a handwritten musical manuscript. It contains six staves of music. The notation is a form of early printed music, likely from the 16th or 17th century, featuring diamond-shaped notes and vertical stems. The text is written in a Gothic or similar historical script. The first staff begins with a large, ornate initial 'S' on the left. The text includes 'Mistu pas', 'Et ex pecto', 'z vitam', 'Auctus sanctus', 'Pleni sunt', 'Osanna', 'Benedictus', and 'Osanna'. The music is written in a single system across six staves. The paper is aged and slightly discolored.

Mas tu pas

Gnus dei

Agnus dei

Agnus dei

dona nobis pacem

Mero de la rue. De scō anthonto

This musical score is written on six staves. The first staff begins with a large, ornate initial 'K' decorated with floral motifs. The second staff is marked 'Krie' and the third 'Christe'. The fourth staff is marked 'Kyrie'. The fifth staff begins with a smaller, stylized initial 'I' and is marked 'In terra'. The sixth staff contains the words 'Adoramus', 'bone', and 'Laudamus' at different points. The notation consists of diamond-shaped notes on a five-line staff, with various accidentals and bar lines. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

Krie

Christe

Kyrie

In terra

Adoramus

bone

Laudamus

Bas pp

De scđo anthonto

The image shows a handwritten musical score on aged paper. It consists of five staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a medieval style, using square neumes on four-line red staves. The lyrics are written in a Gothic script below the staves. The text is as follows:

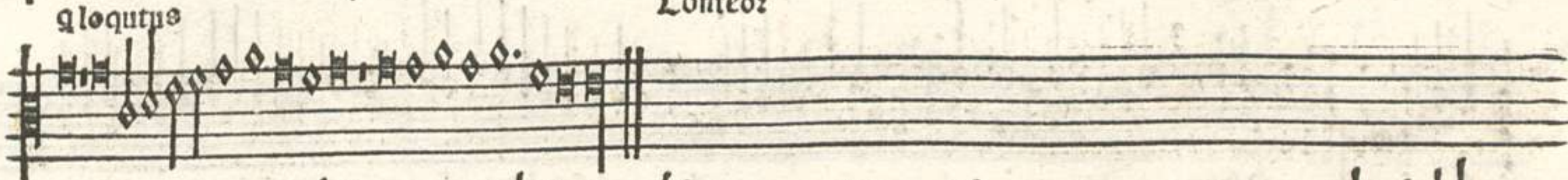
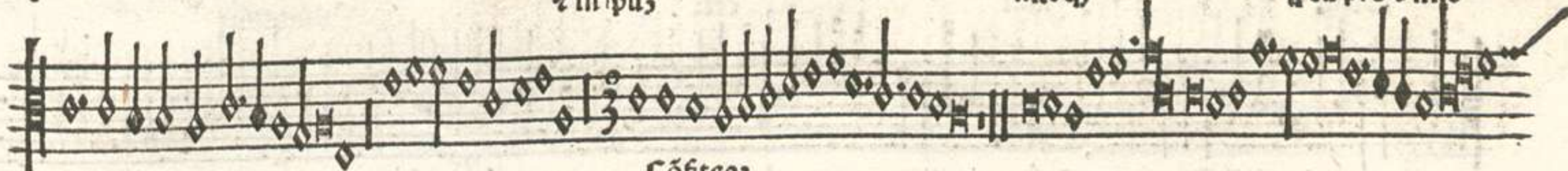
dñe deus dñe fili dñe deus
filius patris Qui tollis
q sedes qm̃
Cū scđo

The score ends with a double bar line on the fifth staff. Below the fifth staff, there are three empty staves.

De sctō anthonio

Detrem
visibilium
et in unum dñm
secula deum verum
substantiales
q pp Et incarnatus
et hō factus est
Crucifixus
passus
tertia die
et ascendit
secundum
cum gloria
culus

De scđ anthonto



De scō anthonto

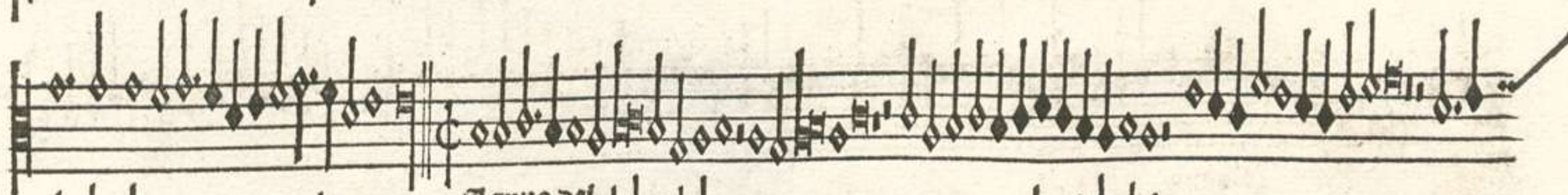
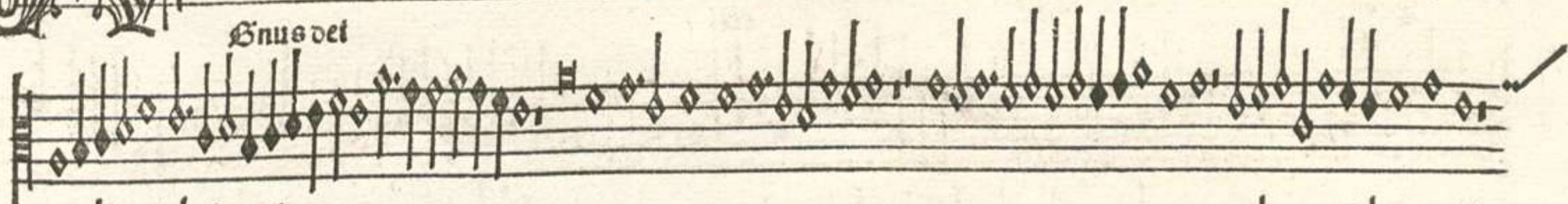
A handwritten musical score on six staves. The notation consists of diamond-shaped notes with vertical stems, typical of early printed music. The lyrics are written in Latin and are placed below the staves. The text is as follows:

Pleni sunt celi
Osanna
Benedictus
ave nite In nomine
domi.
Osanna
ut supra

De scō anthonso



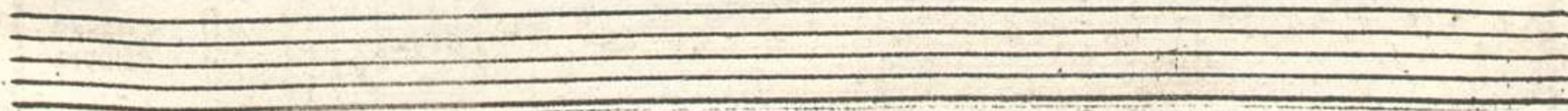
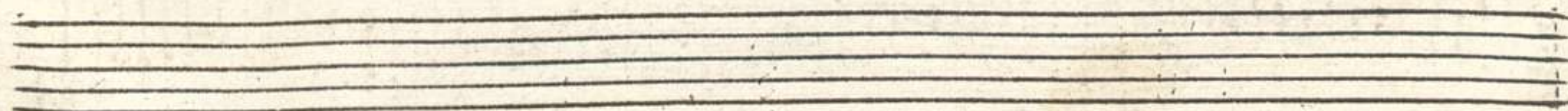
Agnus dei



Agnus dei

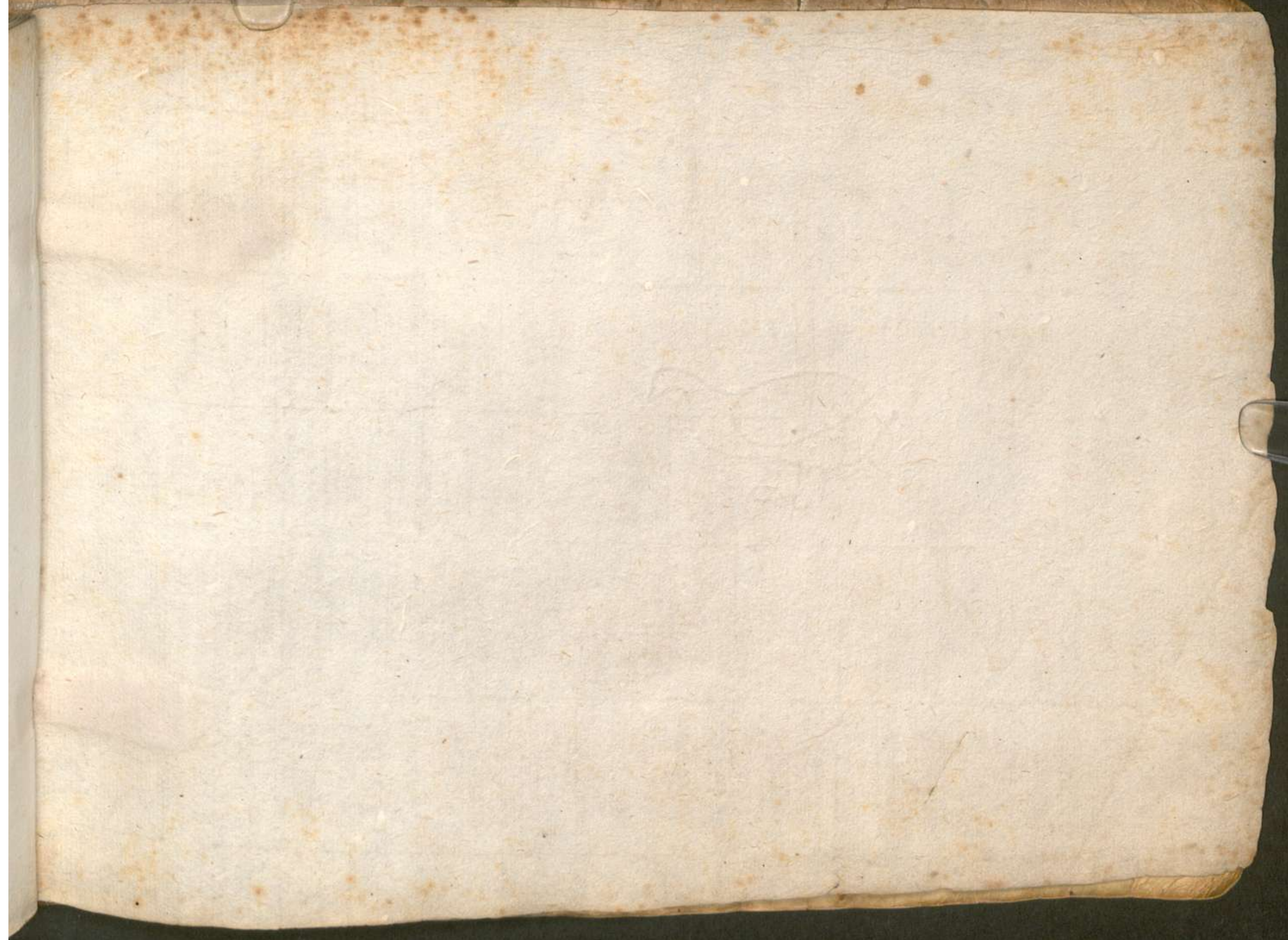


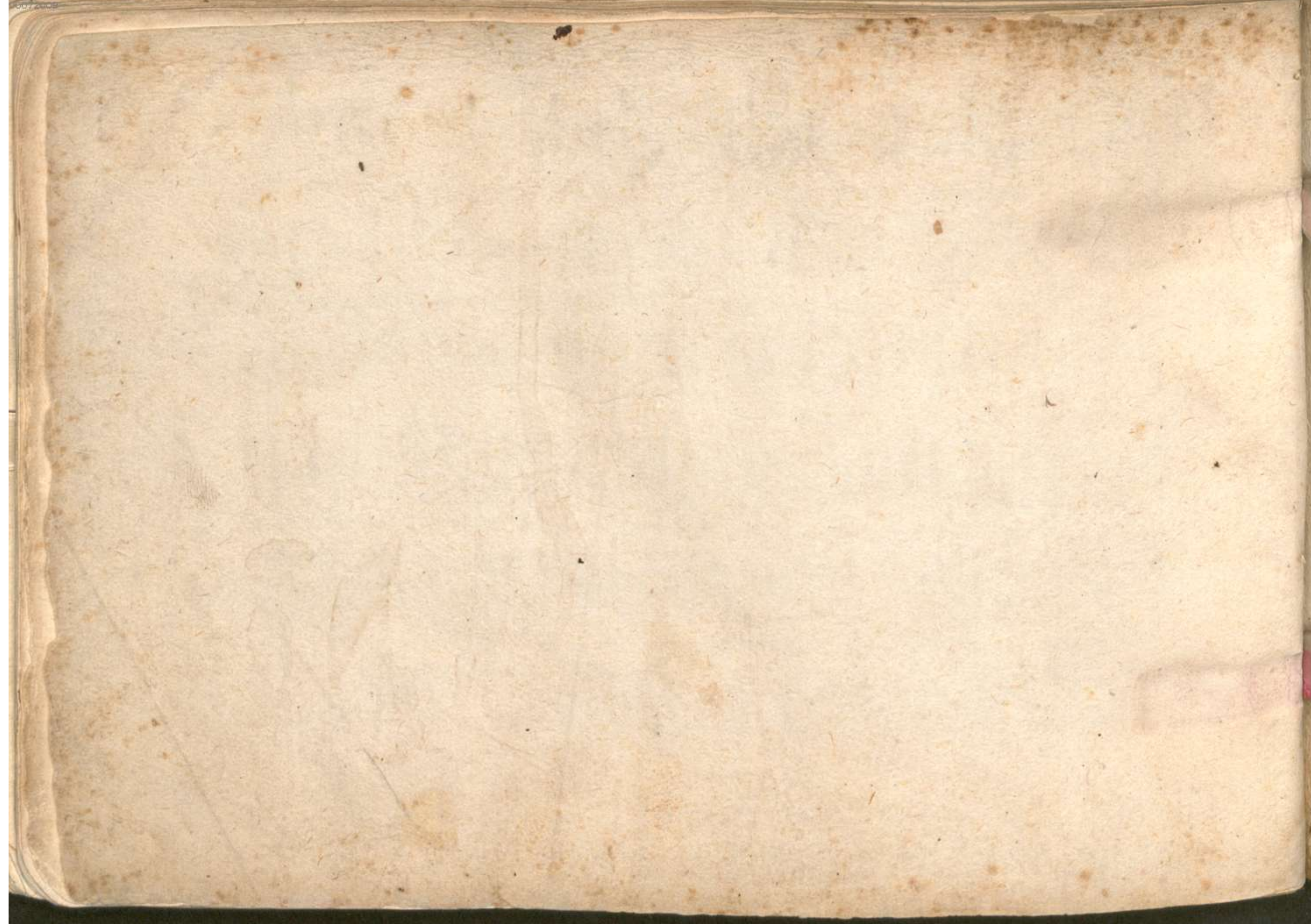
Agn^{us} tertius
Sup primus



Handwritten musical notation on four staves. The notation is dense and appears to be a transcription of a musical score, possibly for a string ensemble or piano. The staves are numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 from top to bottom. The notation includes various note values, stems, and beams, though the specific notes are difficult to discern due to the age and fading of the manuscript.

Four empty musical staves, likely for additional notation or as a continuation of the piece. The staves are numbered 5, 6, 7, and 8 from top to bottom.





L'anno

mi sol te mi

