



B-1-

Domine
a 3. Voci del
Sig: Luigi Barbieri

15.



Domine A' 3 Di Luigi Barbieri 1796

Violini

Violini

Handwritten musical notation for Violini, first staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, with some passages marked with double and triple bar lines.

Oboi

Oboi

Handwritten musical notation for Oboi, first staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes quarter and eighth notes.

Corni in C.

Corni in C.

Handwritten musical notation for Corni in C, first staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes quarter and eighth notes.

Soprano

Soprano

Handwritten musical notation for Soprano, first staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes quarter and eighth notes.

Tenore

Tenore

Handwritten musical notation for Tenore, first staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes quarter and eighth notes.

Basso

Basso

Handwritten musical notation for Basso, first staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes quarter and eighth notes.

*Violoncello
Basso Alt.*

Violoncello
Basso Alt.

Handwritten musical notation for Violoncello and Basso Alt., first staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes quarter and eighth notes.

Domine;

Domine

A' 9' adiuuandu.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The text "ad adiuvandum me festina Domine" is written across the lower staves in a cursive hand.

ad adiuvandum me festina Domine

ad adiuvandum me festina Domine

festina Domine festina Domine ad adiuvandum me

bina ad adiuvandum me festina Domine festina ad adiuvandum me festina Domine

Domine Domine

bina ad adiuvandum me festina ad adiuvandum me festina ad adiuvandum me festina Domine

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The bottom staves contain Latin lyrics:

bina

Domine Domine Domine, Ad adiuvandum me

Domine Domine

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines. The manuscript is written in a historical style, likely from the 16th or 17th century. The paper shows signs of age, including staining and foxing.

Domine ad adiuvandum me festina Domine ad adiuvandum me festina. Domine Domine ad
Domine Domine ad
Handwritten musical score on four staves, continuing the piece. The lyrics are written below the notes. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines. The manuscript is written in a historical style, likely from the 16th or 17th century. The paper shows signs of age, including staining and foxing.

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Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines. There are significant water stains in the upper middle section. The bottom staff includes a vocal line with lyrics and a basso continuo line with figured bass notation.

43.

diuandome festina Domine festina festina festina

segue

Figured bass notation for the basso continuo line, consisting of numbers 1 through 6 and flats.

Violini

Viole

And.
Sostenuto

Basso

basso solo

Sloria prabri

A mezzo voce

Sloria filio

et spiribui

Sancto Sloria,

Sloria Sl = = ria Slori =

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation is a form of musical shorthand, possibly a simplified staff notation or a specific dialect of musical notation. The score is divided into two systems of five staves each. The first system contains the first five staves, and the second system contains the remaining five staves. The notation includes various symbols, including vertical lines, horizontal lines, and some letters (e.g., 'Gloria', 'filius', 'Sanctus'). The score is written in black ink on aged, slightly stained paper.

Gloria patri *Gloria = a*

filius *Sanctus* *Gloria* *Gloria* *Gloria* *Gloria*

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics are written in Latin and include the following phrases:

- Soli* (appearing twice on the third staff)
- Gloria* (appearing four times across the fourth and fifth staves)
- Gloria patri* (appearing on the fourth staff)
- Gloria filio* (appearing on the fourth staff)
- Gloria* (appearing once on the eighth staff)
- Spiritus* (appearing on the ninth staff)
- Sanctus* (appearing on the ninth staff)
- Gloria* (appearing twice on the ninth staff)

The score is written in a historical style, likely from a 16th or 17th-century manuscript. The ink is dark, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Gloria". The score is written on multiple staves, with Hebrew lyrics and musical notation. The lyrics include "Gloria", "Gloria patri", "Gloria filio", and "Gloria = Slo = ria". The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "a' mezzo voce" and "a' fpi = ribui". The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Handwritten musical score on a five-line staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The text is written in Hebrew, with some words appearing in a stylized or abbreviated form. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Hebrew text visible in the first system:

וְהַלְלוּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְהַלְלוּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ
וְהַלְלוּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְהַלְלוּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ
וְהַלְלוּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְהַלְלוּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ
וְהַלְלוּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְהַלְלוּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ

Below the staff, there are additional markings and text:

Gloria *filio* *et* *spiritui* *santi* *Gloria*

Handwritten musical score on a five-line staff, continuing from the previous system. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The text is written in Hebrew, with some words appearing in a stylized or abbreviated form. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Hebrew text visible in the second system:

וְהַלְלוּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְהַלְלוּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ
וְהַלְלוּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְהַלְלוּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ
וְהַלְלוּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְהַלְלוּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ
וְהַלְלוּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְהַלְלוּ אֱלֹהֵינוּ

Below the staff, there are additional markings and text:

Gloria *Gloria* *Gloria* *Gloria*

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The score is divided into two main sections by a double bar line. The first section contains staves 1 through 5, and the second section contains staves 6 through 10. The notation is in a historical style, possibly from the 18th or 19th century.

Violoncello

Cornu

all:.

Si cuti erat.

In principio

basbo solo

Viol.

Viol.

Comi.

Nunc et semper et semper et in secula seculorum Amen. A = = men A = = men.

A = = men.

Col. Sec. 1. Viol.

Violini

Oboi

Cori

Handwritten musical score for Violini, Oboi, and Cori. The score is written on multiple staves. The Violini part is at the top, followed by Oboi and Cori. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The bottom of the page features a large, stylized signature or set of initials.

Sicut erat, in principio, & tunc et semper

Comi

Handwritten musical score for the 'Te igitur' section of a Mass. The score is written on ten staves. The first six staves are for vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass, and two additional parts). The last four staves are for figured bass, with figures written below the notes. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The lyrics are written below the bass line: 'Sicut erat. In principio et nunc et semper et in secula seculo ='. The score is signed 'J. Haydn' at the bottom right.

Comi

Handwritten musical score for the 'Te igitur' section of a Mass. The score is written on ten staves. The first six staves contain vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass) and a figured bass line. The last four staves contain a figured bass line. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The lyrics are written below the staves: 'Te igitur' (Te igitur), 'Qui sedes ad dexteram Patris' (Qui sedes ad dexteram Patris), 'Agnus Dei' (Agnus Dei), and 'Qui tollis' (Qui tollis). The score is signed 'J. Haydn' at the bottom right.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The lyrics "Amen" and "Seculoni" are written below the staves. Performance instructions like "p:mo", "g.", "soli", and "tutti" are also present.

Lyrics: *Amen Amen A = men. Seculoni. Seculoni. Amen Amen A = men. Seculoni. Secu =*

Performance instructions: *p:mo*, *g.*, *soli*, *tutti*

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics "Amen" are written across the lower staves.

Labels on the left margin:

- Boi* (Staff 3)
- Comi* (Staff 4)
- Vice* (Staff 5)
- lutti* (Staff 6)
- lutti* (Staff 7)
- lutti* (Staff 8)

Lyrics:

seculari A = men A = = men Amen A = men Am = men

Other markings:

- forte* (Staff 5)
- lutti* (Staff 6)