

Handwritten musical score for "Nisi Dominus" in G major, 4/4 time. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff is the treble clef melody. The second staff is the alto clef melody. The third staff is the tenor clef melody. The fourth staff is the bass clef melody. The fifth staff is the first vocal part (Soprano). The sixth staff is the second vocal part (Alto). The seventh staff is the third vocal part (Tenor). The eighth staff is the fourth vocal part (Bass). The lyrics "Nisi Dominus edificaverit" are written below the vocal staves. The tempo "Andante" is written at the bottom left. The key signature "G major" is indicated by one sharp (F#) on the first staff. The time signature "4/4" is indicated by the "4" over the first staff. The score is written in ink on aged paper.

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and Latin lyrics. The notation includes various note values (minims, crotchets, quavers) and rests. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words appearing on multiple staves.

Lyrics visible in the first system:

in va num laboraverunt in va num laboraverunt qui edificavit eam

Lyrics visible in the second system:

in va num laboraverunt qui edificavit eam

Continuation of the handwritten musical score from the previous page. The notation and lyrics continue across multiple staves.

Lyrics visible in the third system:

in va num laboraverunt qui edificavit eam

Lyrics visible in the fourth system:

in va num laboraverunt qui edificavit eam

Lyrics visible in the fifth system:

in va num laboraverunt qui edificavit eam

Lyrics visible in the sixth system:

in va num laboraverunt qui edificavit eam

Handwritten musical score for the first system. It consists of seven staves. The top three staves appear to be vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor/Bass). The bottom four staves are for instruments, likely strings or woodwinds. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The text includes: *nam laboraverunt in va = nam laboraverunt*. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals.

Handwritten musical score for the second system. It continues the musical and lyrical themes from the first system. The lyrics include: *q edificant e = am in = va = num labora*, *in va =*, *q edificant e am in vanum laboraverunt*, and *in vanum*. The notation is consistent with the first system, showing vocal and instrumental parts with corresponding Latin text.

Handwritten musical score for a choir, featuring multiple staves with notes and Latin lyrics. The lyrics include:

verunt inu - - - - - mun laboraverunt. quia

in vanum. laboraverunt. quia

in vanum

Handwritten musical score for a choir, featuring multiple staves with notes and Latin lyrics. The lyrics include:

ificanti - e - am

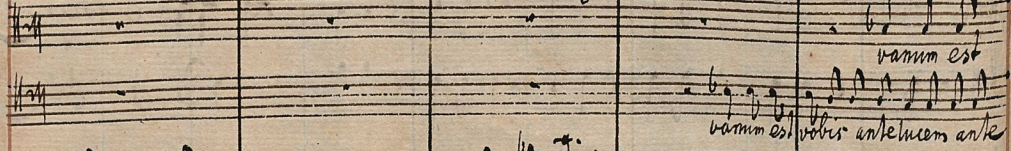
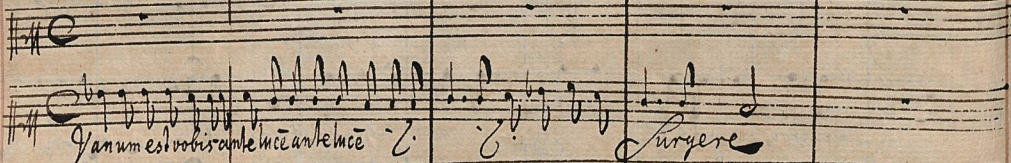
Nisi. dormi minus custodierit civita - tem. quia

custodierit civita - tem

Frustra vigilat *qui custodit* *etiam frustra*

Frustra vigilat *qui custodit* *etiam*

60



Handwritten musical notation for two staves, likely piano accompaniment, featuring treble and bass clefs and various rhythmic patterns.

Handwritten musical notation with lyrics "lucem ante lucem" and "sur-gere".

Handwritten musical notation with lyrics "vobis ante lucem ante lucem" and "lucem surge re".

Handwritten musical notation for a single staff, likely piano accompaniment, featuring a bass clef and various rhythmic patterns.

Handwritten musical notation for two staves, likely piano accompaniment, featuring treble and bass clefs and various rhythmic patterns.

Handwritten musical notation with lyrics "Pa-mnes vobis ante lucem ante".

Handwritten musical notation with lyrics "banum est".

Handwritten musical score for "Luce in arde lucem" by J. Haydn. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff is for the Soprano voice, the second for the Alto voice, the third for the Tenor voice, and the fourth for the Bass voice. The fifth staff is for the Violoncello. The sixth staff is for the Violoncello. The seventh staff is for the Violoncello. The eighth staff is for the Violoncello. The ninth staff is for the Violoncello. The tenth staff is for the Violoncello. The lyrics "Luce in arde lucem" are written below the vocal staves. The tempo "Allegro" is written at the beginning. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score is handwritten in ink on aged paper.

Handwritten musical score for "Der Herr ist unser Schutz" by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is written on ten staves. The first four staves are instrumental, featuring complex polyphonic textures with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The fifth staff begins the vocal entry with the lyrics "Der Herr ist unser Schutz". The sixth and seventh staves continue the vocal melody with lyrics "Der Herr ist unser Schutz". The eighth and ninth staves continue the vocal melody with lyrics "Der Herr ist unser Schutz". The tenth staff is a final instrumental flourish. The manuscript is on aged, slightly stained paper.

Handwritten musical score for Violoncello, page 62. The score is written on ten staves. It features a variety of musical notations including notes, rests, and bar lines. There are several lyrics written in Latin, such as "primamūcatis", "pa = nem", "ris", and "panem". The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Some measures contain multiple notes, while others contain rests. The handwriting is in ink and appears to be from a 19th-century manuscript.

Handwritten musical score for a multi-staff piece. The notation includes various clefs (soprano, alto, tenor, bass) and a 4/4 time signature. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words appearing in multiple staves.

Cum dederit dilectis suis somnum dilectis suis somnum

Cum dederit

Cum dederit dilectis suis somnum

Continuation of the handwritten musical score. The notation includes various clefs and a 4/4 time signature. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words appearing in multiple staves.

somnum

dilectis suis somnum

dilectis suis somnum

somnum

sempre prius

Handwritten musical score for the first system. It consists of nine staves. The first three staves are vocal parts with lyrics: *ecce hereditas domini* and *ecce*. The next three staves are instrumental parts with lyrics: *ecce Filius merces*. The bottom two staves are a basso continuo line with figured bass notation: $\frac{4}{2}$, $\frac{7}{6}$, $\frac{2}{6}$, $\frac{7}{6}$, $\frac{4}{2}$. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes) and rests.

Handwritten musical score for the second system. It consists of nine staves. The first three staves are vocal parts with lyrics: *ecce hereditas domini Filius merces fructus ventris*. The next three staves are instrumental parts with lyrics: *ecce fructus ventris*. The bottom two staves are a basso continuo line with figured bass notation: $\frac{7}{6}$, $\frac{4}{2}$, $\frac{7}{6}$, $\frac{4}{2}$, $\frac{7}{6}$, $\frac{4}{2}$. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes) and rests.

Sicut fugit in manu potentis ita filii excusso =

ita filii excusso =

rum

Sicut fugit in manu potentis ita filii excusso =

rum in manu potentis

ita filii excusso = = rum in manu potentis ita filii excusso rum

in

rum

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and Latin lyrics. The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 17th or 18th century. The lyrics are in Latin, and the notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals. The page is numbered '47' in the top right corner.

The lyrics visible on the page include:

- rum in manu potentis*
- ita filii excusorum excusorum*
- Sicut agitta*
- tus vir*
- Bea =*
- qui imple = vit*

The musical notation is complex, with many staves and a variety of note values and rests. The handwriting is elegant and characteristic of the period.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score from the previous page. The notation and lyrics continue across the bottom of the page. The lyrics visible here are:

- Bea =*
- tus vir*
- qui imple = vit*

The musical notation continues with various note values and rests, maintaining the historical style of the previous page.

de si derium de si derium sum ex - ples non confundetur non
 cum loquetur ini - micis suis in porta in por:
 ta bea =
 tus vir non confundetur cum loquetur

This is a handwritten musical score on aged, slightly stained paper. The score is written in a historical style, featuring a system of four staves per system. The top two staves are for vocal parts, and the bottom two are for lute or keyboard accompaniment. The music is written in a single system across the page. The lyrics are in Latin and are written in a cursive hand below the vocal staves. The lyrics are: "inimicis suis in porta", "non confundetur cum loquetur", "inimicis suis in porta", and "non confundetur". The music consists of various note values, including minims, crotchets, and quavers, with some complex rhythmic patterns. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining.

inimicis suis in porta

non confundetur cum loquetur

inimicis suis in porta

non confundetur

inimicis suis in porta

non confundetur

Handwritten musical score for a choir or instrumental ensemble. The score consists of four staves. The notation is highly rhythmic, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The first staff has a treble clef, the second and third have alto clefs, and the fourth has a bass clef. The music is written in a single system across the top of the page.

Handwritten musical score with Latin lyrics. The score is arranged in two systems. The first system has four staves with vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a basso continuo line. The lyrics are: "Gloria in excelsis Deo Patri: = = Fili et = = Spiritui Spiritui". The second system has four staves with vocal parts and a basso continuo line. The lyrics are: "Gloria Patri Filio et Spi". The notation includes various clefs, key signatures, and rhythmic values. The lyrics are written in a Gothic script.

e. b. q. e. b. o.
 g. o. q. o. x. q. o.
 o. q. q. o. o.
 q. q. q. o. o.
 ritui Sancto
 b. q. q. o. b. o.
 et nunc et nunc semper
 ritui Sancto
 in princi pi o
 ritui Sancto
 Sicut erat
 et in seculu
 4x
 6 8 6 5
 seculorum
 in princi pi o
 a = men sicut erat
 la a men
 6 x 6 7 4

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and Latin lyrics. The lyrics are:

et num. i. et semper
in secula
men et num. i. et semper in secula
men et num. i. et semper in secula
men et num. i. et semper in secula
men et num. i. et semper in secula

The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals, with some markings like "a" and "x" indicating specific musical features or performance instructions.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals. The lyrics are written in Latin and are interspersed between the staves. The paper shows signs of age, including staining and foxing.

Lyrics visible on the page:

a = - men et nunc. et semper in

semper et in secula

in princi pi = o

seculo rum amen a = - men et

secula amen seculo = rum et in seculo

- men et nunc. et semper et in secula - seculo rum amen semper erat

men et nunc. et semper semper

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and Latin lyrics. The lyrics include:

in secula seculorum amen
nunc et nunc et semper
in principi o
a = men et nunc et semper
in principi o
et in secula
seculorum a = men
seculorum amen
et in secula amen
a = men
seculorum
Nunc erat
in principi o a = men et nunc et semper

The score includes various musical notations such as clefs, time signatures, and notes. There are also some markings like "56", "76", and "5" at the bottom of the page.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics are written in Latin and are interspersed between the staves. The text includes:

la seculo rum in princi pi o
seu lorum amen
in princi pi o men et in secula
seculorum amen
seu lorum a
amen
amen in princi pi o
seu lo rum et in secula et
amen et in secula
men sicut erat
men a men
men a men

There are also some numerical markings like '56' and '76' near the bottom of the staves.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and Latin lyrics. The lyrics are written in a cursive script, often with some corrections or additions. The text includes:

et in secula amen et in
nunc et nunc et semper
a - men et in secula a
in secula a - men seculorum secul
a - men a - men a -
secula seculorum
a - men et nunc et semper et in secula secul
et nunc et semper seculorum amen
erat in principi o et in secula et nunc et semper in prin
cipio erat in prin ci pio et in secula

The score is written on ten staves. The first four staves have a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The last six staves have a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The lyrics are written below the staves, often with some corrections or additions. The text includes:

et in secula amen et in
nunc et nunc et semper
a - men et in secula a
in secula a - men seculorum secul
a - men a - men a -
secula seculorum
a - men et nunc et semper et in secula secul
et nunc et semper seculorum amen
erat in principi o et in secula et nunc et semper in prin
cipio erat in prin ci pio et in secula

lorum a - men a - men

lorum a - men et in secula seculorum a - men

in secula seculorum amen a - men

~~colorum a~~ cipis seculorum amen a - men

colorum a - men a - men

