

## *Quam dilecta Mater*

# Symphonie.

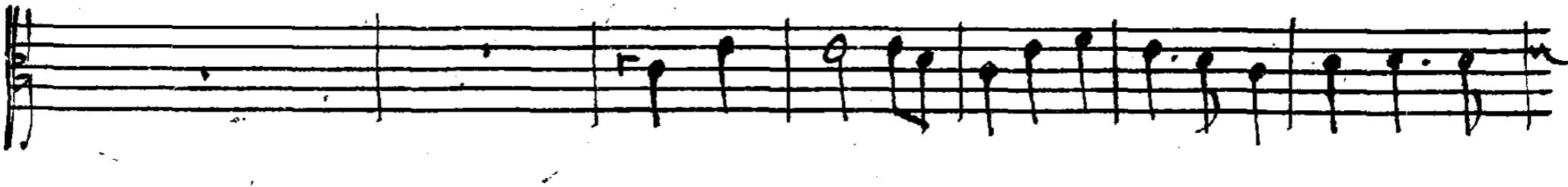
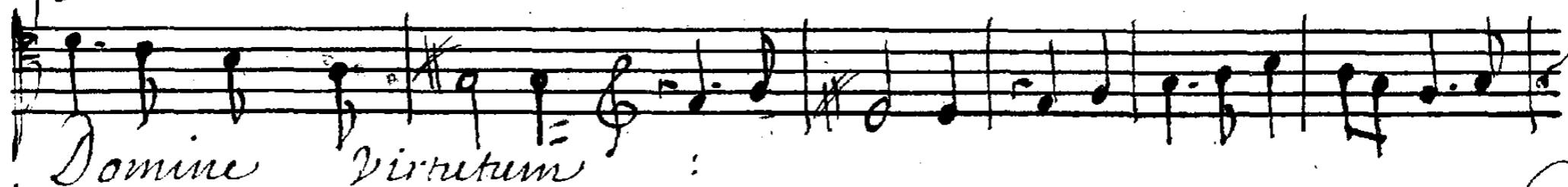
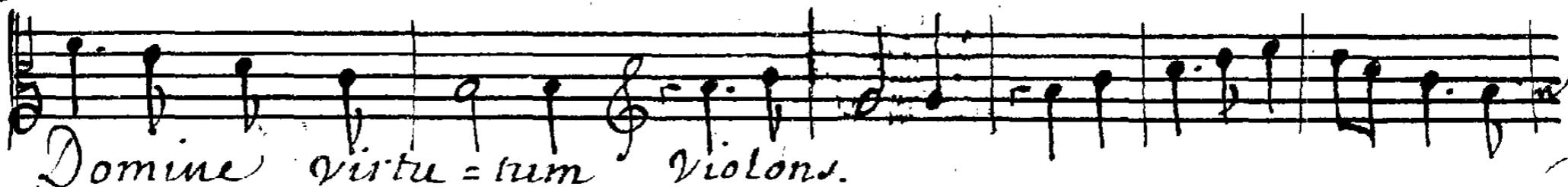
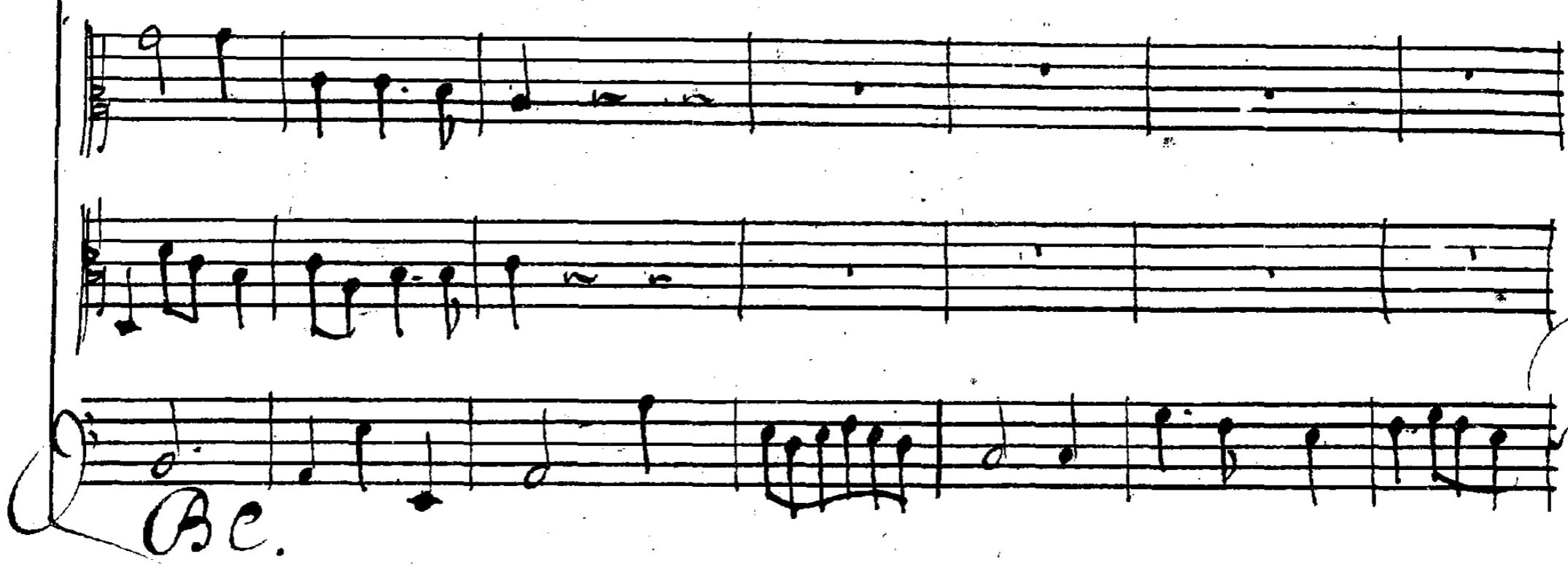
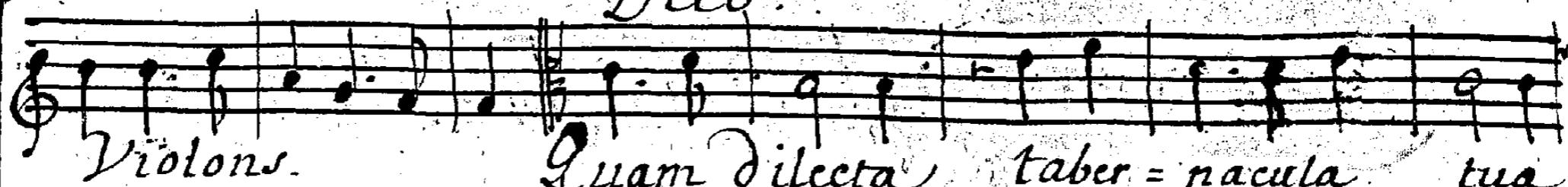
*B.e.*

## *Liotons.*

Be

# 2. Quam dilecta

Duo.



# Quam dilecta

3.

Violons. Quam dilecta Taber = nacula  
Quam dilecta Taber = nacula

(Be)

tua domine virtutum Domine virtutum. Violons.  
tua Domine virtutum Dñe virtutum.

(Be.)

4.

# *O quam dilecta*

Handwritten musical score for strings (Violons) and basso continuo (Bc.). The score consists of six staves of music. The first two staves are for Violins, with the third staff being the basso continuo line. The music is written in common time, with various note heads and stems. The basso continuo staff includes a bassoon part with slurs and grace notes.

Handwritten musical score for voices and basso continuo (Bc.). The score consists of five staves. The top two staves are for voices, with the third staff being the basso continuo line. The music is written in common time. The lyrics are written below the vocal parts:

Concupis = cit et deficit anima mea In atri

Concupis = cit et deficit anima mea In

The basso continuo staff includes a bassoon part with slurs and grace notes.

# Quam collecta

=a domini In atria do = mini violons.  
 atria dominij In atria do = mini.  
 Be.

Concupis = cit et de = ficit anima me =  
 Concupis = cit et de = ficit anima me =  
 Be.

6.

*Quam dulcet a*

A handwritten musical score for a vocal piece. The score consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It contains lyrics: "In atria domini violons." The second staff begins with a bass clef and continues the lyrics "In atria domini". The third staff begins with a bass clef. The fourth staff begins with a bass clef and includes the instruction "B.c.". The fifth staff begins with a bass clef. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also several fermatas and grace notes.

# Quam dilecta

Chœur:

Concupisicit et de = ficit anima mea concu-

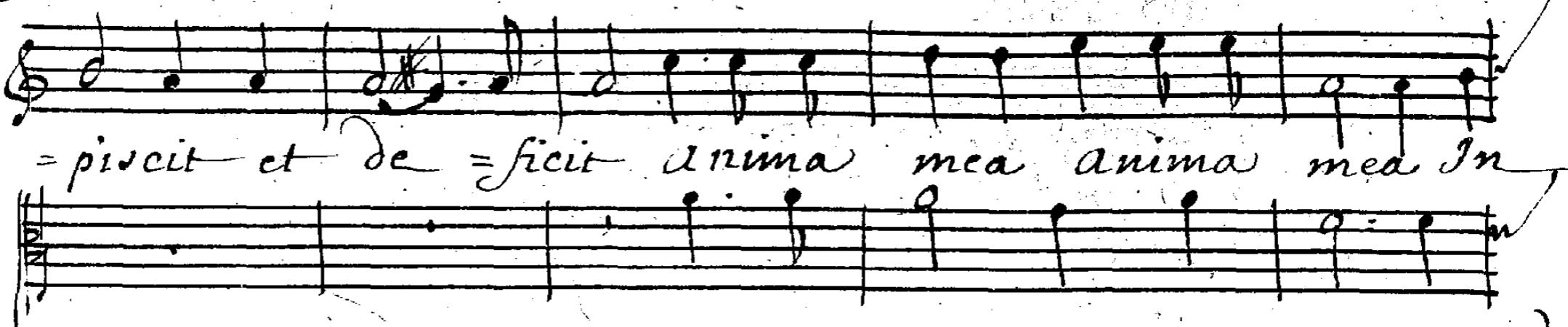
Concupisicit et de = ficit anima

Concupisicit et

Violons.

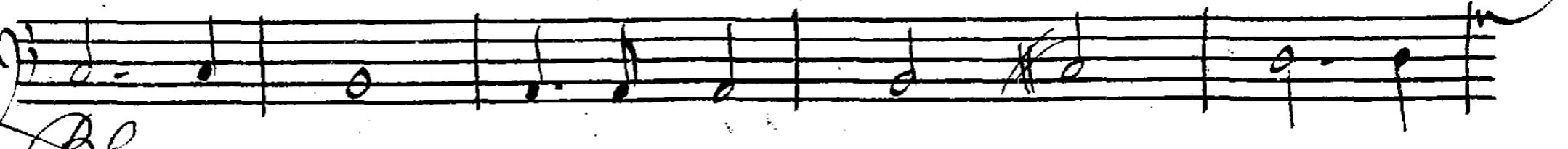
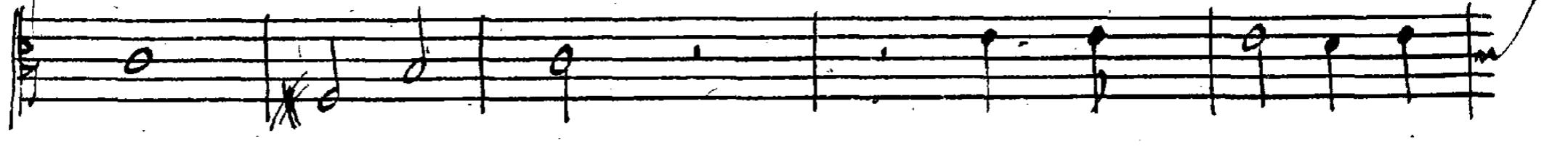
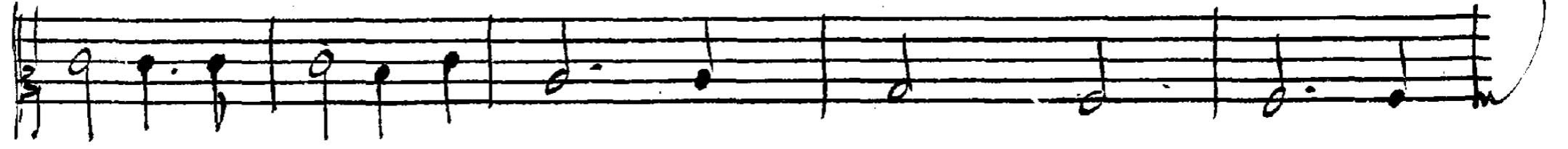
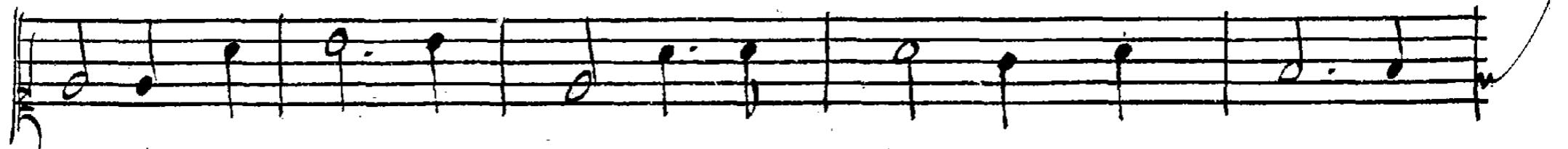
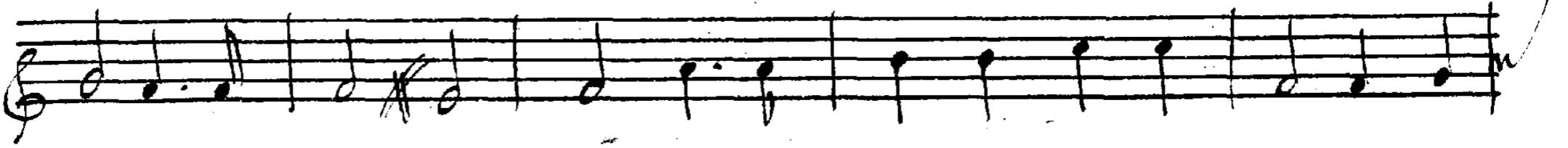
Bc.

8.

*Uiam dilecta*

de deficit anima mea anima mea in

*Violons.*



*Bl.*

# Quam dilecta

Handwritten musical score for "Quam dilecta". The score consists of four staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of common time (indicated by a 'C').

The lyrics are written below the first three staves:

- Staff 1: *atria in atria Do = mini concupisit et*
- Staff 2: *atria Do = = mini*
- Staff 3: *C. Violono.*
- Staff 4: *Bcl.*

Instrument markings are present in the score:

- Staff 1: A bassoon clef (Bassoon) is positioned above the staff.
- Staff 2: A bassoon clef (Bassoon) is positioned above the staff.
- Staff 3: A violin clef (Violin) is positioned above the staff, followed by the instruction "Violono."
- Staff 4: A bassoon clef (Bassoon) is positioned above the staff, followed by the instruction "Bcl."

Each staff contains eight measures of music, with the final measure of each staff ending with a fermata (a small curved line over a note).

20.

# Quam dilecta

De = fecit anima mea in atria Domini In

Concu = plicat et de = fi = = cit anima

Diolons.

B.e.

The musical score consists of six staves of handwritten notation on five-line staff paper. The notation includes various note heads (solid black, hollow, and cross-hatched) and stems, with some notes having vertical dashes through them. The first three staves are soprano, alto, and tenor voices, while the last three staves are for violins (Diolons) and basso continuo (B.e.). The vocal parts have lyrics written below the notes. The violin parts provide harmonic support, with the basso continuo providing bassline and harmonic foundation. The score is written in common time, with a mix of quarter and eighth note values.

# Quam dilecta

Handwritten musical score for "Quam dilecta". The score consists of four staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of common time (C). The vocal parts are written in soprano (S), alto (A), tenor (T), and bass (B). The lyrics are in Latin, with some words underlined and some in italics. The score includes various musical markings such as fermatas, slurs, and dynamic signs. The vocal parts are labeled with their respective initials (S, A, T, B) at the beginning of each staff. The lyrics include:

atria do = mini fn a = mia in atria Domini  
mea In atria in atria Do = = mini:  
Dolans.  
Be.

22:

# Quam dilecta

Ritournelle

Be.

Trio.

Cor meum et caro mea et caro  
Cor meum et caro

Violons.

Be.

The musical score consists of six staves of handwritten musical notation. The first three staves are grouped together under the heading 'Ritournelle' and have dynamic markings like 'f' (fortissimo) and 'p' (pianissimo). The next two staves are grouped under 'Trio.' and feature lyrics in Latin: 'Cor meum et caro mea et caro' followed by 'Cor meum et caro'. The final staff is labeled 'Violons.' and includes a dynamic marking 'Be.'. The music is written on five-line staves with various note heads and stems.

# Quam dilecta

13.

mea Et caro me = = = a Exulta = uerunt  
 mea Et caro me = = = a Exulta = uerunt  
 Cor meum et caro Mea exultaue = = =  
 Violons.  
 Ob.

Exulta = ue = = = runt in deum viuum  
 Exulta = ue = = = runt in deum viuum  
 = = = runt in deum viuum in deum viuum  
 Violons.  
 Ob.

24.

# Quam dilecta

Cor meum et caro

cor =

Cor meum et caro mea exulta

Violans.

B.C.

mea et caro mea Exulta = ta =

meum et caro mea. Exulta = ta =

= ue = = = runt Exulta = ue = = =

Violans.

B.C.

# Quam dilecta es

15.

Handwritten musical score for three voices and two instruments. The score consists of six staves. The top three staves are for voices, with lyrics in Latin: "runt in deum viuum exulta", "runt in deum viuum exulta", and "runt exultaerunt in deum viuum exultaerunt in". The bottom three staves are for instruments: "Violons." and "Bc.". The music is written in common time, with various note heads and stems. The vocal parts show rhythmic patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the instrumental parts show sustained notes and eighth-note patterns.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score. The top three staves continue the Latin lyrics: "runt in deum viuum in deum in", "runt in deum viuum in deum in", and "deum viuum exulta = = = = runt in". The bottom three staves continue with "Violons." and "Bc.". The musical style remains consistent with the first section, featuring common time and specific note patterns for each part.

16.

# Quam dilecta.

deum viuum

deum viuum

deum viuum.

Diatona.

Be.

Co enim pas = ser In venit sibi domum Et

Et enim pas = ser In venit sibi domum Et

Be.

ter = ter ni = dum sibi ubi ponat pullos

ter = ter ni = dum sibi ubi ponat pullos

Be.

# Quam dilecta

17

Fus 26i ponat pullos suos.

Suos 26i ponat pullos suos.

(Bc.)

Symphonie.

Altaria tua Domine vir-

(Bc.)

Diabolo.

tutum rex meus et deus meus altaria tua

(Bc.)

The score consists of six staves of handwritten musical notation on five-line staves. The key signature varies between F major, C major, G major, and D major. The time signature is mostly common time. The vocal parts are labeled with 'Fus' and 'Suos' above the first two staves, '(Bc.)' below the third, 'Symphonie.' above the fourth, '(Bc.)' below the fifth, and 'Diabolo.' below the sixth. Latin lyrics are written below each staff: 'ponat pullos suos.', 'ponat pullos suos.', '(Bc.)', 'Altaria tua Domine vir-', '(Bc.)', 'tutum rex meus et deus meus altaria tua', and '(Bc.)'. The notation includes various note values (eighth, sixteenth, thirty-second), rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'ff'.

18:

# Quam dilecta

*Violons.*

Domine virtutum rex meus et deus meus:

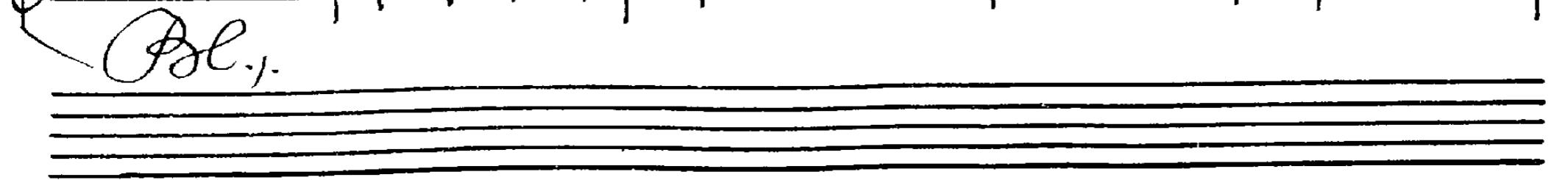
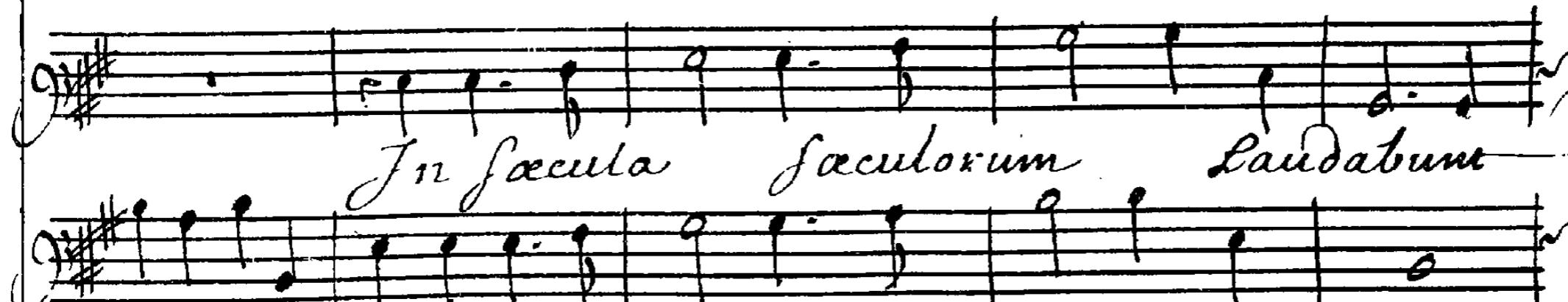
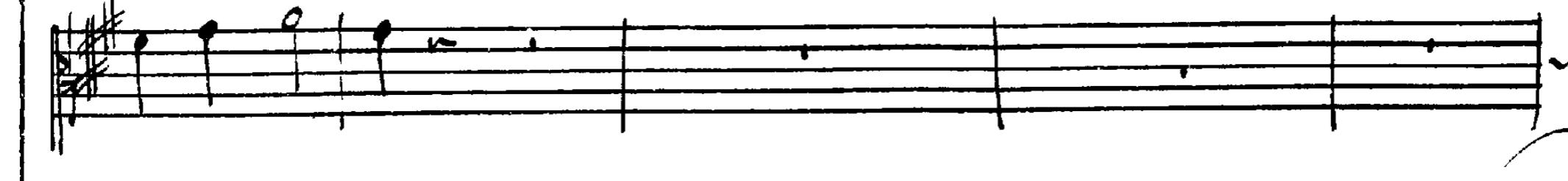
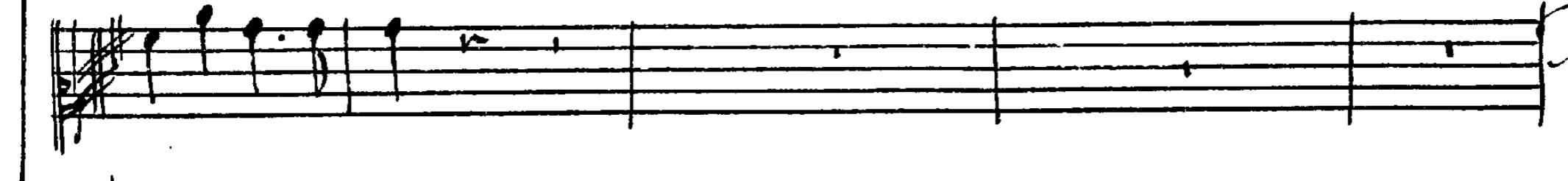
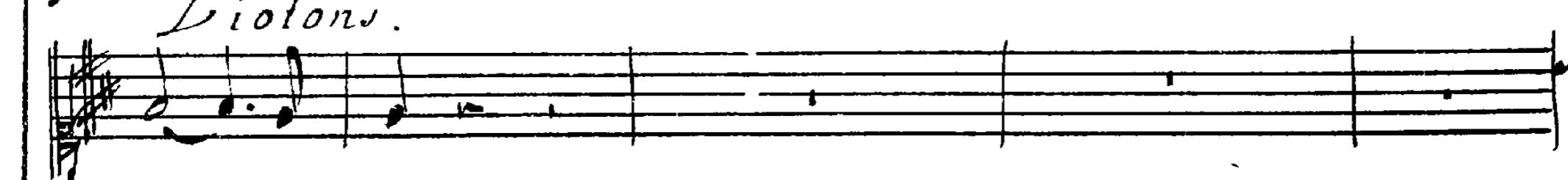
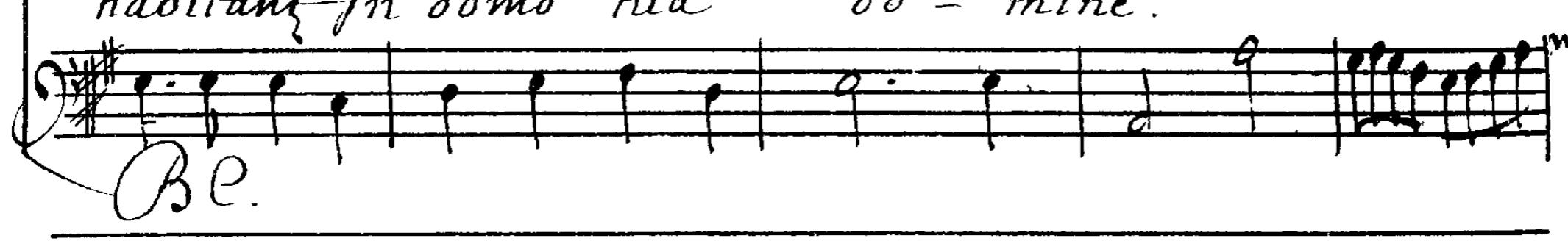
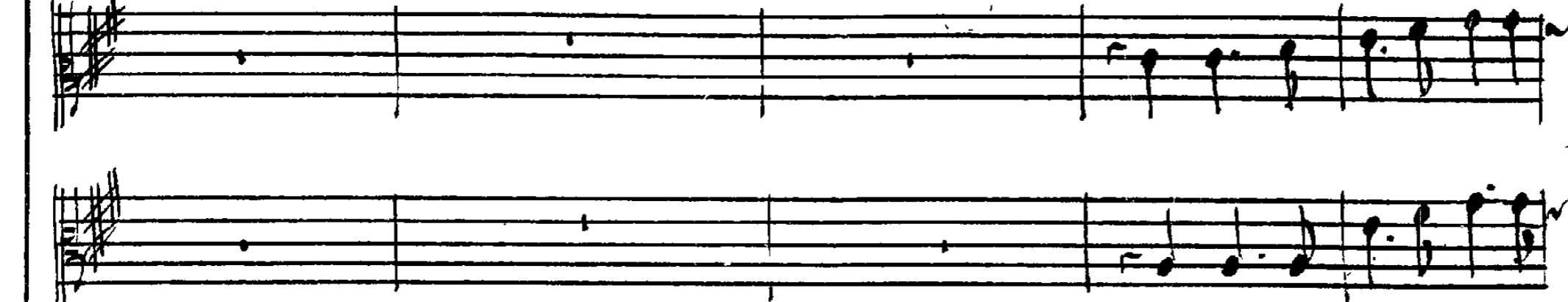
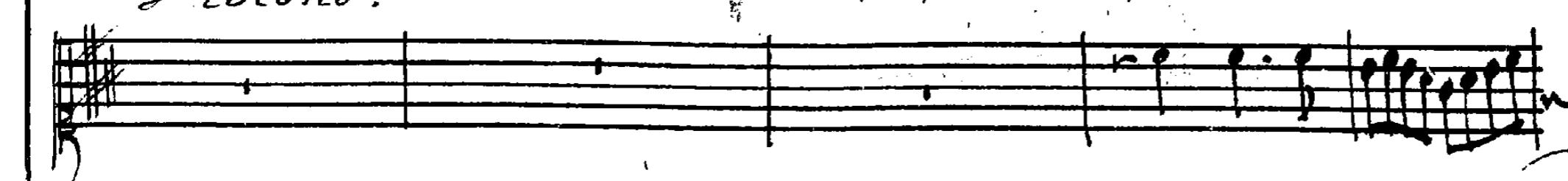
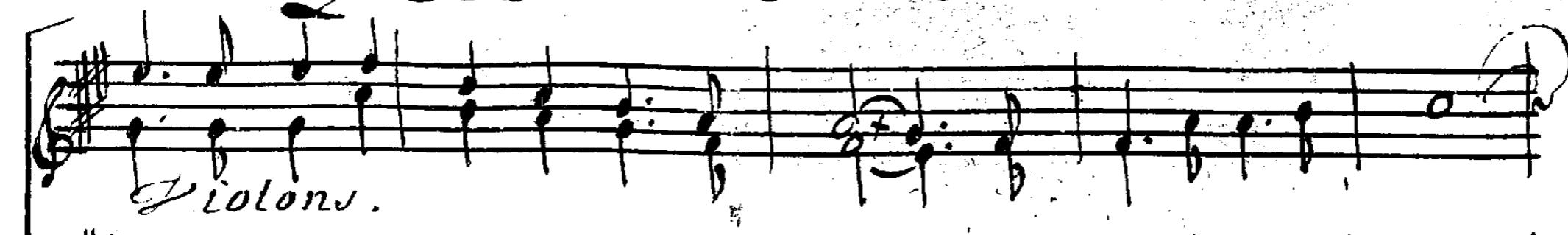
*Violons.*

Beati qui

B. e.

# Quam dilecta

Fig.



20.

# Quandalea

## Fiolans.

$$\cancel{G} \cancel{\langle \rangle} = te.$$

Be.

In sæcula sæcu-

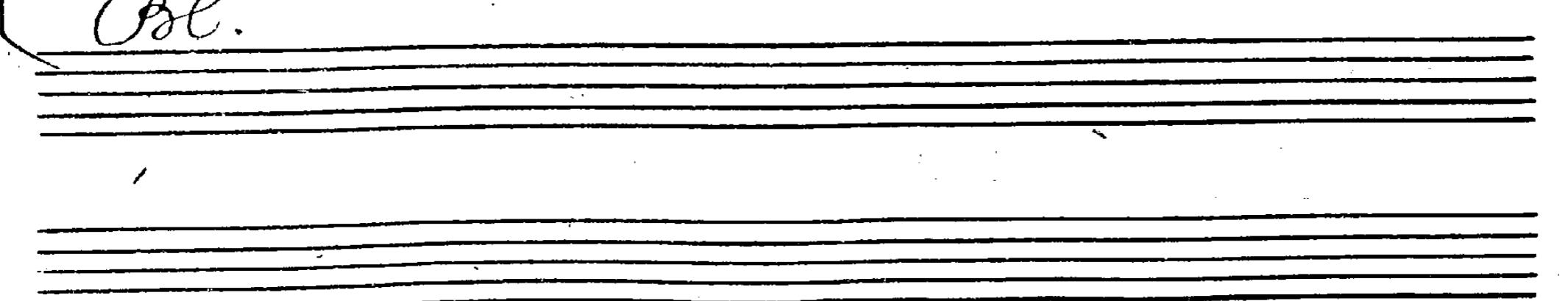
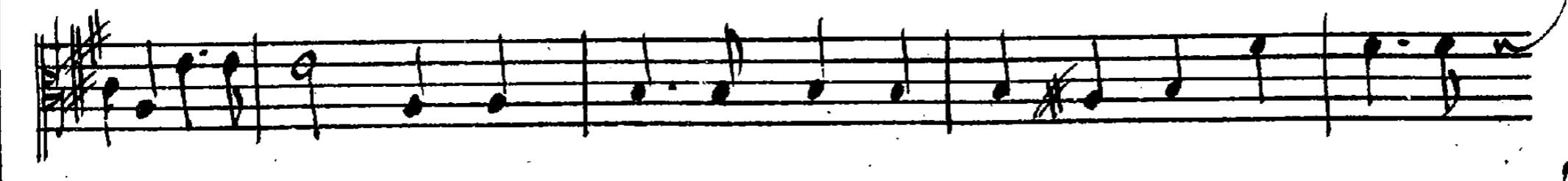
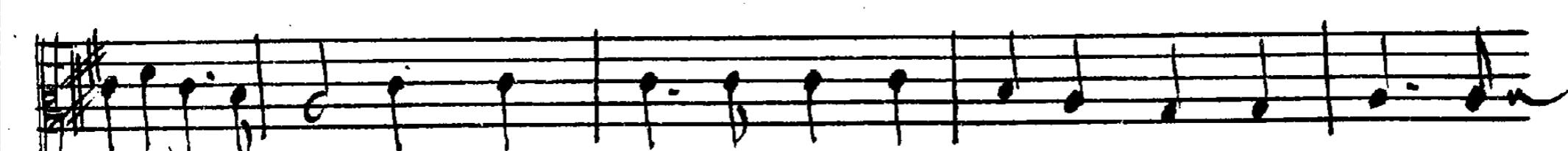
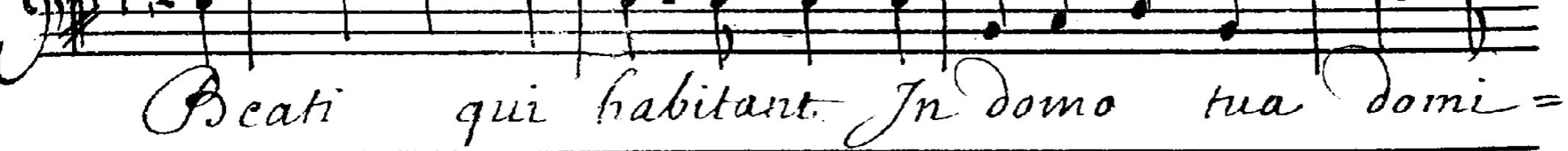
## *Diolons.*

=lorum Laudabunt te.

Beij.

# Quam dilecta

Chœur



22.

# Quam dilecta aies

ne beati qui habitant In domo tua domi  
 ne beati qui habitant in domo tua domi

Liolans.

Be..

The musical score consists of five staves of handwritten notation on five-line staff paper. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The time signature varies between common time and 9/8. The vocal parts are written in soprano, alto, tenor, bass, and a basso continuo part. The instrumental parts are written for Violins (Liolans) and Bassoon (Be.). The vocal parts have lyrics in Latin, while the instrumental parts have no lyrics. The score is divided into two sections by a brace under the basso continuo staff.

# Quam dilecta

23.

A handwritten musical score for a three-part setting. The top part consists of two staves, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The lyrics "ne In domo tua = mine." are written below the first staff. The middle part has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom part has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The score includes dynamic markings such as "p" (piano) and "ff" (fortissimo). The vocal parts are accompanied by "Violons." and "Be." (Bassoon).

= ne In domo tua = mine.

= ne In domo tua domine

Violons.

Be.

24.

## Quam dilecta es.

Handwritten musical score for four voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and three instruments (Violins, Violas, Cello/Bass). The score consists of eight staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The vocal parts sing in unison, while the instrumental parts provide harmonic support.

**Soprano/Alto/Tenor/Bass:**

In saecula saeculorum lauda = bunt te.

**Violins:**

Violons.

**Cello/Bass:**

Bc.

# Quam dilecta

25

A handwritten musical score consisting of eight staves of music. The top two staves are for voices, with lyrics written below them: "In sæcula sæculorum lauda = bunt" and "In sæcula sæculorum laudabunt". The middle section contains three staves, each labeled with an instrument: "Violons.", "C. B.", and "B.C.". The music is written in common time, with various note heads and stems.

26.

*Quam dilecta es*

A handwritten musical score for a four-part setting. The music is written on ten staves of five-line staff paper. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature varies between common time and 9/8. The vocal parts are labeled 'to.', 'In saecula saecu = lorum Lau =', 'In saecula iaculorum Lau =', and 'Be.'. The instrumental part is labeled 'Violons.' The score includes various musical markings such as fermatas, grace notes, and dynamic signs. The vocal parts sing eighth-note patterns, while the instrumental part features sixteenth-note patterns.

to.      In saecula saecu = lorum Lau =

In saecula iaculorum Lau =

= to

Violons.

Be.

# YUAN, SILENTA. No. 27.

A handwritten musical score consisting of six staves of music. The music is written in common time (indicated by 'C') and uses a treble clef. The key signature changes between G major (two sharps) and A major (one sharp). The vocal parts are labeled with Latin text: 'Laudabunt' and 'Dolens'. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte), 'p' (piano), and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The vocal parts are accompanied by instruments like 'Violons' and 'Ob.' (oboe).

Handwritten lyrics:

- Stave 1: =dabunt te. Laudabunt te Laudabunt
- Stave 2: =dabunt te. Laudabunt te Laudabunt
- Stave 3: =dabunt te. Laudabunt te Laudabunt
- Stave 4: Dolens.
- Stave 5: Ob.

28:

*Quam dilectas*

A handwritten musical score for organ, consisting of six staves of music. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notes are primarily quarter notes and eighth notes.

The score includes the following lyrics:

- Staff 1: *In clero = la saeculorum*
- Staff 2: *to.*
- Staff 3: *to.*
- Staff 4: *Laudabunt*
- Staff 5: *Fideli.*
- Staff 6: *B.C.*

The music concludes with a final section starting on staff 6, indicated by a bracket over the notes and the label *B.C.*

# Quam dilecta

29:

Handwritten musical score for two voices. The top voice, 'Laudabunt te', consists of three staves of music in common time, G major, with lyrics written below each staff. The bottom voice, 'In clæcula sacra', also consists of three staves of music in common time, G major, with lyrics written below the first staff.

Handwritten musical score for the phrase 'te laudabunt io.' It consists of four staves of music in common time, G major, with lyrics written below the first staff.

Handwritten musical score for 'Violons.' It consists of four staves of music in common time, G major, with a dynamic marking 'f' at the end of the fourth staff.

Handwritten musical score for the first violin part. It consists of four staves of music in common time, G major, with a dynamic marking 'f' at the end of the fourth staff.

Handwritten musical score for the second violin part. It consists of four staves of music in common time, G major, with a dynamic marking 'f' at the end of the fourth staff.

Handwritten musical score for the third violin part. It consists of four staves of music in common time, G major, with a dynamic marking 'f' at the end of the fourth staff.

Handwritten musical score for the bassoon part. It consists of four staves of music in common time, G major, with a dynamic marking 'f' at the end of the fourth staff.

Bc.

230.

*Quam dilectas*

A handwritten musical score for four voices and orchestra. The vocal parts are in soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. The orchestra includes violins, violins II, violoncello, double bass, and oboe. The score consists of six systems of music. The first system shows the vocal entries: 'lorum Laudabunt te.' followed by 'In sæcul' and 'Laudabunt te Laudabunt te.' The second system starts with 'Violons.' The third system starts with 'Violins II.' The fourth system starts with 'Cello.' The fifth system starts with 'Double Bass.' The sixth system starts with 'Oboe.'

lorum Laudabunt te. In sæcul  
Laudabunt te Laudabunt te.  
Violons.  
Violins II.  
Cello.  
Double Bass.  
Oboe.

# Quam dilecta

31.

la saecu = lorum      Laudabunt te

Laudabunt te      Laudabunt te.

Violons.

Bl.

32. *Quam dilecta es*

A handwritten musical score for a three-part setting. The top part consists of two staves of music for voices or instruments, with lyrics in Latin: "Laudabunt te . . . In sæcula sæculorum" and "Laudabunt te Laudabunt te . . . In . . .". The middle part is for "Violons." (two staves) and the bottom part is for "Bc." (one staff). The score is written on five-line staves with various note heads and rests. The key signature changes between G major and F# major throughout the piece.

Laudabunt te . . . In sæcula sæculorum

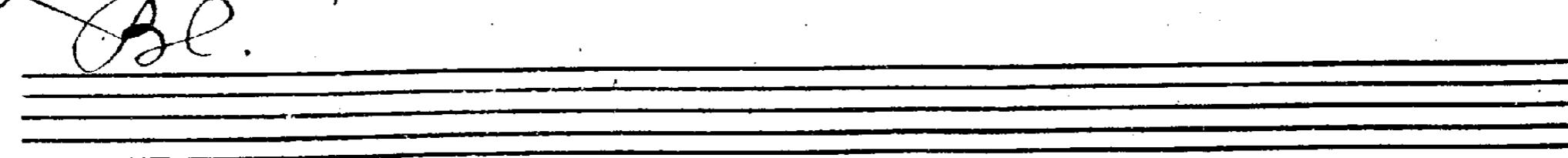
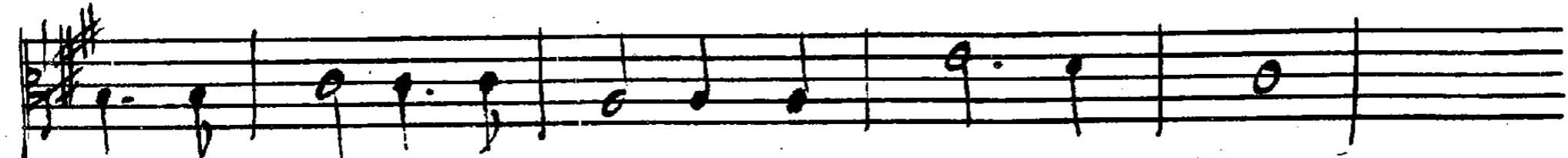
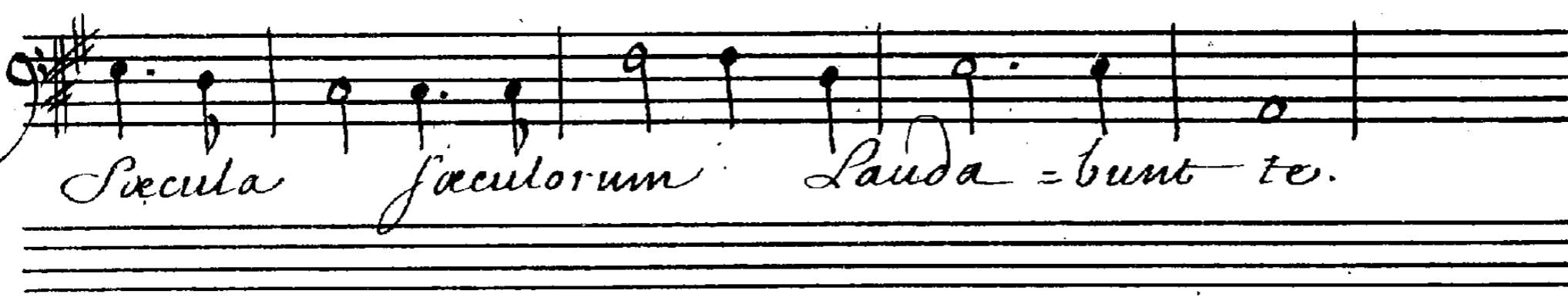
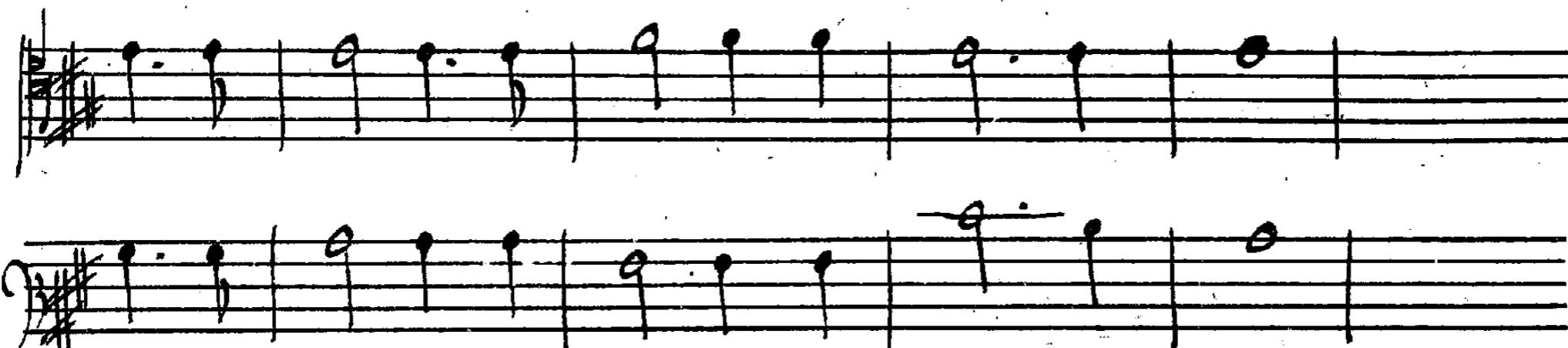
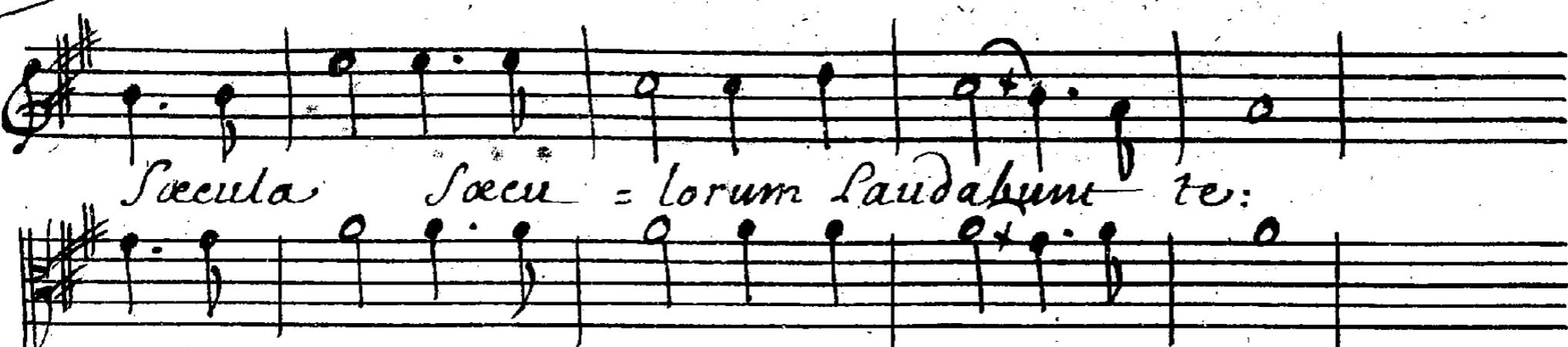
Laudabunt te Laudabunt te . . . In . . .

Violons.

Bc.

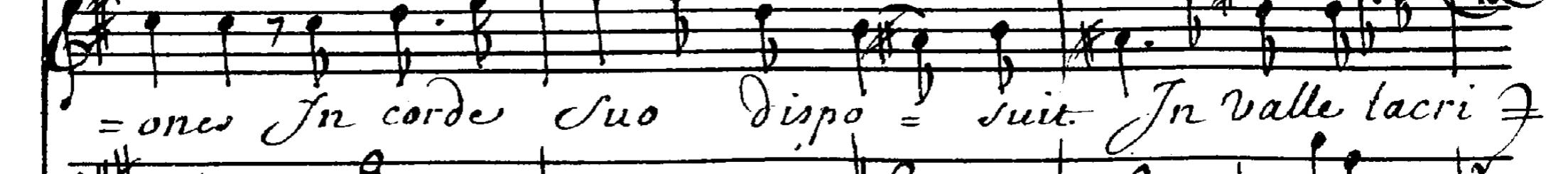
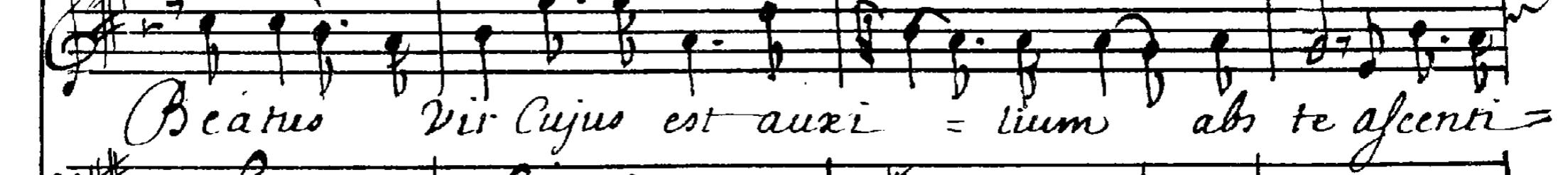
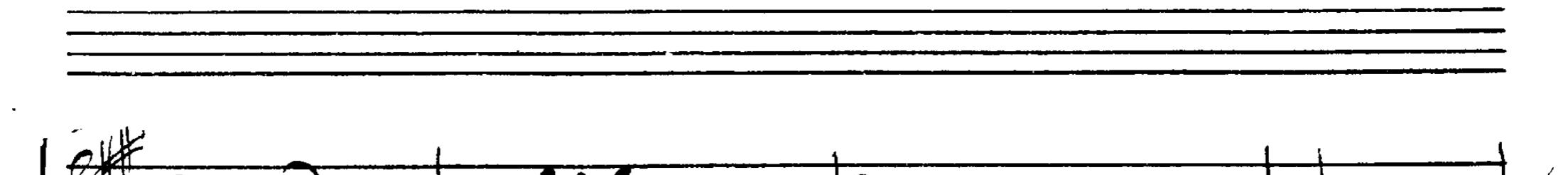
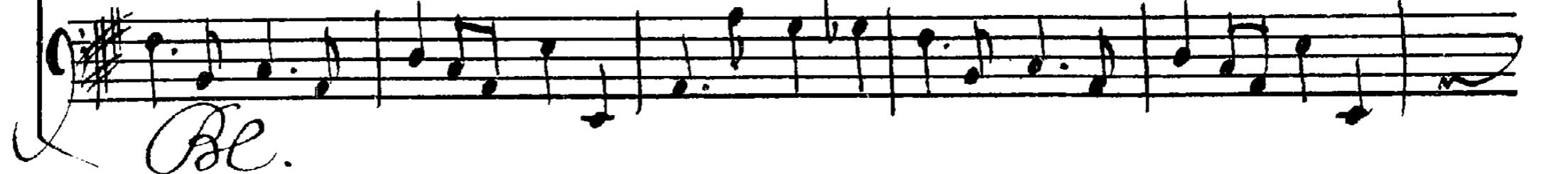
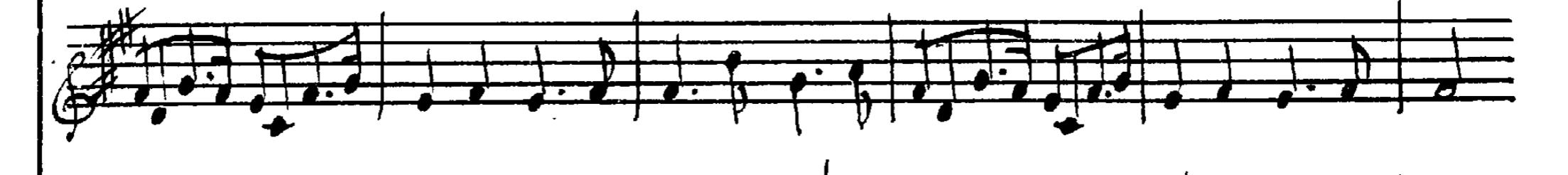
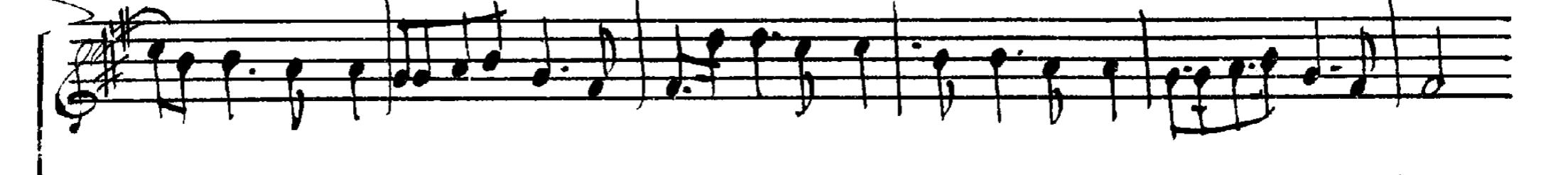
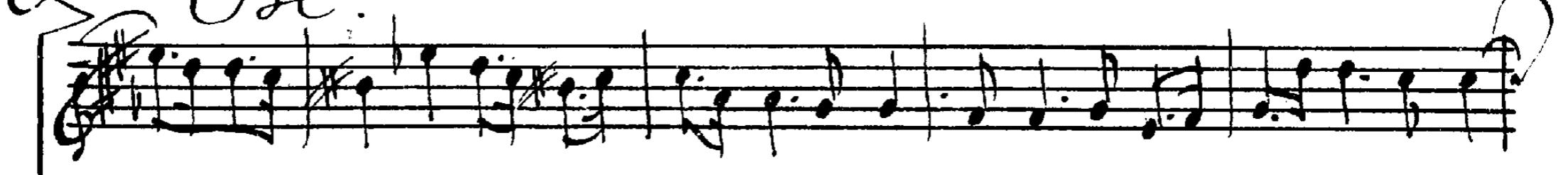
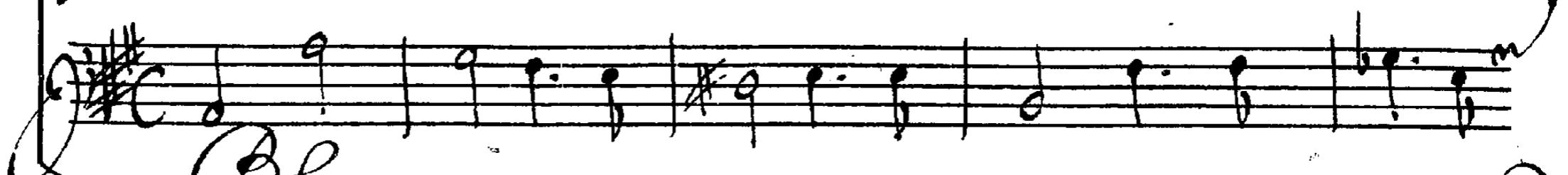
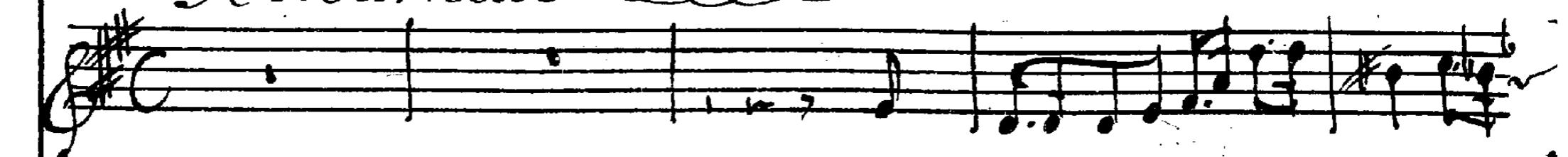
# Quam dilecta

33.



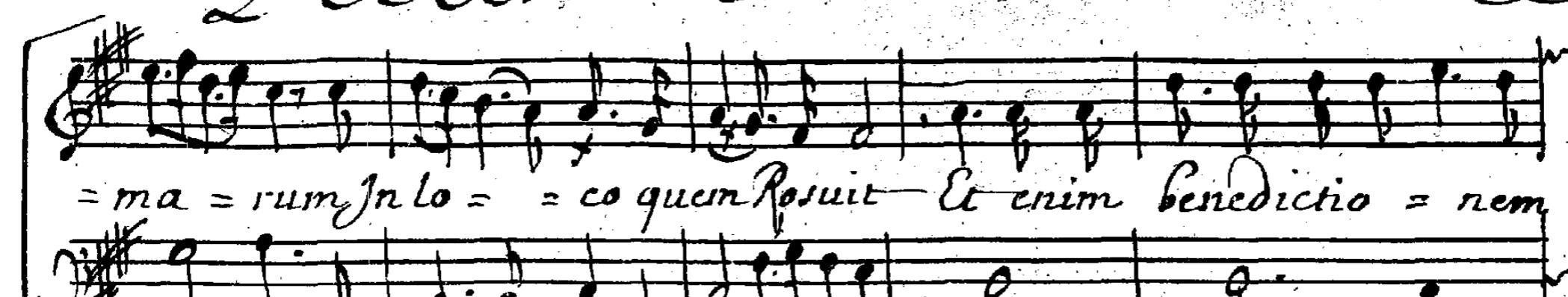
34.

## Quam dilectas



# Quam dilecta

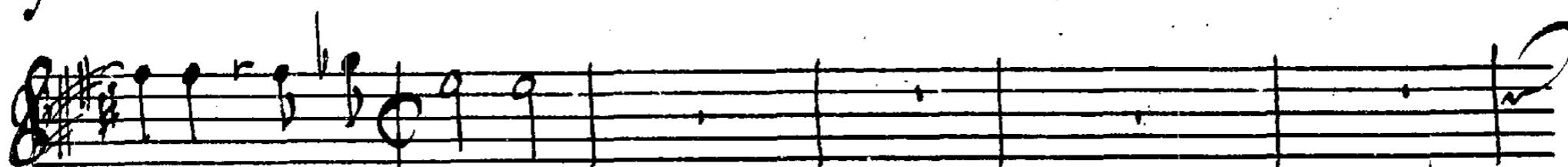
35.



Bl.



Violons.



= dabit legislator.



Violons.

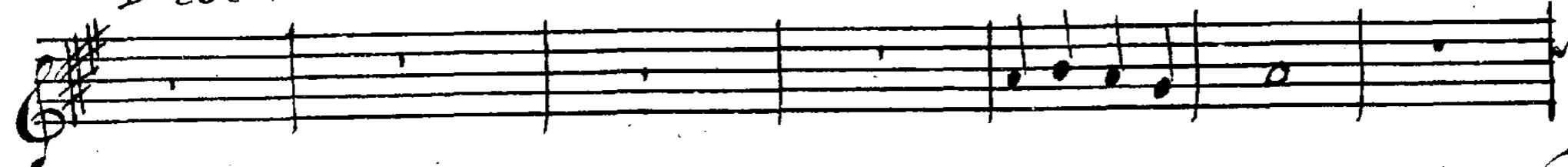


Bassoon



Bl.

Violon.



de virtute In virtu = tem.



Bl.

36.

# Quam dilecta es

*Violoni.*

*B.C.*

*Tbunt de virtute In vir-*

*= tu = tem.*

*Tbunt*

*B.C.*

*Violon.*

*de virtute In virtu = = tem de virtute*

*B.C.*

Quam Diccta aedibz:

A handwritten musical score for two violins. The score consists of two staves. The top staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (G major), and a common time signature. It contains six measures of music, ending with a double bar line. The bottom staff starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (G major), and a common time signature. It also contains six measures of music, ending with a double bar line. The word "Violins." is written below the first staff.

## Violins.

In Virtu = tein.

A handwritten musical score for two voices, Treble (top) and Bass (bottom). The music is written on four staves. Measures 11-12 show the Treble voice with eighth-note patterns and the Bass voice with sustained notes. Measures 13-14 show the Treble voice with eighth-note patterns and the Bass voice with sustained notes.

— 1 —

A handwritten musical score for Cello (Violoncello). The key signature is G major (one sharp), and the time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff begins with a half note followed by a quarter note, then continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The text "Violonc." is written below the first staff.

## Violon.

A handwritten musical score consisting of a single melodic line on a five-line staff. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The melody begins with a quarter note on the first line, followed by a half note on the third line, a quarter note on the second line, a half note on the fourth line, and a quarter note on the fifth line. The notes are connected by vertical stems.

of bunt de Virtute In Virtute = = tem Bunt de Vir= /

A handwritten musical score consisting of a single melodic line on a five-line staff. The music begins with a series of eighth-note pairs, followed by a whole note, another series of eighth-note pairs, a half note, and concludes with a whole note. The score is written in black ink on white paper.

Be-

*Treble clef*

## *Diolone.*

A handwritten musical score on a six-line staff. The first measure starts with a clef that looks like a 'G' with a diagonal line through it, followed by a 'C' clef. There are two dots above the staff. The second measure has a single dot above the staff. The third measure has a single dot below the staff. The fourth measure has a single dot above the staff. The fifth measure contains a series of eighth notes: a sharp sign, a natural sign, a sharp sign, a natural sign.

institute in Virtue = ten.

A handwritten musical score for string quartet (two violins, viola, cello) on page 10, system 2. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It features a melodic line for the first violin, with eighth-note patterns and grace notes. The second system begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It features a bassline for the cello, with eighth-note patterns and grace notes. The notation is in black ink on white paper.

*Be.*

98.

# Quam dictata sunt

Videbitur Deus deorum in sion Videbitur deus deorum in sion

6 o - 9 9 cos . 9 o cos

Be.

## (Symphonie).

Be.

## Piolons.

B e.

# Quam' dilecta

39.

Violins.

This section of the score consists of six staves of handwritten musical notation for two violins. The notation uses vertical stems and dots to represent pitch and rhythm. The first staff begins with a measure of two eighth notes. The second staff starts with a measure of three eighth notes. The third staff has a measure of two eighth notes. The fourth staff has a measure of one eighth note followed by a measure of two eighth notes. The fifth staff has a measure of one eighth note followed by a measure of two eighth notes. The sixth staff ends with a measure of one eighth note followed by a measure of two eighth notes. The notation is in common time, indicated by a 'C' at the beginning of each staff.

Bassoon.

This section of the score consists of six staves of handwritten musical notation for bassoon. The notation uses vertical stems and dots to represent pitch and rhythm. The first staff begins with a measure of two eighth notes. The second staff starts with a measure of three eighth notes. The third staff has a measure of two eighth notes. The fourth staff has a measure of one eighth note followed by a measure of two eighth notes. The fifth staff has a measure of one eighth note followed by a measure of two eighth notes. The sixth staff ends with a measure of one eighth note followed by a measure of two eighth notes. The notation is in common time, indicated by a 'C' at the beginning of each staff.

40.

## O quam dilecta es

A handwritten musical score for orchestra section 40. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff is for violins, indicated by the label "Violons." above it. The second staff is for strings, indicated by the label "Quatuor cordes" above it. The third staff is for bassoon, indicated by the label "B.C." below it. The fourth and fifth staves are for oboe, indicated by the label "Ob." below them. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests, typical of early printed music notation.

A continuation of the handwritten musical score for orchestra section 40. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff is for violin, indicated by the label "Violin." above it. The second staff is for strings, indicated by the label "Quatuor cordes" above it. The third staff is for bassoon, indicated by the label "B.C." below it. The fourth and fifth staves are for oboe, indicated by the label "Ob." below them. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests, typical of early printed music notation. The lyrics "Exaudi exaudi orati = onem me = am" are written below the fourth staff, and "Domine" is written below the fifth staff.

# Quam dilecta

41

Handwritten musical score for soprano and basso continuo. The score consists of two staves. The soprano staff uses a soprano C-clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. The basso continuo staff uses a bass F-clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. The soprano part contains lyrics in Latin: "Domine Deus virtus = - = tum", "Deus virtutum", "De = us vir = tu = = tum", "Domine Deus vir =", and "Domine Deus virtutum Dcum virtutum". The basso continuo part contains lyrics: "Exaudi orati = onem me = = am.", "exaudi orati = onem meam", "exaudi orati = onem meam", "exaudi orati = onem meam", and "Domine Deus virtutum deus vir = tum". The score concludes with a basso continuo ending: "Exaudi orati = onem meam", "exaudi orati = onem meam", and "Domine Deus virtutum deus vir = tum".

Handwritten musical score for soprano and basso continuo. The soprano staff uses a soprano C-clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. The basso continuo staff uses a bass F-clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. The soprano part contains lyrics: "Violons.", "exaudi orati = onem me = = am.", "exaudi orati = onem meam", "exaudi orati = onem meam", and "Domine Deus virtutum deus vir = tum". The basso continuo part contains lyrics: "exaudi orati = onem meam", "exaudi orati = onem meam", "exaudi orati = onem meam", and "Domine Deus virtutum deus vir = tum". The score concludes with a basso continuo ending: "exaudi orati = onem meam", "exaudi orati = onem meam", and "Domine Deus virtutum deus vir = tum".

42.

## Quam dilecta

*Violons*

Exaudi exaudi ora = tionem meam. Domine deus virtutum Exaudi orationem. Ora = tionem meam ora = tionem meam. Exaudi orati = onem me = am. Be.

= am  
= am exaudi orati = onem meam Exau = am. meam Exaudi ora = tionem = me = am exaudi ora = tionem = neam Meam.  
= . ora = tionem o = rationem Me = = am. Be.

# Quam dilecta

113.

*Violons.*

=di exaudi exaudi = di Orationem me =  
=am exaudi exaudi orati = onem me =  
Exaudi Orationem me = =

*Bb.*

*Violons.*

=am auribus percipe deus Ja = cob.  
=am auribus percipe Deus Ja = -cob.  
=am auribus percipe Deus Ja = -cob.  
=am auribus percipe Deus Jacob.

*Bb.*

44.

## Quam dilecta

28

hautbois.

B.C.

Cl.

noster aspice aspice deus protector noster

Protector noster

Protector noster

Violons.

B.C.

# Quam dilecta

45.

Handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and orchestra (Violins, Bassoon). The vocal parts are in common time, treble clef, and G major. The orchestra parts are in common time, bass clef, and F major. The vocal parts sing "aspice aspice Deus Et respice" three times, followed by "Violons." and "Bc." The orchestra parts provide harmonic support throughout.

aspice aspice Deus. Et respice  
aspice aspice Deus.  
aspice aspice Deus.  
Violons.  
Bc.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score. The vocal parts sing "In faciem christi tu = i Et respice" three times, followed by "Et respice" and "Et respice". The orchestra parts continue to provide harmonic support, with "Violons." and "Bc." entries.

In faciem christi tu = i Et respice  
Et respice  
Et respice  
Violons.  
Bc.

40. *Y U D I S O U C C A* *Reed*

In faciem Christij hij quia melior  
 In faciem christij hij quia melior  
 In faciem christij hij.

*Violons.*

*Ob.*

est dies una in atrijo tu = is  
 est dies una in atrijo tu = is.

*Violons.*

*Ob.*

# Quam dilecta

47.

Three staves of handwritten musical notation. The top staff is soprano, the middle is alto, and the bottom is bass. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The lyrics "Super millia Super millia Super milli" are written above the staves.

Violons.

Two staves of handwritten musical notation. The top staff is alto and the bottom staff is bass. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The lyrics "Bl." are written below the bass staff.

Three staves of handwritten musical notation. The top staff is soprano, the middle is alto, and the bottom is bass. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The lyrics "a quia Melior est deus una In atris tu =)" are written above the staves.

a quia melior est deus una In atris tu =)

a quia melior est deus una In atris tu =)

a quia melior est deus una In atris tu =)

Violons.

Two staves of handwritten musical notation. The top staff is alto and the bottom staff is bass. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The lyrics "Bl." are written below the bass staff.

Bl.

48.

*Quam dilecta*

Violins.

Bassoon.

Super millia      Super millia      Super millia

= ii      Super millia      Super millia      Super millia

= ii      Super millia      //      Super

Violins.

Bassoon.

Super millia

Super millia

mi - lle - - a.

Violins.

Bassoon.

# Quam dilecta

49:

Handwritten musical score for strings, page 49. The score consists of five staves. The first three staves are in common time (indicated by 'C') and the last two are in 2/4 time (indicated by '2/4'). The key signature changes between staves. The vocal line starts with 'Protector noster aspice aspice Deus pro=' followed by 'pro=' and 'pro=' on the third staff. The violins (Violons) play a sustained note on the fourth staff. The bassoon (Bb) has a melodic line on the fifth staff.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score for strings, page 49. The score continues from the previous page, showing three more staves. The vocal line continues with 'tector noster aspice' followed by 'de=' on the first staff. The second staff shows 'tector noster aspice aspice de=' and the third staff shows 'tector noster aspice aspice de='. The violins (Violons) play a sustained note on the fourth staff. The bassoon (Bb) has a melodic line on the fifth staff.

50.

## Quam dilecta,

chorus

A handwritten musical score for 'Quam dilecta' featuring four staves of music. The first staff is for the 'chorus' and includes lyrics in Latin: 'us. Non priuabit bonis eos qui ambulant in inno-' and 'Non priuabit bonis eos qui ambulant in Inno-'. The subsequent staves are for 'Violons' and 'Bc.' (Bassoon). The score is written on five-line staves with various time signatures and key changes indicated by symbols like C, G, F, and A.

chorus

us. Non priuabit bonis eos qui ambulant in inno-

Non priuabit bonis eos qui ambulant in Inno-

Violons.

Bc.

# Quam dilecta es

51.

The musical score consists of five staves of handwritten notation on five-line staff paper. The notation uses vertical stems and small dots to represent pitch and rhythm. The lyrics are written below the staves in Latin:

- Staff 1: non priuabit non priuabit bonis eos qui ambu-  
centia
- Staff 2: Non priuabit bonis eos qui ambu-
- Staff 3: (empty staff)
- Staff 4: (empty staff)
- Staff 5: Violons.

Below the fifth staff, the word "Violons." is written. The score is divided into sections by brace-like brackets spanning multiple staves. The first section covers the first two staves, the second section covers the third and fourth staves, and the third section covers the fifth staff.

52.

# Quam dilecta es

- lant qui ambulant in Innocen - tia  
 non priuabit bonis  
 Non priuabit sonis

- lant qui ambulant in innocentia.

*Pioltans.*

*Bc.*

# Quam dilecta

53.

Handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) on five-line staves. The vocal parts are written in soprano, alto, and bass clef respectively. The music consists of two systems. The first system ends with a fermata over the bass part, followed by the instruction "non pri". The lyrics "eos qui timbulant qui ambulant In Innocentia" are written below the alto staff. The second system begins with a bass note, followed by the lyrics "eos qui ambulant In Innocentia". The score concludes with a final fermata over the bass part.

Diatoni.

B.C.

54.

## Quam dilecta

A handwritten musical score for 'Quam dilecta' consisting of six staves of music. The music is written in common time, with various key signatures (G major, F# major, C major) indicated by the G clef and the presence of sharps or flats. The lyrics are written in cursive script below the notes. The first two staves begin with the lyrics 'nabit bonis eos qui ambulant qui ambulant in'. The third staff begins with 'nabit bonis eos qui ambulant qui ambulant in'. The fourth staff begins with 'Violons.' The fifth staff begins with 'Ob.'.

nabit bonis eos qui ambulant qui ambulant in

nabit bonis eos qui ambulant qui ambulant in

Violons.

Ob.

# Quam dilecta

55:

A handwritten musical score for a four-part setting. The parts are:

- Soprano:** The first two staves of the vocal line. It includes lyrics: "Innocen = ha." in the first staff and "Innocen = ha." in the second staff.
- Alto:** The third staff of the vocal line.
- Bass:** The fourth staff of the vocal line.
- Violins:** The bottom two staves, labeled "Violans." The bass staff also includes the label "Be."

The score is written on five-line staves. The key signature changes between G major and C major. Measure numbers are present above the staves.

56.

## Quam dilecta

Handwritten musical score for "Quam dilecta". The score consists of six staves of music. The first two staves are vocal parts, and the remaining four staves are for instruments. The vocal parts are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the instrumental parts are in 2/4 time (indicated by a '2'). The vocal parts begin with a soprano-like melody, followed by a bass-like melody. The instrumental parts include violins (Violons.), cellos (Cello.), and bassoon (B.C.). The vocal parts sing the Latin text "Domine Virtu = tum Beatus homo qui sperat in te". The instrumental parts provide harmonic support, with the bassoon playing a prominent role in the harmonic foundation.

# Quam dulcata es

57.

A handwritten musical score for a four-part setting. The top two staves are soprano voices, indicated by a soprano clef, and the bottom two are bass voices, indicated by a bass clef. The music consists of six measures. The lyrics are written below the first two staves: "te Beatus homo qui sperat in te qui sperat // in te." Below the third staff, there is a single word "Be." followed by a short melodic line. The score is written on five-line staves with vertical bar lines indicating measures. The notation uses dots for note heads, and the music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

te Beatus homo qui sperat in te qui sperat // in te.  
Beatus homo qui sperat // in te qui sperat // in te.

Be.

## 58. Quam dilecta uis,

A handwritten musical score for orchestra, page 58. The score consists of six staves of music. The first three staves are soprano voices in G major, with lyrics: "Domine Virtutum Beatus homo qui sperat in" (repeated twice), and "Domine Virtutum Beatus homo qui". The fourth staff is for violins (Violons.), the fifth for bassoon (Bc.), and the sixth for bassoon (Bc.). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and dynamic markings like 'f' (fortissimo) and 'p' (pianissimo). The score is written on five-line staves with a clef (G or C) at the beginning of each staff.

# Quam dilecta

59:

Handwritten musical score for "Quam dilecta". The score consists of four staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The vocal parts are written in soprano, alto, tenor, and basso (Bass). The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The score includes two instrumental staves: "Violons." and "B.C." (Bassoon/Cello). The vocal parts begin with "te Beatus homo qui sperat in te" and continue with "sperat in te Beatus homo qui sperat in". The instrumental parts begin with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

te Beatus homo qui sperat in te

sperat in te Beatus homo qui sperat in

Violons.

B.C.

60.

*Quam dilecta*

beatus homo qui sperat in te.

beatus

te qui sperat in te.

Dicitur.

Be.

This is a handwritten musical score for four voices and organ. The score consists of six staves. The top two staves are for soprano and alto voices, both in common time and common key. The third staff is for tenor voice. The bottom two staves are for basso continuo, with the organ's basso continuo part on the bottom staff. The music is written in a Gothic script, likely from the 19th century. The Latin text "beatus homo qui sperat in te." appears twice, once above the first two staves and once above the third staff. The word "Dicitur." appears once above the fourth staff, and "Be." appears once above the fifth staff. The organ part consists of sustained notes throughout the piece.

# Quam dilecta

A handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and basso continuo. The music is written on five systems of five-line staves each. The vocal parts have clefs (Soprano: F, Alto: C, Tenor: C), while the continuo staff has a bass clef. The vocal parts begin with "Beatus homo qui sperat in te". The continuo part is labeled "Pianono." and "Bc.". The score includes various musical markings such as fermatas, slurs, and dynamic signs.

beatus homo qui sperat in te.

Pianono.

Bc.

62.

## Quam dilecta

A handwritten musical score for a four-part setting of the hymn "Quam dilecta". The score consists of eight staves of music. The top four staves are vocal parts, each starting with a clef (F, C, G, C) and a key signature of one sharp. The lyrics for these staves are: "te Beatus homo qui sperat in te Beatus", "Beatus homo qui sperat in te Beatus homo qui", and "Beatus homo qui sperat in te Beatus homo qui". The bottom two staves are instrumental parts labeled "Violons." and "Bc." (Bassoon/Cello). The music is written in common time, with various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is on a single page with a decorative border.

# Quam dilecta

63.

A handwritten musical score for four voices and orchestra. The vocal parts are in soprano, alto, tenor, and bass. The vocal entries are:

- Soprano: "homo qui sperat in te" followed by "beatus".
- Alto: "sperat qui sperat in te" followed by "beatus homo qui".
- Tenor: "Violons."
- Bass: "Bc."

The vocal parts consist of four staves of music with black note heads and vertical stems. The instrumental parts are:

- Violins: Four staves of music with black note heads and vertical stems.
- Bassoon: One staff of music with black note heads and vertical stems.

Large curly braces group the vocal parts together and encompass the entire page. The page number "63." is located in the top right corner.

69

# *Glossamia dictata* new

homo qui sperat in te.

Beatus homo qui sperat in te

Sperat qui sperat in te.

Beatus homo qui sperat in te.

*Violons.*

Be

10