

MOTETS
D E
M DE LALANDE

Sur-Intendant de la Musique de la

Chambre

Et Maître de Musique de la Chapelle

DU ROY



Récueilli par Philidor Laisné en 1689.

Au Roy

Sire

Le

^{répondre que} Votre Majesté a
eu la bonté de donner à Fossard, et à moy de recueillir tout ce qui
se fait de plus beau en musique, tant pour la Chapelle, que pour
la Chambre, m'a fait entreprendre ce Recueil qui contient tous les
Mots de M^r. de la Lande. Je les ay mis dans le plus bel
ordre qu'il m'a été possible, et n'ay rien négligé pour de ces
Ouvrages qui ont été Honnorés de Votre glorieuse approbation,
attant

Sire

De Votre Majesté

Le

tres humble Serviteur, et sujet
Philippe l'Aumier

Table
des Moutets Contenus
dans ce 2. Tome.

*Q*uam dilecta Tabernacula tua.....I

*B*eati quorum remissae sunt.....37

*D*omine, non est exaltatum cor meum.....85

Quam Dilecta

I

Symphonic

Quam Dilecta

Quam Dilecta

Taber macula tua Domine virtutum

Taber macula tua Domine virtutum

Quam dilecta

Handwritten musical score for the first system. It consists of five staves. The first two staves are treble clef, and the last three are bass clef. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The lyrics are written below the staves.

Quam dilecta tabernacula tua Domine sur
Quam dilecta tabernacula tua Domine sur

Handwritten musical score for the second system. It consists of five staves. The first two staves are treble clef, and the last three are bass clef. The music continues from the first system. The lyrics are written below the staves.

Intuamur Domine intus tuum
Intuamur Domine intus tuum

Handwritten musical score for the third system. It consists of five staves. The first two staves are treble clef, and the last three are bass clef. The music continues from the second system. The lyrics are written below the staves.

Concupiscit et deificavit anima
Concupiscit et deificavit anima

Quam Dilecta

5

mea in atri a Domini in atri a Domi ni

Contra

piscit et De fi cit Concupiscit et Defi cit anima mea

In atri a Do mi ni

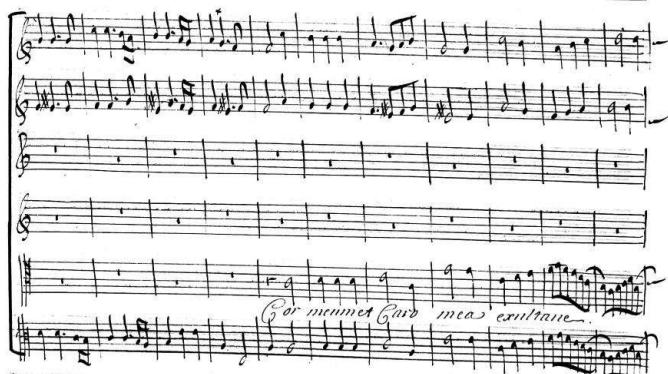
Quam dulceta

5

animas me in atria Domini in atria
Conspicit et Deficit animas meas in atria
piscit et Deficit animas meas in atria
in atria Domini in atria Domini in atria Domini
piscit et Deficit animas me in atria

Do mi ni
Do mi ni
Do mi ni
Do mi ni
Do mi ni
Do mi ni
Symphonie

Quoniam anima



Cor meum et Cor meum contrarium



Cor meum

in Deum unum

Quam Sancta

7

Handwritten musical score for the first system of 'Quam Sancta'. It consists of five staves. The first three staves contain vocal parts with Latin lyrics. The fourth and fifth staves appear to be instrumental accompaniment. The lyrics are: 'caro mea et caro mea exulta ne ruit exulta', 'Cor meum et caro mea et caro mea a exulta', and 'Cor meum et caro mea exultane'.

caro mea et caro mea exulta ne ruit exulta
Cor meum et caro mea et caro mea a exulta
Cor meum et caro mea exultane

Handwritten musical score for the second system of 'Quam Sancta'. It consists of five staves. The first three staves contain vocal parts with Latin lyrics. The fourth and fifth staves appear to be instrumental accompaniment. The lyrics are: 'nerunt exulta ne ruit in seum in nunt', 'nerunt exulta ne ruit in seum in nunt', and 'ruit in seum nunt in seum in nunt'.

nerunt exulta ne ruit in seum in nunt
nerunt exulta ne ruit in seum in nunt
ruit in seum nunt in seum in nunt

Handwritten musical score for the third system of 'Quam Sancta'. It consists of five staves. The first three staves contain vocal parts with Latin lyrics. The fourth and fifth staves appear to be instrumental accompaniment. The lyrics are: 'Cor meum et caro mea exultane'.

Cor meum et caro mea exultane

Gloria Subacta

runt in Deum in unum

Cor meum et

Cor meum et Caro mea et Caro mea exultavit runt in

Cor meum et Caro mea exultavit runt in

Caro mea exultavit runt in Deum

Deum unum exultavit runt in Deum unum in unum exultavit in Deum unum exultavit

Quam Dilecta

9

Handwritten musical score for 'Quam Dilecta'. The score consists of five staves. The first two staves are for a vocal part, and the next three are for a keyboard accompaniment. The lyrics 'Deum in Deum in num' are written below the first three staves.

Handwritten musical score for 'Et nimis'. The score consists of two staves. The lyrics 'Et nimis' are written below the first staff, and 'ser in uenit si bi De mum et tur' are written below the second staff.

Handwritten musical score for 'indum'. The score consists of two staves. The lyrics 'indum' are written below the first staff, and 'ubi ponat pullos suos' are written below the second staff.

Handwritten musical score for 'In os'. The score consists of six staves. The lyrics 'In os' are written below the first two staves. The final staff contains the text 'Marianus tuae Dilecti utique the'.

Quam Dilecta

meus et Deus meus Mariae tua Domine in fugum Rex

meus et Deus meus

Beati qui habitant in domibus Domini

Quam Dilecta

II

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Quam Dilecta". The score is written on five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in a common time signature (C). The melody is written on the first staff, and the accompaniment is written on the second, third, fourth, and fifth staves. The lyrics "In seculum seculorum lauda bunt te" are written below the fifth staff.

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "In seculum seculorum lauda bunt te". The score is written on five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in a common time signature (C). The melody is written on the first staff, and the accompaniment is written on the second, third, fourth, and fifth staves. The lyrics "In seculum seculorum lauda bunt te" are written below the fifth staff.

Quam Dilecta

In seculis seculorum laudabunt te
In seculis seculorum laudabunt te
In seculis seculorum laudabunt te
In seculis seculorum laudabunt te
In seculis seculorum laudabunt te
Alto ruelle

Dea tuo int'ingues auxilium ab

Quam dilecta

17

te, Ascendi = ones, In corde suo Dispo = sivi In vasis laeti

= ma - rum in loco quem po = sivi Et enim benedictionem da

= bit, Legis lator,

Abunt de vir

Quam dilecta

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle staff is a piano accompaniment with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The bottom staff is a basso continuo line with a bass clef. The lyrics are: *= tute In virtu = tem*.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The lyrics are: *Sunt De vir = tute In virtu =*.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The lyrics are: *= tem, Sunt*.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The lyrics are: *De vir = tute In virtu = tem, De vir*.

Quam dilecta

19

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The middle staff is in G major and 4/4 time. The bottom staff is in G major and 4/4 time. The lyrics are: *tute In virtu = tem*. The music features a mix of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in G major and 4/4 time. The middle staff is in G major and 4/4 time. The bottom staff is in G major and 4/4 time. The lyrics are: *Sunt de virtu = te In vir = tu =*. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in G major and 4/4 time. The middle staff is in G major and 4/4 time. The bottom staff is in G major and 4/4 time. The lyrics are: *= tem Sunt de vir = tute In vir = tu = tem*. The music concludes this system with a final note and a fermata.

Fourth system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in G major and 4/4 time. The middle staff is in G major and 4/4 time. The bottom staff is in G major and 4/4 time. The lyrics are: *= tem*. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns.

Quam dilecta

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Quam dilecta". The score is written on four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal parts, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are written below the piano part: "Videbitur deus deorum. In Non".

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Quam dilecta". The score is written on four staves. The first two staves are for the vocal parts, and the last two are for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are written below the piano part: "Videbitur deus deorum. In Non".

Quam dilecta

21

Symphonic.

Symphonic.

Quam dilecta.

Handwritten musical score for 'Quam dilecta.' The score is written on six staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes. The subsequent staves continue the melody and include a vocal line with lyrics. The word 'Domine' is written above the final staff of this system.

Handwritten musical score for 'Deus Virtutum, Exaudi exaudi, Orati-onem me-'. The score is written 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 melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes. The subsequent staves continue the melody and include a vocal line with lyrics. The word 'Domine' is written above the final staff of this system.

Handwritten musical score for 'Domine, deus Virtutum, deus Virtutum'. The score is written 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 melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes. The subsequent staves continue the melody and include a vocal line with lyrics. The word 'Domine' is written above the final staff of this system.

Quam dilecta.

23

tu = tum, Exaudi orati = onem me = am,
 Exaudi exaudi Orati = onem meam, Domine de
 Exaudi orati = onem meam, Exaudi orati = onem
 Domine deus virtu = tum, deus virtutum, Exau = di

Exaudi orationem meam exaudi
 virtutum deus virtu = tum, Exaudi Orati = onem
 meam, Ora = tio = nem meam Exaudi Orati = onem me
 rationem Ae = am,

Exaudi Orati = onem me = am
 Ae = am, Exaudi Exaudi Orati = onem me = am
 am Exaudi exaudi, Exaudi, Orati = onem me = am
 Exaudi Exaudi, Orati = onem me = am

Quam dilectus

Chorus solo

Auribus percipe deus Ia = cob,
 Auribus percipe deus Ia = cob,
 Auribus percipe deus Ia = cob,
 Auribus percipe deus Ia = cob,
 Auribus percipe deus Ia = cob,

Protector noster aspice aspice de = us, protector noster
 protector noster
 protector noster

Aspice aspice de = us, Et Respice In faciem christi tu = i, et
 aspice aspice de = us, Co
 aspice aspice de = us, Co

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Quam haudius Paul dilecta". The score is written on five staves. The first staff begins with the title "Quam haudius Paul dilecta" in a large, decorative script. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lyrics "respice in faciem christi tu = i," are written below the first four staves. The fifth staff ends with a double bar line and the word "Pro" written to the right. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals.

protector noster aspice aspice de = u, protector noster aspice

protector noster aspice

protector noster aspice

Ave Maria

Quam dilecta.

Super millia, Super millia, Super mil-lia, quia melior
 Super millia, Super millia, Super mil-lia, quia melior
 quia melior

est dies una In atriis tu = is, Super millia, Super millia
 est dies una In atriis tu = is, Super millia, Super millia
 est dies una In atriis tu = is, Super millia, Super

Andante Lent
 Super millia, Super milli = a,
 Super millia, Super milli = a
 millia, Super mil - li = a

Quam dilecta,

27

Handwritten musical score for the first system. It consists of six staves. The top staff is a vocal line with the lyrics "Quam dilecta,". The second staff is an instrumental line. The third staff is a vocal line with the lyrics "Protector noster aspice aspice de". The fourth staff is an instrumental line. The fifth staff is a vocal line. The sixth staff is an instrumental line.

Handwritten musical score for the second system. It consists of six staves. The top staff is a vocal line with the lyrics "us, protector noster aspice aspice de =". The second staff is an instrumental line. The third staff is a vocal line with the lyrics "pro = tector noster aspice aspice de =". The fourth staff is an instrumental line. The fifth staff is a vocal line with the lyrics "pro = tector noster aspice aspice de =". The sixth staff is an instrumental line.

Quam dilecta

= uw - *Non priuabit bonis*
 uw *Non priuabit bonis*
Non priuabit bonis *Eos qui ambulant In Innocenti = a, non pri*
Non priuabit bonis *Eos qui Ambulant In Inno- centi = a, non pri*
Non pri
Eos bonis *Eos, qui ambulant qui ambulant In Innocenti*
uabit bonis *Eos, qui ambulant qui ambulant In Innocenti*
uabit bonis *Eos, qui ambulant qui ambulant In Innocenti*
uabit bonis *Eos, qui ambulant qui ambulant In Innocenti*
uabit bonis *Eos, qui ambulant qui ambulant In Innocenti*
uabit bonis *Eos, qui ambulant qui ambulant In Innocenti*

Quam dilecta,

29

[illegible]

Quam dilecta

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Quam dilecta". The score is written on 18 staves, organized into three systems of six staves each. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The lyrics are written in Latin and are distributed across the staves, with some lines appearing on multiple staves. The handwriting is in a cursive style, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

Domine virtu = tum, beatus
Domine virtu = tum, beatus homo qui
homo qui sperat in te, beatus homo qui sperat in te, qui sperat qui
sperat in te, beatus homo qui sperat qui sperat in te, qui sperat qui

Quam dilecta.

31

Domine virtutum, Beatus homo qui sperat in
 sperat in te, Domine virtutum,
 sperat in te, Domine virtutum,
 Domine virtutum,
 Domine virtutum, Beatus homo qui
 te, Beatus homo qui sperat in te, Beatus homo qui
 Beatus homo qui sperat in te, Beatus homo, Beatus homo qui
 Beatus homo Beatus homo qui sperat in te, qui
 Beatus homo qui sperat in te, Beatus homo, qui sperat qui
 sperat in te = Beatus homo qui sperat in te, qui sperat qui

Quam dilecta

homo qui sperat in te, beatus

homo qui sperat in te, beatus

homo qui sperat in te, beatus

homo qui sperat in te, beatus

homo qui sperat in te, beatus homo qui

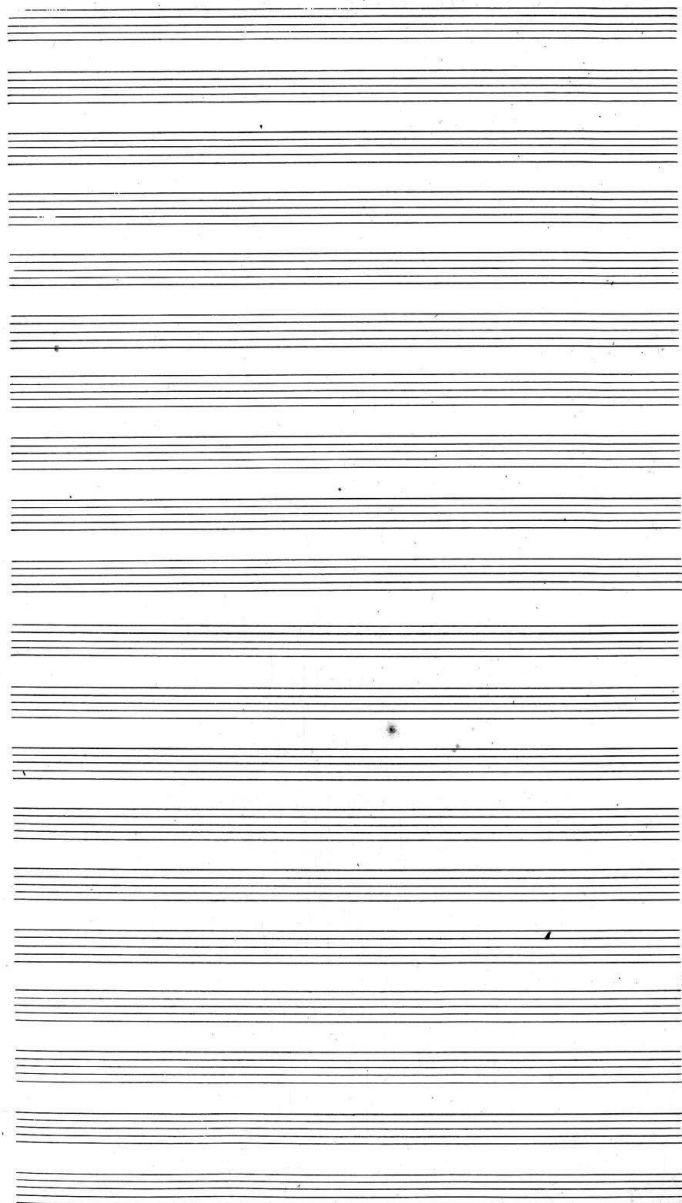
homo qui sperat in te, beatus

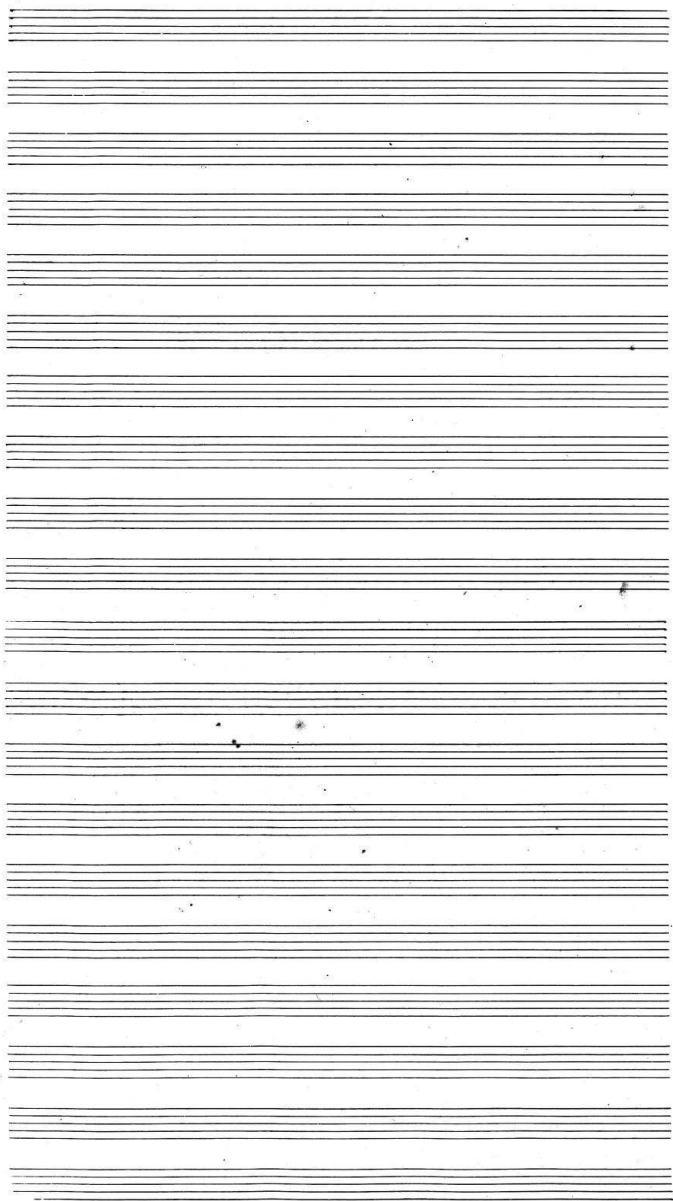
homo qui sperat in te, beatus

homo qui sperat in te, beatus

homo qui sperat in te, beatus

homo qui sperat in te, beatus homo qui





Beati quorum

55 57

Symphonie

Symphonie

This block contains the first system of a handwritten musical score. It consists of six staves. The top two staves are labeled 'Symphonie' in cursive. The bottom two staves are also labeled 'Symphonie' in cursive. The music is written in a single system, with various notes, rests, and accidentals. A circular library stamp is visible on the left side of the page, partially overlapping the staves.

This block contains the second system of the handwritten musical score. It consists of six staves. The music continues from the first system, with various notes, rests, and accidentals. The notation is consistent with the first system.

This block contains the third system of the handwritten musical score. It consists of six staves. The music continues from the second system, with various notes, rests, and accidentals. The notation is consistent with the previous systems.

Beati quorum

Beati quorum

59

Handwritten musical score for the first system of 'Beati quorum'. It consists of five staves. The first four staves are for voices, and the fifth is for a basso continuo. The music is in a single system, with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The lyrics 'Beati' are written below the fifth staff.

Handwritten musical score for the second system of 'Beati quorum'. It consists of five staves. The first four staves are for voices, and the fifth is for a basso continuo. The music is in a single system, with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The lyrics 'quorum flammis sunt iniquitates et quorum tectis sunt peccata et quorum' are written below the fifth staff.

Handwritten musical score for the third system of 'Beati quorum'. It consists of five staves. The first four staves are for voices, and the fifth is for a basso continuo. The music is in a single system, with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The lyrics 'tectis sunt peccata Beati quorum flammis sunt iniquitates et quorum' are written below the fifth staff.

Beati Quorum

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Beati Quorum". The score is written on ten systems of five staves each. The first system includes the title "Beati Quorum" and the lyrics "Tecti sunt oculi tuorum: tecti sunt pedes tu." The second system includes the lyrics "Beatus vir cui non imputavit Dominus peccatum: beatus vir cui non imputavit Dominus." The score features various musical notations, including treble and bass clefs, time signatures, and complex rhythmic patterns. The handwriting is in a historical style, and the paper shows signs of age.

Tecti sunt oculi tuorum: tecti sunt pedes tu.

Beatus vir cui non imputavit Dominus peccatum: beatus vir cui non imputavit Dominus.

Beati quorum

59 4^a

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Beati quorum". The score is written on ten staves, organized into two systems of five staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals. The lyrics are written below the staves in a cursive script.

peccati tum nec est in spiritu gius Solus

nec est in spiritu gius Solus

Peccati quorum

645

A handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring ten staves. The first five staves are vocal parts, each with the Latin text "Dominus peccatum" written below. The sixth staff is a lute or keyboard part, marked with a lute clef and featuring complex sixteenth-note patterns. The remaining five staves are vocal parts with Latin lyrics. The lyrics are: "nec est in spiritu eius Do lus nec est in spiritu eius", "est in spiritu eius Do lus nec est in spiritu eius Do lus nec est in spiritu eius", "est in spiritu eius Do lus nec est in spiritu eius Do lus", "nec est in spiritu eius Do lus nec est in spiritu eius", and "nec est in spiritu eius Do lus". The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines.

Dominus peccatum

Dominus peccatum

Dominus peccatum

Dominus peccatum

Dominus peccatum

nec est in spiritu eius Do lus nec est in spiritu eius

est in spiritu eius Do lus nec est in spiritu eius Do lus nec est in spiritu eius

est in spiritu eius Do lus nec est in spiritu eius Do lus

nec est in spiritu eius Do lus nec est in spiritu eius

nec est in spiritu eius Do lus

Beati Quorum

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Beati Quorum". The score is written on ten staves, with the first five staves containing vocal parts and the last five staves containing a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves: "Dolus nec est in spiritu eius Do lus", "nec est in spiritu eius Do lus", "nec est in spiritu eius Do lus", "nec est nec est in spiritu eius Do lus", and "nec est in spiritu eius Do lus". The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex bass line in the left hand, including a sixteenth-note triplet in the final measure of the first system.

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Symphonie". The score is written on six staves, all of which contain piano accompaniment. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The piece concludes with a final measure featuring a sixteenth-note triplet. The word "Symphonie" is written in cursive at the beginning and end of the score.

Beati Quorum

45



Beati quorum

Handwritten musical score for the first system of "Beati quorum". The system consists of five staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last three are in bass clef. The music is written in a single system with various musical notations, including notes, rests, and accidentals. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The bottom staff contains the lyrics: *Dim. Cla. ma. 2. rem. tota. Di.*

Handwritten musical score for the second system of "Beati quorum". The system consists of five staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last three are in bass clef. The music is written in a single system with various musical notations, including notes, rests, and accidentals. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The bottom staff contains the lyrics: *Dim. clama. 2. rem. Dim. clama.*

Handwritten musical score for the third system of "Beati quorum". The system consists of five staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last three are in bass clef. The music is written in a single system with various musical notations, including notes, rests, and accidentals. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The bottom staff contains the lyrics: *rem. tota. Di.*

Beati Quorum

47

Handwritten musical score for "Te Deum Laudamus" by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is written on 15 staves. The first five staves show the vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass, and a fifth voice) with the lyrics "quoniam tacui" and "In uetera uerunt offa mea". The remaining ten staves show the instrumental parts (violin, viola, cello, and double bass) with the lyrics "In uetera uerunt offa mea". The score is in G major and 4/4 time. The handwriting is in a cursive style typical of the 18th century.

Beati Quorum

67 49

Handwritten musical score for the first system of 'Beati Quorum'. The system consists of ten staves. The first staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature. The second staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature. The third staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature, featuring a melodic line with many sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature. The fifth staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature. The sixth staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature. The seventh staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature. The eighth staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature. The ninth staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature. The tenth staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature.

exultantem die ac nocte, granata est super me manus tui a granata est super

Handwritten musical score for the second system of 'Beati Quorum'. The system consists of ten staves. The first staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature. The second staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature. The third staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature, featuring a melodic line with many sixteenth notes. The fourth staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature. The fifth staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature. The sixth staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature. The seventh staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature. The eighth staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature. The ninth staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature. The tenth staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a common time signature.

quoniam die ac nocte granata est
me manus tui a

Beati Quorum

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Beati Quorum". The score is written on ten staves, with the first two staves containing the main melody and the remaining eight staves providing a basso continuo line. The lyrics are in Latin, and the music is in a simple, homophonic style.

Sum in Crimine me a In Crim me a
Sumus in Crimine me a In Crim me a Coniunctus
Coniunctus sum

Coniunctus sum Coniunctus sum In Crimine me a Sum Coniunctus
Coniunctus sum Coniunctus sum In Crimine me a Sum Coniunctus
Sum Coniunctus sum In Crimine me a Sum Coniunctus
Coniunctus sum In Crimine me a Sum Coniunctus

Beati quorum

Handwritten musical score for the first system of "Beati quorum". It consists of five staves. The top four staves are vocal parts in G major, and the bottom staff is a basso continuo line with figured bass notation.

Handwritten musical score for the second system of "Beati quorum". It consists of five staves, continuing the vocal and basso continuo parts from the first system.

Handwritten musical score for the third system of "Beati quorum". It consists of five staves. The vocal parts have lyrics written below them, and the basso continuo line continues with figured bass notation.

Delictum meum Cogni tam

Delictum meum Cogni tam

Delictum meum Cogni tam

Delictum meum Cogni tam

Delictum meum Cogni tam

Beati quorum

255

ti bi fe i Beati qui in nomine domini non cessant

bi fe i Beati qui in nomine domini non cessant

ti bi fe i Beati qui in nomine domini non cessant

ti bi fe i Beati qui in nomine domini non cessant

cit

cit

cit

Beati qui in nomine domini non cessant

Et in nomine domini non cessant

Et in nomine domini non cessant

Et in nomine domini non cessant

Et in nomine domini non cessant

Beati quorum

con di Et in iusti ciam meam non abs con

con di Et in iusti ciam meam non abs con

Dixi Confitebor id est summi summi ciam

meam Domi ne Et in iusti ciam

Beati quorum

57

Impie tatem peccati me

Sicut Confitebor aduersum me supplicium tuum Domine

Et tu Remissio Impie tatem peccati me

Beati Quorum

Handwritten musical score for 'Beati Quorum'. The score is written on five staves. The first four staves are in a common time signature (C) and the key of D major (two sharps). The fifth staff is in a different time signature (3/4) and key (D minor, one flat). The lyrics 'Impie tatem peccati' are written below the fifth staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Handwritten musical score for 'Beati Quorum'. The score is written on five staves. The first four staves are in a common time signature (C) and the key of D major (two sharps). The fifth staff is in a different time signature (3/4) and key (D minor, one flat). The lyrics 'Impie tatem peccati' are written below the fifth staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Handwritten musical score for 'Beati Quorum'. The score is written on five staves. The first four staves are in a common time signature (C) and the key of D major (two sharps). The fifth staff is in a different time signature (3/4) and key (D minor, one flat). The lyrics 'Impie tatem peccati' are written below the fifth staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Beati quorum

77.59

Handwritten musical score for the first system. It consists of five staves. The first two staves are for a vocal part, and the last three are for a keyboard accompaniment. The lyrics 'bit ad te omnis sanctus In tempore oppor tu no' are written below the vocal staves.

Handwritten musical score for the second system. It consists of five staves. The first two staves are for a vocal part, and the last three are for a keyboard accompaniment. The lyrics 'Pro hac ora bit ad te o minis' are written below the vocal staves.

Handwritten musical score for the third system. It consists of five staves. The first two staves are for a vocal part, and the last three are for a keyboard accompaniment. The lyrics 'sanctus In tempore oppor tu no' and 'Pro hac o' are written below the vocal staves.

Beati Quorum

Handwritten musical score for 'Beati Quorum'. The score is written on five staves. The first two staves are for a vocal part, and the last three staves are for a keyboard part. The lyrics are: *in* *bit* *ad te omnia sanctus* *In tempo*. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff has a treble clef, and the second staff has a bass clef. The third staff has a treble clef, and the fourth and fifth staves have a bass clef. The music is written in a cursive style.

Handwritten musical score for 'Beati Quorum'. The score is written on five staves. The first two staves are for a vocal part, and the last three staves are for a keyboard part. The lyrics are: *re opportu* *no in tempore, opportu no* *In tempore*. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff has a treble clef, and the second staff has a bass clef. The third staff has a treble clef, and the fourth and fifth staves have a bass clef. The music is written in a cursive style.

Beati quorum

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Beati quorum". The score is written on two systems of staves, each system containing five staves. The lyrics are in Latin and are written below the musical notation. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals. The lyrics are:
 nio aquarum multarum in di lu nio a
 tarum aquarum aquarum mul ta rum in di lu nio a
 quarum multarum a quarum mul ta rum in di lu nio aquarum mul
 nio aquarum mul ta rum in di lu nio a qua
 quarum multarum a quarum mul ta rum in di lu nio a
 quarum multa rum in di lu nio a quarum multa rum a
 quarum multarum in di lu nio in di lu nio a quarum a
 tarum multa rum in di lu nio a quarum multarum a
 rum mul ta rum in di lu nio a quarum multarum a quarum mul
 quarum mul ta rum in di lu nio aquarum mul
 The score ends with a double bar line and a small number 58.

Bcati Quorum

sp5

Handwritten musical score for "Bcati Quorum". The score is written on ten staves, with the first five staves containing lyrics. The lyrics are in Latin and appear to be a form of the Lord's Prayer. The musical notation includes various note values, rests, and clefs. The score is written in a historical style, with some ink bleed-through from the reverse side visible.

Lyrics (from top to bottom):

- quorum multorum multa rum
- tarum a quorum multa rum
- quo rum mul ta rum
- tarum a quorum multa rum
- tarum a quorum multa rum
- mo a quorum mul ta rum
- mo a quorum a quorum multa rum In di lu
- In di lu mo a quorum multa rum In di lu
- mo a quorum mul ta rum In di lu mo a
- In di lu

At the bottom of the page, there are some numerical markings: 4 and 3.

Beati quorum

[illegible]

Beati quorum

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Beati quorum". The score consists of eight staves. The first six staves are vocal parts with the following lyrics: *non non apaxi mabunt non apaxi mabunt non non apaxi ma bunt*. The seventh and eighth staves are instrumental accompaniment. The word "fin" is written at the end of the eighth staff.

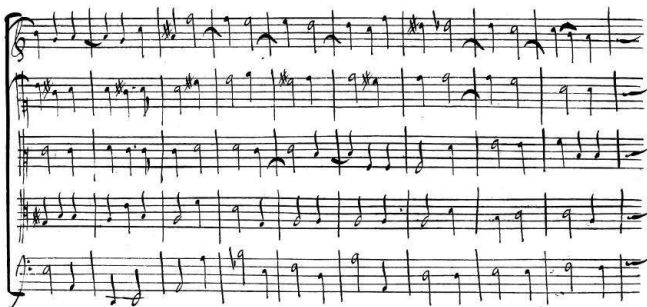
Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Tu es Refugium meum a tribula ti". The score consists of two staves. The lyrics are: *Tu es Refugium meum a tribula ti ne que*.

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Tu es Refu gi um meum a tri bulo ti". The score consists of two staves. The lyrics are: *cunctis me Tu es Refu gi um meum a tri bulo ti*.

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "one quo brem dedit meo". The score consists of two staves. The lyrics are: *one quo brem dedit meo Tant toti o mea Tant*.

Beati quorum

35 67



Beati quorum

Intellectum fi bi

Dabo Intellectum fi bi Dabo

et instruamte in uia hac qua gradiaris Et instruamte in uia

hac qua gradiaris Et instruamte in uia

Beati Quorum

69

First system of musical notation, featuring three staves. The bottom staff contains the Latin lyrics: *ma bo super te oculos meos firmabo super te oculos*. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs.

Second system of musical notation, featuring three staves. The bottom staff contains the Latin lyrics: *me os firmabo firmabo*. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs.

Third system of musical notation, featuring three staves. The bottom staff contains the Latin lyrics: *bo super te oculos me os firmabo fir*. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring three staves. The bottom staff contains the Latin lyrics: *ma bo super te oculos me os*. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs.

Beati quorum

Nolite fieri sicut equus et mulus quibus non est intellectus
Nolite fieri sicut equus et mulus quibus non est intellectus
Nolite fieri sicut equus et mulus quibus non est intellectus
Nolite fieri sicut equus et mulus quibus non est intellectus
Nolite fieri sicut equus et mulus quibus non est intellectus

tua nolite fieri sicut
tua nolite fieri sicut equus et mulus quibus non est intellectus nolite fieri sicut
tua nolite fieri sicut equus et mulus quibus non est intellectus nolite fieri sicut
quae nolite fieri sicut equus et mulus quibus non est intellectus nolite fieri sicut
nolite fieri sicut

Beati Quorum

73

Handwritten musical score for 'Beati Quorum'. The score is written on ten staves. The first three staves are vocal parts, each with the lyrics 'proxi mant ad te' and 'proxi mant ad de'. The fourth staff is a vocal part with the lyrics 'proxi mant ad te'. The fifth staff is a vocal part with the lyrics 'proxi mant ad de'. The sixth staff is a vocal part with the lyrics 'proxi mant ad de'. The seventh staff is a vocal part with the lyrics 'proxi mant ad de'. The eighth staff is a vocal part with the lyrics 'proxi mant ad de'. The ninth staff is a vocal part with the lyrics 'proxi mant ad de'. The tenth staff is a vocal part with the lyrics 'proxi mant ad de'.

Handwritten musical score for 'multas flagellatus peccatoris multas flagellatus'. The score is written on six staves. The first three staves are vocal parts. The fourth staff is a vocal part with the lyrics 'multas flagellatus peccatoris multas flagellatus'. The fifth staff is a vocal part with the lyrics 'multas flagellatus peccatoris multas flagellatus'. The sixth staff is a vocal part with the lyrics 'multas flagellatus peccatoris multas flagellatus'.

Handwritten musical score for 'gel peccatoris'. The score is written on two staves. The first staff is a vocal part with the lyrics 'gel peccatoris'. The second staff is a vocal part with the lyrics 'gel peccatoris'.

Beati Quorum

Speran tem autem in Domi no mi feri cordia Circunda bit
Speran tem autem in Domi no mi feri cordia Circunda bit

multa flaget

Speran tem au
Sperantem au
Peccatoris multa flaget
Peccatoris

tem in Domi no mi feri cordia Circunda bit mi se ri cordia Circunda
tem in Domi no mi feri cordia Circunda bit mi feri cordia Circunda

Beati quorum

75

A handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring ten systems of staves. The notation is in a historical style, likely 17th or 18th century. The first system includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The first staff of the first system has a '6it' marking. The second staff of the first system contains the lyrics 'lata misericordia Et exult' written in a cursive hand. The score continues with several systems of staves, some of which are empty, and others containing musical notation. The final system includes the lyrics 'fa te Jus ri' written in a cursive hand. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and wear at the edges.

6it

lata misericordia Et exult

fa te Jus ri

Beati Quorum

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Beati Quorum". The score is written on ten systems of staves, each consisting of a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The music is in a single melodic line, with lyrics written below the notes. The lyrics are: "Et gloria mihi omnes Rec ti cordes Et gloria mihi omnes Rec ti cordes". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The handwriting is in a cursive style, typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

Et gloria mihi omnes Rec ti cordes Et gloria

Et gloria mihi omnes Rec ti cordes Et gloria

Beati quorum

Domino in Domino Et exultate Et exultate in Domino Et glori
Domino in Domino Et exultate in Domino Et glori
 Et glori

Et glori

Et glori

a minj omnes Recti corde Et gloriamini Et glori
Et gloria minj omnes Recti corde Et glori amini
amini omnes Recti corde Et glori amini
Et glori amini omnes Recti corde Et gloria
a minj omnes Recti corde et glori a

et glori a

Beati quorum

81

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Beati quorum". The score is written on ten staves, with the first five staves containing the main melody and the last five staves containing a simplified version of the melody. The lyrics are in Latin and are written below the notes. The score is written in a single system, with the first five staves containing the main melody and the last five staves containing a simplified version of the melody. The lyrics are in Latin and are written below the notes.

amino Recti corde et gloria mini omnes Recti corde Et glori
 Et glori amini omnes Recti cor Et glori
 Et gloria mi ni omnes Recti corde et glori
 Et glori ami ni omnes Recti corde Et glori
 Et gloria mini omnes Recti corde et glori
 amini omnes Recti cor de
 amini omnes Recti cor de
 amini omnes Recti cor de
 amini omnes Recti cor de
 amini omnes Recti corde

8217







Domine Non Es Exaltatum.

Symphonie



Gasse Continue



Domine. do = mine, non ex = tal = tatum cor meum, non ex = tal

Domine. domi = ne, non ex = tal = tatum cor meum, non ex = tal



= tatum cor meum, neque E = la = ti sunt oculi me =

= tatum cor meum, neque E = la = ti sunt oculi me =



Domine non est

First system of musical notation. The vocal line (treble clef) and piano accompaniment (bass clef) are shown. The lyrics are: *i, Neque Ambula = ui In magnis In*. The piano part has a 6/8 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Second system of musical notation. The vocal line and piano accompaniment continue. The lyrics are: *Ne = quis in magnis in ma =*. The piano part has a 6/8 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Third system of musical notation. The vocal line and piano accompaniment continue. The lyrics are: *quis ne = que In Mirabili = bus, Super me, Super me, Super*. The piano part has a 6/8 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Fourth system of musical notation. The vocal line and piano accompaniment continue. The lyrics are: *Me, Ritournelle,*. The piano part has a 6/8 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Fifth system of musical notation. The vocal line and piano accompaniment continue. The lyrics are: *Me, Ritournelle,*. The piano part has a 6/8 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Domine non est

87

Domine. domi = ne, non est Exal
 Domine. domi = ne, non est Exal
 Domine. domi = ne, non est Exal

ta = tum cor meum, neque E
 neque E
 neque E

lati sunt oculi mei, oculi me = i,
 la = ti sunt Ocu = li me = i,
 la = ti sunt Oculi me = i,

Domine, non est

Neque ambula

Neque ambula

Neque ambula

ui in ma

gnis in ma

ui in ma

gnis in ma

gnis in magnis in ma

gnis in

gnis in magnis in ma

gnis, Ne

gnis in magnis in ma

gnis, Ne

Ma = gnis, in magnis in ma = gnis, Ne = que, In

Domine, non est

que, In mirabili = bus, Super me, Super me, Super me

que, In mirabili = bus, Super me, Super me, Super me

Mirabili = bus, Super me, Super me, Super me

Domine do = mine, non est Exal = tatum cor meum, non

Domine do = mine, non est Exal = tatum cor meum, non

Domine domi = ne, non est Exal = tatum cor meum, non

Domi = ne, domi = ne, non est Exal = tatum cor meum, non

Domine domi = ne, non est Exal = tatum cor meum, non

Domine non est

Et Exal = tatum cor meum, Neque E

Et Exal = tatum cor meum, Neque E

Et Exal = tatum cor meum, Neque E

Et Exal = tatum cor meum, Neque E

Et Exal = tatum cor meum, Neque E

la - ti sunt oculi mei = i,

lati sunt oculi mei, oculi mei = i,

= lati sunt oculi mei, oculi mei = i,

= lati sunt oculi mei, oculi mei = i,

= la - ti sunt oculi mei = i,

Domine non est

91

A handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Domine non est". The score is written on 18 staves, organized into two systems of nine staves each. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various clefs (soprano, alto, tenor, and bass) and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words appearing on multiple staves. The lyrics include: "Neque ambula", "Neque ambula", "Neque ambula", "Neque ambula", "Neque ambula", "Neque ambula", "Neque ambula", "Neque ambula", "Neque ambula", "ui in magnis in ma", "lari, neque ambula", "ui in ma", "ui, In magnis in ma", "gnis, In ma", "neque ambulanti In magnis In ma", "ui in magnis In ma". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. There are some markings above the staves, possibly indicating fingerings or breath marks. The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.

Neque ambula

Neque ambula

Neque ambula

Neque ambula

Neque ambula

Neque ambula

Neque ambula

Neque ambula

Neque ambula

ui in magnis in ma

lari, neque ambula

ui in ma

ui, In magnis in ma

gnis, In ma

neque ambulanti In magnis In ma

ui in magnis In ma

Domine non es

gnis in magnis in ma = gnis, Ne
 gnis, in magnis in ma = gnis, Ne
 = gnis in magnis in ma = gnis, Ne
 = gnis in magnis in ma = gnis, Ne
 = gnis, in magnis in ma = gnis, Ne

This system contains five vocal staves with the lyrics 'gnis in magnis in ma = gnis, Ne' and four piano accompaniment staves. The music is in G major and 4/4 time. The vocal parts enter with a half note 'gnis' followed by a quarter rest, then continue with the rest of the phrase. The piano accompaniment provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines.

que in mirabili = bus Super me, Super me, Super me
 que in mirabili = bus Super me, Super me, Super
 = que in mirabili = bus Super me, Super me, Super
 = que in mirabili = bus Super me, Super me, Super
 = que in mirabili = bus Super me, Super me, Super

This system contains five vocal staves with the lyrics 'que in mirabili = bus Super me, Super me, Super me' and four piano accompaniment staves. The vocal parts enter with a half note 'que' followed by a quarter rest, then continue with the rest of the phrase. The piano accompaniment continues with chords and moving lines, supporting the vocal melody.

Domine non est

93

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Domine non est". The score is written on ten staves, with the first five staves containing the vocal melody and the last five staves containing the organ accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

me,
me,
me,
me,

Neque ambula
Neque ambu

ui. In magnis in magnis in ma
Neque ambulavi in magnis in ma
Neque ambulavi in Ma - gnis in ma
Neque ambula - ui in ma - gnis in ma
la - ui in ma

Domine non est

Handwritten musical score for "Domine non est". The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system includes vocal lines with the lyrics "gnis in magnis in ma = gnis," and an instrumental line with a 43x marking. The second system includes vocal lines with the lyrics "Ne = que, In mirabili = bus, Super me" and an instrumental line with a 6 marking. The notation is in a historical style, likely from a 17th or 18th-century manuscript.

gnis in magnis in ma = gnis,

gnis in magnis in ma = gnis,

gnis in magnis in ma = gnis,

gnis in magnis in ma = gnis,

gnis in magnis in ma = gnis,

gnis in magnis in ma = gnis,

43x

Ne = que, In mirabili = bus, Super me

Neque, In mirabili = bus, Super

Neque, In mirabili = bus Super me, Super

Neque, In mirabili = bus Super me, Super

Ne = que, In mirabili = bus Super me, Super

6

Dñe non est

Handwritten musical score for the piece "Dñe non est". The score is written on ten staves. The first five staves are vocal parts, each with the lyrics "Super me, Super me, Super me," written below them. The notes are in a simple, clear hand. The last five staves are for the symphonic accompaniment, with the word "Symphonie" written at the bottom right of the section. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score. This section consists of five staves of music. The notation is consistent with the previous section, featuring various note values and rests. The staves are arranged in a single system, with the music continuing from the previous page.

Domine non est

The first system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top two staves contain a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The third staff is empty. The bottom staff contains a bass line with some notes and rests, including a measure with a 'D' marking.

The second system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top two staves contain a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The third staff is empty. The bottom staff contains a bass line with some notes and rests, including a measure with a 'D' marking.

The third system of musical notation consists of four staves. The top two staves contain a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The third staff is empty. The bottom staff contains a bass line with some notes and rests, including a measure with a 'D' marking.

Domine non est

Handwritten musical score for the piece "Domine non ex". The score is written on five staves. The first four staves are for the vocal parts, and the fifth staff is for the basso continuo. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The lyrics "Domine non ex" are written above the first staff. The basso continuo part includes figured bass notation: 6, 6, #6, 5, 4, 3#.

Handwritten musical score for the opera *Il Trovatore*, Act II, by Giuseppe Verdi. The score is for the vocal line and basso continuo. The music is in 6/8 time and G major. The lyrics are "Sì non fu milite". The tempo is marked "Lento".

Handwritten musical score for a vocal piece, likely a cantata or oratorio, featuring a vocal line and a basso continuo line. The music is written on five staves. The vocal line is in the upper staves, and the basso continuo line is in the lower staves. The lyrics are written below the vocal line.

The lyrics are: *Gloria, in excelsis Deo ui animam me*

The basso continuo line includes figured bass notation: 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Domine non est

99

Sicut ablacta — — — — — *tus est Super matres tuas*

Ita rehi = butio in anima mea,

Sicut ablacta — — — — — *tus est Super matres tuas*

Domine non est

Domine non ex

Ita regi = butio, Ita regi = butio in anima me

Si non hu = militer

Si non, humiliter Senti = c = cam,

Sentie = c = cam,

Si non hu = militer Senti = c = cam

Domine non est

101

Non hu-militer senti = bam, sed Exalta

6/8 6/8 3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4

nit anima me = a, sed Exal

3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4 3/4

Domine non est

Handwritten musical score for the piece "Domine non es". The score is written on ten staves, organized into five systems of two staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and accidentals. The lyrics "ta - uib anima me = a," are written below the staves, corresponding to the vocal lines. The manuscript shows signs of age, with some ink bleed-through and a slightly worn appearance.

[illegible]

Domine non est

Ita retri = butio, Ita retri = butio In anima mea,
Ita retri = butio, Ita retri = butio, In Anima mea,
Ita retri = butio, Ita retri = butio In anima mea,
Ita retri = butio, Ita retri = butio, In anima mea,
Ita retri = butio, Ita retri = butio In anima mea

This section contains five systems of musical notation. Each system consists of a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment line (bass clef). The lyrics are repeated across the systems. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more complex bass line in the left hand, including some sixteenth-note patterns.

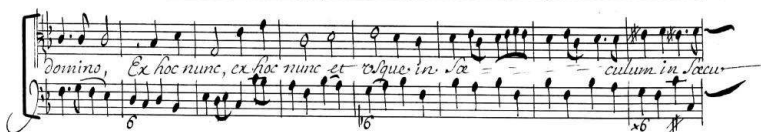
Ritournelle,
Ritournelle,
Ritournelle,

This section contains three systems of musical notation, each labeled 'Ritournelle'. Each system has a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment line (bass clef). The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more complex bass line in the left hand, including some sixteenth-note patterns.

This section contains two systems of musical notation, each with a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment line (bass clef). The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a more complex bass line in the left hand, including some sixteenth-note patterns.

Domine non est

105



Domine, non est

lum, Speret Israel in Domino,

This system consists of five staves. The first four staves are vocal parts, and the fifth staff is a basso continuo line. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The lyrics 'lum,' and 'Speret Israel in Domino,' are written below the fifth staff.

Ex hoc nunc ex hoc nunc et ex quo in se- cu-

This system consists of five staves. The first four staves are vocal parts, and the fifth staff is a basso continuo line. The music continues from the first system. The lyrics 'Ex hoc nunc ex hoc nunc et ex quo in se- cu-' are written below the fifth staff. A '6' is written below the fifth staff, indicating a figured bass.

lum In saeculum, Ex hoc

This system consists of five staves. The first four staves are vocal parts, and the fifth staff is a basso continuo line. The music continues from the second system. The lyrics 'lum In saeculum,' and 'Ex hoc' are written below the fifth staff. A '6' is written below the fifth staff, indicating a figured bass.

Domine, non est

107

This is a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Domine, non est". The score is written on ten staves. The first staff is a vocal line with the lyrics "Nunc, ex hoc nunc et exque in. a = = = = culum in sacu = lum". The second staff is a vocal line. The third staff is a vocal line. The fourth staff is a vocal line. The fifth staff is a vocal line. The sixth staff is a vocal line. The seventh staff is a vocal line. The eighth staff is a vocal line. The ninth staff is a vocal line. The tenth staff is a vocal line. The lyrics "Speret Israel in do = mi = no, Speret Israel in domino" are repeated on the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth staves. The score is written in a cursive style with various musical notations including notes, rests, and bar lines.

Nunc, ex hoc nunc et exque in. a = = = = culum in sacu = lum

Speret Israel in do = mi = no, Speret Israel in domino

Speret Israel in do = mi = no, Speret Israel in domino

Speret Israel in do = mi = no, Speret Israel in domino

Speret Israel in do = mi = no, Speret Israel in domino

Speret Israel in do = mi = no, Speret Israel in domino

Domine, non est

lum, Ex hoc nunc et usque in sa-

lum, Ex hoc nunc et usque in

lum, Ex hoc nunc et usque in sa-

lum, Ex hoc nunc et usque in saeculum.

lum, Ex hoc nunc et usque in sa-

culum. Saeculum.

Saeculum, ex hoc nunc et usque in saeculum in saeculum,

culum in saeculum.

ex hoc nunc et usque in saeculum in saeculum in saeculum,

8

Domine non est

Ex hoc nunc et usque in se

Ex hoc nunc et usque in seculum, ex hoc

Ex hoc nunc et usque in se

Ex hoc nunc et usque in seculum, ex hoc nunc et

Ex hoc nunc et usque in se

culum in seculum

nunc et usque in seculum, in seculum

culum in seculum

usque in seculum in seculum in seculum

culum in seculum

Fin

Small circular stamp: BIBLIOTHECA MUSEI HISTORICI NATURALIS