

MOTETS
D E
M DE LALANDE

*Surintendant de la Musique de la
Chambre*

Et Maître de Musique de la Chapelle

D V ROY



Réceuillis par Philidor Laisne en 1689.

Duc Roy.

Sire

Q^e, Ordre que Votre Majesté
a eu la bonté de donner à Fossard, et à moy de receuillir tout ce qui a
fait de plus beau en Musique, tant pour la Chapelle, que pour la
Chambre, m'a fait entreprendre ce Recueil qui contient tous les
Motets 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 des
Ouvrages qui ont été honnors de Votre glorieuse approbation, -
tant.

Sire

Q^e, Votre Majesté

Le tres humble serviteur, et sujet
Philidor l'Ainé..

Table des Motets contenues
dans ce 9^e. Tome.

D
eus, Deus meus ad te luce. Vigilo.

A
d te leuavi oculos.

Deus
Deus, ad te de-
sice Vigilo.



2



Deus, Deus meus

5

vit in te anima mea, ut uiuere in te anima

in te quam multipliciter libi caro mea
in te quam multipliciter libi caro mea

in te quam multipliciter libi caro mea
in te quam multipliciter libi caro mea

Deus, Deus meus

Handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and piano/bass. The vocal parts are written on three staves above the piano/bass staff. The vocal parts are in common time, and the piano/bass part is also in common time. The vocal parts consist of three voices: Soprano, Alto, and Tenor. The piano/bass part includes a basso continuo line with various markings such as fermatas, slurs, and grace notes.

Soprano lyrics:

ad, quam multipliciter tibi caro mea,
ad, quam multipliciter tibi caro mea,
ad, quam multipliciter tibi caro mea,

Handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and piano/bass. The vocal parts are written on three staves above the piano/bass staff. The vocal parts are in common time, and the piano/bass part is also in common time. The vocal parts consist of three voices: Soprano, Alto, and Tenor. The piano/bass part includes a basso continuo line with various markings such as fermatas, slurs, and grace notes.

Alto lyrics:

quam multipliciter tibi ca-ro me-a.
quam multipliciter tibi ca-ro me-a.
quam multipliciter tibi caro mea. caro me-a.

Handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and piano/bass. The vocal parts are written on three staves above the piano/bass staff. The vocal parts are in common time, and the piano/bass part is also in common time. The vocal parts consist of three voices: Soprano, Alto, and Tenor. The piano/bass part includes a basso continuo line with various markings such as fermatas, slurs, and grace notes.

Soprano lyrics:

Simphonie;

Deus, Deus meus

Allegro

1 5

The image shows three staves of handwritten musical notation on a single page. The notation is a mix of square neumes and standard note heads. The first staff begins with a treble clef, the second with a bass clef, and the third with an alto clef. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The lyrics are written below the notes in a cursive hand. The first section of lyrics is: "In ter - na de - er = ta, etc". The second section is: "In via et Iha - quo = la, sic in sineto a". The third section is: "paruit tiki ut ciden virtutem tuam in glo - riam ta = am". The page number "43" is located at the bottom right.

In terra de cetera, et in zia, et in a - quare
 In terra de cetera, et in zia, et in a - quare
 In terra de cetera, et in zia, et in a - quare

sic in sancto apariui ti - bi, ut vide rem virtutem
 sic in sancto apariui ti - bi, ut vide rem virtutem
 sic in sancto apariui ti - bi, ut vide rem virtutem

Deud Deus meue

7

Handwritten musical score for 'Deud Deus meue' (7). The score consists of two systems of music. The first system begins with a treble clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. The lyrics are: 'ten tuam, et glori- riam tu = am et glori- tu - am, et glori- riam tuam et glori- riam tuam et'. The second system begins with a bass clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. The lyrics are: 'am tu = am et glori- riam. tu = am. et glori- am tuam et glori- riam tu = am, et glori- am tu = am.'

Continuation of the handwritten musical score. The lyrics continue from the previous page: 'am tu = am et glori- riam. tu = am. et glori- am tuam et glori- riam tu = am, et glori- am tu = am.'

Ritournelle,

Accomp.

Ritournelle,

Quoniam melior aut, miseri

cordia tua super vias, quoniam melior est miseri

cordia tua super vias,

latib. mea laudabunt te, latib. mea lauda - bunt

latib. mea laudabunt te, latib. mea lauda - bunt

Deus Deus meus

Labia mea laudabunt

Tabix. mea. laudibunt

tabia: mea: laudabit

1. *meant* / *is about*

A musical staff with five horizontal lines. It features a bass clef at the beginning, followed by a sharp sign indicating one sharp note. There are six eighth notes in total, starting with a note on the first line, followed by a note on the third line, a note on the fourth line, a note on the first line, a note on the second line, and a note on the first line.

Sinfonie

/əbiə: meə: ləu-

17. *Waste* (1977)

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.

10

(Coda)

A musical score page featuring a single staff on a five-line staff system. The staff begins with a clef, followed by a sharp sign indicating the key signature. The first measure contains a quarter note, a half note, and a whole note. The second measure contains a half note, a whole note, and a half note. The third measure contains a whole note, a half note, and a quarter note. The fourth measure contains a half note, a whole note, and a half note. The fifth measure contains a whole note, a half note, and a quarter note.

A handwritten musical score page featuring three staves of music. The first staff begins with a clef, followed by a sharp sign indicating one sharp note, and a 'C' time signature. The second staff begins with a clef and a 'C' time signature. The third staff begins with a clef and a 'C' time signature. Measures 10, 11, and 12 are shown, with measure 12 ending on a double bar line.

Deus, Deus meus

Sunt te laudabunt te;

*
* Rabunt te libia. inca. laudabunt te. laudabant te.

sum te labia mea. Tandabant te,

Sabia mea laudabit te laudabit te laudabit te laudabit te

W. B. C. 1870. The author of the following article is unknown.

caeculum te lausabunt te,

Symphony

1. *Die Wölfe sind auf der Jagd*

A musical score page featuring a single staff with ten measures. The measures contain a variety of note heads, including solid black dots, open circles, and open squares. Some notes have stems pointing up or down, while others are simple dots. Measures 1 through 4 begin with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. Measures 5 through 8 start with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. Measure 9 begins with a dotted half note followed by a sixteenth note, a quarter note, and a sixteenth note. Measure 10 begins with a quarter note followed by a sixteenth note.

A handwritten musical score for voice and piano. The vocal line consists of a soprano C-clef melody on a single staff. The piano accompaniment is indicated by a treble clef followed by a bass clef, with a 'P' dynamic marking. The score includes lyrics in German and Latin, such as 'Wachet auf' and 'Ave Maria'. Measure numbers 6 and 61 are marked above the staff. The score is dated '1863' at the bottom.

A blank musical staff consisting of five horizontal lines and four spaces, positioned at the bottom of the page.

et ab eo mea tanta.

Lubia *mea* *linda* = *linda*

171 181

mea cedavit et ladia.

mox laudabunt te, tabernacu

Sabia mea lauda.

A blank horizontal line for musical notation.

A single staff of music on five-line staff paper. The notes include quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. The music consists of two measures separated by a bar line.

A musical score page showing a single staff of music with various notes and rests.

A page from a handwritten musical score, showing a single system of music on five staves. The music consists of eighth-note patterns and rests, primarily in common time. The handwriting is in black ink on white paper.

Deus, Deus meus

II

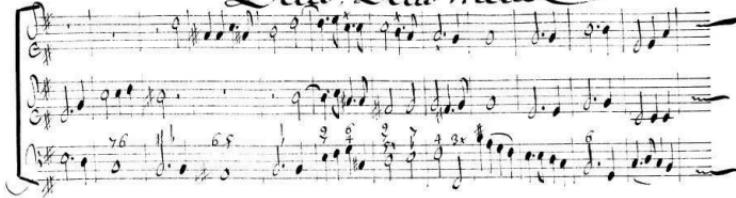
The image shows a handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Deus, Deus meus". The score consists of two systems of music, each with four staves. The top system is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the bottom system is in 6/8 time (indicated by a '6/8'). The music is written in a cursive hand, with some notes and rests indicated by short vertical strokes. The lyrics are written in both Latin and French. The Latin lyrics are: "bunt te louca", "bunt te laudabunt te", "dum te laudabunt te", "dabunt te laudabunt te, labia mea laudabunt te", "bunt te labia mea laudabunt te laudabunt te", "dum te laudabunt te". The French lyrics are: "louca", "laudabunt te", "labia", "laudabunt te", "lilia", "laudabunt te, laudabunt te", "laudabunt te, laudabunt te", "lilia", "laudabunt te, laudabunt te", "lilia", "laudabunt te, laudabunt te". There is a small bracket under the first two staves of the top system with the word "Inphonie".

Deus Deus meus

Hæc laudabunt te, lauda =
 # Hæc laudabunt te, lauda = oint te labia
 # Hæc laudabunt te, laudabunt te, labia mea laudabunt te
 # te, laudabunt te, laudabunt te, labia mea laudabunt te
 # labia mea laudabunt te lauda =
 # oint te labia mea lauda = oint te,
 # Hæc labia mea lauda = oint te,
 # labia mea lauda = laudabunt te,
 # labia mea lauda = laudabunt te,
 # oint te labia mea lauda = oint te
 # *Ritornelle*
 # 68

Deus, Deus meus

15



Accompagnement.

Doux.

Ecce dñm noster in vita mea

Ecce dñm noster in vita mea

Deus, Deu~~s~~ meus

et in nomine tuo, te = nabo levabo manus me = a

et in nomine tuo levabo manus me = a

Ricut adi = pc, et pingue = dinc

Ricut adi = pc, et pinguedi = ne

Prælude

Reple = atur anima me = a, Reple = tur

Reple = atur anima me = a, Reple = tur

Reple = atur anima me = a, Reple = tur

Deus Deus meus

15

Handwritten musical score for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and basso continuo. The vocal parts are written in soprano and alto C-clefs, with lyrics in Latin. The basso continuo part is indicated by a bass clef and a bass staff.

Reple - atur anima - me -
Reple - atur anima - me -

Handwritten musical score for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and basso continuo. The vocal parts are written in soprano and alto C-clefs, with lyrics in Latin. The basso continuo part is indicated by a bass clef and a bass staff.

Accompagnement
Accompaniment

et laudis cultatris onis lauda = = bit laudabit os me

Handwritten musical score for two voices (Soprano and Alto) and basso continuo. The vocal parts are written in soprano and alto C-clefs, with lyrics in Latin. The basso continuo part is indicated by a bass clef and a bass staff.

d.
et laudis cultatris onis lauda = = bit os meum, lauda -

Deus, Deus meus



Ecce labii exultant onis laudabit dominum meum laudem
Ecce labii exultant onis laudabit dominum meum laudem

Deus, Deus meus.

17

Deus, Deus meus

A handwritten musical score for organ or choir, consisting of ten staves of music. The music is written in common time, with various key signatures (G major, C major, F major, B-flat major) indicated by the G-clef, C-clef, F-clef, and B-flat clef. The lyrics are in Latin, with some words underlined. The first staff begins with "Laudate dominum deus misericordia". The second staff continues with "qui exultat in sanctis operibus suis". The third staff begins with "dabit vobis nomen laudare". The fourth staff continues with "dabit vobis nomen laudare". The fifth staff begins with "dabit vobis nomen laudare". The sixth staff begins with "dabit vobis nomen laudare". The seventh staff begins with "dabit vobis nomen laudare". The eighth staff begins with "dabit vobis nomen laudare". The ninth staff begins with "dabit vobis nomen laudare". The tenth staff begins with "dabit vobis nomen laudare".

Deus, Deus meus

19 17

The image shows three staves of handwritten musical notation on five-line staves. The notation is in common time and uses various note heads (circles, squares, triangles) and rests. The first staff begins with a treble clef. The second staff begins with a bass clef. The third staff begins with a bass clef. The music consists of three distinct sections separated by blank staves.

1. The first section starts with a treble clef. It contains six measures of music. The lyrics "Doux," and "i memor cui tu = i, tipit" are written below the staff.

2. The second section starts with a bass clef. It contains four measures of music.

3. The third section starts with a bass clef. It contains four measures of music. The lyrics "bratum meum, super tra = tum me" are written below the staff.

Deus Deus meus

20

matutinal medita — *dir te, in matu*

tinis medi - ta — *dir in*

te, in matu = tinis medita

Deud Deus meud

19

A handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and organ. The score consists of three systems of music. The first system begins with a soprano vocal line, followed by an alto line, and then a tenor line. The lyrics "Cor in te, Quia fui n̄ adiu - tor me -" are written below the tenor line. The second system begins with an alto vocal line, followed by a soprano line, and then a tenor line. The lyrics "n̄ quis ful ni adiu - tor me = uo," are written below the tenor line. The third system begins with a soprano vocal line, followed by an alto line, and then a tenor line. The score includes various musical markings such as dynamic signs, articulation marks, and performance instructions like "implicie". The organ part is indicated by a bass staff at the bottom of each system.

Deus Deus meus

Et in velamento alarum tuorum exulta

60 Exulta

Et in velamento alarum tuorum exulta

Deus, Deus meus

21

Deus Deus meus

23

Dilecta anima mea in te,
dilecta anima mea in te,
tua, dilecta anima mea post te, me hat-

He suscepit dexteram tua,
He suscepit dexteram tua,
dexteram tua, He suscepit dexteram tua,

Deus, Deus meus

Adhuc sit animus, meus per
 ad -
 Re: suscepit dexter tua,
 ad -
 Re: suscepit dexter tua, me suscepit dexter tua,
 ad -

Deus, Deus meus

25

Soprano: *nec sit anima mea part ter,* Me sus-
Alto: *nec sit anima mea part te,* Me sus-
Tenor: *nec sit anima mea part ter, me suscepit dexter tua,* Me sus-

Soprano: *cepit anima mea,* Symphonie
Alto: *cepit anima mea,*
Tenor: *cepit anima mea,* Symphonie

Deus, Deus meus

imphonie

Accompagnement

imphonie

Tunc qui sicut animam meam canganque ferunt que die

Deude Deude meude

27

Handwritten musical score for three voices. The vocal parts are written on three staves. The top staff has a soprano C-clef, the middle staff an alto F-clef, and the bottom staff a bass G-clef. The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The key signature is A major (one sharp). The vocal parts sing homophony. The lyrics are: "Deude Deude meude", "ruvanim me am", and "In crum in dum quish". The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Handwritten musical score for three voices, continuing from the previous system. The vocal parts are on three staves. The top staff has a soprano C-clef, the middle staff an alto F-clef, and the bottom staff a bass G-clef. The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The key signature is A major (one sharp). The vocal parts sing homophony. The lyrics are: "ruvanim me am", "In", and "44". The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Handwritten musical score for three voices, continuing from the previous systems. The vocal parts are on three staves. The top staff has a soprano C-clef, the middle staff an alto F-clef, and the bottom staff a bass G-clef. The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The key signature is A major (one sharp). The vocal parts sing homophony. The lyrics are: "Intrei =ount In Inferiora", "terke", and "Intre". The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

Deus, Deus meus

Dileximus te Domine deus misericordia nostra

i- dunt in inferiora terre; Intro i- dunt in

In Inferiora terre; In Inferi- ora ter= ne,

tridentur in manus gladii, tridentur, bidentur, In manus

Deus Deus meus

29

aladii tradetur tradetur tradetur in manus hostis

partes vulpium Erunt, partes vulpium Erunt, etc.

caturi quibus gladij partes vulpium

Deus, Deus meus

A handwritten musical score for two voices, consisting of two staves of music. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The lyrics are written in a cursive Gothic script. The first section of lyrics includes "Intro-ibunt in Inferi-ora ter=ne, Intro-", "Intro-ibunt in Inferi-ora ter=ne, Intro-", and "Intro-ibunt in Inferi-ora ter=ne, Intro-". The second section continues with "runt, Intro-ibunt in Inferi-ora ter=ne", followed by a repeat sign and another section of "Intro-ibunt in Inferi-ora ter=ne". The bottom staff begins with a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. It also features lyrics in a cursive Gothic script, starting with "ibunt in Inferi-ora ter=ne, Intro-ibunt in In-", "ibunt in Inferi-ora ter=ne, Intro-", and "ibunt, Intro-ibunt in Inferi-ora ter=ne, Intro-ibunt, In In-". The score concludes with "Intro-ibunt in Inferi-ora ter=ne, Intro-", "Intro-ibunt in Inferi-ora ter=ne, Intro-", and a final section ending with a double bar line and repeat signs.

Deus, Deus meus

31

The musical score consists of two staves of handwritten notation on five-line staves. The lyrics are written below the notes in a cursive hand. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff begins with a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The lyrics are as follows:

feri = ora terre. Intro = ibunt in Inferi = riori ter = rex. Intro =
ibunt in Inferi = riori terre, in Inferi = ora ter = rex. Intro =
= feri = ora terre in Inferi = ora ter = rex. Intro =
= feri = rex ter = rex, In Inferi = ora ter = rex. Intro =
i = bunt in Inferi = rex ter = rex. Intro =
ibunt in Inferi = ora terre. Intro = i = bunt. Intro =
ibunt in Inferi = ora terre. Intro = ibunt in Inferi = ora terre. Intro =
ibunt in Inferi = ora ter = rex. Intro = ibunt in Inferi =
in Inferi = o = rex ter = rex. Intro = bunt. Intro = ibunt in In-
bunt in Inferi = ora terre. Intro = i = bunt. Intro = In-

Deus Deus meus

= bunt in Inferio - ra terre. In Inferi = o = na ter = ne,
 ibunt. In Inferiori - teme, In Inferi - oria ter = ne,
 = ora ter = ne, In Inferi - oria ter = ne,
 In Inferi = ora terre, In Inferioria ter = ne,
 ferio = ne teme, In Inferioria ter = ne;

Tradentur, tradentur in manus gladij tradentur, tra
 Tradentur, tradentur in manus gladij tradentur, tra
 Tradentur, tradentur in manus gladi - i, tradentur tradentur
 Tradentur, In manus gladi - i, tradentur tradentur
 Tradentur, In manus gladi - i, tradentur tradentur

Deus, Deus meus

33

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff continues from the previous section, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The bottom staff begins with a new measure, starting with a bass clef and a 'C' time signature. It consists of six measures of music, each containing four notes. The lyrics for this section are: "tradentur tradentur tradentur tradentur in manu gladij".

A page from a musical manuscript showing two staves of music. The top staff uses soprano C-clef, common time, and consists of a single line of notes with a basso continuo line below it. The bottom staff uses soprano C-clef, common time, and has two lines of notes. The lyrics 'In manus gladij tradentur' are written above the music.

A musical score for organ, page 10, system 10. The vocal line continues with the lyrics "In manus gladij, tradentur, tradentur, tradentur, In manus gladi- i -". The music consists of two staves of organ notes.

A musical score page featuring two staves. The top staff is for a soprano or alto voice, and the bottom staff is for a basso continuo instrument like a harpsichord or organ. The music consists of measures with various note heads and rests, typical of early printed music notation.

A musical score page showing measures 1 through 10. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses soprano C-clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff uses bass F-clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. The music features various note heads, including open circles, filled circles, and vertical stems with dots, along with rests and bar lines.

A musical score page showing two staves of music. The top staff uses soprano C-clefs and the bottom staff uses alto F-clefs. Both staves have a common time signature. The music consists of various note heads and stems, with some notes having vertical stems pointing upwards and others downwards.

A musical score page featuring a single staff in bass clef. The staff begins with a bass clef, followed by a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The melody consists of eighth-note patterns, some with grace notes, and includes several fermatas. The page number '10' is visible at the top left.

A musical score page showing two staves of music. The top staff has a treble clef and the bottom staff has a bass clef. The music consists of eighth-note patterns. The lyrics 'partes Dulphum' are written above the notes, and 'Grunt' is written below them. The page number '200' is at the top left.

A musical score page featuring two staves. The top staff is for soprano voice, indicated by a 'Soprano' label above the staff and a 'C' clef. The bottom staff is for basso continuo, indicated by a 'Basso Continuo' label above the staff and a 'C' clef. The music consists of measures of eighth-note patterns. The soprano part starts with a rest followed by a sixteenth note, then eighth notes, then a sixteenth note, then eighth notes. The basso continuo part starts with a sixteenth note, then eighth notes, then a sixteenth note, then eighth notes.

A musical score page showing two staves of music. The top staff is in G major and the bottom staff is in C major. The vocal parts are labeled 'partes vulpum' above the notes.

A handwritten musical score for 'Winter' on two staves. The top staff uses soprano C-clef and common time, with a dynamic instruction 'p' (piano). It contains measures of quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff uses bass F-clef and common time, with a dynamic instruction 'f' (forte). It contains measures of quarter notes and eighth notes.

A musical score for 'The Star-Spangled Banner' on two staves. The top staff shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The bottom staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 11 and 12 are shown, ending with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

Deus Deus meus

pars vulturum erunt, tradentur, tradentur, In manus
 Erunt, tradentur in manus gladii, tradentur, tradentur, In manus
 Erunt, tradentur in manus gladii, tradentur, tradentur, In manus
 Erunt, tradentur in manus gladii, tradentur, tradentur, In manus
 Erunt, tradentur in manus gladii, tradentur, tradentur, In manus
 gladii, tradentur, tradentur, In manus gladii,
 gladii, tradentur, tradentur, In manus gladii
 gladii, tradentur, tradentur, In manus gladii
 gladii, tradentur, tradentur, In manus gladii

Deus Deus meus

35

A handwritten musical score for three voices (SSA). The music is written on ten staves, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The vocal parts are labeled 'partes vulpium' and 'Erunt'. The lyrics, written in Latin, describe the actions of foxes during a hunt. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'ff' (fortissimo), 'f' (forte), and 'p' (pianissimo). The handwriting is in black ink on white paper.

Deus, Deus meus

Handwritten musical score for 'Deus, Deus meus'. The score consists of eight staves of music. The first four staves are labeled 'Rex-Zein la-' and the last four staves are labeled 'Amphonicie'. The music is in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The vocal parts are written in soprano and alto clefs, while the instrumental parts (likely organ or harpsichord) are written in bass clef.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score. The vocal parts sing 'tabitur In Deo, laudabuntur omnes qui surant In E.'. The instrumental parts provide harmonic support. The vocal parts are in soprano and alto clefs, and the instrumental parts are in bass clef.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score. The vocal parts sing 'o, lauda= buntur omnes qui surant In E.' The instrumental parts provide harmonic support. The vocal parts are in soprano and alto clefs, and the instrumental parts are in bass clef.

Deus, Deus meus

37

A handwritten musical score for a four-part setting of the hymn "Deus Deus meus". The score consists of two systems of music, each with four staves. The top system begins with the lyrics "Rex vero letabitur in deo laudabuntur tui". The bottom system begins with the lyrics "omnes qui surant in eo laudabuntur omnes qui". The music is written in common time, with various note heads and rests. The handwriting is in black ink on white paper.

Deus Deus meus

Jurant In E = o, quia ob-structum est de lo -

Jurant In E = o, quia ob-structum est de lo -

Jurant In E = o, quia ob-structum est de lo -

Jurant In E = o, quia ob-structum est de lo -

Jurant In E = o, quia ob-structum est de lo -

Jurant In E = o, quia ob-structum est de lo -

Jurant In E = o, quia ob-structum est de lo -

Jurant In E = o, quia ob-structum est de lo -

Jurant In i = qua, quia ob-structum est de lo = quentium I

quentium In i = qua, quia ob-structum est de lo -

quentium In i = qua, quia ob-structum est de lo -

quentium In i = qua, quia ob-structum est de lo -

quentium In i = qua, quia ob-structum est de lo = quentium I

quentium In i = qua, quia ob-structum est de lo -

quentium In i = qua, quia ob-structum est de lo -

quentium In i = qua, quia ob-structum est de lo -

quentium In i = qua, quia ob-structum est de lo -

Deus, Deus meus

39

Deus, Deus meus

qua, os lo-quentium tri-qua.
quia obstratum est os lo-quentium tri-qua,
quia obstratum est os lo-quentium tri-qua.

qua, os lo-quentium tri-qua.
quia obstratum est os lo-quentium tri-qua,
quia obstratum est os lo-quentium tri-qua.

qua, os lo-quentium tri-qua.
quia obstratum est os lo-quentium tri-qua,
quia obstratum est os lo-quentium tri-qua.

qua, os lo-quentium tri-qua.
quia obstratum est os lo-quentium tri-qua,
quia obstratum est os lo-quentium tri-qua.

qua, os lo-quentium tri-qua.
quia obstratum est os lo-quentium tri-qua,
quia obstratum est os lo-quentium tri-qua.

fin







Ad te leuauit Oculo&



O Ad te leuauui -

= culos meos qui habitat in celis, ad te leuauui O culos meos, ad te lo-

= uxui Oculos meos qui habitat in celis, qui habi = tat in

Celis ad te leua = ui oculos me = os, qui habitat in

Celis qui habitat in ce = lis,

65 76 76 6

Oculos

451

Chorus:

The musical score consists of ten staves of music for voices. The first three staves are soprano, alto, and tenor parts, all in common time. The fourth staff is bass. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef, likely for a solo instrument like a flute. The sixth staff is bass. The seventh staff is soprano. The eighth staff is alto. The ninth staff is tenor. The tenth staff is bass. The lyrics are written below the notes in two columns. The first column contains the first four lines of the Spanish lyrics: "Ad te leuauai oculos meos, ad te leuauai oculos meos, ad te leuauai oculos meos, ad te leuauai oculos meos." The second column contains the remaining lyrics: "ad te leuauai oculos meos qui habi - tas in cae - lis, qui oculos meos, qui habi - tas in cae - lis in celos qui habi - oculos meos, ad te leuauai oculos meos qui oculos meos ad te leuauai oculos meos, qui oculos meos, ad te leuauai oculos meos," followed by a final section of eighth-note patterns.

Ad te leuauai oculos meos, ad te leuauai oculos meos,
ad te leuauai oculos meos, ad te leuauai oculos meos,
ad te leuauai oculos meos, ad te leuauai oculos meos,
ad te leuauai oculos meos qui habi - tas in cae - lis, qui
oculos meos, qui habi - tas in cae - lis in celos qui habi -
oculos meos, ad te leuauai oculos meos qui
los meos ad te leuauai leuauai oculos meos, qui
oculos meos, ad te leuauai oculos meos,

Ad. teletiaui

A musical score for three voices (SATB) in common time. The vocal parts are labeled 'S' (Soprano), 'A' (Alto), and 'T' (Tenor). The lyrics are in Latin, repeated in two stanzas. The music consists of six staves of musical notation with corresponding lyrics.

qui habi = tas In cæ = lis qui habitas In cæ lis, In cæ

A handwritten musical score consisting of three staves. The top staff uses a soprano C-clef, the middle staff an alto F-clef, and the bottom staff a bass G-clef. The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music includes various note heads, stems, and bar lines, with some notes having vertical dashes through them.

A musical score page featuring a soprano vocal line and a basso continuo line. The soprano line consists of a series of eighth-note chords, primarily consisting of G major. The basso continuo line provides harmonic support with sustained notes and additional chords. The music is set against a background of vertical bar lines and rests.

A musical score page showing two staves of music. The top staff has lyrics in Latin: 'ex-lis in ex-lis, ad te leua-uit leua- ui, O culos meos qui'. The bottom staff has lyrics in Spanish: 'In ex-lis, ad te leuaui leua ui O culos meos,'. The music consists of sixteenth-note patterns and rests.

as in cœlis In cœlis, ad te leuauui, ad te leuauui O = culos meos,

los, ad te leuauí, ad te leuauí O culos meos,

Oculor.

49

Qui habitat in caelis, qui habitat in caelis, qui habi-
habitas in caelis, qui habitat in caelis, qui habi-
qui habitas in caelis, qui habi-tas, qui habitas in
qui habitas in caelis, qui habitas in caelis, qui habi-
qui habitas in caelis, qui habi-tas, qui habitas in

Qui habitat in cœlis, qui habitat in cœli, qui habitat in cœlis In-

tas In coe - - lis In coe - - - lis,

habitas In cælis in cæ - - - lis,

Gee - - - lies Fr coe - - - lies,

lis qui habitat in cœlis in cœ - - lis

$\text{Cox} = \text{---} = \text{---} = \text{---}$ *list*

Ad te leuaui.

Ritournelle;

Ritournelle,

Ritournelle,

Ritournelle,

Sicut oculi seruorum. In manibus domini nostrum suorum.

Accompagnement,

Doux.

Oculo^do.

49

Sicut oculi ancille, in manibus domine, suae,

Ita oculi nostri, ad dominum tecum nostrum

Ad te leuauit.

Ad dominum deum nostrum ad domini num deum nostrum ad dominum deum
 num deum nostrum ad domini num ad domini num deum

Nos = trum, Donec Misere = atur, nostri, Donec Misere
 nos = trum Donec Misere = atur nostri, Donec Misere

Oculo&

51

A handwritten musical score for a three-part setting. The top part is in common time, the middle part in 6/8 time, and the bottom part in 6/8 time. The music consists of two systems of four measures each. The lyrics are written below the notes in a cursive hand.

Part 1 (Top):
= a - tur nos - tri, Ita oculi novi -
Part 2 (Middle):
creatur nos - tri, Ita oculi noveri ad domi -

A handwritten musical score for a three-part setting. The top part is in common time, the middle part in 6/8 time, and the bottom part in 6/8 time. The music consists of two systems of four measures each. The lyrics are written below the notes in a cursive hand.

Part 1 (Top):
el dominum deum nos - trum, Ita oculi novi -
Part 2 (Middle):
num. deum nos trum, Ita oculi novi ad domi -

Ad te levavi

Ad dominum deum nostrum, ad domi - num, de = um nos -
 sum deum nostrum, ad dominum, ad dominum deum nos -

- rum, Do = nec Misere = aiur nos - tri, Do = nec
 - rum, Do = nec, Misere = aiur nos - tri, Do = nec Mi-

Oculode

53

A handwritten musical score for a three-part setting. The top part consists of three staves of music with Latin lyrics: "Misere = a= tur nos = = tri," and "re=atur nos tri, Ecce Neut Ocu li feruo =". The middle part has two staves with lyrics: "Ita= rum, In ma= nibus, Dominorum Su= o = rum," and "Ita= Oculi". The bottom part has two staves with lyrics: "Ita= Ocu li" and "Ita= Oculi". The score is written on a single page with a large bracket on the left side covering all parts. The page number 53 is in the top right corner.

Ad te leuai

A handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in common time. The music is written on five staves, each with a different vocal range. The lyrics are in Latin, repeated multiple times. The score includes various musical markings such as sharp and double sharp signs, and rests. The handwriting is clear and legible, showing the progression of the melody and harmonic changes through the score.

Oculo&

55

Ad te leuauit

Donec Misere - atur Nos - tri,
 atur Misere reatur Nos tri,
 tri, Do - nec misere - atur Nos tri, Sicut Angeli ancille
 nec Misere - atur Nos - tri,
 tri,
 Ita oculi nostri
 Ita oculi nostri
 In Manibus Do - minos Su - a, Ita oculi nostri
 Ita oculi nostri
 Ita oculi nostri

Oculos

57

Handwritten musical score for "Oculos". The score consists of two parts: a vocal part and a symphonic accompaniment.

The vocal part (top half) is written for a single voice (likely soprano or alto) in common time. The lyrics are repeated in each measure:

nostrum ad domi - num, ad dominum deum nos - trum
ad dominum deum nostrum ad dominum deum nos - trum
ad dominum deum nostrum ad dominum deum nos - trum
ad dominum deum nostrum ad dominum deum nos - trum
ad dominum deum nostrum ad dominum deum nos - trum
ad dominum deum nostrum ad dominum deum nos - trum
ad dominum deum nostrum ad dominum deum nos - trum
ad dominum deum nostrum ad dominum deum nos - trum

The vocal part ends with a repeat sign and a double bar line, followed by a section for "piollone" and "Ita".

The symphonic accompaniment (bottom half) is written for various instruments. It includes:

- A bassoon line (labeled "piollone") with a continuous eighth-note pattern.
- A cello line (labeled "Ita") with a continuous eighth-note pattern.
- A violin line (labeled "Sinfonie") with a continuous eighth-note pattern.

The music is written on five-line staves with various key signatures (e.g., C major, G major, D major, A major) and time signatures (e.g., common time, 6/8).

Ad te levavi

Ita oculi nostri, ad dominum deum nos = trum
 Ita oculi nostri ad dominum deum nos = trum
 Ita oculi nostri ad dominum deum nos = trum
 Ita oculi nostri ad dominum deum nos = trum Ita
 oculi nostri ad dominum Deum nos = trum Ita

 Ita oculi nostri ad dominum deum nostrum ad domi
 Ita oculi nostri ad dominum deum nostrum
 Ita oculi nostri ad dominum deum nostrum ad domi
 oculi nostri ad dominum deum nostrum ad dominum

The image shows a page from a handwritten musical manuscript. At the top left is the number '58'. Below it is the title 'Ad te levavi' in a large, decorative Gothic script. The page contains six staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The lyrics are written in a Gothic script below the staves. The first three staves begin with 'Ita oculi nostri, ad dominum deum nos = trum'. The next three staves begin with 'Ita oculi nostri ad dominum deum nos = trum Ita'. The final three staves begin with 'Ita oculi nostri ad dominum deum nostrum ad domi'. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns, with some bass notes indicated by large numerals (6, 16, 6, 13). The handwriting is in black ink on white paper.

Oculo&

59

A handwritten musical score for a three-part setting. The top part consists of three staves of soprano music, with lyrics in Latin: "e num de um No - trum," repeated three times. The middle part has two staves of alto music, also with the same lyrics. The bottom part has two staves of bass music. The score concludes with a section labeled "Symphonic" followed by a series of measures for all voices. The lyrics "Donec Misere = aur nos" appear twice in the bass part. The score is written on five-line staves with various time signatures and key changes.

e num de um No - trum,

e num de um No - trum,

e num de um No - trum,

Ad dominum deum No - trum,

Ad dominum deum No - trum,

Symphonic:

Donec Misere = aur nos

Ad te leuauit

A handwritten musical score for a two-part setting of the hymn "Canticum". The score consists of two staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The top staff begins with a common time signature. The lyrics are written in a cursive Gothic script. The first section of lyrics includes "tri Do- nee Ali = se = re = atur Nos = tri Po-", "re atur Nos = tri, Mi Sere = atur Nos = tri, Mi", "nec misere = atur nostri, Do = nee misere = atur Nostr", "tri Misere = atur Nostr, Do = nee Misere = atur Nostr, Mis", "No = tri, Donec misere = a = tur nos = tri Ali", followed by several blank measures. The second section begins with "nec Mi. Sere = atur Nos = tri, ||", "re = re = a aur Nos = tri, ||", "nec Misere = atur Nos = tri, ||", "re atur Nos = tri, ||", "re = re = a = tur Nos = tri, ||", and ends with a final section of blank measures.

Oculoë

61

Tous.
Simphonie,

Simphonie,

Trio.

Tous.
Trio.

Ad-*te leuaii*

Tous. Tous. Trio. Tous. Trio.

Oculode

63

Accompagnement

A handwritten musical score for 'Oculode'. The title 'Oculode' is at the top. The page number '63' is in the top right corner. The first system starts with a treble clef, common time, and a basso continuo staff below it. The vocal line begins with 'A' (Accompagnement) and then 'Mise rere nos tri domine', followed by a repeat sign. The vocal line continues with 'Mise' on the next line. The score consists of five systems of music, each with a treble clef, common time, and a basso continuo staff below it. The vocal parts sing 'rere' and 'Mise' multiple times, with some variations in pitch and rhythm.

A handwritten musical score for 'Oculode', continuing from the previous system. The vocal line begins with 'rere' and then 'Mise - rere Nos tri', followed by a repeat sign. The vocal line continues with 'Mise' on the next line. The score consists of five systems of music, each with a treble clef, common time, and a basso continuo staff below it. The vocal parts sing 'rere' and 'Mise' multiple times, with some variations in pitch and rhythm.

64.

Ad te leudui

Miserere nostri domine, Miserere rere nostri domines Miserere rere nostri

(Violons)

Miserere rere, Miserere rere, Miserere nos
Miserere rere, Miserere rere, Miserere nos
Miserere nos

Oculode

65

accompagnement

tri,
Misere -
tri,
Misere -
tri, quia multum reple - ti sumus de spec - ti = o = sic, Misere -

re nostri do - mine, misere - rere misere - rere nos - tri,
re nos - tri domi - ne misere - rere nos - tri,
re - vere nos - tri domi - nes Ali - se - re nos - tri, quia -

C Ad te leuauit

66
 C Ad te leuauit
 Multum Reple = ti sumus despecti = ne, b75
 re = re nostri domines domi = ne, Mis = rere nos = tri,
 Mis = rere nos = tri, quia

Oculoe

violin.

67th

quia Multum Replete sumus depectio - ne,
quia Multum Replete sumus despectio - ne,
Multum Replete sumus, depectio - ne,

Domine domine, domine domine, Misere - re nos = tri,
Domine domine, Misere - re nos = tri,
Domine domine, Misere - re nos = tri,

OculoÊ

69

A handwritten musical score for a three-part setting. The top two staves are identical, featuring a soprano-like vocal line with lyrics in Latin. The lyrics are: "dantibus, Et despectio Superbis," repeated six times, followed by "quia". The bottom staff is a basso continuo part, indicated by a bass clef and a cello-like staff line. The lyrics for this part begin with "Glutum repleta est anima nostra repleta est anima nostra" and continue with "quia multum replete est anima nostra". The score concludes with a series of numerical signatures at the bottom: 46, 2, 98, 56, 46, 4, 8, and 4.

Q Ad te lesuauit

nostra anima nos = tra, Opprobi = um. abundanti = bus et
 Et Anima nos - tra, Opprobrium abundantibus.
 Et Anima nos - tra, Opprobrium abundantibus Et deo

6 76 6

= respecte = o Super = bis, Opprobrium abundant -
 ei respecti - o Su = per = bis, Opprobrium, Opprobrium abundan - ti -
 = pecti - o Su = per = bis, Opprobrium abundan - ti -

6 76 76 6 76

Oculode

71

The image shows a handwritten musical score for two voices. The title "Oculode" is at the top, followed by a stylized "C" and the word "violin". The score consists of two staves, each with four measures. The lyrics are written below the notes in a cursive hand.

First staff lyrics:

- Bis et despectio Super - bis, Opprobrium abun - dantibus -
- Bis, et despectio Superbius, Opprobrium abun - dantibus -
- Bis, et despectio Super - bis, Opprobrium abun - dantibus -
- Opprobrium abun - dantibus -

Second staff lyrics:

- Et despecti o, Superbius, Et despecti o Su - perbius, quia -
- Et despecti o Superbius, Et despecti o Superbius, quia -
- Et despectio Superbius, Et despecti o Superbius, quia -
- Et despectio Superbius, Et despecti o Su - perbius, quia -
- Et despectio Superbius, Et despectio Superbius, quia -

Ad te leuauit.

A musical score for three voices (SATB) featuring three staves of music with corresponding Latin text below the notes. The music is in common time and includes a basso continuo part indicated by a bass clef and a 'C' with a cross. The vocal parts are labeled 'Vox I', 'Vox II', and 'Vox III'. The lyrics are: 'Multum repleta est anima nostra, opprobrium abundantibus, et des-'. The score is set against a background of a classical building's facade.

A single staff of musical notation for a soprano voice. The staff begins with a clef, followed by a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The vocal line consists of a series of eighth-note chords and sustained notes, primarily in the soprano range. The lyrics are written below the staff.

Nultum repletia est anima nostra, Opprobrium ab omnibus. Pantribus, Ex des-

A page from a musical manuscript featuring Gregorian chant notation. The top half shows a single melodic line with square neumes on four-line red staves. The bottom half contains Latin text in two columns: 'Hanc igitur repleta est anima nostra, Opprobrium abundantibus, Et des-'. The music is accompanied by a basso continuo line consisting of vertical strokes and dots.

A musical score page showing two staves of music. The top staff uses a soprano C-clef and a common time signature, with a key signature of one sharp. It contains measures 11 and 12, featuring various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff uses a bass F-clef and a common time signature, with a key signature of one sharp. It also contains measures 11 and 12, with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.

A musical score for 'The Star-Spangled Banner' featuring two staves. The top staff uses a soprano C-clef and a common time signature, with a key signature of one sharp. It contains measures 11 through 12, ending with a double bar line. The bottom staff uses a bass F-clef and a common time signature, with a key signature of one sharp. It continues from measure 12, ending with a repeat sign and a bass clef. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

A musical score page featuring two staves. The top staff begins with a soprano C-clef, followed by a common time signature, and a tempo marking of 'P' (Presto). It consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The bottom staff begins with an alto F-clef, followed by a common time signature. It also features a mix of eighth and sixteenth note patterns.

A musical score for a single instrument, likely a harpsichord or organ, featuring a single melodic line. The score consists of two staves of music with various note heads and rests. The first staff begins with a bass clef, while the second staff begins with a soprano clef. The music includes several fermatas and a repeat sign with a 'C' above it.

pec-cio Superbow, et excep-tio Superba, et despec-tu=o Superbow Super-bow -
pec-cio Superbiis, et despec-tio Superbiis, et despec-ti=o Superbiis Super-biis -

A musical score page featuring a single staff of music. The staff consists of ten vertical stems, each ending in a small circle. The stems are grouped into two sets of five, separated by a short horizontal line. The first set of stems has a small 'o' at its base, and the second set has a small '3' at its base. The music is set against a background of horizontal lines and dots, with a large 'P' at the beginning of the staff.

rectio Superbi, et despectio Superbi, A despec- ti-o, Su-per - ó, ów-

