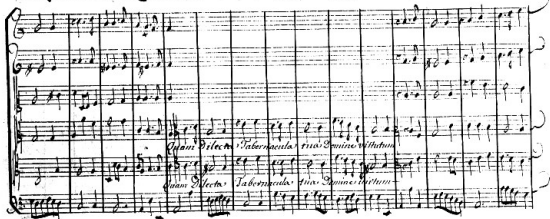


Lalande



Handwritten musical score for a choir, featuring ten staves with vocal parts and Latin lyrics. The lyrics are:

Quoniam dilectas tu beruaculis tua. Domine exultatione tua. in habitacione
 Quoniam dilectas tu beruaculis tua. Domine exultatione tua. in habitacione

Continuation of the handwritten musical score, showing the lower vocal parts and their lyrics. The lyrics are:

Concupiscit de fide anima mea in altis domus in
 Concupiscit de fide anima mea in altis domus in

Partial view of the next page of the musical score, showing the beginning of a new section. The lyrics are:

altis
 altis

atna: Gominj

atna: Gominj

Concupiscit. Infirmitatem meam in altis: Gominj

Concupiscit. Infirmitatem meam in altis: Gominj

atria Domini concupiscit et defuit anima mea in atria Domini in atria Domini in atria
 mea anima mea anima mea in atria Domini concupiscit et defuit in atria Domini in atria
 a Do - mi - ni concupiscit et defuit anima mea in atria Domini in atria
 Concupiscit et defuit anima mea in atria Domini in atria Domini in atria
 Do - mi - ni concupiscit et defuit anima mea in atria in atria

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring multiple staves and vocal parts. The notation includes notes, rests, and lyrics. The lyrics are written in a cursive script, likely Italian or French, and include the words "aria", "Domini", "Do = mi ni", and "Symphonie". The score is written on a page with a dark border, and the right side of the page is partially obscured by the binding of the book.

aria Domini
Do = mi ni
aria Domini
Do = mi ni
Symphonie

Continuation of the handwritten musical score on the adjacent page. The notation includes notes, rests, and lyrics. The lyrics are written in a cursive script, likely Italian or French, and include the words "caro" and "caro". The score is written on a page with a dark border, and the right side of the page is partially obscured by the binding of the book.

caro
caro

Cor meum et caro mea ex

Cor meum et caro mea exultabunt exultabunt in domino

ponat pullos filios

ponat pullos filios

Altaria tua Domine iherusalem meorum et Deus meus altaria tua Domine iherusalem meorum et Deus meus

Beati

Radunt

Handwritten musical notation on the left edge of the page, including staves and lyrics such as "veneris et domus".

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring multiple staves and Latin lyrics. The page is numbered '6' in the top right corner.

6

Beati qui habitant in domibus Domini
In saecula saeculorum laudabunt te

In saecula saecula omnes laudabunt te

7

The image shows a page from a handwritten musical manuscript. It contains two systems of staves, each with a Latin hymn. The lyrics are written in a Gothic script. The musical notation is in a square neume style, typical of medieval manuscripts. The first system has six staves, and the second system has six staves. The lyrics are: "In saecula saeculorum lauda bunt te" and "In saecula saeculorum lauda bunt te". The page is numbered 7 in the top right corner.

In saecula saeculorum lauda bunt te
 In saecula saeculorum lauda bunt te
 In saecula saeculorum lauda bunt te
 In saecula saeculorum lauda bunt te
 In saecula saeculorum lauda bunt te
 In saecula saeculorum lauda bunt te

In saecula saeculorum lauda bunt te
 In saecula saeculorum lauda bunt te
 In saecula saeculorum lauda bunt te
 In saecula saeculorum lauda bunt te
 In saecula saeculorum lauda bunt te
 In saecula saeculorum lauda bunt te

In secula, seculorum laudabunt te. Laudabunt te. Laudabunt te.
In secula, seculorum laudabunt te. Laudabunt te. Laudabunt te.
In secula, seculorum laudabunt te. Laudabunt te. Laudabunt te.
In secula, seculorum laudabunt te. Laudabunt te. Laudabunt te.
In secula, seculorum laudabunt te. Laudabunt te. Laudabunt te.
In secula, seculorum laudabunt te. Laudabunt te. Laudabunt te.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various notes, rests, and clefs. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The notes are written in a cursive, handwritten style, and the staff is filled with musical notation, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and a double bar line. The handwriting is somewhat slanted and the ink is dark.

Retourneille

Handwritten musical score for 'Retourneille' by Debussy. The score is written on three staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is characterized by complex, flowing lines with many beamed notes and rests. The middle staff continues the melodic line, and the bottom staff provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines. The title 'Retourneille' is written in a cursive script above the first staff.

Beatus vir cuius finis est amor. Ite. Ite. Ite.

Handwritten musical score for "Gloria in excelsis Deo" by Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina. The score is written on five staves with mensural notation. The lyrics are: "or as in corde suo disposuit in valle lacrimarum in - do - a quem posuit Et Enim benedictio: nam".

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring three systems of staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The lyrics are written below the staves.

dabit. Regis. lator

thunt

de. uis. tute. In. uis. tu. - tem

thunt. de. uis. tute. In. uis. tu.

tem

thunt. de. uis. tute. In. uis. tu. tem. de. uis. tute. In. uis. tu.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score on the adjacent page, showing the same three systems of staves with vocal and instrumental parts.

tem

In. uis. tu.

Sion

Handwritten musical score for the first system, featuring three staves. The top two staves are vocal parts, and the bottom staff is a basso continuo line. The lyrics are written below the bottom staff.

terzo
Sunt de iustitie finis tu- tem. Sunt de iustitie

Handwritten musical score for the second system, continuing the vocal and instrumental parts. The lyrics are written below the bottom staff.

In un- tu- tem
Videbitur Deus doctum p

Handwritten musical score for the third system, concluding the page. The lyrics are written below the bottom staff.

Sion
videbitur Deus doctum p non-

symphonie

This image shows a page from a handwritten musical manuscript. The page contains two systems of musical notation, each consisting of five staves. The first system is labeled "symphonie" in the upper left corner. The notation is written in a cursive, handwritten style, typical of 18th or 19th-century musical notation. The first staff of each system begins with a treble clef. The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The second system continues the musical piece, maintaining the same notation style. The page is framed by a simple border, and the handwriting is clear and legible.

This image shows the right edge of the next page in the musical manuscript. It displays the continuation of the musical notation from the previous page, with staves and notes visible. The notation is consistent with the first page, showing a continuation of the symphony. The page is partially cut off on the right side, but the musical notation is clearly visible.

Handwritten musical score for the first system, featuring five staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and clefs.

Domine Deus ultimum Exaudi

Handwritten musical score for the second system, continuing the composition with five staves and including Latin lyrics.

Domine Deus ultimum Exaudi orati

Domine Deus ultimum Deus ultimum

di orationem meam

Domine Deus ultimum Exaudi

Domine Deus ultimum Deus ultimum Domine Deus

onem me am Exaudi Exaudi ora-tio-nem meam Exaudi orationem meam exau-
 Exaudi orationem meam Domine Deus in altis Exaudi orationem meam Exaudi ora-tio-nem me-
 rationem meam Exaudi orationem meam ora-tionem meam Exaudi ora-tio-nem meam
 tuum Deus in altis Exaudi ora-tio-nem meam orati-onem orationem me

hauté et seul

di Exaudi Exaudi orationem meam Omnis potestas Deus Jaco-
 am Exaudi Exaudi oratio-nem meam Omnis potestas Deus Jaco-
 Exaudi orationem me am Omnis potestas Deus Jacob
 am Exaudi Exaudi orationem meam Omnis potestas Deus Jacob

Protector noster aspice aspice Deus protector noster aspice
protector noster aspice
protector noster aspice

aspice Deus et respice in faciem christi tui et respice in faciem christi tui
aspice Deus et respice in faciem christi tui
aspice Deus et respice in faciem christi tui

quia melior est dies una in atriis tui is Super millia Super millia super milli
 quia melior est dies una in atriis tui is Super millia Super millia super milli

quia melior est dies una in atriis tui is Super millia Super millia Super millia super
 quia melior est dies una in atriis tui is Super millia Super millia super
 quia melior est dies una in atriis tui is Super millia Super millia super mil
 quia melior est dies una in atriis tui is Super millia Super millia super mil

Handwritten musical score on page 13, featuring multiple staves with vocal and instrumental parts. The lyrics are written below the staves.

Staves 1-2: *millia*

Staff 3: *hautbois seul*

Staff 4: *protector* *noster* *aspice* *aspice* *De*

Staff 5: *us protector* *noster* *aspice* *aspice* *De*

Staff 6: *protector* *noster* *aspice* *aspice* *De*

Staff 7: *protector* *noster* *aspice* *aspice* *De*

Non privabit bonis eos qui ambulant in innocentia

us non privabit bonis eos qui ambulant in innocentia non privabit bonis eos qui ambulant qui ambulant in innocentia non privabit bonis

non privabit bonis eos qui ambulant in innocentia non privabit bonis eos qui ambulant in innocentia non privabit bonis

non privabit bonis eos qui ambulant in innocentia

Non privabit bonis eos qui ambulant in innocentia

Handwritten musical score on page 14, featuring multiple staves with Latin lyrics and musical notation. The lyrics are written in a Gothic script. The score includes several systems of staves, with some staves containing only musical notation and others containing both notation and text. The text is written in a Gothic script. The score is written on a single page, with the page number 14 in the top right corner. The notation is in a style typical of 16th-century manuscripts, with square notes and a single clef at the beginning of the first staff. The lyrics are written in a Gothic script, and the text is written in a single column. The score is written on a single page, with the page number 14 in the top right corner. The notation is in a style typical of 16th-century manuscripts, with square notes and a single clef at the beginning of the first staff. The lyrics are written in a Gothic script, and the text is written in a single column.

non prohabet bonis eos qui ambulavit. *ff. In procestra*
eos qui ambulavit qui ambulavit In procestra non prohabet bonis eos qui ambulavit. *ff. In procestra*
eos qui ambulavit qui ambulavit In procestra non prohabet bonis eos qui ambulavit. *ff. In procestra*
non prohabet bonis eos qui ambulavit. *ff. In procestra*
non prohabet bonis eos qui ambulavit. *ff. In procestra*
non prohabet bonis eos qui ambulavit. *ff. In procestra*

A handwritten musical score on aged paper. The top staff is a vocal line with lyrics: "Domine miserere mihi Beatus homo qui sperat in te Beatus homo qui sperat in te qui sperat qui sperat in". Below it are several empty staves, likely for instruments. The bottom staff is a bass line with lyrics: "Domine miserere mihi Beatus homo qui sperat in te Beatus homo qui sperat in te qui sperat qui sperat in". The handwriting is in a historical cursive style.

[illegible]

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Beatus homo qui sperat in te". 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 lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The music is in a single system, with the organ part beginning on the sixth staff. The handwriting is in a cursive style, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

A handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is written in a single system with five staves. The first four staves each begin with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The lyrics 'Beatus homo qui sperat in te' are written in a cursive hand below each staff. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The fifth staff begins with a different clef, possibly an alto or bass clef, and continues the melody. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and a faint circular stamp in the center.