

Post celebrem ex hoste victoriam  
stabilitam Europae pacem  
restitutamque suo nomini et rei Poloniam  
tantorum operum auspici

Alexandro I

Omnium Russiarum Imperatori et Polonorum Regi

# HYMNUM AMBROSTANUM

NOVA MUSICA

DIE VI CAL. JUL. MDCCCXV VARSAVIAE.

in ecclesia scholarum piarum decantatum

nomine instituti musici

D D D

*fidelis subditus*

## JOSEPHUS ELSNER

Lipsiae

Impensis Breitkopfii & Härtelii.



*Handwritten signature or scribble in blue ink.*

*Yma. 1300*

ACQUISITION  
67-1482  
MUSIQUE

*Allegro moderato*

Violino I°

Violino II°

Viola

Flauto I°

Flauto II°

Oboi

Clarineti in A

Fagotti

Corni in D

Clarini in D

Timpani in D. A.

Trombone

Soprano

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Basso e Violoncello

*ff* Te De-um lau-da-mus, te dominum con-fi-te

*ff* Te De-um lau-da-mus, te dominum con-fi-te

*ff* Te De-um lau-da-mus, te dominum con-fi-te

*ff* Te De-um lau-da-mus, te dominum con-fi-te

mur. Te ae-ternum pa- trem: om- nis

mur. Te ae-ternum pa- trem: om- nis terra vene-

mur. Te ae-ternum pa- trem: om- nis terra vene- ratur.

mur. Te ue-ternum pa- trem omnis terra vene- ratur. Ti- bi

*t.s.*  $\frac{6}{5}$   $\frac{9}{4}$   $\frac{3}{2}$

The first system of the score consists of 11 staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a melodic line. The second staff is a treble clef with chords. The third staff is a bass clef with chords. The fourth staff is a treble clef with chords. The fifth staff is a treble clef with chords. The sixth staff is a bass clef with chords. The seventh staff is a treble clef with chords. The eighth staff is a bass clef with chords. The ninth staff is a treble clef with a melodic line. The tenth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line. The eleventh staff is a bass clef with chords.

The second system of the score consists of 5 staves, primarily for vocal parts. The lyrics are: *terra vene-ratur ti-bi omnes ange-li,* *ratur. Fi-bi omnes ange-li,* *ti-bi omnes, ti-bi omnes ange-li,* *ti-bi coe-li et uni-* *om-nes, tibi omnes an-ge-li, ti-bi coe-li et uni-versae*

ti — bi coeli, et uni versae pote — sta — — tes: ti — bi cheru bim et

coeli, et uni — versae po — te — sta — — tes: ti — bi cheru bim et

versae po — te — states po te — sta — — tes: ti — bi cheru bim et

po — te — sta — tes uni — versae pote — sta — tes: ti — bi cheru bim et

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a melodic line. The second staff is a treble clef with chords. The third staff is a bass clef with chords. The fourth staff is a treble clef with chords. The fifth staff is a treble clef with chords. The sixth staff is a bass clef with chords. The seventh staff is a treble clef with chords. The eighth staff is a bass clef with chords. The ninth staff is a treble clef with chords. The tenth staff is a bass clef with chords. Dynamic markings 'fff' are present in several staves.

se - ra - phim, in ces - sabili vo - ce pro - cla - - - - - mant:

se - ra - phim, in ces - sabili vo - ce pro - cla - - - - - mant:

se - ra - phim, in ces - sabili vo - ce pro - cla - - - - - mant:

se - ra - phim, in ces - sabili vo - ce pro - cla - - - - - mant:

fff

The first system of the score consists of ten staves of piano accompaniment. The top two staves are in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bottom eight staves are in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo) are present. A *Solo* marking is placed above the eighth staff in the fourth measure.

The second system of the score contains five vocal staves, each with the lyrics "san - ctus," written below the notes. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. The second and third staves are in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps. The fourth and fifth staves are in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps. The lyrics "sotto voce" are written above the notes on the second, third, and fourth staves. The music consists of simple vocal lines with long notes and rests.



The first system of the score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are treble clefs, and the bottom two are bass clefs. The middle six staves contain dense chordal textures and melodic fragments. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo) across various staves.

The second system of the score features five vocal staves with lyrics. The lyrics are: *san - ctus, san - ctus, Do - mi - nus De - us*. The first staff includes the marking *dolce* above the notes. The bottom two staves are bass clefs, likely for a basso continuo or another vocal part.

The first system of the score consists of 12 staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The remaining staves are in various clefs. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The first four staves have rests for the first three measures, followed by active notation. Dynamic markings of *f* (forte) are present throughout the system.

The second system of the score is a vocal line with lyrics. It consists of 12 staves. The first four staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The lyrics are: *Sa-ba-oth! Deus Sa-ba-oth. Ple-ni sunt coe-li et terrae ma-je-*. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. Dynamic markings of *f* (forte) are present throughout the system.

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a melodic line and a lower line. The second staff is a piano accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The third staff is a lower vocal line. The fourth and fifth staves are piano accompaniment. The sixth and seventh staves are lower vocal lines. The eighth and ninth staves are piano accompaniment. The tenth staff is a bass line. The system concludes with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).

sta - tis, glo - ri - ae glo - ri - ae tu - - ae . Te glori -

sta - tis, glo - ri - ae glo - ri - ae tu - - ae . Te glori -

sta - tis, glo - ri - ae glo - ri - ae tu - - ae .

sta - tis, glo - ri - ae glo - ri - ae tu - - ae .

The second system of the musical score consists of four staves. The top two staves are vocal lines with lyrics. The bottom two staves are piano accompaniment. The system concludes with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano).

The first system of the score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The remaining six staves are in various clefs, including treble and bass. The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) starting in the third measure. The second staff also has a *p* marking. The third staff has a *p* marking. The fourth staff has a *p* marking. The fifth staff has a *p* marking. The sixth staff has a *p* marking. The seventh staff has a *p* marking. The eighth staff has a *p* marking. The ninth staff has a *p* marking. The tenth staff has a *p* marking.

The second system of the score consists of seven staves. The top two staves are in treble clef and contain vocal lines with lyrics. The bottom three staves are in bass clef and contain instrumental accompaniment. The lyrics are: "o - sus a - posto - lo - rum cho - rus, te" on the first staff and "o - sus a - posto - lo - rum cho - rus, te" on the second staff. The third staff has the lyrics "Te prophe - ta - rum lau - da - bi - lis". The fourth staff has the lyrics "Te prophe - ta - rum lau - da - bi - lis". The fifth staff has the lyrics "Te prophe - ta - rum lau - da - bi - lis". The sixth staff has the lyrics "Te prophe - ta - rum lau - da - bi - lis". The seventh staff has the lyrics "Te prophe - ta - rum lau - da - bi - lis". The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) starting in the third measure. The second staff has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) starting in the third measure. The third staff has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) starting in the third measure. The fourth staff has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) starting in the third measure. The fifth staff has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) starting in the third measure. The sixth staff has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) starting in the third measure. The seventh staff has a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) starting in the third measure.

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are treble clefs, likely for vocal parts. The next two staves are also treble clefs, possibly for a second vocal part or a high instrument. The fifth and sixth staves are treble clefs, likely for a keyboard instrument, showing a series of chords. The seventh and eighth staves are bass clefs, likely for a bass instrument or a second keyboard part. The ninth and tenth staves are also bass clefs, possibly for a second bass instrument or a lower keyboard part. The music is in a key with two sharps (D major) and a 3/4 time signature.

The second system features a vocal line on a treble clef staff with the lyrics: *mar ty rum can di da tus lau dat ex er ci tus.* Below the vocal line is a keyboard accompaniment on a treble clef staff, consisting of a series of chords.

The third system features a vocal line on a treble clef staff with the lyrics: *mar ty rum can di da tus lau dat ex er ci tus.* Below the vocal line is a keyboard accompaniment on a treble clef staff, consisting of a series of chords.

The fourth system features a vocal line on a treble clef staff with the lyrics: *numerus. Te per orbem ter ra rum,* and a keyboard accompaniment on a bass clef staff.

The fifth system features a vocal line on a treble clef staff with the lyrics: *numerus. Te per orbem ter ra rum,* and a keyboard accompaniment on a bass clef staff.

This page of musical notation contains several systems of staves. The upper systems are instrumental parts, likely for strings and woodwinds, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings such as *fz* and *f*. The lower systems are vocal parts, with lyrics in Latin. The lyrics are:

pa - trem in - men - sae, pa - trem in -  
 pa - trem in - men - sae, pa - trem in -  
 sancta confi - tur ec - cle - si - a, pa - trem in - men - sae,  
 sancta confi - te - tur ec - cle - si - a, pa - trem in - men - sae,

The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, time signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and wear at the edges.

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are treble clefs, likely for a violin and flute. The next two staves are also treble clefs, possibly for a second violin and oboe. The fifth staff is a bass clef, likely for a cello or double bass. The sixth and seventh staves are treble clefs, possibly for a second flute and a woodwind instrument. The eighth staff is a bass clef, likely for a bassoon or contrabass. The ninth and tenth staves are treble clefs, possibly for a second violin and a woodwind instrument. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

men — sae ma — — je — sta — — tis; ve — ne —

men — sae ma — — — je — sta — — — tis;

pa — trem in — men — — sae ma — je — sta — — — tis; ve — ne —

pa — trem in — men — — sae ma — je — sta — — — tis;

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, numbered 16 in the top left corner. The score is arranged in a system of 14 staves. The top two staves are vocal parts, likely soprano and alto, featuring melodic lines with various note values and rests. The next two staves are piano accompaniment, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing a steady eighth-note bass line. The remaining staves are for a four-part choir (soprano, alto, tenor, and bass), each with its own line of music. The lyrics are written in Latin and are repeated across the vocal staves. The lyrics are: *ran - - dum tu - - um ve - - rum et u - - ni - cum* and *ve - - ne - - ran - - dum tu - - um ve - - rum et*. The notation includes clefs, key signatures, and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.



The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are treble clefs with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The third staff is a vocal line with a soprano clef (C1) and a 'Sra' marking. The remaining staves include various instrumental parts, including a bass line and several multi-measure rests.

*loco p*

*fi — li — um, san — ctum quoque paracl — tum spi — ri — tum.*

*u — nicam fi — li — um, san — ctum quoque paracl — tum spi — ri — tum.*

*fi — li — um, san — ctum quoque paracl — tum spi — ri — tum. Tu*

*u — nicam fi — li — um, san — ctum quoque paracl — tum spi — ri — tum. Tu*

*p*



*p*

*p*

tu patris sem - pi - ter - nus es

tu patris sem - pi - ter - nus es

rex glo - - - riae, Christe, tu,

rex glo - - - riae, Christe, tu,

The first system of the score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are treble clefs, and the bottom two are bass clefs. The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. It features a variety of rhythmic values including eighth, sixteenth, and quarter notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings.

The second system of the score is a vocal line with ten staves. The lyrics are written below the notes. The text is in Latin and includes the words "filius", "Non horruisti", and "ad liberandum suscepturas hominem". The music is in the same key and time signature as the first system.

*filius. Non horru — i — sti*

*filius. Non horru — i — sti*

*ad libe — ran — dum su — sce — ptu — ras hominem,*

*ad libe — ran — dum su — sce — ptu — ras hominem,*

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are treble clefs, and the bottom two are bass clefs. The middle six staves are a mix of treble and bass clefs. The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The first two staves feature intricate sixteenth-note passages. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo) throughout the system.

vir-gi-nis u- - te- - rum. Tu, de- vi- cto mor- tis a- cu- le- o, a-

vir-gi-nis u- - te- - rum. Tu, de- vi- cto mor- tis a- cu- le- o, a-

Tu, de- vi- cto mor- tis a- cu- le- o, a- peru- i- sti- cre-

Tu, de- vi- cto mor- tis a- cu- le- o, a- peru- i- sti- cre-

*fz* Basso

The second system of the musical score contains vocal lines and a basso line. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. The music continues with the same key signature and time signature. The basso line is marked *fz* Basso. Dynamic markings include *f* and *ff*.

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are treble clefs, likely for flutes or violins. The next two staves are also treble clefs, possibly for oboes or violas. The fifth and sixth staves are bass clefs, likely for cellos or basses. The seventh and eighth staves are treble clefs, possibly for a keyboard instrument. The ninth and tenth staves are bass clefs, likely for a second keyboard instrument or a double bass. The music is written in a key with two sharps (D major) and a common time signature.

peru — i — sti credentibus regno coe lo — — — rum. Tu ad

peru — i — sti credentibus regno coe lo — — — ram. Tu ad dexte — — ram

dentibus regno coe lo — — — — — rum. Tu ad

dentibus regno coe lo — — — — — ram. Tu ad dexte — — ram

The second system of the musical score features four vocal lines with Latin lyrics. The lyrics are: "peru — i — sti credentibus regno coe lo — — — rum. Tu ad", "peru — i — sti credentibus regno coe lo — — — ram. Tu ad dexte — — ram", "dentibus regno coe lo — — — — — rum. Tu ad", and "dentibus regno coe lo — — — — — ram. Tu ad dexte — — ram". The vocal lines are written in treble and bass clefs. The instrumental accompaniment continues from the first system, with staves for keyboard and bass instruments.

The musical score consists of 14 staves. The first 10 staves are instrumental, featuring a complex texture with multiple voices and instruments. The 11th staff is the vocal line with the following lyrics: *dex — teram De — i se — des in glo — ri — a pa — tris.* The 12th staff continues the vocal line with: *De — i se — des in glo — ri — a pa — tris. Ju — dex*. The 13th staff repeats the first line of lyrics: *dex — teram De — i se — des in glo — ri — a pa — tris.* The 14th staff continues with: *De — i se — des in glo — ri — a pa — tris. Ju — des*. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, time signatures, and dynamic markings like *p* and *8<sup>va</sup>*.

gna

loco

p

rf

rf

rf

Ja - dex crederis es - se ven tu - rus.      *Judex!*

crederis es - se ven - tu - - - rus.      *Judex!*

Ja - dex crederis es - se ven tu - rus.      *Judex!*

crederis es - se ven tu - - - - rus.      *Judex!*

*Violone.*      *rf*

*p senza organo*

*p* *mf* *mf* *mf*  
*p* *mf* *mf* *mf*  
*p* *mf* *mf* *mf*

*Solo* *Solo*

*sotto voce*

*Te er-go quaesumus, famulis tu-is subveni, quos preti-o-so*

*sotto voce*

*Te er-go quaesumus, famulis ta-is subveni, quos preti-o-so*

*sotto voce*

*Te er-go quaesumus, famulis tu-is subveni, quos preti-o-so*

*sotto voce*

*Te er-go quaesamas, famulis tu-is subveni, quos preti-o-so*

*p* *mf* *mf* *mf*



The first system of the score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The remaining six staves are empty. The music begins with a rest, followed by a series of notes and rests, with dynamic markings of *rf* (ritardando forte) appearing in the first three measures.

The second system of the score is a vocal line with lyrics in Italian. It consists of five staves. The first four staves are in treble clef, and the fifth is in bass clef. The lyrics are:
   
 sanguine re-de-mi-sti. Ae-terna fac cum san-ctis
   
 sanguine re-de-mi-sti. Ae-terna fac cum san-ctis
   
 sanguine re-de-mi-sti. Ae-terna fac cum san-ctis
   
 sanguine re-de-mi-sti. Ae-terna fac cum san-ctis
   
 The bottom staff of this system has dynamic markings of *rf* (ritardando forte).

Instrumental introduction for Violoncelli. The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system has three staves with dynamics *p*, *rf*, and *rf*. The second system has three staves with dynamics *rf*, *rf*, and *rf*. The music is in a key with two sharps (D major) and a 3/4 time signature.

Vocal parts with lyrics. The lyrics are: *tu... is in glo-ri-a nume-ra-ri, in glo-ri-*. There are four vocal staves (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a Bass line for the Violoncelli. Dynamics include *rf* and *mf*.

*Violoncelli*

Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos, Basses

*rf* *rf* *rf* *pp*

*pp*

*pp*

*pp*

*Solo*

*a,* in glo-ria nu-me-ra-ri.

*a,* in glo-ria nu-me-ra-ri.

*a,* in glo-ria nu-me-ra-ri.

*a,* in glo-ria nu-me-ra-ri.

*Violonc.* *Bassi* *pp*

*Andante tremulando. Recitando.*

*a tempo*

The first system of the score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are for the right hand, showing chords with tremolos. The bottom two staves are for the left hand, also showing chords with tremolos. The remaining six staves are mostly empty, with some rests and dynamic markings like *mf* and *pp*.

Three vocal staves with Latin lyrics: *Salvum, fac populum tuum, domi-ne, et be-ne dic haere-di-ta-ti tu-ae.*

*Andante*  
Violoncello  
*trem.*

trem. Recitando

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are for vocal parts, with notes and rests. The middle staves are for instruments, with notes and rests. The bottom staves are for a basso continuo part, with notes and rests. The system includes dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'V' (vibrato). The notation is in a historical style, with some notes having stems that are not clearly defined.

Salvum fac po-pulum tuum, domi-ne, et be-ne dic haere di-ta-

Salvum fac po-pulum tuum, domi-ne, et be-ne dic haere di-ta-

Salvum fac po-pulum tuum, domi-ne, et be-ne dic haere di-ta-

Salvum fac po-pulum tuum, domi-ne, et be-ne dic haere di-ta-

trem.

*a tempo*

*trem. Recitando*

Musical score for instruments including strings and woodwinds. The score is divided into two sections: *a tempo* and *trem. Recitando*. The *a tempo* section features a variety of rhythmic patterns and dynamics. The *trem. Recitando* section is characterized by tremolos and a more rhythmic, recitative-like feel. The score includes staves for multiple instruments, with various clefs and time signatures.

Vocal score with lyrics: *ti tu — ae. Salvum fac po-pulum tuum, domine*. The score is written for multiple voices, with lyrics provided for each part. The music is in a recitative style, with a tremolo marking (*trem.*) and a piano dynamic (*p*) indicated. The lyrics are: *ti tu — ae. Salvum fac po-pulum tuum, domine*.

*a tempo*

ne, et bene-dic haeredi-ta-ti tu - ae.

ne, et bene-dic haeredi-ta-ti tu - ae.

ne, et bene-dic haeredi-ta-ti tu - ae.

ne, et bene-dic haeredi-ta-ti tu - ae.

Basso

*Allegro tempo primo*

The first section of the musical score consists of approximately 12 staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a melodic line. Below it are several staves for accompaniment, including a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and individual staves for different instruments or voices. Dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) are present throughout. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

Et re-ge e-os, et ex-tolle illos, us-que in ae-  
 Et re-ge e-os, et ex-tolle il-los, us-que in ae-  
 Et re-ge e-os, et ex-tolle il-los, us-que in ae-ternum in ae-  
 Et re-ge e-os, et ex-tolle il-los, us-que in ae-ternum in ae-

The second section of the page contains four vocal staves, each with a line of Latin lyrics. The lyrics are: "Et re-ge e-os, et ex-tolle illos, us-que in ae-", "Et re-ge e-os, et ex-tolle il-los, us-que in ae-", "Et re-ge e-os, et ex-tolle il-los, us-que in ae-ternum in ae-", and "Et re-ge e-os, et ex-tolle il-los, us-que in ae-". The lyrics are written in a cursive script and are aligned with the musical notation on the staves above.



The first system of the score consists of ten staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a melodic line. The second staff is a treble clef with a dense keyboard texture of chords. The third and fourth staves are treble clefs with harmonic accompaniment. The fifth and sixth staves are treble clefs with sustained chords. The seventh and eighth staves are bass clefs with harmonic accompaniment. The ninth and tenth staves are bass clefs with sustained chords.

ternum. Per singulos dies be-ne-di-ci-mus

ternum. Per singulos dies be-ne-di-ci-mus

ternum. Per singulos dies be-ne-di-ci-mus be-ne-di-ci-mus

ternum. Per singulos dies be-ne-di-ci-mus be-ne-di-ci-mus

The second system of the score consists of four staves of vocal music. Each staff begins with the word 'ternum.' followed by the Latin phrase 'Per singulos dies be-ne-di-ci-mus'. The lyrics are written below the notes, with hyphens indicating syllables that span across multiple notes. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef.



*Fuga più di moto*

The musical score consists of 14 staves. The top 13 staves are instrumental, featuring various textures including arpeggiated figures, block chords, and melodic lines. The bottom staff is a vocal line with lyrics. The lyrics are:   
sae — — — cu — — — li,  
sae — — — cu — li, in saeculi sae — — — cu li in  
sae — — — cu — li, in saeculum  
sae — — — cu — li,

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged paper. The page is numbered '36' in the top left corner. It contains a series of musical staves. The top section consists of ten staves, with the first two being treble clefs and the remaining eight being bass clefs. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines. Below the first ten staves, there are four more staves, each with a vocal line and corresponding Latin lyrics. The lyrics are: 'in saeculum sae — — — cu — li', 'sae — culum sae — — — cu — li in saeculi sae — —', 'sae — — — cu — li sae — — — cu — li in', and 'in saeculum sae — — — cu li in sae — cu lum sae — —'. The handwriting is in a historical style, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top staff is a vocal line with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The remaining staves are instrumental accompaniment, including a bass line and several multi-measure rests. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

The second system of the musical score includes Latin lyrics. The lyrics are: *sae cu li in sae cu li sae ca li in saeculum in sae cu*. The lyrics are written across several staves, with some words spanning across multiple lines. The musical notation continues with notes and rests corresponding to the lyrics.

lum in sae-cu-lum sae-cu-li in sae-cu-lum sae-

lum in sae-cu-lum sae-cu-li

- in sae-cu-lum in sae-cu-lum sae-cu-lum sae-

- in sae-cu-lum in sae-cu-lum sae-cu-

Musical score for a choral piece. The score consists of 14 staves. The top six staves are instrumental parts for strings and woodwinds. The bottom eight staves are vocal parts with Latin lyrics:

cu ti in sae culum sae cu lum  
 in sae cu ti sae cu ti sae cu li sae  
 cu li sae cu li  
 li sae cu li in sae culum sae

The musical score consists of 14 staves. The first 10 staves are instrumental, featuring a complex texture with multiple voices and instruments. The final 4 staves contain the vocal line with Latin lyrics. The lyrics are:

sae - cu - li in sae - culum sae - - - - - cu - li sae -  
 - - - - - cu - li in sae - culum in sae - culum sae - cu - li sae -  
 in saeculum in saeculum sae - cu - li sae - cu - li in saeculum  
 - - - - - cu - - - - li in saeculum sae - cu - li



Handwritten musical score for a multi-voice setting, likely a Mass or similar liturgical piece. The score is written on ten staves. The top five staves appear to be for vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass, and another voice part), and the bottom five staves are for instrumental accompaniment (likely strings or keyboard). The music is in a key with two sharps (D major or F# minor) and a common time signature. The lyrics are written below the vocal lines, with some words appearing on multiple staves. The lyrics include: "cu li in sae cu li", "cu li", "sae", and "cu li". The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

A handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring a choir and piano accompaniment. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of 12 staves. The top four staves are for the vocal parts: Soprano (Soprano), Alto (Alto), Tenor (Tenor), and Bass (Bass). The bottom eight staves are for the piano accompaniment, including a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves, with hyphens indicating syllables that span across multiple notes. The lyrics are: "sae - - - - - cu - li in sae - cu - in saeculi sae - - - - - cu - li in sae - cu - in saeculi sae - - - - - cu - li in saeculi sae - - - - - cu - li". There is a "8<sup>va</sup>" marking above the fourth vocal staff in the fifth measure, indicating an octave shift. The paper shows signs of age, including foxing and some staining.

The first section of the musical score consists of approximately 12 staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, while the bottom two are in bass clef. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. A '3ma' marking is present on the third staff from the top, indicating a triplet. The music is organized into measures by vertical bar lines.

This section contains the vocal and instrumental parts with Latin lyrics. The lyrics are: *lum in sae-cu-lum in sae-cu-lum sae-cu-lum in sae-cu-lum in sae-cu-lum in sae-cu-lum*. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves, which are in treble clef. The instrumental parts are in bass clef. The lyrics are repeated across several staves, with some staves showing melodic lines and others showing accompaniment.

This page of a handwritten musical score, numbered 44, features a complex arrangement of staves. The top section consists of ten staves of instrumental music, including a treble clef staff with a wavy line labeled "8<sup>va</sup>" and a bass clef staff. Below this, there are four vocal staves with lyrics: "cu - li", "cu - li", "sae - cu - li", and "sae - cu - li". The bottom-most staff is a bass clef line. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

Musical score for a choir and orchestra. The score consists of 14 staves. The top five staves are for the vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass, and another voice part). The bottom nine staves are for the piano accompaniment. The music is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. Dynamics include 'sp' (sforzando), 'p' (piano), and 'ff' (fortissimo). The lyrics are:

sae - - - cu - li sae - - - cu - - - cu - li in sae - culam sae - - - cu - - - cu - li in saecu - lum sae - - - cu - - - cu - li sae - - - cu - - - cu -

2372

Handwritten musical score for a choir and orchestra. The score consists of 15 staves. The top staff is the vocal line, with lyrics in Latin: "li sae cu li", "li in sae cu lum sae cu li", "li in sae cu lum sae cu li", and "li sae cu li". The lyrics are written in a cursive hand. The lower staves are for instruments, including strings and woodwinds. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff* (fortissimo) and *fp* (forzando piano). The paper is aged and shows some staining.

This page contains a handwritten musical score for a multi-staff instrument, likely a piano. The score is organized into two systems, each containing ten staves. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *sf* (sforzando). The key signature is indicated by two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The first system shows a melodic line in the upper staves and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staves. The second system continues the piece with similar notation. The paper is aged and shows some staining, particularly in the lower right quadrant.

*Più lento di tempo primo*

Violino I<sup>o</sup>

Violino II<sup>o</sup> *pp*

Viola *pp*

Flauto I<sup>o</sup> *pp*

Flauto II<sup>o</sup>

Oboi

Clarineti

Fagotti *pp*

Corni

Clarini

Timpani

Trombone

Solo Soprano

Soprano *declamando pregando*  
*sotto voce* Di\_gna-re, do-mi-ne,  
Di\_gna-re, domine, di-e isto, si-ne pec-

Alto *sotto voce*  
Di\_gna-re, domine, di-e isto, si-ne pec-

Tenore *sotto voce*  
Di\_gna-re, domine, di-e isto, si-ne pec-

Basso *sotto voce*  
Di\_gna-re, domine, di-e isto, si-ne pec-

Solo Basso

Basso e Violoncello *tasto solo*  
*pp*



di e i sto, si ne pec cu to nos ca sto di re. Mi se

*calando*

ca to nos custo dire. Mi se re re nostri, do mi ne, mise re re mise

ca to nos custo dire. Mi se re re nostri, do mi ne, mise re re mise

ca to nos custo dire. Mi se re re nostri, do mi ne, mise re re mise

ca to nos custo dire. Mi se re re nostri, do mi ne, mise re re mise

rf

re — re no — stri!

re — re no — stri! *declamando* Digna re, domine, die isto

re — re no — stri! Digna re, domine, die isto

re — re no — stri! Digna re, domine, die isto

re miserere no — stri! Digna re, domine, die isto

Di gna — re, do mi

$\frac{6}{24}$   $\frac{6}{4}$   $\frac{15}{4}$  t.s. rf

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top two staves contain vocal lines with notes and rests. The remaining eight staves are mostly empty, with some rests and a few notes in the lower staves, indicating a multi-measure rest or a specific instrumental part that is not fully written out in this section.

*calando*

si ne peccato nos custo di re, mise re re nostri, do — mi — ne, mi se —

si ne peccato nos custo di re, mise re re nostri, do — mi — ne, mi se —

si ne peccato nos custo di re, mise re re nostri, do — mi — ne, mi se —

si ne peccato nos custo di re, mi se re re nostri, do — mi — ne, mise re —

ne, di — e i — sto si ne peccato nos custo di re,

The second system of the musical score features vocal lines with lyrics and a basso continuo line. The lyrics are: "si ne peccato nos custo di re, mise re re nostri, do — mi — ne, mi se —". The music is marked "calando" and includes various rhythmic values and rests. The basso continuo line provides a harmonic foundation for the vocal parts.

Musical score for the first system, featuring multiple staves with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "mf".

mi se re re, mi se re re no

re re mise re re no stri, miserere, miserere no stri,

re re mise re re no stri, miserere, miserere no stri,

re re mise re re no stri, miserere, miserere no stri,

re misere re miserere no stri, miserere, miserere no stri,

mi se re re no stri, mi se re re no

*mf*

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom two are in bass clef. The music includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

stri, mi-se-re-re mi-se-re-re no-stri. *Fi* —  
*declamando preſando*

do-mi-ne, miserere miserere no-stri, *mf* do-mine. *Fi*-at mi-  
do-mi-ne, miserere miserere no-stri, *mf* do-mine. *Fi*-at mi-  
do-mi-ne, miserere miserere no-stri, *mf* do-mine. *Fi*-at mi-  
do-m-ne, miserere miserere no-stri, *mf* do-mine. *Fi*-at mi-  
stri, *#6* *3* t.s. mi-se-re-re no-stri. *Fi* —

The second system continues the musical score with vocal lines and piano accompaniment. It includes the lyrics: "stri, mi-se-re-re mi-se-re-re no-stri. Fi —", "do-mi-ne, miserere miserere no-stri, mf do-mine. Fi-at mi-", "do-mi-ne, miserere miserere no-stri, mf do-mine. Fi-at mi-", "do-mi-ne, miserere miserere no-stri, mf do-mine. Fi-at mi-", "do-m-ne, miserere miserere no-stri, mf do-mine. Fi-at mi-", and "stri, #6 3 t.s. mi-se-re-re no-stri. Fi —". The system concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

at mi-se-ri-cordia tua, do-mine, quem ad-mo-  
 se-ri-cordia tua, do-mine, supernos, quem admodum speravimus in  
 se-ri-cordia tua, do-mine, supernos, quem admodum speravimus in  
 se-ri-cordia tua, do-mine, supernos, quem admodum speravimus in  
 se-ri-cordia tua, do-mine, super nos, quem admodum speravimus in  
 at mi-se-ri-cordia tua, do-mine, quem ad-mo-

Musical score for instruments including strings and woodwinds. The score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are for woodwinds (flute and oboe), and the bottom six staves are for strings (violins, violas, cellos, and double basses). The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *Solo*.

Vocal line with Latin lyrics. The lyrics are: *dam speravimus in te. spe\_ravimus in te, te, quem admodum spe\_ra\_vi\_mus in te, do\_mi-ne, te, quem admodum spe\_ra\_vi\_mus in te, do\_mi-ne, te, quem admodum spe\_ra\_vi\_mus in te, do\_mi-ne, dum speravimus in te, spe\_ravimus in te, in te,*

The vocal line is written on a single staff with a soprano clef. It includes the instruction *cantando* above the first few notes. The lyrics are written below the staff, with some words underlined to indicate syllable placement. The score ends with a *t.s.* (tutti) marking and a final note.





The first system of the score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are treble clefs, and the bottom two are bass clefs. The music is written in a key with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'rf' (ritardando) and 'ff' (fortissimo).

The second system of the score is a vocal line with lyrics in Latin. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The lyrics are: *ad - - modum speravimus in te, spe - ravimus in te, quem* (first line), *ravimus in te, quem admodum spera - vi - mus in te,* (second line), *ravimus in te, quem admodum spera - vi - mus in te,* (third line), *ravimus in te, quem admodum spe - ra - vi - mus in te,* (fourth line), *ravimus in te, quem admodum spe - ra - vi - mus in te,* (fifth line), and *ad - - modum speravimus in te, spe - ravimus in te, in te, quem* (sixth line). The word *cantando* is written above the second line of lyrics. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with a common time signature.

The first system of the score consists of ten staves. The top two staves are in treble clef, and the bottom eight staves are in bass clef. The music features a variety of note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are dynamic markings such as *mf* and *ff* scattered throughout the system.

The second system of the score is a vocal setting with Latin lyrics. It consists of ten staves. The top staff is the vocal line, and the bottom nine staves are the instrumental accompaniment. The lyrics are: *ad modum speravimus in te, quem admodum speravimus in* (top line), *speravimus in te, speravimus in* (second line), *speravimus in te, speravimus in* (third line), *speravimus in te, speravimus in* (fourth line), *speravimus in te, speravimus in* (fifth line), and *ad modum speravimus in te, quem admodum speravimus in* (bottom line). There are dynamic markings like *mf* and *ff* and some numerical figures (6, 4, 7) below the bottom staff.

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top two staves contain melodic lines with various note values and rests. The remaining eight staves are primarily filled with rests, indicating that these instruments are silent during this section. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, all within a system of ten staves.

The second system of the musical score features six staves. The first five staves are vocal lines, each beginning with the word "te." written below the staff. The notes are mostly whole notes. The sixth staff is a final melodic line with various note values and rests. The system concludes with a double bar line and a fermata-like symbol.

This page of handwritten musical notation, numbered 60, contains a complex score with multiple staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is organized into systems, with the first system containing the most active musical parts. The dynamic marking *ff* (fortissimo) is used frequently throughout the score. A specific instruction *8va* (octave) is present in the third staff of the first system. The notation is dense, with many notes and rests, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

*Tempo primo Allegro*

Violino I<sup>o</sup>

Violino II<sup>o</sup>

Viola

Flauto I<sup>o</sup>

Flauto II<sup>o</sup>

Oboi

Clarineti

Fagotti

Corni

Clarini

Timpani

Trombone

Soprano  
*In te, do-mi-ne spe-ra - - vi, non con-fun-dar*

Alto  
*In te, do-mi-ne spe-ra - - vi, non con-fun-dar*

Tenore  
*In te, do-mi-ne spe-ra - - vi, non con-fun-dar*

Basso  
*In te, do-mi-ne spe-ra - - vi, non con-fun-dar*

Basso e Violoncello

This block contains the instrumental part of the score, consisting of ten staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *sfz* (sforzando). The music is written in a key with two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C).

*in ae-ternum, non confundar in ae-ter-num, in te, in*  
*in ae-ternum, non confundar in ae-ter-num, in te, in*  
*in ae-ternum, non confundar in ae-ter-num, in te, in*  
*in ae-ternum, non confundar in ae-ter-num, in te, in*

The vocal line consists of four staves of music with Latin lyrics. The lyrics are repeated on each staff. The music is written in a key with two sharps and a common time signature. Dynamic markings *sfz* and *f* are present at the end of the line.

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top staff is a vocal line in G major, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody begins with a quarter note G, followed by quarter notes A and B, then a half note C. The subsequent staves provide accompaniment for various instruments, including strings and woodwinds, with notes and rests corresponding to the vocal line.

te, do-mi-ne spe-ra-vi, et non confun-dar et non con-  
 te, do-mi-ne spe-ra-vi et non con-  
 te, do-mi-ne spe-ra-vi, et non confun-  
 te, do-mi-ne spe-ra-vi,

*fun- - dar et non confundar in ae- ternum in te, in te, do mi ne spe- -*  
*siu- - dar et non confundar in ae- ternum in te, in te, do mi ne spe- -*  
*dar et non confun - - dar in ae- ternum in te, in te, do mi ne spe -*  
*et non confun- - - dar in ae- ternum in te, in te, do mi ne spe- -*



*ra - - vi, et non confun - - daret non confun - - dar in ae - -*  
*ra - - vi, et non confun - - dar in ae - -*  
*ra - - vi, et non confun - - daret non confun - - daret non confundur in ae - -*  
*ra - - vi, et non confun - - daret non confundar in ae - -*

ter - num, non confun - - - dar in ae - ter

ter - num, non confun - - - dar in ae - ter

ter - num, non confun - - - dar in ae - ter

ter - num, non confun - - - dar in ae - ter

The musical score consists of 14 staves. The top two staves are for keyboard accompaniment, featuring intricate sixteenth-note patterns. The next two staves are for a vocal line, with lyrics written below. The remaining ten staves are for other vocal parts, including a soprano line with a 'gna' marking and several other parts. The lyrics are: 'num, in ae-ter num, non' repeated across the vocal lines. The score includes various musical notations such as clefs, time signatures, notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

3va

con sun - - - - - dar in ae - ter

con sun - - - - - dar in ae - ter

con sun - - - - - dar in ae - ter

con sun - - - - - dar in ae - ter

This page contains a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into several systems of staves. The top system consists of ten staves, with the first three containing melodic lines and the remaining seven containing accompaniment. The second system consists of four staves, each beginning with the word "num." followed by a clef and a key signature. The third system consists of two staves, with the first beginning with "num." and the second containing a melodic line. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as "p" and "loco". A large red circular stamp is visible at the bottom center of the page, partially overlapping the final staff.