

Adagio-

Requiem

Wm. A. Mozart
702.

Violini

Vide

*2 Corni
in Basso
in f.*

Fagotti

*Clarin
in 2.*

*Timpani
in 2.*

Conto

Alto

Tenore

Basso

*Organo
Basso*

Baritone

pia: solo:

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Requiem aeternam dona eis". The score is written on ten staves. The first six staves contain instrumental parts, likely for strings and woodwinds, with various notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The last four staves are vocal parts, each beginning with the instruction "Tutti." and the lyrics "Re = quem aeternam dona eis". The lyrics are written in a stylized, handwritten font. The score is written in a single system, with the vocal parts entering in the fourth measure. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written in a single system, with the vocal parts entering in the fourth measure. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written in a single system, with the vocal parts entering in the fourth measure. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

Handwritten musical score for a Requiem aeterna. The score is written on ten staves. The first five staves contain instrumental parts, likely for strings and woodwinds. The last five staves contain vocal parts with Latin lyrics. The lyrics are: "Requiem aeterna dona eis Domine. et lux perpetua", "Domine dona eis Domine dona eis Domine", "Domine Requiem aeterna dona eis Domine", and "Dona dona eis Domine Requiem aeterna dona eis Domine. et lux perpetua". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. At the bottom of the page, there are some numbers and symbols: 63 7 76 4 5 = # 2 6 78 6 # 18.

Requiem aeterna dona eis Domine. et lux perpetua

Domine dona eis Domine dona eis Domine

Domine Requiem aeterna dona eis Domine

Dona dona eis Domine Requiem aeterna dona eis Domine. et lux perpetua

63 7 76 4 5 = # 2 6 78 6 # 18

et lux perpetua luceat

et lux perpetua luceat

et lux perpetua luceat

et lux perpetua luceat

et lux perpetua luceat

Haydn

Handwritten musical notation on three staves. The notation is dense, featuring many beamed notes and complex rhythmic patterns, possibly representing a choir or instrumental ensemble. The staves are connected by vertical lines.

Solo.

Handwritten musical notation for a solo voice part on a single staff. The notation includes a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is written in a simple, clear style.

Deus = est hym = nus Deus in li = on

et ti = bi = retur utum in feru = sa =

Violoncello:

Handwritten musical notation for a cello part on a single staff. The notation includes a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is written in a simple, clear style.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The top four staves contain complex instrumental notation with many beamed notes and slurs. The bottom four staves contain vocal notation with lyrics in Latin. The lyrics are:
Tutti. Exau = = ti ora = tionem meam ad te
Exaudi ora = tionem meam. ad te ad te
Exaudi orationem meam. ad te ad te om =
Exaudi orationem meam ad te ad te ad te
The bottom staff has figured bass notation: 6-6, 6, 6, 6, 4, 3, 6, 6, 4, 3, 6, 5.

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Omnes carnes venient" in G major. The score is written on ten staves, with the first five staves for vocal parts and the last five for piano accompaniment. The lyrics are in Latin: "omnes carnes venient, omnes carnes venient, omnes carnes venient, omnes carnes venient." The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "f" (forte) and "p" (piano). The piano part features a prominent bass line with a 6/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Handwritten musical score for the first system, featuring five staves with complex notation including many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various rests.

Empty musical staves for the second system.

Handwritten musical score for the second system, featuring five staves with lyrics in Latin and musical notation.

Do = na Do = na e = s Domine Do = na Do = na eis Re = quem ater = = nam a =
Domine Dona (dona e = s Re = = quem ater = = nam dona eis Domine dona e = s
= quem ater = nam (Do = na dona e = s Do = na eis (Do = na
= nam dona Do = na eis eis Domine Regna Do = na e = s

Handwritten musical score for the third system, featuring five staves with musical notation and figured bass at the bottom.

Figured bass: 4 9 4 # 6 6 5 8 3 - 6 4 - # - 6 5 2 6 6 6 4 - 3 - 6 6 6 # 3 -

ter oia oia = nam et lux perpetua

lu = cent eis et lux perpetua luceat

Gloria e = i do = na a lux perpetua

do = na e = i do = na et lux perpetua

lucent eis et lux perpetua luceat

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Kirie eleison". The score is written on multiple staves, likely for a choir and instrumental ensemble. The tempo is marked "allegro" at the beginning. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major. The lyrics "Kirie eleison" are written below the staves, with some parts being repeated or modified. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "fz" (forzando). The score is handwritten and appears to be a working draft or a personal manuscript.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The first five staves contain complex musical notation with many notes and rests. The sixth staff has a key signature change to three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature. The seventh staff begins with the lyrics "im ele im ele im ele" and continues with "Kyrie eleison ele" on the eighth staff. The ninth and tenth staves continue the musical notation with lyrics. At the bottom, there are handwritten numbers and symbols: 7-#37-4-14, #27, 632, #5, 6, 5, 6+6, 5-4+6, 6+7/5, 7-14-97.

[illegible]

Handwritten musical score for a song titled "Chita ele". The score is written on ten staves. The first five staves contain musical notation without lyrics. The last five staves contain musical notation with lyrics in Portuguese. The lyrics are: "iron chita ele", "iron chita ele", "iron chita ele", "iron chita ele", and "iron chita ele". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. There are also some handwritten annotations and corrections throughout the score.

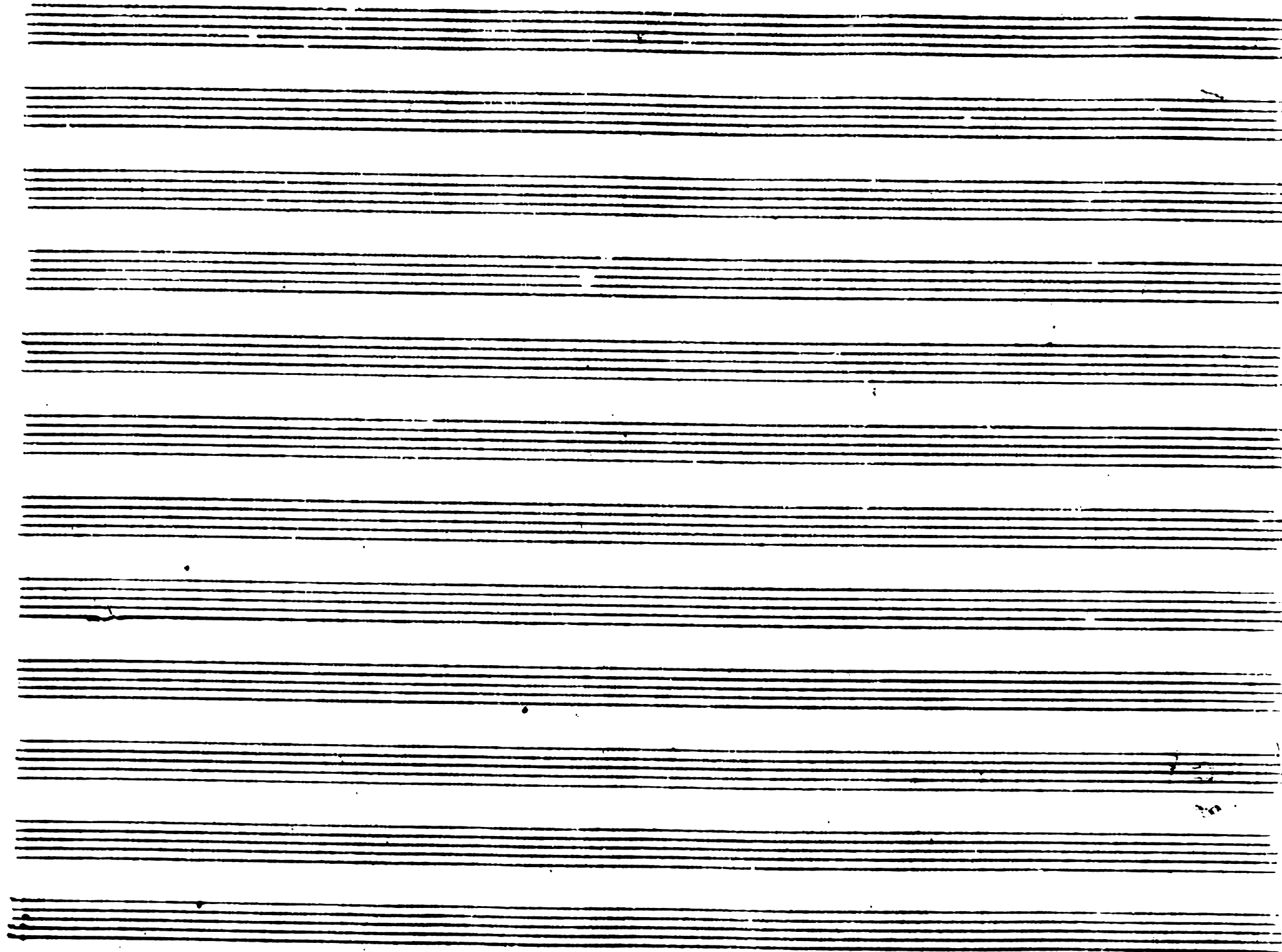
[illegible]

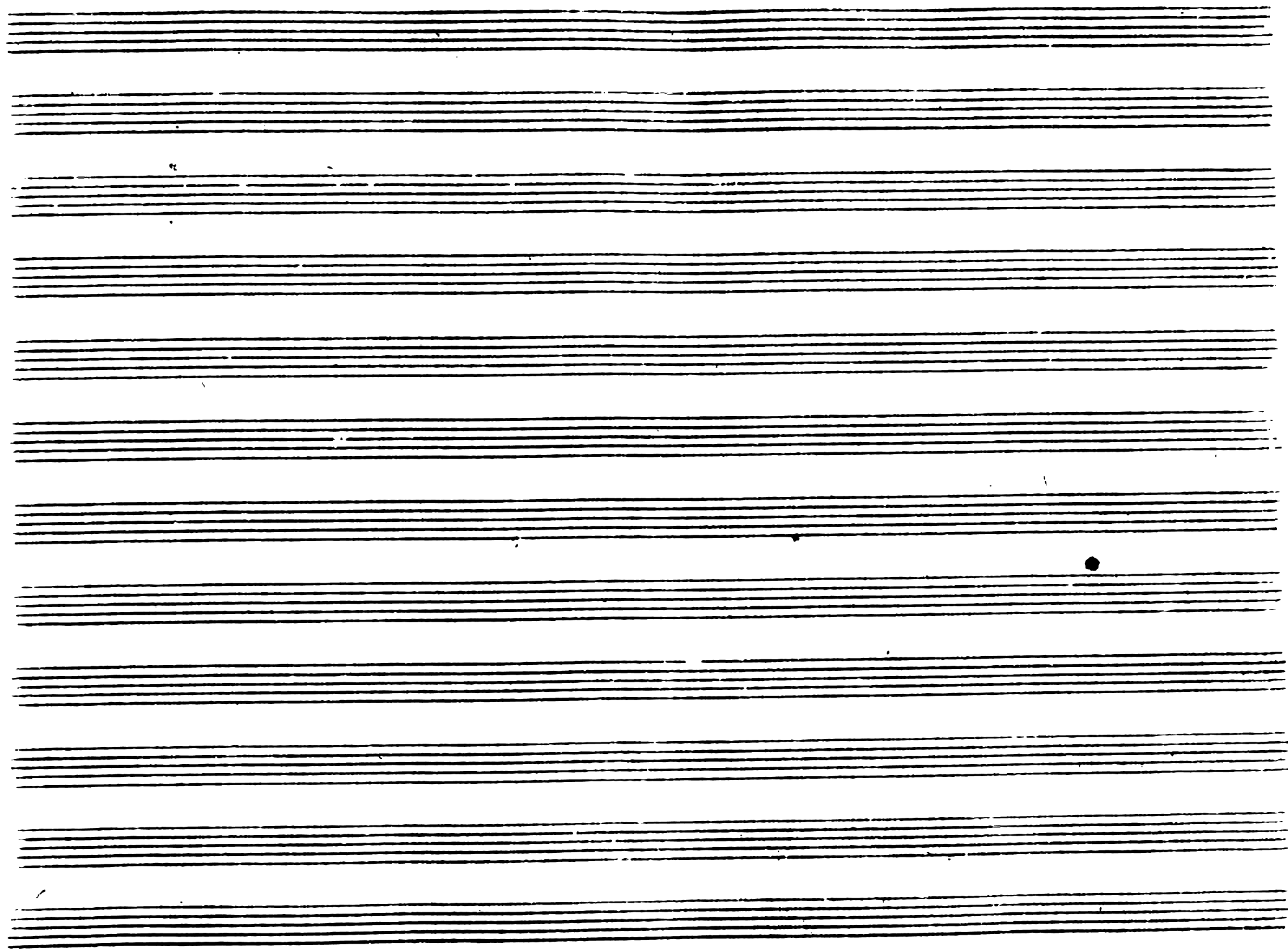
Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Kirie eleison". The score is written on multiple staves, with the lyrics "Kirie eleison" repeated throughout. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The handwriting is in ink on aged paper. The lyrics are written below the staves, and the musical notation is written above them. The score is a single system, with the lyrics and musical notation spanning the entire width of the page. The lyrics are "Kirie eleison" repeated several times, with some variations in the notation. The musical notation is written in a style that is typical of handwritten musical scores from the early 20th century. The paper is aged and shows some signs of wear, including discoloration and small stains. The handwriting is clear and legible, and the musical notation is well-organized and easy to read. The score is a single system, with the lyrics and musical notation spanning the entire width of the page. The lyrics are "Kirie eleison" repeated several times, with some variations in the notation. The musical notation is written in a style that is typical of handwritten musical scores from the early 20th century. The paper is aged and shows some signs of wear, including discoloration and small stains. The handwriting is clear and legible, and the musical notation is well-organized and easy to read.

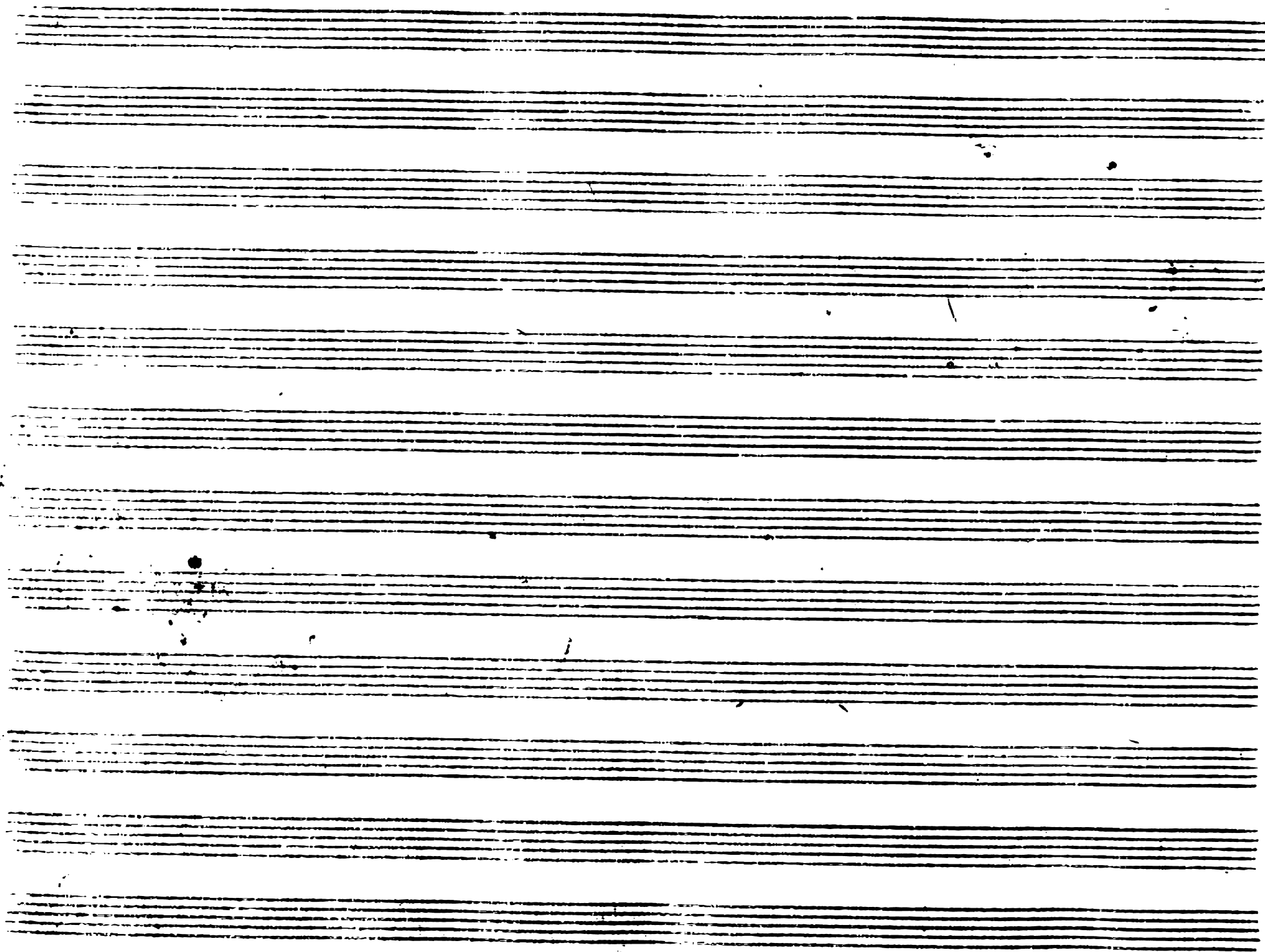
Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The tempo markings *Adagio* and *adagio* are written above the staves. The lyrics, written below the staves, are:

in chris- te
in chris- te
in chris- te
in chris- te
in chris- te
in chris- te
in chris- te
in chris- te
in chris- te
in chris- te

At the bottom of the page, there are handwritten notes: *Adagio* and *Adagio*.







All: affai.

Dies ira

Violini

Viola

*Coro di
Basso*

Organo

Clarini

Trombe

Canto

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Organo

*Organo
Prestissimo*

Handwritten musical score for "Dies ira". The score is written on ten staves, each with a clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The staves are labeled on the left with instrument or voice parts: Violini, Viola, Coro di Basso, Organo, Clarini, Trombe, Canto, Alto, Tenore, and Basso. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves: "Dies ira Dies illa solvet saeculum in favilla Teste David cum Sy-billa". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "f" (forte) and "p" (piano). At the bottom, there are tempo markings: "Prestissimo" and "tasto".

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The first four staves contain complex musical notation with many notes and accidentals. The fifth and sixth staves are mostly empty, with some notes at the beginning. The seventh staff contains the lyrics: "Quantus tremor est futurus quando Iudex est ventu - rus cuncta Ari - ete". The eighth staff contains the lyrics: "Quantus quantus tremor est futurus Quando Iudex est venturus cuncta Ariete Ariete". The ninth staff contains the lyrics: "Quantus tremor est futu - rus quando Iudex est ventu - rus cuncta Ariete". The tenth staff contains the lyrics: "Quantus tremor est futu - rus quando Iudex est ventu - rus cuncta Ariete". Below the lyrics, there are numerical sequences: "67-6= 4-43- - 43-6= #6- 6- 3-45".

Quantus tremor est futurus quando Iudex est ventu - rus cuncta Ari - ete

Quantus quantus tremor est futurus Quando Iudex est venturus cuncta Ariete Ariete

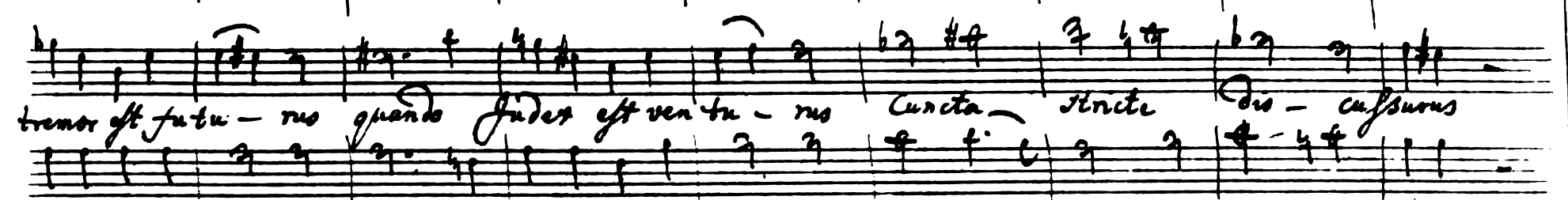
Quantus tremor est futu - rus quando Iudex est ventu - rus cuncta Ariete

Quantus tremor est futu - rus quando Iudex est ventu - rus cuncta Ariete

67-6= 4-43- - 43-6= #6- 6- 3-45

Handwritten musical score for "Discessus" by J. S. Bach. The score is written on multiple staves, including a vocal line and a basso continuo line. The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The music is in G major and 4/4 time. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics are: "Discessus - rus. Di - ces ira Di - ces".

A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The first five staves contain complex musical notation with many notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The sixth staff begins with the lyrics "Isha solvet sacrum in favilla Teste David cum sy-billa" written in a cursive hand. The seventh and eighth staves continue the musical notation. The ninth staff repeats the lyrics "Isha solvet sacrum in favilla Teste David cum sy-billa". The tenth staff contains numerical figures: 6, 6, 2, 4, 4, 6, 6, 6, 4-15, 53, 65, 87, 65. The score is written on aged, slightly yellowed paper.



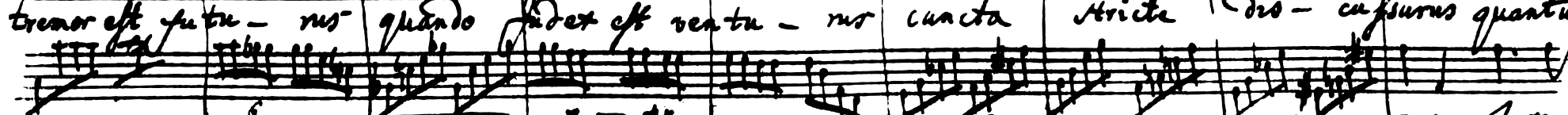
tremor est futu - rus quando iudex est ven tu - rus Cuncta stricte dis - cussurus



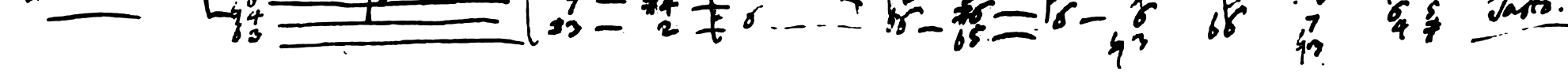
tremor est futu - rus quando iudex est ven tu - rus Cuncta stricte dis - cussurus



tremor est futu - rus quando iudex est ven tu - rus Cuncta stricte dis - cussurus



tremor est futu - rus quando iudex est ven tu - rus Cuncta stricte dis - cussurus



tremor est futu - rus quando iudex est ven tu - rus Cuncta stricte dis - cussurus



tremor est futu - rus quando iudex est ven tu - rus Cuncta stricte dis - cussurus



tremor est futu - rus quando iudex est ven tu - rus Cuncta stricte dis - cussurus

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The lyrics "Dies ira Dies ira" are written under the fifth, sixth, and seventh staves. The bottom two staves contain the instruction "tremor est futurus Violoncelli" and the tempo marking "6 - 4/3 6 - 4/3 6 tasto.".



Dies ira Dies ira

Dies ira Dies ira

Dies ira Dies ira

Dies ira Dies ira

tremor est futurus Violoncelli

Quantus tremor est futurus Violoncelli

Quantus

6 - 4/3 6 - 4/3 6 tasto.

6 4/3 6 - 4/3 6 tasto.

Quantus tremor est futurus quando Iudex est venturus cuncta stricte discen -

tremor est fu - turus quantus tremor est futurus quando Iudex est venturus cuncta stricte discen -

♯46♯46 ♯46♯46
♯33♯33 ♯33♯33

T -
♯5 -
♯3 -

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words appearing multiple times. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Lyrics visible on the staves:

Surus *cuncta stricte stricte discipu - rus cuncta stricte stricte*

Surus *cuncta stricte stricte discipu - rus Cuncta stricte stricte*

Surus *cuncta stricte discipu - rus cuncta stricte*

Handwritten numbers at the bottom of the page: 5, 5, 7, 7, 483, 66, 5.

Discipulus - rus.

Discipulus - rus.

Discipulus - rus.

Trombone Alto
& Trombone Bass

Andante

Violin

Viola

Com. B.

2nd Viol.

Trombone solo

Saxo solo

Saxo

Andante

Tuba mirum spargens so - - - rum Tuba mirum spargens

ff

$\frac{2}{1}$

Ionna per sepulera regi = onum coget omnes ante thronum coget omnes ante Thro = num. nos suscepit et na -

Handwritten musical score for a choir and organ. The score is written on ten staves. The top three staves are for a three-part choir (Soprano, Alto, Tenor/Bass). The bottom two staves are for the organ. The lyrics are written below the organ staves. The music is in 2/4 time and G major. The organ part features a prominent descending scale in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The choir part consists of three voices with various melodic lines and rests. The lyrics are in Latin and describe the resurrection and the coming of the Messiah.

tara cum resurget crea-tura judicanti responsura
 Liber scriptus profe-retur in quo

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The first three staves contain complex rhythmic notation with many beamed notes. The fourth staff is empty. The fifth staff has a few notes. The sixth staff has a few notes. The seventh staff contains the Latin text "totam creaturam" and "eade mundus mundus". The eighth staff contains the Latin text "fu - di - ce - tar Iudex ergo can de -" and "videtur". The ninth staff contains the Latin text "crem for" and "lo.".

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The first three staves contain musical notation with various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f.* and *p.*. The bottom staff includes Latin lyrics: *De-bit quidquid latet appa-rebit nil inultum remanebit*, followed by a German translation: *Quid sum miser tunc dic-*. The notation is in a historical style, possibly 16th or 17th century.

Handwritten musical score for a Mass, featuring vocal and instrumental parts. The score is written on multiple staves, with lyrics in Latin. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Vocal Parts:

- Contralto:** The first vocal part, with lyrics: "cum viri iustus iustus ut re".
- Alto:** The second vocal part, with lyrics: "tum qua saltem re-gaturus?".

Instrumental Parts:

- Violoncelli:** The lower string part, with lyrics: "tum qua saltem re-gaturus?".

The score is written in a clear, legible hand, with the lyrics written below the corresponding musical staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The lyrics are written below the staves.

for. *p.* *p.* *p.* *p.* *p.*

ritro vou *ritro vou* *ritro vou* *ritro vou*

cu - rus cum vix justus justus sit se - cu - rus

Cum vix justus justus sit se cu - rus

4p.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "pia.", "cresc.", "for.", and "russ.". The lyrics "cum via justus via justus sit se - lu - rus." are written across the staves. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

!extremenda!

Violini

Viola

*Coro
di Soprani*

Organo

2 Tromboni

*Trombone
e Basso*

Contr.

Alto

Tenor

Basso

*Organo
e Basso*

Handwritten musical score for a choir and orchestra. The score includes staves for Violini, Viola, Coro di Soprani, Organo, 2 Tromboni, Trombone e Basso, Contr., Alto, Tenor, Basso, and Organo e Basso. The music is written in G major and common time. The choir parts have lyrics "Rea", "rex", "Rea", "rex", "Rea", "rex". The organ part has a "Solo" marking. The score is marked with "!extremenda!" at the top.

9.

Handwritten musical score for a hymn, featuring multiple staves with complex notation and Latin lyrics.

Lyrics:

Rex tremenda Majestatis
Rex tremen - da majesta - tis Rex tre -
Rex tremen - da majesta - tis Rex tremen -
qui salvandos salvas gratis qui sal -
Rex tremenda majestatis qui salvandos salvas gratis

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The first five staves contain complex instrumental notation with many beamed notes and rests. The last five staves contain vocal notation with Latin lyrics written below the notes.

men - da majestatis Dextremenda majestatis qui salvandos salvos

da majesta - tis Dextremenda majestatis qui salvandos

vandos salvos gra - tis Dextremen - da majesta -

salvos gra - tis Dextremenda majestatis Dextremen - da mase -

gratias Rex tremen - da Rex tremenda majestatis qui salvandos salvas gratis

salvas gratis Rex

Rex tremen - da Rex

solo
raro

Handwritten musical score for the first system, consisting of five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ppia*. The first staff has a *ppia* marking. The second staff has a *ppia* marking. The third staff has a *ppia* marking. The fourth staff has a *ppia* marking. The fifth staff has a *ppia* marking. The system ends with a large checkmark on the right.

ensa Bombas e ...

Handwritten musical score for the second system, consisting of five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ppia* and *pp*. The first staff has a *ppia* marking. The second staff has a *ppia* marking. The third staff has a *ppia* marking. The fourth staff has a *ppia* marking. The fifth staff has a *ppia* marking. The system ends with a large checkmark on the right.

salva me

salva me

salva me

salva me

pp. salva me fons pie - ta - - tis

pp. salva

pp. salva me fons pie - ta - - tis.

1. Ricordare :/

ii

Violini

Viola

Corni di Soprano

Fagotti

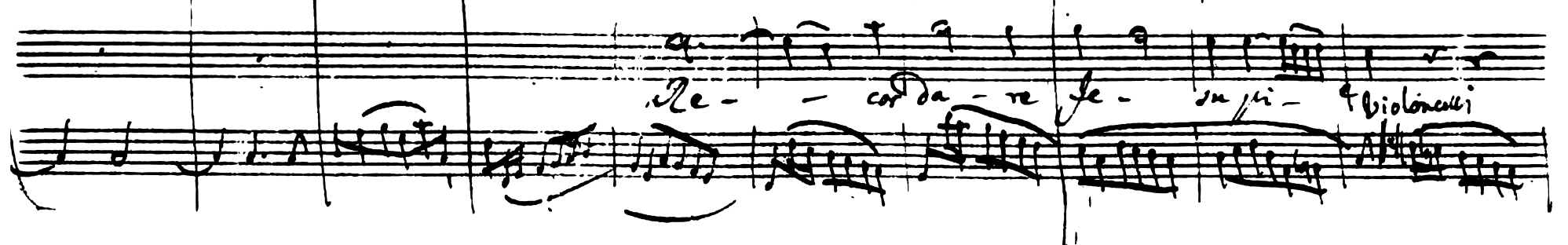
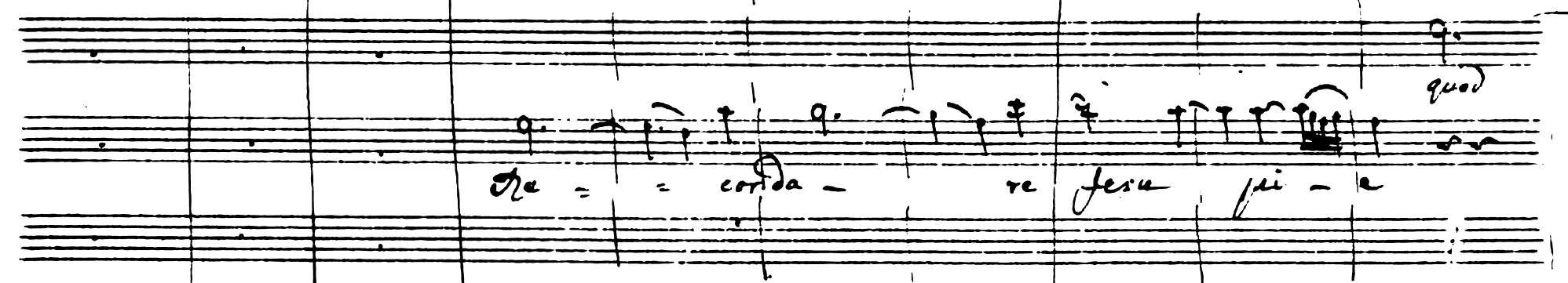
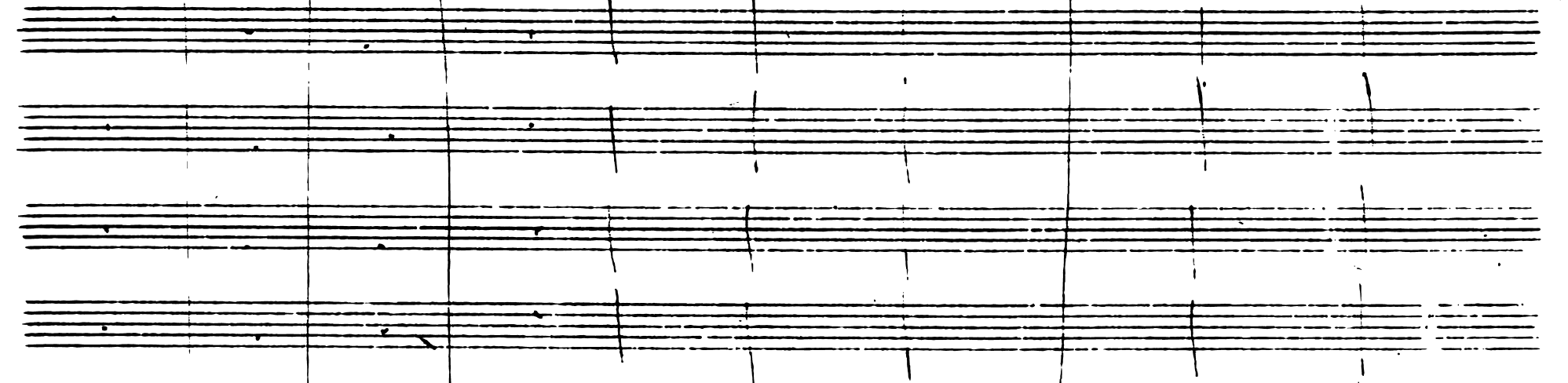
Canto Solo

Organo

Violoncelli

Basso

Handwritten musical score for various instruments and voice parts, including Violini, Viola, Corni di Soprano, Fagotti, Canto Solo, Organo, Violoncelli, and Basso. The score is written on multiple staves with musical notation and includes the instruction "Ricordare :/" at the top.



— sum cau = = sa tu = a — vi = a ne me per-das illa die

quod — sum causa tu = a vi = a ne me per-das illa die

ne me perdar illa die ne me

Pafsi

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The first four staves contain dense instrumental notation with various dynamics like *mf* and *ma*. The fifth and sixth staves are mostly empty. The seventh and eighth staves contain vocal lines with lyrics in Indonesian. The ninth and tenth staves contain instrumental notation for Violoncello and Bass.

ne ne perdas il - la di - e.
ne ne perdas iha di - e
ne ne perdas iha di - e
ne ne perdas iha di - e
ne ne perdas iha di - e

Violoncello
Bass

quarans me
quarans me

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The first four staves contain dense instrumental notation with various dynamics like *mf* and *ma*. The fifth and sixth staves are mostly empty. The seventh and eighth staves contain vocal lines with lyrics in Indonesian. The ninth and tenth staves contain instrumental notation for Violoncello and Bass.

Handwritten musical score for a choir, featuring ten staves. The first six staves contain instrumental or vocal parts without lyrics. The last four staves contain the Latin lyrics: *lapsus crucem passus tantus labor non sit cassus tantus labor*, *lapsus crucem passus tantus labor non sit cassus*, *rede-misti tantus labor non sit cassus*, and *rede-misti tantus labor non sit cassus tantus labor*. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *no.* and *no.* with arrows.

Handwritten musical score for a choir and orchestra. The score consists of 11 staves. The first four staves are for a choir (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and the remaining seven staves are for an orchestra (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, Cellos/Double Basses, Flutes, Clarinets, and Bassoons). The music is in G major and 4/4 time. The lyrics are in Latin: "non sit casus. Juste fu- des ulti- onis Do- num fac re- missio - = Juste fu- des ulti- onis Do- num fac remissio - =". The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Handwritten musical score for a choir and violin. The score is written on ten staves. The first seven staves are for the choir, and the last three are for the violin. The lyrics are in Latin and are written below the choir staves. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. The lyrics are:
- nis ante di-em rati-o-nis ante di-em ra-tio-nis
ante di-em an-te di-em ra-ti-o-nis
- nis ante di-em ra-ti-o-nis an-te di-em rati-o-nis
ante di-em rati-o-nis ante di-em di-em rati-o-nis.
The violin part is written on the bottom three staves, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The word "Violoncelli" is written above the violin part.

Handwritten musical score for a vocal and piano piece. The score is written on 12 staves. The top two staves contain vocal lines with lyrics in Latin. The bottom two staves contain piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "in ge-mis co tam quam reus culpa rubet vultus". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "p" and "f".

for. pina.

for. pina.

for. pina.

for. pina.

for. pina.

for. pina.

for. pina.

meus. Suppli. canti parca Deus qui Mariam absolvisisti

mili quoque p[er]m[itt]isti mili

mili quoque mili quoque p[er]m[itt]isti

et latronem exaudisti mili quoque p[er]m[itt]isti

meus. mili

for. pina.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The top four staves contain piano accompaniment with dense chords and arpeggios, marked with *dp.* (pianissimo). The bottom four staves contain vocal lines with lyrics in French. The lyrics are: *quo: que pen de diti*, *Pre = ces me a non sunt di - gna*, and *quo: que pen de diti*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pia.* and *dp.*.

quo: que pen de diti

Pre = ces me a non sunt di - gna

quo: que pen de diti

Pre = ces me a non sunt di - gna

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The first six staves contain instrumental notation with various notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'ff'. The seventh and eighth staves contain vocal lines with lyrics in Latin. The ninth staff continues the instrumental accompaniment. The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

— tu bo = nus fac begni = que ne perenni cremer

— tu bo = nus fac begni = que ne perenni cremer

pian.

pizz.

acc.

pian.

pian.

pian.

pian.

igne inter oves locum praesta et ab hauris me sequere. Tra sta.

et ab

igne inter oves locum praesta et ab hauris ab hauris me sequere. Tra.

pian.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The lyrics "statuens in par-te dextra" are written below the staves in a cursive hand.

statuens in par-te dextra statuens in par-te dextra.

statuens in par-te dextra statuens in par-te dextra.

statuens in par-te dextra statuens in par-te dextra.

statuens in par-te dextra statuens in par-te dextra.

Andante.

/: Confutatis :/

2 Fagotti

2 Tromboni

2 Clarini

2 Fagotti

Canto

Alto

Tenore

Soprano

Organo

Handwritten musical score for a large ensemble and vocal soloists. The score is written on multiple staves, including woodwinds (Fagotti, Clarini), brass (Tromboni), strings (Violini, Violoncelli), and vocal soloists (Canto, Alto, Tenore, Soprano). The tempo is marked *Andante.* and the key signature is one flat. The score includes a section titled */: Confutatis :/*. The vocal parts have lyrics in Latin: *Confutatis maledictis flammis acerbis addictis maledictis flammis acerbis ad-*. The organ part is marked *Andante.*

ma.

ma.
Corn
Fag.

Tronboni
Viol. & Viola
Fagotti & Clarineti
cello, contrabbassi

utti solo voce

vo - ca - vo - ca me vo - ca me cum benedictis

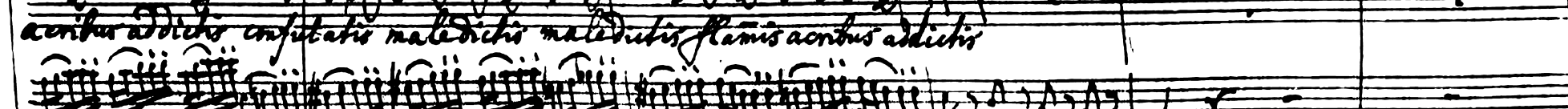
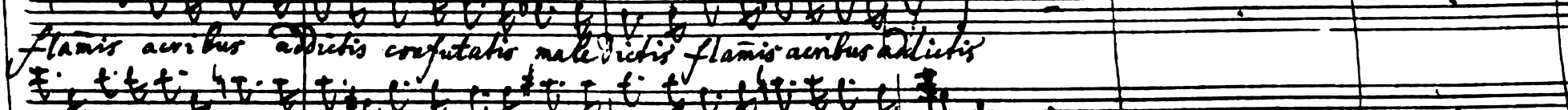
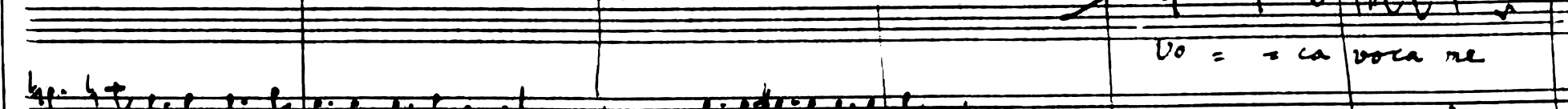
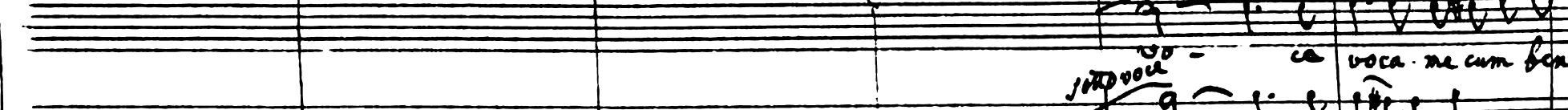
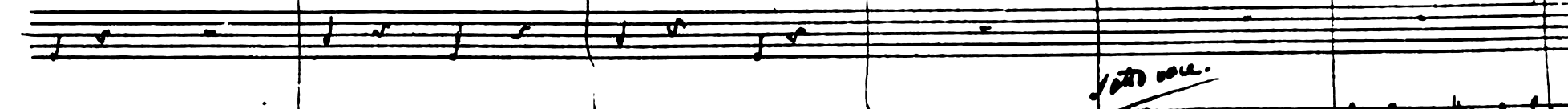
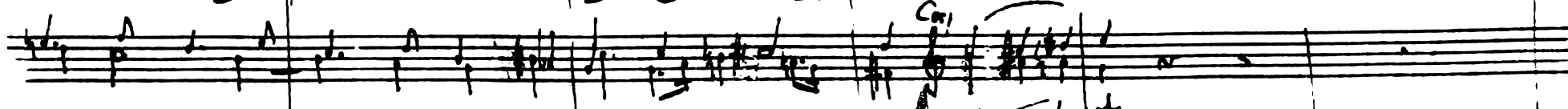
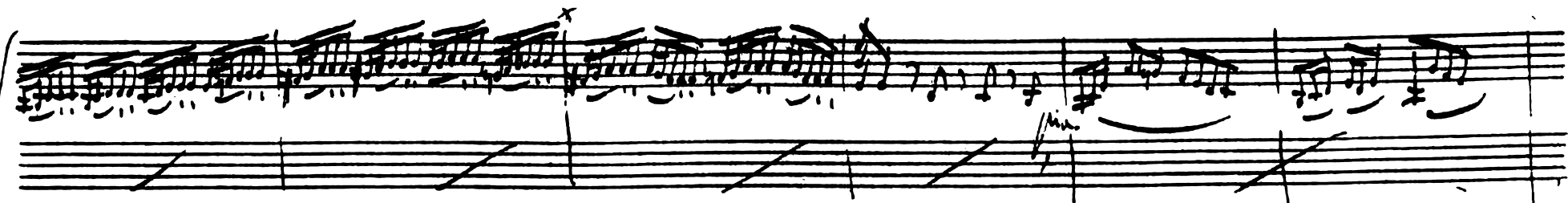
utti solo voce

cello

confu - tatis maledictis

confu - tatis maledictis flammis

ma.



fatto voc.

fatto voc.

ca voca - ne cum bene

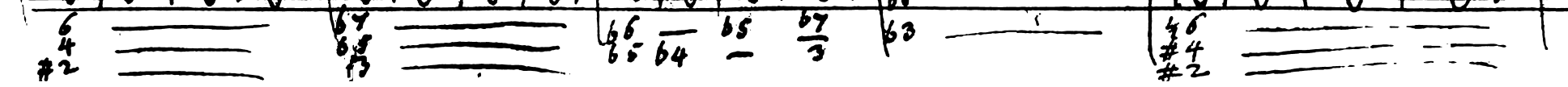
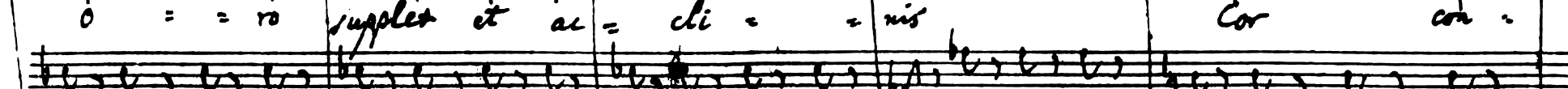
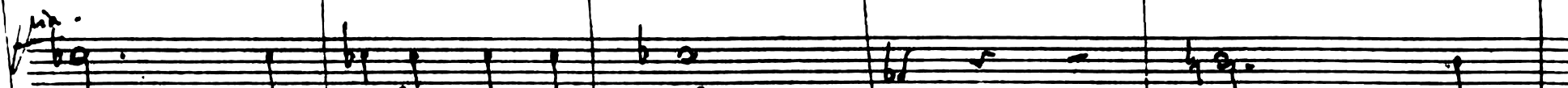
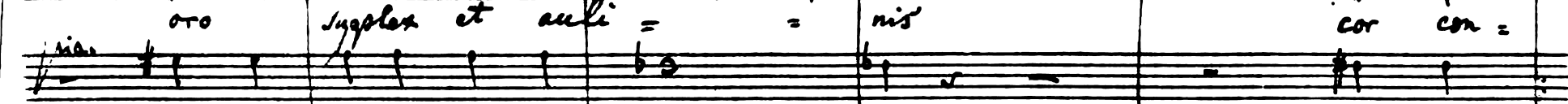
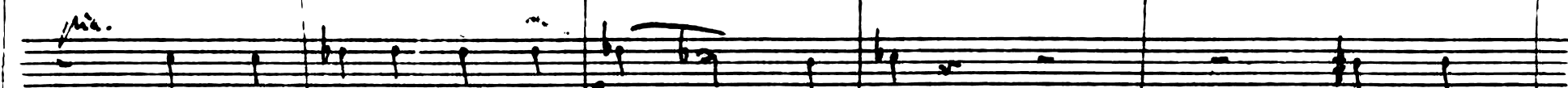
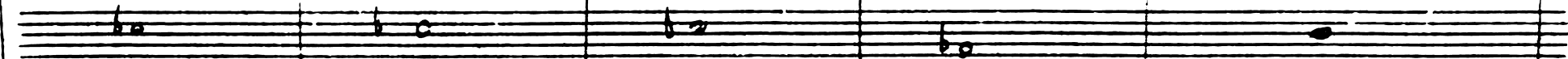
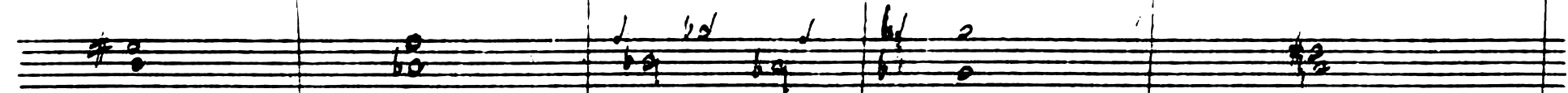
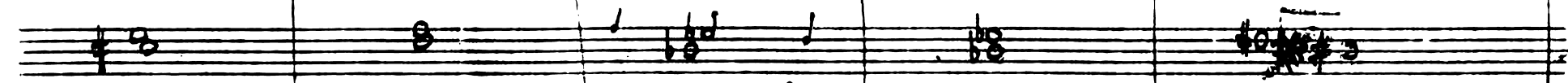
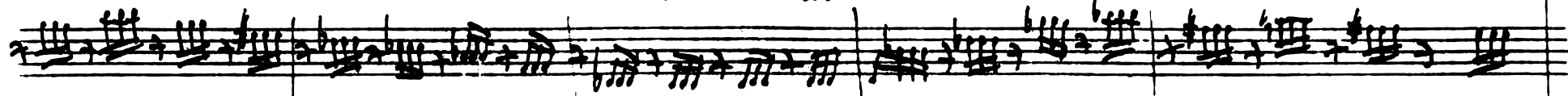
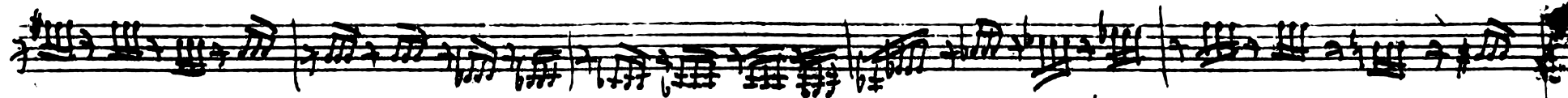
Vo = ca voca ne

flamis acibus additis confutatis maledictis flamis acibus additis

acibus additis confutatis maledictis maledictis flamis acibus additis

pia.

dictis cum bene = dictis vo = ca me — cum bene = dic = tis
 voca me cum bene dictis = tis vo = ca me — cum bene = dic = tis



Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The top three staves contain dense, rapid sixteenth-note passages. The next three staves show a more sparse accompaniment with eighth and quarter notes. The seventh and eighth staves contain vocal lines with lyrics in Italian. The bottom two staves show figured bass notation with numbers and accidentals.

trito quasi ci = ni gere cu = ran

trito quasi ci = ni ge = re cu = ran

Figured bass notation at the bottom:

$\frac{7}{5} \frac{3}{\#3}$
 $\frac{6}{5} \frac{4}{4} \frac{5}{5} \frac{7}{\#3}$
 $\frac{6}{3}$
 $\frac{6}{4} \frac{7}{2}$
 $\frac{6}{5} = \frac{6}{4}$

Handwritten musical score for a choir and organ. The score consists of 11 staves. The top three staves are for the choir (Soprano, Alto, Tenor/Bass). The next four staves are for the organ, with the bottom two staves containing figured bass notation. The lyrics are written on the sixth and seventh staves. The piece ends with a "finis" marking and a "regne" instruction.

Lyrics:

gere curam mei fi = nis.

cu = ram me = i fi = nis.

finis.

regne

Figured Bass:

6 4 2 7 5 3 6 6 5 2 4

Lacrymosa :

21

Corn Di
doffato

Fagotti

Tromboni

Corini

Timpani

Handwritten musical score for *Lacrymosa*. The score is written on multiple staves, including woodwinds (Corn Di doffato, Fagotti), brass (Tromboni, Corini), and percussion (Timpani). The time signature is 12/8. The lyrics are written below the staves:

La = crymosa Di = es ille qua resur = get

Lacrymosa Di = es ille qua resur = get

13.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some words appearing in multiple lines.

Lyrics visible in the lower staves:

ex fa - villa ju di - candus homo reus. *crem* *for*

ex fa - villa ju di - candus homo reus. *crem* *for*

Handwritten musical score for "Te Deum" by J. Haydn. The score is written on multiple staves, including vocal parts and instrumental accompaniment. The lyrics are in Latin and French. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *ppia* (pianissimo). The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

Lyrics:

Te Deum laudamus te adoramus te glorificamus
Te igitur quia resurget ex fa- uita ju- di- candus ho- mo reus Hunc ergo parce Domi- nie Jesu
ex fa- uil- la

Instrumental parts:

2 Clarin.
2 Viol.
2 Violon.
2 Tromboni con la parti

Handwritten musical score for a choir and orchestra. The score is written on ten staves, with the bottom two staves containing lyrics in Latin. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The tempo is marked "tutti." at the bottom left. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *for.* (forte) and *piu.* (piano). The lyrics are: "Je - su Do - mi - ne" and "Do - na eis Re - quiem!". The score is divided into two systems by a vertical line. The first system contains staves 1 through 6, and the second system contains staves 7 through 10. The bottom two staves of the second system contain the lyrics "Je - su Do - mi - ne" and "Do - na eis Re - quiem!". The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style.



Je - su Do - mi - ne

Do - na eis Re - quiem!

Je - su Do - mi - ne

Do - na eis Re - quiem!

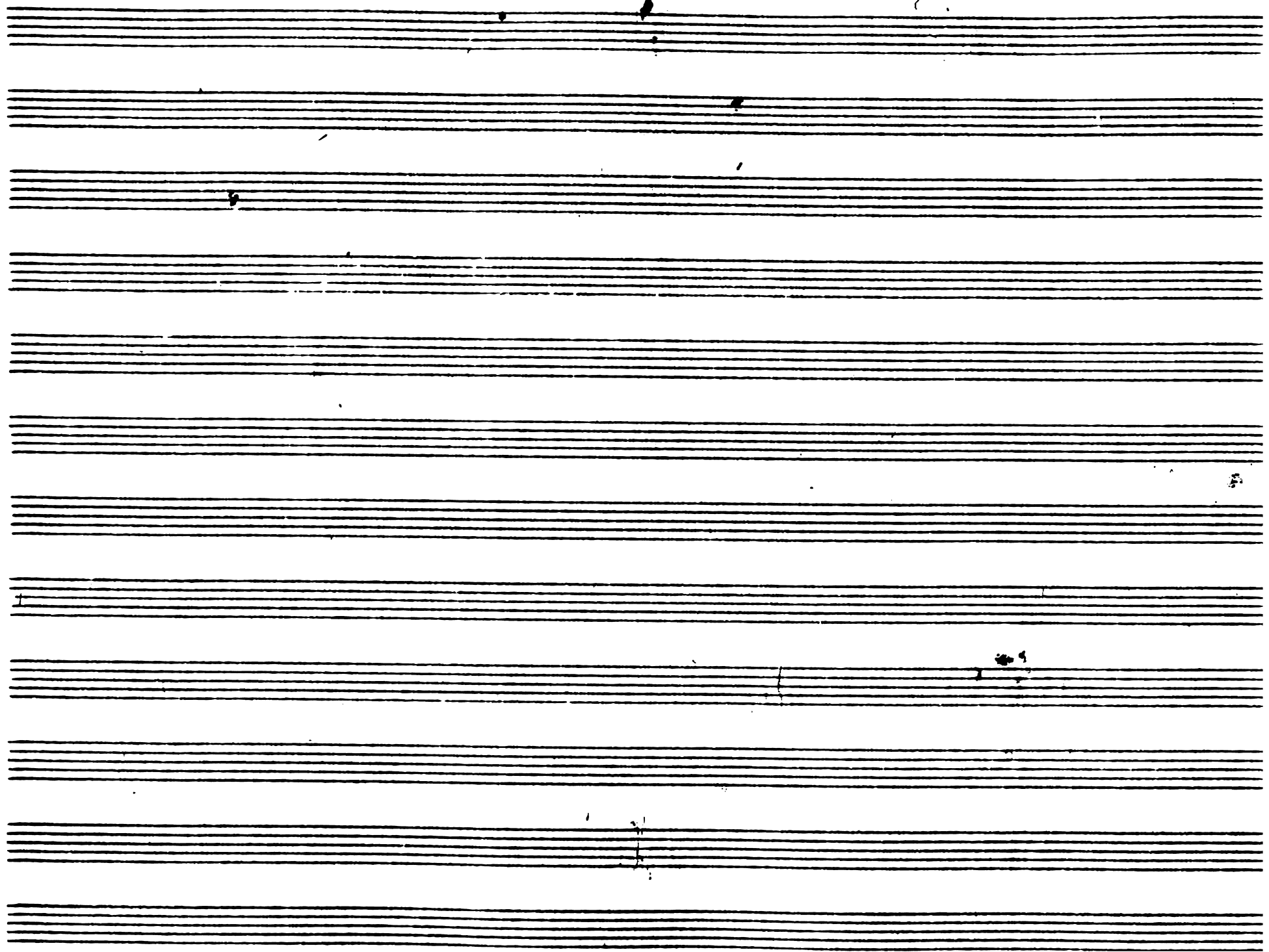
tutti.

for.

Handwritten musical score for "Gloria in excelsis Deo" by J. S. Bach. The score is written on ten staves, with the first five staves representing instrumental parts and the last five staves representing vocal parts. The lyrics are in Portuguese and are written below the vocal staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The number "23" is written in the top right corner.

Gloria in excelsis

Donna eis Donna eis Re - qui - em a - men
 Donna eis Donna eis Re - qui - em a - men
 Donna eis Donna eis Re - qui - em a - men
 Donna eis Donna eis Re - qui - em a - men



Andante (a motu)

/: Domine Jesu: /

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

Double Bass

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet

Bassoon

Horn

Trumpet

Trombone

Tuba

Organ

Soprano

Alto

Tenor

Bass

Domine Jesu Christe Rex gloria, rex gloria. Libera animas omnium fide- lium defuncto- rum.

Handwritten musical score for "De profundis" by J. Haydn. The score is written on ten staves. The first three staves contain the vocal melody for Soprano (Soprano), Alto (Alto), and Tenor (Tenor). The remaining seven staves are for the basso continuo, with figured bass notation. The lyrics are: "De profundis in - fer - ni De profundis in - fer - ni et de pro - fun - do la -". The score includes dynamic markings such as "for." (forte) and "p." (piano). The tempo is marked "Allegro".

Handwritten musical score for a choir and orchestra. The score consists of 11 staves. The top five staves are for the choir, and the bottom six staves are for the orchestra. The music is written in a single system. The lyrics "Libera eas de ore Leonis libera eas de ore Leonis" are written below the choir staves. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "f" and "p".

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and various accidentals.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and various accidentals.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and various accidentals.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and various accidentals.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and various accidentals.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and various accidentals.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and various accidentals.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and various accidentals.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and various accidentals.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and various accidentals.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and various accidentals.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and various accidentals.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and various accidentals.

[illegible]

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p.* (piano) and *f* (forte). The lyrics are written below the staves, starting with "rum ne cadant" and "in obscu = rum". A section marked "Solo" begins with the lyrics "Sed Signifer sanctus Michael re =". The score concludes with a large, dark, irregular mark on the bottom right. The manuscript is written in ink on aged paper.

rum ne cadant ne cadant in obscu = rum Solo Sed Signifer sanctus Michael re =

securum ne cadant in obscu = rum solo Sed

securum ne cadant in obscu = rum

securum ne cadant in obscu = = = rum

presentet e = as in lucem sanctam representet re =

Signifer sanctus Michael re = presentet e = as in lucem sanctam repræ =

Teo Signifer sanctus Michael re = presentet e = as repræ =

Teo Signifer sanctus Michael repræ =

4 3 6 6 4 3 6 6 5 7 8 6 5

Handwritten musical score for a choir and orchestra. The score is written on ten staves. The first five staves are for the choir, and the last five staves are for the orchestra. The music is in G major and 4/4 time. The lyrics are in Latin and Romanian. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The lyrics are: "pro-ven-tet e-ar - in lu-cem san-ctam", "sen-tet re-pre-sen-tet e-ar in lu-cem san-ctam", "sen-tet e-ar - in lu-com san-ctam", "ven-tet e-ar re-pre-sen-tet e-ar in lu-cem san-ctam", "Quam olim abra-ha pro-mi-si-ti".

Handwritten musical score for "Ave Maria" by Franz Schubert. The score is written on ten staves, with the top two staves for the vocal line and the remaining eight staves for the piano accompaniment. The music is in G major and 3/4 time. The lyrics are in Latin, and the tempo is marked "Andante". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The lyrics are written below the piano part.

Andante

quoniam olim Abrahae promisi:
 et semini eius
 quoniam olim Abrahae promisi:
 et semini eius
 quoniam olim Abrahae promisi:
 et semini eius

[illegible]

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The first staff contains a complex melodic line with many accidentals. The second staff is crossed out with a large 'X'. The third staff contains a melodic line. The fourth, fifth, and sixth staves are also crossed out with 'X's. The seventh staff begins a new section with the lyrics: *et semini eius quam olim Abrahā promi - sisti promi - si =*. The eighth staff continues the lyrics: *et semini eius promi - sisti quam olim*. The ninth staff continues: *Abrahā promi - sisti quam olim Abrahā promi - sisti promi - si =*. The tenth staff continues: *et semini eius quam olim Abrahā promi - sisti pro - mi - si =*. Below the staves, there are handwritten numbers and symbols, possibly indicating fingerings or other musical instructions:
746 — 57 — 5 | 9 — 8 — 4 #3 5 | 4 — #3 6 7 — 6 | 7 — 6 — 7 — 6 — #5 — 6 5 7 — 8

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *pia.* and *po.*. The lyrics, written in Latin, are: *hi quam olim Abraha promissu . quam olim Abraha promissu et de =*. The score is divided into two systems by a large bracket on the left. The bottom system includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The notation is dense and appears to be a working draft or a manuscript for a musical composition.

- mini eum jus et de. mini e - - jus et semini e = jus quam olim
et de = = = mini
et de = = = mini
semini e = jus quam olim Abrahā

Figured bass line: # 3 5 # 4 # 3 6 6 -- 4 3 - 6 - 5 - 7 6 5 # 6 6 5 4 # 3 f 6 6 - 5

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The first four staves contain instrumental notation with various notes, rests, and accidentals. The fifth staff is a blank line. The sixth staff contains the lyrics: *Abraha promi - siffi quam olim Abraha promisi - ti et se - mini e - jus*. The seventh staff contains the lyrics: *promi siffi quam olim Abraha promi siffi promi - si - ti et semini semini e - jus*. The eighth and ninth staves contain instrumental notation. The tenth staff is a blank line. A large bracket on the left side groups the first four staves and the last four staves. A page number '78' is written in the right margin.

78

Abraha promi - siffi quam olim Abraha promisi - ti et se - mini e - jus

promi siffi quam olim Abraha promi siffi promi - si - ti et semini semini e - jus

Andte.

/ Hostias ./

231

*Coro
di Fugato*

Organo

Senza Tromboni.

Organo

Hostias et preces tibi Domine tibi Domine laudis of.

Organo

Hostias et preces tibi Domine tibi Domine laudis of.

feri = mus tu suscipe pro ani = ma = bus illis quam hodie memo = riam

feri = mus tu suscipe pro ani = ma = bus illis quam hodi = e hodie me =

Handwritten musical score for the 'Te igitur' section of a Mass. The score is written on ten staves, with the top six staves representing vocal parts and the bottom four staves representing piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto'. The lyrics are in Latin: 'fa - - - ci - mus / Ho - - - stias et pre - - - ces / no - - - ram fa - - - ci - mus / Ho - - - stias et pre - - - ces'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p.' (piano) and 'cresc.' (crescendo). The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.

Handwritten musical score for a choir and piano. The score is written on ten staves, with the first six staves grouped by a brace on the left. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The lyrics are in Latin: "Do-mine laus-ti-amus te suscipe pro ani-ma-bus". The score includes dynamic markings such as *cresc.*, *for.*, *p.*, and *pp.*. There are also some corrections and annotations in the original manuscript, including a large 'X' at the top center and various markings like 'p. 11' and 'p. 12'.

Do-mine laus-ti-amus te suscipe pro ani-ma-bus

Do-mine laus-ti-amus te suscipe pro ani-ma-bus

Handwritten musical score for a choir, featuring Latin lyrics. The score is written on ten staves, with the lyrics appearing on the lower staves. The lyrics are: "illis quorum hodie hodie memoria facimus". The music is written in a style that suggests a 19th-century manuscript, with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "for." and "po.".

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The lyrics are written below the staves.

Handwritten lyrics:

car Domine de mor - te transire ad vi - tam

Handwritten lyrics:

car Domine de mor - te transire ad vi - tam ..

Handwritten text at the bottom right:

Handwritten text at the top right:

Sanctus

Violin

Viola

Coro
Soprano

Organo

Clarin

Timpani

Contr

Tenor

Basso

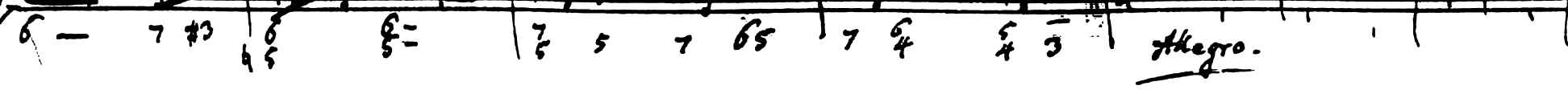
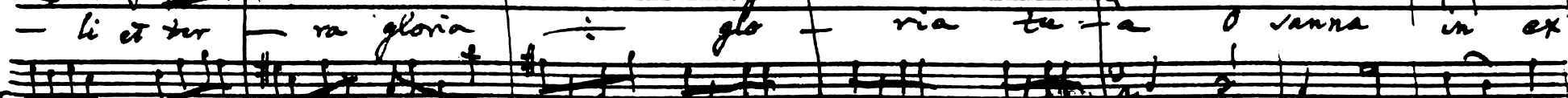
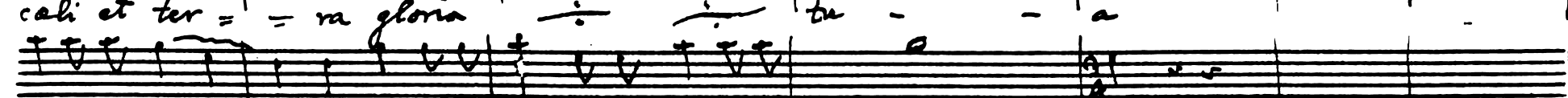
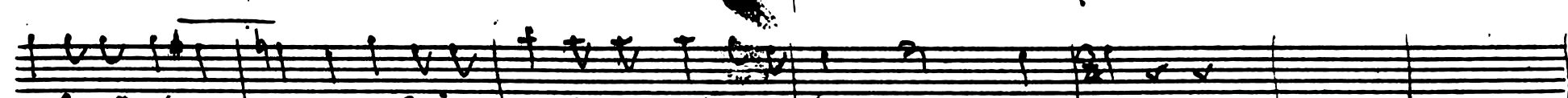
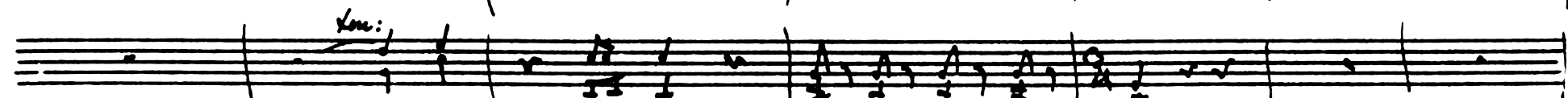
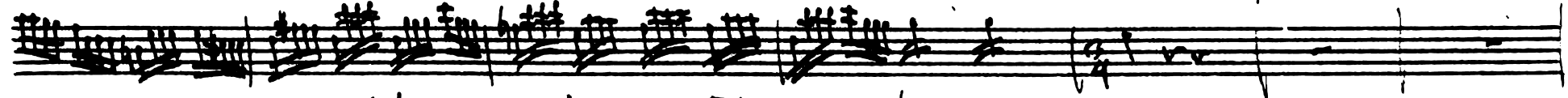
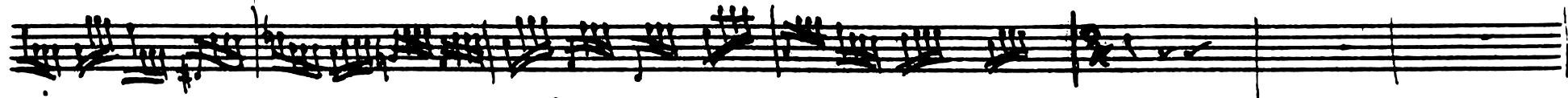
Organo

Basso

Basso

Handwritten musical score for the Sanctus. The score includes staves for Violin, Viola, Soprano, Organ, Clarinet, Timpani, Contralto, Tenor, Bass, and Organ. The lyrics are: Sanctus Sanctus Sanctus Dominus Deus Sabaoth Pleni sunt caeli et terra tua gloria Domine. The score is written in a handwritten style with various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' and 'ff'.

Allegro



Allegro.

O - sanna in excel -

O - sanna in excel - sis o Jan -

cel - sis o Jan - na in excel -

5 4 = 4 3 5

Handwritten musical score for a vocal and piano piece. The score consists of 12 staves. The first five staves are instrumental, featuring complex piano textures with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, some beamed together. The sixth staff begins the vocal entry with the lyrics "o - Janna in excel - sis". The vocal line continues through the eighth staff, with lyrics "o - Jan - sa in ex cel - sis". The piano accompaniment continues with dense textures. The final two staves (ninth and tenth) show the vocal line concluding with "o Janna in ex - cel - sis" and the piano accompaniment with a final cadence. The bottom of the page contains a series of numbers: 6 2, 5, # 2, 7, 6, 9 8 6 6, 6 6, # 2, 6, 6, 5 6, 6 6 4, 6 6 6 - 6 4.

Handwritten musical score for a choir, consisting of ten staves. The first three staves contain instrumental or vocal introductions with various musical notations including notes, rests, and slurs. The fourth staff begins the vocal entries with the lyrics "na in ex-cel-sis". The fifth and sixth staves continue the vocal parts with lyrics "o - Janna in excel-sis." and "Janna in excel-sis". The seventh and eighth staves feature a more complex vocal line with lyrics "Janna in excel-sis in excel-sis." and "Janna in excel-sis". The ninth and tenth staves conclude the piece with lyrics "Janna in excel-sis" and a final instrumental or vocal flourish. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

na in ex-cel-sis o - Janna in excel-sis.
Janna in excel-sis
Janna in excel-sis in excel-sis.
Janna in excel-sis
Janna in excel-sis

7-6-4 5 2 3 5 6 7 5 4 3

20

Handwritten musical score for "Benedictus" in G major, Op. 11, No. 1, by Johannes Brahms. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff is marked "Andante." and "Benedictus:". The second staff is marked "mf." and "p. affai". The third staff is marked "mf." and "p. affai". The fourth staff is marked "mf." and "p. affai". The fifth staff is marked "mf." and "p. affai". The sixth staff is marked "mf." and "p. affai". The seventh staff is marked "mf." and "p. affai". The eighth staff is marked "mf." and "p. affai". The ninth staff is marked "mf." and "p. affai". The tenth staff is marked "mf." and "p. affai". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Solo

Bene-dictus qui venit in no-mine Domini in nomine Do-mini

Do-mini

Benedictus

Bene-

Handwritten musical score for the first system, consisting of five staves. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Handwritten musical score for the second system, consisting of five staves with Latin lyrics written below the notes.

Benedictus qui venit Bene-dictus qui venit in no - - mine Domini Benedictus
 qui venit in nomine Domi - ni Bene-dictus qui ve - - nit in no - - mine Domi - ni Benedictus
 Benedictus qui venit Bene-dictus qui venit in nomine Do - mini Bene-
 dictus qui venit in nomine Domi - ni Bene-dictus qui venit in nomine Do - mini Bene-

44 6 44 6 7 4 7 3 - 7 7 4 5 3 6 4 = 7

Handwritten musical score for a choir and orchestra. The score consists of 11 staves. The first five staves are instrumental, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and dynamics like *f* and *solo.*. The next four staves contain vocal parts with the Latin lyrics *qui venit qui venit in nomine Domini* written below the notes. The final staff is instrumental, marked with *violoncelli* and *p.*.

Handwritten musical score for a choral or instrumental piece. The score is written on ten staves, with the first five staves containing complex, dense musical notation, likely for a woodwind or string section. The bottom five staves contain vocal parts with lyrics in Latin.

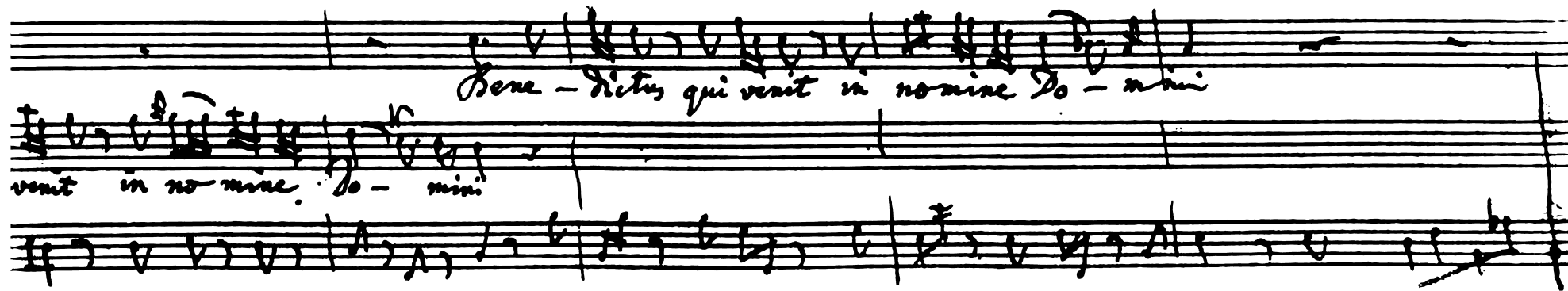
The lyrics are:

Bene - dictus qui venit in nomine Do - mi - ni

Bene - dictus qui venit in nomine Do - mi - ni Bene dictus qui

Handwritten annotations include:

- mf.* (mezzo-forte) at the beginning of the first staff.
- sf.* (sforzando) and *p.* (piano) markings in the first staff.
- fag. solo* (flute solo) written below the fifth staff.
- fag. solo* written below the sixth staff.
- sf.* (sforzando) and *p.* (piano) markings in the seventh staff.
- sf.* (sforzando) and *p.* (piano) markings in the eighth staff.
- sf.* (sforzando) and *p.* (piano) markings in the ninth staff.
- sf.* (sforzando) and *p.* (piano) markings in the tenth staff.



Handwritten musical score for a liturgical text, likely a Mass. The score is written on ten staves, with the lower staves containing Latin lyrics. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Lyrics:

venit in nomine Do mini qui venit in nomine Domini Benedictus qui
qui venit in nomine Domini qui venit in nomine Domini Bene-dictus qui venit
Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini qui venit in nomine Domini Bene-di-ctus qui venit
Benedictus qui venit qui venit in no - - mine Do - - mi ni Benedictus

Dynamic Markings:

- crec.* (crescendo)
- Cor. in.* (Corno in)
- ff.* (fortissimo)
- pp.* (pianissimo)
- sfz. affai.* (sforzando affai)
- ff. affai*
- ff. affai*
- ff. affai*

Handwritten musical notation on five staves. The first three staves contain dense musical notation with many beamed notes and slurs. The fourth staff is mostly empty with some light markings. The fifth staff contains a few notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on two staves. The first staff has a large diagonal slash through it. The second staff is mostly empty with some light markings.

Handwritten musical notation on six staves with Latin lyrics. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs. The lyrics are written below the notes.

venit Benedictus qui venit in no - mine Domi - ni Benedictus qui venit in nomine in
in nomine Do - mini qui venit in no - mine Domi - ni Benedictus qui venit in nomine in
in nomine Domi - ni Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domi - ni Benedictus qui venit in nomine in
venit in nomine Domini Benedictus qui venit in nomine Do - mini Benedictus qui venit in
3 4 4 5 7 8 6 6 4 5
2 2 3 2 3

Handwritten musical score for "Benedictus" in G major, Op. 10, No. 1. The score is written on ten staves. The first six staves are for the piano accompaniment, and the last four are for the vocal part. The lyrics are: "no-mine Domini Bene-dictus qui venit. qui venit in no-mine Domi-ni". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "f" and "p".

Handwritten musical score for "Ave Maria" by Schubert. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff is for the vocal part, with the lyrics "Ave Maria in excel -" written below it. The second staff is for the piano accompaniment, with the lyrics "Ave Maria in excel -" written below it. The score includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The lyrics "Ave Maria in excel -" are visible at the bottom.

A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The first five staves contain instrumental notation, likely for a string ensemble or piano, featuring various rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. The next five staves contain vocal notation with lyrics in Latin. The lyrics are: "O Janna in excel - - - - - no o -", "O Janna in excel - - - - - is O - sar - ra in ex - cel -", "in O - Janna in excel - - - - - in in excel -", and "O Janna". The score is written in a cursive, handwritten style. There are some corrections and erasures visible in the notation. The bottom of the page shows some numerical figures: 98 66 66 7 8 344.

O Janna in excel - - - - - no o -

O Janna in excel - - - - - is O - sar - ra in ex - cel -

in O - Janna in excel - - - - - in in excel -

O Janna

98 66 66 7 8 344

Handwritten musical score for a choir or orchestra, consisting of six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is written in a style that suggests a 19th-century manuscript.

Handwritten musical score with lyrics, consisting of six staves. The lyrics are written in a stylized, cursive script. The music is written in a style that suggests a 19th-century manuscript. The lyrics are:

san - na in excel - sis o - Janna in excel - sis.
Jis o - Janna na in excel - sis o - Janna in excel - sis
o - Janna in excel - sis in excel - sis
in ex - cel - sis o san - na in excel - sis

1. Agnus Dei:

Violini

Viola

Cori di Bassi

Fagotti

Clarini
in D.

in C.
in B.

Canto

Alto

Tenore

Basso

Organo

Tutti

Handwritten musical score for *Agnus Dei*. The score is written on ten staves, each with a different instrument or vocal part. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked *Andante*. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves.

Violini: The first staff contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamics include *p.*, *mf.*, and *pp.*.

Viola: The second staff contains a melodic line with some rests. Dynamics include *p.*, *mf.*, and *pp.*.

Cori di Bassi: The third staff contains a simple harmonic line with whole and half notes. Dynamics include *f.* and *pp.*.

Fagotti: The fourth staff contains a simple harmonic line with whole and half notes. Dynamics include *f.* and *pp.*.

Clarini in D. / in C. / in B.: The fifth and sixth staves contain a simple harmonic line with whole and half notes. Dynamics include *f.* and *pp.*.

Canto: The seventh staff contains a vocal line with lyrics: *Agnus Dei - qui tol - lis pec - cata*. Dynamics include *f.* and *pp.*.

Alto: The eighth staff contains a vocal line with lyrics: *Agnus Dei - qui tol - lis pec - cata*. Dynamics include *f.* and *pp.*.

Tenore: The ninth staff contains a vocal line with lyrics: *Agnus Dei - qui tol - lis pec - cata*. Dynamics include *f.* and *pp.*.

Basso: The tenth staff contains a vocal line with lyrics: *Agnus Dei - qui tol - lis pec - cata*. Dynamics include *f.* and *pp.*.

Organo: The eleventh staff contains a simple harmonic line with whole and half notes. Dynamics include *f.* and *pp.*.

Tutti: The twelfth staff contains a simple harmonic line with whole and half notes. Dynamics include *f.* and *pp.*.

Handwritten musical score for "Requiem" by Giuseppe Verdi. The score is written on ten staves, with the first five staves representing the vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass, and Contralto) and the last five staves representing the piano accompaniment. The music is in G major and 3/4 time. The lyrics are in Italian and Latin, including "Donna eae io re-qui-em" and "Requi-em". The score includes various dynamic markings such as "p. affai" and "p. affai". The notation is handwritten and includes many accidentals and slurs.

Handwritten musical score for three staves. The notation is dense and includes various dynamic markings such as *p.*, *mf*, *ff*, and *for.* (forte). The first staff features complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed notes. The second and third staves have simpler notation with some rests and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical score for three staves, including vocal parts and piano accompaniment. The first staff is labeled *1^o Canto* and the second *2^o Canto*. The piano part is indicated by *i 3 Tromb. col la parti* and *senza Tromboni*. The lyrics are written below the staves: *De - i qui tol - lis pec - ca - ta mun - di dona*. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p. assai* and *for.* (forte). The piano part is written in a lower register with some complex rhythmic figures.

[illegible]

Handwritten musical score for the first system, featuring multiple staves with complex notation and dynamic markings.

Dynamic markings: *p. a/ri*, *p. a/ri*, *p. a/ri*

Handwritten musical score for the second system, including lyrics and performance instructions.

Lyrics: *hi qui tol- lis pec- cata mun- di do- na a- is re- qui-*

Performance instruction: *Senza Tromboni*

Dynamic markings: *p.*, *p.*

Handwritten notes at the bottom: *67 5*, *=*, *64*, *65*, *3 p. a/ri*

Handwritten musical score for "L'Espresso" by Giuseppe Verdi. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff is for the vocal line, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff is for the piano accompaniment, starting with a bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like "p" (piano) and "f" (forte). There are also handwritten annotations in Italian, including "Adagio" at the top right and "Cote par ti" in the middle. The score is divided into sections by vertical lines, and there are some corrections and additions written in the margins.



Solo

Lux aeterna lu - ceat eis Do - mi - ne ; *Cum sanctis tuis in aeterna: quia mi - us*



Handwritten musical notation for four staves. The first staff is marked *for.* and the second *for.* The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Handwritten musical notation for three staves. The first staff begins with a circled *Intro* marking. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Handwritten musical notation for five staves with Latin lyrics. The lyrics are: *Lux aeterna lu - ceat eis Domine Cum sanctis tuis in a -*
Lux aeterna aeterna — luceat eis Do - mi - ne Cum sanctis — tuis in a -
Lux aeterna aeterna — luceat eis — mine Cum sanctis — ta - is in a -
Lux aeterna aeterna — luceat eis — mine. Cum sanctis — tuis in a -

Handwritten musical notation for two staves. The first staff includes the marking *for.* and the second staff includes the marking *for.* The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *for*, *pia.*, *Cor 2do.*, and *ido*. The score is divided into two main sections by a large bracket on the left. The first section consists of the first five staves, and the second section consists of the remaining five staves. The lyrics "ternum quia pi-us es." are written below the first four staves of the second section. The final staff of the second section contains the lyrics "for do-na ce-ni" and "De-qui-on eter-ni". The bottom of the page features a series of numbers and symbols: 7-43-65, 4#3, and 6 4 # #6 6.



7-43-65
4#3
6 4 # #6 6

do - na - te - is Agnus Dei do - na eis re - quem a - ter - nam a -

Domine dona dona e - is re - quem a - ter - nam dona eis Domine dona eis

re - quem a - ter - nam do - na do - na e - is do - na eis do - na

nam dona do - na eis eis Domine do - na do - na e - is

4 5 # 6 6 5 6 9 6 4 - # - 6 5 2 6 6 4 - 3 - 5 - 6 6 4 5

Handwritten musical score for a liturgical piece, featuring multiple staves with vocal and instrumental parts, Latin lyrics, and performance markings.

The score is written on ten staves. The first six staves contain instrumental or vocal parts with complex rhythmic notation and some lyrics. The last four staves contain vocal parts with Latin lyrics.

Lyrics (Latin):

ter = ~~nam~~ ater = nam et lux perpetua
lucet eis et lux per =
Donna eis do = na et lux perpetua
do = na do = na et
do = na et lux perpetua
lucet eis et lux per =

Performance markings include *pia.*, *po.*, and *p.*.

At the bottom of the page, there are some numerical markings: 6-#6, 6, 63, 4, 3, 65, 45, #3, 5.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The lyrics are written below the staves.

Lyrics visible include:

- petua luceat*
- Cum Sanctis*
- Cum sanctis in eter - - - - - num*
- petua luceat e - - - - - . Cum sanctis in - - - - -*

Other markings include *Coro*, *Alto*, and *Alto*.

Handwritten musical notation on five staves, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and dense melodic lines.

Handwritten musical notation on two staves, continuing the complex rhythmic and melodic patterns.

Handwritten musical notation on two staves with Latin lyrics: *tu - is in a - ter : =* and *Can sanctus fu - is in a - ter =*

Handwritten musical notation on two staves with Latin lyrics: *Can sanctus fu - is in a - ter =* and *non in a - ter = non*

Handwritten musical notation on two staves with Latin lyrics: *non : Can san - ctus fu - is* and *Can sanctus fu - is in a - ter =*

Handwritten musical notation at the bottom of the page, including various rhythmic markings and accidentals.

Cum sanctis tu is in ater

Cum sanctis tu is in ater

Cum sanctis tu is in ater

Cum sanctis tu is in ater

Cum sanctis tu is in ater

6 6-#5#6 6 987 5 3 3- 4# 4# 6 6 45 3 #4#4#6 #6#3 65 5 63 46

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Cum Sanctis" in G major. The score is written on ten staves, with the first six staves representing the piano accompaniment and the last four staves representing the vocal parts. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part features a complex, flowing melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a dense, rhythmic accompaniment. The vocal parts enter in the fourth measure and sing the Latin text "Cum Sanctis" in a simple, homophonic style. The score is written in ink on aged paper, with some corrections and erasures visible.

Cum Sanctis tu es in aether = num
Cum sanctis huius in aether = num
Cum sanctis huius in aether = num
Cum sanctis huius in aether = num
Cum sanctis huius in aether = num
Cum sanctis huius in aether = num

Handwritten musical score for the first system, consisting of five staves. The notation is highly complex, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo or a highly rhythmic piece. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation is dense and fills most of the staves.

Two empty musical staves, likely intended for a second system or as a continuation of the first.

Handwritten musical score for the second system, consisting of five staves. The notation continues from the first system. Below the staves, there are Latin lyrics and figured bass notation.

Lyrics: *num: a ter = = = num cum sanctis in a ter ker = = = num in a ter cum sanctis du = is in a ter*

Figured Bass: $656 \quad 5- \quad \#268 \quad 6343 \quad 65 \quad 6 \quad 6 \quad 565 \quad 6366 \quad 656 \quad 63 \quad 62 \quad 66$

Handwritten musical score with ten staves. The first five staves contain complex, dense musical notation with many beamed notes. The last five staves contain lyrics in Latin: "cum sanctis suis in aeter - num cum san - ctis", "= num cum sanctis cum san = = = = ctis", "= = = num cum sanctis suis in aeter = = num cum sanctis suis in aeter = =", "num cum sanctis suis in aeter =", and "63 66 66 66 63 -". The bottom left corner has the numbers "63 66 66 66 63 -" and "543 256".

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Cum Sanctis in aeternum". The score is written on ten staves, with the first five staves containing the main melody and the last five staves containing a more complex, possibly figured bass or organ part. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The piece is in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The handwriting is in a cursive style, and the score is annotated with various musical terms and figures.

num cum sanctis suis in aeter = = num cum sanctis suis in aeter = =

sanctis du = is in aeter = num cum sanctis suis in aeter = = num cum sanctis

suis in aeter = = = num in aeter num cum sanctis cum sanctis cum sanctis

Cum sanctis suis in aeter = = num cum sanctis du = is cum san = = ctis du =

63-#3 6 9 97 5 6 6 5 6 3 3 6-#3- 6 #3- 6 6 #3- 6-#3- 6-#3

Adagio

Adagio

num in ater - num: quia pi - us es.

his in ater - num: *Adagio* quia pi - us es.

his in ater - num: quia pi - us es.

is in ater - num: *Adagio* quia quia pi - us es.

Adagio

Adagio

$\sharp 3$ $\frac{5}{b3}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\sharp 3$ $\frac{7}{b3}$ $\sharp 3$ 6 $\frac{6}{4}$ $\sharp 3$

Tanditus.

2 Choir
in G.

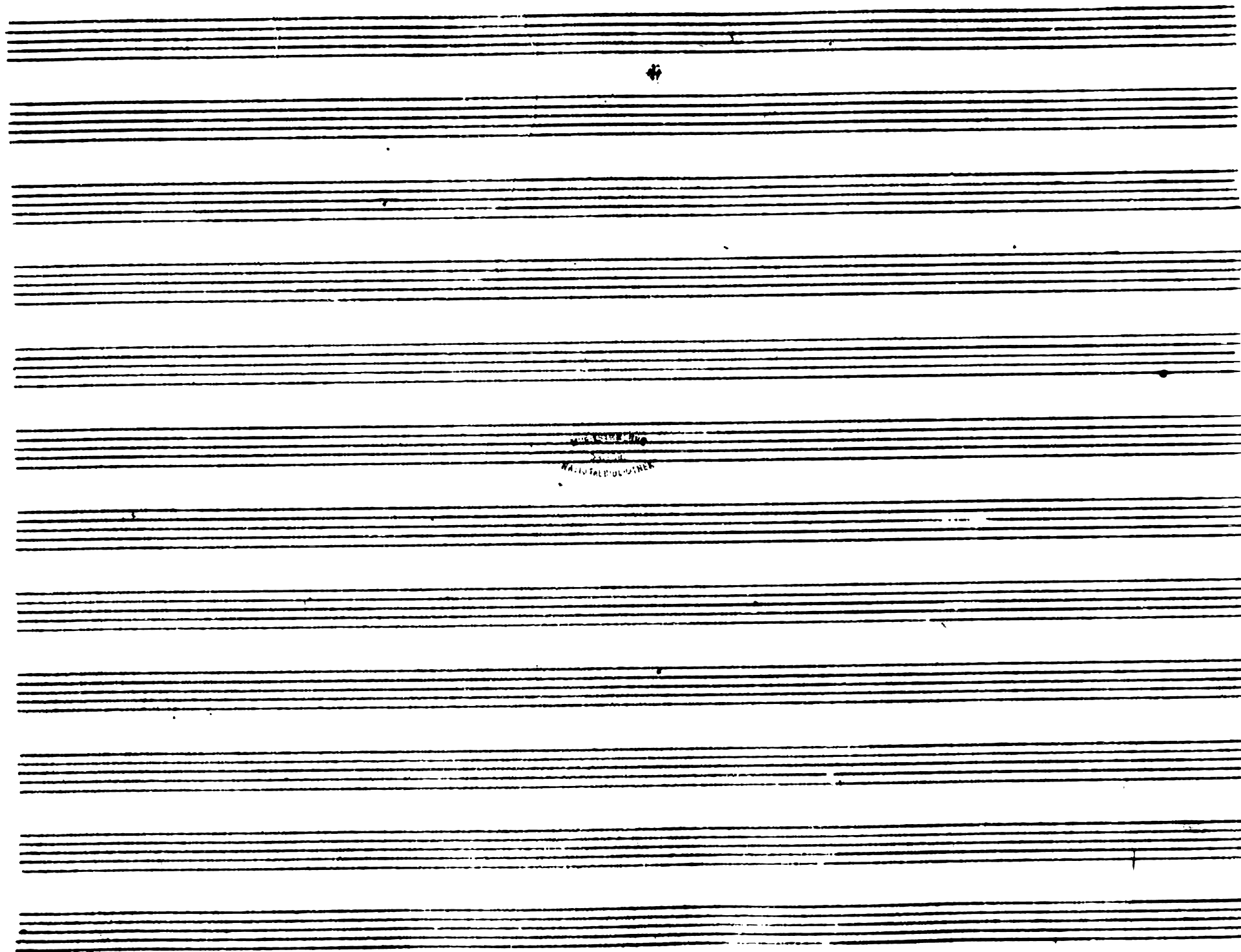
Andante

for.

Adanna.

Handwritten musical score for two voices and piano. The top two staves are for the voices, marked '2 Choir in G.' and 'Andante'. The bottom two staves are for the piano, marked 'Adanna.'. The music is written in G major, 4/4 time. The piano part features a prominent bass line with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The vocal parts have fewer notes, often using rests. The score ends with a large checkmark on the right side of the piano staves.

Seven empty musical staves, each consisting of five lines, arranged vertically. They are intended for additional musical notation.



RECEIVED
JAN 11 1964
NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION