

2037  
II

2037.

2028

761 A

Fabula huius Operis.

Ave maria	Adrianus	c 7
Ave maria	Mire jam	c 8
Ave regina celorum	Adrianus	c 9
Ave virginum genitrix	Adrianus	c 61
Ave regina celorum	Alphonfus viola	c 53
Angelus dei	Mire jam	c 84
Ave isabellam	Mire jam	c 85
Benedicta es	Adrianus	c 11
Cordet et animo	Mouton	c 27
Dominus regit me	Adrianus	c 22
Dñe deus exercitus	Mouton	c 28
Vnde ihu xpe	Adrianus	c 84
Ecce nos reliquias	Mire jam	c 46
Ecce uenit rex	Sasogne	c 51

franciscus  
 Homo quidam  
 Hen me fili mi  
 in principio  
 inuolata  
 in illo tempor  
 in tua pacititia  
 in tua pacientia  
 in dic tribulationis  
 intercessio  
 in illo tempore  
 in uiam pacis  
 Magni hereditatis  
 Mirabile mysterium

Tabula:  
 M re Jam  
 Monton  
 M re Jam  
 M re Jam  
 Adrianius  
 Monton  
 Adrianius  
 I acquet  
 M re Jam  
 Adrianius  
 M re Jam  
 M re Jam  
 Adrianius  
 Adrianius

c 45	
c 26	
c 73	
c 2	
c 20	
c 38	
c 50	
c 60	
c 69	
c 70	
c 82	
c 86	
c 9	
c 10	

Nobis sancti spiritus  
 Non nobis dominus  
 Nece nos psallite  
 Nece puer nobis  
 O gemma clarissima  
 O magnum mysterium  
 Pater noster  
 Plange  
 Patefacte sunt  
 Passer inuenit  
 Postq; consumati  
 Preparat  
 Quasi unus  
 Quem terra  
 Quid mihi crudelis  
 Regina celi

Tabula:		
	Monton	c 25
	Monton	c 30
	Monton	c 40
	Monton	c 53
	Dodriamus	c 62
	Dodriamus	c 79
	Dodriamus	c 6
	Dodriamus	c 18
	Dodriamus	c 24
	Mrc Jam	c 48
	Mrc Jam	c 49
	Mrc Jam	c 71
	Dodriamus	c 14
	Dodriamus	c 64
	Lrc Jam	c 66
	Dodriamus	c 92

Saluto te

Sub tuū presidū

Surgens ihūs

Sebastiane

S ubt altar dei

S ola salus

S alue crux

T ristice st gla

V idens dmūs

V ixi puellis

V ictime paschalli

Virgo celesti

V itas himilleo

V ince patrem

V ifita quefumus

V alde honorandus

Tabula.

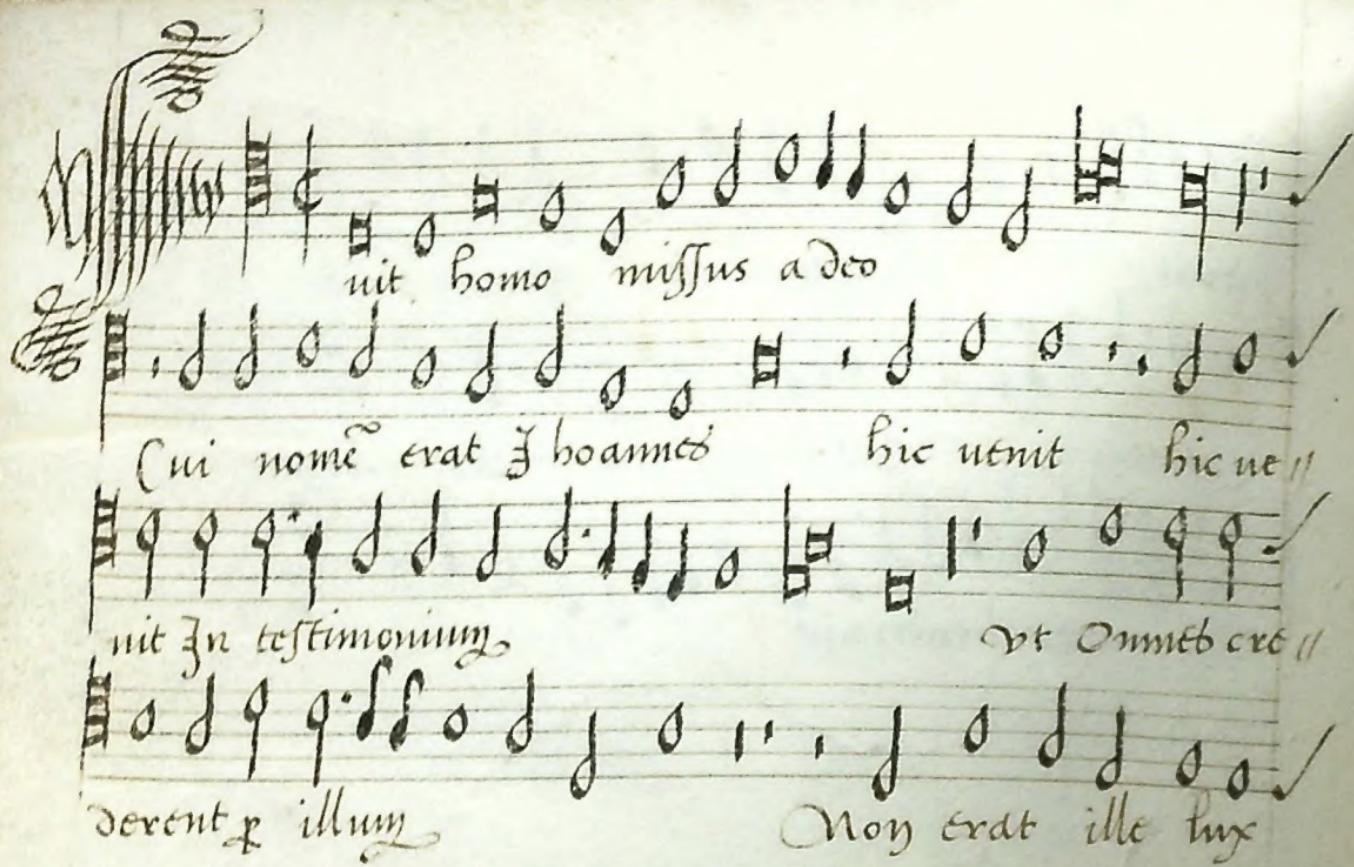
Adrianus	c 32
Simon ferrā	c 34
Simon ferrā	c 34
M re jam	c 56
M re jam	c 58
M re jam	c 75
Adrianus	c 78
Adrianus	c 10
Adrianus	c 13
M re jam	c 34
Adrianus	c 36
M re jam	c 41
M re jam	c 43
Alphonſus	c 57
F acquet	c 63
Adrianus	c 81

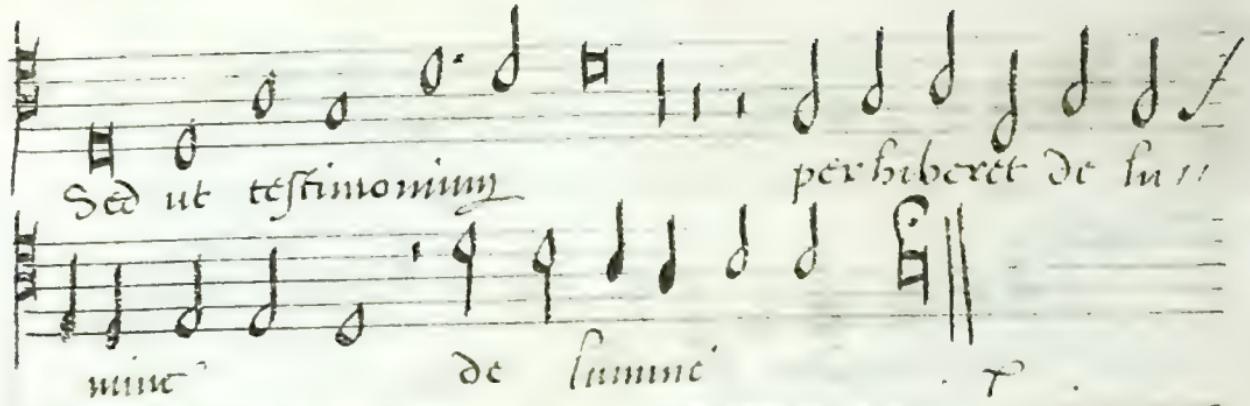


**E**n principio erat verbum  
Et deus  
erat verbum, hoc erat in principio apud dicum, Omnia  
per ipsum facta sunt. Et sine ipso factum est nihil  
factum est nihil Quod factum est in ipso nata

z

erat      Et uita erat      Et uita erat      et lux  
in tenebris      lucet      et tenebris eam  
No comprehendenterunt      : c      hec et cetera





verte pro za parte

A page from a medieval manuscript featuring Gregorian chant notation on four-line red staves. The music consists of square neumes. Below the staves, there are three distinct blocks of Latin text in a Gothic script.

rat lux uera que illuminat Ōm̄ bonum̄ re  
nientē in hūc mundū In mūndo erat

Et mundū eum nō cognovit

In propria uenit Et sui eum nō receperunt

4

quot quot aut̄ quot quot aut̄ receperint eum  
dedit eis potestatem his qui credunt  
in nomine eius Qui nō ex sanguinibus neque ex  
uoluntate vici sed ex deo nati sunt : r̄ verte:

A page from a medieval manuscript featuring musical notation on four-line red staves and Latin text in a Gothic script. The music consists of two voices, indicated by two sets of staves. The first voice begins with a large initial 'E' and continues with 't uerbum caro factum est'. The second voice begins with a large initial 'E' and continues with 'et habitavit in nobis et iudi'. The third line begins with a large initial 'E' and continues with 'nus gloriam eius gloriam quasi'. The fourth line begins with a large initial 'E' and continues with 'uirginis a patre plenum'.

t uerbum caro factum est

et habitavit in nobis et iudi

nus gloriam eius gloriam quasi

uirginis a patre plenum



f  
r: finis. r

j.

**P**ater noster pre misericordia Qui es in celis sanctificet nomen  
tuum adueniat regnum tuum adueniat regnum tuum  
non fiat noluntas tua fiat noluntas tua Sicut in celo  
et in terra sicut in celo et in terra pane nostrum quotidianum quo

tidianū quotidiamū quotidiamū da nobis hodie et dimittē nobis et dimittē

nōbis debita nostra Sicut et nos dimittimus Sicut et nos dimittimus

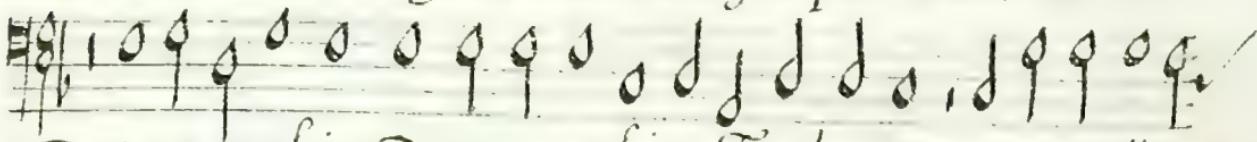
dimittimus debitoribus nōris et nō nob̄ iducas in tentatiōne

ōne Sed libera nos a male Sed libera nos a male

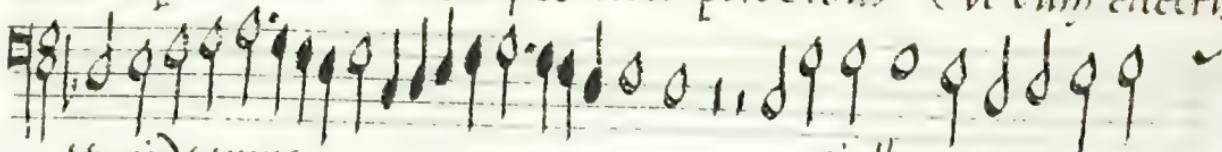
re Aut maria gratia plena grā ple!!  
na Dominus tecum dominus tecū benedicta tu benedicta in  
In mulieribus In mulieribus In mulieribus Et benedictus  
fructus ueris tui ihūs Et benedictus fructus ueris tui ihūs



Sancta maria regina celi dulcis et pia O misericordie

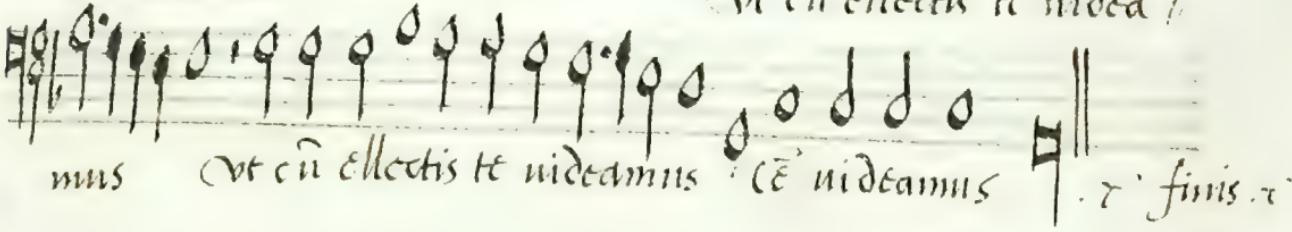


Ora pro nobis Ora pro nobis petitoribus Ut cum electis,



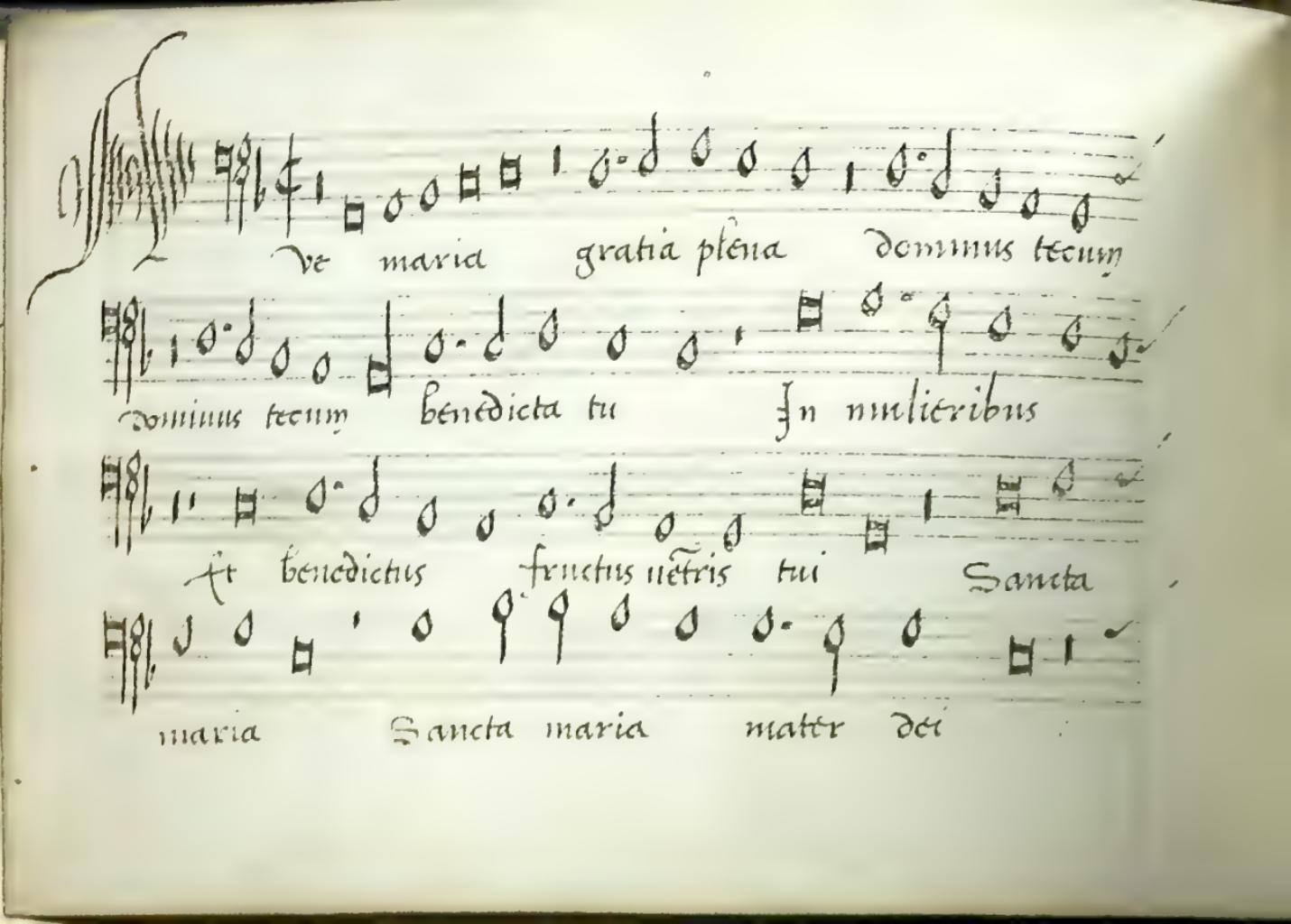
te uidemus

Ut cum electis te uideamus



mus Ut cum electis te uidemus Ceterum uidemus

finis.

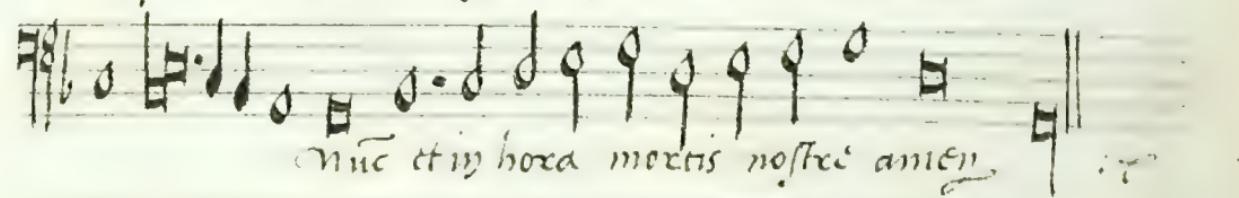
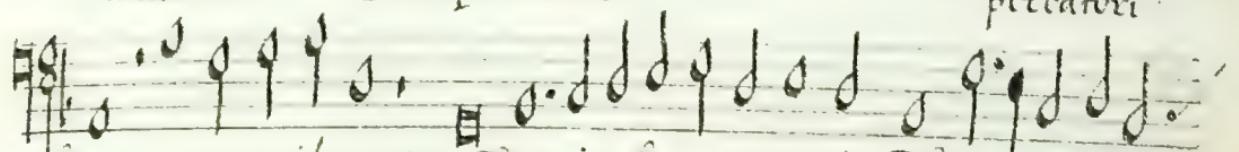
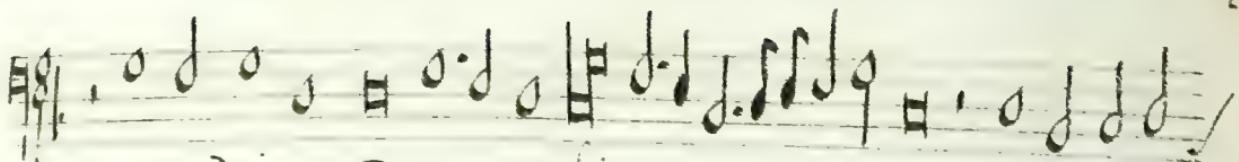


ve maria gratia plena dominus tecum

dominus tecum benedicta tu in multiplicibus

et benedictus fructus ventris tui sancta

maria sancta maria mater dei



finis. r



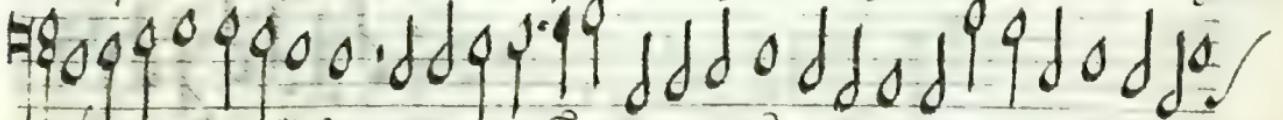
ca Ex ca carnem assumens Omnes  
gentes vident dicentes vident dicentes  
Gloria tibi dominus gloria tibi domine gloria tibi domi  
ne gloria tibi gloria tibi domine

A page from a medieval manuscript featuring Gregorian chant notation on four-line red staves. The music consists of square neumes. Below the staves, Latin text is written in a Gothic script. The text discusses the nature of man and God.

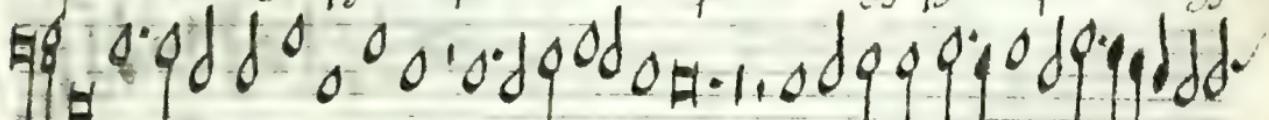
Irabile omisterium declaratur ho.  
die declaratur hodie declaratur hodie innouatur Imo  
natur natur innouatur natura dens  
homo factus est dens homo factus est



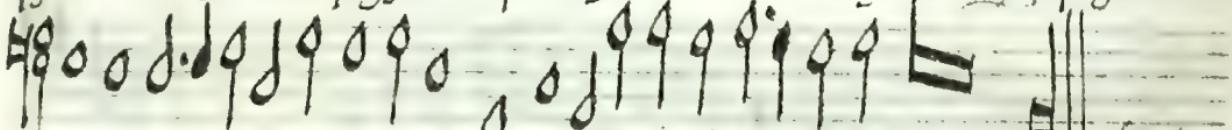
Id quod fuit permansit Id quod fuit permansit Id quod fuit permansit



et qd nō erat assūpsit et quod nō erat et qd nō erat assūpsit et qd nō erat assū-



pit nō cōmīxtione passus neq; dīmissionē nō cōmīxtionem pas"



sus neq; dīmissionem neq; dīmissionem finis

Benedicta es C<sup>o</sup>lorum regina Et  
mudi totius domina f<sup>c</sup>egris medicina et egris  
medicina Tu preclara marcis stel  
la nocaris q<sup>u</sup> sole iustitie paris A quo illumina

vis te densus pater te densus pr̄ ut dei nr̄  
fieres et ipse frater cui erat filia viuis erat filia  
Sanctificavit Sanctam seruauit et mittet sic saluantit

Secunda pars

et illud ante prolatum

et tuum responsum

gratū et tuum responsū gratū

Zst

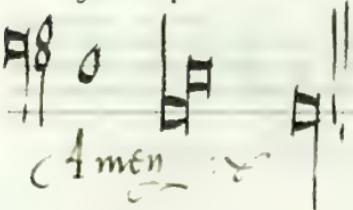
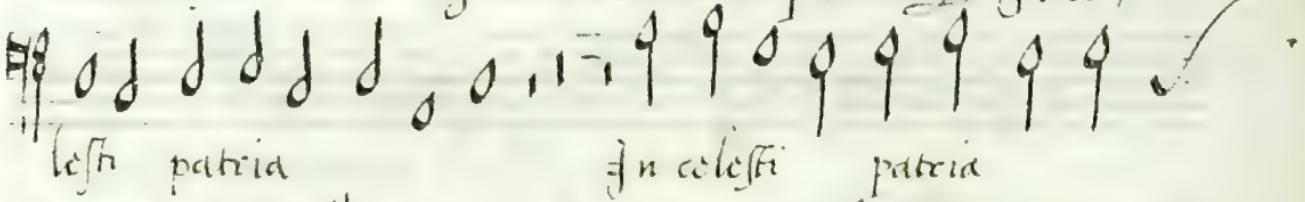
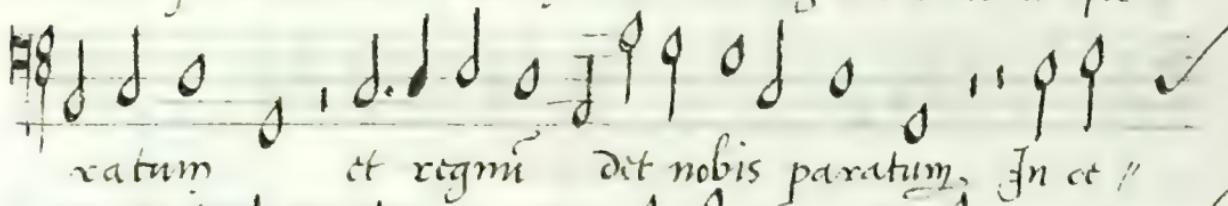
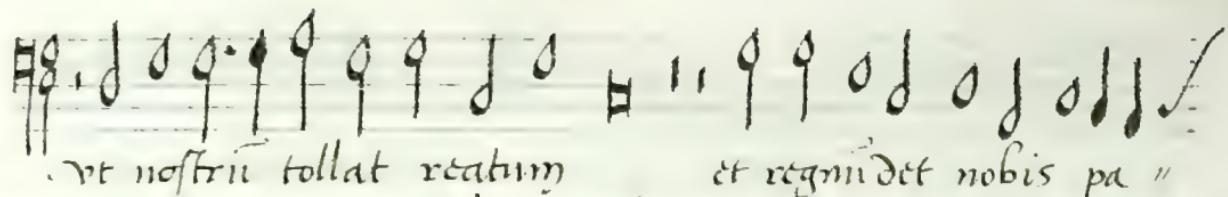
exte uterbum ġn

carnati quo salvatur oīa

quo salvatur

Omnia

m̄c mater exord natum



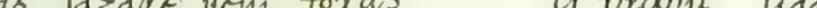
finis: r.

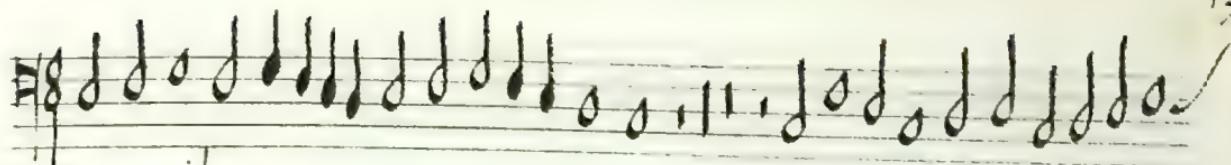
16  
¶ 69 ¶ 66 ¶ 84 ||| | o. d d d d. ss o d d d d. ss d d d d /  
Iesus dominus fletis sororibus fletis

*Idens dominus flentes sorores laza?*

xi ad monumentum lachrymatus est Coram

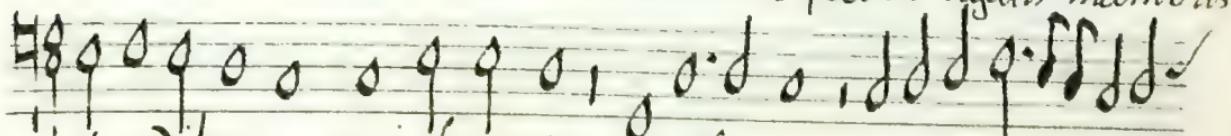
This image shows a page from a handwritten musical manuscript for organ. The music is written on five-line staves. Measures 111 through 115 are shown, starting with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The text "indeis" appears under the first measure, and "Et clamabat lazaro" appears under the fifth measure. The handwriting is in black ink on white paper.

  
nem foras fazarre nem foras      Et produit ligatis

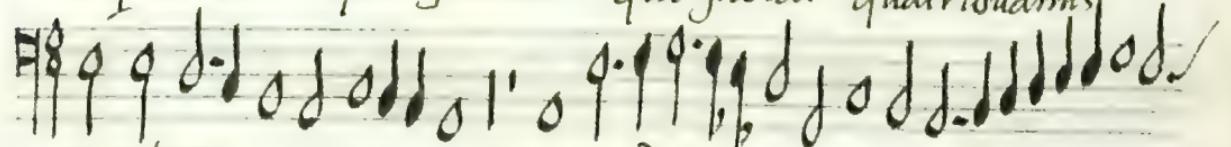


manibus

Et prodit ligatis manibus.



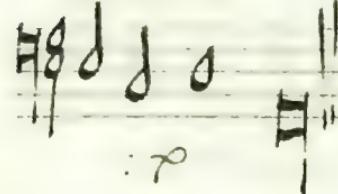
et pedibus qui fuerat qui fuerat quatriduamus



mortuus

Quatriduamus

mortuus



e: finis: t:

910

Q nasi unus de paradisi fluvii  
minibus fluminibus

Euangelista marinus

Euangelista

14

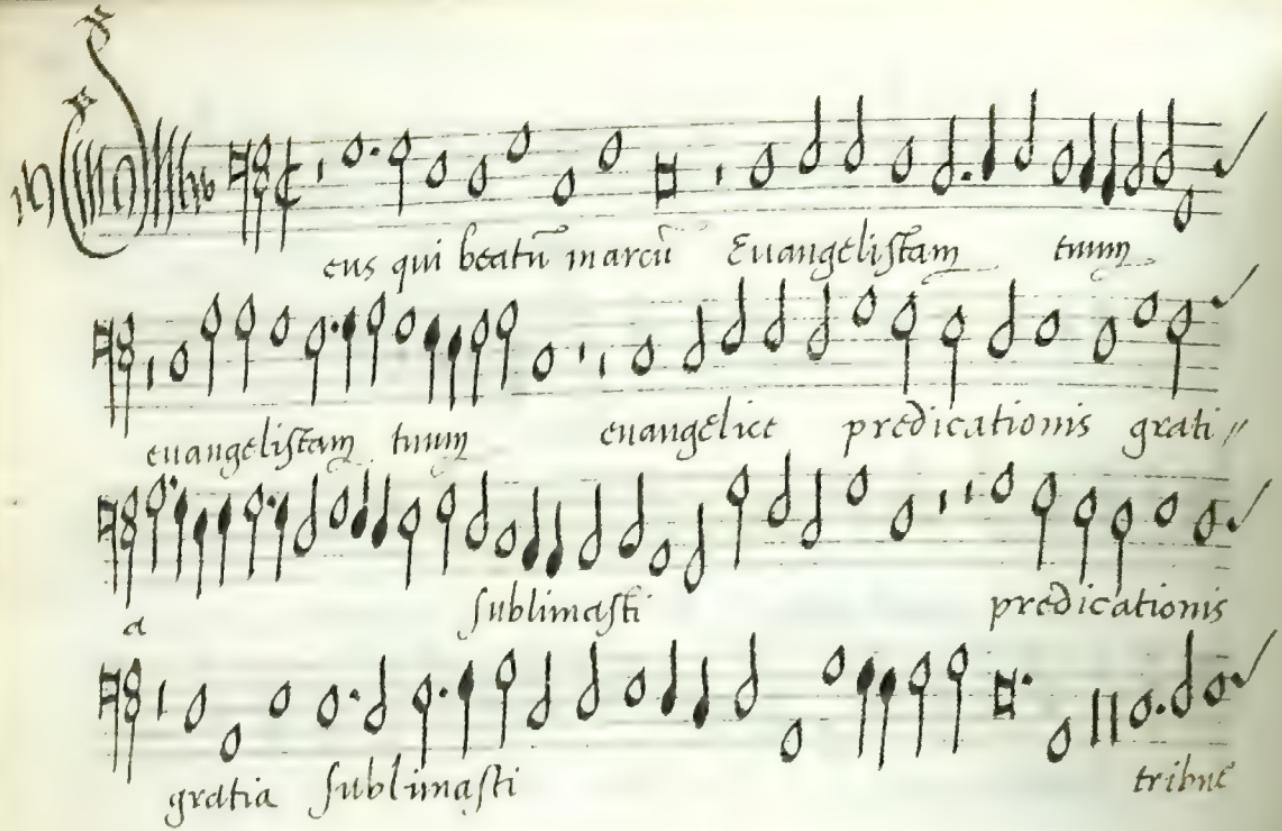
marcus

verbi dei gratiam

verbi dei gratiam

dei gratiam In toto terrarum Orbe  
diffudit

In toto terrarum orbe diffudit



quesumus eius nos se per et eruditio[n]t proficer

et eruditio[n]e proficer proficer

et oratione defendi defendi

Et Oratione defendi

defendi finis it

ristis est anima mta

usque ad morte ad mortem

Sustinet hic et nigrilate mt

omn et nigrilate et nigrilate mecum nec indebitis

turba que circundabit me      que circu-  
 dabat me      nos fugam      nos fugam      capi  
 etis      et ego      radam  
 immolari pro nobis pro nobis

*z pars : t*

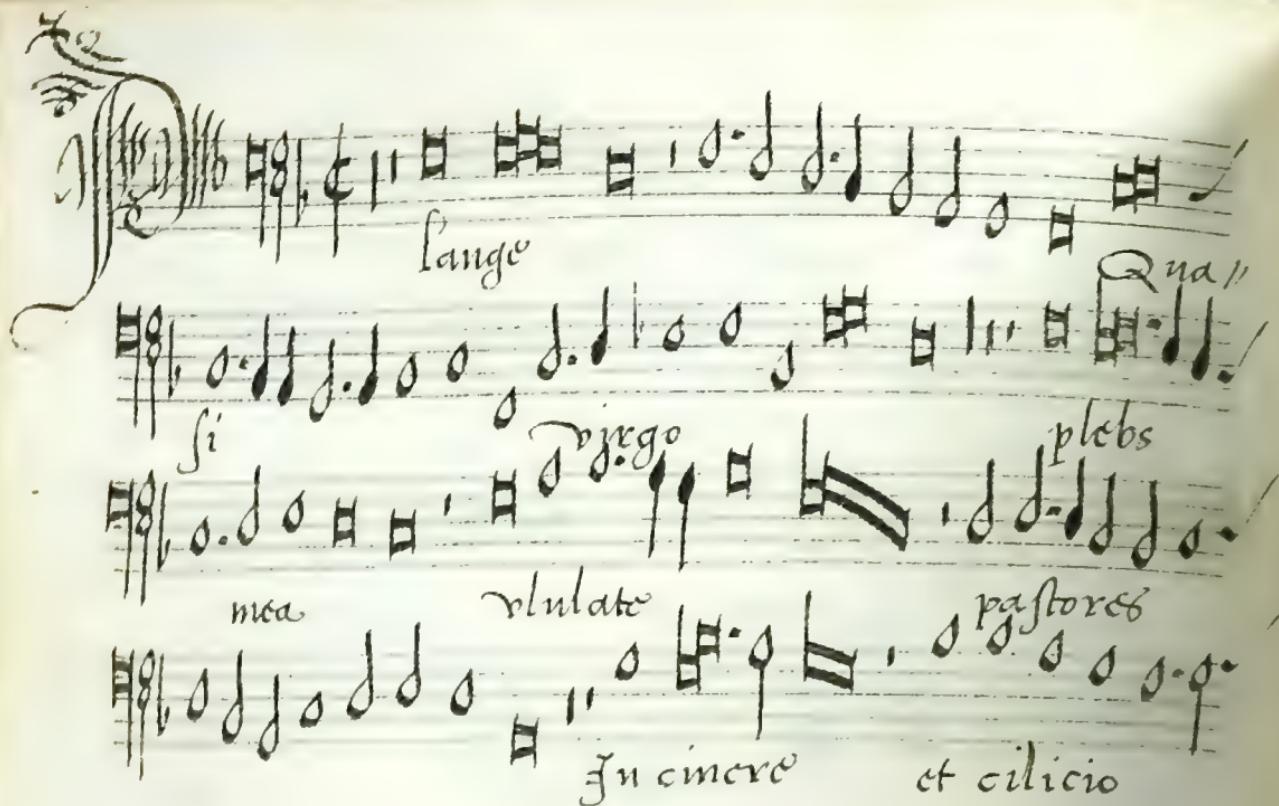
cnebre facte sunt

dum crucifixissent Ihesum

Judei et circa horam no

nam exclamavit ibis

nece magna deus  
 quid deceliquisti me  
 et inclinato et inclinato capite  
 misit spiritum overte



Quia nemitt dies domini  
 mi domini magna et amara ualde  
 Et amara ualde val.  
 de : τ finis : τ

A handwritten musical score for three voices, likely for a three-part setting like a motet or Mass. The music is written in common time on four-line staff paper.

The score consists of four staves:

- Top Staff:** Features a large, ornate initial note. The vocal line begins with a dotted half note followed by a series of eighth notes and sixteenth notes.
- Middle Staff:** Contains a vocal line with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics "regina celorum" are written below the staff.
- Bottom Staff:** Shows a vocal line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics "domina angelorum" are written below the staff.
- Bass Staff:** Shows a vocal line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics "Salve" are written below the staff.

Accompaniment is provided by a basso continuo part at the bottom of each page, indicated by a bass clef and a thick vertical line with horizontal dashes.

Performance instructions include:

- "me" placed above the middle staff.
- "4me" placed above the bottom staff.
- "Salve" placed below the bass staff.



verte secundam,

Gloriōsa  
aude  
super oes  
super oes  
speciosa  
vale  
val  
de deora  
vale  
valde decora  
et pro nobis  
sem  
per xpm  
et pro nobis sep xpm  
exora  
amen



A page from a medieval manuscript containing musical notation and Latin text. The music is written on four-line red staves, with each staff consisting of two measures. The notation includes various note heads (circular, square, triangular) and stems, with some notes having vertical strokes through them. The Latin text is written in a Gothic script below the music. The first section of text reads:

Ostra ut pura pectora sint et corpora  
q̄mūc flagitat denota cor.

The second section of text continues on a new staff:

da et Ora et Ora tuda per p̄cata dulcissima

The third section of text continues on a new staff:

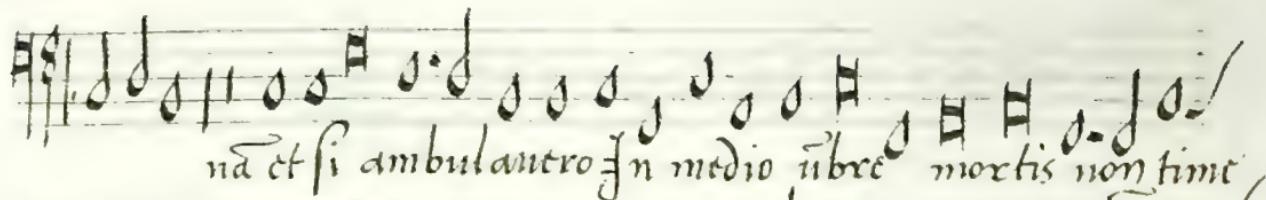
tuda per p̄cata dulcissima nobis perpetua fru-

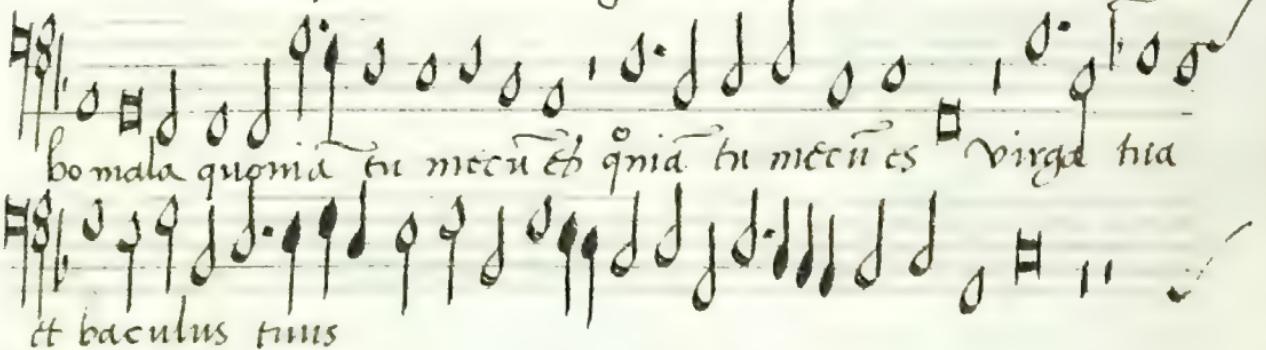
A handwritten musical score for three voices (SSA). The music is written in square neumes on four-line staves. The lyrics are in Latin, with some words underlined or circled. The score consists of three parts:

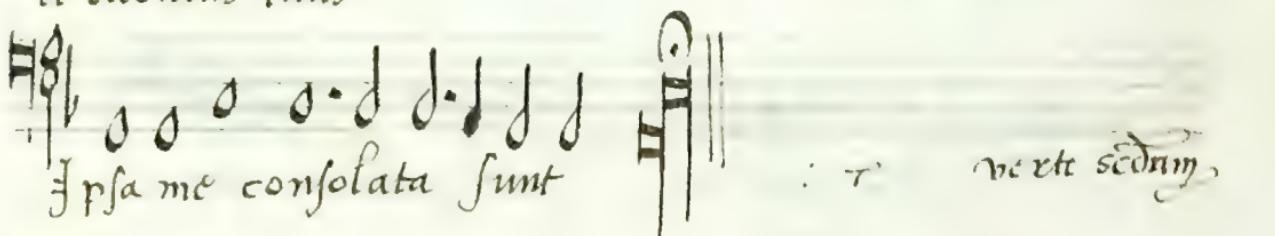
- Part 1:** The first staff has a soprano vocal line. The lyrics are: "i nita frui nita O benigna O maria".
- Part 2:** The second staff has an alto vocal line. The lyrics are: "O maria O maria que sola Imio".
- Part 3:** The third staff has a basso vocal line. The lyrics are: "lata permansisti que sola inviolata per manisti permansisti".

The score concludes with a final section labeled "finis" followed by a double bar line.

**D**ominus regit me et nihil mihi debet  
rit in loco paschue ibi me collocavit  
Sup aqua refectiois educavit me anima mea - comix-  
tit comixxit deduxit me super semitas iustitie


 na et si ambulantro in medio ubre mortis non time


 bo mala quoniam tu mecum es quoniam tu mecum es Virga tua  
 et baculus tuis


 ipsa me consolata sunt : r verte secundum

arasti in conspectu meo mensam

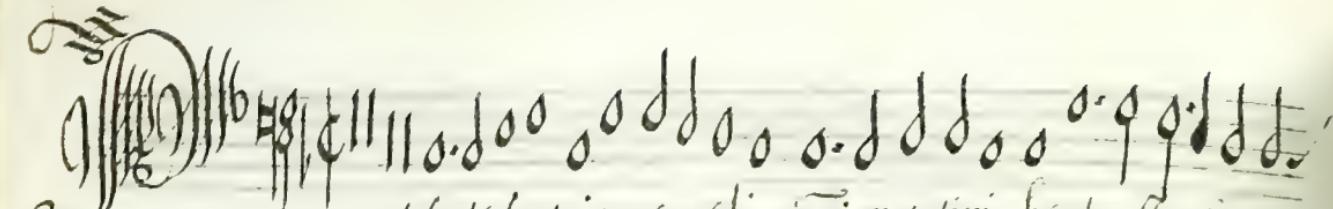
adversus eos qui tribulat me qui tribulat me

et calix mens inebriasset perclarus est et misericordi

a tua subsequetur me subsequetur me

Omnibus diebus nite mee et ut inhabite in  
domo domini In longitudinem dit /  
rum die rum

finis : t



atefacti sunt ianue celi xp̄i martiri beato stepha

no Qui in numero martirum inuentus est primus

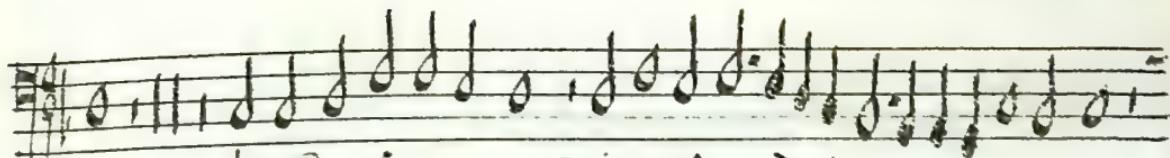
inuentus est primus et ideo triumphat in celis et ideo triumphat in

celis coronatus et ideo triumphat in celis coronati

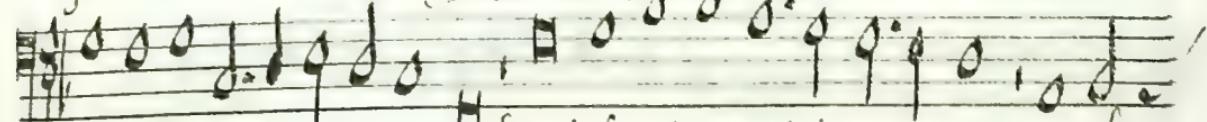
Secunda pars.

Item enim mortem enim quod saluator quod saluator in dignatus  
 est pro omnibus pati dignatus est pro omnibus pati hanc ille  
 primus reddidit saluatori et ideo triumphat in celis et ideo  
 triumphat in celis coronatus et ideo triumphat in celis coronatus

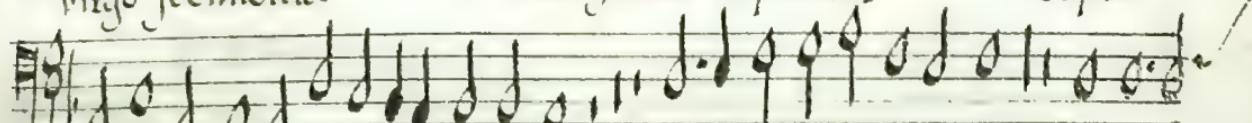
 O bis sancti spiritus gratia sit data  
 de qua virgo virginum suarum  
 it obumbrata fuit obumbrata  
 cum perfectum angelum fuit salutata  
 verbum caro factum



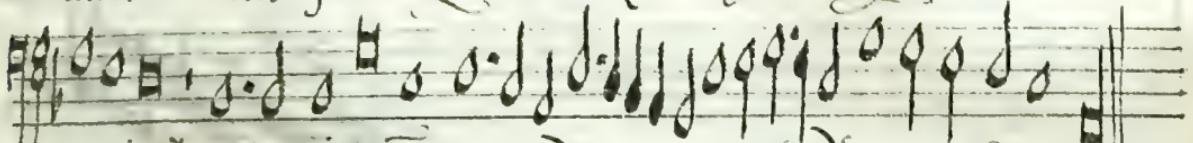
est verbum caro factum est virgo fecundata



virgo fecundata      H      Veni sancte spiritus      reple



tuorum corda fidellium      corda fidellium      et tui



amoris In eis signe accende      accehde : T

A page from a medieval manuscript containing musical notation and Latin text. The music is written on four-line red staves, with black ink used for the notes and stems. The text is in a Gothic script, likely a form of Latin, and is integrated with the music.

The text, read from top to bottom, is:

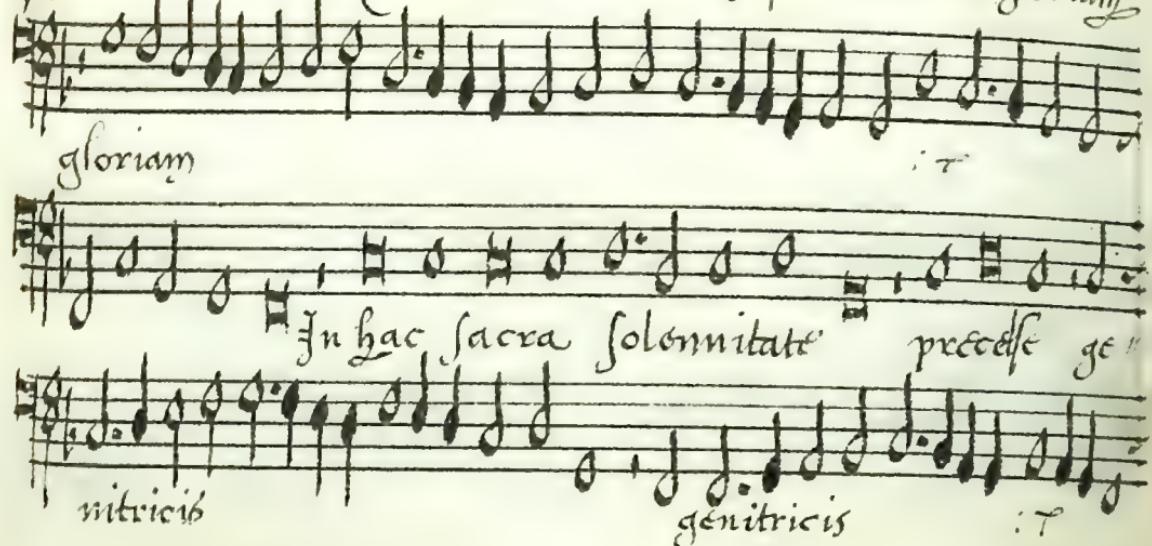
*Omo quidam fecit cénā magna et misit  
scrinū suum hora cene dicere  
hora cene dicere imitatis imitatis ut ueni  
ref Quia parata sunt oīa*

Alleluia

venite comedite panem meum

et bibite nimum

bis alleluia



dei marie sum*f*ecunditate natuitatem beate marie cele  
 brenus : ut ipsa ut ipsa p nobib in  
 tercedat ad dominum ihum expm ad dominum ihum  
 expm ad dominum ihum expm finis :

Domine d<sup>e</sup>n<sup>s</sup> exercitum  
mine d<sup>e</sup>n<sup>s</sup> exercitum fortis et  
potens in p<sup>re</sup>lio Adiuua nob<sup>is</sup> aspice nob<sup>is</sup>  
et armis tue potentie protege nos

nam ecce Iunici nostri : T  
 congregati sunt aduersus nos Querentes animam  
 nostram quæcunque animam nostram ergo non indicabis eob  
 ergo non indicabis eob : T recte T

gitor dissipagētēs que bellā uolūt et c.  
rue nob̄ ab īnīcīs mēis ī mirabilibus tuis ī mira  
milibus tuis ne quando dicant  
ne quando dicat p̄ennallūnus aduersus

29  
 nā in te et in tuo nominis nā in te et in tuo  
 noīe fiduciam habentes spernemus in  
 surgentes in nobis in nobis finis  
 gentes in nobis : finis τ

A page from a medieval manuscript featuring musical notation on four-line red staves and Latin text in a Gothic script.

The music consists of four staves of Gregorian chant notation. The first staff begins with a large initial decorated with a stylized bird or animal. The notation uses black neumes on red staves, with square neumes primarily used for the first three staves.

The Latin text, written in a Gothic script, corresponds to the musical phrases:

- ed nominis tuo da gloria da gloriam
- Qui regina fecidasti et in partu pfernasti tate proliq grati
- a ergo ergo clamens in celum vinat rex In
- eternu vinat rex vimat rex et regina francia qua

hi petes tātū gānde nā filia datur amne'  
 nā filia datur amne' regiꝝ fr̄go  
 clamemus in celū vīnat rex in eternū vīnat rex vīnat  
 rex et regina Verte sedam

Audate deum ore natae p̄nati p̄ccō nata  
et nob pari federe ergo clām̄  
mis in celū viuat rex in eternū viuat rex viuat rex et regi  
na Orenate potens regni Audi p̄ceccō lo!

A handwritten musical score for three voices, likely for a three-part setting. The music is written on four staves, each with a different time signature. The lyrics are in Latin and are as follows:

donici da filii nobilem. da filii nobilem  
ergo clamemus in celum vinvat rex in eternu vinvat  
rex vinvat rex et regina vinvat rex vinvat  
rex et regina finis

aluto te sancta virgo maria virgo maria

domina celorum et regina

fa salutatione quae te salutavit

angelus dicens luc maria

A handwritten musical score for three voices, likely for a three-part setting of the Magnificat. The music is written on four systems of five-line staves. The vocal parts are labeled with Latin text below each staff:

- Top staff: *gratia plena dominis tecum*
- Second staff: *benedicta tu in multiplicibus*
- Third staff: *benedictus fructus ventris tui*
- Bottom staff: *ventris tui* (continuation of the third staff)

The music consists of various note heads (circles, squares, diamonds) connected by vertical stems. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines. The tempo is indicated by a 'T' at the end of the first system, and dynamics like 'ff' (fortissimo) are shown in the second system.

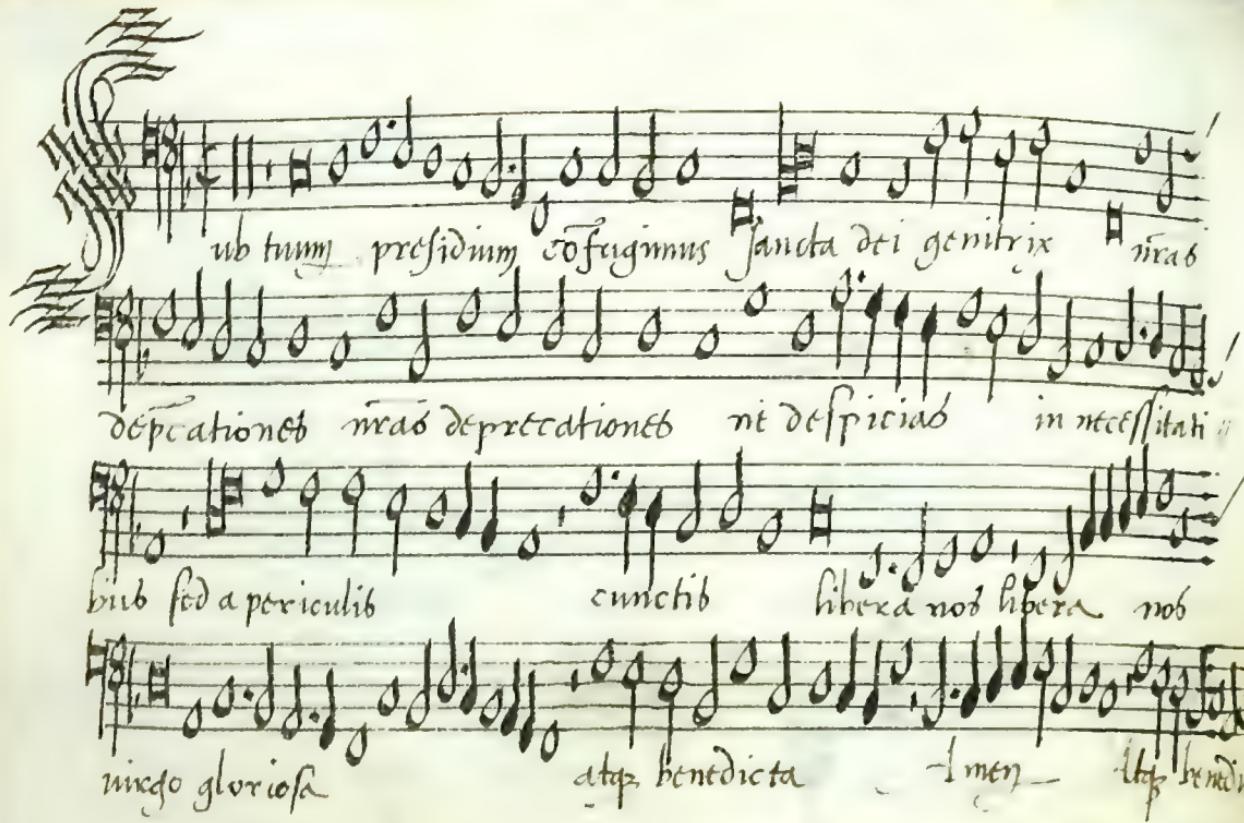
ego te ergo per illud gaudium Quod  
habuisti in illa hora qua cōcēpisti qua cōcepisti domi  
nū meū ihūm xp̄m In hora defunctionis meæ et sub  
ueniā mihi tā in corpore quā in anima :r

et ne permittas mi perdi propter nimia pec //

cato mea et subuenias mibi in

cibus necessitatibus meis

meis Amen



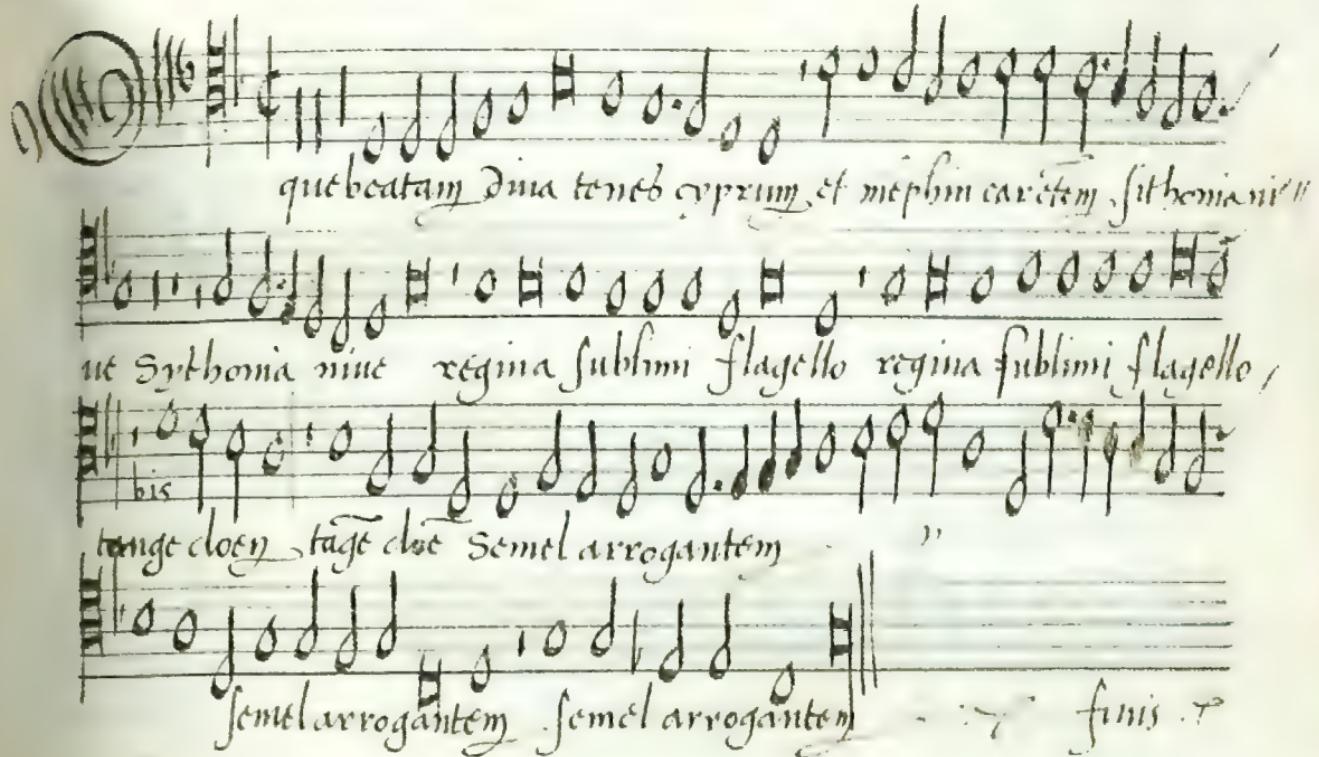
ixi pueris imper idontis et militani non;  
 hinc gloria nunc arme defunctaq; bel;

io defunctaq; bello barbito hic paries habebit  
 bic paries habebit habebit verte

A handwritten musical score for two voices, featuring two staves of music with corresponding Latin lyrics. The music is written in a Gothic script on five-line staves. The first staff begins with a large bass clef, followed by a common time signature. The lyrics are written below the notes. The second staff begins with a soprano clef, also in common time. The lyrics continue from the first staff. The score concludes with a repeat sign and the instruction "3<sup>a</sup> pars: r".

z<sup>a</sup> pars: r

ciuum marine lenū marine quenteris latus custo  
dit custodit hic hic porne lucida finalia  
hic uetus et arcus et arcus Oppositis foribus  
mñacē Oppositis foribus minacē : T 3<sup>a</sup> pars: r


 que beatam diua teneo cyprum, et mephim carētem, si thomianus //  
 ut Sythonia nunc regina sublimi flagello regina sublimi flagello,  
 bis  
 tange cloen stage cloe Semel arrogantem . " "  
 Semel arrogantem Semel arrogantem . . . finis . "

A page from a handwritten musical manuscript. The music is written on two staves, each consisting of five horizontal lines. The notation uses a combination of square neumes and circular neumes, typical of early printed music notation. The lyrics are written in a Gothic script below the staves.

The lyrics are:

ictimè paschalli laudeò immolat xpiani agm̄s  
redemit Onus xp̄is innocēt̄ pri  
xp̄is innocēt̄ pri reconciliavit reconciliavit pccato[n]i  
rcō mōrē et mīta mōrē et mīta In celo dux uit̄ mōr

m'us regnat vi'us      dic nobis maria

dic nobis maria      quid uidisti in via Sepulchri xpi

Sepulchri xpi viuentis      et gloria uidii resurgen

tis      et gloria uidii resurgentib : finis

z a pars : r

ic nobis maria Quid uidisti in via <sup>Angeli</sup>

licet testes fundari et nestores dic nob maria dic nob maria

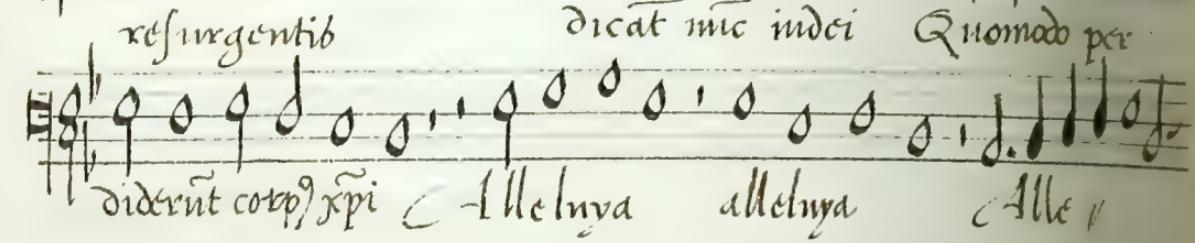
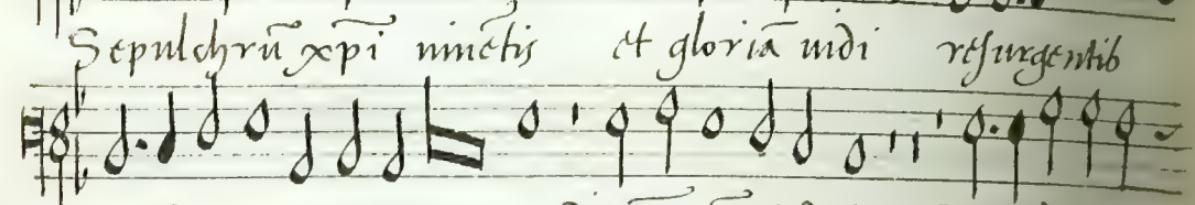
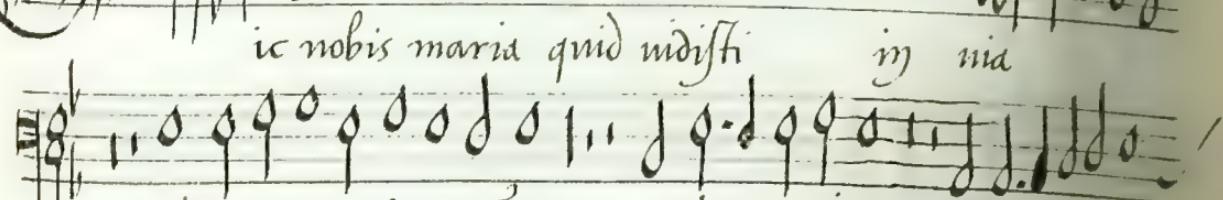
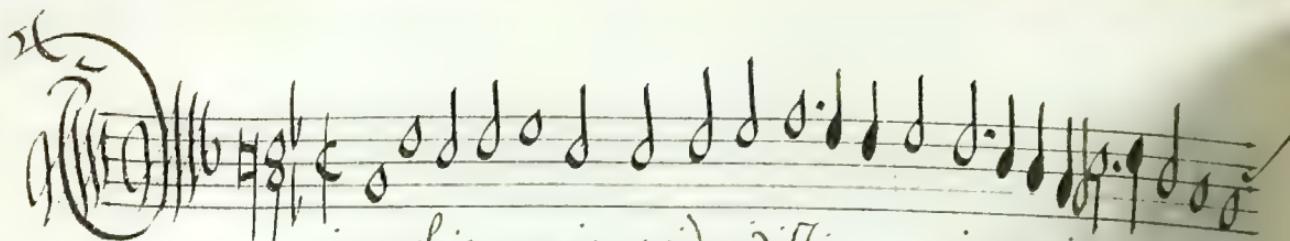
quid uidisti in via Surgeit xpus Surexit xpus spes

mea p̄cedet nob in gallileam credens est magister

H  
 endū est magis soli marie neraci q̄ indeorum turbē fallaci quā  
 indeorū turbē fallaci' Scimus xp̄m surgesse a mortuis uere  
 tu nobis uictor rex miseric̄e rex miseric̄e hi  
 uictoris uictor rex miseric̄e rex miseric̄e finis

N illo tempore maria magdalene facor  
bi et Salome ficerunt aromata vtr uenientes  
ingerent ingerent ihum angelus dñi descendit de celo  
de celo et dixit

eis nolite timer<sup>r</sup> : r  
 rexit dñm<sup>b</sup>. Alleluia Sicut dixit uebis  
 Alleluia Alle  
 Alleluia : r Verte pro 2<sup>a</sup> parte : r

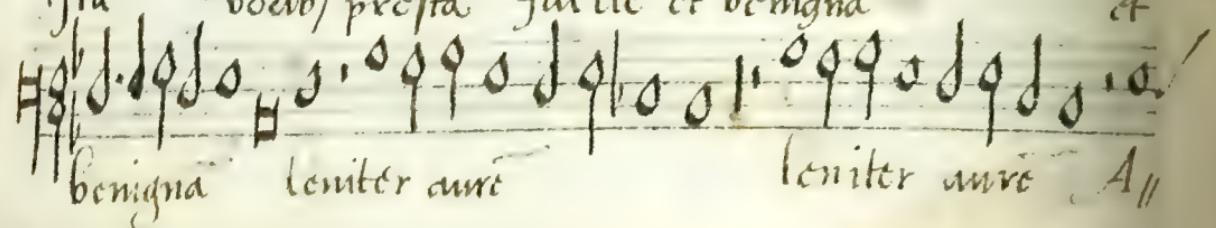
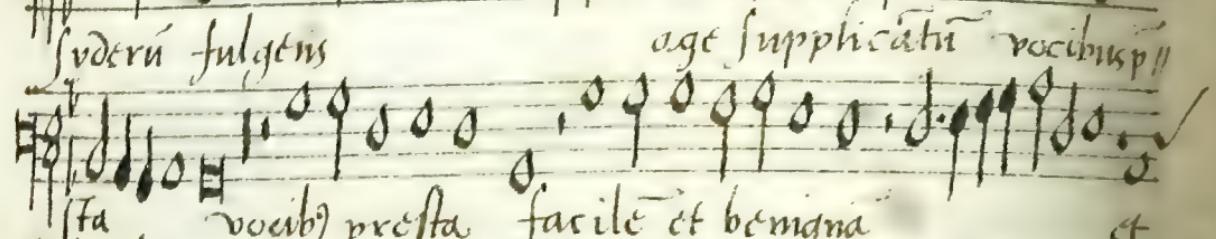
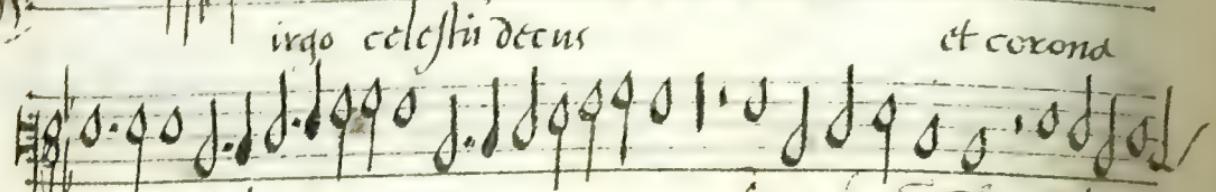
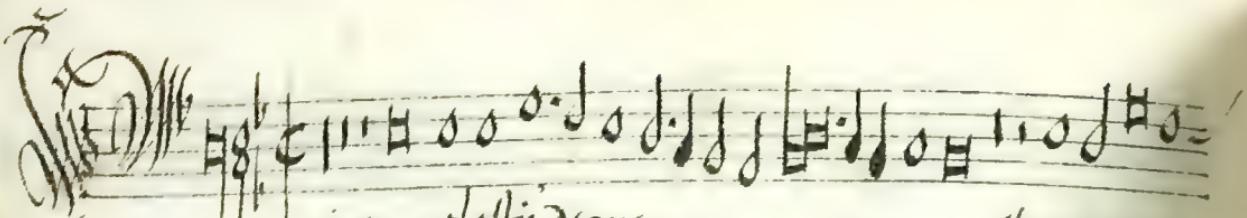


A handwritten musical score for three voices (SATB) on five-line staves. The music consists of three systems. The first system contains two staves: the top staff has a soprano vocal line with the lyrics "Vide thomab nide latus Vide pedes nide manus" and the bottom staff has an alto vocal line with the lyrics "noli esse incredulus noli esse incredulus". The second system contains two staves: the top staff has a tenor vocal line with the lyrics "Alleluia" and the bottom staff has a bass vocal line with the lyrics "Alleluia". The third system contains two staves: the top staff has a soprano vocal line with the lyrics "finis" and the bottom staff has an alto vocal line with the lyrics "T". The music is written in common time, with various note heads and stems. The score is numbered 39 in the top right corner.

39



et portab p̄cipes uestraō p̄cipes uestrab et elevamini porte  
 eternalles eternalles et introibit rex glo  
 rie noe noe noe q̄ est iste rex glorie d̄m̄s n̄r̄tū ipse est rex  
 glorie noe noe noe noe



The image shows a page from a medieval manuscript containing musical notation and Latin text. The music is written on four-line red staves using a square neume system. The text is in Gothic script and includes the following lyrics:
   
 deum nobis renhas salubrem Impiam maru
   
 His rabie retunde rabiem retunde rabiem retunde
   
 Sitq[ue] promise Segatis per annum
   
 Copia nobis Copia nobis 7. verte 7.

z & parch : T

t ducem alphonsū tege filiosqz dexte //

re ingentib Cypeo Simiqz confone : T

et regnū vigeat nec ullus audeat umquam,

nox in quicqz : T Quicquam

male machinari male machinari In p̄em ant na //  
 too Scelerūqz signid Scelerūqz signid Occulit qnic //  
 quā pateat sub auras pateat sub auras prorsus inti /  
 ne prorsus īnāc finis τ

A page from a medieval manuscript featuring musical notation and Latin text. The music is written in black ink on four-line staves, using a combination of square neumes and circular neumes. The text is written in a Gothic script below the music.

The Latin text, read from top to bottom, is:

Itas hincullo  
montibus motibus anni matrem  
aurarum non sint uano aurarum  
et Sylue metu :  
et Sylue metu :

A page from a medieval manuscript containing musical notation and Latin text. The music is written on four-line red staves, each with a large initial note. The text is in a Gothic script and is divided into three stanzas by vertical bar lines. The first stanza reads: "Et am seu mobilibus veris inhorruit aduentus foliis". The second stanza begins with a large initial note and reads: "Sen virides rubrum dimo/ uere lacerte et corde' et genib[us] tremit et cordt et geni/ bus tremit et corde' et genibus tremit". The third stanza concludes with a large initial note.

A handwritten musical score for two voices. The top voice part begins with a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The lyrics are: "qui non ego te tigris ut aspera ut aspera," followed by a repeat sign. The bottom voice part begins with a soprano clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The lyrics are: "getulus ut leo frangere persequor tandem desine ma// trem tadem desint in me tristitia sequi uiro tempistica sequi uiro sequi uiro finis." The score consists of four systems of music, each with two staves. The vocal parts are separated by a thick horizontal line.

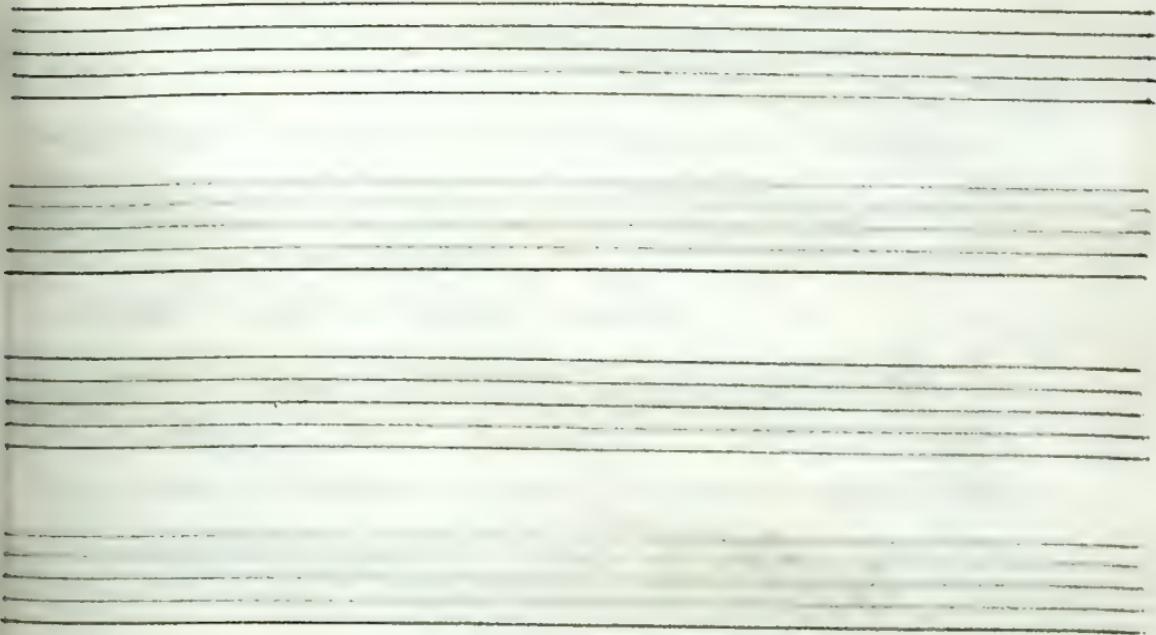
za pars: t

qui non ego te tigris ut aspera ut aspera,

getulus ut leo frangere persequor tandem desine ma//

trem tadem desint in me tristitia sequi uiro

tempistica sequi uiro sequi uiro finis. t





O  
franciscus franciscus vir catholicus et totus apostolicus

et totus apostolicus et totus apostolicus ecclesie ecclie teneri

fidei romane docuit presbiterosq; monuit p[re]dictis reuer-

ri

: 7:

p[re]dictis reuertri

m : 7 :

2a pars : τ

acem salutem miniat pace salutē miniat

in spūs uirtute' in spūs uirtute'

reg pacis sociat

longinquod a sa //

lute a salut' :

τ

finis. τ.



becc nob reliquimus omnia et secuti sumus

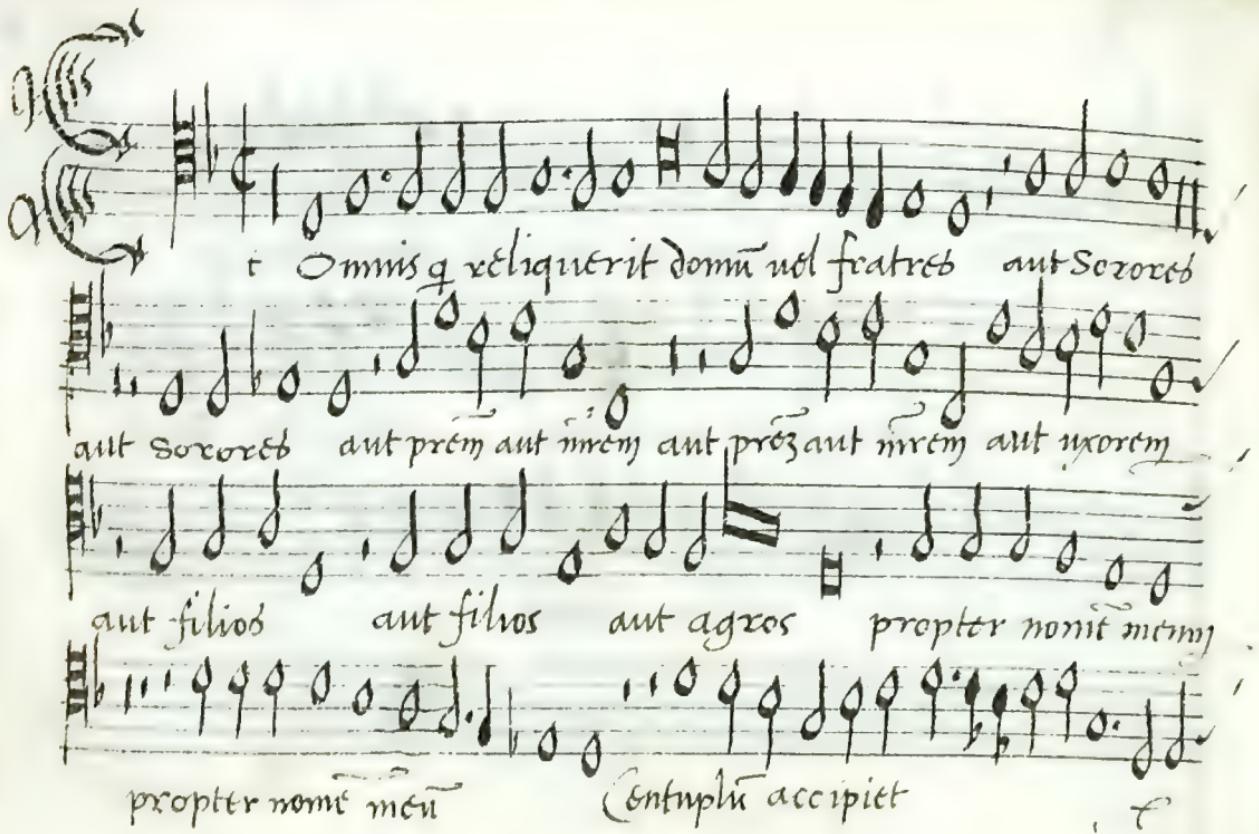
te. Quid ergo exit nobis ih̄us aut dixit illis A //

me dico nobis. Am̄e dico nobis : + Quod nos qui secu'.

ti es̄tis me : + In regeneratione cū se //

derit cū sederit filius hominis in sedē maiestatis syc' Se'  
 debitis et uob̄ super sedes dñodecim . indicated dnode  
 cim tribus israel      tribus israel :-

Overt : /



A handwritten musical score for three voices. The music is written on five-line staves. The top two voices sing in common time, while the bass voice begins in common time and then changes to 6/8 time. The vocal parts are labeled with Latin text: "et uita eterna" above the top two voices, "possidebit" below the first two voices, and "et uita eterna possidebit possidebit" below the bass voice. The score consists of four systems of music.

: =

: =

finis =

asser inuenit sibi domū et tunc midum. ubi  
reponat pullos suos ubi reponat pullos suos Altaria tua  
dnt uirtutum domini uirtutum rex mens et denc  
mens rex mens et denc mens beati q ambulat idoneo

ma ī domo tua in secūm sc̄ti in secūlūm sc̄ti in  
 secūm sc̄ti laudabūt te beati q̄ habitat in domo tua in secūlū  
 tua in secūm sc̄ti in secūlū seculi in secūlū seculi  
 laudabūt te : & finis : t

¶ quam consumati sunt dieb octo : x  
ut circuncideretur puer vocatū est vocatū est  
nomē eius ih̄us Quod vocatū est ab angelo  
Quod vocatū est ab angelo priusq; priusq;

A handwritten musical score for two voices, likely for organ or harpsichord, featuring two staves of music with Latin lyrics.

The lyrics are:

in utero conciperetur Conciperetur prinsqna  
in utero conciperetur Conciperetur concipe

Below the staves, the word "retur" is written above a vertical bar, followed by a fermata symbol. To the right of the second staff, the word "finis" is written above a fermata symbol.

n tua pacientia permanens  
possedisti animam tuam - Ami  
mam tuam lucia xpi sponsa qm mundg crant  
despexisti Que in mundo erat despexisti

it ideo in terris nomine tuum colitur  
 celo coronatur proprijs sanguinis decora  
 tur cum reliquis Christi martyribus  
 cernuscanti luce resplendens Coruscanti luce resplendens

A page from a medieval manuscript containing musical notation and Latin text. The music is written on four-line red staves, with a large decorative initial 'C' at the top left. The lyrics are in a Gothic script and read:

Ecce uenit rex nobis natus de virgine  
nobis natus de virgine Venite pastores Occumilit reges  
Igit et videte uerbū Itc et uidete uerbū quod caro factum est  
noe noe noe noe noe noe noe

Secunda pars: t

51

ontiat nobis quid uidi sis Et audi sis  
pastores pastores in p sepio angel ob audi um mis regem celi  
uid um mis virginib in gremio virginis in gremio noe noe noe  
noe noe noe noe noe noe vertit

za pars. T

A handwritten musical score for three voices (SSA). The music is written on four systems of five-line staff notation. The top system starts with a bass clef, followed by a treble clef, then another bass clef, and finally a soprano clef. The time signature varies between common time and 6/8 throughout the piece. The lyrics are written in a cursive Gothic script below the notes. The first system contains the beginning of the melody. The second system begins with the lyrics "pia mater pia pastoreb". The third system begins with "lactat deum innocula". The fourth system concludes with "mater adorat filium" and "Ergo canit an-

vid facit maria matrix dei mater  
pia mater pia pastoreb dicite  
lactat deum innocula portat uerbū exatura  
mater adorat filium Ergo canit an-

A handwritten musical score for three voices, likely for a three-part setting. The music is written on five-line staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The lyrics are: "geli laudate pastores adorate reges Can". The second staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The lyrics are: "dete fideles dicentes dicentes Noe ino". The third staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The lyrics are: "noe noe noe noe noe finis &". The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The score is numbered 52 at the top right.

X

oē noē noē puer nob nascitur rectorq; agelorn  
in hoc mūdo patitur dñis dominorum In prescepe  
ponitur Subfeno asinorū noē noē subfeno asinorū cognonit do  
minū xp̄ij regē celorū xp̄ij regē celorū noē noē noē noē noē

57

Secunda pars: t

unc herodes tremuit humano sanguine Infanteb et puerob  
occidit cū dolore cum dolore not noe noe  
ergo uer cotio virtutis letabudo sing fuit termio benedicam bdo  
Peliwa noe noe noe not not not finis

A handwritten musical score for three voices (SSS) on four-line staves. The music consists of two systems separated by a double bar line with repeat dots. The first system begins with a large, ornate initial 'S'. The lyrics are written below the notes. The second system continues the melody. The score concludes with a final section labeled 'Ga'.

urgens ihūs Domīnus nōst̄er : r

domīnus nōst̄er Stans in m̄dīo discipulorūm

Suorum dixit eis pax

nōbis pax nōbib illēnya : r Ga'

uisi sunt discipuli Ganisi sunt discipuli Viso domino  
 ganisi sunt discipuli Viso domino :7.  
 Alleluya                    Alle luja , 41  
 Alleluya                    Alle luja :7.  
 Alleluya                    Alle luja :7.



na ergo sabbatorū vna ergo sabbatorū cū forē  
essent clāse esset clāse ubi erat discipuli Congregati  
venit Ihesus et Stetit  
In medio eorum et dixit et dixit eis

A handwritten musical score for three voices, likely for organ or choir. The music is written on four systems of five-line staves. The vocal parts are labeled 'Vox I', 'Vox II', and 'Vox III'. The lyrics are in Latin, featuring the phrase 'pax vobis pax vobis' followed by three repetitions of 'Alleluia'. The text continues with 'vniuersitatem discipuli' and 'gauisim' (likely 'gauisimunt'). The final section includes 'discipuli viso domino' and 'Alleluia' again. The score concludes with 'Alleluia' and 'Alleluia : T finis:t'.

pax vobis pax vobis *Alleluia* Ga  
vniuersitatem discipuli gauisimunt discipuli viso domino gauisimunt dis  
cipuli viso domino *Alleluia*  
*Alleluia* *Alleluia* *Alleluia* : T finis:t

A page from a medieval manuscript featuring musical notation on four-line red staves and Latin text in a Gothic script.

The music consists of four staves of Gregorian chant notation. The first staff begins with a large initial decorated with stylized leaves and vines. The notation uses black neumes on red staves, with square neumes indicating long notes and circular neumes indicating short notes. The second staff begins with a large initial decorated with stylized leaves and vines. The third staff begins with a large initial decorated with stylized leaves and vines. The fourth staff begins with a large initial decorated with stylized leaves and vines.

The Latin text, written in a Gothic script, corresponds to the music:

sebastiane decus p̄te celli Audi no/  
te p̄ceb̄z supplicantum supplicantum Necandi modo  
Sed benignis illa Sed benignis illa exaudi q̄m potes deorn̄ rec/  
tor atq̄ bonum tibi amnente tibi amnente :

*za pars: t*

urge<sup>m</sup> et reprimet et repelle peste<sup>m</sup>.      me nō serpat  
 et oprimat caducos et oprimat caducos mortales satis est suo peri  
 re omnes fatos violenta mors facescat his  
 auspiciis tuogz duci : t<sup>m</sup> Verte. t<sup>m</sup>

Ex estē genis tuorū et mebē quā alphōsus moderatur et gubernat  
Justa et legitima manu Itq; habenis ut  
tuas tibi sospites Canamus laudes

Uni iuitam Comoda Opes parerū salutem finis

in te p̄c̄m ille cibris      vīce p̄c̄m  
ille cibris      Tu ati cōpēscē potenter flecte virum  
precibus flecte nūrū precibus parcer nūrgo reis flecte nūrū preci-  
biō flecte nūrū precibus parcer nūrgo Reis : finis r

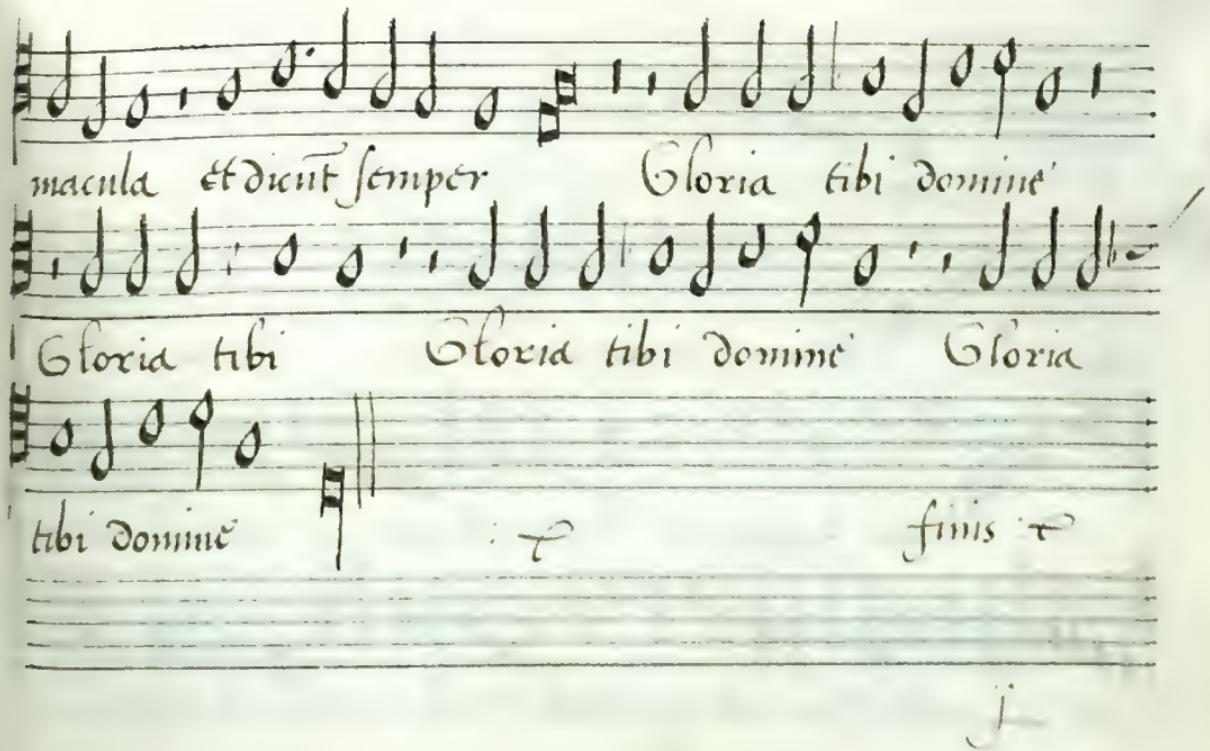
udini voces Dicentium Quar non  
defenditis sanguinem Sanguinem nostrum et accepit et acce-  
perunt djuinum responsum Adhuc sustinet Adhuc  
sustinet modicum tempus donec implatur



Verte pro 2<sup>a</sup> parte :

A page from a medieval manuscript featuring musical notation and Latin text. The music is written in four-line red staves, each with a large initial decorated letter. The first staff begins with a large 'R' and continues with a series of notes. The second staff begins with a large 'L' and includes the text 'nocentes innocentes pro xpo'. The third staff begins with a large 'C' and includes the text 'cisi sunt Occisi sunt'. The fourth staff begins with a large 'I' and includes the text 'inquo rege Patientes imperfecti sunt'. The fifth staff begins with a large 'Q' and includes the text 'quintur agm Sine macula'. The text is written in a Gothic script, and the music includes various note heads and rests.

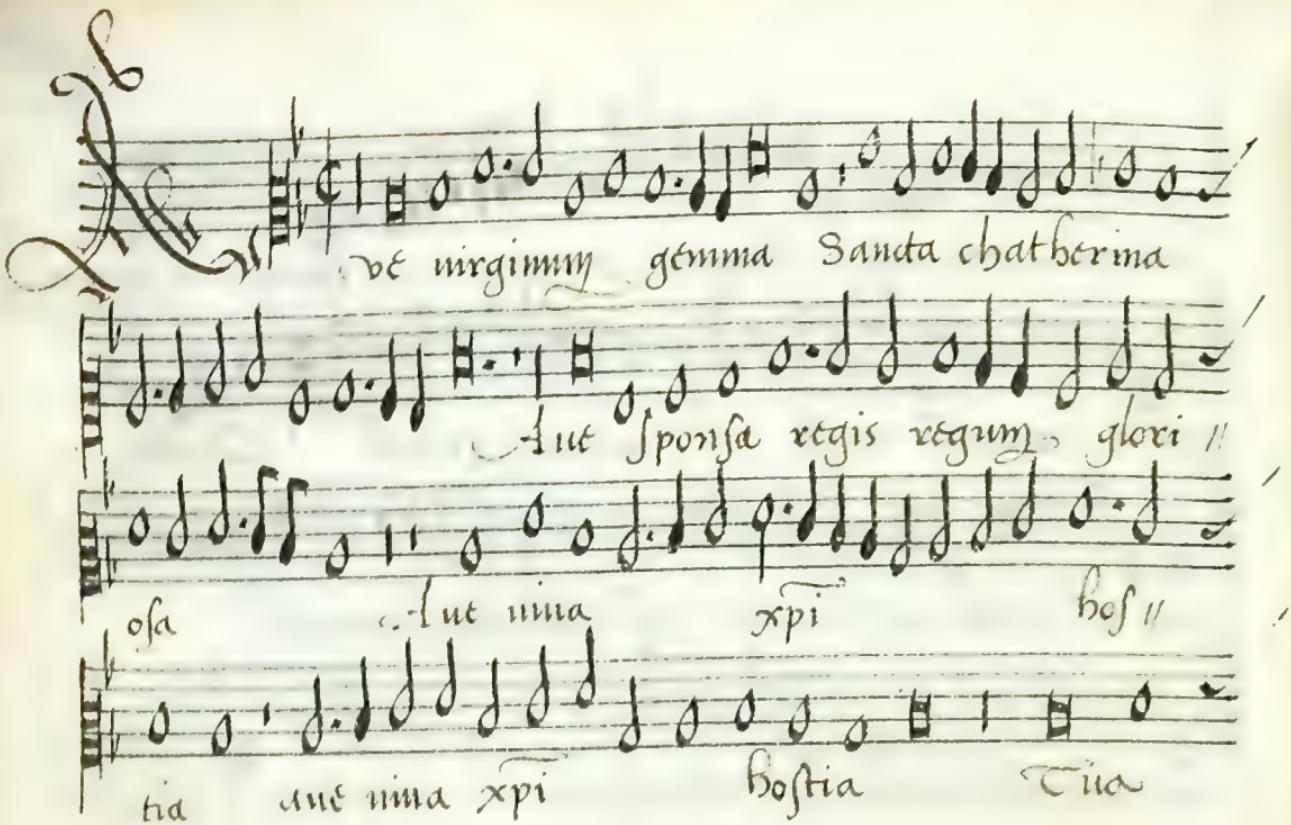
R  
nocentes innocentes pro xpo infantes Oc,  
cisi sunt      Occisi sunt : T      46  
inquo rege Patientes imperfecti sunt      Ipsius sc,  
quintur agm Sine macula : T      Sine

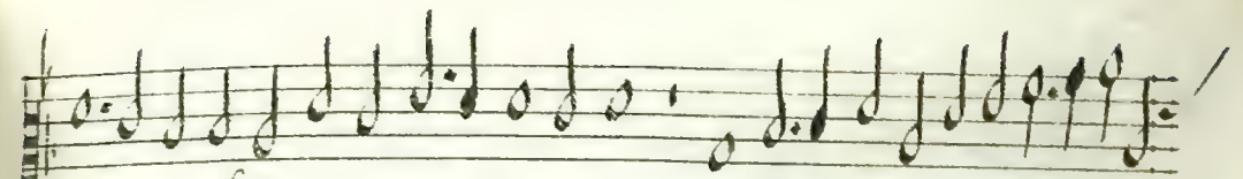


A page from a medieval manuscript containing musical notation and Latin text. The music is written on four-line red staves, each with a large initial note. The text is in a Gothic script and reads:

N tua pacientia poscedisti aiam tuam  
aiam tuam anima tuam anima tuam  
lucia sponsa xpi disti que in mundo sunt odisti  
que in mundo sunt et coruscas cum angelis cum angelis

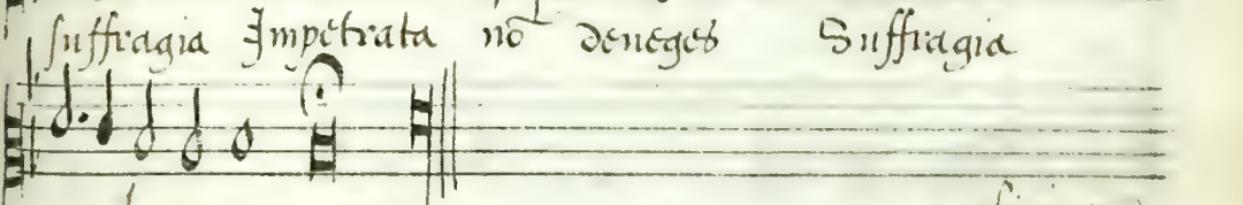
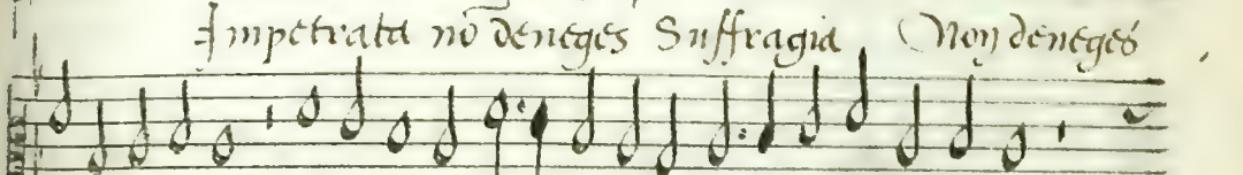
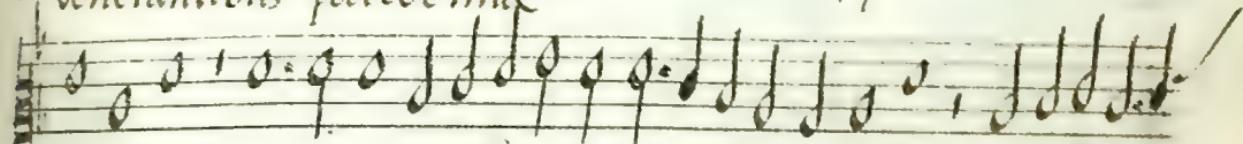
Sanguine proprio      Sanguine proprio      Sanguine propri.  
 Inimicū vicisti      Inimicum vicisti      O fi.  
 cia tā beata tam beata pro nobis xp̄m exora.  
 pro nobis xp̄m exora pro nob xp̄m exora exora finis





ventrantibus patreccinia:

:7'



A handwritten musical score for three voices, likely for soprano, alto, and basso continuo. The music is written on four-line staves. The first staff begins with a large basso continuo bass clef, followed by a soprano C-clef. The lyrics are:

gemma clarissima Chaterina  
virgo Sanctissima : fili "

The second staff begins with a soprano C-clef. The lyrics are:

mundissimum mundis "  
simum lilium mundissimum -



finis

A page from a medieval manuscript featuring musical notation and Latin text. The music is written on four-line red staves, with a large decorative initial 'C' at the beginning. The lyrics are written below the staves, corresponding to the musical phrases. The text includes 'isita quesumus dñe qsumus dñe visita quesumus dñe', 'domine habitatione istam habitationem istam', 'habitatione istam et oes insidias inimici', and 'ab ea longe repelle et angeli tui'.

isita quesumus dñe  
qsumus dñe visita quesumus dñe

domine habitatione istam  
habitationem istam

habitatione istam et oes insidias inimici

ab ea longe repelle et angeli tui

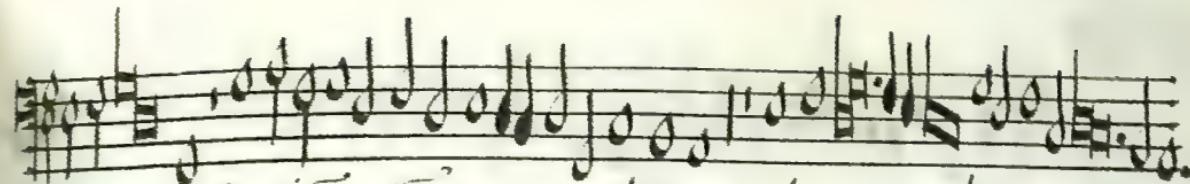
127

Sancti et angeli tui Sancti habitet in ea Qui nos in  
pace in pace qui nos in pace custodiant et benedictio tua  
et benedictio tua Sit super nos semper Sit super nos semper  
Semper Amen finis

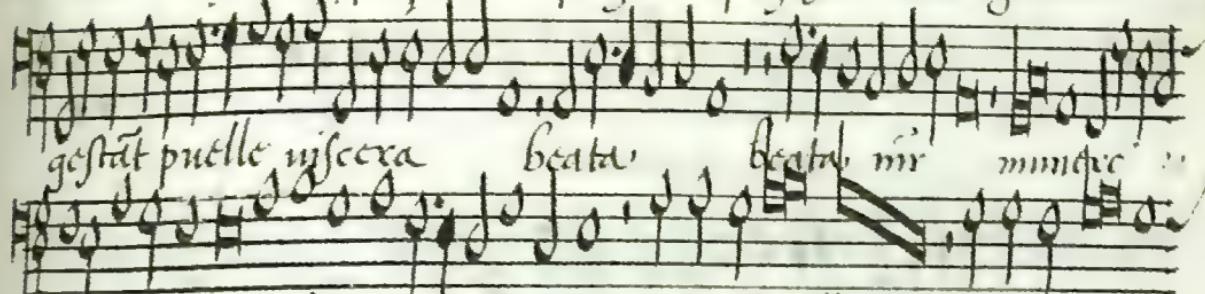
A page from a medieval manuscript containing musical notation and Latin text. The music is written on four-line red staves, with a large initial 'Q' at the beginning of the first line. The lyrics are written in a Gothic script below the notes.

The text, written in Latin, includes:

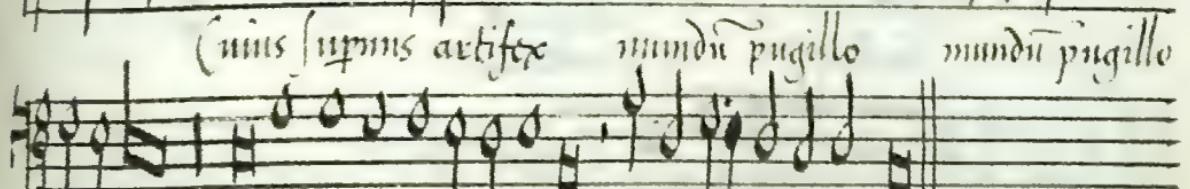
- Line 1: *vem terra Quē terra pontus etra*
- Line 2: *colunt adorat p̄dicat colunt adorat p̄dicat trinā regentem ma*
- Line 3: *china trinā regentem trinā regentem machinā claustrū m̄e*
- Line 4: *bainulat in luna sol sol et omnia*



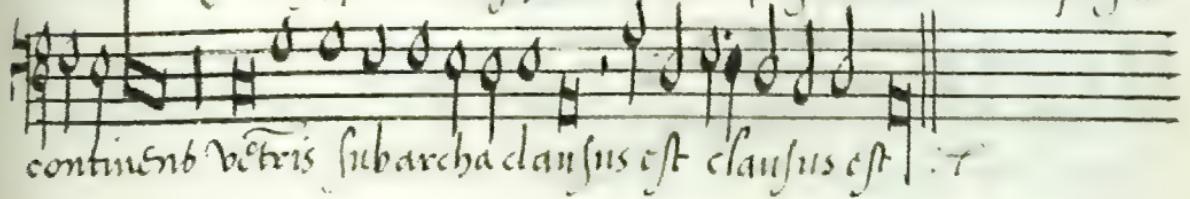
descrinxit p tepora perfusa perfusa celi gratia



gestat puelle viscera beata beata mir minere



Cuius supris artifex mundu pugillo mundu pugillo

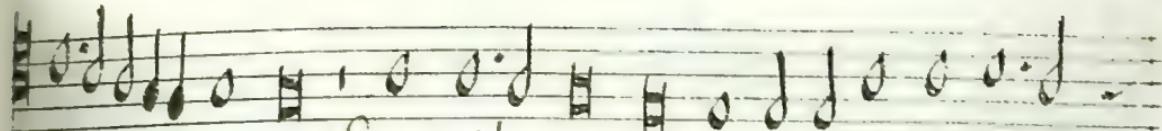


continent vetris subarcha clausus est clausus est

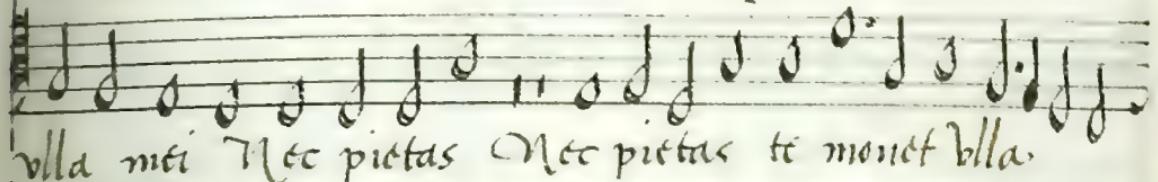


misericordie misericordie tu nob̄ ab host̄ tu  
 nos ab host̄ protege et hora mortis suscipe gl̄a tibi gl̄ria tibi  
 dñe qui natus es de uirginē cū p̄ce et sancto cū p̄ce et  
 sancto spiritu in sempiterna secula in sempiterna secula

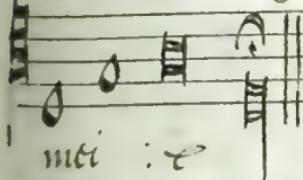
vid mihi crudellis Quid mihi crudellis  
misero valueret cupido miser  
valueret cupido carmina Quid ut me tot valueret preces  
tot valueret preces tuis puerilla simul mea maxima vulnera



rides      heu mibi      Nec pietas te monet



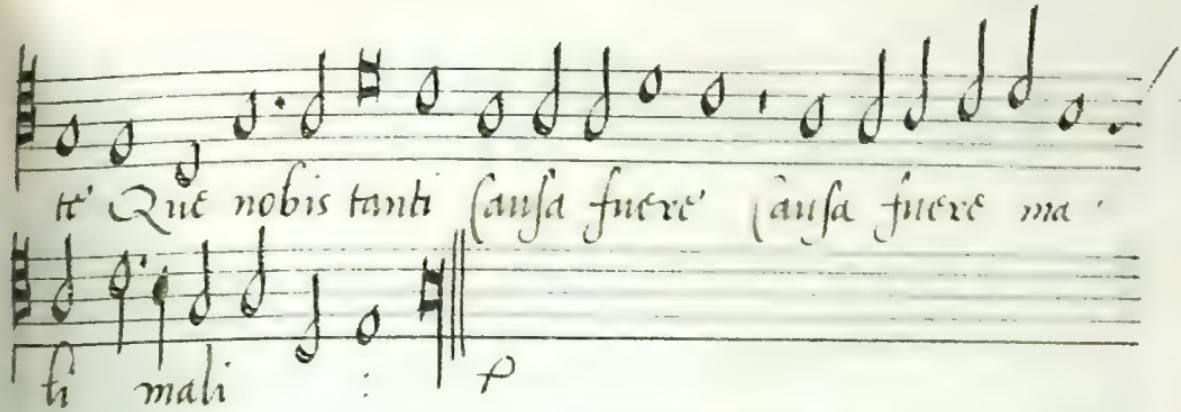
vlla mti      Nec pietas      Nec pietas te monet vlla.



mti : e

Vox te pro<sup>2</sup> a. T

Propri non nt nides nō nt nides quod quo magis  
in gor in illa vix tantum forme q̄ feritatis inest  
improbē amor improbē amor valcat arcus  
valcantqz Sagitte valcantqz Sagit 1'



Quatre post folium



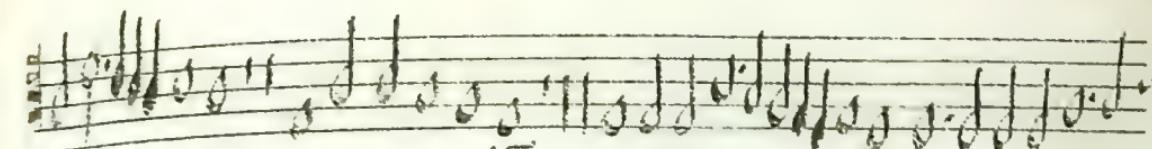
et cuncti spernat iunenes Spernantq; pu//  
elle et mores seruet sacra dyana tu//  
os Ipse equidem faciam  
Ipse equidem faciam Seper me rura tne //

A handwritten musical score for three voices, likely for a three-part setting. The music is written on three staves, each with a different vocal line. The lyrics are in Latin and include "Rapiat sensus", "Visa", "puella meos", and "Visa puella meos". The score concludes with a double bar line and the word "finis". The notation uses various note heads and stems, with some rests indicated by vertical lines.

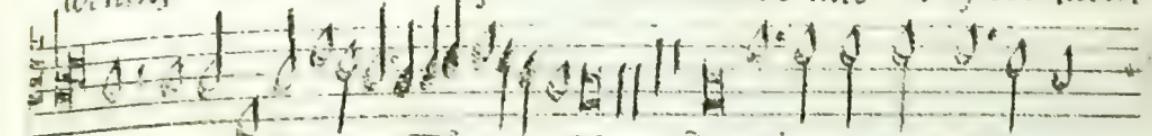
but ille rapiat sensus ille rapiat sensus visa  
puella meos visa puella meos : ?  
: : : : finis : ?

The image shows a single page from a medieval manuscript. At the top left, there is a decorative initial 'I' with intricate flourishes. Below it, there are four musical staves, each consisting of four horizontal lines. The music is written in black ink, using a variety of note heads including circles, squares, and diamonds. The first staff begins with a large square note. The second staff begins with a circle. The third staff begins with a diamond. The fourth staff begins with a circle. The text is written in a Gothic script in two columns. The first column contains the beginning of a sentence: 'In die tribulationis mee renuit'. The second column continues the text: 'consolari anima mea anima mea et anticipauit'. The third column begins with 'vigilias oculi mti oculi mti vigilias oculi'. The fourth column concludes the text: 'mei per tachyinmis turbatus sum Turbatus sum et non sum'.

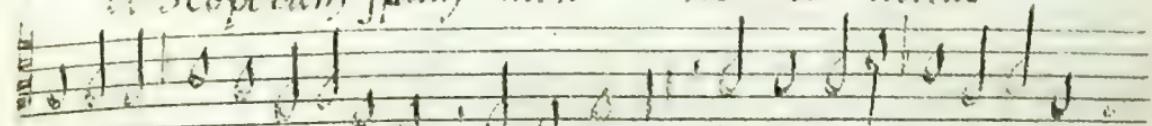
In die tribulationis mee renuit  
consolari anima mea anima mea et anticipauit  
vigilias oculi mti oculi mti vigilias oculi  
mei per tachyinmis turbatus sum Turbatus sum et non sum



scutus et meditatus suū nocte cū corde mto et exercitabar



et Scopetam spūm̄ meū h̄ec oīā initia



fuerūt dolorū mtorū dolorim̄ futrūt dolorū mto



rum

:x:

finis.

intercessio quesumus dñe bcate barbare virginis et  
martyris tue gloria nos protegat nos protegat Ut per  
eius ut p̄ eius interuentum gloriosissimi corporis et  
sanguinis tui Sacramētūm aīte nūte īre xitūm att nūte nosr

te exitu vera fide et pura confessione

## Accipiter nisus

*Qui natus et regnans*

deus & Omnia & omnia Scena Ecclorium,

*pōia ſcta ſcūlōrū*

三

Altus: ♫

A handwritten musical score for the 'Altus' part. The music is written in G major with a common time signature. The vocal line begins with a large, ornate initial 'P'. The lyrics are written below the notes in a cursive hand. The first section of lyrics is: 'reparate corda nostra domino prepa-'. The second section starts with 'rate corda nostra domino : T et Ser'. The third section starts with 'nire illi soli : P et servire illi So-'. The final section ends with 'li et liberavit nos et liberavit nos'.

reparate corda nostra domino prepa-

rate corda nostra domino : T et Ser

nire illi soli : P et servire illi So-

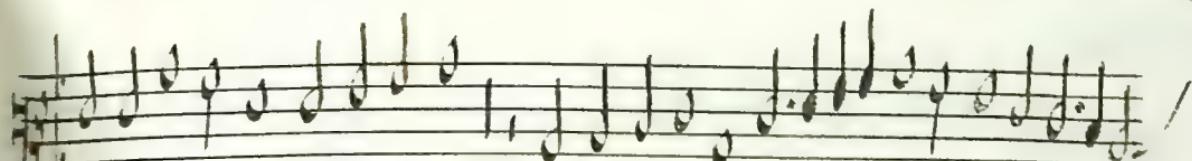
li et liberavit nos et liberavit nos

de manibus inimicorum inimicorum  
 vestro  
 trorum  
 rum

verte. f.



O nuerit inimi ad me  
O nuerit inimi ad  
me in toto corde nescio  
et aufer te  
et aufer te deos alienos  
et aufer te deos ali  
enos de medio nesci  
de medio nesci



liberabit uocē de manib[us] inimicorū nestrorum

uestrorum de manibus imminorum. uestrorum.

- 2 - finis 7





Sententias mee

it

laculum

Sententias mee

me

mitt' prop'e parte:

A page from a medieval manuscript featuring musical notation and Latin text. The music is written on four-line red staves, each with a large initial decorated with a stylized bird. The notation consists of black neumes. The accompanying text is in a Gothic script.

The text, written below the music, reads:

ufficiebat mihi paupertas mta  
paupertas mea. Ut dimitie. Ut dimitie  
computarentur m̄qua fuisse peccunia  
ipsa peccunia pecqua misi

A handwritten musical score for three voices, likely for a three-part setting. The music is written on four-line staves with square neumes. The lyrics are in Latin, appearing below the staves. The first two staves begin with the text "fillū m̄tū" and "baculū senectutis mee". The third staff begins with "fillū m̄tū" and "baculū senectutis mee". The fourth staff begins with "baculū senectutis mee". The score includes various musical markings such as fermatas, slurs, and rests.

fillū m̄tū      fillū m̄tū  
baculū senectutis mee

fillū m̄tū      baculū senectutis mee

baculū senectutis mee

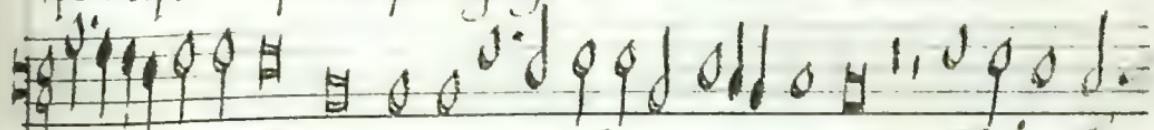
A page from a medieval manuscript featuring musical notation and Latin text. The music is written in black ink on four-line staves. The first staff begins with a large initial 'C' and contains six measures of music. The second staff starts with a large initial 'M' and contains five measures. The third staff starts with a large initial 'S' and contains five measures. The fourth staff starts with a large initial 'A' and contains five measures. Below the music, the lyrics are written in a Gothic script. The text consists of two strophes. The first stanza includes the lines: 'la salutis mortallium' (with 'la' above the staff), 'Maria', 'date ix munera' (with 'ix' above the staff), 'Maria datrix numerum', and 'Salutem'. The second stanza includes the lines: 'reddi quesumus' (with 'reddi' above the staff), 'Salutem reddi quesumus' (repeated), 'Alphonso et principi' (with 'et' above the staff), and 'et' (at the end of the line). The manuscript shows signs of age, including yellowing and foxing.

la salutis mortallium  
Maria  
date ix munera  
Maria datrix numerum  
Salutem

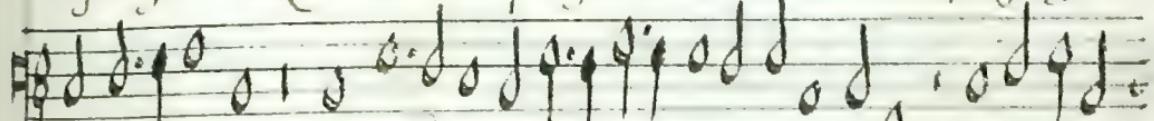
reddi quesumus  
Salutem reddi quesumus  
Alphonso et principi  
et



principi et principi egregio decori domus



festensis Qui ad tua presidia humq; frustra



confugiens te suppliceorat dominam. Crat de



minimam

: 7

recte. 7

1. *xora tuum, filium*

2. *Quē tū de hui*

3. *pectoris detui pectoris sacro panisti obere*

4. *Qui potus est ad omnia*

5. *Soloqz uerbo*

6. *languidos soloqz uerbo languidos Salute donat*

A handwritten musical score for two voices, likely for organ or harpsichord, featuring two staves of music with accompanying Latin text. The music is written in common time with various note heads and stems. The lyrics are written below the notes in a cursive Gothic script.

The lyrics are:

pristica      ut ferrariensem ducem reddat  
incolumen desideratum desideratum patrie

finis :)

A page from a medieval manuscript featuring musical notation on four-line red staves and Latin text. The music consists of four voices, each with a different rhythmic pattern. The text is written below the staves, corresponding to the music's structure.

alut' crux sancta arbor digna  
Iunis robur pretiosum mundi ferret ta //

lentum. : mundi ferret talentum,

et bestia per ligna nictor ligno reuinctus //

A handwritten musical score on four-line staves. The music consists of two systems. The first system begins with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a tempo marking of  $\text{P} = 60$ . The lyrics are: "tur ligne remicetur", "Quoque ex", and "orthis mortis primus erat terrigenis". The second system begins with a bass clef, a common time signature, and a tempo marking of  $\text{P} = 60$ . The lyrics are: "paradiso", "propulsis", "paradiso propulsis", and "paradiso propulsis". The score concludes with a repeat sign and a tempo marking of  $\text{P} = 60$ .

recte.



A handwritten musical score for two voices, likely for organ or choir. The music is written on five-line staves. The top staff consists of soprano notes, and the bottom staff consists of basso continuo notes. The lyrics are written below the staves.

The lyrics are:

Quā mors punit infernusqz timet quiaxpō suos reconsignat,  
reconsignat Cui laus sunt in eum  
(in laus sit in eum) finis

magnū misterium et admirabile' Sacramentū  
magnū misterium et admirabile' Sacramentū  
ut animalia videret dominum  
natum iacentem in prese

pio lacentem in presepio beata uirgo emisuisse  
 poli intruerunt portare dominum ihum xpm  
 ihum xpm . . . dominum ihum xpm

vertit

A handwritten musical score for three voices, likely for organ or choir, featuring three staves in common time. The music consists of short note heads and rests, primarily eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are written below each staff in a cursive Gothic script.

The lyrics are:

- ne maria Gratia plena
- Gratia gratia plena Gratia
- dinus tecum dominus tecum;
- beata virgo cuius viscera meru//

A handwritten musical score for three voices, likely for a three-part setting such as SATB or three solo voices. The music is written on five-line staves. The top staff consists of two measures of music, followed by lyrics in Latin: "erunt portare dominum ihūm xp̄m". The middle staff consists of two measures, followed by lyrics: "dominum ihūm xp̄m" and "dominum ihūm". The bottom staff consists of two measures, followed by a repeat sign and the word "finis." The lyrics are written in a Gothic script, and the musical notation includes various note heads and stems.

alde honoradus est beatus iohann  
neb Qui supra pectis domini pectis domi  
ni in cena recubuit in cena re  
cubuit recubuit : > illi xp̄d

A handwritten musical score for three voices, likely for soprano, alto, and bass. The music is written on five-line staves. The lyrics are in Latin and are distributed as follows:

- The first staff contains the beginning of a line: "m̄rem virgini commendanit".
- The second staff continues the line: "commendanit".
- The third staff begins with "virginum" and ends with "commendanit".
- The fourth staff begins with "commendanit".
- The fifth staff ends with "fimis".

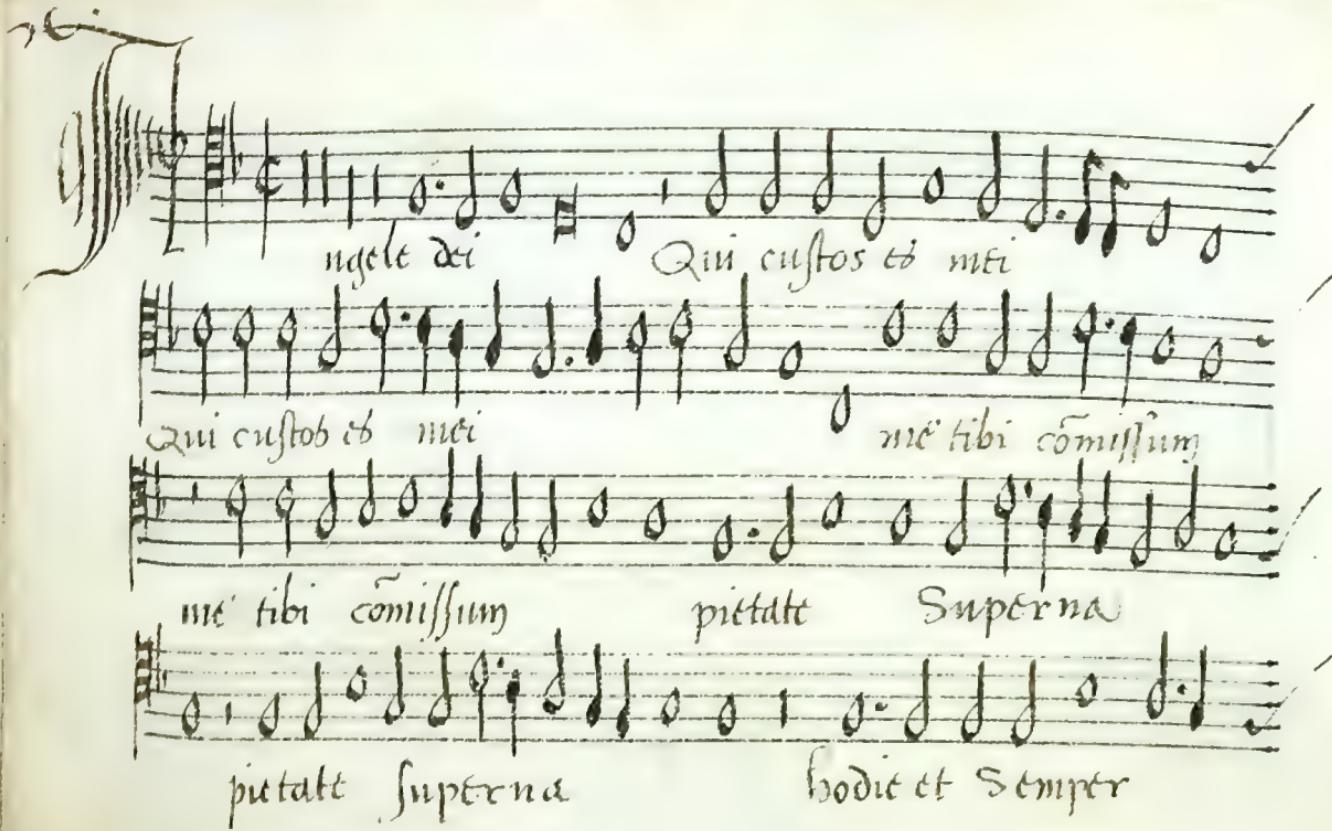
The music consists of various note heads and stems, with some notes having vertical dashes through them. There are also several rests indicated by vertical bars. The score is written in black ink on aged paper.

in illo tempore dixit ibus discipulis suis nolite  
timere pusillus grec⁹ Q uia cōfūcuit pri uero dar⁹ uobis  
regnum venditt q̄ possidetis et date elemosinam et  
date elemosinam facite uobis saculos

neq; nō ueterascunt Thesaurus nō deficit nobis in celis  
neq; firmo appiat neq; tincta corruquit neq; tincta cor //  
rumquit vobī enim est thesaurus tuis Ibi et cor tuū erit  
Ibi et cor tuū erit . . . finis

ne regina celorum mir regis angelorum  
O maria flos virginum uerit rosa vel lilyum funde precia  
ad filium pro salute fidelium Aue maria ihu digna  
Aue dulcis et benigna Aue plena gratia Aue uirgo de qua

nasci et de cinis lacte passi rex celorum rex celorum uobis. tunc  
 mundi spes tua ante mittis aue plena gratia aue pia  
 mir dei membror esto cito seper mti in omni tristitia  
 Amen : finis

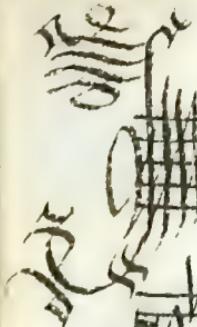


A handwritten musical score for three voices, likely for a three-part setting such as a motet or Mass. The music is written on five-line staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The lyrics are in Latin: "Salua salua regi et gubernia". The middle staff begins with a soprano clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The lyrics are "Salua regi et gubernia". The bottom staff begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The lyrics are "Salua regi et gubernia". The music concludes with a final cadence and the word "finis". There are several fermatas and a double bar line with repeat dots throughout the piece.

A page from a medieval manuscript featuring musical notation on four-line red staves and Latin text. The music consists of two voices, indicated by two sets of staves. The first voice begins with a melisma on 'mo' followed by 'isabellam'. The second voice enters with 'muis amore' and 'gando'. This pattern repeats with 'ins amore' and 'gando'. The first voice then continues with 'tradicidit cordi' and 'me iestimabiles amores'. The second voice joins with 'muisqz iisu' and 'reniisco reniisco'. The first voice concludes with 'le amores' and 'et circu' (partially cut off). The second voice concludes with 'mestimabi' and 'vigilantibus'. The text is written in a Gothic script, and the music uses black note heads and vertical bar lines.

mo isabellam (muis amore) gando  
ins amore gando (muisqz iisu) reniisco reniisco Que  
tradicidit cordi meo iestimabiles amores m<sup>e</sup>stimabi  
le amores et circu vigilantibus

atqz corruscātibus gēnnis et posuit signū in facie m<sup>e</sup>  
 am In facie m<sup>e</sup>am Ut mullū p̄tr eam p̄meniam  
 et multis eius Et multis eius ornat genas meas  
 Ornat genas meas ornat genas meas : f jinis. f



n viam pacis in via pacis Salmi

tis et prosperitatis et prosperita

tis dirige dominus dirige domine gressus et actus meus

dirige domine angeli tui sancti

Seper comitatur nobiscum s<sup>e</sup>p comitatur nobiscum Qui nob  
 ubiqz protegant ut felicem ad locum quo tendimus Te duc  
 possimus peruenir Te ducemus possimus peruenir  
 peruenire mis. 7

egma celi letare letare

Alleluia Quia que meruisti Meruisti

portare portare

Alleluia Sequit



resurexit sicut dixit resurexit sicut dixit atta

atta Ora pro nobis deus.

atta

atta

atta

A page from a medieval manuscript containing musical notation and Latin text. The music is written on four-line red staves, each with a large initial note. The text is in a Gothic script and describes the descent of Christ into hell.

The text, written below the music, reads:

Opime ihū xp̄e fili dei vini      Quid de celis  
ad terrā descendisti et in ligno crucis qnq; plagas susti  
misti et sanguinem tuum p̄fiosum  
in remissionem peccatorum mōrum fudi

٦٣



