

Handwritten musical notation on a single system, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various rhythmic values (e.g., minims, crotchets, quavers) and rests. The lyrics are written below the notes.

Do mi nume cepul favit
 spiritus meus et cepul favit
 in deo salutari me

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quia res pe pit
 humilitatem an celle an celle an celle su

[illegible][illegible]

<i>bra chi o</i>	<i>in o</i>	<i>bra chi o</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>
<i>bra chi o</i>	<i>in o</i>	<i>bra chi o</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>
<i>bra chi o</i>	<i>in o</i>	<i>bra chi o</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>
<i>bra chi o</i>	<i>in o</i>	<i>bra chi o</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>
<i>bra chi o</i>	<i>in o</i>	<i>bra chi o</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>o</i>

<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>
<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>
<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>
<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>
<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>	<i>potentes de sede</i>

[illegible]

Verso *L. Duo*
Largo.
 1. *Coro. Incip.*

Benedictus à Duo

Handwritten musical score for the first system of the Benedictus. The staves are labeled on the left: Violoncello (Viol.), Double Bass (Basse), Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Clar.), Trumpet (Tromp.), Trombone (Tromb.), and Organ (Org.). The music is written in a single system across eight measures. The lyrics "Benedicite" are written below the organ staff in the final measures.

Handwritten musical score for the second system of the Benedictus. The staves are labeled on the left: Violoncello (Viol.), Double Bass (Basse), Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Clar.), Trumpet (Tromp.), Trombone (Tromb.), and Organ (Org.). The music is written in a single system across eight measures. The lyrics "Benedicite" are written below the organ staff in the final measures.

Handwritten musical score for "Die zwei Bären" in G major, Op. 10, No. 1. The score is written on ten staves. The first five staves contain the musical notation for the first system, and the last five staves contain the second system. The lyrics "Die zwei Bären" are written below the staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes and lyrics. The text "museubadalona" is visible at the bottom right.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and lyrics. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The lyrics are written in a cursive script, likely a historical form of Spanish or Italian. The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple staves of music. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and wear along the edges.

Lyrics (from left to right):

- ve. mi. gne
- ve. mi. gne
- ve. mi. gne
- dom. ne. gne
- ve. mi. gne
- ve. mi. gne
- ve. mi. gne
- ve. mi. gne

musubadalona

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring two systems of staves. The notation is in a historical style, likely from the 17th or 18th century. The first system consists of two staves, and the second system consists of three staves. The music is written in a single system, with the first system occupying the top half of the page and the second system occupying the bottom half. The notation includes various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and clefs. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second system begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a single system, with the first system occupying the top half of the page and the second system occupying the bottom half. The notation includes various musical symbols, including notes, rests, and clefs. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second system begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Largo
Viol 2^o
Viola
Vcllo 1^o
Cello 2^o
Contrabasso
Flauto
Violoncello
Buonini
Fagotto
Accomp^{to}

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and some text. The notation includes various symbols, including what appears to be a large 'T' or '7' at the beginning of the first staff, and a large 'L' or '7' at the beginning of the second staff. The score is written in a historical style, possibly from the 16th or 17th century. The notation is arranged in a grid-like fashion, with staves grouped together. The text is written in a cursive script, likely a historical form of a European language. The page is numbered '19' in the bottom right corner.

Andante

Violini 1^o
 2^o
 Viole.
 Flauto.
 Oboe 1^o
 2^o
 Clarini 1^o
 2^o
 Trompas
 Buccin
 Fagotto.
 Accom^{to}



Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and instrument labels. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *arc.* (arco). The staves are arranged in a system, with some staves having multiple systems of notation. The page is numbered 22 in the bottom left corner.

Instrument labels visible on the left side of the page include:

- Vcllo
- Vcllo
- Ho.
- Oboe
- 2^a
- Clar.
- 2^a
- Ho.
- Clar.
- Bass
- Basso

The musical notation is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The page is numbered 22 in the bottom left corner.

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and Hebrew text. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines. The Hebrew text is written in a cursive script, likely representing a liturgical or religious text. The page is numbered 23 in the bottom right corner.

The musical notation is arranged in several systems, each containing multiple staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines. The Hebrew text is written in a cursive script, likely representing a liturgical or religious text. The page is numbered 23 in the bottom right corner.

Key features of the notation include:

- Multiple staves per system, suggesting a complex musical arrangement.
- Use of various note values and rests, indicating a specific tempo and rhythm.
- Bar lines separating the measures of music.
- Hebrew text written in a cursive script, likely representing a liturgical or religious text.

The page is numbered 23 in the bottom right corner.

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and instrument labels. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *all.*, *arco*, *loco*, and *p*.

Instrument labels on the left side of the page include:

- Viol.* (Violin)
- Vcllo* (Violoncello)
- Fla.* (Flute)
- Oboe*
- 2* (Second part of a pair)
- Clare.* (Clarinete)
- 2* (Second part of a pair)
- Fagot* (Fagot)
- Contr.* (Contrabajo)
- Bajo* (Bajo)
- arco* (arco)
- p* (piano)

The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century, and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.



St. Mago.

Maggio Vento

Violoncelli						
2. Violoncelli						
Vcllo						
Contrabasso						
Violini						
2. Violini						
Flauti						
2. Flauti						
Clarineti						
2. Clarineti						
Fagotti						
2. Fagotti						
Organo						
2. Organo						
Timpani						
2. Timpani						

Handwritten musical notation on a page from a manuscript. The notation is written in a cursive script, likely a form of Hebrew or Arabic, and is organized into staves. The page is divided into two main sections by a vertical line. The left section contains several staves of music, with some staves having multiple lines of notation. The right section also contains staves of music, with some staves having multiple lines of notation. The notation includes various symbols, including notes, rests, and clefs. The page is numbered 27 in the bottom right corner.