

Handwritten musical score on the left page of a manuscript. The page contains ten staves of music. The lyrics are written below the staves, including "Benedictus", "Sanctus", "Agnus Dei", "Gloria", "Kyrie", "Gloria", "Kyrie", "Gloria", "Kyrie", and "Gloria". The music is written in a medieval style with square neumes on four-line red staves. There are various musical markings, including clefs, accidentals, and ligatures. The page is numbered "24" in the top right corner.

Handwritten musical score on the right page of a manuscript. The page contains ten staves of music. The lyrics are written below the staves, including "Benedictus", "Sanctus", "Agnus Dei", "Gloria", "Kyrie", "Gloria", "Kyrie", "Gloria", "Kyrie", and "Gloria". The music is written in a medieval style with square neumes on four-line red staves. There are various musical markings, including clefs, accidentals, and ligatures. The page is numbered "24" in the top right corner.

Dante tu mag folli

sum

Dante tu mag folli

Angier tu m'as tollu ma
dame Par ton tresdoloul d'ayove. Dont
rien sus lueqz a l'ayove Car Je
L'ayue sur toute pen me
Sur toutes bones la reclame
Qui en parle cest a avant tout
D'ayover.
Je supplie la belle dame
Des gieux et de salut se port
Que par leur dame la mort
A ceulx qui en disant d'ayove
D'ayover

Guthrie's 9th Edition

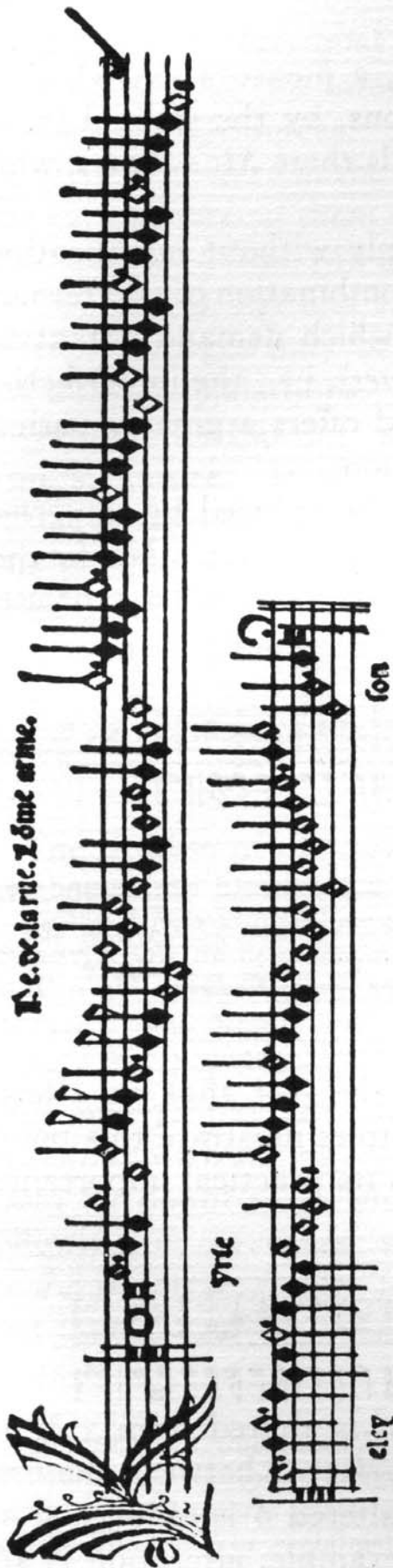
The image shows a facsimile of a musical score, likely a liturgical text, consisting of three systems of staves. Each system begins with a large, ornate initial 'H' (or 'A') on the left margin. The text is written in a Gothic script, and the music is written in square notation on four-line staves. The text is as follows:

De regina celo vni me domina angelorum salve radix pectoris ex qua mundus
 efficitur gaudet gloriose super omnes speciosa vale ualde decora et prae nobis semper
 missum exora. Alleluia

De regina celorum me domina angelorum salve radix pectoris ex qua mundus
 efficitur gaudet gloriose super omnes speciosa vale ualde decora et prae nobis semper
 missum exora. Alleluia

De regina celorum me domina angelorum salve radix pectoris ex qua mundus
 efficitur gaudet gloriose super omnes speciosa vale ualde decora et prae nobis semper
 missum exora. Alleluia

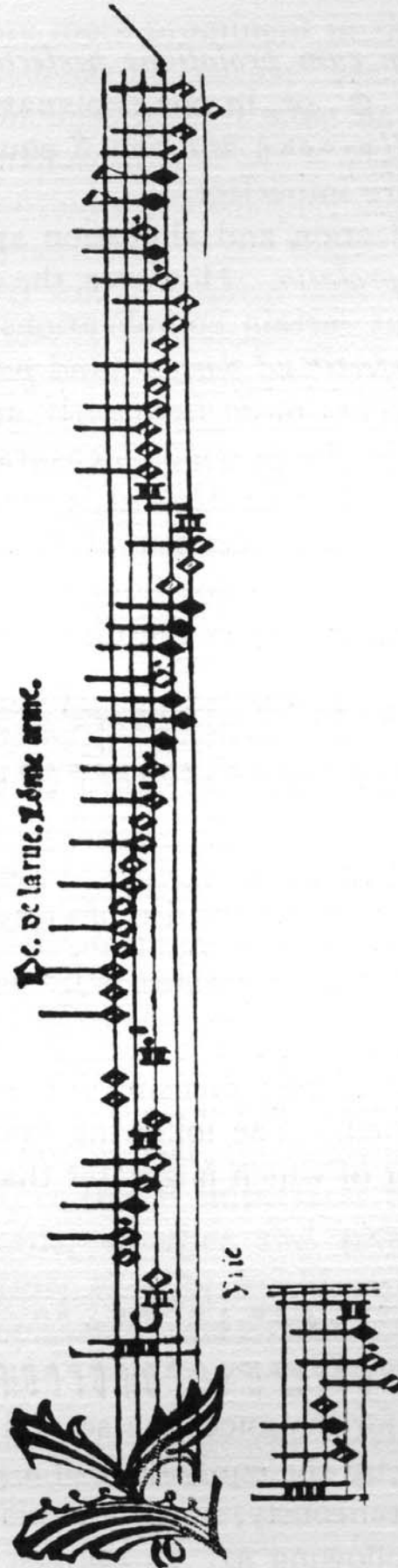
P.e. de la rue. X dme arme.



yrie

son

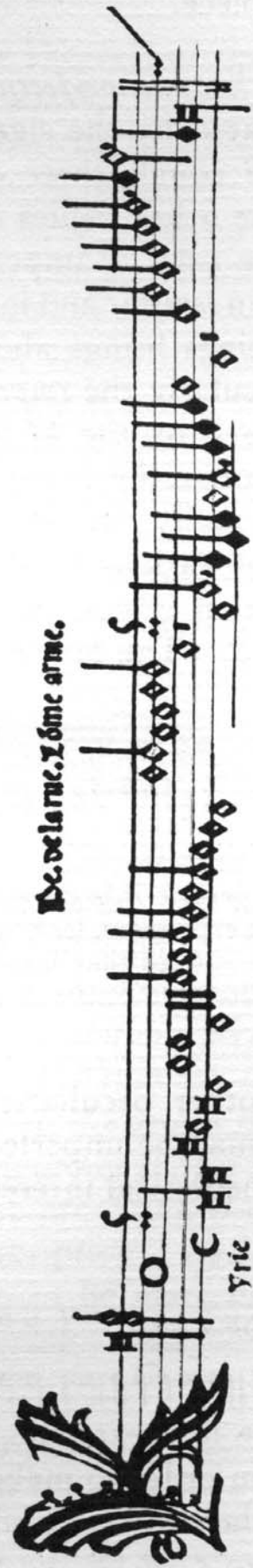
P.e. de la rue. X dme arme.



yrie

son

P.e. de la rue. X dme arme.



yrie

son

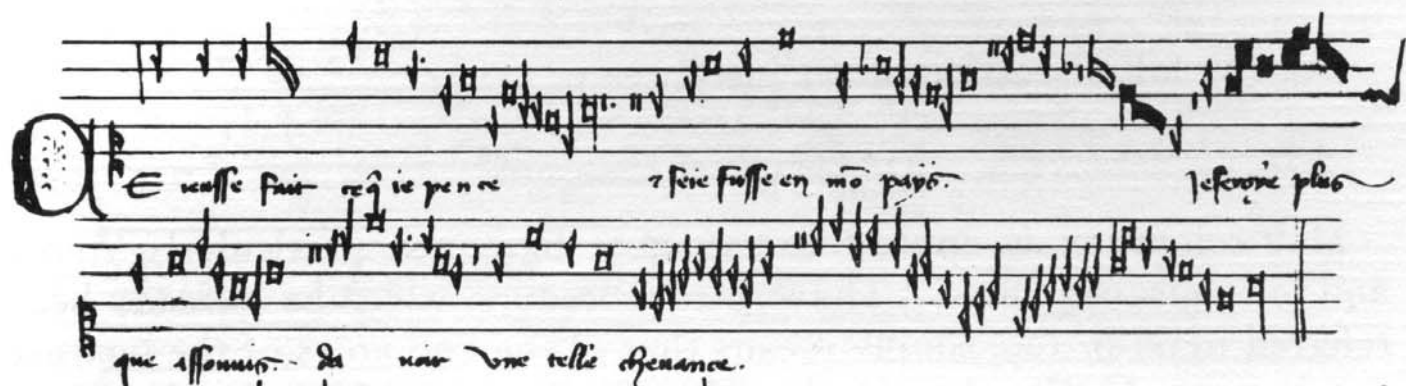
The image displays a facsimile of a musical manuscript page, identified as page 28. It features two systems of staves, each with a large, ornate initial letter. The first system begins with a large 'K' and contains the text: 'Dilectus tuus latus est quiescit et non in domo mea liquet factus est'. The second system begins with a large 'C' and contains the text: 'Certe tu mea inuene ris me in ista deservi ta tis peras se ris me'. The musical notation is written in a medieval style, with square neumes on four-line staves. The text is written in a Gothic script below the staves.

The image displays two pages of a handwritten musical manuscript. The notation is in a historical style, likely from the 15th or 16th century, characterized by square notes and a lack of modern staff lines. The manuscript is written on two pages, with the right page numbered '23' in the top left corner. The notation includes various clefs, including a C-clef (soprano) and an F-clef (bass), and a 'Cantata' label. The music is written in a single system across both pages, with notes and rests clearly visible. The ink is dark, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

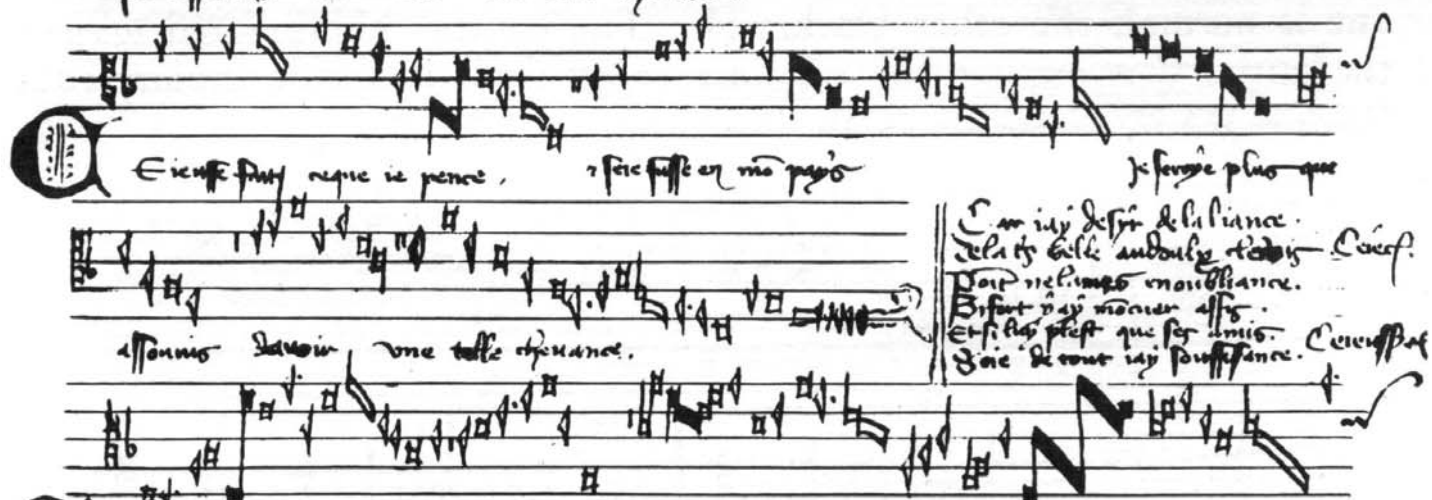
C'achurexit terra die secundu scripturas
 De et ascendit in celum
 ad dexteram patris et iterum venturus est cum signis et portis in nubes
 C'um signis et portis in nubes
 C'um signis et portis in nubes
 C'um signis et portis in nubes

L *Et resurrexit*

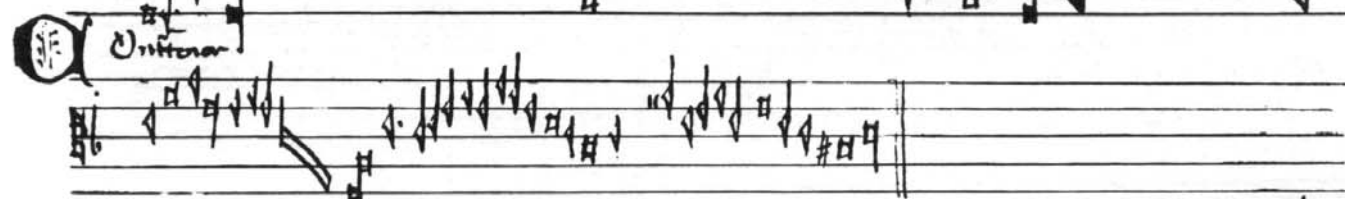
The image shows a page from a musical manuscript. On the left, a large, ornate initial 'L' is decorated with intricate scrollwork. To its right, the text 'Et resurrexit' is written in a Gothic script. Below the text, there are two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a Gothic notation style, with square notes on a four-line staff. The second staff continues the melody. To the right of the main text, there is a smaller, separate musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp, containing a few notes. The entire page is set against a background of aged, slightly textured paper.

V. che. & lancers.


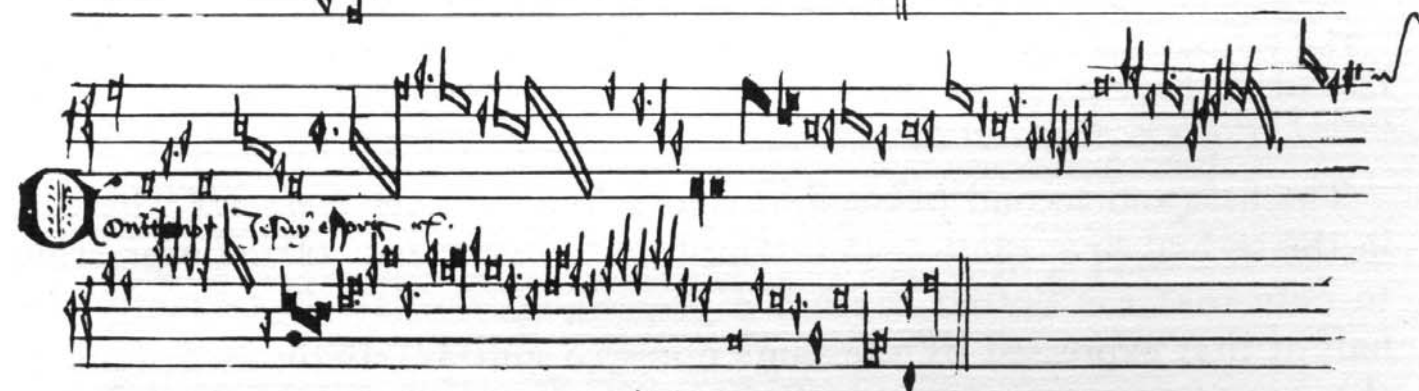
Je n'ose fuir ne j'ie pense
 & seie fuisse en mo pays.
 Je serois plus
 que assomir. da uoir une telle deuanee.



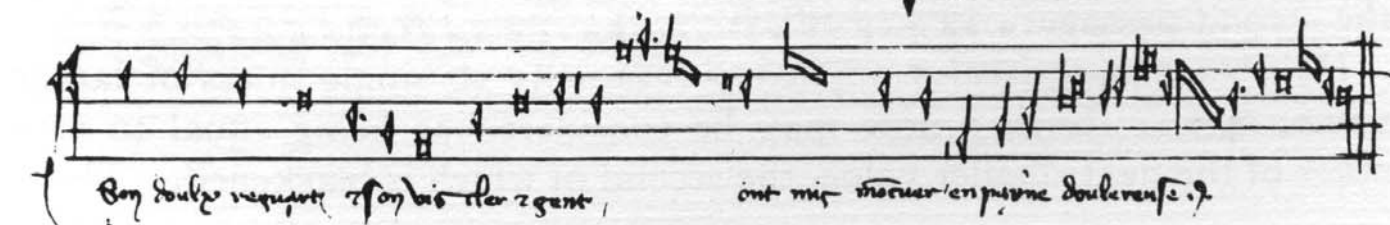
Je n'ose fuir ne j'ie pense, & seie fuisse en mo pays.
 Je serois plus que
 assomir da uoir une telle deuanee.
 En un iuy desir de l'iance.
 Dela ty eille audouly & d'oy Cœuf.
 Pour ne l'ime enaoullance.
 Bistot n'y mouer assis.
 En si l'as prest que ser amis. Cœuf pas
 Seie de tout iuy souffrance.



On t'enra

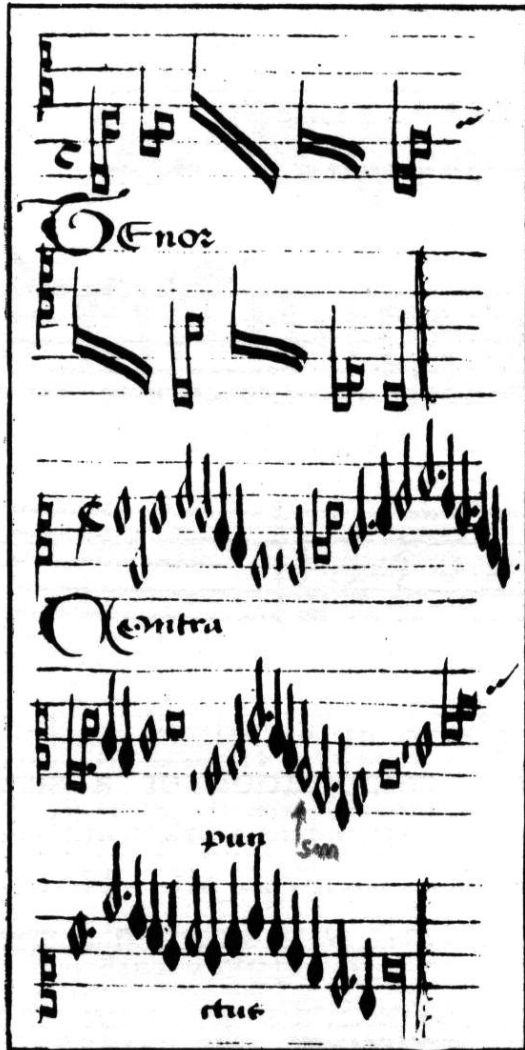


On t'enra Je n'ose fuir ne j'ie pense.



Ben doulx requiert & son bis iler & gent,
 ont mis mouer en puerne douloureux.

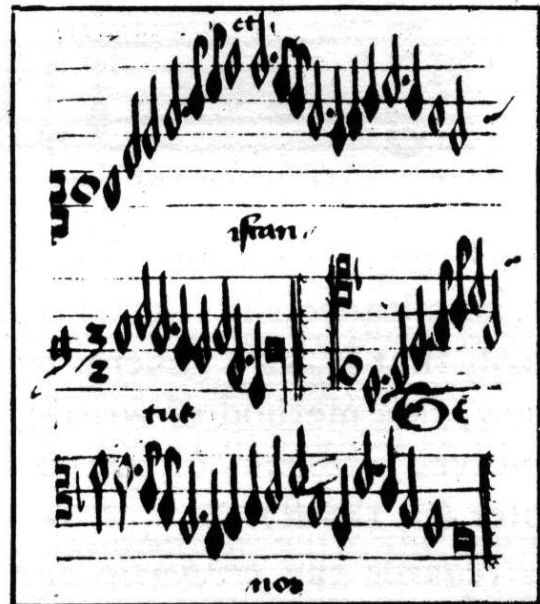
A



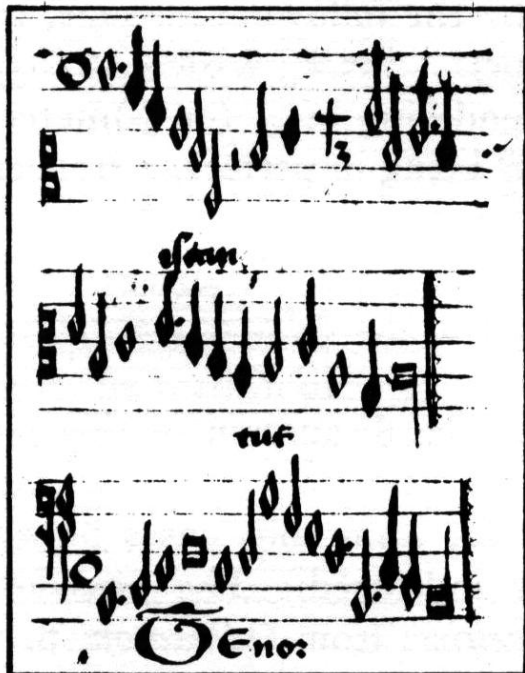
B



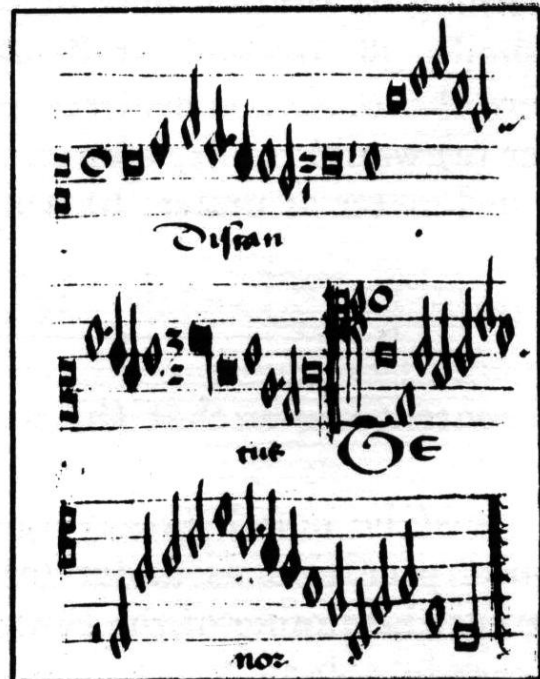
C



D



E



Rome, Vatican Library *Chigi cod. C. VIII, 234, 33', 34*

[illegible]

De radice Iesse propaginis hanc eduxit sol
 ueri luminis manu sapientiae suae templum gloriae.

De radice Iesse propa ginis
 hanc eduxit sol ueri lumi nis ma-
 nu fa pienciae suae templum glo ria.

De radice Iesse propaginis
 hanc eduxit Sol veri Luminis ma nu
 sapientiae suae templum tem plum glo- ria.

De radice Iesse propaginis hanc eduxit
 Sol veri luminis manu sapientiae
 suae templum gloriae

Hughe & Lencins.

The image shows a handwritten musical score on page 47 of a manuscript. The title is "Hughe & Lencins." written in a cursive hand. The score consists of several staves of music. The lyrics are written in French and are interspersed between the staves. The notation is a form of early printed notation, likely from the 15th century, with square notes and a system of clefs and accidentals. The lyrics include: "amour / fortune m'apris en son", "confort lieffe poulx esba", "reloquy de for mais sans", "Euy exent. Enor. f.", and "Euy exent. Contratenor. f.". The score is written in a single system, with the music continuing across the staves. The handwriting is elegant and characteristic of the period.

amour / fortune m'apris en son

confort lieffe poulx esba

reloquy de for mais sans

Euy exent. Enor. f.

Euy exent. Contratenor. f.

FACSIMILE 41

Si dedero.

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff begins with a large, ornate initial 'S' and contains the text 'Si dedero.' above it. The middle and bottom staves continue the musical notation. The text 'Sanctus sanctus' is written above the middle staff, and 'Dilecti sunt' is written below the bottom staff.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff begins with a large, ornate initial 'S' and contains the text 'Si dedero.' above it. The middle and bottom staves continue the musical notation. The text 'Sanctus sanctus' is written above the middle staff, and 'Dilecti sunt' is written below the bottom staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff begins with a large, ornate initial 'S' and contains the text 'Si dedero.' above it. The middle and bottom staves continue the musical notation. The text 'Sanctus sanctus' is written above the middle staff, and 'Dilecti sunt' is written below the bottom staff.

Petrucchi, *Missarum diversorum autorum liber I.* Venice, 1508
Superius, Altus, Bassus

