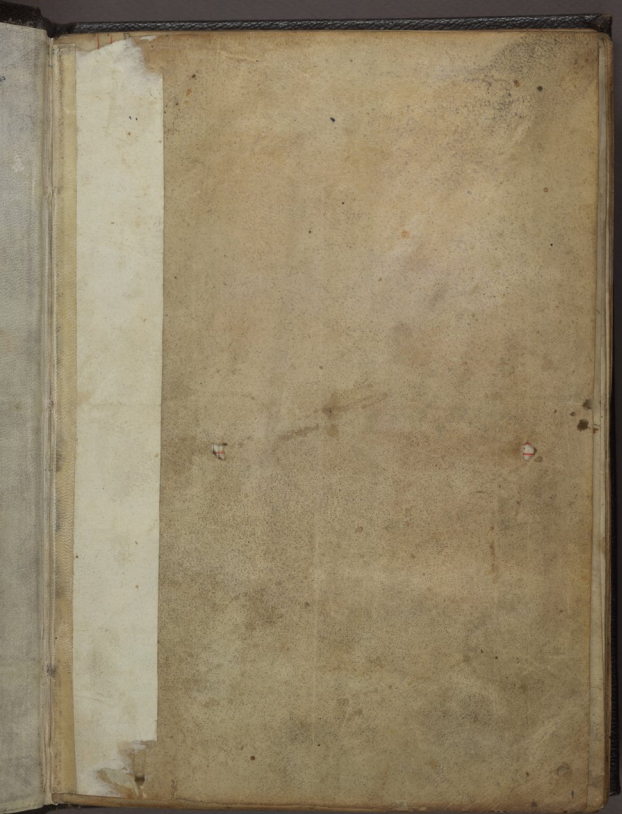


Cod. 117
della Biblioteca Comunale
di *FERRARA* (Romagna)





inches
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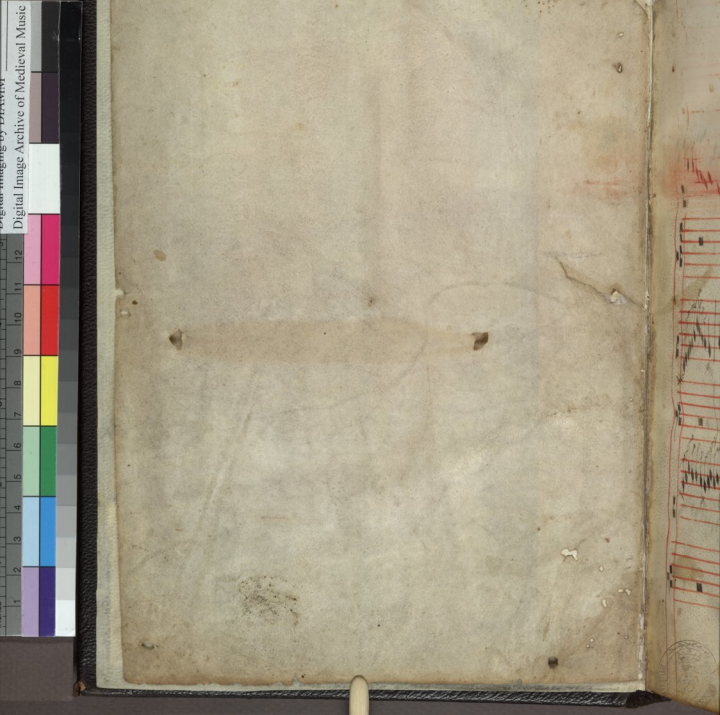
10

11

12

3'

Digital Imaging by DAWM
Digital Image Archive of Medieval Music



This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation from a medieval manuscript. The page features four systems of music, each consisting of a four-line red staff. The notation is primarily black, with some red ink used for specific notes or markings. The notes are square and often have stems, with some appearing as groups of notes. There are also some red markings that look like stylized letters or symbols. The paper is aged and shows some staining and wear. At the bottom center, there is a circular stamp with the number '117' inside.



This page contains a handwritten musical score on ten red staves. The notation is a mix of black square notes and red neumes. At the top left, there is a large red 'p' and several red neumes. Below this, there are several staves of black square notes, some with 'x' marks. The middle section of the page is heavily obscured by a large, light-colored, irregular stain or smudge. At the bottom left, there is a rectangular patch of aged paper. The right edge of the page shows the binding of the book and the beginning of the next page.



Digital Imaging by DIAMM
Digital Image Archive of Medieval Music

This image shows a page from a medieval manuscript, featuring ten staves of musical notation. The notation is written in black ink on aged, yellowish paper. Each staff is defined by four red lines. The notation consists of square neumes, some of which are decorated with red penwork flourishes. The music is organized into systems, with some staves containing more complex rhythmic patterns and others appearing to be simpler accompaniment or vocal lines. The page shows signs of age, including some staining and a small tear at the bottom left corner. A metal fastener is visible at the top center of the page.



This image shows a page from a medieval manuscript, likely a lute book, containing six systems of musical notation. Each system consists of two staves: a vocal line (top) and a lute line (bottom). The vocal line uses square neumes on a four-line red staff, while the lute line uses square neumes on a five-line red staff. The notation is dense and includes various rhythmic markings and accidentals. The manuscript is aged and shows some wear and tear, particularly at the bottom right corner.



Digital Imaging by DIAMM
Digital Image Archive of Medieval Music

12
11
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1

This image shows a page from a medieval manuscript, featuring six staves of music. Each staff is a four-line red staff with square neumes written in black ink. The notation is organized into two systems of three staves each. The first system (top three staves) shows a melodic line with square neumes and a lower line with square neumes, possibly representing a different voice or a rhythmic pattern. The second system (middle three staves) follows a similar pattern. The manuscript is written on aged, yellowish paper with some staining and wear. A small circular stamp is visible in the bottom right corner of the page.

This image shows the right-hand page of the manuscript, which is partially visible. It contains several staves of musical notation, including square neumes on red four-line staffs, similar to the left page. The notation is dense and fills most of the page.

Handwritten musical notation on a manuscript page, featuring multiple staves with red lines and black ink. The notation includes various symbols, including vertical stems, horizontal lines, and some decorative flourishes. The page is numbered '5' in the bottom right corner.



Digital Imaging by DIAMM
Digital Image Archive of Medieval Music

lyris

ca. 12

rie
leyson
Ryrie
leyson
Ryrie
leyson
leyson
leyson
leyson

II

3333

Con^{no}

Ryrie

leyson

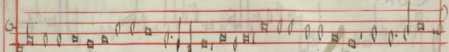
leyson Ryrie

leyson

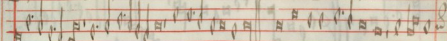
.b.

psalm

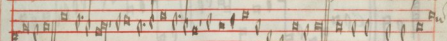
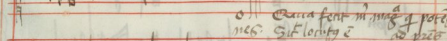
1100



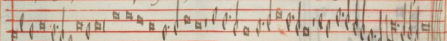
exultant spiritus meo I deo salutaris me
fuerunt iplent bonis & dulces dixerit in a



o. Quia fecit in magis q potes
mes. Sit locuta e no ptes

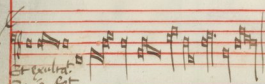


e & frug no me e inu fecit portam i
nostros habeat & semg eis in fe ula Enat cur i pti



brachio suo dicitur sup bos mare cordis sui
pro & misericordia & secula seculor a mens

1011



exultant
fuerunt iplent
bonis & dulces
dixerit in a

o. Quia fecit in magis q potes
mes. Sit locuta e no ptes

e & frug no me e inu fecit portam i
nostros habeat & semg eis in fe ula Enat cur i pti

brachio suo dicitur sup bos mare cordis sui
pro & misericordia & secula seculor a mens

52003

1. *exultant*
Esurientes

2. *Quia fact:*
Grat loqui:

3. *Fact post:*
Grat erat:

52003

1. *exultant*
Esurientes

2. *Quia fact:*
Grat loqui:

3. *Fact post:*
Grat erat:

6505

7



Digital Imaging by DIAMM
 Digital Image Archive of Medieval Music

to prout

Et exultant p̄us meq̄ m̄do siluaz me o
 Et iucundus iplent bonis z diles dicit i a nes
 Quia fecit mihi magna q̄ p̄cedat z s̄m̄ p̄o e
 Sicut locutus ē ad p̄p̄r̄ m̄os habita z s̄m̄ p̄o z s̄cula
 Fecit potētiā i b̄n̄ctio sua d̄p̄p̄t̄ sup̄st̄ m̄er̄o c̄oz̄dy sui
 Sic erat i p̄ncipio z n̄c z p̄ z i s̄cula siloz a men

202

Et exultant :
 Et iucundus :
 Quia fecit :
 Sicut locutus :
 Fecit potētiā :
 Sic erat :

Con.

Et exultant
 Et iucundus
 Quia fecit
 Sicut locutus
 Fecit potētiā
 Sic erat



Digital Image Archive of Medieval Music



Con: 1^{ra} p^{ar}t

Et exultantes
Effluentes

Quia fecit
Sicut locutus

Fecit pax
Sicut erat

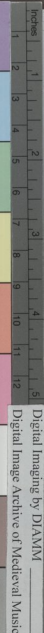
Con: 2^{da}

Et exultantes
Effluentes

Quia fecit
Sicut locutus

Fecit
Sicut erat

Con



Digital Imaging by DIAMM
Digital Image Archive of Medieval Music

t. yrat

zue *leyson*

Xp̄e *leyson*

zue *leyson*

zue *leyson*

Digital Image Archive of Medieval Music

12
11
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3
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1



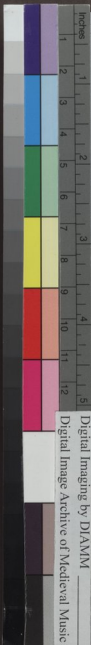
Leno-

Leyson
Leyson

Contra

Leyson
Leyson

Cyrie

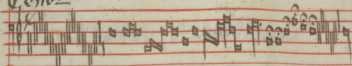


—: 22: 10

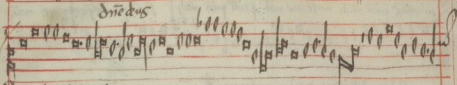
tr. verset

In terra pax habebis bene voluimus laudare benedix te adoramus te
 glorificamus te gratias agimus pro magis gloria tua Domine deus rex celestis
 regis imperatoris Domine fili unigenite ihesu christe Domine deus
 Agnus dei filius pa tris
 Et in terra pax: -

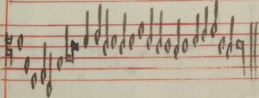
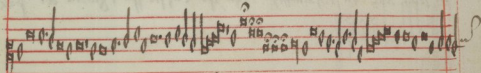
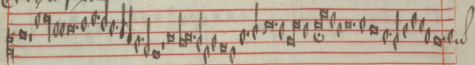
Genoz



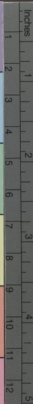
Medus



Et vna pax



Genoz p. 119



Digital Imaging by DIAMM
Digital Image Archive of Medieval Music

122
in tollis panem meum misereere nobis et tollis panem meum suscipe deprecationem nostram

et sedes ad dexteram patris misereere nobis qui tu solus sanctus

tu solus dominus tu solus altissimus ihesu christe cuius gloria in gloria dei patris

amen

Et tollis - Tu solus -

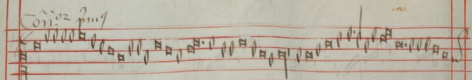
Tu solus -

110029

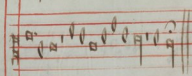
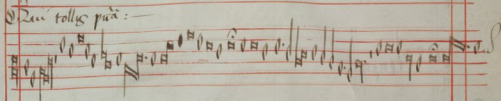
110029



Qui tollis



Qui tollis



Q. 101

Q. 105

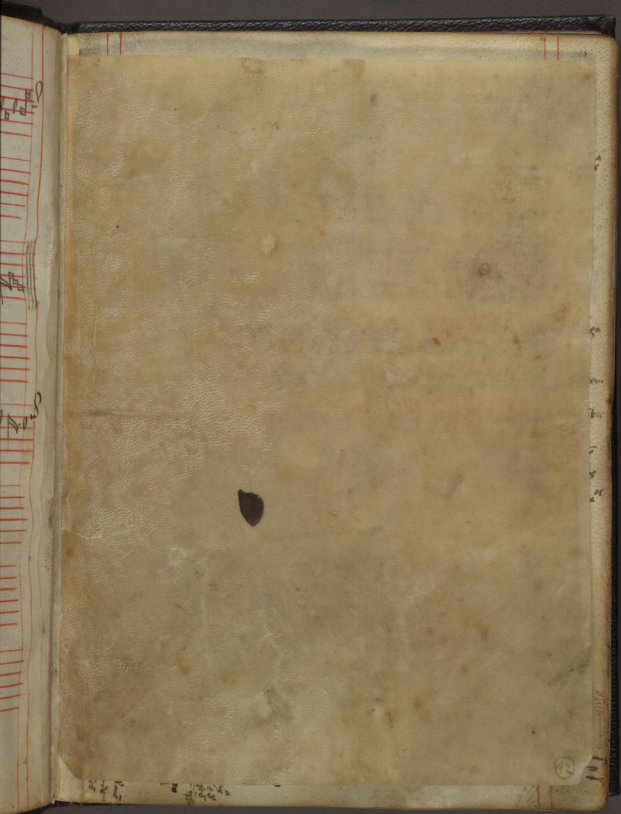


fuga 12m 1705

Handwritten musical notation on a page with ten staves. The notation is in black ink on red lines. The first two staves contain a single melodic line. The next two staves contain a second melodic line. The final two staves contain a third melodic line. The notation consists of square neumes with stems, some with flags, and rests. There are some ink smudges and a large stain on the page.

110

112



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Illud i arte p̄tina mēsurabilis cōmū cōmū medietate affect
 tans i uno silo iſezij fixijta diligētes p̄ſeruatēz 2^o h̄c
 regulā p̄tēz cōpōſitōz q̄ p̄tēz sūt 2^o mēzuz s̄z de mēzuz
 Quāq̄ i q̄m sūt p̄tēz p̄olatioz s̄z Maxia Loga breuius s̄z breuius
 nūmā ut h̄c et q̄māq̄ iſtaz vna eſt p̄tēz
 2 alia iſtā 2^o dūz s̄z q̄ mōdū ḡb̄z p̄tēz ut p̄tēz s̄z p̄tēz

Maxia vna ē p̄fecta 2 alia iſtā. Maxia aut p̄fecta valet 2
 longa s̄z sūt de mō p̄fecto s̄z de mō iſtā. Si de mō
 p̄fecto valet maxima nouo tēpō q̄ h̄c loge ſingule vā
 lent i t̄a tēpō ut h̄c
 Si de mō iſtā valet eiq̄ m̄m̄m̄ s̄z tēpōz q̄ ſingule
 vāz longe valent duo tēpō ut h̄c

Maxia iſtā valet duas logas s̄z sūt de mō p̄fecto s̄z iſtā
 Si de mō p̄fecto valet ſex tēpō q̄ longe ſingule t̄a tēpō valent
 ut h̄c Si de mō iſtā valet quattuor tēpō
 q̄ longe ſūt iſtā 2 valet tēpō quattuor q̄m duas eiq̄
 t̄a tēpō t̄m̄t ut h̄c Et h̄c p̄tēz q̄m
 q̄ ē iſtā longe cōſtēntis iſtā 2 cōuerſo p̄tēz max. ē i
 iſtā loge cōſtēntis p̄fectis

Longa vna ē p̄fecta 2 alia iſtā i mō Longa uero i mō p̄fecto
 valet t̄a tēpō s̄z t̄a tēpō s̄z breuius ut h̄c In mō
 p̄fecto longa valet duo tēpōz uel duas breuius ut h̄c

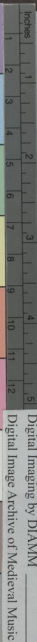
Breuis vna ē p̄fecta 2 alia iſtā Breuis i tēpō p̄fecto valet tres
 ſembreuis ut h̄c Et i tēpō iſtā valet duas
 ut h̄c

Sembreuis vna ē p̄fecta 2 alia iſtā Sembreuis i tēpō
 p̄fecto i mōz p̄olatioz valet t̄a tēpō nūmā ut h̄c
 i m̄m̄m̄z vāz duas ut h̄c
 Duo quibus oībz
 ſembreuis ē q̄ dūz ē mōdū s̄z p̄fecto 2 iſtā p̄fecto
 q̄m longa valet t̄a tēpō breuis iſtā q̄m vāz duas
 iſtā p̄fecto q̄m dūz ē q̄m iſtā iſtā p̄fecto q̄m breuis
 valet t̄a tēpō ſembreuis q̄m iſtā q̄m breuis vāz duas
 iſtā p̄fecto q̄m dūz ē p̄olatio s̄z p̄fecta 2 iſtā p̄fecta ē q̄m ſembreuis vāz t̄a
 tēpō 2 iſtā t̄a tēpō iſtā p̄fecta autē q̄m vāz duas nūmā
 iſtā vocantur m̄m̄z excepta p̄tēz q̄ p̄fectis

Nūmā notādū ē q̄ oīz nota p̄fecta p̄ iſtā 2 iſtā p̄fecta p̄fecta
 iſtā p̄fecta p̄ p̄fecta 2 additōz m̄m̄m̄tū ſū Valozū p̄fecta
 autē ſū iſtā p̄fecta p̄tēz abſt̄rctōz t̄a tēpō p̄fecto ſū Valozū
 iſtā p̄fecto iſtā iſtā t̄a tēpō iſtā p̄fecta autē 2 ſūc h̄m̄m̄z vāz mōz
 p̄fecta p̄tēz iſtā i t̄a tēpō 2 eiq̄ m̄m̄m̄tū p̄fecto
 ante 2 a p̄tēz q̄ p̄tēz q̄ ſūc ſūc p̄fecto aut eiq̄ ualoz iſtā p̄fecto
 longa uel eiq̄ ualoz iſtā p̄fecto p̄fecto m̄m̄m̄tū p̄tēz p̄fecto
 longa uel eiq̄ ualoz iſtā p̄fecto p̄fecto m̄m̄m̄tū p̄tēz p̄fecto

A p̄tēz p̄tēz q̄m longa aut eiq̄ ualoz p̄tēz p̄fecto m̄m̄m̄tū
 p̄ p̄tēz p̄fecto

Musical notation on a four-line staff. The notation consists of square neumes placed on the lines and spaces. There are several annotations in the left margin, including 'M̄m̄m̄tū', 'p̄fecto', and 'iſtā'. The staff is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.



scilicet 7 e ad e gram ad d acutu Et qradip ming e choerda
 Nota q diphason cu duobz tonoyz 7 e ad gram ad d acutu
 Nota q diphason cu quaterzoz e dippo duodez uozu 7 choerda octo
 tonoz cu duobz scionoyz sit e ad gram ad d acutu Nota q diph
 ason cu duobz e choerda tedezi uozu 7 dippo dece tonoyz cu
 7 e ad gram ad b molle supicru. No q tria diphason est dippo
 uozu 7 choerda undez tonoyz cu pte scionoyz sit e ad gram ad d
 supicru 7 e duobz tonoyz i quibz talis quicruo reperit. Nota q
 clausa est refectio cuqz notay i qst signa piazoyz 7 uozu clausa qz sit
 uozu clausu claudetur oia q intra hollu sit Ita q clausu cogit
 melius ois nota q diphason ut i linea sit. Nota q mutatio est
 variatio uozu seu note i ead spu ul linea i ead tono 7 no q si muta
 de causis pte ca tuzom 7 ca uozu 7 ca ead. Causa itoy h est ad
 uozu eubatu. Causa uozu h e qz inest diphate in spu 7 a
 aduoto tono ul mte aliamze. Causa ead 7 tuz i f. 26. tono in uozu
 diphate qz q no rapit nisi i f. No q alig tanq q ultra diphate non
 ascedit 7 sub suo sine n. ascedit uduzay debet 7 i eoz corda. Si si
 uozu plures ascedit sub corda uduza hoc ee plagale 7 si ultra
 corda plures uozu ascedit autem dnr e

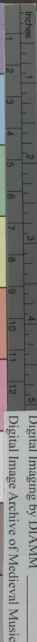
d'
 claus
 d' mutata
 trans
 d' b' uozu
 d' uozu
 d' b' uozu

Corda f. e 2. ton. e i. f. 3. 7 q. i. f. 5. 7 e. 1. carno. 7. 7 d. 1. q. uozu.

Et hinc p me sic lo. benadus
 i quem mane 1477 q. octubz
 hora 11

punctus est cui paze se est. Ligatur e quicruo figur. simpliciu 7 tractu uozu
 e diph. A temp. ellud q e mmi i plembu uozu. Longa e plia fuzis
 7 deorsu 7

19
 (20)



Digital Imaging by DIAMM
 Digital Image Archive of Medieval Music

Cantus grecus *Fr̄s fuerunt*

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with square neumes.

Christe sancti et necron thantaton thantaton perissas chetisse

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with square neumes.

endismie massi zoi arissimenes deo gratias

2011

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with square neumes.

Christos sancti et necron thantaton thantaton perissas

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with square neumes.

chetisse endismie massi zoi arissimenes deo gratias



Con: = fmj

Custos sancti er-necron thinaron thinaron purissae de-
tisse endisimo massi zov carissimenes de gratia: -

Con: = us

Custos sancti er-necron thinaron thina
ton purissae tisse endisimo massi zov carissimenes de gratia: -

30
(21)

in q
m si q
aliqua
a quad
abcat
piti
Spirite
t q ubi
a ascedi
a q ubi
ria dsi
p q ubi
lia mab
de q
dubio
774

Handwritten musical notation on a page with red-inked staves. The notation is mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through from the reverse side. The page is numbered '26' in the top right corner.

26
27



Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation is square neumes on a four-line red staff. The first staff begins with a clef and the number '1022'. The notation is dense and includes various rhythmic markings. The bottom of the page features a large, stylized signature or initial, possibly 'Vo', and the number '28'.



Jo. de esfordia

R

ue regna celoru mater re sis ange laru
o maria flos pueru uelud rosa uelut
lun fua spes ad fi lun p salu
re fi delu :-

Domini

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with red lines. The notation consists of a series of rhythmic stems and flags, characteristic of medieval square notation. The lyrics "IN OMNIBUS" are written below the staff.

Que regna :

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with red lines. The notation consists of rhythmic stems and flags. The lyrics "QUE REGNA" are written below the staff.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with red lines. The notation consists of rhythmic stems and flags. The lyrics "QUE REGNA" are written below the staff.

Domini

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with red lines. The notation consists of rhythmic stems and flags. The lyrics "QUE REGNA" are written below the staff.

Que regna etiam

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with red lines. The notation consists of rhythmic stems and flags. The lyrics "QUE REGNA ETIAM" are written below the staff.

28
(29)

4

Jo. t. esfordia

Sime

yzie

ley son

Ripe

ley son

R

yzie

ley son

SONO

Ripe

SONO

yzie



10 & cefordia

Sanctus Sanctus sanctus dominus &
us faba oth plen sit ce li & ter
za glo ria tu a san ctus
na In ex cel sis benedictus
vent i no mine do mi ni

Sanctus
O sanctus
O sanctus
O sanctus

Digital Image Archive of Medieval Music

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 inches

Orator

sanctus sanctus :-

pleny
racet

sanna iherosolym :-

Orator

sanna :-

duo

pleny :-

Ofana :-

duo

Benedictus :-

ofana
in supra.

Die portioni notaria et sciendi q proportione quinq sui qm primi
semper datus perfectio multiplex et qm unius aut continet unum
sem unius ut q unum super luit et ubi ubi qm sui spiritus p
ca cui unius nro pfectio hic minor atinet ad dupla ut duo ad
quatuor ad duo et octo ad quatuor

dupla dupla

Tenor

trippla

Tenor

Secundus portio est portio superparticularis et est qm d^o nus h^o atq
partio fomes et qm unius aliquotum minoris ut duo ad duo duo
quarto qm fomes Si unius numerus continet unius et cu hoc
dicere minoris dicitur portio septimatera ut duo ad duo sex ad quatuor
Si autem tertia parte plus de sequente etia Si quarta sequente et

Sequitur

pro. supra
indians
fegelpia

Tenor

Secundus portio est portio superparticularis et est qm d^o nus h^o atq
partio fomes et qm unius aliquotum minoris ut duo ad duo duo
quarto qm fomes Si unius numerus continet unius et cu hoc
dicere minoris dicitur portio septimatera ut duo ad duo sex ad quatuor
Si autem tertia parte plus de sequente etia Si quarta sequente et

Dupla
super
particularis
minor

Tenor

Digital Image Archive of Medieval Music

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
inches

partiens quartus ut ad 4^o

Suprapartiens
Tenor

Suprapartiens quartus.

Tenor

Quarta pars est quae multiplex supraparticulari et est quae una pars quae plures
 in ea hor aliqua parte est aliquam sub qua iuncte sunt quatuor. Si autem
 una pars sola hic continet et si hoc medietate est de quatuor. Dupla supraparticulari
 quae maior una pars sola continet et tertia partium ultra de quatuor
 supraparticulari est primus ut 5 ad 2. 6 ad 2. ut 7 ad 3. et aliter: -

Dupla supraparticulari

Tenor

Quarta pars est quae multiplex supraparticulari et est quae una pars quae plures
 in ea hor aliqua parte est aliquam sub qua iuncte sunt quatuor. Si autem
 una pars sola hic continet et si hoc medietate est de quatuor. Dupla supraparticulari
 quae maior una pars sola continet et tertia partium ultra de quatuor
 supraparticulari est primus ut 5 ad 2. 6 ad 2. ut 7 ad 3. et aliter: -

Dupla supraparticulari

Tenor

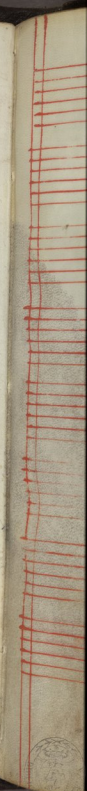
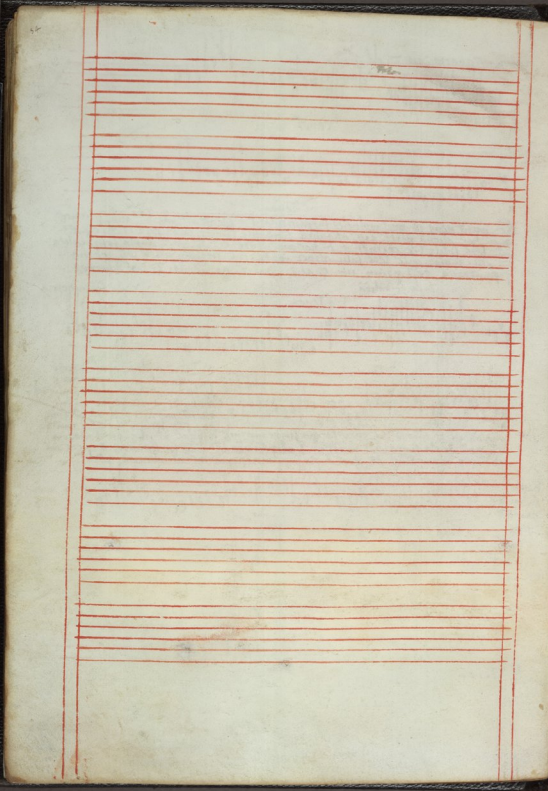
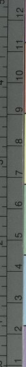
Quarta pars est quae multiplex supraparticulari et est quae una pars quae plures
 in ea hor aliqua parte est aliquam sub qua iuncte sunt quatuor. Si autem
 una pars sola hic continet et si hoc medietate est de quatuor. Dupla supraparticulari
 quae maior una pars sola continet et tertia partium ultra de quatuor
 supraparticulari est primus ut 5 ad 2. 6 ad 2. ut 7 ad 3. et aliter: -

Dupla supraparticulari

Tenor

Et sic finis ad laudes de ...
 No. bonachet i quatuor ...
 1474 14 septembris

Tenor





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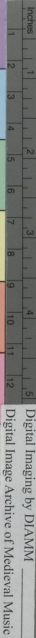
Quis sp'ores sine consonantia dicitur in fine sui et in principio inter non
 uenit respectu ad unum. Tercia quarta sexta octava. t'ra. diadema. tertia
 decima et quatuordecima. Quas quinq' dicit et effere et q' effere absonari
 procedendo in unum. 6^a 10^a 12^a 15^a sunt effecte impetto uero sit 3^a
 21^a 27^a quibus dicitur 8. 28 q' 28^a dicitur essentialis et 4^a accidentales
 an q' declaratione duo uirtus sit intelligenda et dicitur remouenda sit p'
 est equidistantia contra b. rotundi et f. ac b. rotundi contra e. catade et est
 27^a uirtus est redicioris sp'ores unius catade. Iste uero sp'ores declarant
 par. 8. 28^a sup'iora. Quas prima est dicitur in q' dicitur et t'ra et consonantia
 perfectas. 2^a et qu' r'atus plures sine tenore est gradus sp'ores sine dicitur
 r'atone acuta et est. et si tenore sit medietas corrapertus sit est medietas
 et est qu' tenore et eod' loco firmior manet dicitur moue et est. 2^a et
 dicitur dicitur in eod' procedente ponit et absq' sp'uali si fuerit possibilia et iste
 dicitur regule essentialis. Regula uero accidentalis prima est catade dicitur
 uel plures consonantia effectus distilles in ascendendo q' descendendo. 2^a est
 duos uel tres uel plures consonantia in distilles q' distilles catade in ascen
 do qua descendendo et 2^a est catade dicitur in gradu in ascendendo q' descen
 dendo q' tenore mouetur p' saltu p' consonantia effectus q' 2^a est q' tenore
 mouetur p' gradu in ascendendo q' descendendo sicut sit se mouere dicitur
 et iste regule dicitur accidentales. Sicut et dicitur regule applicato plura
 biles q' dicitur gradibus Quas prima datur gradibus dicitur inibus et uero
 ascendentes. Prima est q' si uolumus in fine alium gradus ascendens fa
 cere una quinq' an ea debemus facere una t'ra uel plures 27^a q' t'
 tate gradus si uolumus facere octaua an ea debemus ponere sextam
 uel plures 27^a q' t'ra gradus si debemus facere dicitur uel
 plures si 15^a an ea debemus facere ut plures. et 2^a et q' si uolumus in fine
 alium gradus ascendens facere unum an ea debemus facere ut plures 27^a q' t'
 dicitur ascendentes si uolumus facere 5^a an ea debemus facere una octaua. si
 dicitur an ea debemus facere dicitur.

Et q' dicitur in eod' modo canendi uocatur dicitur inibus modo ista quatuor
 hinc illi uideri dicitur cui modo dicitur moue regule prima 2^a est octu
 uel ponere equali tenore 2^a est ponere sexta sub tenore p' t'ra et 2^a
 ponere quinta sub tenore p' quarta 4^a est ponere tertia sub tenore p'
 t'ra et ponere unum sub tenore p' octaua. et iste regule p' d' octu
 uel dicitur subius 6^a est ponere dicitur p' t'ra sub tenore. 7^a est
 ponere duodena p' quinta sup' tenore. 8^a est ponere 15^a p' 6^a sup' t'
 nores. 9^a est ponere 15^a p' 8^a sup' tenore et iste regule p' d'
 de octaua supra exclusiue. Vnde dicitur g'ona media in qua tripliciter
 et supra ascendendo per recta linea consonantia medietas si consonantia
 infra octaua uolumus zero nuando consonantia medietas. et sic sunt

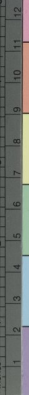
12^a
22^a
27^a

12^a
22^a
27^a
30^a
35^a
40^a
45^a
50^a
55^a
60^a
65^a
70^a
75^a
80^a
85^a
90^a

33
34



Handwritten musical score on a page with 12 staves. The notation includes square neumes on red lines, some with red stems and flags. The text "Verna ps." is written in the middle of the page.



Partial view of the adjacent page showing musical notation on red staves.

Hnt par.

Handwritten musical score on a page with ten red staves. The notation is dense and includes various rhythmic markings and accidentals. The text "Hnt par." is written at the beginning, and "Dicitur ps." appears later in the score. There are some ink blots and a red exclamation mark at the bottom left of the page.

58
(37)

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12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

This page of a medieval manuscript contains six systems of musical notation. Each system consists of a square neume on a red four-line staff, with a corresponding rhythmic pattern of vertical stems and flags below it. The notation is written in black ink on aged parchment. The first system is followed by a second system with a square neume. The third system is followed by the text *Tertia ps.* written in a Gothic script. The fourth system is followed by a square neume. The fifth system is followed by the text *Deiut flos.* written in a Gothic script. The sixth system is followed by a square neume. The page is numbered 179 in the top left corner.

This image shows the right-hand page of the manuscript, which is partially visible. It features several systems of square neumes on red staves, similar to the notation on the left page. The text *Deiut flos.* is visible at the bottom of the page. The parchment is aged and shows some staining.



Handwritten musical notation on a page with ten red staves. The notation consists of black notes and stems, with some notes having small flags or beams. The page is divided into sections by the text "clos.", "Secunda ps.", and "Tertia ps.".

clos.

Secunda ps.

Tertia ps.

59
(38)

Digital Image Archive of Medieval Music

12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

This page contains ten staves of musical notation. The notation is square neumes on a four-line red staff. The text is written in a Gothic script below the staves. The text includes:

- Staff 3: *Et spiritus sanctus*
- Staff 5: *Et*
- Staff 7: *Et*
- Staff 9: *Et*
- Staff 10: *Et*

There are several instances of musical correction or deletion, indicated by diagonal lines and scribbles over the original notation. A red line is drawn across the staves between the third and fourth staves.

dos.

Secunda ps.

Chlomon



Tertia ps.

Clafmonaier

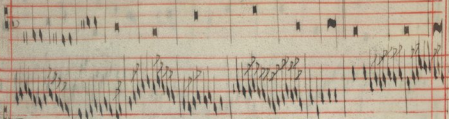
60
39



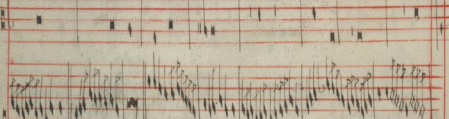
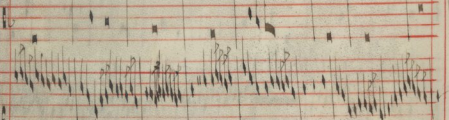
Handwritten musical notation on a page with five systems of staves. Each system consists of a vocal line with square neumes and a lute line with rhythmic notation. The text "Saudas." is written in the center of the page.

Deefol





Dee folpenfer



dos

Sedā ps.



61
(40)

This manuscript page features ten staves of musical notation, each consisting of four red lines. The notation is a form of square notation with stems and flags, typical of medieval manuscripts. The text is written in a Gothic script. The first staff begins with a red diamond-shaped neume. The second staff contains the text "bertal ps." in a larger, decorated initial. The fifth staff contains the text "lay gnauchou" in a similar decorated initial. The notation is dense and fills most of the staves. There are some faint markings and corrections throughout the page.

bertal ps.

lay gnauchou



Sanctus ps.

dos

Quinta ps.

62
(41)



10

Contramua.

dos.

This manuscript page features ten staves of musical notation. The notation is a form of square notation on red four-line staves. The first staff contains a dense sequence of notes with various rhythmic markings above them. The second staff is labeled 'Contramua.' and contains fewer notes, some with square symbols. The third staff continues the notation with rhythmic markings. The fourth staff has notes with rhythmic markings. The fifth staff contains notes with rhythmic markings. The sixth staff has notes with rhythmic markings. The seventh staff contains notes with rhythmic markings. The eighth staff has notes with rhythmic markings. The ninth staff contains notes with rhythmic markings. The tenth staff has notes with rhythmic markings. A color calibration strip is visible on the left side of the page, with numbers 1 through 12. The word 'dos.' is written at the end of the eighth staff.

L'cier

A page from a medieval manuscript featuring ten staves of musical notation. The notation is written in black ink on red four-line staves. The first staff contains a dense sequence of notes with stems pointing upwards. The second staff consists of square neumes on a four-line staff. The third staff continues with notes and stems, including some with flags. The fourth staff has square neumes. The fifth staff contains notes with stems and some with flags. The sixth staff features square neumes. The seventh staff has notes with stems and some with flags. The eighth staff contains notes with stems and some with flags. The ninth staff has square neumes. The tenth staff consists of square neumes. The text 'Vertua ps.' is written in the center of the page, between the fourth and fifth staves. The text 'Lecioz' is written at the beginning of the tenth staff. The page is numbered '68' in the bottom right corner.

Vertua ps.

Lecioz

68
(42)

A page from a medieval manuscript featuring six staves of music. The notation is a form of square notation on red four-line staves. The top staff contains a melodic line with square neumes, some with stems. The second staff appears to be a lower voice part, possibly a tenor or bass, with fewer neumes. The third staff contains a more complex melodic line with many square neumes, some with stems. The fourth staff is a lower voice part, similar to the second staff. The fifth staff contains a melodic line with square neumes, some with stems. The sixth staff is a lower voice part, similar to the second and fourth staves. The manuscript shows signs of age, including some staining and a small red mark in the top left corner.



Handwritten musical notation on a page with five systems of red staves. Each system consists of a vocal line with square neumes and a lute line with rhythmic notation. The notation is dense and fills most of the page.

Your mouz lanc.

64
(43)



Handwritten musical notation on red staves. The notation consists of black notes and stems on a four-line red staff. There are several systems of music, each with a vocal line and a lute line. The lute line uses a six-line staff with a C-clef and contains rhythmic notation with stems and flags. The vocal line contains square notes with stems. The text 'Secunda ps.' is written in a Gothic script between the staves. The text 'Tercia ne plus' is written in a Gothic script below the staves. There are some markings that look like 'MORAN' or similar, possibly indicating a section or a specific instruction.

Secunda ps.

Tercia ne plus



Handwritten musical notation on a page from a manuscript book. The page is numbered 65 (44) in the bottom right corner. The notation consists of several staves of music, each with a red four-line staff and a red square neume. The notes are written in black ink and are organized into groups, often with a small 'p' or 'r' above them. The page is aged and shows some staining.

65
(44)



inches
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
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Handwritten musical score on a page with 12 staves. The notation is medieval square neumes on red four-line staves. A section titled "Cantuaor" is visible in the middle. The page is numbered 122 in the top left corner.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score on the adjacent page, showing the right edge of the manuscript with several staves of neumes.

The page contains six systems of musical notation. Each system consists of two staves: the upper staff features square neumes on a four-line red staff, and the lower staff contains rhythmic notation, likely for a lute, also on a four-line red staff. The notation is dense and fills most of the page.

bb
(45)



Scida pny

Digital Image Archive of Medieval Music

12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

This page contains four systems of medieval musical notation. Each system consists of a vocal line (top) and a lute line (bottom). The vocal lines feature square neumes on a four-line red staff, with some neumes containing a central dot. The lute lines feature square neumes on a five-line red staff. The notation is written in black ink on aged parchment. There are some faint, illegible markings above the first system, possibly representing a title or text. The page is numbered '55' in the top right corner.

47
46

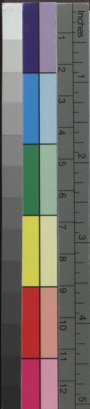


Handwritten musical score on a page with ten staves. The notation includes square neumes on red lines, with some staves featuring dense vertical lines and others featuring sparse square notes. There are some handwritten annotations and a "dos" marking.



Handwritten musical score on eight staves. The notation includes rhythmic patterns, stems, and beams. Annotations include 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), 'c' (crescendo), and 'p p p' (pianissimo). There are also some illegible handwritten notes and markings above the staves. The page is numbered '87' in the top right corner.

48
47





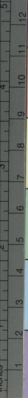
Handwritten musical notation on six red staves. The notation consists of black square notes and stems, with some notes having flags or beams. There are several instances of the letters 'pp' written above the staves, likely indicating a performance instruction. The notation is arranged in a single system across the six staves. The paper is aged and yellowed.



Handwritten musical notation on ten red staves. The notation consists of black square notes and stems, with some notes beamed together. There are several instances of the letter 'p' written above the staves, likely indicating a performance instruction. The manuscript is written on aged, yellowish paper.

49
48





Handwritten musical notation on six red staves. The notation consists of black square notes and stems, with some notes containing internal markings. The staves are arranged vertically, and the music is written in a medieval style. There are some faint markings and possibly some ink bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The notation is dense and covers most of the page area.



Handwritten musical notation on a manuscript page, featuring ten staves of music. The notation consists of black square notes and stems on red four-line staves. The page is numbered '50' in the bottom right corner. The manuscript is bound in a dark cover, and the page shows signs of age and wear.

51

50
49



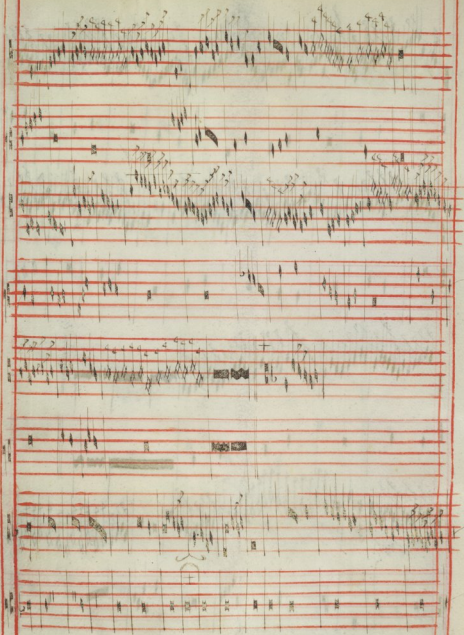
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45
vincta
trance

solano

51
(50)





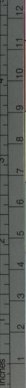
54
(57)



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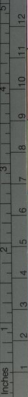
This page from a medieval manuscript contains ten staves of square neumes on red four-line staff paper. The notation is organized into two systems of five staves each. The first system (staves 1-5) begins with a large initial 'I' and contains several groups of neumes with rhythmic flags. The second system (staves 6-10) begins with a large initial 'D' and also features groups of neumes with rhythmic flags. The neumes are square black marks, and the rhythmic flags are small vertical lines. The manuscript shows signs of age, including some staining and wear at the edges.





1000





A page of handwritten musical notation on aged paper, featuring ten staves. The notation is written in black ink on red four-line staves. The music consists of square neumes, some with stems, and some with flags. There are several instances of the word "pizz" written in cursive above the staves, indicating pizzicato. The notation is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and discoloration. A small number "6" is visible in the top right corner of the page.



Handwritten musical notation on a manuscript page, featuring ten staves of red four-line staff paper. The notation consists of black square notes and stems, with various annotations including numbers (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100) and letters (e.g., p, f, X, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100). The notation is organized into measures by vertical red lines. The page is numbered 55 in the bottom right corner.

55
(54)



102

Angelo

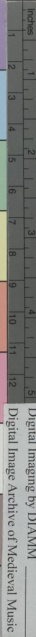
A page of handwritten musical notation on ten red staves. The notation is dense and appears to be a medieval manuscript. The top staff contains several large, stylized initials or symbols, possibly '287' and '33'. The notation consists of vertical stems with various flags and beams, characteristic of medieval square notation. The staves are numbered 1 through 10 on the left margin. The paper is aged and shows some staining. A small red stamp is visible on the right edge of the page.

6



Handwritten musical notation on eight staves. The notation consists of black square notes on red four-line staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a 'C' time signature. The second staff has a 'C' time signature. The fifth staff has a treble clef and a 'C' time signature. The notation is dense and fills most of the page.

56
(55)



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Handwritten musical notation on a four-line red staff. The notation consists of black square neumes with stems, some with flags. The page is divided into two systems of two staves each. The top system has a large initial 'A' and a large 'C' with a cross. The bottom system has a large initial 'C'. There are various annotations and markings throughout the page, including some that look like 'p' and 'f'.

Handwritten musical notation on a page from a medieval manuscript. The page is numbered 51 in the top right corner. The notation consists of ten staves, each with four red lines. The notes are written in black ink and are organized into two systems of five staves each. The notation is a form of square notation, typical of medieval manuscripts. The notes are arranged in a way that suggests a specific rhythmic pattern, with some notes being longer than others. The page is bound in a dark cover, and the binding is visible at the top and bottom edges. The paper is aged and shows some discoloration and wear.

35
(56)

Handwritten musical notation on ten red staves. The notation consists of black square notes and stems, with some notes having flags or beams. The staves are arranged vertically. The first staff has some faint markings at the beginning. The second staff has a few notes. The third staff has a series of notes with stems. The fourth staff has a series of notes with stems. The fifth staff has a series of notes with stems. The sixth staff has a series of notes with stems. The seventh staff has a series of notes with stems. The eighth staff has a series of notes with stems. The ninth staff has a series of notes with stems. The tenth staff has a series of notes with stems.

6m-c-pla



The page contains four systems of musical notation. Each system consists of two staves: the upper staff features square neumes on a four-line red staff, and the lower staff contains lute tablature with letters (A, B, C, D, E, F, G) and numbers (1-6) on a six-line staff. The notation is dense and fills most of the page.

36
(57)



A page of handwritten musical notation from a medieval manuscript. The page contains ten red staves, each with a single red line. The notation is written in black ink and consists of square neumes. The first staff has a large initial 'C' and a large initial 'D'. The notation is arranged in a series of groups, with some groups having a large initial letter. The page is numbered '12' in the top left corner. A color calibration strip is visible on the left side of the image, and a ruler is visible at the bottom left.



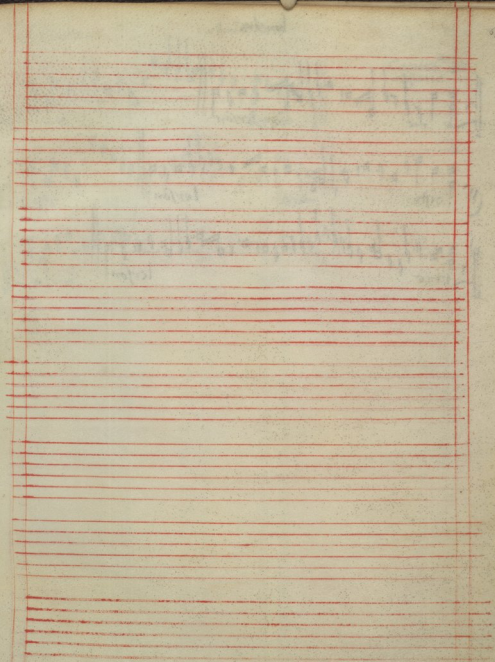
Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notation consists of a series of black diamond-shaped notes with stems, some of which are beamed together. Above the notes are various rhythmic markings, including vertical lines and slanted strokes. A large, ornate initial 'C' is visible on the right side of the staff. The staff is drawn with red lines.

A series of ten empty, horizontal red lines, likely representing a multi-measure rest or a section of the score that has been left blank.

37
38







38
(59)

tonedias

A page from a medieval manuscript featuring three staves of handwritten musical notation. The notation consists of square neumes on a four-line red staff. The first staff begins with a large initial 'P' and contains the lyrics 'vrie' and 'leyson'. The second staff begins with a large initial 'C' and contains the lyrics 'zeste' and 'leyson'. The third staff begins with a large initial 'F' and contains the lyrics 'vrie' and 'leyson'. The music is written in black ink on aged, yellowish paper. Below the three staves, there are several empty staves.

The right page of the manuscript, showing the continuation of the musical score. It features several staves of handwritten musical notation with square neumes. The lyrics 'leyson' are visible on the first staff. The page is numbered '15' in the top right corner. The notation continues from the previous page.

2
Tenor

Chazmelita

89

Cantat en
organo

re

leyson

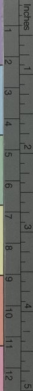
re

leyson

re

leyson

Tenor



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39
(60)

Handwritten musical notation on a page with 15 red staves. The notation is written in a medieval script, likely Gothic or similar, and includes some neumes. The page shows signs of age, including a prominent red stain in the center and some fading of the ink. The notation is arranged in a single column on the left side of the page.

Continuation of handwritten musical notation on the adjacent page. The notation is written in a medieval script and includes some neumes. The page shows signs of age and is partially obscured by the binding of the book.

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Handwritten musical notation on a page with four systems. Each system consists of a vocal line with square neumes and a lute tablature line with letters and numbers. The tablature includes rhythmic flags and bar lines.

System 1: *033* *032* *023* *022*

System 2: *033* *32* *023* *022*

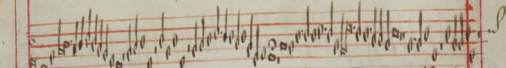
System 3: *033* *032* *023* *022*

System 4: *033* *032* *023* *022*

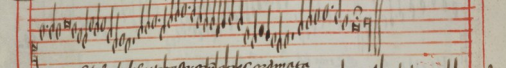
At the bottom of the page, there is a section titled "Her sat signa z' hachib" with a corresponding tablature:

<i>033</i>	<i>033</i>	<i>033</i>	<i>033</i>
<i>032</i>	<i>032</i>	<i>032</i>	<i>032</i>
<i>023</i>	<i>023</i>	<i>023</i>	<i>023</i>
<i>022</i>	<i>022</i>	<i>022</i>	<i>022</i>

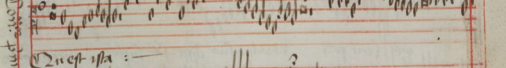
Partial view of the adjacent page, showing handwritten musical notation and tablature. The text "Her sat signa z' hachib" is visible at the bottom of the page.



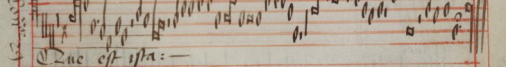
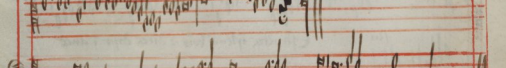
Que e ipa q' ascedit p' d'feru' su' aurea q'su' 88' p'ut' ut luna



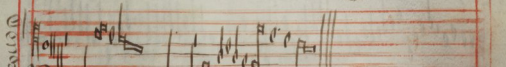
clata ut sol' tribul' ut r'ast' ordina' ex



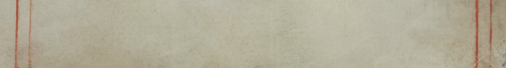
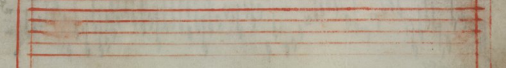
Que est ista :



Que est ista : -

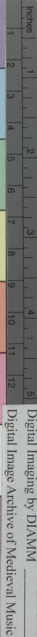


Que est ista

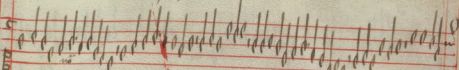


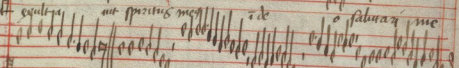
52

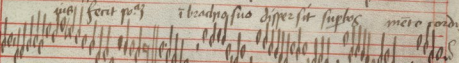
42
(63)

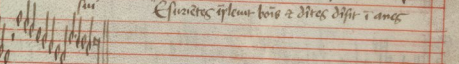


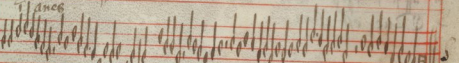
hottin car. ta

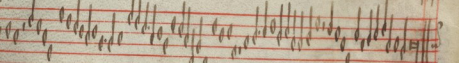
S

S
 exulta ut spiritus meo i de o salua me

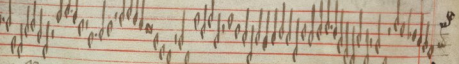
S

S
 o Quia se in magis gratia

S

S
 sua ferrit p. q. i bndiq suo dixerit sup hoc mero p. d. d. s.

S

S
 su Esurientes implentibus et dices dicit i ane

S
 110
 70

S
 Et exultant:

S

S
 Quia ferrit

S

S
 ferrit p. q.

1102

Et exultant:

Quasi festo:

festo p^o q^o:

furores:

festo p^o q^o:

furores

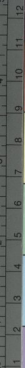
furores

Var^o
+

Var^o

+

43
(64)



Sicut locutus est ad patres *nos habuimus* *et semper erit*

et secula

Sicut erat in principio *et nunc et semper* *et secula seculorum*

seculorum *et* *men*

no2

Sicut locutus:

Sicut erat:

Sicut locutus:

Sicut erat: rno

44
(65)
60

traced part

Et exultant spūs meī r deo saluati me
 Esurientes impleti bonis & dicit dicit r a nes

Quia fecit in magnis & portis e & frū nō e
 sicut locustae ad iud pccā hostes habuā & sicut eis r secū

ms fecit pccā r brachio suo dissipat superbes mēre cordis sui
 in sicut erat r quō & nūc & pccā sēclā seculoz aī

Zou II

Et sicut exulta: Esurientes.

Quia fecit
 sicut locustae

Et sicut exulta:
 Esurientes.

Quia fecit
 sicut locustae

Et sicut exulta:
 Esurientes.

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Con?

Violant
Violentes

Qua for
Qua for

Qua for
Qua for

45
(66)

hathi

Exultant spiritus nos in iherosolymis

Quia fecit in magna potes est et signis et miris

fecit potes tua in brachio suo deificis super bos mor

re cordis sui. Esurientes inquit bos et asinus dicit in anis

non con

in longis ad patres nostros habuimus et semper erig in secula

Exultant:

Quia fecit:

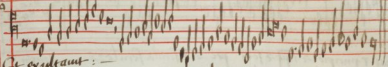
Fecit potes:

Fragment of the adjacent page showing musical notation and text.

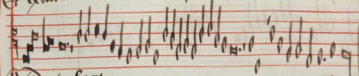
ma^{ta}

53

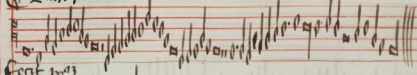
*C*no2



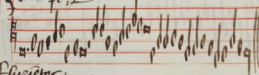
G exultant:



*D*un feat:



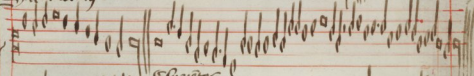
*F*ort 2^o



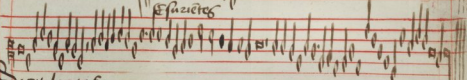
*F*urios:



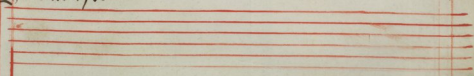
*S*our long:



*F*urios



*S*our long:



46
(67)

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Di Cms 2 -

Di Cms 2 -

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with red lines. The notation consists of a series of notes, some with stems and flags, and some with square heads. The notes are arranged in a sequence that appears to be a melodic line.

Sicut erat: *trinitate 2 iust 2 san. pro 2 i serula seruloz 2 amen*

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with red lines. The notation consists of a series of notes, some with stems and flags, and some with square heads. The notes are arranged in a sequence that appears to be a melodic line.

Sicut erat: -

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with red lines. The notation consists of a series of notes, some with stems and flags, and some with square heads. The notes are arranged in a sequence that appears to be a melodic line.

Sicut erat: -

Partial view of the adjacent page of the manuscript, showing handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with red lines. The notation is similar to the one on the current page.

Soto imperio del pofente punge

The image shows a page from a medieval manuscript with five-line red staves. The notation is a form of rhythmic notation, likely square notation, consisting of dense black vertical strokes. Some strokes are red. The text 'Soto imperio del pofente punge' is written in a Gothic script above the first staff. The manuscript shows signs of age and wear.

67
(68)

126

This page contains six staves of handwritten musical notation. The notation is written in black ink on a parchment background with red four-line staves. The notation consists of vertical stems and horizontal lines, characteristic of medieval square notation. The first staff has a large initial 'C' at the beginning. The second staff has a large initial 'D'. The third staff has a large initial 'E'. The fourth staff has a large initial 'F'. The fifth staff has a large initial 'G'. The sixth staff has a large initial 'H'. There are some red markings and a red checkmark on the right side of the page. The page is numbered '126' in the top left corner.



Volte de sotto l'impeto

This manuscript page features a complex musical score consisting of approximately 12 staves. The notation is dense and includes various rhythmic values, such as minims and crotchets, along with some red ink markings. The text 'Volte de sotto l'impeto' is written in a Gothic script across the middle of the page. The manuscript is bound in a dark cover, and a color calibration strip and ruler are visible on the right side of the image.

68
(69)

Handwritten musical score on six staves with red lines and black neumes. The notation is dense and characteristic of medieval manuscripts. The first staff has some faint, illegible text above it. The second staff has the text "Quelle lege moue" written below it. The staves are filled with various rhythmic patterns and melodic lines.



11 89

Handwritten musical notation on a page with ten red staves. The notation consists of black ink symbols, including vertical stems and various note heads, arranged in a structured manner across the staves. Some staves have faint, illegible text written above them. The paper is aged and yellowed.

104

69
(70)



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Digital Image Archive of Medieval Music

Voltri de qual lege moue

This page contains ten staves of medieval musical notation. The notation is square neumes on a four-line red staff. The text 'Voltri de qual lege moue' is written in a Gothic script below the second staff. The manuscript shows signs of age, including some staining and a small tear at the bottom center.

Digital Image Archive of Medieval Music

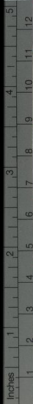


Adolce serc

A page of handwritten musical notation on six red staves. The notation consists of square neumes on a four-line red staff. A large, ornate initial 'D' is written in black ink at the beginning of the second staff. The music is arranged in six systems, each with a single staff. The notation is dense and fills most of the page.

70
(71)





Voltes de la volze sine



Seccho mondo

71
(72)



144

Voltra ce o

flamla a



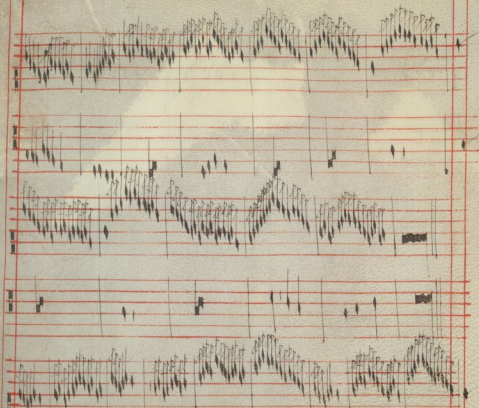
Volta de ocedo miedu

Alqua altera

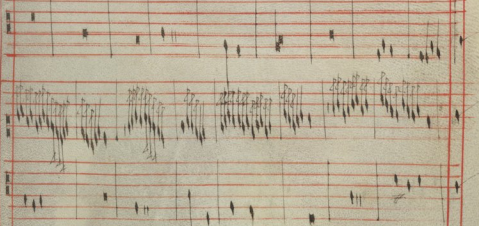
79
73

This page from a medieval manuscript contains ten staves of musical notation. The notation is written in black ink on red four-line staves. The notes are square and often grouped into vertical stems, characteristic of square notation. The music is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The first staff shows a melodic line with many notes. The second staff has fewer notes, possibly representing a different voice part or a specific rhythmic pattern. The third staff contains a large block of notes, with some red ink used for certain notes, possibly indicating a specific rhythmic value or a different part of the composition. The fourth staff continues the melodic line. The fifth staff has a mix of notes and rests. The sixth staff shows a melodic line with some red ink. The seventh staff has a mix of notes and rests. The eighth staff continues the melodic line. The ninth staff has a mix of notes and rests. The tenth staff shows a melodic line with some red ink. The page is numbered '136' in the top left corner.

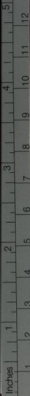
This image shows the right-hand page of the manuscript, which is partially visible. It contains several staves of musical notation, similar to the left page. The notation is square and on red staves. Some text is visible at the bottom of the page, including the word "Dolce" written in a Gothic script. The page is numbered "137" in the top right corner.



Volta de aquila latera



73
74



In perial sermo.

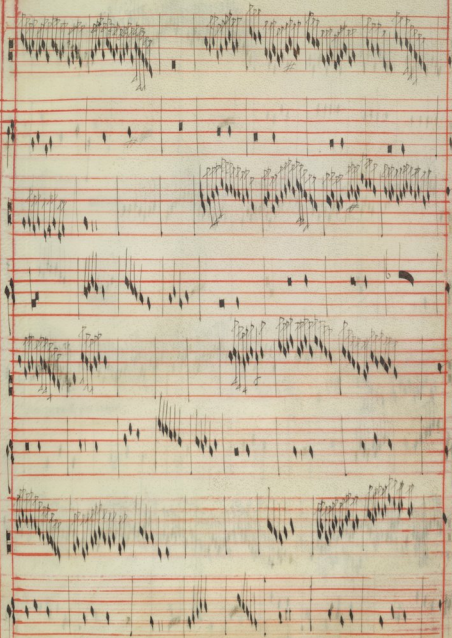


This page contains ten staves of medieval musical notation. Each staff is a four-line red staff with square black neumes. The notation is organized into several systems, with some staves containing dense, continuous runs of notes, while others have more sparse, rhythmic markings. The ink is black, and the paper is aged and yellowed. There are some faint red markings at the top right of the page.

74
(75)



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Volen de

A page of handwritten musical notation on ten staves. The notation consists of square neumes on a red four-line staff. The music is organized into several systems, with some systems containing two staves. There are two horizontal black bars on the fifth and sixth staves, likely indicating a section break or a specific performance instruction. The handwriting is in black ink on aged, yellowish paper.

Volta & in penal

75
(76)



142

This image shows a page from a medieval manuscript, likely a choirbook or organbook, featuring ten staves of music. The notation is square neumes on a four-line red staff. The music is organized into systems, with some staves containing dense, rapid passages and others containing more sparse, rhythmic notation. The paper is aged and shows some staining. A color calibration strip is visible on the left edge of the image.

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or date, located at the bottom right of the page.



Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation consists of black notes and stems on red four-line staves. The text "So me son vno de plefrase" is written across the middle of the staves. There are some faint markings and corrections in the score, including a "215" written above a staff and some scribbled-out text below it.

So me son vno de plefrase

76
(77)





Volta de rome son

Non

162

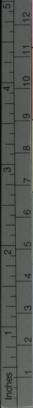
Handwritten musical notation on a page with 12 red staves. The notation consists of black neumes on a four-line staff. A section of the notation is written in red ink. There are some blacked-out areas in the middle of the page.

Non na esto anate

Continuation of handwritten musical notation on the bottom half of the page, consisting of black neumes on red staves.

87
(78)

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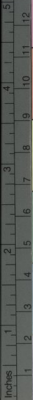
A page of medieval musical notation. The page contains ten staves of music, each consisting of four red lines. The notation is written in black and red ink. The notes are neumes, which are small black or red shapes placed on the lines of the staff. Some staves have a large red initial or a red section of notation. The paper is aged and yellowed. There are some faint markings and a small circular stamp in the bottom right corner.

Handwritten musical notation on a page with red staves. The notation consists of several systems of staves, each containing dense, vertical lines representing notes. The top system features a prominent red line of notes. The word "Ryre" is written in a Gothic script on the left side of the page, between the second and third systems of staves.

Ryre

88
(79)





leyston

tenor finis isti kerie.

Clerici qnta

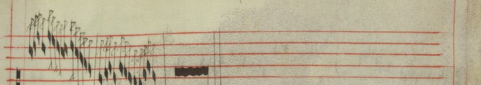


Handwritten musical notation on a page with ten red staves. The notation consists of black square notes and stems, with some notes having small flags or beams. The text "Secaps" is written in the left margin of the fourth staff. The page is numbered "89" in the top right corner and "89" and "80" in the bottom right corner.

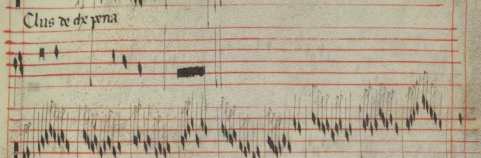
Secaps

89

89
80



Clus de dx pena



Velfiore danca



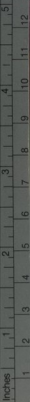
Scda po

Non. ita may pietā quīsta mīrdona

2^a ps p̄ me p̄tis

Clm

90
181



Seda p[er] p[ri]ncipalis

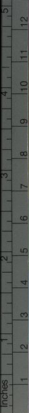
Clus



Handwritten musical notation on six red staves. The notation consists of black square notes with stems, some with flags or beams. There are various annotations including letters 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'k', 'l', 'm', 'n', 'o', 'p', 'q', 'r', 's', 't', 'u', 'v', 'w', 'x', 'y', 'z' and numbers '1' through '12' scattered throughout the staves. Some notes are enclosed in small boxes or have other markings.

91
(82)



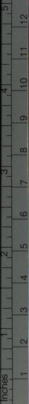


A page of medieval musical notation on ten red staves. The notation consists of black square notes and stems, with some red markings. The page is numbered '74' in the top left corner. The notation is arranged in ten staves, with some staves containing more notes than others. There are some faint markings and a small red mark on the page.



Handwritten musical notation on eight red staves. The notation consists of black ink marks, including vertical stems, horizontal lines, and various symbols, arranged in a structured manner across the staves. The notation is dense and appears to be a form of medieval musical notation, possibly square notation. The staves are numbered 1 through 8 on the left side. The notation is written in black ink on aged, yellowish paper.

99
(83)



A page of medieval musical notation on red staves. The notation consists of black square notes with stems, some with flags or beams. There are several systems of notation. The top system has a large initial 'C' and some text above it. The second system has a large initial 'D' and some text above it. The third system has a large initial 'E' and some text above it. The fourth system has a large initial 'F' and some text above it. The fifth system has a large initial 'G' and some text above it. The sixth system has a large initial 'H' and some text above it. The seventh system has a large initial 'I' and some text above it. The eighth system has a large initial 'K' and some text above it. The ninth system has a large initial 'L' and some text above it. The tenth system has a large initial 'M' and some text above it. The eleventh system has a large initial 'N' and some text above it. The twelfth system has a large initial 'O' and some text above it. The thirteenth system has a large initial 'P' and some text above it. The fourteenth system has a large initial 'Q' and some text above it. The fifteenth system has a large initial 'R' and some text above it. The sixteenth system has a large initial 'S' and some text above it. The seventeenth system has a large initial 'T' and some text above it. The eighteenth system has a large initial 'U' and some text above it. The nineteenth system has a large initial 'V' and some text above it. The twentieth system has a large initial 'W' and some text above it. The twenty-first system has a large initial 'X' and some text above it. The twenty-second system has a large initial 'Y' and some text above it. The twenty-third system has a large initial 'Z' and some text above it. The page is mostly blank with some faint markings.

A page of medieval musical notation on red staves. The notation consists of black square notes with stems, some with flags or beams. There are several systems of notation. The top system has a large initial 'C' and some text above it. The second system has a large initial 'D' and some text above it. The third system has a large initial 'E' and some text above it. The fourth system has a large initial 'F' and some text above it. The fifth system has a large initial 'G' and some text above it. The sixth system has a large initial 'H' and some text above it. The seventh system has a large initial 'I' and some text above it. The eighth system has a large initial 'K' and some text above it. The ninth system has a large initial 'L' and some text above it. The tenth system has a large initial 'M' and some text above it. The eleventh system has a large initial 'N' and some text above it. The twelfth system has a large initial 'O' and some text above it. The thirteenth system has a large initial 'P' and some text above it. The fourteenth system has a large initial 'Q' and some text above it. The fifteenth system has a large initial 'R' and some text above it. The sixteenth system has a large initial 'S' and some text above it. The seventeenth system has a large initial 'T' and some text above it. The eighteenth system has a large initial 'U' and some text above it. The nineteenth system has a large initial 'V' and some text above it. The twentieth system has a large initial 'W' and some text above it. The twenty-first system has a large initial 'X' and some text above it. The twenty-second system has a large initial 'Y' and some text above it. The twenty-third system has a large initial 'Z' and some text above it. The page is mostly blank with some faint markings.



botibi

17

U
Musical notation on a five-line staff with red lines. The notes are written in brown ink and include stems, flags, and beams. A large, decorative initial 'U' is at the beginning of the staff.

Dua p̄p̄ra
Musical notation on a five-line staff with red lines. The notes are written in brown ink and include stems, flags, and beams. A large, decorative initial 'D' is at the beginning of the staff.

Tenz
Musical notation on a five-line staff with red lines. The notes are written in brown ink and include stems, flags, and beams. A large, decorative initial 'T' is at the beginning of the staff.

Dua p̄p̄ra
Musical notation on a five-line staff with red lines. The notes are written in brown ink and include stems, flags, and beams. A large, decorative initial 'D' is at the beginning of the staff.

D̄m̄ra
Musical notation on a five-line staff with red lines. The notes are written in brown ink and include stems, flags, and beams. A large, decorative initial 'D' is at the beginning of the staff.

Dua p̄p̄ra
Musical notation on a five-line staff with red lines. The notes are written in brown ink and include stems, flags, and beams. A large, decorative initial 'D' is at the beginning of the staff.

93
84

hottos

hottos

Cantus minor

Tactus

00

100





40

h^o h^o

sublime triumphale

sublime triumphale

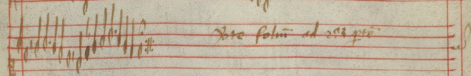
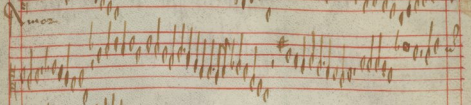
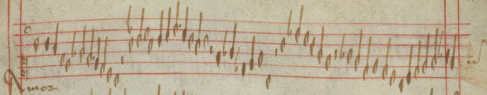
sublime

160
203

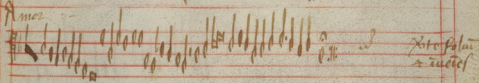
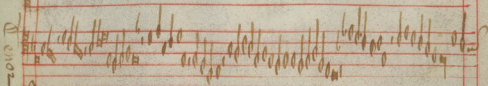
sublime

41

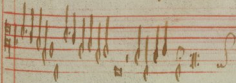
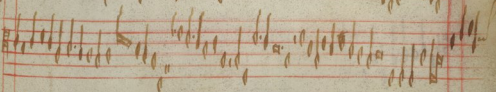
hathybi



Xite folui ad oca pri



Xite folui
+ iunctel



75
186

Jo. de esfordia

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with square neumes and a treble clef. The notation is dense and fills most of the staff.

non so se la mia culpa:

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with square neumes and a treble clef. The notation is dense and fills most of the staff.

Non so se la mia culpa:

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with square neumes and a treble clef. The notation is dense and fills most of the staff.

Non so se la mia culpa:

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with square neumes and a treble clef. The notation is dense and fills most of the staff.

Non so se la mia culpa:

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with square neumes and a treble clef. The notation is dense and fills most of the staff.

Non so se la mia culpa:

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with square neumes and a treble clef. The notation is dense and fills most of the staff.

96
(87)

Jo. & esfordia :

V. 1102: - *Doni*

*Doloso mi tu puelle rofen sul tal puto ch' no magaro piu d'ochi se no par
caudello:*

Doloso mi :-

Doloso mi :-

The page contains six systems of musical notation. Each system has two staves: the upper staff is for a vocal line, featuring square neumes with stems and some red markings; the lower staff is for a lute line, featuring rhythmic flags and stems. The notation is dense and fills most of the page.

77
88

no non e
anello.





66



Handwritten musical notation on a page with red staves. The notation consists of several systems, each with a melodic line and a rhythmic line. The melodic lines feature neumes (square notes) with various rhythmic values indicated by stems and flags. The rhythmic lines consist of vertical strokes, some with flags, indicating the timing of the notes. The page is numbered '147' in the top right corner. The notation is written in black ink on aged, yellowish paper.

147

87
(89)



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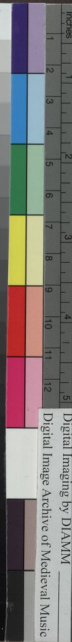
This page contains four systems of musical notation, each consisting of a vocal line and a lute line. The vocal lines are written on four-line red staves and feature square neumes with stems. The lute lines are written on five-line red staves and use a form of tablature with letters (a, b, c, d, e, f, g) placed on or between the lines. The notation is densely packed and shows signs of age, including some ink bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The page number '148' is written in the top left corner.



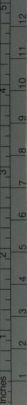
Handwritten musical notation on a page with ten red staves. The notation consists of black and red symbols, including vertical stems, horizontal lines, and various rhythmic markings. Some staves feature dense clusters of notes, while others are more sparse. The page is numbered '149' in the top right corner. The notation is organized into several systems, with some staves containing red markings and others containing black markings. The overall appearance is that of a medieval manuscript page.

149

79
(90)



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120

RIGOR

RIGOR

RIGOR

RIGOR

RIGOR

RIGOR



Handwritten musical notation on a manuscript page, featuring multiple staves of red lines with black neumes. The notation is dense and includes various rhythmic markings and some faint text annotations. The page is numbered 80 (91) in the bottom right corner.

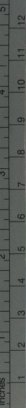
Handwritten musical notation on a manuscript page, featuring multiple staves of red lines with black neumes. The notation is dense and includes various rhythmic markings and some faint text annotations. The page is numbered 80 (91) in the bottom right corner.



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80
(91)

4



A page of handwritten musical notation on aged paper. The page is numbered '150' in the top left corner. It features ten horizontal staves, each consisting of four red lines. The notation is written in black ink and includes various symbols such as vertical stems, horizontal lines, and small letters (possibly 'c', 'g', 'a') above the staves. The notation is organized into several systems, with some systems containing multiple staves. There are some markings, including 'X' and '□', interspersed within the notation. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and discoloration.

Handwritten musical notation on six staves with red lines. The notation consists of black square notes and stems, with some notes having flags or beams. There are also some small letters like 'e' and 'c' written near the notes.

81
 (192)



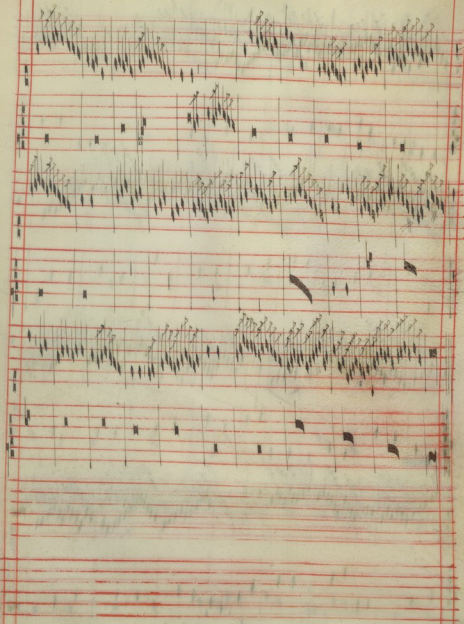
A page of handwritten musical notation on ten red staves. The notation is a form of medieval square notation, consisting of vertical stems with small square neumes at the top. The staves are arranged in two systems of five staves each. The notation is dense and covers most of the page. There are some faint markings and possibly some corrections or erasures. The paper is aged and yellowed. On the right edge, there are some faint markings that appear to be '1' and '2'.

A page of handwritten musical notation on six red staves. The notation consists of rhythmic patterns and notes, characteristic of medieval manuscript notation. The first staff contains a dense sequence of notes with stems pointing upwards. The second staff has fewer notes, with some square-shaped notes. The third staff is filled with a dense sequence of notes. The fourth staff has sparse notes, including some with flags. The fifth staff contains a dense sequence of notes. The sixth staff has sparse notes, including some with flags. The notation is written in black ink on aged, yellowish paper.

89
(93)

This page contains six systems of musical notation, each consisting of a vocal line and a lute line. The vocal lines are written on four-line red staves and feature square neumes with stems, often accompanied by red ink initials or numbers above the notes. The lute lines are written on five-line red staves and use a form of rhythmic notation, possibly square notes or stems, with some larger, filled-in shapes. The notation is dense and fills most of the page. The paper is aged and shows some staining and wear.





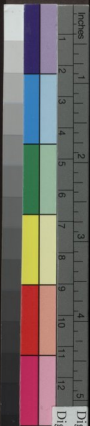
83
94
101

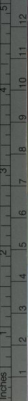
158

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation from a medieval manuscript. The page contains ten horizontal staves, each defined by four red lines. The notation is written in black ink and consists of vertical stems with various flags and beams, characteristic of square neumes. The notation is arranged in a series of roughly parallel lines across the staves, suggesting a melodic or rhythmic sequence. There are some faint, illegible markings above the staves, possibly representing lyrics or other annotations. The paper is aged and shows some staining, particularly at the bottom left corner. A ruler and color calibration strip are visible on the left side of the image for scale and color reference.

The image shows five staves of handwritten musical notation. Each staff is defined by four red lines. The notation is a form of medieval square notation, consisting of vertical stems and horizontal lines. The first three staves feature a dense, rhythmic pattern of notes, while the fourth and fifth staves have more sparse notation with larger, more distinct notes. The paper is aged and shows some staining and wear.

84
(95)





Handwritten musical notation on a four-line red staff. The notation consists of black square neumes with stems, some with flags. The page is divided into two systems of two staves each. The top system has a large, dense neume at the beginning. The bottom system has a large, dense neume at the end. There are some handwritten annotations and a star symbol on the page.

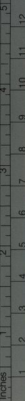
85
(96)



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Handwritten musical notation on red staves, featuring various rhythmic patterns and notes. The notation includes vertical stems, some with flags, and horizontal lines representing notes. There are also some square and diamond-shaped symbols interspersed among the notes. The page is numbered 163 in the top right corner.

86
197



108

A page of medieval musical notation on a four-line red staff. The notation consists of square neumes (black squares) placed on the lines and spaces of the staff. There are several groups of neumes, some with stems and flags, indicating rhythmic values. The page is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. There are some handwritten annotations and markings, including a large 'E' and some 'X' marks. The paper is aged and yellowed.

Handwritten text on the right-hand page, including the word "Dante" and other illegible script.

quise heno letre
 Graue principal
 E supra nel canto
 Dou quella de f. fauz
 e quella de c. sol fauz
 e quella de g. sol re ut

maxima longa brevis

Semibreue Minima Semiminima

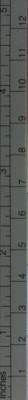
pausa de una et
 de maxima

Croma Semicroma

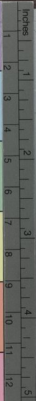
pausa pausa Supra supra supra

(98) 99





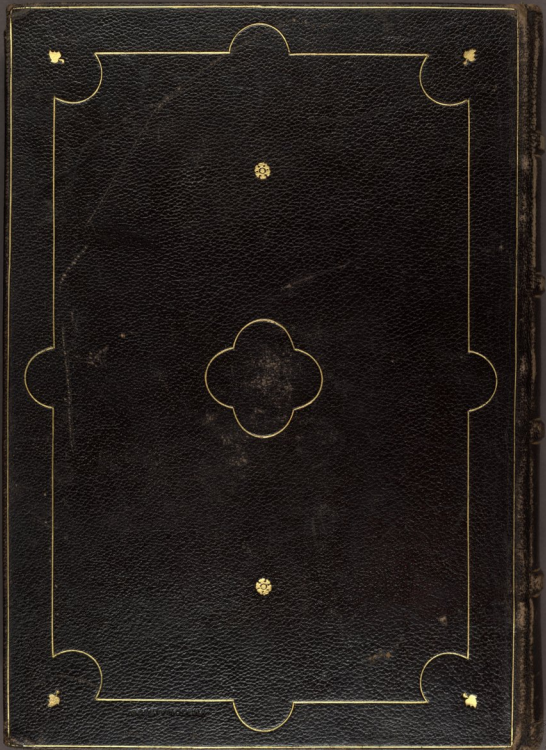
cc. 97 (98)

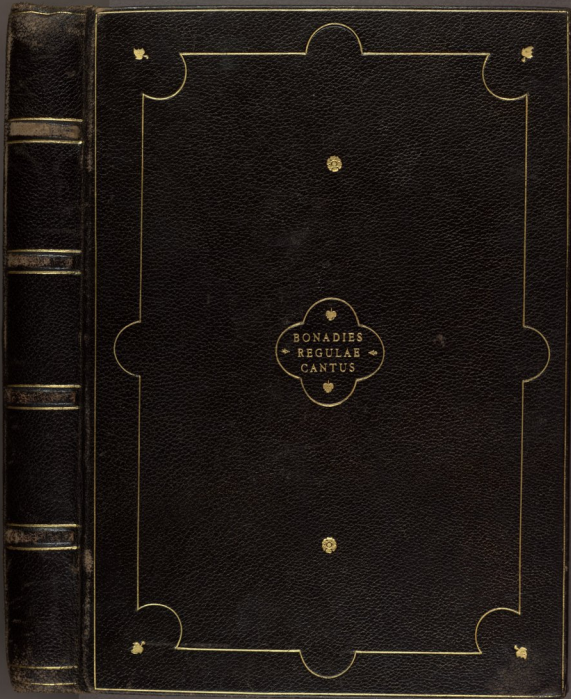


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Inches
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12





BONADIES
REGULAE
CANTUS