

F. S. Originale.

SANTINISCHE BIBLIOTHEK

Eigentum
des Bischöflichen Stuhles
MÜNSTER



Ecce Sacerdos magnus,
a quattro voci
con Violini Oboe Corni e Violen.
espressamente composto
per il Vencovo di Siga
e Monsignor Bens

Sant
H

3631

Handwritten musical score for a symphony orchestra and vocal ensemble. The score is written on ten staves, each with a different instrument or voice part. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is written in a cursive, handwritten style.

The instruments and parts are:

- Violini** (Violins): Two staves, both in treble clef with two sharps. The first staff has a 'C' above it, and the second has a '3' at the end.
- Oboe**: Two staves, both in treble clef with two sharps. The first staff has 'col. 1. V.' and the second has 'col. 2.' written below the notes.
- Corni in Re** (Horns in D): Two staves, both in treble clef with two sharps.
- Viola**: One staff, in treble clef with two sharps, with 'col. B.' written below.
- Canto** (Soprano): One staff, in treble clef with two sharps.
- Alto**: One staff, in treble clef with two sharps.
- Tenore** (Tenor): One staff, in treble clef with two sharps.
- Basso** (Bass): One staff, in bass clef with two sharps.
- Allegro**: One staff, in bass clef with two sharps, with '9 9' written below.

The score consists of four measures. The first measure contains the beginning of the piece. The second and third measures contain the main body of the music. The fourth measure contains the end of the piece, with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves and various musical notations. The score is organized into four measures, separated by vertical bar lines. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns, such as sixteenth-note runs and rests, and dynamic markings like *8^a fort.* and *bis*. The bottom staff contains a bass line with notes and rests, and a double bar line at the end. The paper shows signs of age, including yellowing and some staining.

Handwritten musical notation for the first system, consisting of six staves. The notation includes rhythmic patterns, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first two staves are melodic lines. The third and fourth staves are labeled "col. 1." and "col. 2." respectively, indicating columnar notation. The fifth and sixth staves contain rhythmic patterns and some melodic fragments.

♩:

Handwritten musical notation for the second system, consisting of six staves. The first two staves are empty. The third and fourth staves contain the lyrics "Eccle sacer-dos Va-ker-dos" and "Eccle f sacer-dos sacer-dos" respectively, with musical notation underneath. The fifth and sixth staves contain rhythmic patterns.

Handwritten musical score for a choir and instruments. The score is written on ten staves. The first six staves are instrumental parts. The last four staves contain vocal parts with Latin lyrics: "magnus", "ecce sacerdos magnus", "sacerdos magnus", and "ecce sacerdos magnus sacerdos magnus". The music is in a common time signature and features various rhythmic patterns and dynamics.

coll. W.

magnus
ecce sacerdos magnus sacerdos ma-
gnus

ecce sacerdos

f sacerdos ma-
gnus

ecce sacerdos magnus sacerdos ma-
gnus

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and Latin lyrics. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Lyrics:
 qui in diebus suis placuit Deo
 qui in diebus suis placuit Deo
 qui in diebus suis placuit Deo

Performance markings:
 - *8va* (written above the first staff)
 - *f* (written above the second staff)
 - *9* (written below several staves)

The notation includes various rhythmic values (e.g., minims, crotchets), accidentals (sharps, naturals), and dynamic markings. The lyrics are written in a cursive hand below the vocal staves.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and Latin lyrics. The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines.

The lyrics, written in Latin, are:

et in-ventus et in-ventus est ju-
 et in-ventus et in-ventus est ju-
 et in-ventus et in-ventus est ju-

The musical notation includes various notes (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps and naturals). The notation is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The bottom staff includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The lyrics are written below the notes, with some words appearing on multiple lines.

8^a bas.

et in ven tus est ju. f. et in ven tus est et i. f.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves, organized into four systems of two staves each. The notation includes various rhythmic values (e.g., quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps, naturals). The lyrics are written below the notes in a cursive hand.

System 1 (Staves 1-2): The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are "stus et inventus in-ventus est".

System 2 (Staves 3-4): The lyrics continue with "stus et inventus in-ventus est".

System 3 (Staves 5-6): The lyrics continue with "stus et inventus in-ventus est".

System 4 (Staves 7-8): The lyrics continue with "stus et inventus in-ventus est".

System 5 (Staves 9-10): The lyrics continue with "stus et inventus in-ventus est".

The notation is dense and characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and foxing.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and lyrics. The score is organized into four measures, separated by vertical bar lines.

The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The lyrics are written in a cursive script, appearing to be a Latin phrase: "ecce Sa".

The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains several staves with musical notation. The second measure contains a single staff with musical notation. The third measure contains a single staff with musical notation. The fourth measure contains several staves with musical notation and lyrics.

The lyrics are written in a cursive script, appearing to be a Latin phrase: "ecce Sa".

The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains several staves with musical notation. The second measure contains a single staff with musical notation. The third measure contains a single staff with musical notation. The fourth measure contains several staves with musical notation and lyrics.

The lyrics are written in a cursive script, appearing to be a Latin phrase: "ecce Sa".

Handwritten musical notation for the first system, consisting of five staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as quarter notes, eighth notes, and rests, along with some accidentals. The staves are connected by a brace on the left side.

♩

Handwritten musical notation for the second system, including Latin lyrics and musical notation for five staves. The lyrics are written in a cursive hand and are positioned below the notes.

cerdos ma- gnus
qui in di-ebus su- is placuit

dos ma- gnus
qui in di-ebus su- is placuit

cerdos

Handwritten musical notation for the first system, consisting of five staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and rhythmic markings. The first two staves appear to be for a keyboard instrument, while the last three are for a vocal line. The notation is dense and characteristic of 18th-century manuscript style.

Deo placu- it et inventus in - ventus est ju-
 Deo placu- it et in - ventus in - ventus est ju-
 Deo placu- it et in - ventus in - ventus est ju-
 Deo placu- it et in - ventus in - ventus est ju-

Handwritten musical notation for the second system, consisting of five staves. The first four staves contain the lyrics: "Deo placu- it et inventus in - ventus est ju-". The notation includes notes, rests, and bar lines. The fifth staff contains rhythmic markings. The lyrics are written in a cursive hand.

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into four measures, separated by vertical bar lines. Each measure contains multiple staves of music. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The paper shows signs of age, including foxing and some staining, particularly in the upper right area. The handwriting is in dark ink, and the overall style is characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation. The notation includes complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines across several staves in each measure. There are some markings that look like 'stus' written on some of the staves, possibly indicating a specific part or section of the music. The bottom of the page shows the continuation of the notation, with some notes and rests visible on the lower staves.

Handwritten musical notation for the first system, consisting of six staves. The top two staves are treble clef, and the bottom four are bass clef. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and rests.

Handwritten musical notation for the second system, including lyrics and musical notation for voices and instruments. The lyrics are written in a cursive hand.

ebust su — is placuit Deo placuit et in
 ebust su — is Deo et in
 ebust su — is Deo placuit et in

Inventus est Jesus in ventus est Jesus
inventus est Jesus
inventus est Jesus
inventus est Jesus

Handwritten musical score for a choir and instruments. The score consists of 11 staves. The top two staves are for vocal parts with Latin lyrics: "sus in ventus est ju - sus" and "sus in ventus est ju - sus". The middle staves are for instruments, including a keyboard (likely organ or harpsichord) and a string ensemble. The bottom staff is for a bass line. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as "coll. U". The manuscript is written in a historical style on aged paper.

This image shows a page of aged, yellowed musical manuscript paper. The page is ruled with ten systems of staves, each consisting of two five-line staves. The paper shows significant signs of age, including discoloration, foxing, and some staining, particularly along the left edge and in the lower half. Faint, handwritten musical notation is visible, primarily in the first and last systems. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and beams, though they are difficult to read due to fading. The overall appearance is that of an old, well-used manuscript page.

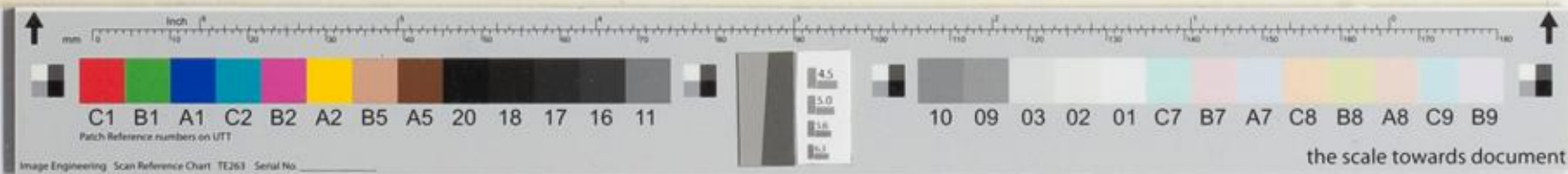
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**DIÖZESANBIBLIOTHEK
MÜNSTER**
KATHOLISCHE KIRCHE
BISTUM MÜNSTER

In Kooperation mit dem
Institut für Musikwissenschaft
der WWU Münster

 **Musikwissenschaft
Münster**

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