

24

Codex de Pau Prax Clergue y Licenciado.

y en lo qual se encuentra vn trozo de Psalm a
12 Vers 4to y vn nunch dimitis a 12 Vers 5to.

~~y en el qual se encuentra vn trozo de Psalm a
12 Vers 4to y vn nunch dimitis a 12 Vers 5to.
y en el qual se encuentra vn trozo de Psalm a
12 Vers 4to y vn nunch dimitis a 12 Vers 5to.
y en el qual se encuentra vn trozo de Psalm a
12 Vers 4to y vn nunch dimitis a 12 Vers 5to.~~
año 1773.

Prax Clergue M.

5

Bonedon.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes and lyrics. The lyrics are in Spanish and include the following phrases:

- perambulando en la
- perambulando en la
- perambulando en la
- negocio
- ex demonio mexicano
- ex demonio mexicano
- ex demonio mexicano
- no ex demonio mexicano ex demonio mexicano ex demonio mexicano
- ex demonio mexicano no
- ex demonio mexicano
- ex de
- ex demonio mexicano no mexicano

Handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is written in a single system across five staves. The notation is a form of shorthand, likely a type of musical shorthand or a very early form of musical notation, using various symbols, letters, and numbers. The text is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining.

[illegible]

Handwritten musical score on aged, stained paper. The score is written in a single system across two staves. The notation is a form of shorthand, likely a type of tablature or a simplified musical notation, consisting of numbers and symbols. The text is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and staining.

[illegible]

Handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is written in a single system across ten staves. The notation is a mix of mensural notation (neumes on four-line staves) and modern-style notation (notes with stems and beams). The text is written in a cursive, handwritten style, likely in Latin or Italian. The first line of text is "ca. flascellum". The second line is "ca. flascellum nona propinguatib. cabernaculo". The third line is "ca. flascellum". The fourth line is "ca. flascellum". The fifth line is "ca. flascellum". The sixth line is "ca. flascellum". The seventh line is "ca. flascellum". The eighth line is "ca. flascellum". The ninth line is "ca. flascellum". The tenth line is "ca. flascellum". The text is written in a cursive, handwritten style, likely in Latin or Italian. The first line of text is "ca. flascellum". The second line is "ca. flascellum nona propinguatib. cabernaculo". The third line is "ca. flascellum". The fourth line is "ca. flascellum". The fifth line is "ca. flascellum". The sixth line is "ca. flascellum". The seventh line is "ca. flascellum". The eighth line is "ca. flascellum". The ninth line is "ca. flascellum". The tenth line is "ca. flascellum".

Handwritten musical score on the left page of a manuscript. The text is written in a cursive script, likely Latin, and includes phrases such as "Quoniam an...". The notation consists of rhythmic symbols (vertical strokes) and some neumes (curved lines) on a four-line staff. The page is numbered "92" at the bottom left.

Handwritten musical score on the right page of a manuscript. The text is written in a cursive script, likely Latin, and includes phrases such as "Quoniam an...". The notation consists of rhythmic symbols (vertical strokes) and some neumes (curved lines) on a four-line staff. The page is numbered "93" at the bottom right.

in manu bus ponabun se.

in manu bus ponabun se.

in manu bus ponabun se.

in manu bus ponabun se.

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in manu bus ponabun se.

[illegible]

Handwritten musical notation on aged paper, featuring various notes, rests, and clefs. The notation is organized into staves, with some staves containing multiple measures. The handwriting is in a historical style, likely from a 17th or 18th-century manuscript. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining.

Handwritten musical score on the left page of an open manuscript. The notation consists of rhythmic symbols (circles, vertical lines, and stems) written on five-line staves. The text is written in a cursive script, often appearing below the staves. Key phrases include:

- mem.* (multiple occurrences)
- Quoniam in me spera* (multiple occurrences)
- um prosequi eum* (multiple occurrences)
- Quoniam cognovi nomen meum* (multiple occurrences)

Handwritten musical score on the right page of an open manuscript. The notation continues from the left page, using the same rhythmic symbols and five-line staves. The text is written in a cursive script. Key phrases include:

- liberabo e* (multiple occurrences)
- um* (multiple occurrences)
- Quoniam cognovi nomen meum* (multiple occurrences)
- um prosequi eum* (multiple occurrences)

exaltificabo

ex

ex

exaltificabo cum exaltificaboeum cum

ex

ex

ex

exaltificabo cum

exaltificabo cum

exaltificabo cum

exaltificabo cum

exaltificabo cum

exaltificabo cum

exaltificabo cum

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exaltificabo cum

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fuga ex

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Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and lyrics. The lyrics are in Latin, including "Salvate me", "Gloria patri", and "Gloria patri et filio". The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, and rests, with some parts marked "um." or "um."

Handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The notation consists of various symbols, including numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10), letters (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z), and musical notes (half notes, quarter notes, eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests). The notation is arranged in a series of horizontal lines, with some lines containing multiple notes. The handwriting is in a cursive style, and the ink is dark brown. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining.

Handwritten musical score on two pages, featuring staves with notes, rests, and Latin lyrics. The notation includes various rhythmic values (e.g., 9, 11, 17, 20) and clefs. The lyrics are in Latin, including phrases like "Crispi xpi qui tanto san", "Seu bonum a men", and "Seu bonum a men". The manuscript is written in brown ink on aged, yellowed paper.

[Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes and Latin lyrics. The text includes "amen", "Liquore", "et digne", "Dimitte", "Nunc", "Deus", "Pater", "Clericus", "Secundum", "Ite", "Memento", "Veni", "Gloria", "Agnus Dei", "Kyrie Eleison", "Sanctus", "Benedictus", "Gloria in excelsis Deo", "Te igitur", "Communicantes", "Hanc igitur", "Agnus Dei", "Kyrie Eleison", "Sanctus", "Benedictus", "Gloria in excelsis Deo", "Te igitur", "Communicantes", "Hanc igitur", "Agnus Dei", "Kyrie Eleison".]

Handwritten musical notation on two pages of aged parchment. The notation consists of rhythmic symbols (vertical strokes, some with flags or beams) and letters (W, V, I, Q, etc.) arranged in staves. The text is written in a historical script, likely Latin, and includes several instances of the word "Secundum" (twice) and "Secundum" (twice). The notation is organized into measures, with some measures containing multiple symbols. The parchment shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining. A large diagonal line is drawn across the bottom left of the left page. The right page has some faint, illegible text at the bottom right.

[illegible]

Handwritten musical score on two pages, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and Latin text. The text includes phrases such as "omnium populo", "lumen", "et gloriam", and "lumen ad beatitudinem". The notation is a form of early printed music, likely from a 16th-century manuscript.

Handwritten musical notation on the left page, featuring various notes and rests. The text "Israel" is visible at the top left, and "et gloria" appears multiple times throughout the page, indicating the liturgical context of the music.

Continuation of the handwritten musical notation on the left page. The text "Israel" and "et gloria" are repeated. A large, stylized signature or initial, possibly "Venus" or "Venus", is written across the lower middle section of the page.

Handwritten musical notation on the right page, continuing the piece. The text "et gloria" is repeated. The notation includes various musical symbols and clefs, typical of a handwritten manuscript.

Continuation of the handwritten musical notation on the right page. The text "et gloria" is repeated. The notation includes various musical symbols and clefs, typical of a handwritten manuscript.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and Latin text. The text includes phrases such as "expiat", "sanctus", "Seu lozum a", and "men". The notation is a form of early musical shorthand, possibly related to the "Canto" or "Canto" system. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and Latin lyrics. The lyrics include "Seculoxuma", "amen", and "Finis". The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th century, and includes a large, stylized "Finis" marking the end of the piece. The date "1773" is visible at the bottom right.

Handwritten musical notation on the left page of a manuscript. The notation is written in a dark ink on aged, yellowed paper. It consists of several staves, each containing a series of notes and rests. The notes are written in a stylized, cursive script. The rests are indicated by horizontal lines and vertical strokes. The notation is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The overall appearance is that of a historical musical score.

Handwritten musical notation on the right page of the left manuscript. The notation is written in a dark ink on aged, yellowed paper. It consists of several staves, each containing a series of notes and rests. The notes are written in a stylized, cursive script. The rests are indicated by horizontal lines and vertical strokes. The notation is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The overall appearance is that of a historical musical score.

Handwritten musical notation on the right page of a manuscript. The notation is written in a dark ink on aged, yellowed paper. It consists of several staves, each containing a series of notes and rests. The notes are written in a stylized, cursive script. The rests are indicated by horizontal lines and vertical strokes. The notation is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The overall appearance is that of a historical musical score.

