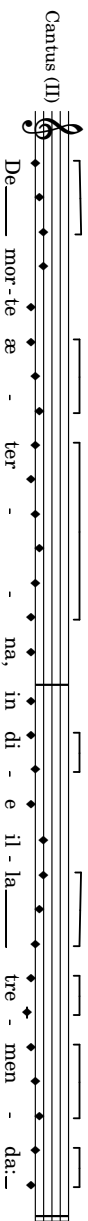


Cantus (II)



De mor - te æ - - - - - na, in di - - e il - la - - - - - tre - - men - - da: - -

11

C1
Quan - do cæ - li mo-ven-di sunt, et ter - ra.

C2
Quan - do cæ - li mo-ven-di sunt, *mo-ven-di sunt* et ter - ra.

A
Quan - do cæ - li mo-ven-di sunt et ter - ra.

T1
Quan - do cæ - li mo-ven-di sunt et ter - ra.

T2
Quan - do cæ - li mo-ven-di sunt et ter - ra.

B
Quan - do cæ - li mo-ven-di sunt et ter - ra.

Cantus II

Dum ve - - - - - ne - - ris iu - di - ca - - -

The image shows a musical score for a vocal part labeled 'Cantus II'. The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The lyrics are 'Dum ve - - - - - ne - - ris iu - di - ca - - -'. There are several dynamic markings: a 'b' (piano) marking under a long slur covering the first part of the line, and a 'p' (piano) marking under a shorter slur at the end of the line. The lyrics are written below the staff, with hyphens indicating long notes or rests.

(segunda vez saltar a Kyrie)

re - - - - - sae - - - - - cu - lum per - - - - - i - - - - - gnem. - - - - -

VERSUS: Tremens

20

Cantus
(Altus)

Tre - mens fa - ctus sum e - go, et ti - - -

Altus
(Tenor)

Tre - mens fa - ctus sum e - go et ti - - - me - o, et ti -

Bassus

Tre - mens fa - ctus sum e - go et ti - me - o, et ti - me - o — dum

28

me - o, dum dis - cus - si - o ve - ne - rit at -

me - o dum dis - cus - si - o ve - ne - rit, ve - ne - rit, at - que ven - tu - ra i -

dis - cus - si - o ve - ne - rit at - que ven - tu - ra i -

Cantus (II)

Quo - do cæ - - li - - - - - mo - - ven - di - - sunt et ter - - ra. - - -

The image shows a musical score for a vocal part labeled 'Cantus (II)'. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The lyrics are: 'Quo - do cæ - - li - - - - - mo - - ven - di - - sunt et ter - - ra. - - -'. The lyrics are written below the staff, with hyphens indicating syllables that span across multiple notes. Above the staff, there are several bracketed markings that appear to be phrasing or breath marks. The notes are represented by diamond-shaped symbols on a five-line staff.

VERSUS: Dies illa

44

Cantus I

Di - es il - la, di - es i - rae

Cantus II

Di - es il - la, di - es i - rae ca - la - mi - ta - tis et mi -

Altus

Di - es il - la, di - es i - rae, ca - la - mi - ta - tis et mi - se -

Tenor

Di - es il - la, di - es i - rae, ca - la - mi - ta - tis et

52

di - - es ma - gna et a - ma - ra val - - de.

se - - ri - æ, di - - es ma - gna, et a - ma - ra val - - de.

mi - se - ri - æ, di - - es ma - gna, et a - ma - ra val - - de.

Cantus II

Dum ve - - - - - ne - - ris iu - di - ca - - -

b

f

The image shows a musical score for a vocal part labeled 'Cantus II'. The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The lyrics are 'Dum ve - - - - - ne - - ris iu - di - ca - - -'. There are several dynamic markings: a *b* (piano) marking above a long bracket covering the first part of the line, and an *f* (forte) marking above a bracket covering the final part of the line. The lyrics are written below the staff, with hyphens indicating syllables that span multiple notes.

A musical score for a vocal line, likely a soprano or alto, in a single system. The staff is a five-line treble clef. The melody is written with diamond-shaped notes. The lyrics are: "re - - - - - sae - - - - - cu - lum per - - - - - i - - - - - gnem. -". The word "re" is underlined. There are several fermatas (horizontal lines with a downward-pointing hook) above the staff, indicating long notes. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. There are also some double bar lines and repeat signs.

60

Cantus I
Re - qui - em æ - ter - nam

Cantus II
Re - qui - em æ - ter - nam

Altus
Re - qui - em æ - ter - nam do - na e - is

Tenor I
Re - qui - em æ - ter - nam do - na e - is Do -

Tenor II
Re - qui - em æ - ter - nam do - na e - is Do -

Bassus
Re - qui - em æ - ter - nam, do - na e - is Do -

68

(Repetir: Libera me ... per ignem.)

et lux per-pe-tu - a, et lux per-pe-tu - a lu - ce - at e - - is.

Do - mi - ne, et lux per-pe-tu - a, et lux per-pe-tu - a lu - ce - at e - - is.

mi - ne et lux per - pe - tu - a lu - ce - at e - - is.

mi - ne, et lux per-pe-tu - a, et lux per-pe-tu - a lu - ce - at e - - is.

KYRIE

Cantus I

Ky - - ri - - e - - lei - - son.

Cantus II

Ky - - ri - - e - - lei - - son.

Altus

Ky - - ri - - e - - lei - - son.

Tenor I

Ky - - ri - - e - - lei - - son.

Tenor II

Ky - - ri - - e - - lei - - son.

Bassus

Ky - - ri - - e - - lei - - son.

Cantus II

Chri - ste e - lei - - son._____

The musical notation consists of a single staff with a treble clef. The notes are represented by black dots on the staff lines. The lyrics are placed below the staff, with hyphens indicating that a single note spans multiple syllables. The notes are: Chri (on the first line), ste (on the second line), e (on the second space), lei (on the second line), a whole rest (on the second space), and son (on the second line). There are two bracketed groups of notes: the first group covers 'Chri - ste e - lei' and the second group covers 'son'.

Cantus I

7

Ky - ri - e - e - lei - son.

Cantus II

Ky - ri - e - e - lei - son.

Altus

Ky - ri - e - e - lei - son.

Tenor I

Ky - ri - e - e - lei - son.

Tenor II

Ky - ri - e - e - lei - son.

Bassus

Ky - ri - e - e - lei - son.