

~~10.10~~
~~10.10~~
252
vol 2

de Erasm. Vici
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Hymno Lusitano
CONSAGRADO A GLORIA,
De Sua Alteza Real
D. Principe Regente,
DE PORTUGAL,
E Da Nação Portuguesa
Musica
DE
J. D. Pomtempo.

Op. 10.

1760

N.B. A Poesia He de V.P.N. Da Cunha.

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HYMNO LUSITANO

I

LARGO

Flauto 1.^{mo}

Flauto 2.^{do}

2 Oboi.

2 Clarinetti
in C.

2 Corni in D.

2 Clarini
in Fa.

2 Fagotti.

Violino 1.^{mo}

Violino 2.^{do}

2 Viole

GENIO
LUSITANO

CHORO
LUSITANO

LARGO

Violoncello

Basso

Tampani
in D. A.

ALLEGRO MOLTO

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The first 10 staves are instrumental, with piano markings (*p*) and a 'Col 1°' marking. The 11th staff is the first vocal line, with lyrics 'Que vejo!' and 'Que ouço!'. The 12th and 13th staves are second and third vocal lines, also with lyrics. The 14th staff is a piano accompaniment for the vocal parts. The 15th staff is the final instrumental staff, ending with the tempo marking 'ALLEGRO MOLTO'.

LARGO

1^o Tempo

Musical score for strings and woodwinds. The score consists of ten staves. The first four staves are for Violins I, Violins II, Violas, and Cellos/Double Basses. The last six staves are for Flutes, Oboes, Clarinets, Bassoons, and Contrabassoons. The music is in a slow tempo (LARGO) and features various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). There are also markings for *Col 1^o* (Cello 1st) and *pizz* (pizzicato).

LARGO

1^o Tempo

Musical score for Trombones. The score consists of seven staves. The first four staves are for Trombones I, II, III, and IV. The last three staves are for Euphoniums and Tubas. The music is in a slow tempo (LARGO) and features various dynamics such as *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). There are also markings for *pizz* (pizzicato). The lyrics "Horri=sona Trombeta" are written below the staves.

LARGO

1^o Tempo

Musical score for strings and woodwinds. The score consists of 14 staves. The first 10 staves are for strings, and the last 4 staves are for woodwinds (Trombones). The music is in a minor key and features dynamic markings such as *pp*, *p*, *mf*, and *f*. Performance instructions include *col arco* and *pizz*. The lyrics are:

Rebomba nestes Ares; Hor-ri-sona Trom-
 Rebomba nestes Ares; Hor-ri-sona Trom-
 Rebomba nestes Ares; Hor-ri-sona Trom-
 Rebomba nestes Ares; Hor-ri-sona Trom-

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top five staves are in treble clef, and the bottom five are in bass clef. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and accents. The bottom staff of this system includes the instruction "col arco" written above the staff.

The second system of the musical score includes vocal lines and instrumental accompaniment. The top five staves are vocal parts, each with the lyrics: "Re = bomba nestes Ares; Hor = ri = so = na Trom =". The bottom five staves are instrumental accompaniment, with dynamic markings (*f*) and the instruction "col arco" written above the staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values and slurs.

The musical score is arranged in 15 staves. The first 10 staves are instrumental, with various dynamics including *f* (forte). The last five staves contain vocal lines with the following lyrics:
 =beta Re = bomba nestes A = res;
 =beta Re = bomba nestes A = res;
 =beta Re = bomba nestes A = res;
 =beta Re = bomba nestes A = res;
 =beta Re = bomba nestes A = res;

The first system of the musical score consists of 11 staves. The top five staves are in treble clef, and the bottom six staves are in bass clef. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte). There are also accents and slurs present throughout the system.

The second system of the musical score is a vocal line with lyrics in Portuguese. It consists of 10 staves. The first four staves are in treble clef, and the last six staves are in bass clef. The lyrics are: "Jã tremem os Al-ta=res: os Al-ta = res: E jã entre as Ru=" repeated across the staves. The music is written in the same key signature and time signature as the first system. Dynamic markings like *f* and *tr* (trill) are used.

rallentando a tempo

f f f f

f f f f

f f f f

f f f f

rallentando a tempo

f f f f

f f f f p p p p p

f f f f p p p p p

f f f f p p p p p

f f f f p p p p p

p

p *pp Legato*

rallentando a tempo

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

rallentando a tempo

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

=i=nas. Ve=jo ca=hindo as Ve==ne=ra==veis Quinas.

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

=i=nas. Vejo ca=hindo as Ve==ne=ra==veis Quinas.

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

=i=nas. Ve=jo ca=hindo as Ve==ne=ra==veis Quinas.

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

=i=nas. Vejo ca=hindo as Ve==ne=ra==veis Quinas.

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

f *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

mezza voce

E já entre as Ru = i =

mezza voce

E já entre as Ru = i =

1 soli

p

cre - scen - do

cre - scen - do

cre - scen - do

mezza Voce

mezza Voce

=nas Ve = = jo ca = = hin = = do as Ve = ne =

=nas Ve = = jo ca = = hin = = do as Ve = ne =

as Ve = ne =

as Ve = ne =

cre - scen - do

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The top 10 staves are for instruments, with the following markings:

- Staff 3: *crescendo*
- Staff 4: *crescendo*
- Staff 5: *Col 1^o*, *crescendo*
- Staff 6: *crescendo*
- Staff 7: *1 & 2*, *crescendo*

 Dynamic markings *f* and *ff* are placed throughout the instrumental parts. The bottom 5 staves are for vocal parts, with the lyrics:

ra = veis Qui = = = = nas. Jã

 The vocal parts are marked with *f* and *ff*. The bottom-most staff has a *f* marking at the end.

tremem os Al-ta-res; E já entre as Ru-inas E já entre as Ru
 tremem os Al-ta-res; já entre as Ru-inas já entre as Ru
 tremem os Al-ta-res; já entre as Ru-inas já entre as Ru
 tremem os Al-ta-res; já entre as Ru-inas já entre as Ru

The musical score consists of several systems of staves. The upper systems include staves for various instruments, likely strings and woodwinds, with dynamic markings such as *f* and *ff*. A specific instruction *Col 1°* is present in one of the staves. The lower section of the page features a vocal line with the lyrics: "i= nas Ve= jo Ve= jo ca= hindo as Veneraveis Quinas." This section is supported by piano accompaniment, with dynamic markings *f* and *ff* and some trills (*tr*) indicated.

The musical score consists of approximately 15 staves. The top section features a melodic line with a *rallentando* marking and a *p* dynamic, which then returns to *a Tempo*. Below this, there are several staves of accompaniment, including a piano part with a *f* dynamic. The lower section of the score contains vocal lines with the lyrics "as Ve = ne = ra = veis Quinas." repeated four times. The tempo markings *rallentando* and *a Tempo* are repeated in this section. The score concludes with a *f* dynamic, a *rallentando* marking, and a final *a Tempo* instruction.

The musical score consists of 18 staves. The first seven staves are mostly empty, with only a few notes and rests. The eighth staff begins a melodic line with a *p* dynamic, followed by a *f* dynamic. The ninth and tenth staves continue this melodic line with various dynamics. The eleventh staff has a *p* dynamic. The twelfth staff has a *f* dynamic. The thirteenth staff has a *p* dynamic. The fourteenth staff has a *f* dynamic. The fifteenth staff has a *p* dynamic. The sixteenth staff has a *f* dynamic. The seventeenth and eighteenth staves are mostly empty, with only a few notes and rests.

Povo de Lysla es =

ANDANTE SOSTENUTO

The musical score consists of several staves. The top five staves are for the piano accompaniment, with the fifth staff containing the vocal line. The vocal line includes the lyrics: "=pera!..." and "O Sus = to o Sus = =to deixa!...". The score features various dynamic markings, including *ppp* and *p*. A section of the piano accompaniment is marked "1 Soli". The bottom of the page includes the tempo marking "ANDANTE SOSTENUTO" and the title "Bontempo Op. 10.".

1. Soli

p - *cres* *mf*

p *cres* *mf*

cres *mf*

cres *mf*

cres *mf*

cre - - scen - - do

f

f

f

Ho = je re = nas = ce a Lusitana Glori = a! Do Tronco de Bra =

cre - - scen - - do

f

f

f

tr *tr* *tr* *tr* *f* *tr* *tr*

crescendo *sempre mf*

The musical score consists of several systems of staves. The top system includes vocal lines and piano accompaniment. Dynamics such as *f*, *dim*, *ppp*, *p*, and *crescendo* are used throughout. The lyrics are: =gan=za, Gen = til re = ver = des = cen = do, Es =. The bottom system features piano accompaniment with dynamics like *mezf*, *dim*, *ppp*, and *crescendo*. The tempo marking is *Bomtempo Op: 10.*

The musical score features the following parts and dynamics:

- Vocal Line:** Includes lyrics: " = mal = = te ga = nha do Bri = ta = = no Au = "
- First Violin:** Dynamics include *sempre mf*, *f*, *mf*, and *f*.
- Second Violin:** Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, and *f*.
- Violoncello:** Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, and *f*.
- Double Bass:** Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, and *f*.
- Flute:** Dynamics include *f* and *f*.
- Oboe:** Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, and *f*.
- Clarinet:** Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, and *f*.
- Bassoon:** Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, and *f*.
- Trumpet:** Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, and *f*.
- Trombone:** Dynamics include *f*, *mf*, and *f*.
- Piano:** Dynamics include *ff*, *fff*, *f*, *fff*, *f*, *fff*, *f*, *fff*, *f*, *fff*, *f*, and *fff*. Includes *tr* (trills).

ALLEGRO MOLTO

RECITATIVO

The musical score is written for a large ensemble, including strings, woodwinds, and brass. The first system consists of ten staves. The top staff is the first violin, marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The second system also has ten staves, with the first staff marked *col: 1^o* and *f*. The third system has ten staves, with the first staff containing the lyrics: =xilio, Eos Tyranos des=lumbra que a pi=. The bottom system has ten staves, with the first staff marked *f*. The tempo is marked ALLEGRO MOLTO and the style is RECITATIVO.

ALLEGRO MOLTO

RECITATIVO

The musical score consists of 18 staves. The first six staves are in treble clef, and the remaining staves are in bass clef. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and chords. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. A section is marked "1. Soli" in the seventh staff. The tempo is indicated as "ALLEGRO MOLTO" at the top and bottom of the page. The piece is identified as "Bomtempo Op. 10." at the bottom left.

ALLEGRO MOLTO

Bomtempo Op. 10.

f *f*

f *f*

f *f*

f *f*

f *f*

mf *f*

f *f*

f *f*

f *f*

f *f*

Vè como no Buzaco, A'

p *f* *f*

p *f* *f*

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The top 14 staves are for piano accompaniment, featuring various textures of chords and arpeggios. The 15th staff is for the vocal line, with lyrics written below it. The lyrics are: "Voz de Wel = ling = ton A' Voz de Wel = ling = ton fla=".

-gello e susto das Gallicannas Aguias Para a victoria Para a victoria

RECITATIVO. ALLEGRO MOLTO.
LARGO.

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The first 14 staves are instrumental accompaniment, with dynamics marked *f* (forte) at various points. The 15th staff contains the vocal line with lyrics: "corre A Gen = te Belli-coza, Que Be-resford Ac-tivo, Que". The tempo markings "RECITATIVO LARGO. ALLEGRO. LARGO." are placed above the vocal line. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C).

RECITATIVO. ALLEGRO MOLTO.
LARGO. a tempo.

The musical score consists of multiple staves. The upper staves feature a vocal line with lyrics: "Be-resford Activo, Nos Segredos de Mar-te industriara." The piano accompaniment includes a complex rhythmic pattern of sixteenth notes in the lower register. Performance markings include *pp*, *1 soli*, *p*, and *dolce*. The score concludes with a repeat of the tempo markings: RECITATIVO. ALLEGRO MOLTO LARGO. a tempo.

RECITATIVO LARGO

The musical score consists of 12 staves. The top staff is the vocal line, which begins with a 'crescendo' marking and ends with the lyrics 'Olha Trant em Coimbra en' Al-pedrinha,'. The remaining 11 staves are for guitar accompaniment. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'f' (forte) and 'crescendo'. The piece is marked 'RECITATIVO LARGO' at the top and bottom.

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top five staves are in treble clef, and the bottom five are in bass clef. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The tempo is marked 'ALLEGRO MODERATO'. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic marking 'f'. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several instances of the forte dynamic 'f' throughout the system. The notation includes slurs, ties, and some ornaments (flourishes) above certain notes.

Grant-Baccellar; Silveira em todaa parte.

E os

The second system of the musical score continues the piece. It consists of ten staves. The top three staves are empty. The bottom seven staves contain musical notation. The notation is similar to the first system, with treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one flat, and dynamic markings of 'f'. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and rests.

mais que a fama canta. E os mais que a fama

Bomtempo Op: 10.

This page of a handwritten musical score, numbered 30, contains 15 staves of music. The notation is in a single system, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The score is divided into two main sections by a double bar line. The first section, from the top to the 11th staff, includes melodic lines with dynamics such as *pp* and *p*, and a complex rhythmic pattern of sixteenth notes in the 10th and 11th staves. The second section, starting at the 12th staff, is marked *canta.* and consists of several staves with mostly whole and half notes, indicating a vocal or slower instrumental part. The manuscript shows signs of age, including some staining and ink bleed-through from the reverse side.

The musical score is written on 16 staves. The top seven staves are mostly empty, with some notes in the first staff. The eighth staff has a melodic line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The ninth and tenth staves have more complex melodic lines with various dynamics including *p*, *p>*, and *p*. The eleventh staff has a few notes and an 'Ex' marking. The bottom five staves (12-16) are mostly empty, with some notes in the 12th and 13th staves.

ANDANTINO

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The top two staves are vocal lines in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature. The third staff contains piano accompaniment with a *pp* marking. The fourth and fifth staves are additional piano parts. The sixth staff is a piano accompaniment with a *p* marking. The seventh and eighth staves are piano accompaniment with a *p* marking. The ninth staff is a piano accompaniment with a *p* marking. The tenth staff contains the vocal line with lyrics: "=ul-tá Lysíapóis! _ Tu Productora De Glorioza Gente; Pe=" and a *p* marking. The eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth staves are piano accompaniment. The fourteenth staff is a piano accompaniment with a *p* marking. The fifteenth staff is a piano accompaniment with a *p* marking and the tempo marking "ANDANTINO".

pp
1. soli
pp
1. soli
pp
pp
1. soli
crescendo
crescendo
f
 queno Es-paço ouccupas, Pe=quero Es=pa=ço oc=cupas, e allu=mi=as A
crescendo

1 Soli

pp *pp* *pp* *f* *pp* *crescendo* *f* *pp* *crescendo* *f* *f* *pp* *hr* *pp* *hr*

to = do Contine[n]te, e al = lu = mi = as A to = do Contine[n]te.

The musical score is arranged in 18 staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the remaining six staves are in bass clef. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (f, p, pp), a trill (tr), and a fermata. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

CAVATINA.

LARGO.

Flauto 1^{mo}

Flauto 2^{do}

Oboe 1^{mo} 2^{do}

Clarineti
Tacet.

Corni in C

Clarini
Tacet.

Fagotti 1^o 2^o

Violino 1^{mo}

Violino 2^{do}

Viola 1. 2.

Genio
Lusitano.

Choro

Violoncello

Basso

Tympani
Tacet.

The musical score is arranged in 15 staves. The top staves are for woodwinds and brass, followed by strings and a vocal soloist. The bottom staves are for the chorus and lower strings. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics, and articulation marks. The tempo is marked 'LARGO' at the beginning and end of the score.

The musical score is arranged in a system of 14 staves. The top four staves are for vocal parts, and the bottom ten staves are for piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The vocal lines include lyrics in Russian. The piano accompaniment features various textures, including arpeggiated chords and melodic lines. Dynamics such as *pp* and *p* are indicated throughout the score.

1^o Soli
pp

1 Soli
p

p

p

p

po = de ad = ver = so fa = = = do, Ou Seva Tyra = ni = a: Da Luza Monar =

Musical score for guitar, consisting of 16 staves. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The music features intricate melodic lines with many slurs and ties. Performance markings include *p* (piano) and *1^o Soli* (first solo). The lyrics "quia A Gloria contrastar." and "Arz = dente Amor" are written below the staves. The piece is identified as "Bon tempo Op: 10." at the bottom.

da - - - Patria, E In-ge-ni-to Va-lor: Sou = be = = ramo Penhor,

A musical score for voice and piano. The score consists of 15 staves. The top six staves are for the voice, and the bottom nine staves are for the piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The lyrics are: "A o Prin = ce = = pe Guardar a o Prin = = = ce = pe Guar =". The piano accompaniment features a prominent melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo).

CHORO
ALLEGRO

Musical score for the first system of the Choro. It consists of five staves of piano accompaniment and two staves of vocal melody. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as 'crescendo' and 'f' (forte). The vocal part includes first and second endings marked '1 & 2'.

=dar

ALLEGRO

Musical score for the second system of the Choro. It consists of five staves of piano accompaniment and four staves of vocal melody. The piano part includes dynamic markings such as 'crescendo' and 'f'. The vocal part includes lyrics in Portuguese.

As Ar=mas que fal=tavam Albi=on Gene=ro=sa as pro=me=
As Ar=mas que fal=tavam Albi=on Gene=ro=sa as pro=me=
As Ar=mas que fal=tavam Albi=on Gene=ro=sa as pro=me=
As Ar=mas que fal=tavam Albi=on Gene=ro=sa as pro=me=

ALLEGRO

The musical score consists of 14 staves. The first 10 staves are instrumental, primarily for piano, with various melodic and harmonic lines. The 11th staff begins the vocal part with the lyrics: "teo; E em tanto na Ro-lix sa e no Vi-meiro Sangue proprio Sangue proprio ver=".

The lyrics are repeated across the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th staves. The 14th staff includes a dynamic marking *p* (piano) and a key signature change to one flat (B-flat).

LARGO

pp

p

LARGO

Sangue proprio ver-te-o,

teo,

teo,

teo,

teo,

p

LARGO

ALLEGRO

p ALLEGRO

Ar = ma = dos fi = nal = mente O An = glo e O Lu = zo à par sou =

Ar = ma = dos fi = nal = mente O An = glo e O Lu = zo à par sou =

Ar = ma = dos fi = nal = mente O An = glo e O Lu = zo à par sou =

Ar = ma = dos fi = nal = mente O An = glo e O Lu = zo à par sou =

pp

pp

ALLEGRO

be = ram a Co = róa, A Ó Prin = = = ce = pe Sal =

be = ram a Co = róa, A Ó Prin = = = ce = pe Sal =

be = ram a Co = róa, A Ó Prin = = = ce = pe Sal =

be = ram a Co = róa, A Ó Prin = = = ce = pe Sal =

LARGO

pp

pp

p

p

p

p

p

LARGO

Ao Prin = ce = pe Sal = var, Ao Prince = pe Sal = var.

VAR.

VAR.

VAR.

VAR.

p

p

p

LARGO

ANDANTE SOSTENUTO

The musical score consists of 18 staves. The first four staves are treble clef, and the remaining staves are bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as rests, notes, and dynamic markings. The first five staves feature a melodic line with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The sixth staff has a *1 & 2* marking above it. The seventh, eighth, and ninth staves are marked *pizz* (pizzicato) and *p*. The tenth through thirteenth staves are also marked *pizz* and *p*. The fourteenth and fifteenth staves are bass clef staves with *pizz* and *p* markings. The sixteenth and seventeenth staves are bass clef staves with *pizz* and *p* markings. The final staff is a bass clef staff with a *pizz* marking. The tempo marking 'ANDANTE SOSTENUTO' appears at the top and bottom of the page.

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top five staves are in treble clef, and the bottom five are in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The music is marked with a forte dynamic (*f*). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The first four staves have a melodic line, while the last four staves provide a harmonic accompaniment.

Vi=va Jo=an=nee Reine!

The second system of the musical score features vocal lines and instrumental accompaniment. The top four staves are vocal lines with lyrics. The bottom four staves are instrumental accompaniment. The lyrics are: "e do Ty=rano Frustrada fique a", "e do Ty=rano Frustrada fique a", "e do Ty=rano Frustrada fique a", and "e do Ty=rano Frustrada fique a". The music is marked with a forte dynamic (*f*). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. The first four staves have a melodic line, while the last four staves provide a harmonic accompaniment.

ALLEGRO MAESTOSO

The third system of the musical score consists of one staff in bass clef. The music is marked with a forte dynamic (*f*). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests.

Musical score for the first part of the piece, featuring ten staves of piano accompaniment. The music is in a minor key and includes dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte).

perfidã Espe=rança e do Ty=rano Frustrada fique a perfidã Espe=rança.
 perfidã Espe=rança. e do Ty=rano Frustrada fique a perfidã Espe=rança.
 perfidã Espe=rança. e do Ty=rano Frustrada fique a perfidã Espe=rança.
 perfidã Espe=rança. e do Ty=rano Frustrada fique a perfidã Espe=rança.

Musical score for the vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "perfidã Espe=rança e do Ty=rano Frustrada fique a perfidã Espe=rança." The score includes dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte).

The musical score consists of several systems of staves. The top six staves are vocal parts, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The bottom six staves are instrumental parts, starting with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The lyrics are written below the vocal staves. Dynamic markings 'f' and 'p' are placed above various notes in the instrumental parts.

Vi = va Jo = an = ne e Reine! Fol des = coberto o En =

Vi = va Jo = an = ne e Reine! Fol des = coberto o En =

Reine! Fol des = coberto o En =

Reine! Fol des = coberto o En =

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top five staves are in treble clef, and the bottom five are in bass clef. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The first five staves feature a melodic line with frequent slurs and dynamic markings of *f*. The bottom five staves provide harmonic support with chords and bass lines, also marked with *f*. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The second system of the musical score includes vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "=ga=no, foi descoberto o En-gano, foi descoberto". The lyrics are repeated across four vocal staves. The piano accompaniment consists of two staves in bass clef, providing harmonic support for the vocal lines. The music is marked with *f* dynamics. The system concludes with a double bar line.

o Engano, o Engano, Fi = cou mais firme o Sceptro de Bra =

o Engano, o Engano, Fi = cou mais firme o Sceptro de Bra =

o Engano, o Engano, Fi = cou mais firme o Sceptro de Bra =

o Engano, o Engano, Fi = cou mais firme o Sceptro de Bra =

o Engano, o Engano, Fi = cou mais firme o Sceptro de Bra =

The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The top five staves are in treble clef, and the bottom five are in bass clef. The music includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are placed throughout the system.

gança Fi = cou mais firme o Sceptro de Bragança de Bragança de Bragança.

gança Fi = cou mais firme o Sceptro de Bragança de Bragança de Bragança.

gança Fi = cou mais firme o Sceptro de Bragança de Bragança de Bragança.

gança Fi = cou mais firme o Sceptro de Bragança de Bragança de Bragança.

The musical score consists of 16 staves. The top five staves are for the upper strings (Violins I, Violins II, Violas, and two parts of the Violas/Celli). The bottom five staves are for the lower strings (Violons, Celli, and two parts of the Celli/Basses). The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (pp, p, f), crescendos, and articulation marks. The piece concludes with the vocal-like text 'Vi-va Jo=' on the two staves for the Violins.

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The first 10 staves are piano accompaniment, featuring a variety of textures including chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. Dynamics range from *pp* to *f*. The last five staves (11-15) are vocal lines with lyrics. The lyrics are: "Reine! an = nee Reine! Jo = an = nee Reine! Reine! Reine!". The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

ARIA
ALLEGRO BRILLANTE

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The first six staves are treble clef staves, mostly containing rests. The seventh staff is a bass clef staff with a piano accompaniment starting with a *p* dynamic. The eighth and ninth staves are treble clef staves with a piano accompaniment starting with a *p* dynamic and moving to *mf*. The tenth staff is a bass clef staff with a piano accompaniment starting with a *p* dynamic and moving to *mf*. The eleventh staff is a vocal line with lyrics: *-anne o Charo Nome, Que o Povo Lu-zo a-dora, da Patria soube agora, soube a*. The twelfth and thirteenth staves are treble clef staves with rests. The fourteenth staff is a bass clef staff with a piano accompaniment starting with a *mf* dynamic. The fifteenth staff is a bass clef staff with a piano accompaniment starting with a *mf* dynamic.

ARIA
ALLEGRO BRILLANTE

gora, O Barbaro expulsar. O Barbaro expulsar.

A musical score for a piece titled "Unite os Hemisferios Em Vinculos". The score is written on 15 staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The second staff is a treble clef with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The third staff is a treble clef. The fourth staff is a treble clef. The fifth staff is a treble clef with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The sixth staff is a treble clef with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The seventh staff is a bass clef with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The eighth staff is a treble clef with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The ninth staff is a treble clef with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The tenth staff is a bass clef with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The eleventh staff is a bass clef with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The twelfth staff is a bass clef with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The thirteenth staff is a bass clef with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The fourteenth staff is a bass clef with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The fifteenth staff is a bass clef with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The title "Unite os Hemisferios Em Vinculos" is written in a stylized font across the eleventh staff.

Unite os Hemisferios Em Vinculos

guas! Vi = rá, cada vez mais, O Throno prosperar. Vi = rá cada vez mais, O

Throno prosperar a prosperar a prosperar.

This musical score is for a piece titled "Throno prosperar a prosperar a prosperar." It consists of 18 staves of music. The first five staves are for the vocal line, followed by a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) for the piano accompaniment. The score is written in 3/4 time and features a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) throughout. The lyrics are "Throno prosperar a prosperar a prosperar." The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

ALLEGRO MODERATO

In C. G.

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The first four staves are in treble clef, and the next four are in bass clef. The remaining seven staves use various clefs, including alto and tenor clefs. The fifth and sixth staves feature a complex rhythmic pattern of sixteenth and thirty-second notes, marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The rest of the staves contain rests. The tempo is marked 'ALLEGRO MODERATO' at the top and bottom of the page.

ALLEGRO MODERATO

In C. G.

MARCHA DE LORD WELLINGTON.
ALLEGRO MAESTOSO

The musical score is arranged in 18 staves. The first six staves are for woodwinds (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons). The next six staves are for strings (violins I, violins II, violas, cellos, double basses). The final six staves are for percussion (snare drum, cymbals, tom-toms). The music is in 2/4 time and features various dynamics such as *pp*, *p*, and *pizz*. The tempo is marked 'ALLEGRO MAESTOSO'. The score includes various musical notations such as rests, notes, and dynamic markings.

col arco
p

col arco
p

col arco
p

col arco
p

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The top two staves are empty. The third and fourth staves contain piano accompaniment with a *p* dynamic marking. The fifth staff features a piano accompaniment with a *pp* dynamic marking. The sixth staff is empty. The seventh and eighth staves contain piano accompaniment with a *p* dynamic marking. The ninth and tenth staves contain piano accompaniment with a *p* dynamic marking. The eleventh through thirteenth staves are vocal lines with lyrics: "Vi=va Jo=an = nee Reine! Que o Lu=zo Povo raro Que o Luzo Povo". The lyrics are repeated on each of these three staves. The fourteenth and fifteenth staves contain piano accompaniment with a *p* dynamic marking.

Musical score for the first part of the piece, featuring multiple staves with various musical notations including dynamics (*p*, *f*), articulation (*1. Soli*), and performance instructions (*crescendo*, *dolce*).

raro Com Wel- lington Pre- cia- = ro Sempre tri- um- phe- rà.

raro

Sempre triumphe-

raro

Sempre triumphe-

raro

Sempre triumphe-

raro

Sempre triumphe-

Musical score for the second part of the piece, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment with dynamics (*p*, *f*) and performance instructions (*crescendo*).

Musical score for "Bontempo Op: 10." featuring multiple staves with vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score includes dynamic markings like *f* and *Col 1º*, and lyrics such as "tri-um-phe-rà, Da Lu-za Re-sis-ten-cia".

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The top 10 staves are instrumental, featuring various textures including woodwinds, strings, and a basso continuo line. The bottom 5 staves are vocal parts, each with the lyrics: "E do Britanno Heroe E do Britan= no He= roe". The lyrics are repeated across five different vocal parts. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* and *Col 1^o*. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C).

The musical score consists of several parts:

- Guitar Accompaniment:** Multiple staves at the top, including a treble clef staff with a capo on the 2nd fret and a bass clef staff. The music features various chords, some with natural harmonics (indicated by '8' over notes), and melodic lines with slurs.
- Vocal Lines:** Five staves of vocal melody, each with lyrics underneath. The lyrics are: "Por onde a fama vo = e Por onde a fama vo = e A Galli = a tre = me = rá. A".
- Performance Markings:** The word "f" (forte) is placed frequently throughout the score to indicate volume.
- Other Markings:** A "Col 1?" marking is present in the bass clef staff, likely referring to the first coil of a guitar pickup.

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The first 10 staves are piano accompaniment, featuring various textures including chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. The 11th staff is the first vocal line with the lyrics "Gallia tre=me = = = rá". This is followed by four more vocal staves, each with the same lyrics. The 15th staff is a final piano accompaniment line. Dynamics such as *f*, *ff*, and *hr* are indicated throughout the score.

col 1mo

f

f

f

f

f

Vi = va Jo = an = ne e Rei = ne! Vi = va Joanne Vi = va Joanne

f

Vi = va Jo = an = ne e Rei = ne! Vi = va Joanne Vi = va Joanne

f

Vi = va Jo = an = ne e Rei = ne! Vi = va Joanne Viva Jo =

f

Vi = va Jo = an = ne e Rei = ne! Vi = va Joanne Viva Jo =

f

Vi = va Jo = an = ne e Rei = ne! Vi = va Joanne Que o Lu = zo Povo raro Que o Lu = zo Povo

f

f

f

The first part of the score consists of ten staves. The top five staves are in treble clef, and the bottom five are in bass clef. The music is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) are placed throughout. Slurs and ties are used to connect notes across measures.

Vi = va Joan = ne Com Wellington Pre = cla = ro

Vi = va Joanne Com Wellington Pre = cla = ro

an = ne Viva Jo = an = ne Com Wellington Pre = cla = ro

an = ne Viva Jo = an = ne Com Wellington Pre = cla = ro

raro Que o Lu = zo Povo raro Com Wellington Pre = cla = ro

The vocal lines are written in treble clef. The lyrics are printed below the notes. The accompaniment continues in the bass clef staves below the vocal lines. The music maintains the same key and time signature as the first part.

The bottom of the page shows the continuation of the bass clef accompaniment. It includes dynamic markings *f* and *tr* (trill) above specific notes.

The musical score consists of multiple staves. The vocal parts are marked with *mez voce*. The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The score includes the following lyrics:

Vi=va Jo=an = ne e Reine! Vi = = va Jo = an = ne

Sempre tri=umpha = rá.

Sempre tri=umpha = rá.

Sempre tri=umpha = rá.

Sempre tri=umpha = rá.

The musical score consists of approximately 15 staves. The upper staves feature intricate rhythmic patterns with frequent sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The lower staves include vocal lines with lyrics: "Sempre tri-um=pha=rá.", "Trium=pha=rá.", and "Da Luza Resis=". The score also includes dynamic markings such as piano (*p*) and *dolce*. The notation includes various clefs, key signatures, and time signatures, with some staves using a common time signature (C).

Musical score for "Bomtempo Op. 10". The score consists of multiple staves. The top four staves are empty. The fifth and sixth staves contain piano accompaniment with dynamic markings *f* and *col. 1.^o*. The seventh and eighth staves contain vocal lines with lyrics: "Por onde a fama voe", "tencia", and "A Gallia tremera". The lyrics are repeated across the staves. Dynamic markings *f*, *p*, and *pp* are used throughout the score.

The musical score consists of approximately 15 staves. The top staves feature vocal lines with lyrics: "à fa = ma voc", "Vi = = va Jo = an = ne", and "A Gallia tremera'". The piano accompaniment includes various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The score is written in a historical style with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.

The musical score is arranged in 18 staves. The top five staves are for the Violin, and the bottom five are for the Viola. The middle section contains vocal lines for 'Vi = va Jo = anne'. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*pp*, *p*), articulation (*pizz*), and performance instructions (*col. 1^o*, *col arco*).

Vi = va Jo = anne

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The first 10 staves contain instrumental parts with various dynamics including *p*, *pp*, and *1º soli*. The last five staves (11-15) contain vocal parts with the lyrics: "Viva Jo-an = nee Reine!". The score includes treble and bass clefs, time signatures, and various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The top five staves are piano accompaniment for the right hand, featuring intricate sixteenth-note patterns. The bottom five staves are piano accompaniment for the left hand, with simpler rhythmic figures. The middle five staves contain vocal lines with lyrics. The lyrics are: "Que o Luzo Povo raro Que o Luzo Povo raro Com Wellington Pre =". The score includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *dolce* (dolce).

The musical score consists of 18 staves. The top five staves are treble clefs, and the sixth staff is a bass clef. The bottom seven staves are bass clefs. The music features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *cres* (crescendo). There are also some specific markings like *p* (piano) and *col 1^o* (colla prima). The bottom staff contains the lyrics: "= cla = = = ro" and "Sempre tri = um = pha = = ra."

The musical score consists of 17 staves. The top six staves are instrumental parts for strings and woodwinds. The next six staves are vocal parts for a choir, with the lyrics "Sempre triumpha = ra" repeated. The bottom five staves are instrumental parts for bass and piano. The tempo is marked "PIU ALLEGRO" and the dynamic markings include *f*, *ff*, and *f*.

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The top 14 staves are instrumental, featuring various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and sustained chords. The bottom staff is a vocal line with lyrics in Latin. The lyrics are: "Sem = = pre tri = um = = pha = rá Sem = = pre Tri = um = pha = rá", "Sem = = pre tri = um = = pha = rá Sem = pre Sem = = pre", "Sem = = pre tri = um = = pha = rá Sem = = pre Sem = = pre", "Sem = = pre tri = um = = pha = rá Com Wel = lington Com Wel = lington Pre =", "Sempre tri = um = = pha = rá Com Wel = lington Com Wel = lington Pre =". The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *tr* (trill).

Musical score for "Bomtempo. Op: 10." featuring multiple staves of piano accompaniment and vocal lines with lyrics. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). The lyrics are:

Sem = pre Sempre Tri = um = pha = = rá Sempre Tri = um = pha = =
 Sem = pre Sem = pre Tri = um = pha = = rá Sempre Tri = um = pha = =
 Sem = pre Sempre Tri = um = pha = = rá Sempre Tri = um = pha = =
 = cla = ro Sempre Tri = um = pha = = rá Sempre Tri = um = pha = =
 = cla = ro Sempre Tri = um = pha = = rá Sempre Tri = um = pha = =

The musical score consists of 15 staves. The first 10 staves are arranged in two systems of five staves each. The first system includes a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and three additional treble clef staves. The second system includes a grand staff and two additional treble clef staves. The bottom two staves are bass clef staves. The score features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f*. The lyrics "ra." are written below the bottom two staves. A circular library stamp is visible in the bottom right corner of the page.

A Lusitanian Hymn.

TRANSLATED FROM THE PORTUGUESE OF DR. V. P. N. DA CUNHA,

By G. MANNERS, Esq.



CHORUS.

What direful object—what harsh sound, alarms!
Hark! hark! on every side, the din of arms,
While from the clanging trumpet's brazen throat
Re-echoes, loud and wide, War's fearful note!

Our Altars fall!—No more our banners wave!
Beneath our shatter'd fanes they find a grave!

(RECITATIVE *by the GENIUS of LYSIA.*)

Ye sons of Lysia cease to fear!
Let hope your throbbing bosoms cheer!
Lo! by Braganza's princely line
Restor'd, your ancient glories shine:
Britannia adds her lustrous rays,
And, dazzled by the mingled blaze,
The Gallic Tyrant starts in wild amaze!—

At WELLINGTON's inspiring call,
While Gallia's vaunted Eagles fall
On fam'd Busaco's height,
Instructed in each martial art
By BERESFORD, and brave of heart,
Forward the LYSIAN Patriots dart
To win the glorious fight!
Lo! at Coimbra skilful Trant,
At Alpedrinha dauntless Grant,
Silviera near Bacellar stands,
Firm 'midst surrounding patriot bands!
Heroes on every side abound,
Fame bids her golden trumpet sound—
Their glorious deeds re-echo wide around!

Lysia rejoice!—Though small the space
Allotted to thy warlike race,
Resplendent beams their fame:
Through Europe the all-cheering rays
Of their illustrious deeds shall blaze,
And Nations, kindling as they gaze,
Confess a kindred flame!

CAVATINA, *with mixed Chorus.*

Not all the force of wayward Fate,
Not all the Tyrant's rankling hate,
Can Lusitania's honor stain,
Or thwart Braganza's glorious reign!

To guard their Monarch's sacred right,
Strong in their valorous father's might,
Unanimous the patriots rise,
Resistless in their energies!

CHORUS.

Arms yet were wanting—but our brave ally
Kindly prepares the generous supply;
And, ere she can the promis'd boon bestow,
Her heroes bleed—but triumph o'er the foe
On fam'd Rollisa's and Vimiera's plains,
And Gallic gore the Lysian soil distains!
But now, alike in arms—alike in might
Britons and Lysians seek the glorious fight!
Each rival hero draws his vengeful sword
To guard the crown of Lusitania's Lord!

Long live illustrious John!—Long may he reign!
The tyrant's plans are crush'd!—His hopes were vain!—
Braganza's Sceptre shall more firm remain!

SONG.

Thy name, illustrious John, by all ador'd,
Bade every heart with patriot ardor glow:
Inspir'd, each hero drew his conquering sword,
And chas'd from Lysia's realm the barb'rous foe!

United now, beneath thy sovereign sway,
Two hemispheres thy princely virtues own,
Strong in their union—Each returning day
Shall add fresh glories to the Lysian throne!

LORD WELLINGTON'S MARCH.

Long may'st thou live, illustrious John,
Long grace the Lusitanian throne!
Thy Lysians, led by WELLINGTON,
To conquest still advance.—
Whene'er she hears the trump of Fame
Proud Lusitania's deeds proclaim
And sound the British hero's name,
Trembles astonished France!!!