

88

CoPlas a 4.^a i a Solo

Con W.^s Trom.^s i Ba.^{xo}

Para Missa d.^e Agui
naldo

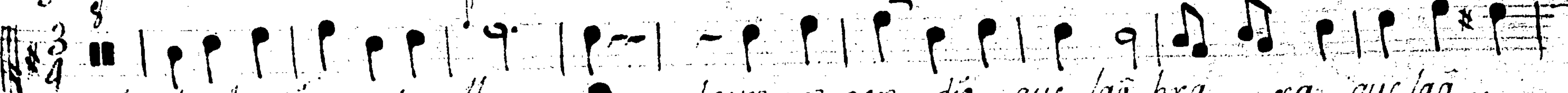
Quel amor quel honra

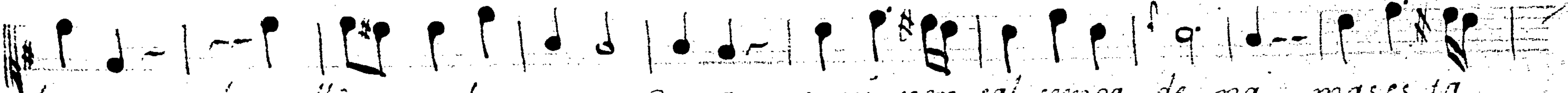
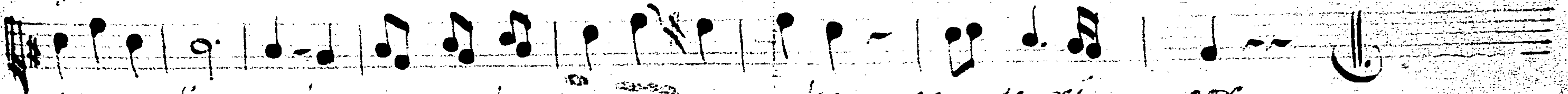
En S.^o M. Jerusalem

J

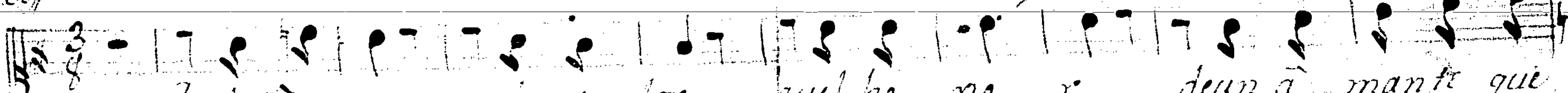
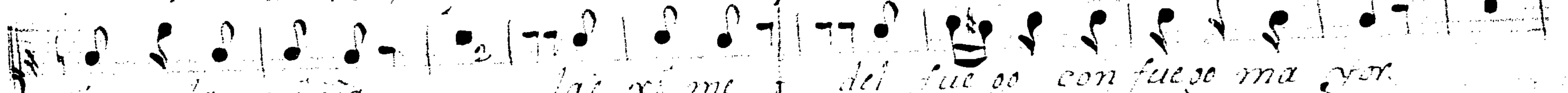
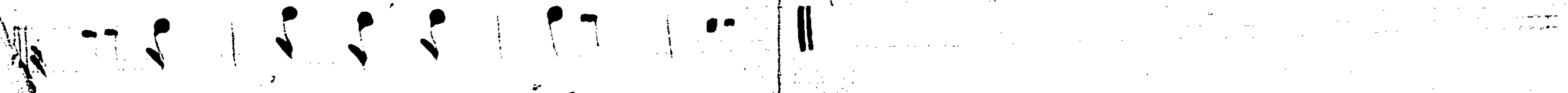
Coplas arabe

S. M. Jerusalem.

1.  *De da la tierra esta lle na, de un yn cen dió que laa bra... sa que laa...*
2. *Drum es de za firme ga ron, los Cielos de gra cia al a. gua de gra cial*

 *brasa, la llâ ma de casa en ca sa, o ni ver sal scenca de na, mas es ta*
a gua, yal or bea bra sa do fragua, llamas de cul ha ne ga ron, mas esta
 *nina no lle ga la pena des te ri - gor dee es te ri - gor.*
nina ba na, ron, con be re gri no li - cor con pere grino, li cor

trive //

 *Quel a mor, quel va lor, quel ho no - r, de un a mante que*
 *lle ne la ni na lae xi me del fue go con fue go ma yor.*
 *Con fue go ma yor.*

2. triple.

3^a

J. M. Desusa term.

Handwritten musical score on five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The lyrics are written below the notes. The first line of lyrics is "quel à mor, quel va lor, quel ho no --". The second line is "deun à man te que tie ne la ni ña". The third line is "lee xi me del fue go con fue go ma yor, con". The fourth line is "fue go ma yor." The fifth staff is empty. There are some markings above the first staff, including a "3" and a "2".

3.º viol.

38

S. M. Verdadero.

Fue a mor, que a flor, que ho
nor ho nor de un a mante que tie ne la
ni na lee xi me del fue go con
fue go ma yor, Con fue go ma yor.

Alto

35

quel a mor

quel va lor

quel ho

nor ho no - - r

don a

man te

que

tie ne

la

ni ña

lee xi me

del

fue go

con

fue go

ma

yor,

con fue go

ma

yor.

guet a mor guet va lor, guet ho
nor, ho no -- r, deun a mante que tie ne la
ni ña lee xi me del fue go con
fue go ma yor, con fue go ma yor.

Tenor

35

J. M. Borralero

quel â mor, quel ca lor, quel ho
nor, quel ho nor, devn â man te que
tie ne la ni ña lée xi me del fue go con
fue go ma yor, con fue go ma yor.

Violino I^o

5^a M. Beauvalent

toda la tierra

estri

Violino 2.

Allegretto

Toda la Tierra

crescendo

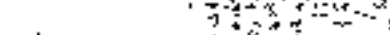
diminuendo

Barrell  J. M. Ferrel

Roxoff ♯³ 3/4 Handwritten musical notation for "Roxoff". It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The first measure contains three eighth notes (G4, A4, B4) followed by a quarter rest. The second measure contains a dotted half note (B4). The third measure contains a quarter note (C5), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (D5). The fourth measure contains a quarter note (E5), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (F#5). The fifth measure contains a quarter note (G5), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (A5). The sixth measure contains a quarter note (B5), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (C6). The seventh measure contains a quarter note (D6), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (E6). The eighth measure contains a quarter note (F#6), a quarter rest, and a quarter note (G6).

Gods La Genu

[illegible]



1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a message of condolence to the people of the State of California, who have recently suffered a great calamity in the form of a severe earthquake. The President expresses his sympathy for the victims and offers his prayers for their recovery. He also mentions that the President has received a report from the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. G. K. Warren, that the earthquake has caused a great deal of damage to the public buildings in San Francisco. The President expresses his regret that he cannot do more to help the people of California at this time, but he assures them that the Government will do everything in its power to assist them in their recovery.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. G. K. Warren, dated January 3, 1862. It is a report on the damage caused by the earthquake in San Francisco. Mr. Warren states that the earthquake was a very severe one, and that it caused a great deal of damage to the public buildings in San Francisco. He mentions that the damage was particularly severe to the Custom House, the Court House, and the City Hall. He also mentions that the earthquake caused a great deal of damage to the private buildings in San Francisco, and that many people were killed or injured. Mr. Warren also mentions that the earthquake caused a great deal of damage to the public buildings in other parts of California, and that many people were killed or injured. He concludes his report by stating that the Government will do everything in its power to assist the people of California in their recovery.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. G. K. Warren, dated January 3, 1862. It is a report on the damage caused by the earthquake in San Francisco. Mr. Warren states that the earthquake was a very severe one, and that it caused a great deal of damage to the public buildings in San Francisco. He mentions that the damage was particularly severe to the Custom House, the Court House, and the City Hall. He also mentions that the earthquake caused a great deal of damage to the private buildings in San Francisco, and that many people were killed or injured. Mr. Warren also mentions that the earthquake caused a great deal of damage to the public buildings in other parts of California, and that many people were killed or injured. He concludes his report by stating that the Government will do everything in its power to assist the people of California in their recovery.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[The following page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document.]

CoPlas.

Baxo ~

Handwritten musical score for Bass (Baxo) and Soprano (CoPlas.). The score is written on six staves. The first staff is for the Soprano (CoPlas.) and the subsequent five staves are for the Bass (Baxo). The music is in 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics "Goda la Bèna" are written under the first staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.