

Hymn.
8.

V
ir celse for-ma fúlgi-da, virtú-tis hymnum

súsci-pe, qui ju-re dum te præ-di-cat, De-i ca-nit ma-

gná-li-a. 2. Qui sempi- té-rus Pónti-fex stirpem De-

o mortá-li-um re-vínxit atque réddi-dit pa-ci no-vo-

nos föde-re. 3. Te fe-cit i-pse pró-vi-dus su-i mi-ní-

strum mú-ne-ris, Patri da-tú-rum gló-ri-am e-júsque

vi-tam plé-bi-bus. 4. Lo-cá-tus in cæ-lésti-bus, san-

ctæ meménto Ecclé-si-æ, oves ut omnes páscu-a Chri-

sti pe-tant fe-lí-ci-a. 5. Sit Tri-ni-tá-ti gló-ri-a,-

quæ sancti honó-ris mú-ni-a ti-bi mi-nístro sé-du-lo

dignis co-rónat gáudi-is. A-men.

This image shows a page from a medieval musical manuscript. The music is written in Gregorian chant notation using four-line red staves. The text is in Latin, with some words in capital letters. The notation uses black square neumes. The page number '8.' is at the top left, and the title 'Hymn.' is at the very top. The text consists of five numbered stanzas, each starting with a large capital letter. The first stanza begins with 'V'. The second stanza begins with '2.'. The third stanza begins with '3.'. The fourth stanza begins with '4.'. The fifth stanza begins with '5.'. The text describes various divine attributes and events, such as the creation of the world, the crucifixion, and the resurrection of Christ. The notation is typical of medieval liturgical music, with its characteristic square neumes and red staves.