

Resp.
1.

V

Ir- gí- ni- tas * cae- lum post la-

psum pri- ma re- cé- pit : * Sed pri-

us in Gé- ni-to, post in

Ge- nitrí- ce be- á-

ta. ¶. Caé-li-cus ordo sa- cram re- ve-ré- tur vir-

gi- ni-tá- tem. * Sed. Gló-ri- a Patri, et Fí-li- o,

et Spi- ri-tu- i San-cto. * Sed.

This image shows a page from a medieval Gregorian chant manuscript. The music is written in black ink on five-line staves. The notation uses square neumes, which are small squares with diagonal strokes inside them, representing different musical values. The text is in Latin, with some words in French. The first line begins with a large capital 'V' followed by 'Ir-'. The text continues with 'gí- ni- tas * cae- lum post la-', 'psum pri- ma re- cé- pit : * Sed pri-', 'us in Gé- ni-to, post in', 'Ge- nitrí- ce be- á-', 'ta. ¶. Caé-li-cus ordo sa- cram re- ve-ré- tur vir-', 'gi- ni-tá- tem. * Sed. Gló-ri- a Patri, et Fí-li- o,', and 'et Spi- ri-tu- i San-cto. * Sed.'. The music consists of several staves of neumes, with some staves having vertical bar lines and others having horizontal bar lines. There are also various rests and accidentals (like a sharp sign) throughout the piece.