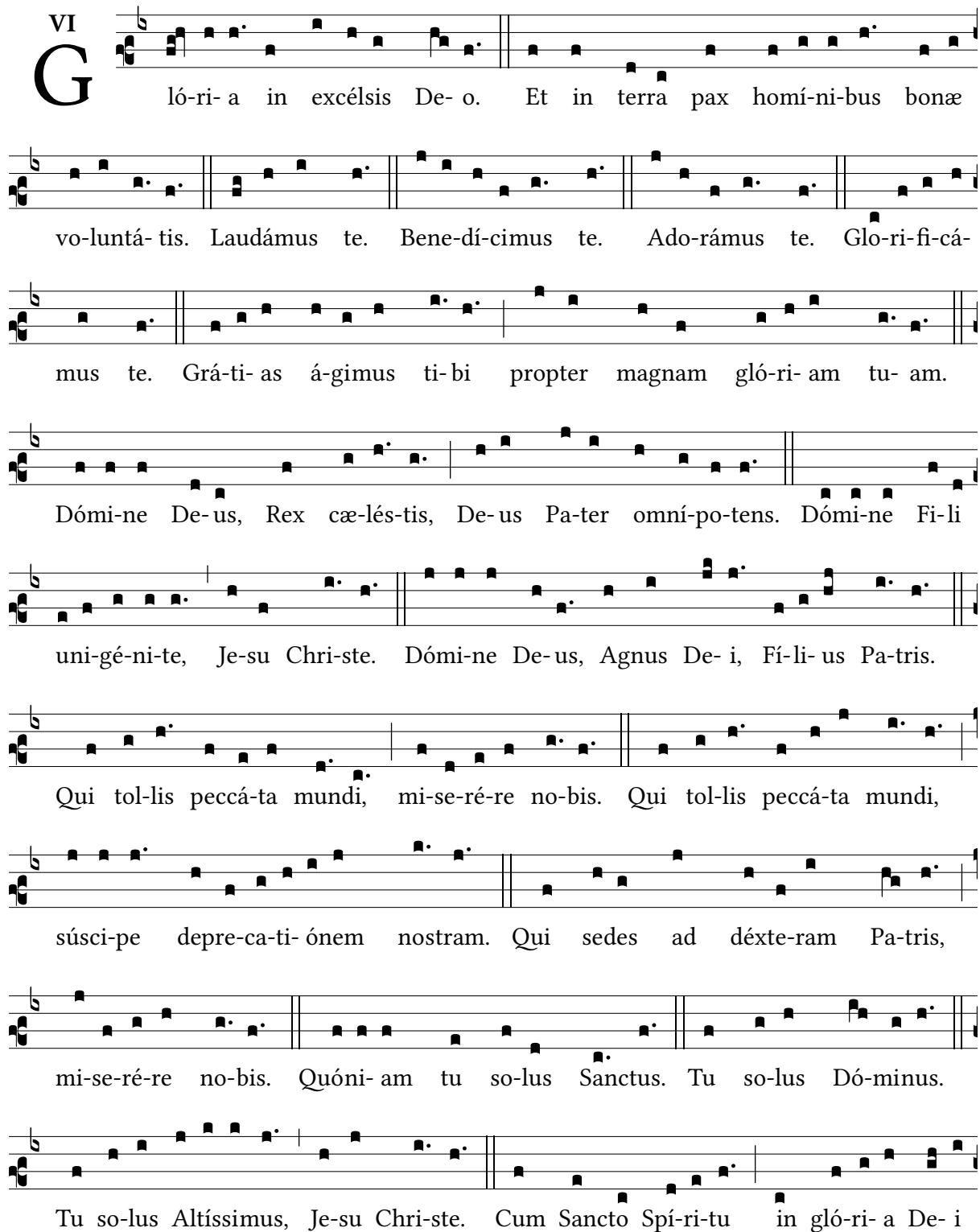
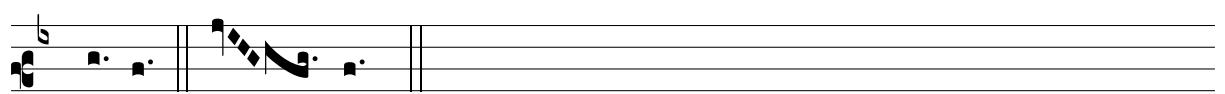


# GLORIA (DOTTED) - MESSE DU 6E TON

*Henri Dumont (1669)*

VI  
**G** ló-ri- a in excélsis De- o. Et in terra pax homí-ni-bus bonæ  
vo-luntá- tis. Laudámus te. Bene-dí-cimus te. Ado-rámus te. Glo-ri-fi-cá-  
mus te. Grá-ti- as á-gimus ti- bi propter magnam gló-ri- am tu- am.  
Dómi-ne De-us, Rex cæ-lés-tis, De-us Pa-ter omní-po-tens. Dómi-ne Fi-li  
uni-gé-ni-te, Je-su Chri-ste. Dómi-ne De-us, Agnus De- i, Fí-li- us Pa-tris.  
Qui tol-lis peccá-ta mundi, mi-se-ré-re no-bis. Qui tol-lis peccá-ta mundi,  
súsci-pe depre-ca-ti- ónem nostram. Qui sedes ad déxte-ram Pa-tris,  
mi-se-ré-re no-bis. Quóni- am tu so-lus Sanctus. Tu so-lus Dó-minus.  
Tu so-lus Altíssimus, Je-su Chri-ste. Cum Sancto Spí-ri-tu in gló-ri- a De- i

The musical score consists of ten staves of six-line musical notation. The notation uses square note heads and dots to indicate pitch and rhythm. The first staff begins with a large capital 'G' followed by the lyrics 'ló-ri- a in excélsis De- o.' The subsequent staves continue the 'Gloria' text, including 'Et in terra pax homí-ni-bus bonæ', 'vo-luntá- tis.', 'Laudámus te.', 'Bene-dí-cimus te.', 'Ado-rámus te.', 'Glo-ri-fi-cá- mus te.', 'Grá-ti- as á-gimus ti- bi propter magnam gló-ri- am tu- am.', 'Dómi-ne De-us, Rex cæ-lés-tis, De-us Pa-ter omní-po-tens.', 'Dómi-ne Fi-li uni-gé-ni-te, Je-su Chri-ste.', 'Dómi-ne De-us, Agnus De- i, Fí-li- us Pa-tris.', 'Qui tol-lis peccá-ta mundi, mi-se-ré-re no-bis.', 'Qui tol-lis peccá-ta mundi, súsci-pe depre-ca-ti- ónem nostram.', 'Qui sedes ad déxte-ram Pa-tris, mi-se-ré-re no-bis.', 'Quóni- am tu so-lus Sanctus.', 'Tu so-lus Dó-minus.', 'Tu so-lus Altíssimus, Je-su Chri-ste.', 'Cum Sancto Spí-ri-tu in gló-ri- a De- i'. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines and sections by double bar lines.



Pa-tris. A- men.