

℞. Plateae tuae Jerusalem

H 248					
Mode	1051	Rom1	0		
CAO	7390	Rom2	0		
C	G	B	E		V
H	R	D	F	S	L

Tob 13, 22 √. Ps 147, 2

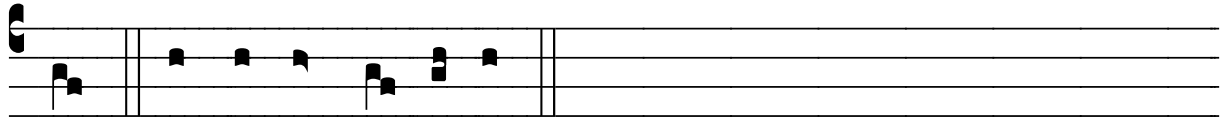
℞. I

P La-teæ tu- æ, Je- rú-sa- lem sternéntur au-
 ro mun- do, al- le- lú- ia, et cantá-bi-tur in
 te cánti-cum læ-tí- ti- æ : al- le-lú- ia ; * Et per om-
 nes vicos tu- os ab u-ni-vér-sis di-cé- tur : al- le-lú-
 ia, al- le- lú- ia. √. Quóni- am confortá-vit seras

The musical notation consists of five systems, each with a single staff. The notation is a form of square neumes on a four-line staff, typical of Gregorian chant notation. The first system begins with a red 'P' and a '℞. I' marking. The text is aligned under the notes, with hyphens indicating syllables that span across multiple notes. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines. The final system ends with a double bar line and a '√' symbol, indicating the end of the phrase.



portá- rum tu- á- rum, be-ne- dí-xit fí- li- is tu- is in



te. * Et per omnes vi-cos.