



*Post Septuagesimam, omissis Allelúia et ¶. sequenti, dicitur Tractus Qui séminant,*  
Pars IV, p. 45.

**Offertorium.** *Anima nostra, ut in festo SS. Innocentium, Pars I, p. 76.*

**Communio.** *Dico autem vobis, Pars IV, p. 54.*

20. JANUARII.— SS. FABIANI PAPÆ et SEBASTIANI MARTYRUM.

**Introitus.** *Intret in conspéctu tuo, Pars IV, p. 40.*

**Graduale.** *Gloriosus Deus, ibid., p. 42.*

Al - le - lú - ia, \* al - le - lú - ia.

II.

Musical notation for the Alleluia 'Al - le - lú - ia, \* al - le - lú - ia.'. It features two staves: a soprano staff above and a basso continuo staff below. The soprano staff has a treble clef and the basso continuo staff has a bass clef. The notation uses short vertical stems and horizontal strokes.

V. San - cti tu - i,

Musical notation for the Sanctus 'V. San - cti tu - i,'. It consists of two staves: a soprano staff with a treble clef and a basso continuo staff with a bass clef. The soprano staff has a more complex note head style than the previous piece.

D6

mi - ne, be -

Musical notation for the 'mi - ne, be -' section of the Sanctus. It features two staves: a soprano staff with a treble clef and a basso continuo staff with a bass clef. The soprano staff has a treble clef and the basso continuo staff has a bass clef. The notation uses short vertical stems and horizontal strokes.

ne - dí - cent te: gló - ri - am

Musical notation for the 'ne - dí - cent te: gló - ri - am' section of the Sanctus. It features two staves: a soprano staff with a treble clef and a basso continuo staff with a bass clef. The soprano staff has a treble clef and the basso continuo staff has a bass clef. The notation uses short vertical stems and horizontal strokes.