

Mus. Dr.
227

Allegro

in G major

Matthaeus Fischer
VI Missae.

Opus I

Violino I

(Manns)

John W. ...
...

90
L. Fisher

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Chori Musici ad Sanctorum Udalrici et Afræ, et Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Crucis Directoris

SEX MISSÆ.

OPUS I.

VIOLINO I.

MISSA I.

Andante.

K yrie *f* *p*

*Allegro.*

Handwritten musical score on 18 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (e.g., *p*, *f*, *sf*). A triple bar line with the number 3 is visible at the top. The score concludes with the text "Seque Credo."

Allegretto.

redo *p*

p

dolce

Andante.

S $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

auctus *p*

Allegro.

Pleni *f*

The first system consists of four staves. The first three staves are filled with dense, rapid sixteenth and thirty-second notes, creating a complex rhythmic texture. The fourth staff is mostly empty, with a few notes at the beginning, suggesting a transition or a change in the musical texture.

Andante.

B *- enedictus* *p*

The second system consists of twelve staves. The first staff begins with a large 'B' and the word 'enedictus' followed by a 'p' dynamic marking. The notation is more melodic and slower than the first system, with many slurs and ties. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, and includes several accidentals (flats and naturals). The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Ten staves of musical notation in G major. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The music is written in a style typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

Andante.

A

gnus Dei *f* *p*

Ten staves of musical notation for the 'Agnus Dei' section. The tempo is marked *Andante.* The notation includes a 3/4 time signature, various rhythmic values, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The section concludes with the marking *V. S.* (Verso).

Musical score for the first system, featuring seven staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* and *dolce*.

M I S S A II.

Andante.

K *yrie* *p*

Musical score for the second system, featuring eight staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* and *dolce*.

dolce

Allegro molto.

Gloria

dolce

V, S.

dolce

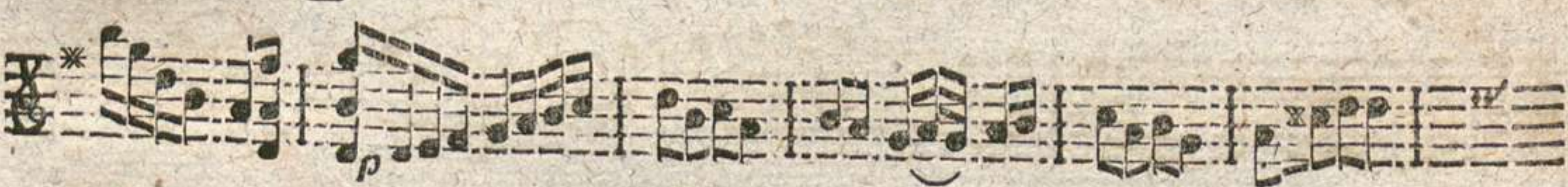
The musical score consists of 18 staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). It is marked with *dolce* and *p*. The notation includes various note values, rests, and phrasing slurs. Dynamic markings *p* and *f* are used throughout. The score concludes with a double bar line. Below the main body of music, there are three additional staves, the first of which is marked *dolce* and *p*. The final staff contains the text "Seque Credo."

Seque Credo.

Andante.

C *redo* *p*

The musical score is written on 15 staves. The first staff begins with a large 'C' time signature, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The word 'redo' is written below the first staff, and a dynamic marking 'p' (piano) is written below the second staff. The music consists of a single melodic line with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several dynamic markings throughout the piece, including 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), and 's' (sforzando). The score ends with a double bar line on the 15th staff.



This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, slightly discolored paper. The notation is arranged in 12 horizontal staves. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is written in a style characteristic of the 18th or 19th century, featuring a variety of note values including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. Phrasing is indicated by slurs and ties. Dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'dolce' (dolce) are used throughout the piece. There are also some asterisks and 'x' marks above certain notes, possibly indicating specific performance instructions or corrections. The handwriting is elegant and consistent, suggesting a professional composer or scribe. The paper shows signs of age, with some foxing and slight wear at the edges.

Andante.

Andante.
A 
gnus Dei *p*


V. S.

A musical score consisting of eight staves. The notation is in a single system, likely for a choir or instrumental ensemble. It features various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* and *pp*. The staves are connected by a wavy line at the bottom.

MISSA III.

Andante.

A musical score for the 'Missa III' section, consisting of seven staves. The first staff begins with a large 'K' time signature and the word 'yrie' below it. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* and *b*. The staves are connected by a wavy line at the bottom.

A page of handwritten musical notation, likely for a Gloria. The page contains approximately 18 staves of music. The notation is dense, featuring many beamed notes, suggesting a fast tempo. There are various dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *sf* (sforzando), and *dolce* (dolce). The handwriting is in a historical style, possibly 18th or 19th century. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and wear. The bottom of the page is labeled "Seque Gloria."

Allegro.

Gloria

Andante.

Qui tollis

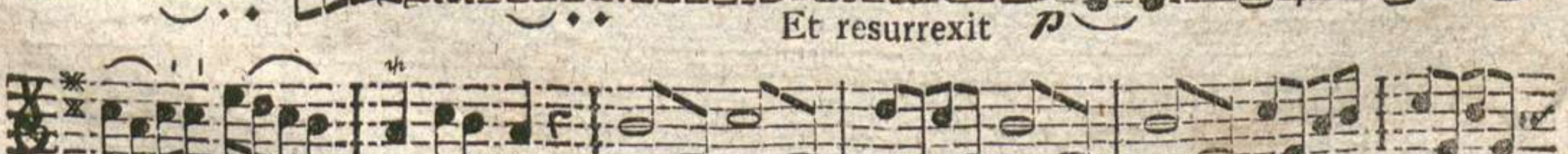
Tempo Imo.

Quoniam

Violino I part, first system, measures 1-12. The music is in 3/4 time, marked *Tempo Imo.* The key signature has one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are dynamic markings *f* and *p*. The system ends with a double bar line.

Allegretto moderato.

Violino I part, second system, measures 13-18. The music is in 3/4 time, marked *Allegretto moderato.* The key signature has one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are dynamic markings *p* and *f*. The system ends with a double bar line.



Handwritten musical score for 11 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'pp'.

Adagio.

S *anctus* *p*

Handwritten musical score for 3 staves, marked 'Adagio.' and 'anctus'. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' and 'f'.

Allegro.

Pleni *p*

Handwritten musical score for 1 staff, marked 'Allegro.' and 'Pleni'. The notation includes notes and dynamic markings like 'p'.



Handwritten musical score for Violino I, page 21. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains six staves of music, with the first staff marked "Andante." and "gnus p". The second system contains five staves of music, with the first staff marked "Andante." and "ona p". The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

V. S.

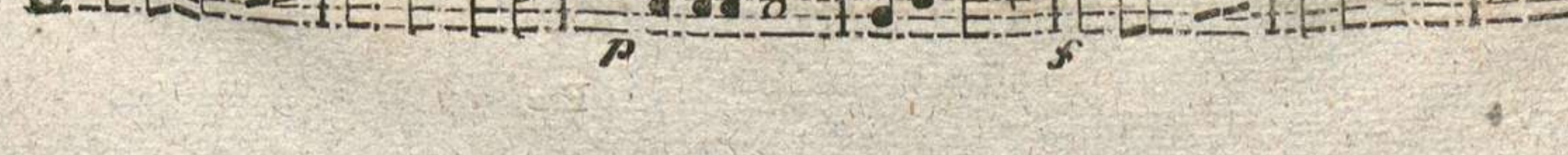
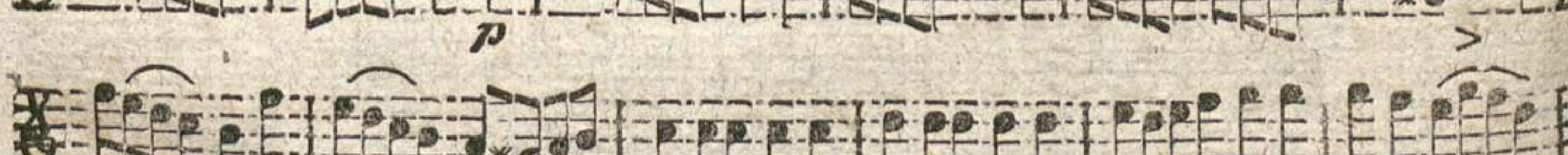
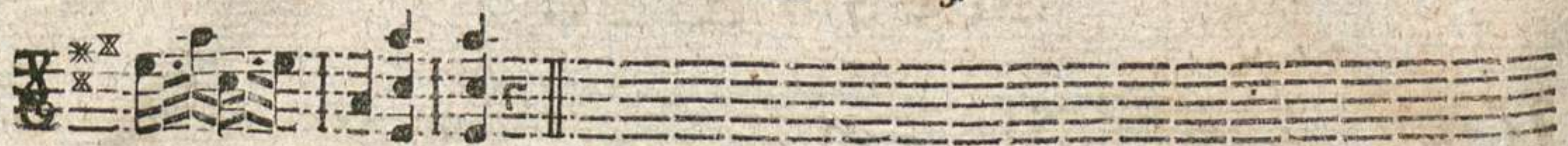
Handwritten musical score for a single melodic line, likely for a string instrument. The score consists of 14 staves. The first 13 staves contain musical notation with various dynamics (p, f, dolce) and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The 14th staff is empty. The notation includes many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

M I S S A IV.

Andante.

K *2/4* *ryrie p*

This is a handwritten musical score for a keyboard instrument, likely a harpsichord or spinet, in 2/4 time. The score is written on 15 staves. The first staff begins with a large 'K' time signature and the tempo marking 'ryrie p' (likely 'ryrie' for 'ryrie' or 'ryrie' for 'ryrie'). The music is written in a single system, with each staff containing a single melodic line. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'dolce' (dolce). The handwriting is in a cursive style, typical of 18th-century musical notation. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and wear.



p *f* *p* *dolce*

Andante. *redo* *p* *dolce*

This page contains a handwritten musical score for page 26. The music is written on 15 staves, organized into five groups of three staves each. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The score includes several tempo and mood markings: *Allegro.* appears above the fourth staff; *Et incarnatus* is written below the fourth staff; *Tempo Imo.* is written above the eleventh staff; *Et resurrexit* is written below the eleventh staff; and *dolce* is written above the twelfth staff. The manuscript shows signs of age, with some ink fading and paper discoloration.

p

dolce

p

pp

Andante moderato.

S *anctus* *p*

Allegro.

Pleni *f*

Andante.

B *enedictus* *p*

Vultu Subito.

G 2

Handwritten musical score on 15 staves. The notation is dense, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often with slurs. The key signature has one sharp (F#). Dynamics like 'p' (piano) and 's' (sforzando) are used throughout. The staves are numbered 1 through 15 on the left margin.

Seque Agnus Dei.

Andante.

A *gnus Dei*

dolce

M I S S A V.

Andante.

K *rie*

Vulti Subito.

A series of 14 staves of handwritten musical notation. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and common time. It features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several dynamic markings, including *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The notation is dense and characteristic of 18th-century manuscript style.

Allegretto.

Gloria

A series of 4 staves of handwritten musical notation, beginning with the tempo marking *Allegretto.* and the section title *Gloria*. The music continues in G major and common time, featuring similar rhythmic patterns to the previous section but with a more moderate tempo. It includes dynamic markings such as *p* and *f*.

A handwritten musical score on 18 staves. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Some measures contain multiple notes beamed together. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). The text "Vult Subito." appears at the end of the final staff. The manuscript shows signs of age, with some ink fading and paper discoloration.

Allegro moderato.

Andante.
Et incarnatus *p*

Allegro moderato.
Et resurrexit *p*

Vulti Subito.

This page contains a handwritten musical score for a piece in B-flat major, indicated by two flats in the key signature. The score is written on 15 staves. The first 14 staves are in 3/4 time and feature complex, rapid passages with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. Dynamics such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) are used throughout. The 15th staff begins with a large 'S' time signature, indicating a change to 3/4 time, and is marked *Andante.* Below this staff, the word 'ancus' is written. The 16th staff continues the *Andante* section. The 17th staff marks the beginning of a new section, indicated by a 'C' time signature and the tempo marking *Allegro.* This section is also marked 'Pleni' and features more rhythmic complexity. The final two staves (18 and 19) continue the *Allegro* section with further melodic and harmonic development.

Andante.

B *enedictus* *p*

dolce

Andante.

A *gnus Dei* *p*

Andante.

D *ona nobis* *p*



MISSA VI.

Andante.



The main musical score on page 38 consists of 13 staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a style typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The second staff has the word "dolce" written above it. The third staff begins with a piano dynamic marking "p". The fourth staff has a fermata over a measure. The fifth staff has a fermata over a measure. The sixth staff has a fermata over a measure. The seventh staff has a fermata over a measure. The eighth staff has a fermata over a measure. The ninth staff has a fermata over a measure. The tenth staff has a fermata over a measure. The eleventh staff has a fermata over a measure. The twelfth staff has a fermata over a measure. The thirteenth staff has a fermata over a measure.

Allegro.

The musical score for "Gloria" starts on page 38. It begins with a large "G" time signature, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a style typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The first staff has a piano dynamic marking "p". The second staff has a piano dynamic marking "p".

Handwritten musical score on 15 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation is dense, with many beamed notes and slurs. There are several asterisks and other markings throughout the score, possibly indicating specific performance instructions or corrections. The paper is aged and shows some staining.

Vultu Subito.

First system of musical notation, consisting of six staves. The notation is dense with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Dynamics include 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte).

Andante.

Credo

Second system of musical notation, consisting of ten staves. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The time signature is 2/4. The notation is less dense than the first system, featuring more quarter and eighth notes. Dynamics include 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte).

Andante.

Et incarnatus

Third system of musical notation, consisting of one staff. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The time signature is 3/4. The notation is sparse, with many rests and simple quarter notes. Dynamics include 'p' (piano).

Andante.

Et resurrexit

Seque Sanctus.

Andante moderato.

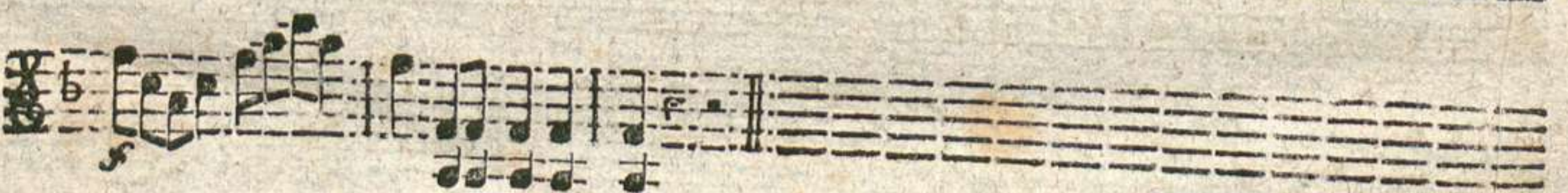
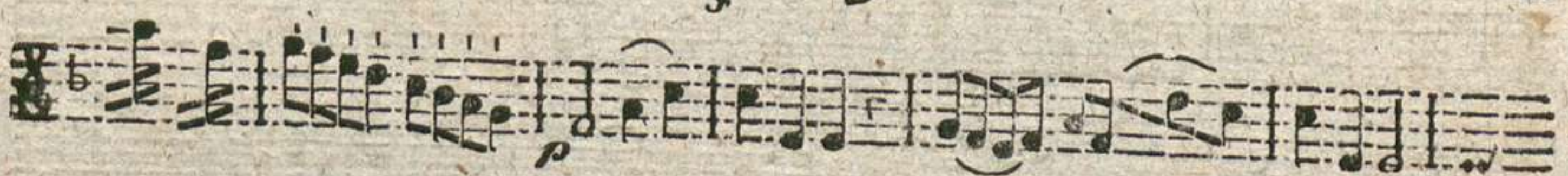
42

dolce



Allegro.

p Pleni



Andante.



Allegro moderato.

A *gnus Dei* *p*

A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The first nine staves contain musical notation in a single system, likely for a piano. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is not explicitly written but appears to be common time (C). The notation is dense, with many beamed notes and slurs. The word "dolce" is written above the eighth staff. The final staff of the system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The tenth staff is empty.

Two empty musical staves, each consisting of five lines, positioned below the first system of music.

