

FRANCISCI GLEISSNER,
SERENISSIMI ELECTORIS PALATINO-BAVARI &c. &c. MUSICI AULICI,
VI. MISSÆ BREVES.

OPUS II.

Violino II.

MISSA I.

Adagio.

K *- yrie.* *p*

Allegro.

G *- loria.* *p*

Francisci Gleissner, VI. Missæ breves, Opus II.

* A

Violino II.

L. 16.346(6)



Handwritten musical score for a symphony, page 2. The score consists of 16 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro affai.' and the title is 'Sinfonia.'

Allegro affai. Sinfonia.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score, showing the final two staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Main musical score on the page, consisting of 14 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The music is written in a single system across the staves.

Allegro.

Musical score for the "Allegro" section, starting with a C-clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It includes a first staff with a "redo." marking and a second staff with "V.S." (Verso) marking.

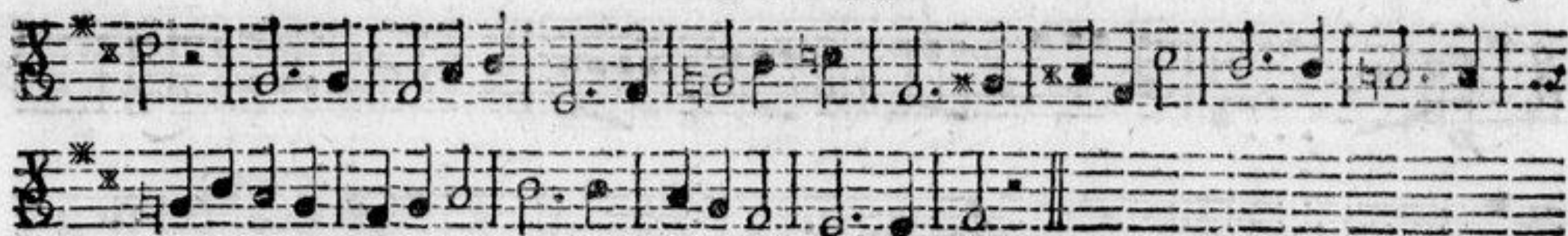
Handwritten musical score for eight staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). Above the first staff, there is a handwritten annotation: $\text{Re } \circ (\text{Re})$.

Andante.

Handwritten musical score for six staves, beginning with the tempo marking *Andante.* The first staff includes the text "Et incarnat." below the notes. The notation features various musical symbols, including clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

Allabreve.

Handwritten musical score for two staves, beginning with the tempo marking *Allabreve.* The first staff includes the text "Et resurrexit." below the notes. The notation features various musical symbols, including clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).



Allegro. Offertorium.



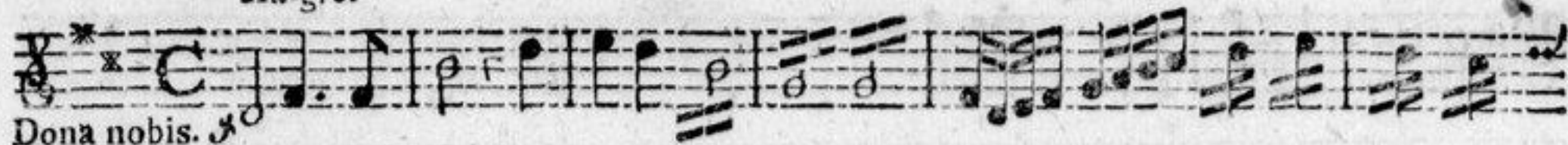
Adagio.



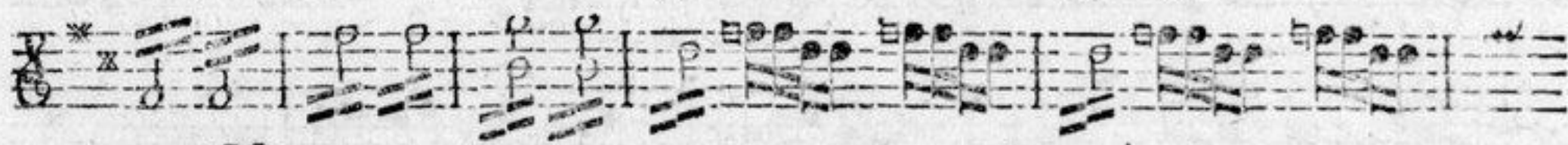
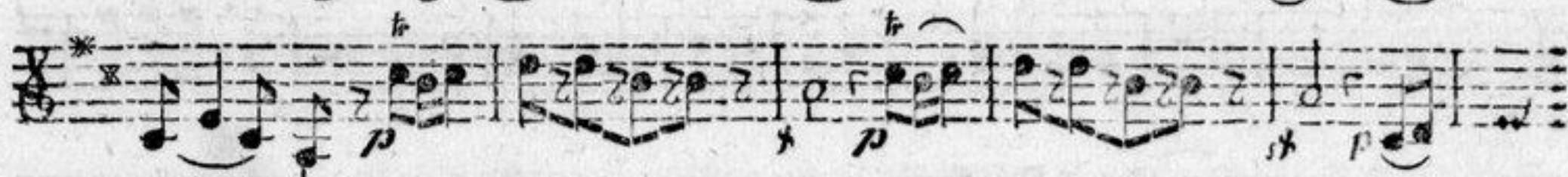
*Allegretto.**Adagio.*



Allegro.



Dona nobis.



MISSA II.

Adagio.



V.S.

Allabreve.

Musical score for the *Allabreve* section, measures 1 through 10. The music is written on five staves in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). A fermata is present over the first measure of the fifth staff.

Allegro moderato.

Musical score for the *Allegro moderato* section, measures 11 through 21. The music is written on five staves in G major and common time. The notation is more complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings like *p* and *f*. A large diagonal line is drawn across the lower half of the page, starting from the bottom left and extending towards the middle right.

The first system of musical notation for Violino II, measures 1-6. It features a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). There are also some performance instructions like *acc.* (accents) and *rit.* (ritardando).

Allegro. Sinfonia.

The second system of musical notation for Violino II, measures 7-18. It continues the musical piece with similar notation to the first system, including a common time signature (C) at the beginning of the system. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). There are also some performance instructions like *acc.* (accents) and *rit.* (ritardando). The system ends with a double bar line and the instruction *V. S.* (Verso).

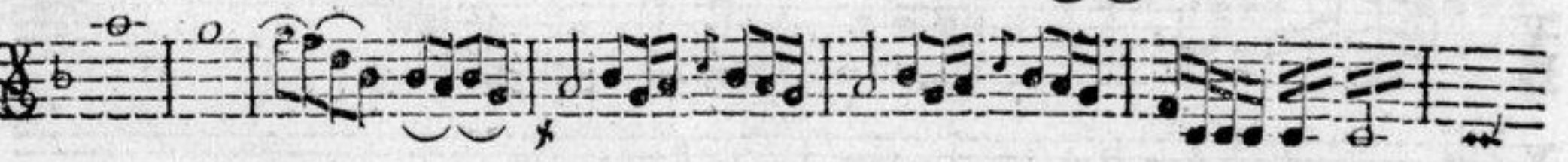
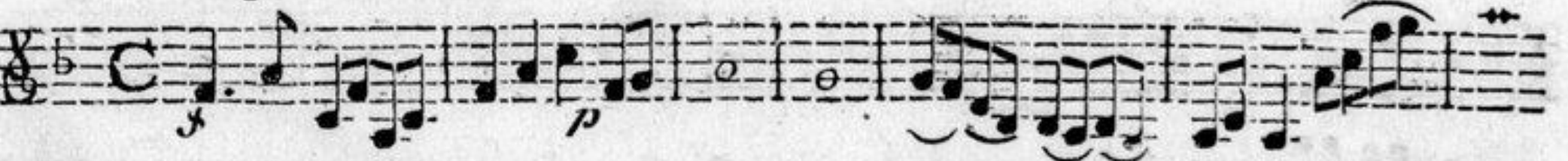
*Allegro.**Adagio.*Et incarnatus *p*



Allegro.



Allegro. Offertorium.



dolce.

crescendo.

This block contains the first 24 measures of a musical score for a string ensemble. The notation is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features a variety of musical textures, including melodic lines, harmonic accompaniment, and dynamic markings such as *dolce.* and *crescendo.* The measures are grouped into systems of four staves each.

Larghetto.

Sanctus. p

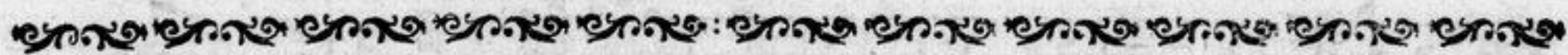
This block contains the final four measures of the page, measures 25-28. The tempo is marked *Larghetto.* and the section is titled *Sanctus. p*. The notation continues with a melodic line in the first staff and a more active accompaniment in the second staff.

Violino II. Measures 1-12. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The right hand plays a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f).

Allegretto.

Violino II. Measures 13-24. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The right hand plays a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment. Dynamics include piano (p) and forte (f).

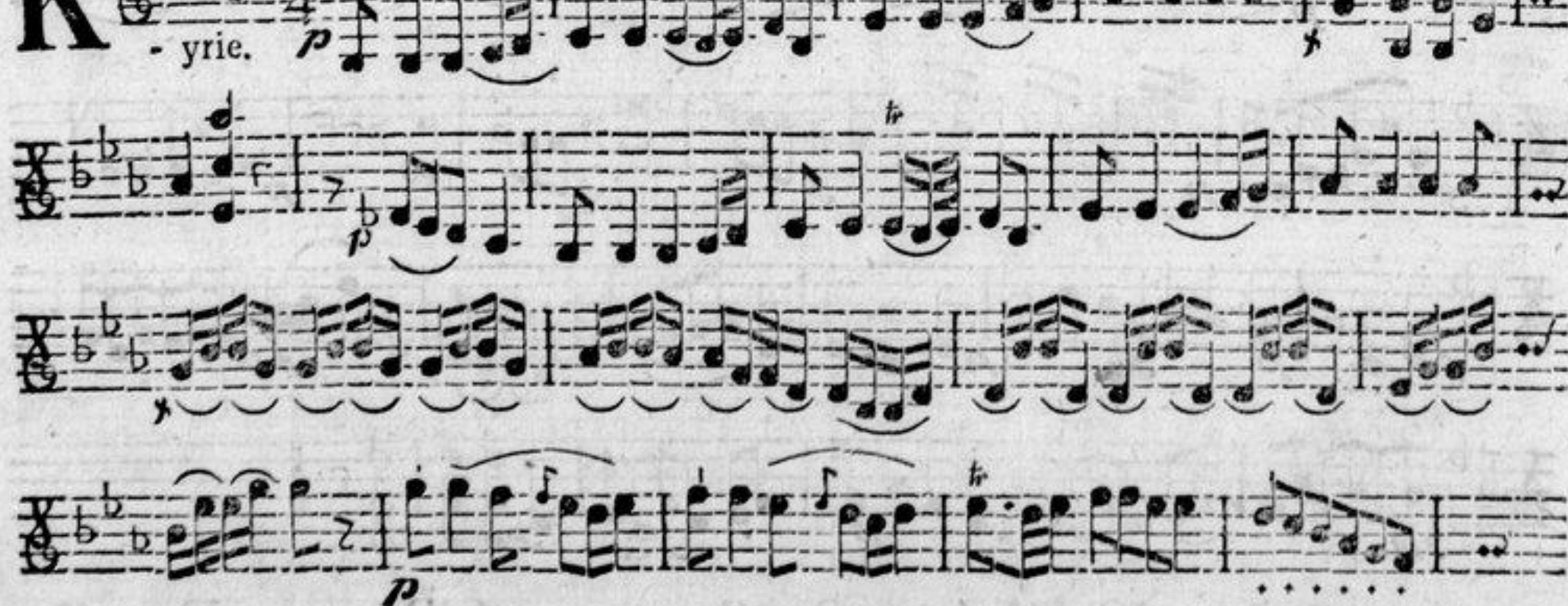
A  *gnus Dei.* *p*

MISSA III.

Andante.

K  *rie.* *p*



Handwritten musical score on 15 staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a common time signature (C). The music features a variety of note values, including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte) are present throughout. The score is written in a fluid, cursive style characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation. The final staff concludes with the initials 'V.S.'.

First system of musical notation, consisting of five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a single melodic line. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff features a more complex texture with multiple voices or instruments. The fourth staff continues the complex texture. The fifth staff concludes the system with a double bar line.

Allegro.

Gloria.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of twelve staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a single melodic line. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff features a more complex texture with multiple voices or instruments. The fourth staff continues the complex texture. The fifth staff concludes the system with a double bar line.

Andante.

Qui tollis. *p*

Allegro.

Quoniam. *p*

Allegro. Sinfonia.



First system of musical notation, consisting of ten staves. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *p* and *fp*.

Allegro.

Second system of musical notation, starting with a C-clef and a key signature of two flats. It consists of eight staves. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *p* and *fp*.

12 staves of musical notation in a single system, featuring various musical symbols and dynamic markings.

Allegro.

3/4
Et unam sanctam.

3 staves of musical notation.

*Allegro moderato. Offertorium.*

The second system consists of two staves. The top staff begins with a common time signature 'C' and contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic values. Dynamics like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte) are indicated throughout the system.

The third system consists of two staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamics like 'p' and 'f' are indicated.

The fourth system consists of two staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics like 'p' and 'f' are indicated.

The fifth system consists of two staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics like 'p' and 'f' are indicated.

The sixth system consists of two staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics like 'p' and 'f' are indicated.

The seventh system consists of two staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics like 'p' and 'f' are indicated.

The eighth system consists of two staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics like 'p' and 'f' are indicated.

The ninth system consists of two staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics like 'p' and 'f' are indicated.

The tenth system consists of two staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics like 'p' and 'f' are indicated.



Andante.



Allegretto.



First system of musical notation, six staves. Key signature: two flats. Dynamics: *p*.

Andante.

Second system of musical notation, ten staves. Key signature: two flats. Time signature: **A** 3/4. Lyrics: *gnus Dei.* Dynamics: *p*, *cresc.*, *acc.*

MISSA IV.

Andante.

K *- yrie.*

Allegro.

K *- yrie.*

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a score for a piano piece. The page contains eight staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation is written in ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. Dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte) are used throughout the score. There are also some decorative elements, such as slurs and ties, which help to group notes and indicate phrasing. The overall style is that of a personal manuscript or a composer's draft.

Allegro.

Gloria.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a large 'G' and the word 'loria.' below it. The music is written in a single system with various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The notation includes slurs, ties, and other standard musical symbols.

Andante.

Qui tollis.

Allegro. Sinfonia.

The first section of the musical score consists of 11 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) marking. The second staff has a first ending bracket labeled '1'. The third staff features a *sf* (sforzando) marking. The fourth and fifth staves show a *sp* (sustained piano) marking. The sixth staff has a *p* marking. The seventh staff has a first ending bracket labeled '1'. The eighth staff has a *sf* marking. The ninth staff has a *sf* marking. The tenth staff has a *sf* marking. The eleventh staff ends with a double bar line.

Allegro.

The second section of the musical score consists of 8 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a C-clef and a C-clef, followed by a first ending bracket labeled '1'. The second staff has a *redo.* marking. The third staff has a *p* marking. The fourth staff has a *sf* marking. The fifth staff has a *sf* marking. The sixth staff has a *sf* marking. The seventh staff has a *sf* marking. The eighth staff ends with a double bar line.

First system of musical notation, consisting of five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The subsequent staves have different clefs and key signatures.

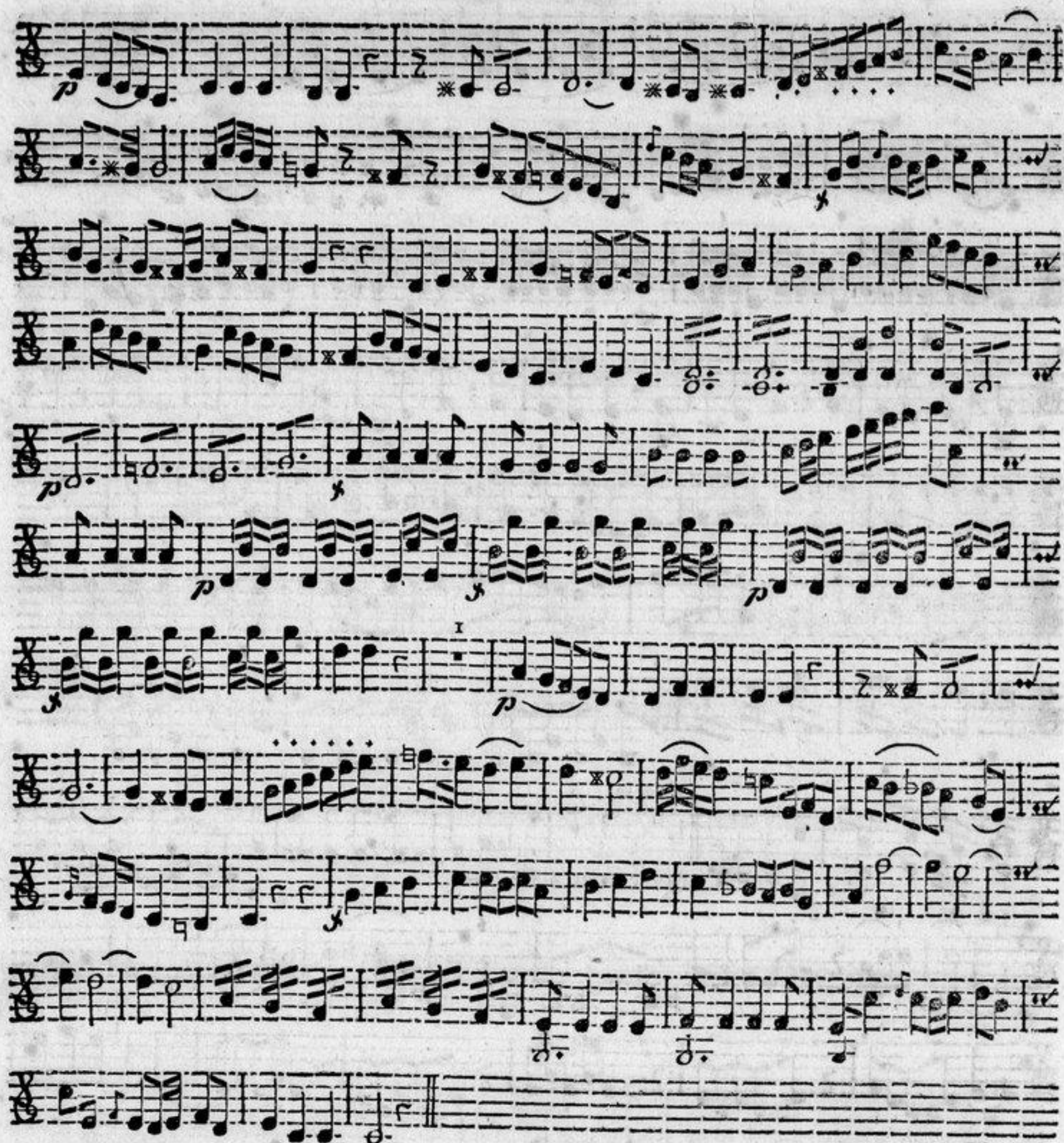
Adagio.

Et incarnat.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The subsequent staves have different clefs and key signatures.

Allegro.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The subsequent staves have different clefs and key signatures.

*Allegro. Offertorium.*

Adagio.

Andante.

Benedictus.

The musical score is written on 15 staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Andante.' The piece is titled 'Benedictus.' The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, often beamed together. There are also rests and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The music concludes with a double bar line on the 15th staff.

Andante.

Agnus Dei. *p*

M I S S A V.

Adagio.

Requiem. *p*

* H a

V.S.

*Andante.**Allabreve.**Allegretto.*

Adagio.

Recordare:

p

f

p

f

Lacrymofa da Capo dal Segno.

Andante. Offertorium.

Musical score for the *Andante. Offertorium.* section, consisting of ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *mf*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *pp*.

Allabreve.

Musical score for the *Allabreve.* section, consisting of seven staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *p*.

Andante.

S *- anctus.* *p*

Andante.

Benedictus: *p*

Andante.

A *- gnus Dei.* *p*

Requiem ut supra.

MISSA VI.

Andante.

Requiem.

Fine.

Andante.

Dies iræ.

*Andante. Offertorium.*



Andante.



Andante.



*Andante.*

Requiem ut supra.

