

Fux, Johann Josef (1660-1741)

BRD DS Mus.ms 328

Confitebor tibi Domini/a/5 Stromenti.Violini,Viola,Basso/
4 Voci/e/Continuo/Fuchs./ (d-moll)

The image shows a handwritten musical score on two staves. The top staff is for Tenor, with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The bottom staff is for Bass, with a bass clef and a common time signature (C). The lyrics 'Confitebor ti - bi ti - bi domine' are written under the notes. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs.

Ms. ca.1710(Graupner). 34 x 21 cm.

partitur: 8 Bl.

5 St.:vl 1,2,vla 1,2,bc.
je 2 Bl.

Alte Sign.: Stempel: L mit Krone.

Stimmen von anderer Hand.

Themat.Kat.Köchel Nr.79.

Mus. ms. 328

Confitebor tibi Domine

Mus. 328

Fuch.
Fuch.

Presto. a 5 Ström: 4 Voc:

a Capella.



Mus. ms 328

Confitebor tibi Domini

a

5 Ström entri. Violini, Viola, Basso

4 Voc

e

Continuo

Fuch.

Fuch.



Presto. Confitebor tibi Domine
a 5 Strom: 4 Voc:
a Capella.



Handwritten musical score for the first system, featuring five staves. The lyrics are: *Confitebor tibi tibi Domine in toto corde meo in toto*

Handwritten musical score for the second system, featuring five staves. The lyrics are: *toto corde meo in toto corde meo in toto corde meo in toto corde meo Confitebor tibi tibi Domine in toto corde meo*

Handwritten musical score on aged paper. The score consists of ten staves. The lyrics are written below the notes. The text includes: "toto corde me", "et congregatione & congregatio", "tibi Domine", "in consilio justorum et congregatio", "me in consilio justorum et congregatio", "ne et congregatio", and "ne et congregatio". The music is written in a style characteristic of 17th or 18th-century manuscripts, with various note values and rests.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score. It features ten staves. The lyrics include: "ne et congregatio", "ne et congregatio", "ne et congregatio", "ne et congregatio", "ne et congregatio", "ne et congregatio", "ne et congregatio", "ne et congregatio", "ne et congregatio", and "ne et congregatio". The music continues with similar notation to the first section. There is a handwritten "adu." above the fifth staff of this section. The paper shows signs of wear and tear at the bottom edge.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes and lyrics. The lyrics include:

Domini
exquisita in omnes voluntates in
exquisitam omnes voluntates
in omnes voluntates ejus
in omnes voluntates ejus

The score includes various musical notations such as clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines. There are also some numerical markings like '436' and '76' near the bottom of the staves.



Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes and rests. The notation includes various rhythmic values and clefs. A small number '43' is visible at the end of the first system.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes and rests. The notation includes various rhythmic values and clefs.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes and rests. The notation includes various rhythmic values and clefs. The lyrics "magna opera" and "Domini ecclesiarum" are written below the notes.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes and rests. The notation includes various rhythmic values and clefs. The lyrics "magna opera" and "Domini ecclesiarum" are written below the notes.

omnes voluntates eius.
omnes voluntates eius.

Presto. a Capella.

Confessio et magnificentia
Confessio et magnificen- tia o-
Confessio et magnificen- tia o-
Confessio et magnificen- tia o-
Confessio et magnificen- tia o-
Confessio et magnificen- tia o-
Confessio et magnificen- tia o-
Confessio et magnificen- tia o-

omnes voluntates eius. et magnifi-
omnes voluntates eius

Handwritten musical score for the first system. It consists of five staves. The top four staves are vocal parts, and the bottom staff is a basso continuo line with figured bass notation. The lyrics are: *opus eius et iustitia eius manet in seculum seculi, et iustitia eius manet in seculum seculi, et iustitia eius manet in seculum seculi, et iustitia eius manet in seculum seculi.*

Handwritten musical score for the second system. It consists of five staves. The top four staves are vocal parts, and the bottom staff is a basso continuo line with figured bass notation. The lyrics are: *seculum seculi et iustitia eius manet in seculum seculi, et iustitia eius manet in seculum seculi, et iustitia eius manet in seculum seculi, et iustitia eius manet in seculum seculi.*

seculi ma net in seculum seculi.
 a eij ma net manet in seculum seculi.

Memoriam fecit mirabilia suorum misericors & miserator Dominus

et misera tor Dominus me

Handwritten musical notation on four staves, featuring various note values and rests.

Memoriam fecit mirabilium quorum misericors et miserator Dominus et miserator sum

Handwritten musical notation on four staves, continuing the piece with various rhythmic patterns.

Esam deit timen tily se, esam deit timentib

Handwritten musical notation on four staves, showing complex rhythmic structures.

se esam deit esam deit timentib

Presto.

Memor erit in seculi testamenti testamen - ti su -

Memor erit in seculum te - stamenti sui testamenti - timentibus & Memor erit in seculum testa -

memor erit in seculum testamen - ti sui lum testamen - ti sui testamenti su - virtuten

virtutem operum suorum annuncia
 bit populo suo annuncia
 bit populo suo virtutem operum suorum annuncia
 bit populo suo annuncia
 bit populo suo

suo.
 suo.
 suo.
 suo.
 suo.

Ut det illis hereditatem gentium ut debitis pa.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and Latin lyrics. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mp.* (mezzo-piano) and *ful.* (forte), and a tempo marking *And.* (Andante). The lyrics are written in Latin and include:

zerriten gentium hereditatem gentium
opera manuum eorum veritas et iudicium iudicium
um veritas veritas et iudicium

The manuscript shows signs of age, including foxing and some staining, particularly in the lower half of the page. The notation is in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century.

à capella.

Fidelia omnia mandata ejus omnia mandata ejus fidelia omnia mandata ejus omnia mandata ejus omnia mandata ejus omnia mandata ejus

Fidelia omnia mandata ejus omnia mandata ejus omnia mandata ejus omnia mandata ejus

Fidelia omnia mandata ejus omnia mandata ejus omnia mandata ejus omnia mandata ejus

Fidelia omnia mandata ejus omnia mandata ejus omnia mandata ejus omnia mandata ejus

omnia mandata ejus confirmata in seculum seculi confirmata in seculum seculi confirmata in seculum seculi confirmata in seculum seculi

omnia mandata ejus confirmata in seculum seculi in seculum seculi confirmata in seculum seculi in seculum seculi

omnia mandata ejus confirmata in seculum seculi in seculum seculi confirmata in seculum seculi in seculum seculi

omnia mandata ejus confirmata in seculum seculi in seculum seculi confirmata in seculum seculi in seculum seculi

mata in seculum seculi
 facta in veritate
 li in seculum seculi
 facta in veritate
 ta in seculum seculi
 facta in veritate & agilitate
 facta in veritate & agilitate

te & agilitate
 te factam veritate & agilitate
 veritate
 te & agilitate
 veritate
 te & agilitate
 facta in veritate & agilitate

Redemptionem misit populo suo mandavit in aeternum testamentum suum

Redemptionem misit populo suo mandavit in aeternum

Redemptionem misit populo suo mandavit in aeternum testamentum suum

suum mandavit in aeternum testamentum suum mandavit in aeternum

testamentum suum mandavit in aeternum testamentum suum

suum mandavit in aeternum testamentum suum

4 3

ternum testamentum suum

mandavit in aeternum testamentum suum

mandavit in aeternum testamentum suum

& terribile nomen sanctum

sanctum & terribile nomen sanctum

sanctum et terribile nomen san-

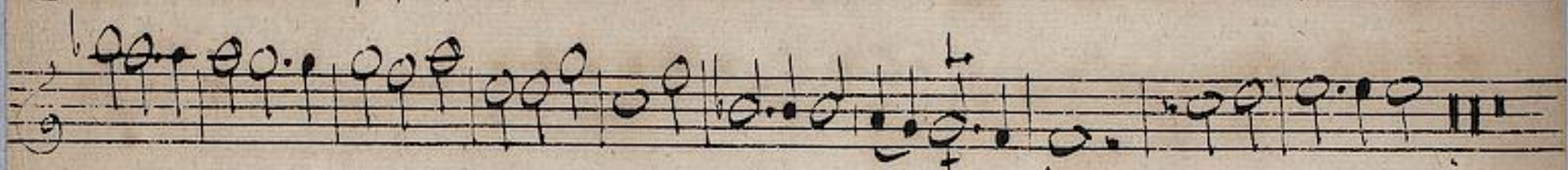
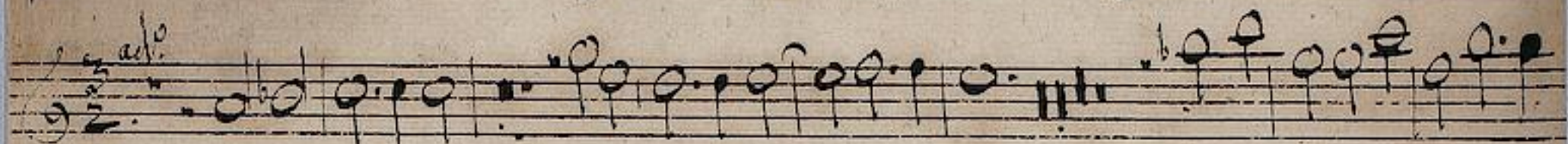
sanctum & terribile

adagio

et terribile nomen sanctum sanctum et terribile nomen san-
 = chum et terribile nomen sanctum sanctum san-
 chum et terribile nomen sanctum et terribile
 nomen et terribile nomen, sanctum et terribile nomen san- chum & ter-

= chum & terribile nomen eius timor Domini
 chum & terribile nomen eius initium sapien- tie timor Domini
 nomen san- chum & terribile nomen eius initium sapien- tie
 ribile & terribile nomen eius timor Do-

presto



Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in black ink on a light brown, aged paper background. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *piano*, *fort*, and *allegro*. The score is organized into systems, with some staves containing repeat signs and other musical symbols. The handwriting is clear and legible, typical of a composer's manuscript.

Handwritten musical score on six staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The third staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The fourth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb), with the tempo marking *adagio* written below it. The fifth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), with the tempo marking *allegro* written above it. The sixth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), followed by a large, stylized flourish and a dense scribble of lines.

A handwritten musical score for Violino 2, consisting of 14 staves of music. The notation includes various note values, rests, and clefs. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is written in a cursive, historical style. There are several repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) throughout the score, notably in the fourth, sixth, and eighth staves. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and discoloration.

piano *e forte*

piano

fort

16 15 *pian.*

This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The score consists of approximately 13 staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *piano*, *e forte*, *fort*, and *pian.*. There are also some numerical markings, possibly measure numbers, like '16' and '15'. The handwriting is in black ink, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring six staves of music. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, various note values, rests, and dynamic markings such as *adagio* and *allegro*. The music concludes with a double bar line and a decorative flourish.

presto à capella

confitebor

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation for the first Viola part. It consists of 14 staves of music. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and clefs (soprano, alto, tenor, and bass clefs). The music is written in a historical style, likely from the 17th or 18th century. The tempo and performance instructions are 'presto à capella' and 'confitebor'. The piece concludes with the word 'Votivi' written at the end of the final staff.

Votivi

A page of handwritten musical notation on ten staves. The notation is in black ink on aged, yellowish paper. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The second staff has the handwritten instruction "a capella" written below it. The music consists of various note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and bar lines. There are several dynamic markings, including "ad." (ad libitum) on the eighth staff. The notation is dense and fills most of the page.

Handwritten musical notation on three staves. The first staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff begins with the tempo marking *allegro* and continues with a similar melodic line. The third staff concludes with a double bar line and a decorative flourish.

A capella presto.

Viola 2.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation for a Viola 2 part. The score consists of 14 staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and the tempo marking *A capella presto.* The music is written in a single system. The second staff continues the piece. The third staff features a tempo change to *adagio* and a 3/2 time signature. The fourth staff contains a large, dark ink blotch. The fifth staff continues the *adagio* section. The sixth staff has the tempo marking *a capella presto.* The remaining staves (7-14) continue the piece with various rhythmic patterns and melodic lines. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and a prominent ink blotch on the fourth staff.

A handwritten musical score consisting of 12 staves. The notation is in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The music is written in a single system across all staves. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and bar lines. There are some markings above the staves, including a large 'f' (forte) at the beginning of the first staff and 'ad^o' and 'all^o' (ad libitum and allargando) in the lower staves. The paper shows signs of age, with some staining and wear.

Handwritten musical score on four staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. The second staff features the tempo marking *adagio*. The fourth staff concludes with a double bar line and a sharp sign (#).

Confitebor tibi capella presto

à capella.

tutti

A page of handwritten musical notation on ten staves. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values, rests, and clefs. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes many accidentals (sharps and naturals) and some unusual markings such as 'x' and '6'. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and discoloration.



Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring ten staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The second staff includes a tempo marking "Adagio." and a measure number "61" above the staff. The third staff continues the piece. The fourth staff includes a measure number "26" above the staff. The fifth staff is marked "Basso con Violon." and includes a treble clef. The sixth staff continues the piece. The seventh staff includes a tempo marking "Adagio." and a common time signature. The eighth staff includes a tempo marking "Allegro" and a treble clef. The ninth and tenth staves continue the piece. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and wear.

Handwritten musical score on four staves. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, various note values (quarter, eighth, sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps, flats). The word "Adagio." is written in the second staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final chord in the fourth staff.