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Ecclesiae Cathedralis Augustanae Capellae Magistri

SEX MISSÆ.

OPUS I.

Violino I.

MISSA I.

Andante.

The musical score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with a large 'K' and a 'tric.' marking. The music is in 3/4 time and features complex rhythmic patterns and dynamics. The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

Allegro.

Gloria. *f*

Andante.

redo. *p*

3

Musical score for the first section, consisting of seven staves of music. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *pp* and *f*.

Adagio.

S - anctus. *p*

Pleni.

Allegro.

Benedictus

A page of handwritten musical notation consisting of 11 staves. The notation is dense and complex, featuring various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The paper shows signs of age and wear.

Andante.

Agnus Dei.

A page of handwritten musical notation for 'Agnus Dei' consisting of 4 staves. The notation is dense and complex, featuring various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The paper shows signs of age and wear.

A series of ten musical staves for a violin part. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as 'f' and 'p'. The staves are connected by a decorative horizontal line with a central diamond shape.

MISSA II.

Adagio.

A series of five musical staves for a violin part. The first staff begins with a large 'K' time signature and the word 'yric.' below it. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as 'f' and 'p'. The staves are connected by a decorative horizontal line with a central diamond shape.

The first system of the musical score consists of eight staves. The notation is dense, featuring a variety of rhythmic values including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte), and articulation marks like accents and slurs. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The music appears to be a complex instrumental or vocal piece.

All.

The second system of the musical score begins with a section labeled "Gloria" on the first staff. The notation continues with similar complexity to the first system, including various rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings. The key signature remains one flat, and the time signature is common time. The music is characterized by intricate melodic lines and complex harmonic structures.

The first system of the musical score consists of six staves. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is written in a rhythmic style with many eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings include a piano (*p*) marking and a *v* (accent) marking. There are also some slurs and phrasing marks throughout the system.

Moderato.

The second system begins with a C-clef (soprano clef) and a key signature of one flat. The first staff of this system has the word "redo." written below it, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The system contains ten staves of music, continuing the melodic and harmonic development from the first system. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

A series of ten musical staves, likely for a string ensemble or orchestra. The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as *f* and *p*. The music is written in a key with one flat and a common time signature.

Adagio.

Dolce.

Musical staff with lyrics "S - anctus." and dynamic markings *Dolce.* and *f*. The notation is in a key with one flat and a common time signature.

Allegro.

Pleni.

A series of four musical staves with dynamic markings *f* and *p*. The notation is in a key with one flat and a common time signature.

Allegro.

Musical staff with lyrics "I. Bened. *p*" and dynamic marking *p*. The notation is in a key with one flat and a common time signature.

Fine.

Da Capo al Segno.

Andante.

II. Bene. > *p*

Fine.

Da Capo.

Adagio.

p

Agnus Dei.

Two staves of musical notation. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. A *pp* dynamic marking is present below the first staff. The bottom staff continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns.

M I S S A III.

Andante.

A large block of musical notation for the 'Kyrie' section. It begins with a large 'K' time signature, a treble clef, and a key signature of one flat. The tempo is marked *Andante*. The music is written in 4/4 time and consists of multiple staves of complex rhythmic patterns, primarily using eighth and sixteenth notes. A *p* dynamic marking is visible near the beginning. The notation includes various musical symbols such as beams, slurs, and accents.

Allegro.

Gloria. *f*

Andante. Piu moto.

redo. *p*

p *pp*

Adagio.

S *sanctus.* *Allegro.*

Andante.

Benedictus. *p*

Da Capo.

Larghetto.

Agnus Dei. *p*

p

MISSA IV.

Adagio non tanto.

K
- yrie.

Staccato.

Allo.

G
- loria.

The main body of the page contains 12 staves of musical notation. The key signature consists of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings like *mf* and *f*. The music is written in a single system across the page.

Andante.

The 'Andante' section begins with a C-clef on the first line and a common time signature. The first staff starts with a large 'C' time signature and the instruction '- redo.' below it. The tempo is marked *Andante.* The notation continues with a single staff of music, featuring a melodic line with various note values and rests.

The main body of the score consists of 14 staves of music. The key signature is G minor (two flats). The music is characterized by intricate rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and frequent use of slurs and accents. Dynamics such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte) are indicated throughout.

Adagio.

A single musical staff starting with a large 'S' time signature. Below the staff, the word "auctus." is written. The music features a series of notes with slurs and accents, and a dynamic marking of *p³*.

Alla.

A musical staff with a dynamic marking of "Pleni." and a key signature change to G major (one sharp). The music continues with rhythmic patterns and slurs.

The first system consists of three staves of musical notation. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two flats. The middle and bottom staves have a bass clef. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Andante.

The second system begins with the word "Benedictus." in a smaller font. It contains ten staves of musical notation. The tempo is marked "Andante." The music is characterized by a steady, rhythmic pattern. Near the end of the system, there is a "Da Capo." instruction, which is followed by a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Staccato.

Da Capo.

Larghetto.

The third system starts with a large, bold letter "A" on the first staff, followed by the text "- gnus Dei." in a smaller font. The system contains three staves of musical notation. The tempo is marked "Larghetto." The music is slower and more spacious than the previous sections.



M I S S A V.

Larghetto.

K *ytic.*

v. s.

The first section of the musical score consists of ten staves of music. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music is characterized by a complex, rhythmic texture with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are several dynamic markings, including 'p' (piano) and 's' (sforzando), and various articulation marks such as slurs and accents. The notation includes many accidentals and rests, creating a dense and intricate melodic line.

Allegro vivace.

The second section of the musical score begins with a large 'G' time signature, indicating a change in meter. Below the 'G' is the word 'Gloria.' followed by a common time signature (C). This section consists of five staves of music. The tempo is marked 'Allegro vivace'. The notation continues with a complex rhythmic pattern, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. There are dynamic markings such as 'p' and 's', and various articulation marks. The music maintains the intricate and rhythmic character of the first section.

The main musical score consists of 14 staves of music. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is written in a complex, rhythmic style with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. There are several dynamic markings, including *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Andante.

The 'Andante' section begins with a C-clef on the first line of the staff. The first measure contains a *redo.* marking. The music is written in a slower, more melodic style with many slurs and ties. It concludes with a double bar line and the marking 'V. S.' (Vincenzo S. or similar).

The first section of the page consists of ten staves of musical notation. The notation is dense and rhythmic, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The music is written in a single system across ten staves.

Dolce Cantabile.

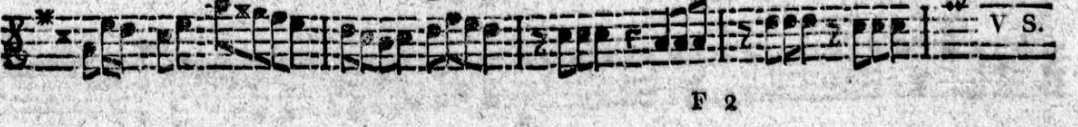
The second section of the page consists of four staves of musical notation. It begins with a large 'S' time signature and a common time signature. The first staff has the word '- anctus.' written below it, followed by a dynamic marking 'p'. The tempo marking 'Allo.' is placed above the third staff, and the dynamic marking 'Pleni.' is placed below the third staff. The notation continues with various rhythmic patterns and rests.



Larghetto.



Poco Adagio.



The first system of the musical score consists of ten staves. The notation is dense, featuring various rhythmic values, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as accents and slurs. The music is written in a single system across ten staves.

MISSA VI.

Andante.

The second system of the musical score begins with a large 'K' followed by the word 'yrie.' below it. This system contains five staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, accidentals, and dynamic markings like accents and slurs. The music is written in a single system across five staves.

Allegro.

Gloria.

V. S.

The first system of the musical score consists of seven staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The subsequent staves are bass clefs. The music is highly rhythmic, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are various dynamic markings such as accents (>) and slurs throughout the system.

Andante.

The second system of the musical score begins with a C-clef on the first staff, indicating a soprano or alto voice part. The key signature remains one flat, and the time signature is common time. The tempo is marked *Andante*. The first staff has the instruction "- redo." below it. The music continues with various rhythmic patterns and dynamics, including a *dolce.* marking on the third staff. The system concludes with a repeat sign (double bar line with dots) on the final staff.

Andantino.

Allegro.

Pleni.

Allegro.

Bened.

Adagio.

gnus Dei.

Str. simo. p p o.

