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Wagner, Johann Nepomuk

[S.l.], 1830 (1830c)

6. Quartetto & Chor

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Mel. & Chor

147

Seuerlich.

Hilf, du bist mein Zuversicht und mein Trost,
Denn du bist mein Zuversicht und mein Trost.

Ad libitum.

Was soll ich suchen Jüngling?

Seuerlich.

Lebend'ig sein.

Ad libitum.

Das Leben ist ein Traum, das Leben ist ein Traum.

Seuerlich.

Das Leben ist ein Traum, das Leben ist ein Traum,
Das Leben ist ein Traum, das Leben ist ein Traum,
Das Leben ist ein Traum, das Leben ist ein Traum.

St. C. Quartett und Chor.

Wo ist der Gott?

The musical score is written on ten staves. The first two staves are empty. The third staff contains the lyrics 'Wo ist der Gott?' with musical notation above it. The fourth staff contains the lyrics 'Wo ist der Gott?' with musical notation above it. The fifth staff contains the lyrics 'Wo ist der Gott?' with musical notation above it. The sixth staff contains the lyrics 'Wo ist der Gott?' with musical notation above it. The seventh staff contains the lyrics 'Wo ist der Gott?' with musical notation above it. The eighth staff contains the lyrics 'Wo ist der Gott?' with musical notation above it. The ninth staff contains the lyrics 'Wo ist der Gott?' with musical notation above it. The tenth staff contains the lyrics 'Wo ist der Gott?' with musical notation above it.

Handwritten musical score for page 146. The score consists of 12 staves. The top two staves are for woodwinds (likely Flute and Clarinet), the next two for strings (Violins I and II), and the bottom six for strings (Violas, Cellos, and Double Basses). The music is written in a single system with four measures. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The notation includes various note values, rests, and articulation marks.

A large, mostly blank rectangular area on page 148, possibly a placeholder or a redacted section of the manuscript. The area is mostly empty, with some faint, illegible markings and a few scattered notes or symbols.

Partial view of handwritten musical notation on the right edge of the page, showing the beginning of several staves with instrument names like Flute, Clarinet, Violin, Viola, and Cello.

N^o 6. Quartetto e Choro

Alllegro

Flauti	$\text{E}^{\flat} \text{C}$			
Oboi	$\text{E}^{\flat} \text{C}$			
Clarinetti	$\text{E}^{\flat} \text{C}$			
Fagotti	$\text{F}^{\flat} \text{C}$			
Cornia C	$\text{E} \text{C}$			
Clarini C	$\text{E} \text{C}$			
Co. I. Timpanti	$\text{F} \text{C}$			
Florentine Fernando	$\text{E}^{\flat} \text{C}$	<i>Fern.</i> - - - - -	<i>Ma ist der Kopf?</i>	- - - - - <i>ma ist der</i>
Franzisko	$\text{E}^{\flat} \text{C}$			
Dalandrino	$\text{F}^{\flat} \text{C}$			- - - - - <i>giu.</i>
Violino I ^{mo}	$\text{E}^{\flat} \text{C}$	<i>es</i>		
Violino II ^{do}	$\text{E}^{\flat} \text{C}$	<i>es</i>		
Viola	$\text{E}^{\flat} \text{C}$	<i>es</i>		
Bassi	$\text{F}^{\flat} \text{C}$			

Vivace

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Vivace". The score is written on 14 staves, organized into two systems. The first system consists of 4 staves, and the second system consists of 10 staves. The music is in 6/8 time and features various instruments including strings, woodwinds, and a vocal line. The score includes dynamic markings such as "p" and "mf", and includes the lyrics "sein muß es sein" written in a cursive hand.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper with ten staves. The notation includes vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written in German and are distributed across the staves.

Lyrics:

Bei muß es sein. Auf's Gütlich in den Monat
 Chor } Tenori
 oder } Bassi
 Fischer }
 Bei muß es sein.
 Bei muß es sein.
 Bei muß es sein.
 Bei muß es sein.
 Bei muß es sein.
 Bei muß es sein.

Performance markings include *ff* and *p* (piano).

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation for a choir. It consists of approximately 12 staves. The top six staves are for the vocal parts, and the bottom six are for the basso continuo. The music is written in a historical style, likely from the 17th or 18th century. The lyrics are written in German and are repeated across the vocal staves. The lyrics include:

Jeans. Franz.
 sein, sein müßes sein
 sein müßes sein
 sein müßes sein
 sein müßes sein
 sein müßes sein
 sein müßes sein

There are also some handwritten annotations and markings on the staves, including what appears to be a large 'N' in the upper vocal parts and some smaller markings in the basso continuo part.

Handwritten musical score for a choir and instruments. The score is written on ten staves. The top two staves are vocal parts with German lyrics. The bottom six staves are for piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "in dem Monat Juni muß es sein auf in dem Monat Juni muß es sein auf in dem". The music is in a common time signature and features various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff* and *sf*.

All^{mo} mollo.

The musical score is written on 15 staves. The top section consists of 10 staves, with the first four staves likely representing vocal parts and the remaining six representing piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'All^{mo} mollo'. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The bottom section consists of 5 staves, with the first three staves representing vocal parts and the last two representing piano accompaniment. The lyrics 'Reich auf in dem' are written under the first three vocal staves. The tempo for this section is marked 'Gef. mit'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, page 151. The score is organized into several systems, each consisting of multiple staves. The notation is dense and includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The paper shows signs of age, with some staining and discoloration. The score appears to be a multi-staff piece, possibly for a string quartet or a similar ensemble. The notation is written in a clear, professional hand, typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

A handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The score is organized into measures across the staves. The first two staves appear to be vocal lines, with some notes written in a stylized, possibly shorthand, manner. The remaining staves contain more complex musical notation, including what looks like figured bass or lute tablature with letters and numbers. There are several instances of a double bar line with a diagonal slash, indicating a section break or a change in the piece. The handwriting is in black ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

Handwritten musical score for a multi-measure rest. The score is written on two systems of staves. The first system consists of six staves, and the second system also consists of six staves. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The first five staves of each system show rhythmic notation, while the sixth staff of each system contains a multi-measure rest. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

A handwritten musical score on seven staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The notation is dense and appears to be a complex piece of music, possibly for a multi-instrument ensemble or a chamber group. The handwriting is in black ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper.

Lied

Sie Lilius fliegen.
Sie Polkaten fliegen.

Lolo

Handwritten musical score for piano and voice. The score is written on ten staves. The top four staves contain piano accompaniment with various musical notations including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. The bottom four staves contain vocal lines for two characters, with lyrics written in German. The lyrics are: "Fernando und Malandrino versimmen sich in der auf". The music is written in a cursive hand typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscripts.

Fernando
und
Malandrino versimmen sich in der auf

Das Bistum.

Christliches Bistum
zwischen Brüdern.

Maland
wird auch
wiffend.

Finn.
Hes sind besond. in der g.

Moderato.

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello/Double Bass

Fior.

Fec.

p

Andante

Galante

Frang.

Balan.

Pl. only in

Musik

Flors
Oben sing

gleich D'wulfen Glück.
gleich Heulaput Glück.

bleibt mit Niemand, der das ge-
 heit ist für
 nicht ist für die Welt
 Hoff

The musical score is written on ten staves. The top two staves are for the piano accompaniment, featuring chords and arpeggiated figures. The middle staff is for the vocal line, with German lyrics written below it. The bottom three staves are for the piano accompaniment, showing bass lines and chords. The handwriting is in a historical style, and the paper shows signs of age.

fühl ich das djungel garben in das blink ich nicht gut voran, bald ist es nun fast gestalt.

Handwritten musical score for a choir with five staves. The score includes vocal lines with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are:

Lagt ihn auf den Lofen wie ein Kind

Mädgen singet allgemal, ider das inder

The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. It features a vocal line with lyrics and a piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written in a cursive hand. The piano part includes chords and melodic lines. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

piu Lento

*Handwritten musical score for voice and piano. The page is numbered 167 in the top right corner. The tempo marking is *piu Lento*. The score consists of several staves. The vocal line is written in German: "Gleich im ersten Gleich ist nicht das yent." The piano accompaniment includes various musical notations such as chords, arpeggios, and dynamic markings like *p* and *f*. The handwriting is in cursive, typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscripts.*

Madrigio

Flor.
 Fern. Müßiger Zeit oben wir den gasten des Linnis Güte für den Linnis Güte
 Müßiger Zeit ob an mir der gasten des Linnis Güte frohen wir Linnis Güte
 Müßiger Zeit a lant in der gasten des Linnis Güte für den Linnis Güte
 Munne Pfaffen zu ste - lant, ich gut augen find, fallt mir herin für - lant Herin

Soprano Hörten	deines Güte Hören. Dank sei ewig dir	ja Dank sei ewig dir	Dank sei ewig dir	Dank sei ewig dir	Dank sei ewig dir	Dank sei ewig dir
Alto Hörten wir	deines Güte Hören	Dank sei ewig dir	Dank sei ewig dir	Dank sei ewig dir	Dank sei ewig dir	Dank sei ewig dir
Tenor Hörten	deines Güte Hören	Dank sei ewig dir	Dank sei ewig dir	Dank sei ewig dir	Dank sei ewig dir	Dank sei ewig dir
Bass Hörten	deines Güte Hören	Dank sei ewig dir	Dank sei ewig dir	Dank sei ewig dir	Dank sei ewig dir	Dank sei ewig dir

Handwritten musical score on four staves. The lyrics are written below the notes. A large 'ME' is written above the first staff. The lyrics are:

wieg wieg dich zu Haub für wieg dich für
 Haub für wieg dich Haub für wieg dich für
 Haub für wieg dich Haub für wieg dich für
 Schützen ihn das nicht ja Schützen ihn das nicht ja Schützen

Chloro

Handwritten musical score for a choir and orchestra. The score includes vocal parts with lyrics in German and instrumental parts for strings, woodwinds, and percussion. The lyrics are: "Die Siphax, beyhülft den den Siphaxium, / davon mit dem Geheißt jüt ich."

Chor
der
Fischer
und
Fischerinnen

Flor.
Soprano
Alto
Terz.
Franc.
Tenore
Basso
Organo

Müßiggangs
subtillosch
lungen
müßig
müßig

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation, likely a score for a choir and orchestra. The page is numbered 173 in the top right corner. The notation is arranged in two systems, each with a vocal line and an instrumental accompaniment. The vocal lines are written in a cursive hand and include German lyrics. The instrumental parts are written in a more formal, printed style. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The lyrics are: "Glücklich ist er, wenn hell er sieht", "Mühsig war das Leben, doch begann", and "Glücklich ist er, wenn hell". The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano).

braucht
braucht das Gottesgeistes nicht mit - sondern das Gottes
braucht. das Gottesgeistes nicht die Hande weilt. das Ge

Handwritten musical score on page 175. The score is written in ink on aged paper and consists of several systems of staves. The top system includes a vocal line with lyrics and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written in a cursive hand and include the words: "aufstehet er aus dem Grabe", "steigt hinauf in den Himmel", "sitzt zur Rechten des Vaters", "wird wiederkommen", "zu richten die Lebenden und die Toten", "und sein Reich wird nicht enden." The piano part features chords and melodic lines, with dynamic markings such as *pp*, *p*, and *sfz*. The bottom system continues the piano accompaniment with various chordal textures and melodic fragments. The notation includes clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines.

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation for a choir. It consists of two systems of staves. The top system has five staves: four for vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and one for piano accompaniment. The bottom system has three staves: one for vocal parts and two for piano accompaniment. The lyrics are written in a cursive hand below the vocal staves. The music is in a common time signature (C) and features various rhythmic values including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several measures of music, with some measures containing rests for certain parts. The handwriting is clear and professional, typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

singt die Thore weicht, die Thore weicht, *Handlung* singt die Thore weicht die Thore weicht die Thore
 singt
 singt

The page contains a handwritten musical score for a piece with multiple voices and piano accompaniment. The score is organized into systems of staves. The upper staves feature piano accompaniment with chords and melodic lines. The lower staves contain vocal parts with handwritten lyrics in German. The lyrics are: "wusst die Kunde wusst.", "wusst.", "wusst.", "Was ich nicht", "was ich nicht", "was ich nicht", "was ich nicht", "was ich nicht", "was ich nicht", "was ich nicht". The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

A page from a music manuscript book, featuring 20 horizontal musical staves. Each staff is composed of five parallel lines. The paper is aged and shows some staining and discoloration. The staves are arranged in a vertical column across the page.

Handwritten text on the right edge of the page, partially visible.