

D. 21. p. Fr. ad 1794.

8. Nov. M. O. 1794.

Mus 457

29

Projiniret die Sinne, und liss' mir Freude aus der Hoffnung, da  
sich der Glaube verleiht

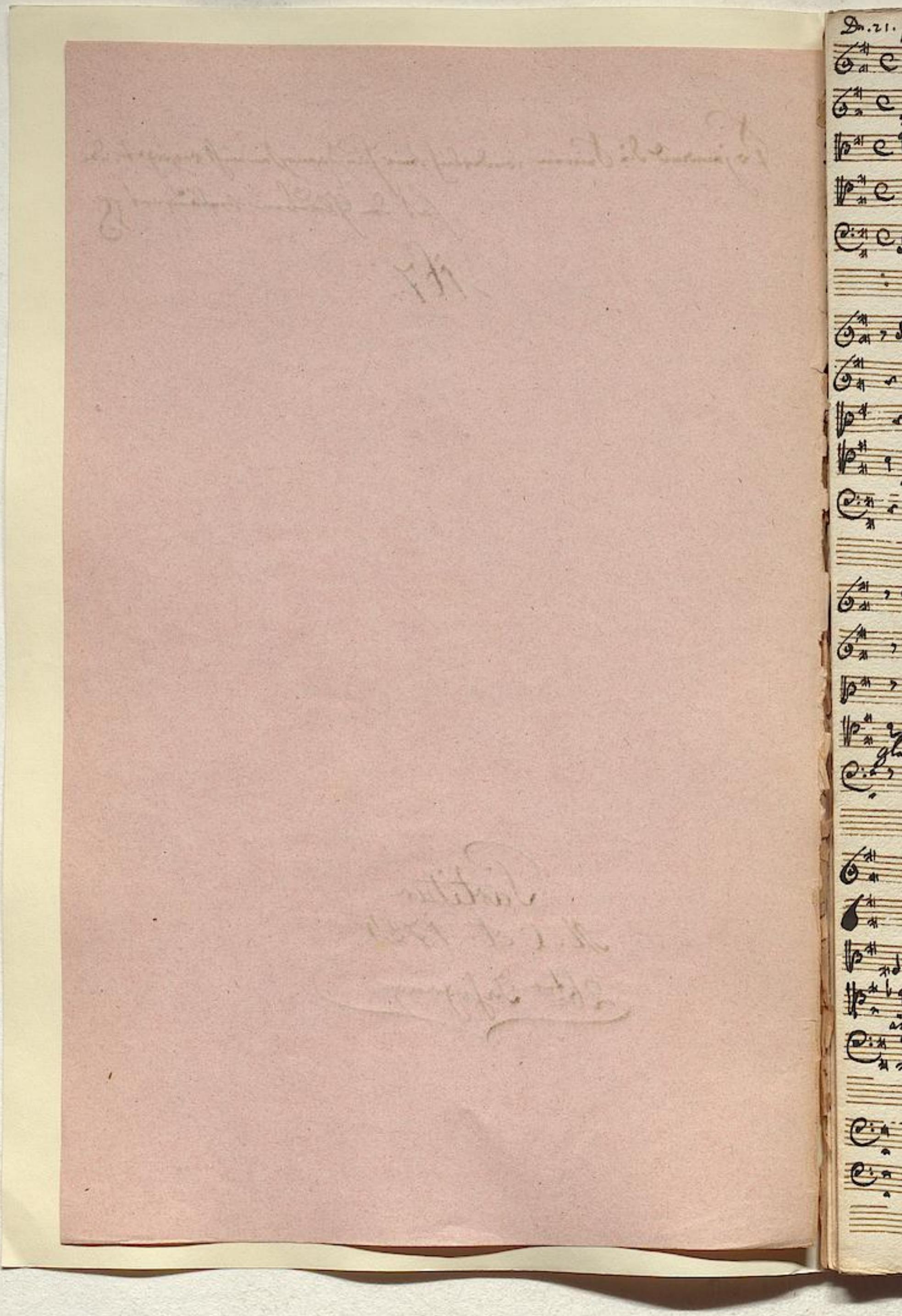
167.

SA

29

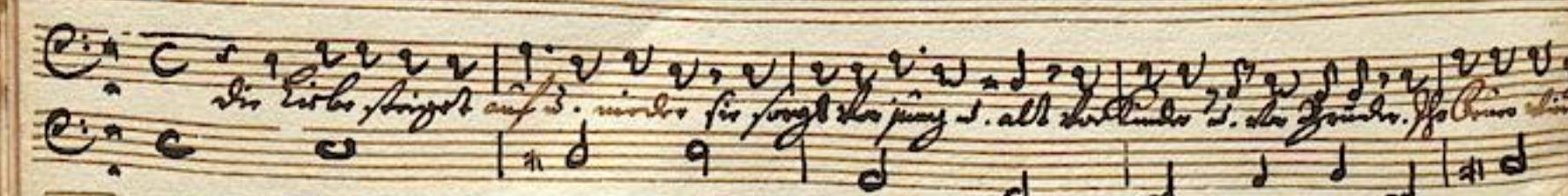
Partitur  
N. Oct. 1734  
26<sup>ter</sup> Verfugung.





D. 21. p. Fr. 201794.

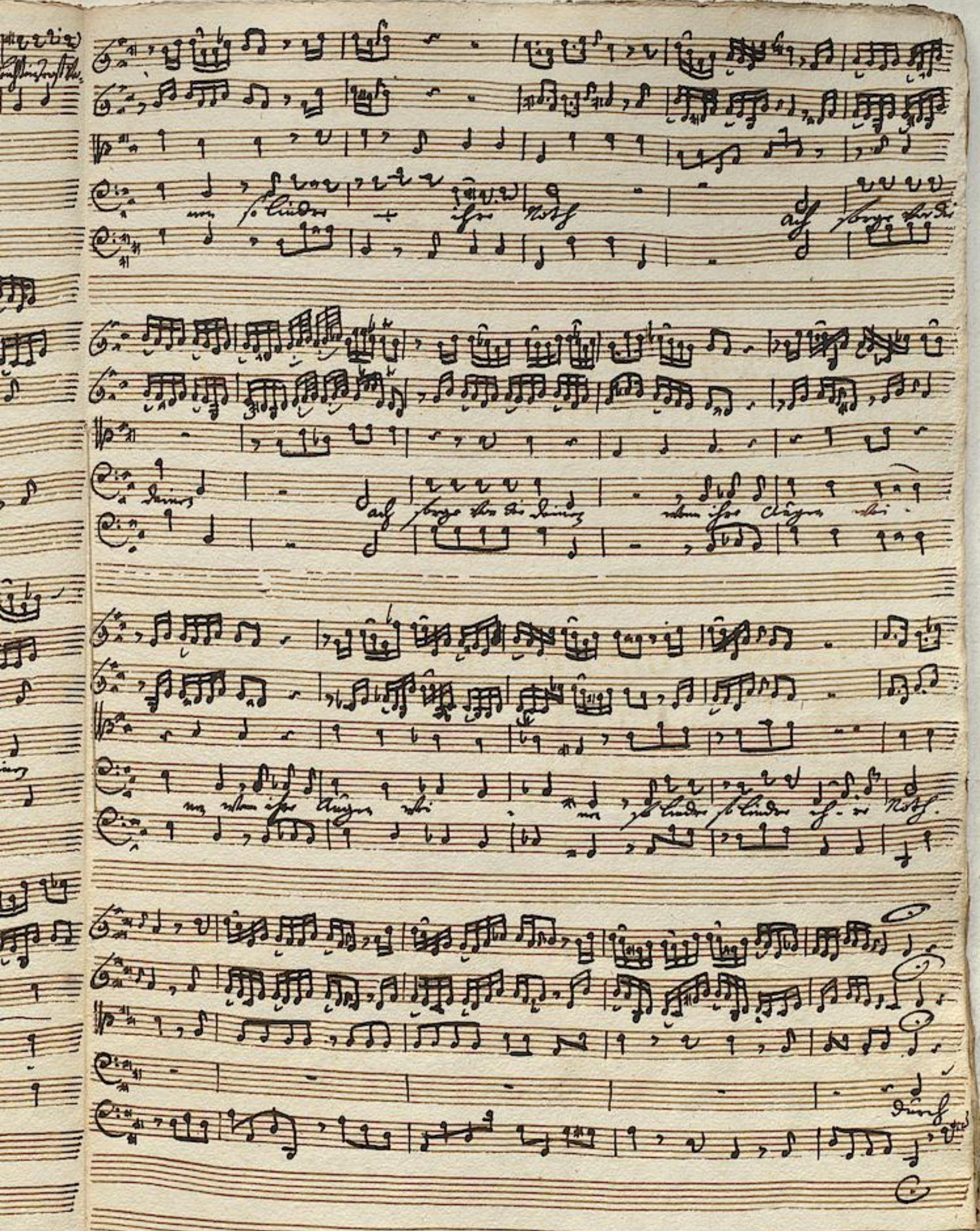
B. N. G. M. O. 1794.





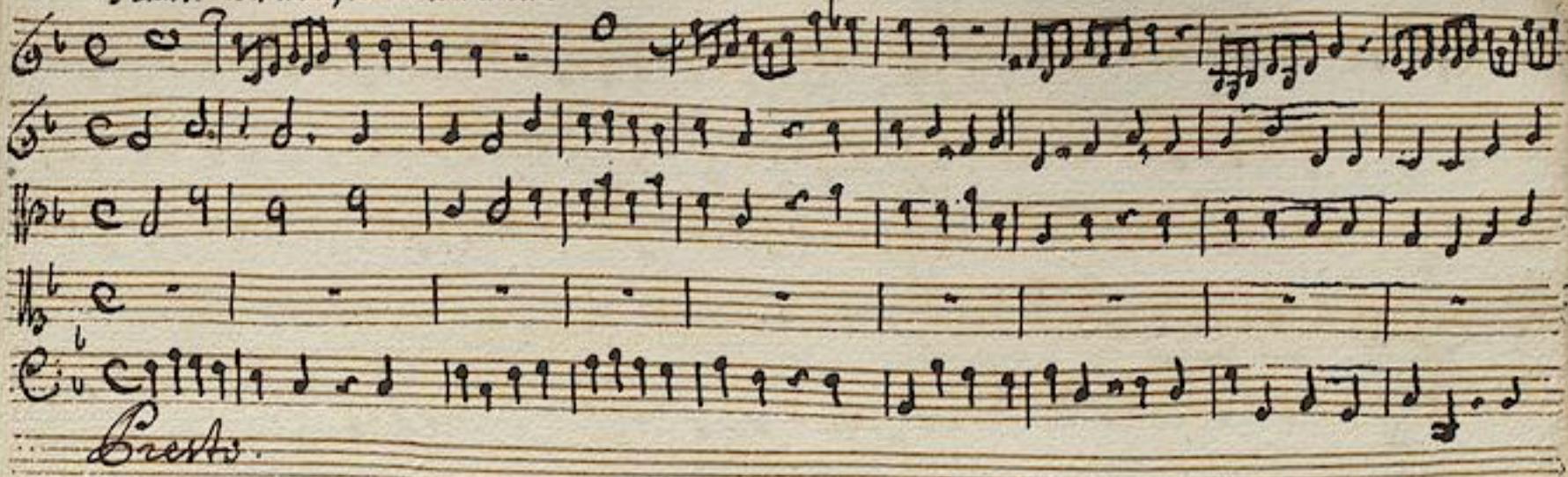
Con flauti ottava alte.

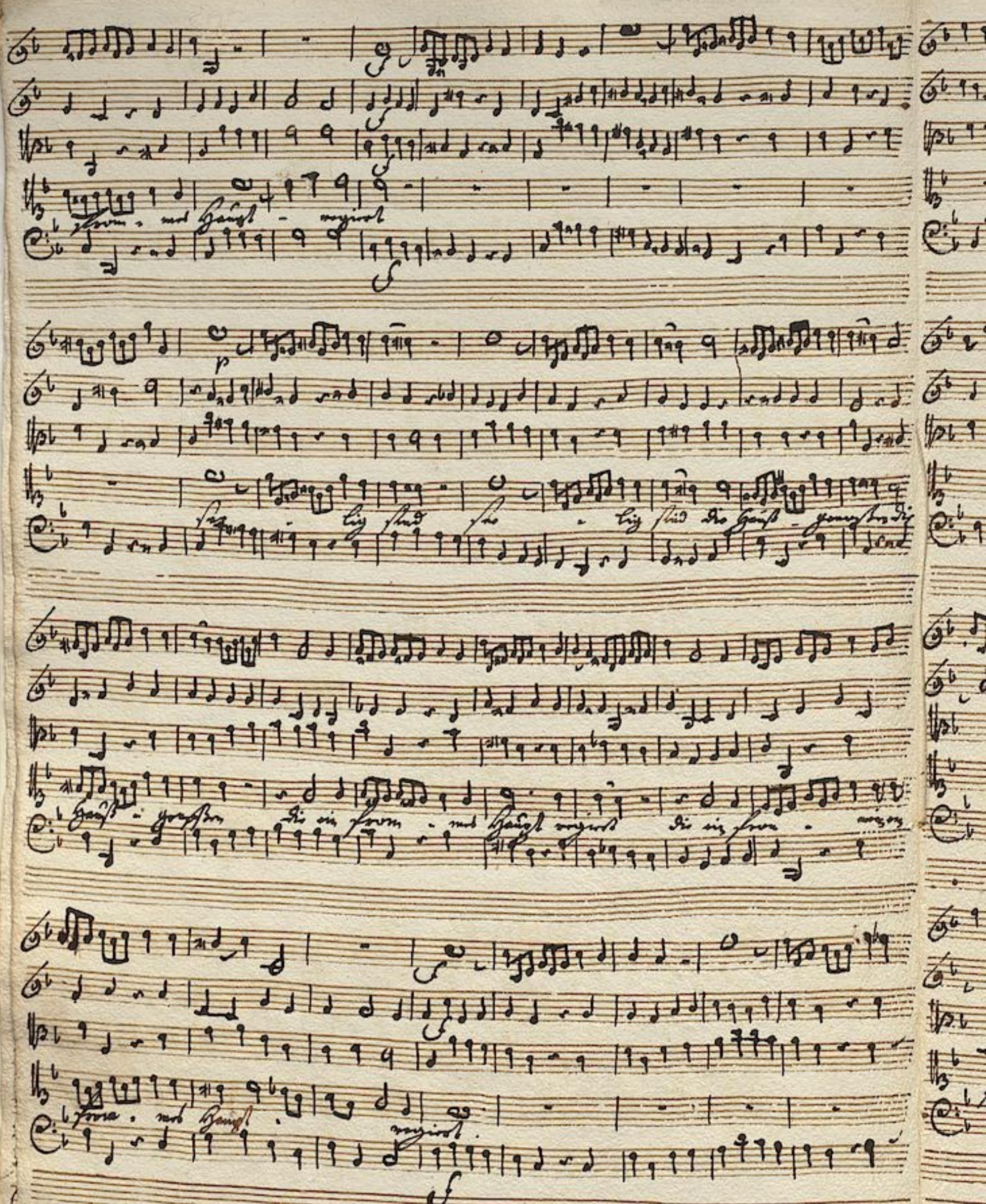






Flauti con Violin. 1. ottava alta.



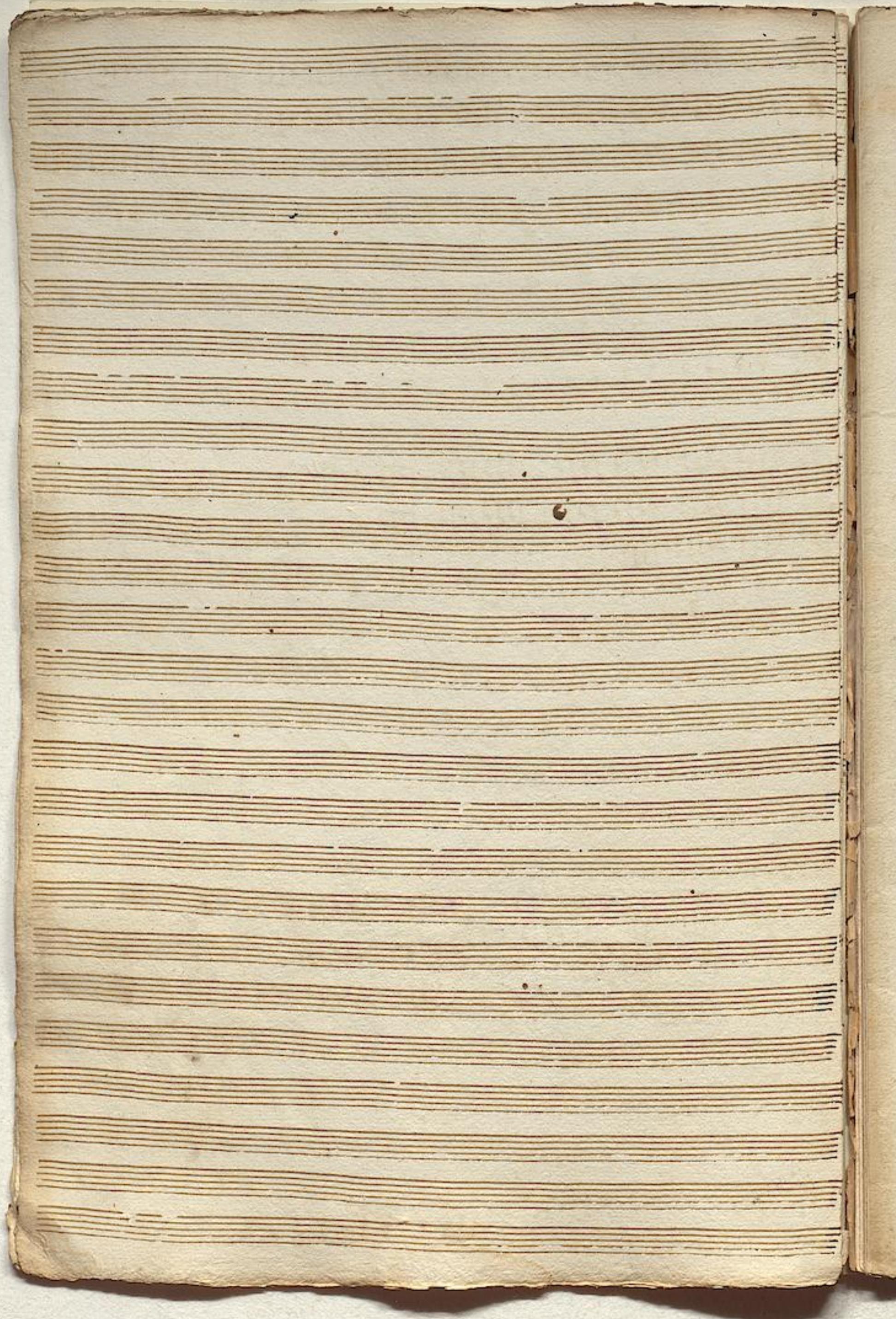


Handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) on five staves. The music is in common time, featuring various note heads (circles, squares, triangles) and rests. The vocal parts are labeled Soprano, Alto, and Bass. The score includes dynamic markings like 'p' (piano), 'f' (forte), and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). There are also performance instructions such as 'play', 'over', and 'over with'. The paper is aged and shows some discoloration.









167

St.

Siemand die Dinos auf  
hoybeyde ..

a

2 Flaut. Fr.

2 Violin

Viola

Canto

Alto

Tenore

Basso

e  
Prestissimo.

Ad. 21. p. Fr.

Wyg.  
ad

1734.



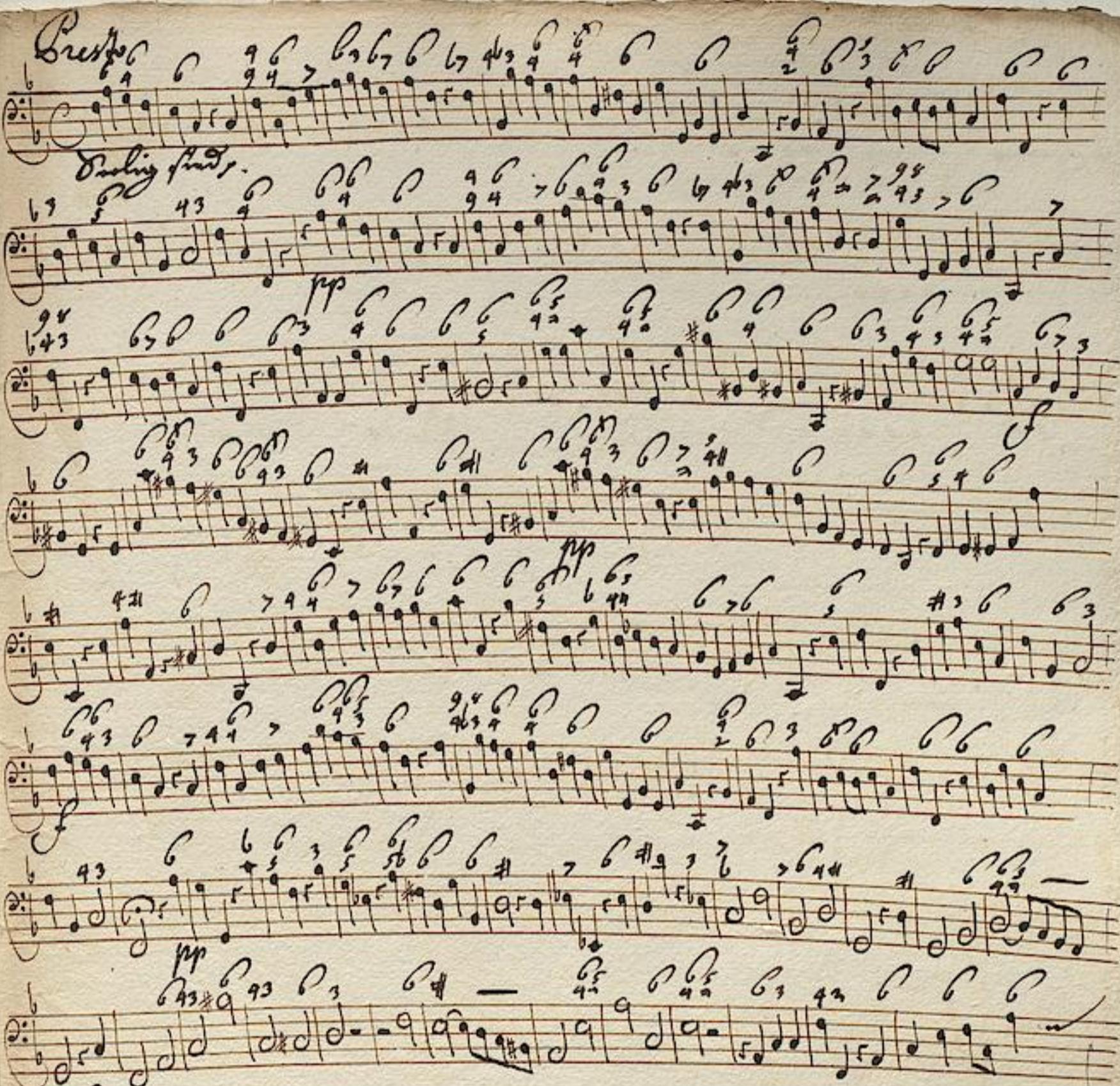
Contigo.

Yo impago

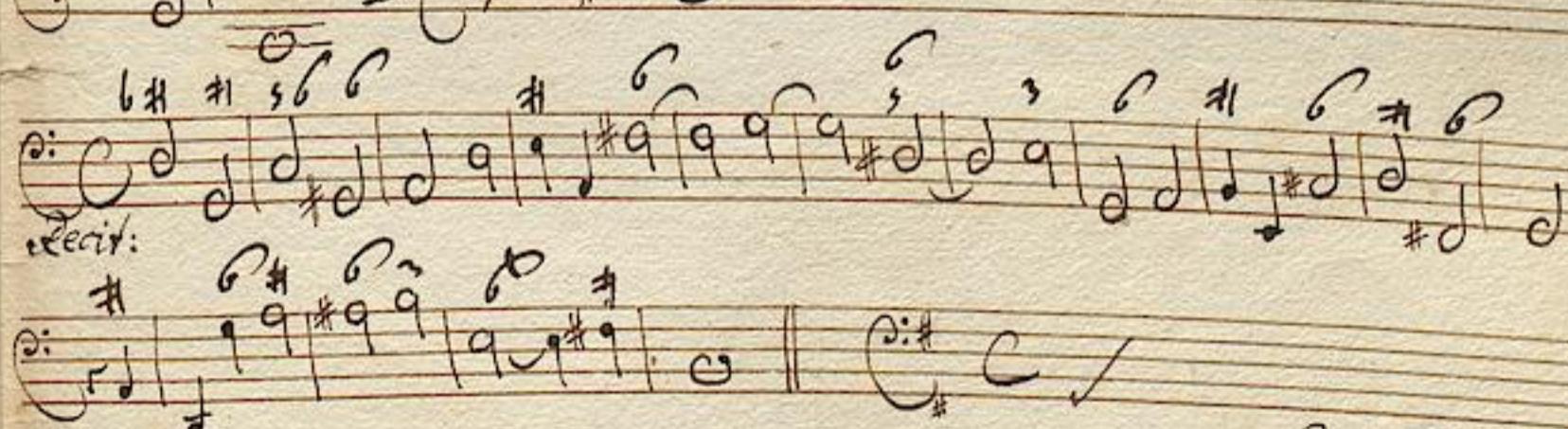
auf

Mapo

C: e



1. *Meno* || *c*: *c*



*Choral*

Choral. Allegro



*Violino. I.*

A handwritten musical score for Violin I (Violino. I.) in G major. The score consists of ten staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (G major). The time signature varies throughout the piece. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are dynamic markings like *f*, *p*, *ff*, *pianissimo*, and *pianississimo*. The score also features several lyrics in German, such as "S. jemand", "Recitat", "auf", "sing", "fort.", "pianississimo", and "Capo Recital". The manuscript is written on aged, yellowish paper.



Presto.

Violino.

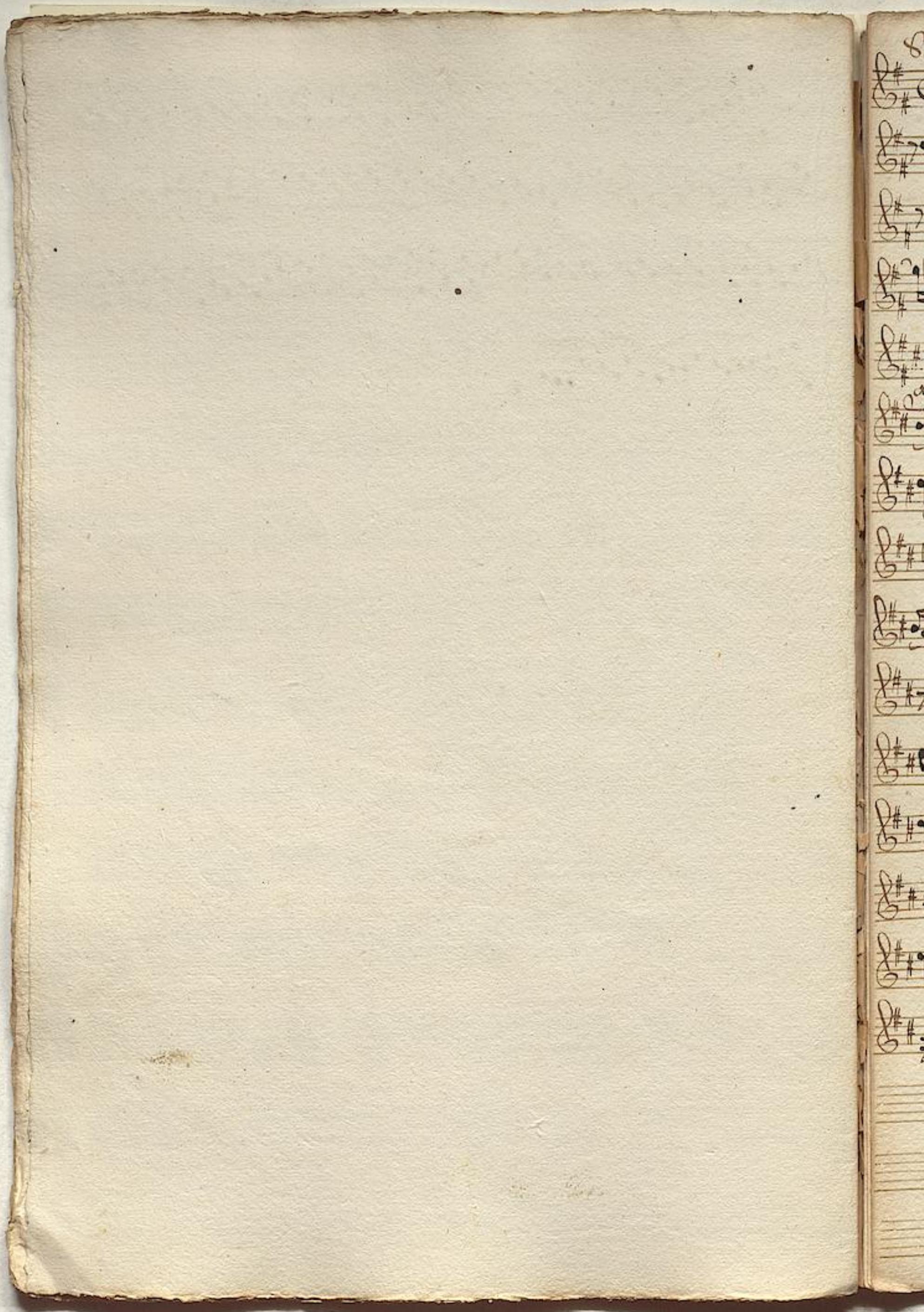


Capo // Recital



All. Chorl.





Saitenwinde. Violino. I.

The score consists of ten staves of handwritten musical notation for violin. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The music includes various dynamics such as *f*, *p*, *mf*, and *ff*. There are several performance instructions: 'Saitenwinde.' at the beginning, 'Recit.' in the middle of the first section, 'Capo.' with a 'D' above it in the middle of the second section, and 'Volti.' at the end. The notation uses sixteenth-note patterns and includes rests and slurs.

Volti.



Presto.



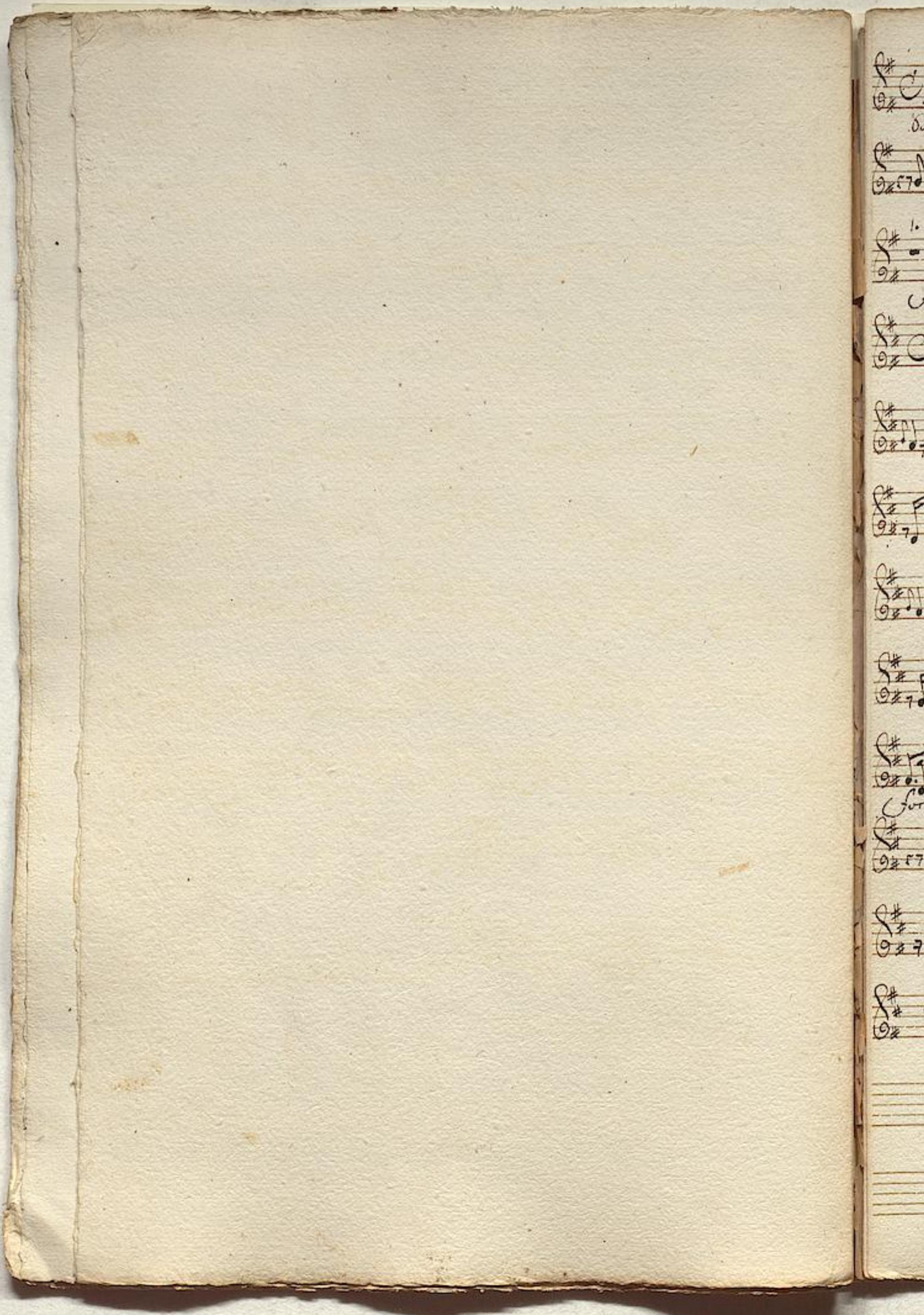
Recit. //

Chor  
alleg



Choral.  
allegro





*Violino. 2.*

A handwritten musical score for Violin 2, consisting of ten staves of music. The score is in G major throughout. The first staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{f}$  and includes lyrics "Du findest sie". The second staff starts with a dynamic of  $\text{f}$ . The third staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{f}$  and includes lyrics "auf! singe!". The fourth staff starts with a dynamic of  $\text{f}$ . The fifth staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{f}$ . The sixth staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{f}$ . The seventh staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{f}$ . The eighth staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{f}$ . The ninth staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{f}$ . The tenth staff begins with a dynamic of  $\text{f}$  and includes lyrics "Plapo || Recital ||". Various dynamics such as  $\text{f}$ ,  $\text{p}$ , and  $\text{ff}$  are indicated throughout the score. Measure numbers are present at the beginning of several staves.



Brech.

forte

pianissimo

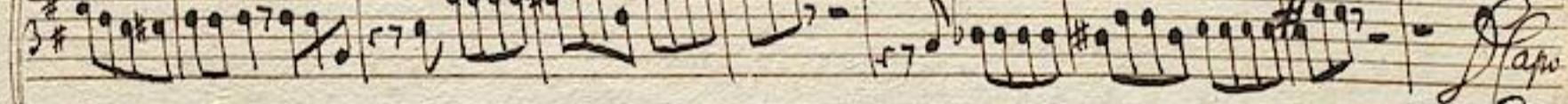
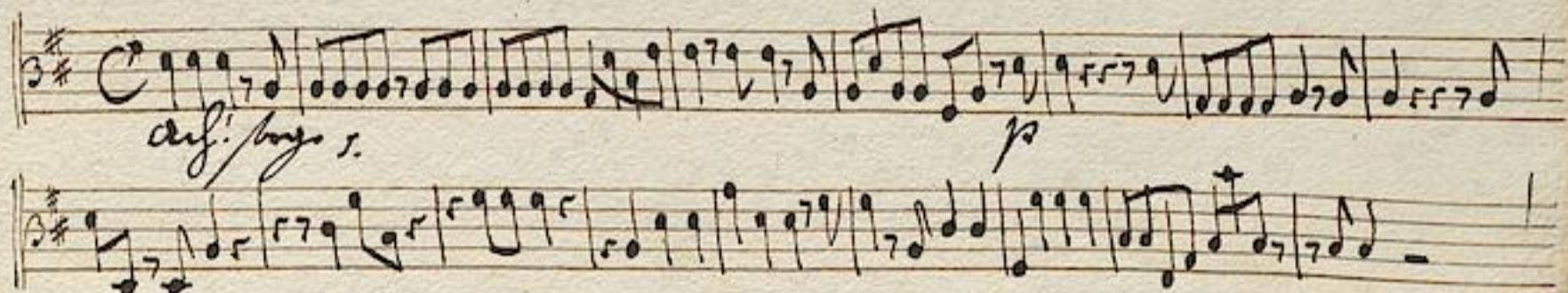
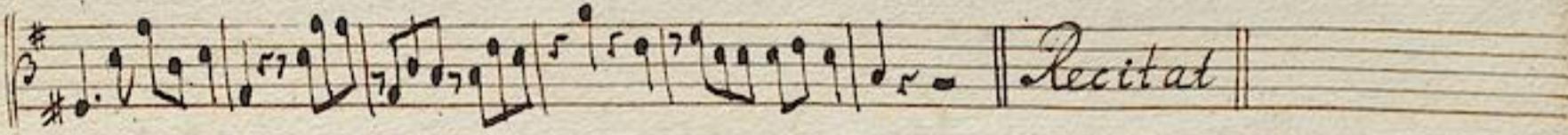
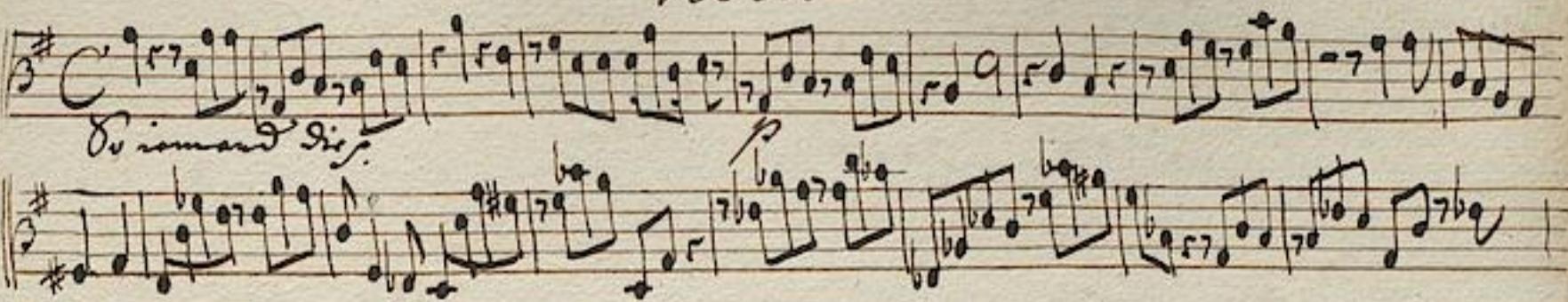
Choral. A.W.

Capo Recital //

Recit



Viola



Recital



Presto.

Durchdringend.

p.

mp

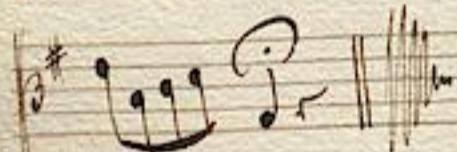
f.

ff.

ff. | Capo Recital

Choral. alt.

aus Zins.



*Violone*

A handwritten musical score for Violone (bassoon) on ten staves. The key signature is G major (no sharps or flats). The time signature varies between common time and 9/8. The score consists of ten staves of music, with the first four staves containing lyrics in German. The lyrics include "Gesang", "Recess", "auf", "lyra", "new.", and "ital.". The score concludes with a "Capo" instruction and a final section labeled "Recit.".

Violone

Gesang

Recess

auf

lyra

new.

ital.

Capo

Recit.



Bresz.

Handwritten musical score for 'Bresz.' on ten staves. The score consists of ten staves, each with a different key signature and time signature. The first staff starts with a common time, C major, and includes lyrics 'Danzig / wo.'. Subsequent staves feature various key signatures (G major, E major, A major, D major, F# major, B major, G major, E major, C major) and time signatures (common time, 2/4, 3/4). The music is written in a cursive style with some rhythmic notation. The score concludes with a final staff ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.



*Spielmus.*

*Violone*

A handwritten musical score for the Double Bass (Violone). The score consists of ten staves of music, each with a key signature of two sharps. The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The music is written in a cursive hand, with some notes and rests indicated by short vertical strokes. The first staff begins with a bass clef, while subsequent staves begin with a treble clef. The score includes several dynamic markings, such as 'p' (piano) and 'ff' (fortissimo), and performance instructions like 'Recit.' (recitative) and 'Poco' (little by little). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth note figures, and includes a section for 'Cello' (indicated by a bass clef and a 'C') at the end.



Presto.

A handwritten musical score for orchestra and choir. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first seven staves are for orchestra, featuring various instruments like strings, woodwinds, and brass. The eighth staff is for the choir, labeled "Recit." (Recitation). The ninth staff is for the choir, labeled "Choral Allegro". The tenth staff is for the choir. The music is written in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as Presto. The score includes dynamic markings such as *pp.* (pianissimo) and *f* (fortissimo). The handwriting is in black ink on aged paper.



Durch Leid: tau:

Blatt 1.

auf bey

A handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of two systems of music. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. It features a continuous pattern of eighth-note chords. The second system begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. It also features a continuous pattern of eighth-note chords. The score is written on five-line staves. The text "Durch Leid: tau:" is at the top left, and "Blatt 1." is at the top right. The instruction "auf bey" is written below the first system. The score is signed "C. P." at the end of the first system. The section "Poco Recit" with the instruction "Sancte, misericordia" is indicated in the middle of the second system.





Dithy. Raut. b.<sup>r.</sup>

Stadt. 2.

1. auf, lang, rau.

2. Presto, aus Violin.

3. Recitat. Dorlig

4. Piano



Dich

V.

Ang

ban

mon

zum

15.

fan

bl. 5 d

li

fina

fin

gi

sin

fin

fin

fin

fin

fin

Choral. alle.

auf Zus.

Capo Recital



Canto.

Dictum Recitaria, Cetv V W V V #, V i W V V W W V

Dindando die s Moryffs an der stadt, das ist vor

Augen auf d'iffen, so stelle vñ zum Glanckb. Vorbill fñr, dat ifom Gristen:

bant. Ist du von Gott mit gñt gegeben, so laß auf Simon Mmt, vor ifom Augen

nemalß pfewigen. Geß dieb von Harkund Gom, so wird sich bald der Bogen zeigen.

sim Glanckb. Luff stolt ifor Harkund an, woff die! unam lme Borgsalt dab gelan.

<sup>also</sup> Das - - lig sind fra - - lig sind die hanß - genysen, die

hanß - genysen, die im from - mob die im from - mob hanß engst, engst,

die im from - mob hanß - engst, fra - - lig sind, fra - - lig

sind die hanß - genysen, die hanß - genysen, die im from - mob hanß -

genys, die im from - mob im from - mob hanß - engst. Naß sic

sinh hei - den Flage, naß sinh hei - den Flage, kommen singen

forn - den Tage, kommen singen forn - den Tage, so - so wird hñder gñt von

forn, kommen singen forn - den Tage, so - so so - so wird hñder gñt von

Recital C

1.

*Ach Zion mir Gott faynen ließ, daß in mir  
jämmer festiglich, Ich glaub der Stadt Jerusalem, für Gott in  
Gnaden angeworfen.*

The musical score consists of three staves, each representing a different voice part. The top staff is for Soprano, the middle for Alto, and the bottom for Bass. The music is in common time (indicated by a 'C'). The key signature is C major (indicated by a 'C' with a sharp sign). The vocal parts are written on three staves. The lyrics are written below the staves.



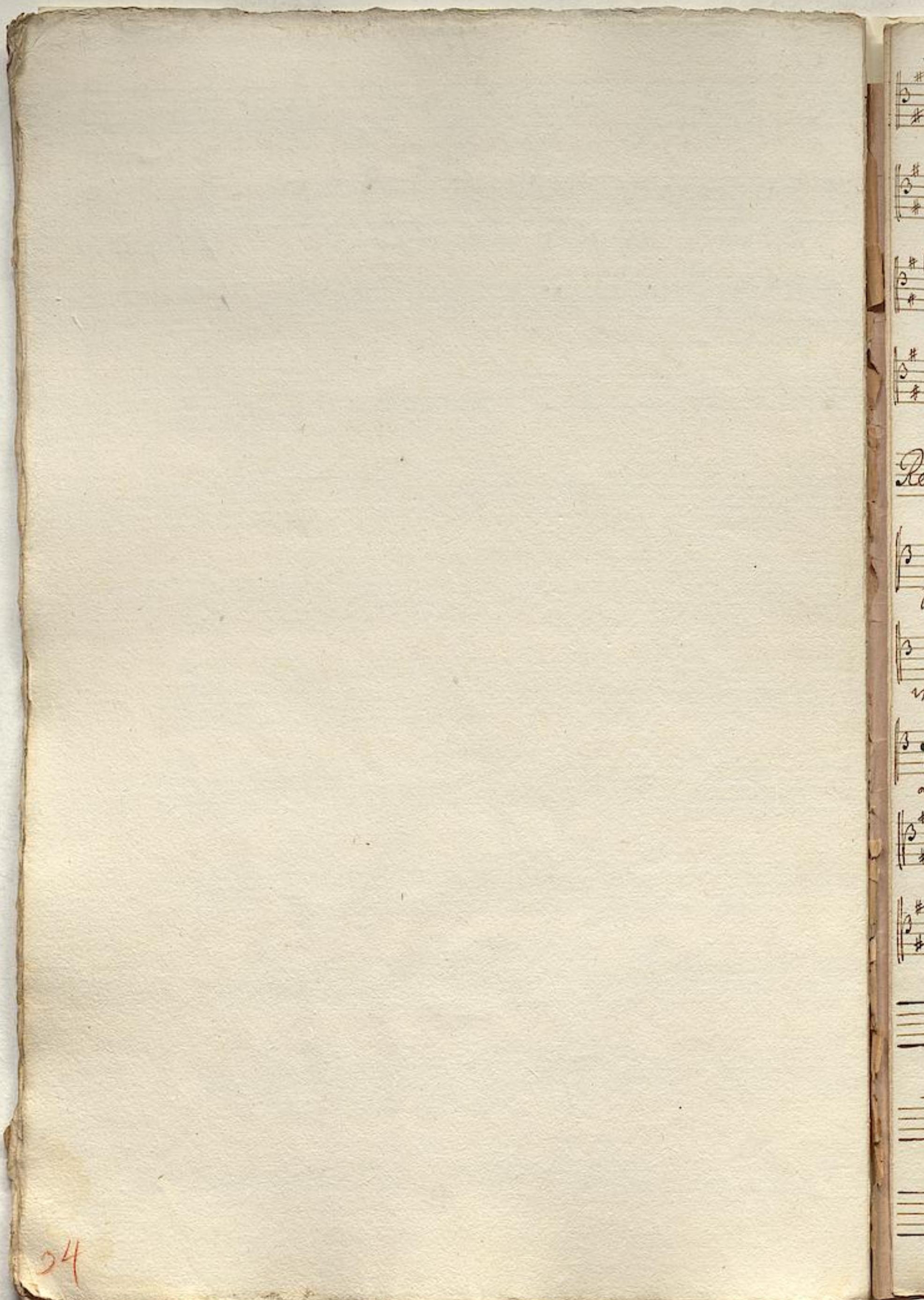
Choral.

Alto

The musical score for the Alto part of a chorale is handwritten on three staves of five-line music paper. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by a dotted half note. The second staff begins with a half note. The third staff begins with a quarter note followed by a dotted half note. The lyrics are written in German, corresponding to the musical notes:

Am Zion wird Gott segnen dich, segne mir Pfarrer  
festiglich, das Glück der Welt kommt schon, für Gott in  
Gnaden angezogen.





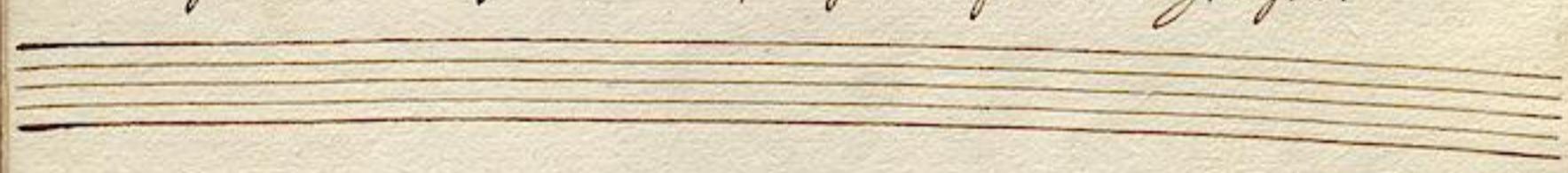
Tenore

3.


 C major, common time. The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics are in German, with some words written in cursive script. The text discusses a character named "Argus" who is described as being full of envy ("argos argos all im Hölle") and having a desire for power ("der hat den Glanzen verlangt"). The vocal line ends with a fermata over the word "Hölle".  
**Recitat Aria**  

 C major, common time. The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics describe a character named "Euphrosja" who is mentioned as being in a state of torment ("in Ewigkeit"), longing for salvation ("die Rettung zu hoffen"), and seeking relief from suffering ("die Leid zu lindern"). The vocal line ends with a fermata over the word "Leid".  
**Aria**  

 C major, common time. The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics describe a character named "Achim" who is mentioned as being in a state of torment ("in Ewigkeit"), longing for salvation ("die Rettung zu hoffen"), and seeking relief from suffering ("die Leid zu lindern"). The vocal line ends with a fermata over the word "Leid".

**Aria**  

 C major, common time. The vocal line consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lyrics describe a character named "Achim" who is mentioned as being in a state of torment ("in Ewigkeit"), longing for salvation ("die Rettung zu hoffen"), and seeking relief from suffering ("die Leid zu lindern"). The vocal line ends with a fermata over the word "Leid".

1734  
49.



Basso.

1734

A handwritten musical score for three voices. The top staff begins with a common time signature, a C-clef, and a bass clef. The lyrics are written in German: "Ach Zion wird Gott fragen dir, daß du nicht kann". The middle staff starts with a common time signature, a bass clef, and a forte dynamic. The lyrics continue: "festigst, daß Glorie des Herrn kommt Salem, für Gott im". The bottom staff begins with a common time signature, a bass clef, and a forte dynamic. The lyrics end with: "Gnaden angemessen". The music consists of quarter notes and eighth notes.



9

2

1

2

3

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23

