

Mus 457

1734

Von seinem Hause muß willkürlich p

1736

167.

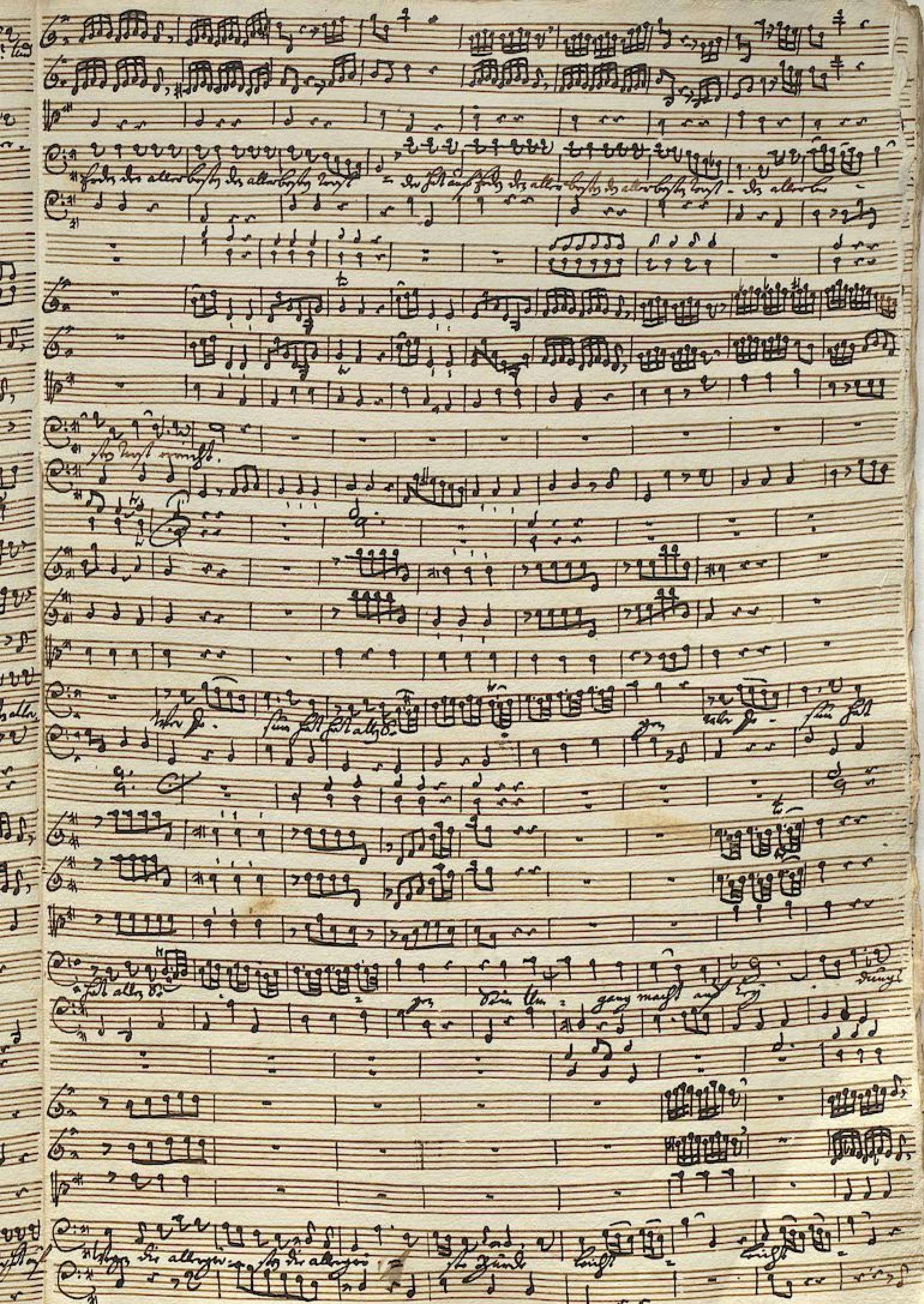
~~2~~

Partitur

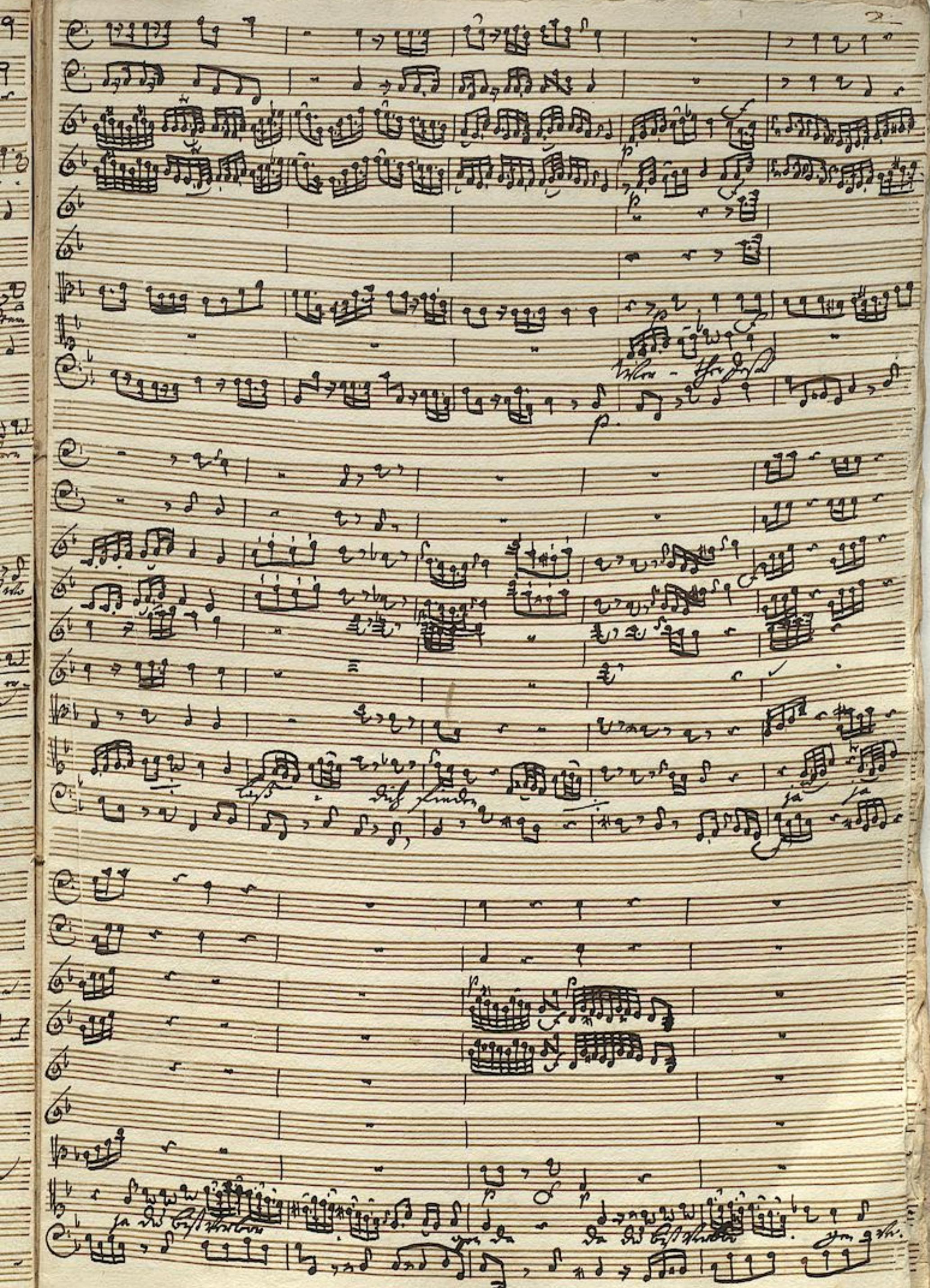
M. Dec: 1734 — 26^{ter} Tag Jan.

This image shows a handwritten musical score from 1748, featuring three staves of music for voices and a piano. The top staff is for the basso continuo (basso), the middle for the alto (alto), and the bottom for the soprano (soprano). The piano part is on the right. The score includes lyrics in German, such as "O Herr Jesu Christ, wir danken dir", and is written in a clear, cursive hand.











A handwritten musical score in Indian notation, likely Carnatic, consisting of two pages of music. The notation uses five-line staves and includes lyrics in Tamil or Telugu script. The score is divided into two systems by a vertical bar line. The first system contains four staves, and the second system contains three staves. The lyrics are written below the notes. The handwriting is in black ink on aged paper.





Da Capo ||

Choral. v. 5.

Da Capo ||

Soli Des Gloria.

167

4

Herr Simon Sophie mögt
will loben s.

a

2 Corn

2 Flaut.

2 Violin

Viola

Canto

Alto

Tenor

Bass

e

Continuo.

Dr. i. p. Epiph:

1729.

^{an}
viii.



Choral.

Contine.

Whr singt der Lied.

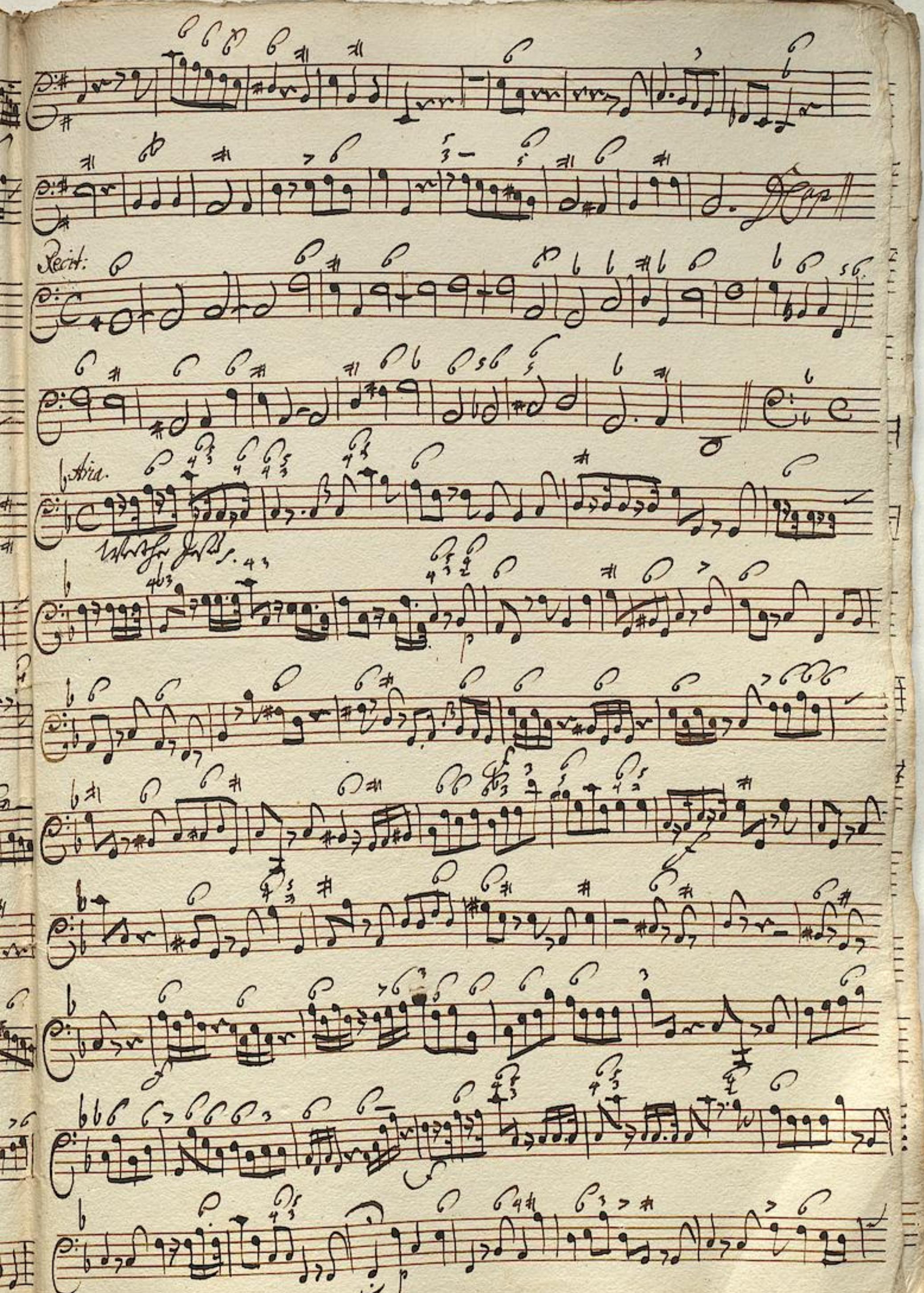
Recit.

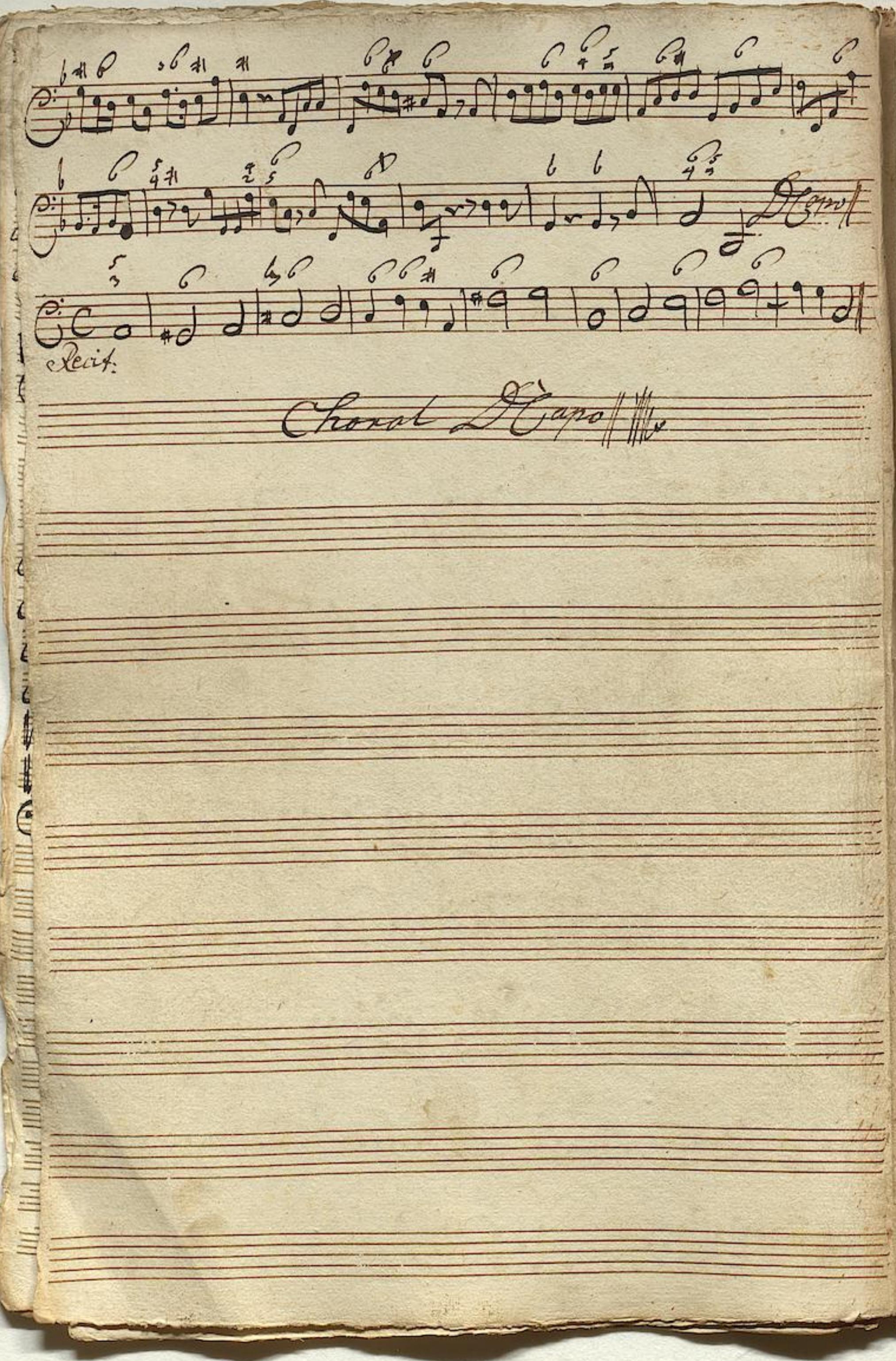
Whr singt der Lied.

trio

Whr singt der Lied.

so gheht.





Choral.

Violino. 1.

verschiedene Stimmen.

A handwritten musical score for Violin 1 and Choral parts. The score consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff is labeled "Choral." and "Violino. 1." The second staff has a tempo marking "verschiedene Stimmen.". The third staff is labeled "Recit Jacet". The fourth staff has a tempo marking "alio.". The fifth staff has a tempo marking "p.". The sixth staff has a tempo marking "p.". The seventh staff has a tempo marking "p.". The eighth staff has a tempo marking "p.". The ninth staff has a tempo marking "p.". The tenth staff has a tempo marking "p.". The eleventh staff has a tempo marking "p.". The twelfth staff is labeled "Da Capo. || Recit Jacet." and "Volte.".





Choral.

Violino 1.

Handwritten musical score for Violin 1, consisting of eight staves of music. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ff*, *f*, *mf*, *p*, *pp*, and *z*. The vocal parts are labeled "Choral." and "Violino 1." The vocal parts include lyrics in German: "Wahr seines Jefus.", "Wahr Jefus ist.", and "Herr Jesu Christ". The score concludes with a section labeled "Rapto Recital" followed by a tempo marking of $\frac{6}{8}$ and c .





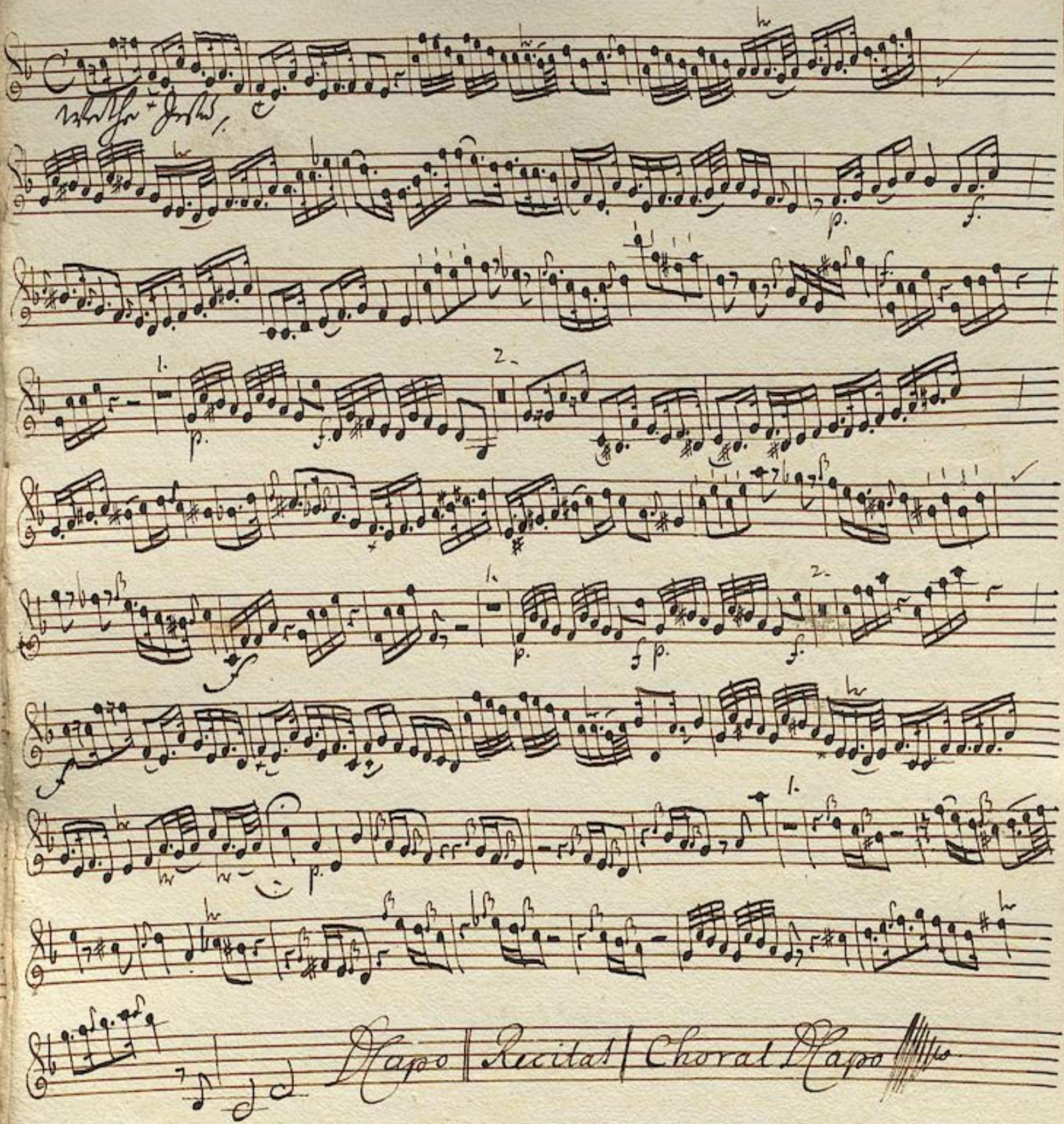
Recital Choral Capo //

Christ.

Violino. 2.

A handwritten musical score for voice and piano. The score consists of ten staves of music. The vocal part is in soprano C-clef, and the piano part is in bass F-clef. The key signature changes between G major (three sharps) and E major (one sharp). The time signature varies between common time and 3/4. The vocal part includes lyrics in both German and English. The piano part features various dynamics like forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sf). The score is annotated with performance instructions such as "After singing Recit.", "Recital", "all.", "when singing Recit.", "when singing Recit.", "p.", "p.", "fort.", "p.", "1.", "3.", "1.", "2.", "t.", "1.", "3.", "1.", "2.", "3.", "Capo", and "Recital".





Choral.

Viola

Wohin fliegen Jesum.

Recit.

Wohin fliegen Jesum.

p

p

c.

p

t.

2.

1.

1..

1..

1.

3.

2. 2. Capo // Recitat facet // 36 c

Wohin fliegen.

p

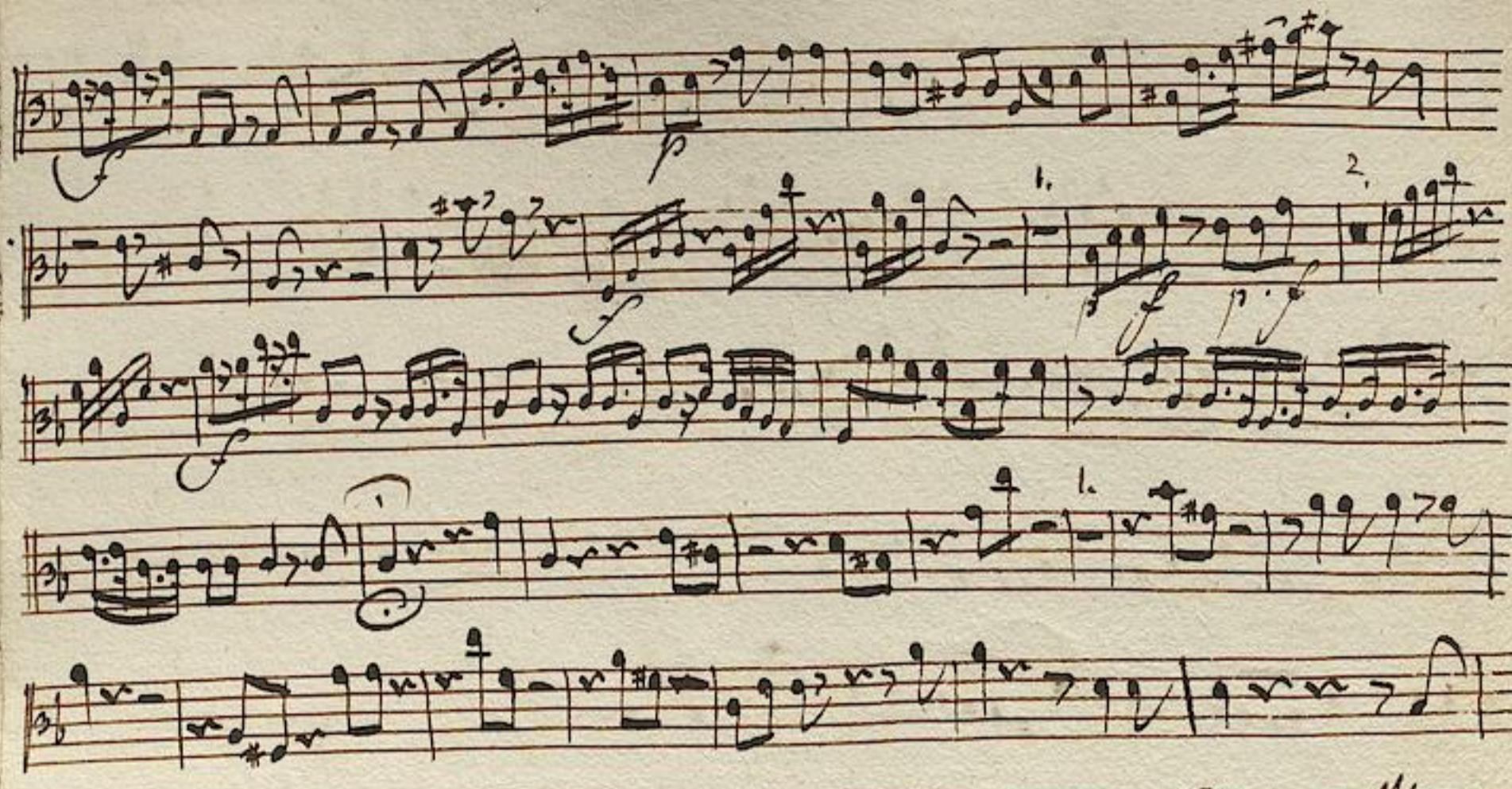
f

p.

p.

1.

2.



Canto Recital Choral Gappo.

Choral.

Violones.

A handwritten musical score for 'Choral' and 'Violones'. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first two staves are for 'Choral' (vocal parts) and 'Violones' (string instruments). The vocal parts include lyrics in German. The third staff is a 'Recit.' (recitation) part. The remaining seven staves are for 'Violones'. The music includes various dynamics like 'p.', 'ff.', and 'sf.' (fortissimo), and performance instructions like 'Klangzähne laufen' and 'in der Gruppe satz'. The score concludes with a 'Capo' instruction at the end of the eighth staff.

Choral. Violones.

Klangzähne laufen.

Recit.

in der Gruppe satz.

p.

ff.

sf.

Capo //

Recit:

A handwritten musical score consisting of ten staves of music. The music is written for a solo instrument (likely a woodwind or brass) and piano. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f*, *p*, *mf*, *mp*, *ff*, *ff*, *pp*, and *ff ff*. The tempo is indicated by *Adagio* and *Allegro*. The score begins with a recitation (Recit.) and transitions into a more complex musical section with various rhythmic patterns and harmonic changes. The music concludes with a final section labeled "Choral - Capo" followed by a series of eighth-note patterns.



Choral.

Violone.

A handwritten musical score for two voices: Choral (Soprano) and Violone (Bass). The score consists of ten staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The vocal parts are written in soprano and bass clefs respectively. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic. The second staff starts with a piano dynamic. The third staff is labeled "Recit." The fourth staff begins with a forte dynamic. The fifth staff starts with a piano dynamic. The sixth staff begins with a forte dynamic. The seventh staff starts with a piano dynamic. The eighth staff begins with a forte dynamic. The ninth staff starts with a piano dynamic. The tenth staff concludes with a forte dynamic. There are various rests, eighth and sixteenth note patterns, and grace notes throughout the score. The manuscript is written in black ink on aged paper.

Recit.

A handwritten musical score for a multi-part composition. The score consists of ten staves of music, each with a different vocal or instrumental part. The parts include soprano, alto, bass, tenor, and various woodwind and brass instruments. The music is written in common time, with various key signatures and accidentals. The score includes several sections of vocal music with lyrics in German, such as "Lobet Gott in seinem Heil", and instrumental sections. The manuscript is written in black ink on aged paper. There are some marginalia and annotations, including the word "Recit." at the beginning and end of certain sections.

Recit.

Lobet Gott in seinem Heil

Recit.

Choral Capo.



G.

Corno. 1.

4.

2.

Choral Recital

2. 3. 1. 1. 4. 2. 3. 2. 3.

mit einem Gesetz.

Choral Recital

1. 2. 1. 2. 3. 4. 1. 2. 3. 4.

mit einem Gesetz.

Choral Recital



G. Corvo. 2.

Choral Recital | 8 3 9 | 10 | 2. | 2. |

ihr segnen Lieder. | 1. |

3. 1. 1. 4. | 1. | p 1.

3. 2. 1. | 1. |

1. 1. 3. 1. | 1. | 3. 4. 2. | 1. |

ii. | 1. | 2. | 1. | 2. |

H. Capo Recital |

F.

1. 2. | 1. 2. |

3. 1. 2. | 1. 2. |

1. 2. | 1. 2. |

2. 5. | 2. 5. |

3. | 3. |



Klavier Fr. 1.

A handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of six staves of music. The music is written in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a C-clef, followed by a dynamic instruction 'Wohl gespielt.' The subsequent staves continue the musical line, with some staves starting with a bass clef. The score includes various musical markings such as eighth and sixteenth note patterns, rests, and a fermata. The piece concludes with a repeat sign and the instruction 'Capo' on the sixth staff.





Flaut. Tr. 2.

This image shows a handwritten musical score for flute, consisting of eight staves of music. The music is written in common time, with various note heads and stems. The first staff begins with a clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff starts with a clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff starts with a clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fourth staff starts with a clef and a key signature of one sharp. The fifth staff starts with a clef and a key signature of one sharp. The sixth staff starts with a clef and a key signature of one sharp. The seventh staff starts with a clef and a key signature of one sharp. The eighth staff starts with a clef and a key signature of one sharp. The score is labeled "Flaut. Tr. 2." at the top center. There is also a small note below the first staff that says "Wiederholung". The score ends with a "Capo" instruction at the end of the eighth staff.





Canto.

Da ist kein böser - - ganzer böser - - ganz da da Kind mir - -
Laß ich das für - - dann an dir wer fin - - am Hof - -
möcht' mir doch - - in segt mir was, und mir - - Laß ich das fort
dann an dir wer fin - - am Hof möcht' mir doch - - in segt mir was.

Recitat Choral Wohl dem liebsten Kapo.



Alto.

2.

Wor Jezus wohnt will lieben Der arbeit nicht dor
Wor Jezus liebt kan sich orgoßzon, wann ihn sein liebster
Fielkeit, ihm kan kein Ungemach batenbon er blieb auf
Jesu's link, wann er im Leben ist wird schon mit allen
kan bey waifer Zeit, wer Jezus hat und Jezus liebt, der
heilige Geist verfließt, wer Jezus hat und Jezus liebt, der
liebt den dor dor Himmel gibt.
liebt den dor dor Himmel gibt.



34.



Tenor

2.

Wor Jezuus Jesum so oft will haben, der arbeit nicht da sitzt
Wor Jesum liebt han sich ausgötzan wenn ihn sein liebst auf Jesu Leib

2.

ihm han kein Ungemach batzen kann er bleibt auf dem Berg wanter
wann er im Leben ihn wird sezen und alleh Heilig Abend war
zit, wann Jesum hat mir Jesum liebt, der liebt den der den Himmel
sich, wann Jesum hat mir Jesum liebt, der liebt den der den Himmel

Recitat Aria Recitat Aria

gibt.
gibt.

Barmherzig o Vater, lieber Gott, gib der Erde einen Platz, so wirst du
dankbar feiern. Ob dir die Welt glücklich machen magst, gestraft, wenn sie dir
Laster verbraucht, so wird dich Jesu fin im himmel Wohnen lassen.

Choral Vor Jesum liebt Pfarrer



1734
49.



Basso.

Wer seines Jesu Christen rost will lieben Der giebt nicht der Sichel Christ
 Wer Jesum liebt kann sich ergötzen wenn ihn sein Liebster Jesu Christ tröst

Wer kan ihm Augen auf bestricken er bleibt an seinem brennenden
 und fröhlich Leben ist wird selig und alle Gott sei loye now

Zeit wenn Jesum hat und Jesum liebt Der liebt den der den
 frößt wenn Jesum hat und Jesum liebt Der liebt den der den

Himmel gibt. Wer Jesum aus den Augen sieht, der wird ihn
 Himmel gibt.

innen soff und linsen und so wie wird nicht ein frommer Gott verloren, wenn es
 Klärem müssen mößt. Was Augen und Jammer, was Verlust, wird nicht die Seele

schaden, bis sie den Menschen freindes sießt. Wer trifft sie ihn im Glauben

an, wie freundlich wird sie ihn umfangen. Als Brod blüht, sagt das
 heißt, ein glänzender Glücks zu erlangen; ob ist nicht in der Welt das?

mehr vorgingen kann.

15. Wer Jesum hat, — Der hat am's Fester, der aller besten den aller

besten kost. Der hat am's Fester den aller besten den aller kostend — meint.

2.

Und der Jesum hat, — der hat auf's Feld von allen besten Sonnen bestens
 - der hat auf's Feld von allen besten Sonnen bestens Trost von allen
 - von Trost erreicht. Wer ja - sum hat, hat allen Tro-
 - gen, wer ja - sum hat, hat allen Tro- - - - gen, beim Um- gang
 maßt auf's Eis - singt Wagen die allerschönste aller Freude, für Christ
 hing - hing - beim Um- gang maßt auf's Eis - singt Wagen die aller
 pfwohr - für die allerschönste - - für Christ hing.
 Recital Choral Von Jesum habt Ihr Apo

