

Fer: 1. Pasch.

F. W. G. M. Apr: 1732

Mus 440/11

In Fügung daß Leben selbst ist geteilt ss

165.

#

11

Partitur

24.  Insezung. 1732.

Fer: 1. Pasch.

F. A. G. M. Apr: 1732

This page contains a handwritten musical score for a church service on Easter Sunday (Fer: 1. Pasch.) in 1732. The score is written in brown ink on aged paper and consists of two systems of staves. The first system has 10 staves, and the second system has 10 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, time signatures, and notes. The lyrics are written in German and are repeated across the staves. The lyrics are: "der Christus, der lebend ist, ist geblieben". The score is written in a cursive style typical of the 18th century.

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and lyrics. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The lyrics are written in German, with some words appearing in italics. The page is numbered "1" in the top right corner.

*Vivace.*

*Vivace.*

Continuation of the handwritten musical score on the next page. The notation and lyrics continue, with the same style as the previous page. The lyrics are written in German, with some words appearing in italics. The page is numbered "2" in the top right corner.

*Vivace.*



Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring six systems of music. Each system consists of a vocal line (soprano, alto, tenor, and bass staves) and a keyboard line (right and left hand staves). The notation is in a historical style, likely 18th or 19th century. The lyrics are written in German and are partially legible:

Wo ist der Herr im Himmel im Himmel im Himmel  
 Wo ist der Herr im Himmel im Himmel im Himmel

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring six systems of music. Each system consists of a vocal line (soprano, alto, tenor, and bass staves) and a keyboard line (right and left hand staves). The notation is in a historical style, likely 18th or 19th century. The lyrics are written in German and are partially legible:

O Gott der Herr im Himmel im Himmel im Himmel  
 O Gott der Herr im Himmel im Himmel im Himmel

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring six systems of music. Each system consists of a vocal line (soprano, alto, tenor, and bass staves) and a keyboard line (right and left hand staves). The notation is in a historical style, likely 18th or 19th century. The lyrics are written in German and are partially legible:

Ich bin ein frommer Mann  
 Ich bin ein frommer Mann

Handwritten musical score for "Die Schöne Müllerin" by Franz Schubert. The score is written on ten staves, with the first six staves representing the vocal line and the last four staves representing the piano accompaniment. The music is in G major and 3/4 time. The lyrics are written in German below the piano part.

*Die Schöne Müllerin*  
 Ich bin ein Müller, wohn' am Bach,  
 Und meine Liebe hat mich nicht verlassen,  
 Sie ist ein Mädchen, das so schön ist,  
 Und ihre Liebe hat mich nicht verlassen.

Unafraid.

[illegible]

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and lyrics in German. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The lyrics are written in a cursive script, often appearing below the notes or between staves.

Visible lyrics include:

- Zafus / mit Zafus / mit Zafus*
- Zion*
- Alles Zafus / mit Zafus*
- Alles*
- Alles in der Hand*

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring three systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The lyrics are written in German, with some words appearing in a cursive script. The first system includes the lyrics "Ich hab dich lieb" and "Ich hab dich lieb".

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring three systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The lyrics are written in German, with some words appearing in a cursive script. The second system includes the lyrics "Ich hab dich lieb" and "Ich hab dich lieb".

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring three systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The lyrics are written in German, with some words appearing in a cursive script. The third system includes the lyrics "Ich hab dich lieb" and "Ich hab dich lieb".

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring three systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The lyrics are written in German, with some words appearing in a cursive script. The fourth system includes the lyrics "Ich hab dich lieb" and "Ich hab dich lieb".

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring three systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The lyrics are written in German, with some words appearing in a cursive script. The fifth system includes the lyrics "Ich hab dich lieb" and "Ich hab dich lieb".

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring two systems of staves. The first system has six staves, and the second system has five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. There are some handwritten annotations in German between the staves.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score from the previous page, featuring two systems of staves. The first system has five staves, and the second system has four staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. There are some handwritten annotations in German between the staves.

Handwritten musical score on 18 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The first system of staves (1-6) contains a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The second system (7-12) includes the dynamic marking *allegro* and features a more rhythmic, dotted pattern. The third system (13-18) continues the melodic and rhythmic development, with some staves showing a change in tempo or mood indicated by the marking *allegro*.

Bleib doch anstehend geacht die Danks für all das was du uns gethan hast  
 Ich hab dich in einem Augenblick dahin gebracht wo du dich selbst nicht  
 erwartest mit der Zeit und der Lust. Und jetzt dich selbst. Ich hab dich selbst  
 dich selbst auf die Welt gebracht.

Fl. tutti  
 Fl. tutti  
 Fl. tutti

Fl. tutti  
 Fl. tutti  
 Fl. tutti

Fl. tutti  
 Fl. tutti  
 Fl. tutti





Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring multiple staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The text is written in a historical script, likely German, and includes lyrics such as "Gott der Herr" and "Lob der Herr". The manuscript is aged and shows signs of wear, including discoloration and some staining.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score on the same page. The notation continues with various musical symbols and lyrics. The text is written in a historical script, likely German, and includes lyrics such as "Gott der Herr" and "Lob der Herr". The manuscript is aged and shows signs of wear, including discoloration and some staining.



Soli Deo Gloria

165.

14.

Der Sänger des Lebens  
ist getötet.

a  
2 Clarin  
Tromp.

2 Violin  
Viola

Contr.  
Alto  
Tenor

Bass

Continuo.

Fer: 1. Bank  
1782.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves of music. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key annotations include:

- Allegro* (written above the first staff)
- Vivace* (written above the third staff)
- Allegro* (written above the sixth staff)
- Zion Lull* (written above the eighth staff)
- And.* (written below the final staff)

The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century, and includes various musical symbols and clefs.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation, including notes, rests, and clefs. The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The notation includes various note values (e.g., minims, crotchets, quavers) and rests. The key signature is predominantly one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into sections by bar lines and includes a section labeled "Choral." and another labeled "Recit:". The lyrics are written in German, including "Herrn uns Ernteliefer" and "Nehy, wie hoch liegt". The manuscript shows signs of age, including discoloration and some wear.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring six staves of music. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The third staff is marked "Choral." and "Recit." and features a treble clef. The fourth staff is marked "for strings" and features a bass clef. The fifth and sixth staves continue the musical notation. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and a small dark stain on the lower left.

Seven empty musical staves on aged paper, showing horizontal lines and some minor discoloration and stains.

# Violino. I.

40

*And. larg.*

*Vivace.*

*And. mp.*

*1. pp. And. 2.*

*And. larg.*

*1. pp. And. pp.*

*And. pp.*

*And. pp.*

*volti*

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century.

Key markings and text include:

- pp.* (pianissimo) at the beginning of the first staff.
- And.* (Andante) marking in the second staff.
- Recit.* (Recitative) and *tac.* (tacet) markings on the right margin.
- Harf.* (Harp) marking in the seventh staff.
- Choral.* (Choral) marking in the eighth staff.
- Fl.* (Flute) and *tutti* markings in the eleventh and twelfth staves.
- Recit. tacet* marking in the eleventh staff.
- Fl.* and *tutti* markings in the twelfth staff.
- Flaut.* (Flauto) and *tutti* markings in the thirteenth staff.

The manuscript shows signs of age, including some staining and wear along the edges.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include:

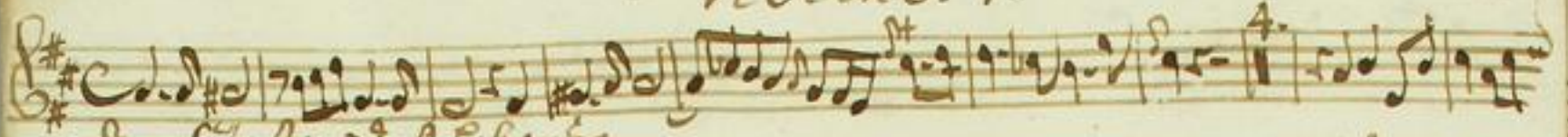
- ff.* (fortissimo) at the top right.
- Viol.* (Violoncello) written above a staff.
- fz.* (forzando) written below a staff.
- Recitativo* (Recitative) written above a staff.
- tacet* (tacet) written below a staff.
- for bringt mit* (for bringt mit) written below a staff.
- tutti* (tutti) written below a staff.

The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and wear along the edges.

Violino 1.

12

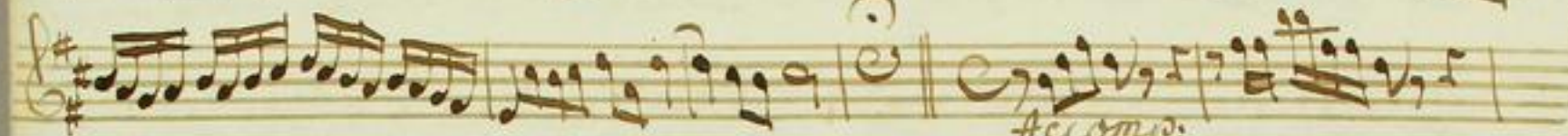
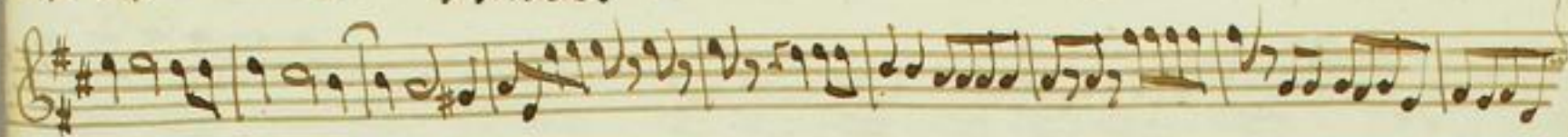
14



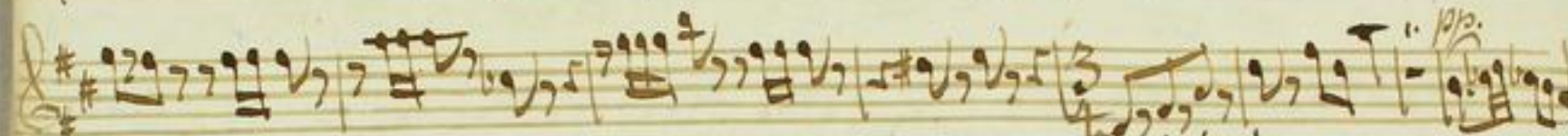
*Sanctus Benedictus*



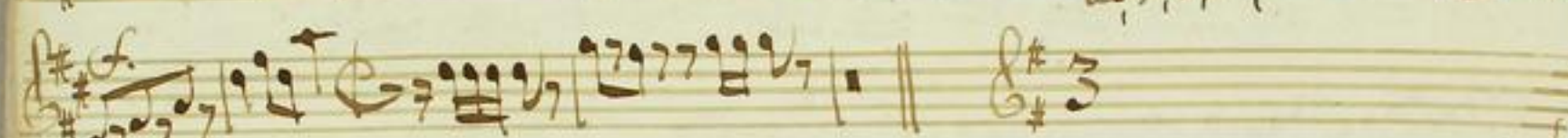
*-vivo.*



*Accomp.*



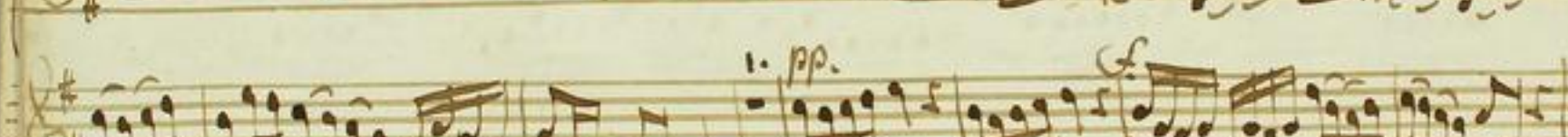
*pp.*



*3*



*Grave*



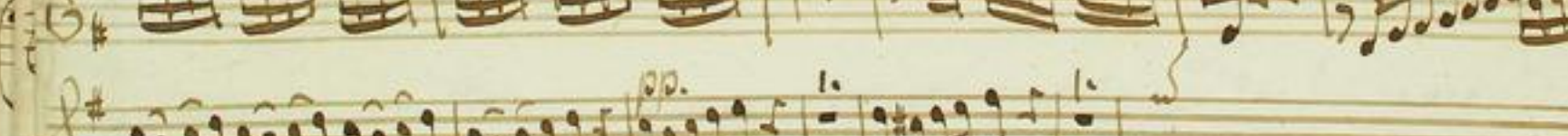
*pp.*



*pp.*



*pp.*



*pp.*



*volti.*

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic marking (*pp*). The music consists of dense, flowing passages of eighth and sixteenth notes. A section labeled "Choral." begins on the eighth staff, with the tempo marking *Allegretto* and the instruction *siu vnu tempo* written below the staff. This section continues with similar dense notation. The piece concludes with the instruction "Recit. Tacet." written below the final staff, followed by a treble clef and a common time signature (*c*).

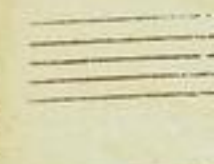
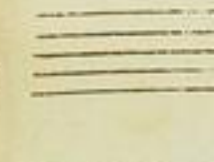
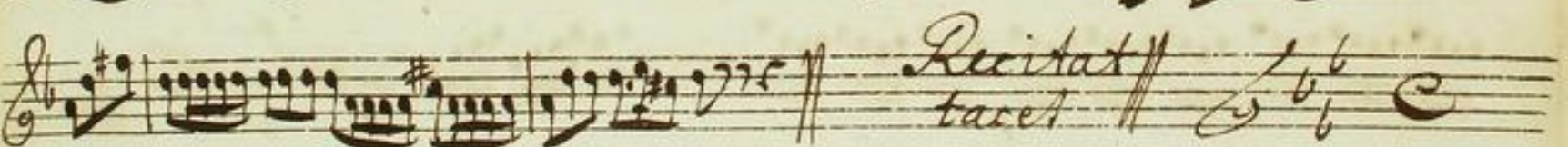
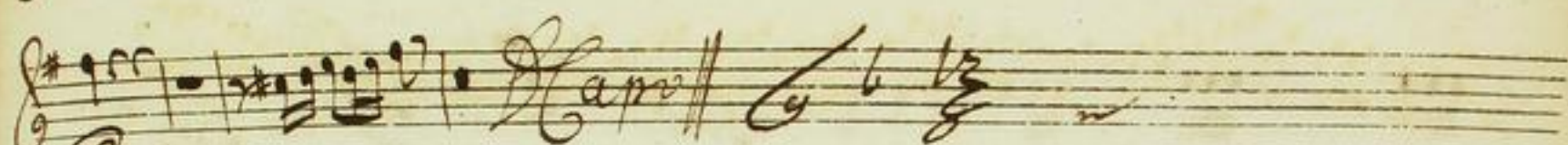
Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and performance instructions. The score includes various dynamics and markings such as *Fl.*, *tutti*, *Al.*, *Violin*, *Da Capo*, *Recit.*, *tacet*, and *Choral*. The notation is in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The score is written in a single system across the page, with the key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The music is written in a single system across the page, with the key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The score is written in a single system across the page, with the key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C).

Violino. 2.

14

Handwritten musical score for Violino 2, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score includes the following markings and annotations:

- 2.* (first measure)
- 3.* (second measure)
- Vivace.* (third measure)
- Chorus.* (fourth measure)
- pp.* (fifth measure)
- 1.* (sixth measure)
- pp.* (seventh measure)
- 1.* (eighth measure)
- pp.* (ninth measure)
- 1.* (tenth measure)
- pp.* (eleventh measure)
- 1.* (twelfth measure)
- pp.* (thirteenth measure)
- 1.* (fourteenth measure)
- pp.* (fifteenth measure)
- 1.* (sixteenth measure)
- pp.* (seventeenth measure)
- 1.* (eighteenth measure)
- pp.* (nineteenth measure)
- 1.* (twentieth measure)
- pp.* (twenty-first measure)
- 1.* (twenty-second measure)
- pp.* (twenty-third measure)
- 1.* (twenty-fourth measure)
- pp.* (twenty-fifth measure)
- 1.* (twenty-sixth measure)
- pp.* (twenty-seventh measure)
- 1.* (twenty-eighth measure)
- pp.* (twenty-ninth measure)
- 1.* (thirtieth measure)
- pp.* (thirty-first measure)
- 1.* (thirty-second measure)
- pp.* (thirty-third measure)
- 1.* (thirty-fourth measure)
- pp.* (thirty-fifth measure)
- 1.* (thirty-sixth measure)
- pp.* (thirty-seventh measure)
- 1.* (thirty-eighth measure)
- pp.* (thirty-ninth measure)
- 1.* (fortieth measure)
- pp.* (forty-first measure)
- 1.* (forty-second measure)
- pp.* (forty-third measure)
- 1.* (forty-fourth measure)
- pp.* (forty-fifth measure)
- 1.* (forty-sixth measure)
- pp.* (forty-seventh measure)
- 1.* (forty-eighth measure)
- pp.* (forty-ninth measure)
- 1.* (fiftieth measure)
- pp.* (fifty-first measure)
- 1.* (fifty-second measure)
- pp.* (fifty-third measure)
- 1.* (fifty-fourth measure)
- pp.* (fifty-fifth measure)
- 1.* (fifty-sixth measure)
- pp.* (fifty-seventh measure)
- 1.* (fifty-eighth measure)
- pp.* (fifty-ninth measure)
- 1.* (sixtieth measure)
- pp.* (sixty-first measure)
- 1.* (sixty-second measure)
- pp.* (sixty-third measure)
- 1.* (sixty-fourth measure)
- pp.* (sixty-fifth measure)
- 1.* (sixty-sixth measure)
- pp.* (sixty-seventh measure)
- 1.* (sixty-eighth measure)
- pp.* (sixty-ninth measure)
- 1.* (seventieth measure)
- pp.* (seventy-first measure)
- 1.* (seventy-second measure)
- pp.* (seventy-third measure)
- 1.* (seventy-fourth measure)
- pp.* (seventy-fifth measure)
- 1.* (seventy-sixth measure)
- pp.* (seventy-seventh measure)
- 1.* (seventy-eighth measure)
- pp.* (seventy-ninth measure)
- 1.* (eightieth measure)
- pp.* (eighty-first measure)
- 1.* (eighty-second measure)
- pp.* (eighty-third measure)
- 1.* (eighty-fourth measure)
- pp.* (eighty-fifth measure)
- 1.* (eighty-sixth measure)
- pp.* (eighty-seventh measure)
- 1.* (eighty-eighth measure)
- pp.* (eighty-ninth measure)
- 1.* (ninetieth measure)
- pp.* (ninety-first measure)
- 1.* (ninety-second measure)
- pp.* (ninety-third measure)
- 1.* (ninety-fourth measure)
- pp.* (ninety-fifth measure)
- 1.* (ninety-sixth measure)
- pp.* (ninety-seventh measure)
- 1.* (ninety-eighth measure)
- pp.* (ninety-ninth measure)
- 1.* (hundredth measure)
- pp.* (hundred-first measure)
- 1.* (hundred-second measure)
- pp.* (hundred-third measure)
- 1.* (hundred-fourth measure)
- pp.* (hundred-fifth measure)
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- 1.* (hundred-thirty-fourth measure)
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- 1.* (hundred-thirty-sixth measure)
- pp.* (hundred-thirty-seventh measure)
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- 1.* (hundred-fortieth measure)
- pp.* (hundred-forty-first measure)
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- pp.* (hundred-forty-ninth measure)
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- pp.* (hundred-sixty-ninth measure)
- 1.* (hundred-seventieth measure)
- pp.* (hundred-seventy-first measure)
- 1.* (hundred-seventy-second measure)
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- 1.* (hundred-eighty-fourth measure)
- pp.* (hundred-eighty-fifth measure)
- 1.* (hundred-eighty-sixth measure)
- pp.* (hundred-eighty-seventh measure)
- 1.* (hundred-eighty-eighth measure)
- pp.* (hundred-eighty-ninth measure)
- 1.* (hundred-ninetyth measure)
- pp.* (hundred-ninety-first measure)
- 1.* (hundred-ninety-second measure)
- pp.* (hundred-ninety-third measure)
- 1.* (hundred-ninety-fourth measure)
- pp.* (hundred-ninety-fifth measure)
- 1.* (hundred-ninety-sixth measure)
- pp.* (hundred-ninety-seventh measure)
- 1.* (hundred-ninety-eighth measure)
- pp.* (hundred-ninety-ninth measure)
- 1.* (hundredth measure)



Handwritten musical score on a single page, numbered 15 in the top right corner. The score is written in a single system across ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures (one sharp), time signatures (3/4 and 6/8), and dynamic markings like *fl.*, *f*, *molto*, *Recitativo*, and *tacet*. The text "Capo" is written above the staff, and "Choral" is written below the staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final note. The manuscript is written in dark ink on aged, slightly discolored paper.

volti

Choral.

*Es war ein Winter Tag.*

*Weg, der Winter Tag.*

*Recit. / tace.*

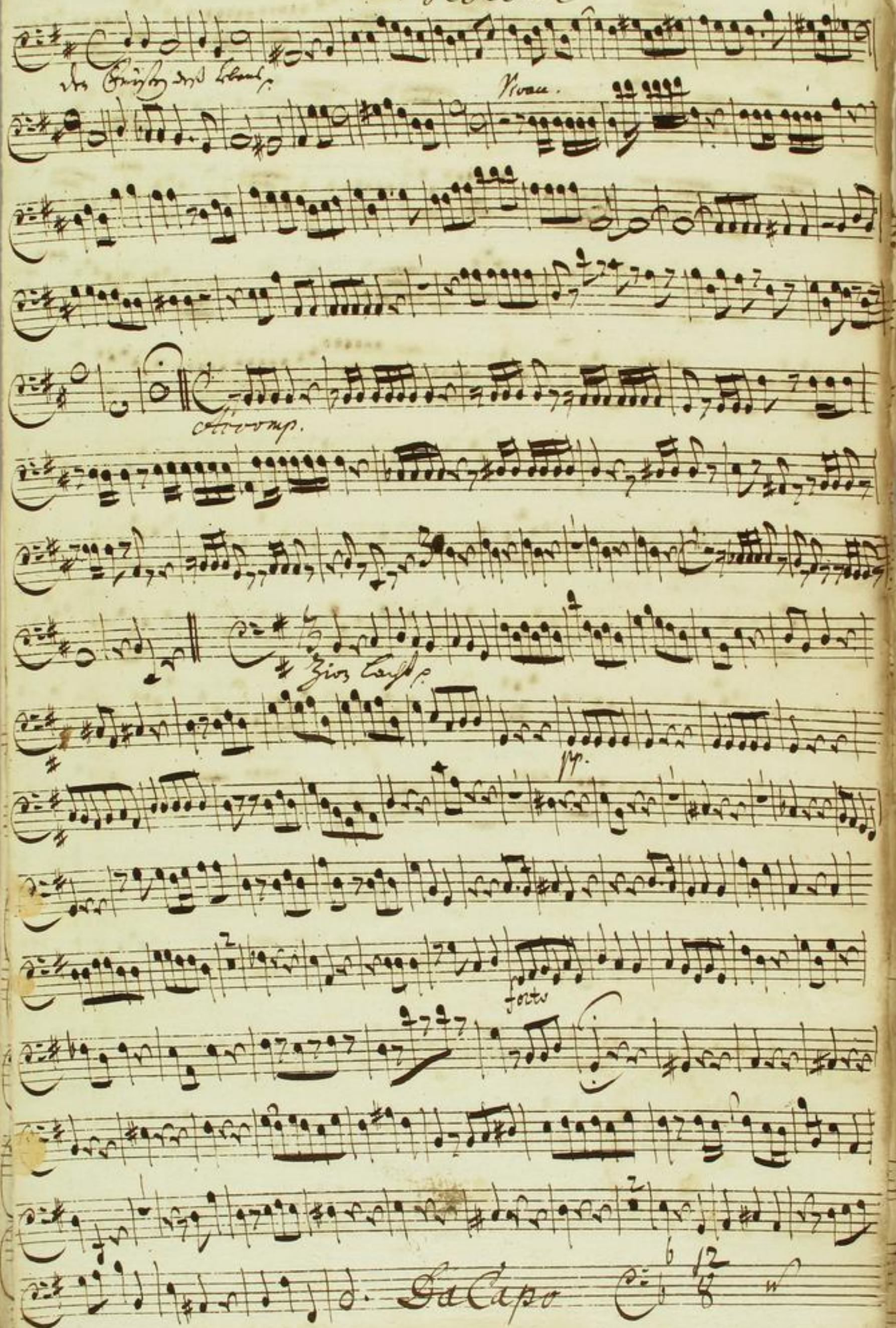
*Recit. / tace.*

*Choral.*

*Es bringt uns.*

Empty musical staves at the bottom of the page.

Violone



*Choral.*  
*Es war ein wunderlicher.*

*Recit.*  
*Wo, wo, wo, wo, wo.*

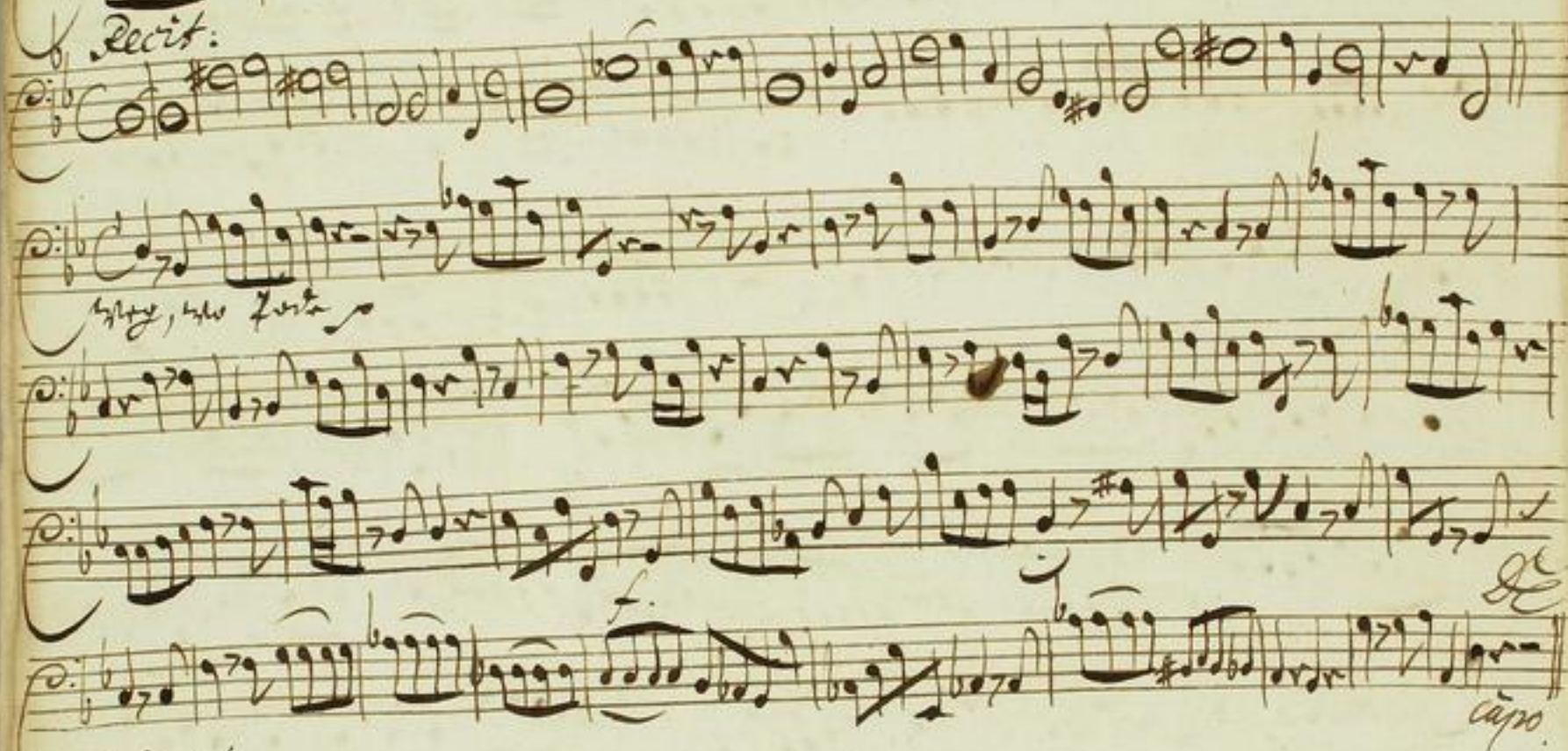
*Recit.*  
*Es bringe mich.*

Am 14ten 1767

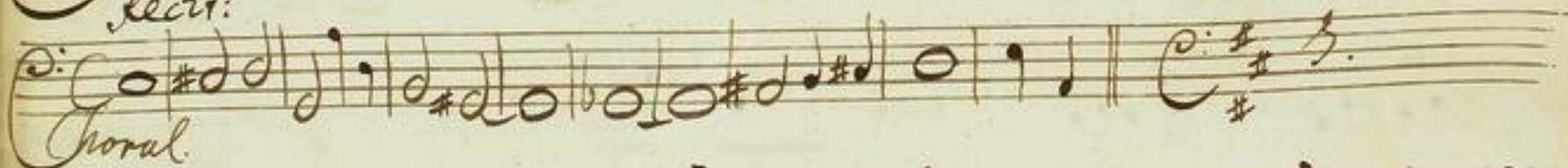
Choral.



Recit.



Recit.



Choral.



D. Clarino. 1.

19

13. *vivace*  
im Guckelzug  
Allegro  
Pizz.  
12  
tacet  
Es war ein wunderlicher

Recitet tacet // Adtacet // Recitet tacet //

3

Choral.



13. *vivace.* 2. *Clarino. 2.* 20

Handwritten musical score for Clarino 2, measures 13-20. The score is in C major, 2/4 time, and features a 'vivace' tempo. It includes staves for Clarino 2, a vocal line with lyrics 'Es war ein wunderschön', and a choral section. The score ends with a double bar line and the instruction 'Adia tacet'.



## Canto.

ii

22

Tutti. Im freyen der Lüfte salbt ihr geto - tet, salbt ihr getödet; den,

den, den hat Gott anferwidet von den to - - - den, von den toten

den hat Gott anferwidet von den toten, von den to - - - den, die sind wir

zungen, — Ich — — — zü - - - gen. *Recit. Aria*  
*tacet. tacet*

Es war ein wunderlicher Ding, da todt man le - ben singen,

das leben das befielt den Ding, daß das den todt verflungen.

Sie sprach sal vermindert ließ, wie im todt ein andern sprach, im

stehend den todt ist worden. *Allroluja.*

*Recit. Aria Recit.*  
*tacet. tacet. tacet*

Es bringt mich an die Pforten, die in den Himmel fuhrt,  
daran mich gehend vorhen, der Lärm gelöst wird;

von todt wird mich verlobt, wird für auf mit gerönt, von

todt mit sterben geht, wird für auf mit verlobt.

9.

Tutti. Dem fürstlich lebend salbte gott - Ist salbte gott - Ist, gott - Ist;

1. von, — Im sat Gott anferwilt — von den to —

— den, — Im sat Gott anferwilt von den toten, von den to — An die sündwör

Zungen — Ist — Ist sündwör — 97.

3. Er war ein wunderlicher Ding, da todt mit le - ben singen

2. Das leben das befohl den Dey, ob sat den todt vor pfundgen

Die Schrift hat ver kündigt daß wir ein todt den andern laß, im todt ent

Dem todt ist worden, alle linge. Recit. Aria tacet tacet

Dem Wort zeigt das nimmst, dann fruch den lebend fürsten himmel auf todt, folge

mit, die blüht nicht im tragen Damm des toten, so wirft, wird gleich für der arme

lieb begraben, von Jergland sohn, mit ans in ihm verläßt todt leben leben!

5. Er bringt mich an die sterben, die in den himmel führt, der dem gott sohn wird;

6. der todt wird mit ver seht, wird für auf mit geordnet, der

7. todt mit sterben geßt, wird für auf mit er seht.

Tenore.

Den ersten Lob lobet Jabbis gedot - tot Jabbis gedot - Jabbis ge -  
tot Jabbis gedot - tot Jabbis gedot, den, = den hat Gott anferworet  
= we - tot anferworet von den to - den, von = den Jabbis  
anferworet von den toten, von den to - den, tot sin'ne Jabbis gedot  
Recitativ Aria  
tacet tacet  
= tot sin'ne Jabbis - gen.  
Es war ein wunderlicher Ding, da tot und lebten singen,  
da leben da befiel den Ding ob hat den tot verflum gen  
Die Schrift hat vor kündigt das mit am tot den andern frey, ein  
Gott hat den totigt worden. Al lalaja. fließt Dolen, andern Grab den  
Dinnen, fies ist kein Oeffne uns, was Jabbis fies, was fies uns bey den toten fies. Es  
lebt, es frey in einem beseren Ding, das will die Dinnen fies. fies in  
gläubend fies nach, fies an dem fies, mit fies ganz von fies leben, d. gestirbt ist fies.  
Denn, ja, den tot, getrost, es hat nicht Noth, der Ding wird fies fies mit fies  
am gegeben.

6.

Weg! — wo sollte liegen, — Laß dich

im Vergeh'n, — wo bist du gesinn an, — wo

sollte liegen Laß dich im Vergeh'n, wo bist du gesinn an. Auf heyl'land!

Laß dich finden, im stillen Grab der Vinden, im — Komt mich im

ban-ger im ban-ger Vanden, im stillen Grab der Vinden Komt mich

Komt mich im ban-ger Vanden an. *Capo / Recit. // tacet //*

5. 3. 1. 3.

Er bringet uns an die Vorden, die in den Vorden set,  
Daran mit goldenen Vorden, der himmel gelosset;

werdet wir mit resset, wir für uns mit geset, wer set mit

1. setten geset, wird für uns mit resset.

1702





Wunder Ding! — Leb totet band — do, leb totet band, forden min  
 — zum frohen Stande, in je — noch Welt verging, leb totet band,  
 — forden min — zum frohen Stande, in je — noch Welt ver-  
 ging, in jener Welt verging.

Es war ein wunderlicher Ding, da totet milt — ben singen,  
 das leben das befiel den Ding, so sat den totet bejuring, nur  
 im totet den amiten frey, im stoll ant dem totet ist worden.

Recit. Aria Recit.  
 allsluja. tacet tacet tacet

Er bringt mich an die Wunden, die in den Himmel fuhrt,  
 daran mit goldenen Worten, der kein gelosen wird;  
 was tot wird mit verstoff, wird sie auf mit geordnet, was  
 tot mit haben geht, wird sie auf mit verstoff.

Die Schrift ist erfüllt das