

1. ~~Es ist mir ein wenig Gefallen, das man findet~~
2. Der Linn ist groß und sehr lieblich
Mus 448/40

1740, 40.

173.
—
28.
40

Partitur
M. Juni 1740. 32^{te} Fassung
}

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various note values (minims, crotchets, quavers) and rests. The first five staves contain a single melodic line. The last five staves are divided into two parts: the left part continues the melody, while the right part contains the lyrics "In dem Himmel" repeated five times, each time with a corresponding musical phrase.

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various note values and rests. The first five staves contain a single melodic line. The last five staves are divided into two parts: the left part continues the melody, while the right part contains the lyrics "In dem Himmel" repeated five times, each time with a corresponding musical phrase.



Handwritten musical score on a single page, numbered 2 in the top right corner. The score is written in brown ink on aged, slightly discolored paper. It features multiple staves with musical notation, including notes, rests, and bar lines. The notation is dense and appears to be a complex piece of music, possibly a choral or instrumental work. The staves are arranged in a vertical column, with some staves having additional markings or text written below them. The handwriting is clear and legible, typical of 18th or 19th-century musical manuscripts.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score from the previous page. The notation is consistent, featuring multiple staves with musical notes, rests, and bar lines. The score is dense and appears to be a complex piece of music. The staves are arranged in a vertical column, with some staves having additional markings or text written below them. The handwriting is clear and legible, typical of 18th or 19th-century musical manuscripts. The page shows signs of age, with some discoloration and wear along the edges.



Groß ist der Herr an Macht & Ruhm & Herr aller Herrscher. Das Gmüth erheitert
dies. & alle seine Werke & Tugenden preisen. auf daß wir alle seine Güte & Güte
wissen & loben. der Herr muß alle Lob & Ruhm & Herrlichkeit & Tugenden & Güte
gott muß ja. Amen.



Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various note values and rests. The notation is in a historical style, likely from the 16th or 17th century. The page number '3' is visible in the top right corner.

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Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various note values and rests. The notation is in a historical style, likely from the 16th or 17th century.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and clefs. The notation is in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The score is written in brown ink. There are several systems of music, each consisting of multiple staves. Some staves have additional markings or text written above them, such as "Lied" and "Lied der Schindler'sche Schenke". The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some wear at the edges.





Handwritten musical score on a single page, numbered 58 in the top right corner. The page contains ten staves of music. The notation is a mix of rhythmic symbols (vertical lines with flags) and some neumes. There are several lines of text written in a cursive script, likely a historical German or Dutch dialect, interspersed between the musical staves. The ink is dark brown, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score on the next page. It features ten staves of music, continuing the notation and text from the previous page. The script is consistent with the one on page 58. The page is also aged and shows some staining.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various note values and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various note values and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various note values and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various note values and rests.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves of music. The notation includes various note values, rests, and clefs. The manuscript is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The text is in German, with some parts written in a cursive script. The manuscript is divided into systems, with each system containing multiple staves. The notation is dense and fills most of the page. There are some annotations and markings in the margins, including the word "colla" and "Gitarre". The paper shows signs of age, with some discoloration and wear along the edges.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves of music and German lyrics. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The lyrics are written in a historical German script, likely from the 17th or 18th century. The score is organized into systems, with lyrics aligned under the corresponding musical staves. Some lyrics are written in a smaller, cursive script, while others are in a larger, more formal hand. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and wear along the edges.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves of music and German lyrics. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The lyrics are written in a historical German script, likely from the 17th or 18th century. The score is organized into systems, with lyrics aligned under the corresponding musical staves. Some lyrics are written in a smaller, cursive script, while others are in a larger, more formal hand. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and wear along the edges.

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring multiple staves with notes and lyrics in German. The lyrics include "Ich hab dich lieb" and "Ich hab dich nicht lieb". The notation is in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score, showing further staves with notes and lyrics. The lyrics include "Ich hab dich lieb" and "Ich hab dich nicht lieb". The notation is in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score, showing further staves with notes and lyrics. The lyrics include "Ich hab dich lieb" and "Ich hab dich nicht lieb". The notation is in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score, showing further staves with notes and lyrics. The lyrics include "Ich hab dich lieb" and "Ich hab dich nicht lieb". The notation is in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century.

Handwritten musical notation on six staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines. The text "Da Capo" is written at the end of each staff. The lyrics "mein Gott, mein Gott" are written below the fifth staff.

Handwritten musical notation on three staves. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines. The text "Choral. N. S." is written below the second staff. The lyrics "Gott lobt dich, Herr, mit" are written below the third staff. The text "Da Capo." is written below the third staff.

Soli Deo Gloria

173

36.

Der Herr so groß und
so lieblich.

a

2 Hautb.

2 Clarin

Fymp:

2 Violin

Viola

Canto

Alto

Tenore

Bass

c

Continuo.

Fert. Vintat. Mar:
1740.

Continuo.

Handwritten musical score for Continuo, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *pp.* and *tasto solo*. The notation includes various musical symbols like clefs, key signatures, and time signatures, along with handwritten annotations in cursive script.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score on the adjacent page, showing further staves of music and handwritten notes.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and clefs. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, key signatures (sharps), and time signatures (3/4, 4/4). The text "Capo" is written in the upper right section. The manuscript is written in a cursive style, typical of 18th or 19th-century musical notation. The paper shows signs of age, including yellowing and some staining.

Capo

Choral.

8. *Thun lob uns*

For endend



Choral Capo

M

volti

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

- pp.* (pianissimo) at the beginning of the first staff.
- Foral.* (Fornal) written above the fifth staff.
- Nim lob miri Grol.* written below the fifth staff.
- Capo* with a double bar line and a key signature change to one sharp (F#) at the end of the fifth staff.
- Recitar* with a double bar line and a common time signature (C) at the end of the twelfth staff.

The manuscript is written in brown ink on aged, slightly discolored paper. The notation is a mix of treble and alto clefs, with various note values and rests.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score on the adjacent page. The notation continues with various notes and rests. Key annotations include:

- V. Sord.* (Violoncello) written above the first staff.
- Gron Grol* written above the second staff.
- difficili* (difficile) written above the fourth staff.

The notation continues with various notes and rests, maintaining the same style as the previous page.

V. Lordin.

92

For Andante

pifficato

all'and.

pifficato

pifficato

all'and.

all'and.

pifficato

all'and.

pifficato

all'and.

pifficato

Capo

Recitat

Choral Capo



43

voldi

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring multiple staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The score is written in brown ink on aged, slightly discolored paper.

Key markings and annotations include:

- mp.* (piano) at the beginning of the first staff.
- And.* (Andante) written above the fourth staff.
- Vom Lob mein Volk* written below the fifth staff.
- Capo* written above the sixth staff, indicating a change in the instrument's position.
- Recitas* written above the final staff, indicating a recitative section.

The music is organized into systems of staves, with some staves containing multiple lines of music. The overall style is characteristic of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score on the adjacent page. The notation continues from the previous page, maintaining the same key signature and time signature. The page also shows some handwritten annotations and musical symbols.

London.

Love, ordered if,

in G. at

Marion.

Wh. are v.

for the rest

for H. C. C. C.

coll'ariv

for the first time

coll'aria.

personal

coll'arriv

in F major

Gal. an. v.

difficult.

wh'are.

1875

Capo //

Recital

Choral Hapo

Viola

Handwritten musical score for "Veni Sancte Spiritus" by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is written on multiple staves, featuring various musical notations including notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes a recitative section marked "Recita" and a chorale section marked "Choral." The text "Veni Sancte Spiritus" is written in the left margin. The word "volti" is written at the bottom right of the page.

Violone,

16

Allegro moderato



Allegro moderato



Capo

Volte

Choral.

Ein lob uns

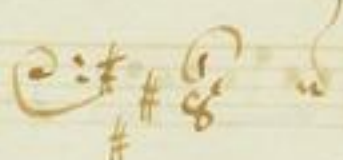
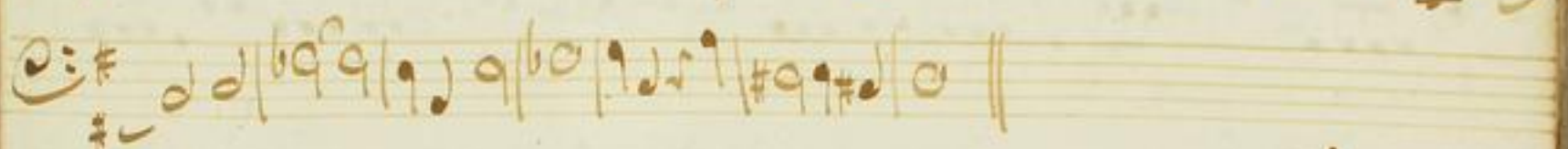
Difficil.
Ein lob uns

Handwritten musical notation on three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various note values and rests. The second staff continues the melody and includes the handwritten word "Capo" followed by a double bar line. The third staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C), and includes the handwritten word "Choral Capo" followed by a double bar line.

Handwritten musical notation on the left side of the page, consisting of ten staves. The notation includes various note values and rests, but is mostly cut off by the edge of the page. The right side of the page contains ten empty staves.

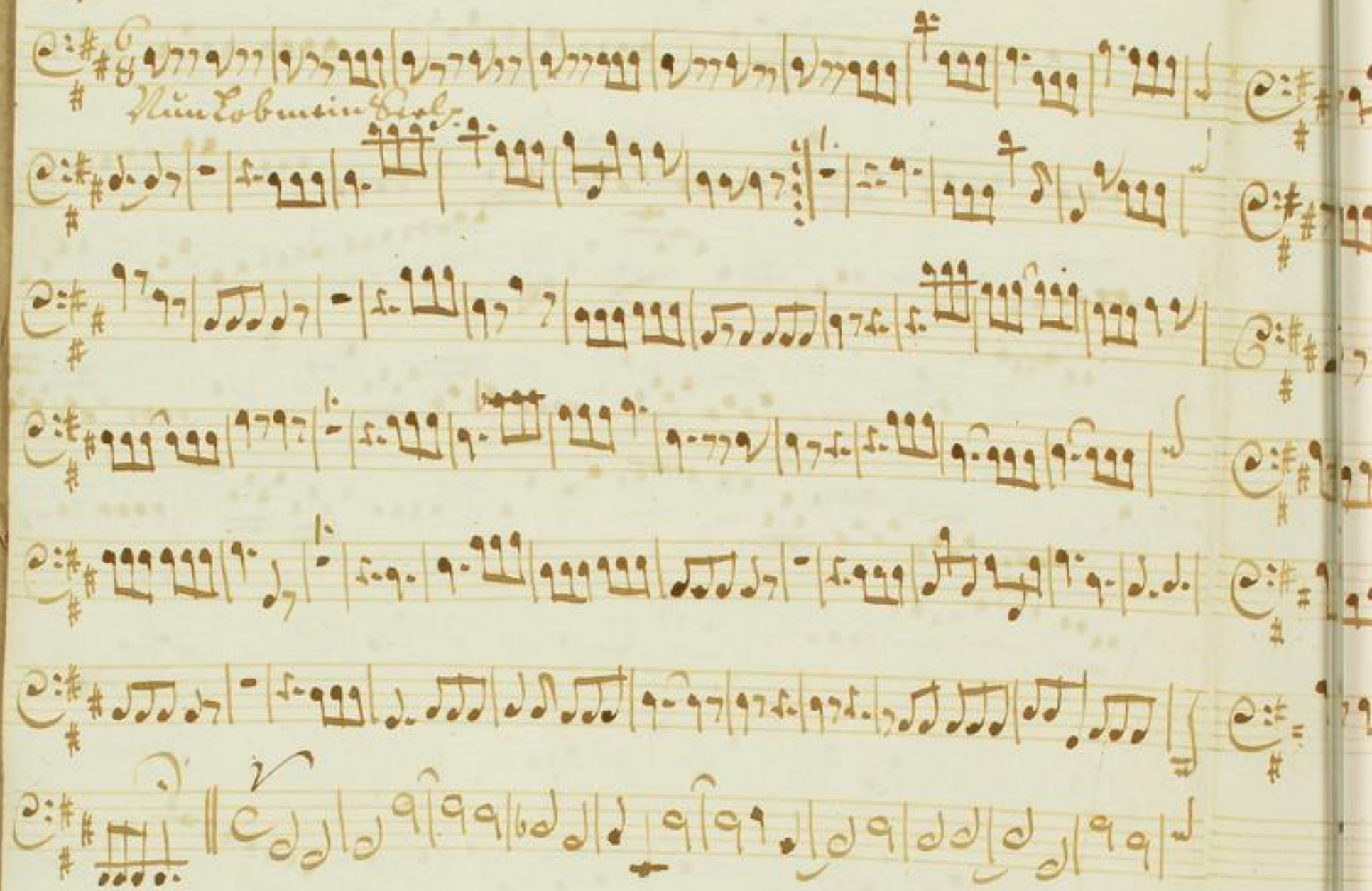
Violine

18



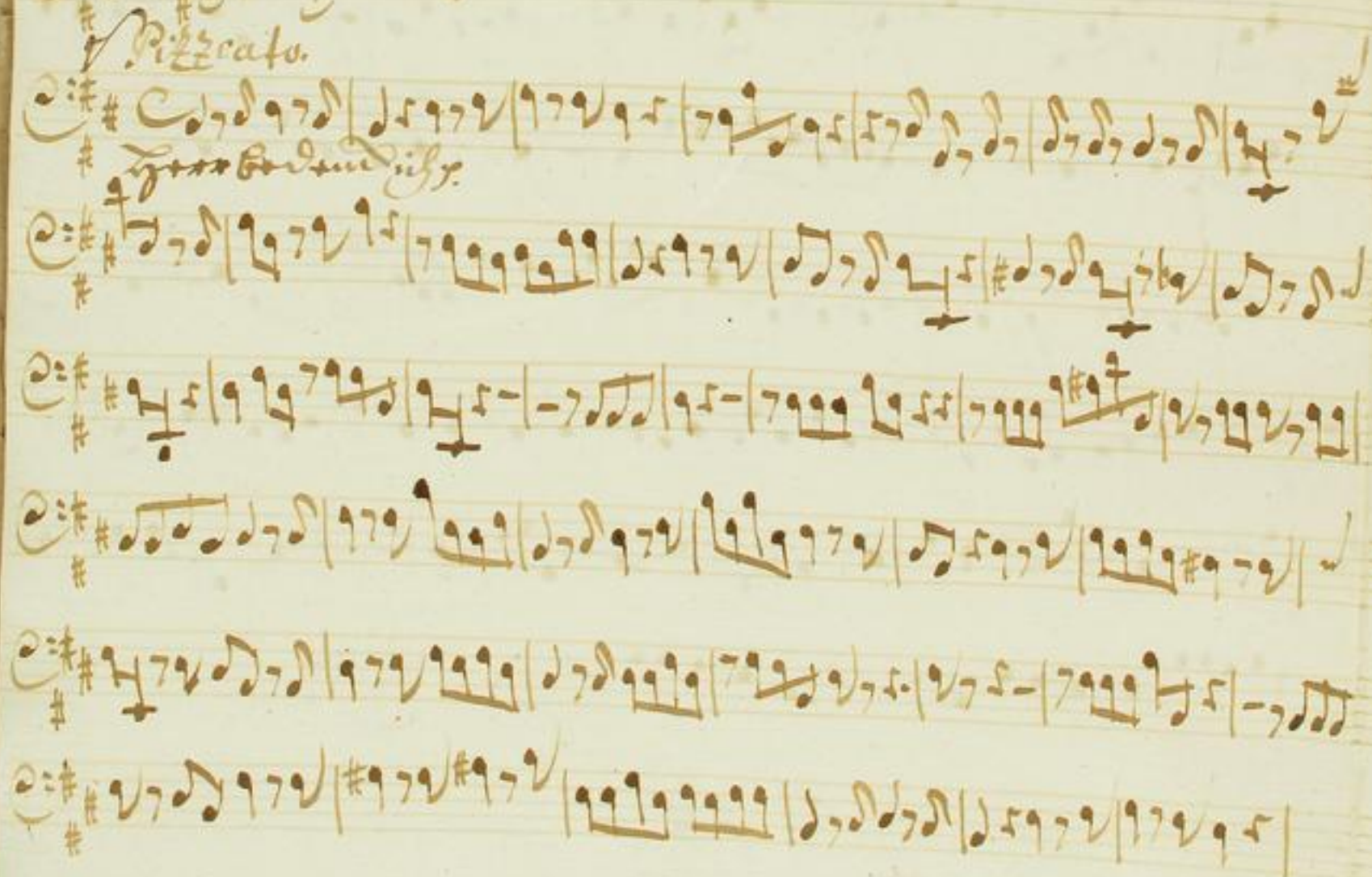
Choral.

Hin Lob uns in die



Ritornello.

Hin Lob uns in die



Handwritten musical notation on six staves. The notation is in a historical style, featuring various note values (minims, crotchets, quavers) and rests. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The notation is written in brown ink on aged, slightly discolored paper.

Choral
Da Capo. *Mus*

Handwritten musical notation on the left margin of the page, consisting of five staves with notes and rests.

Hautbois. 1.

20

In finis gurs,

tu tu

Choral:
Mein Lob mein Ruh,

Recitat

Recitat

volti.

Plant. Frw. 2

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Plant. Frw. 2". The score is written on 18 staves, organized into 9 systems of two staves each. The notation is in brown ink on aged, slightly stained paper. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 7/8. The music features a complex, flowing melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. There are several dynamic markings, including "f" (forte) and "p" (piano), and some phrasing slurs. The word "Harp" is written in a large, cursive script at the bottom right of the page, indicating the instrument for which the piece is written. The manuscript shows signs of age, with some foxing and wear along the edges.

Hautbois. 2.

21

In der ist gott.

Choral.

Nun lobt man Gott.

Recitall

Recit || aria || Recit ||

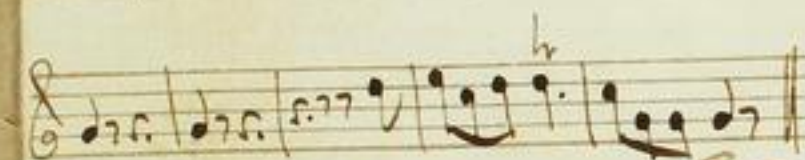
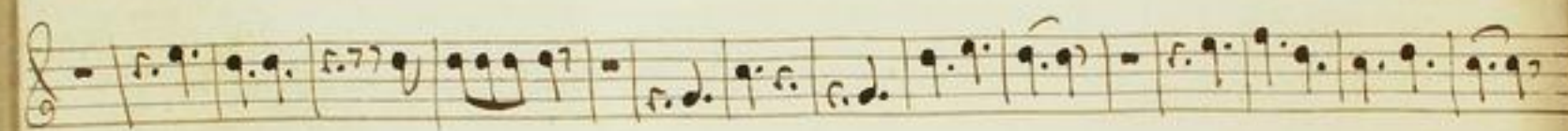
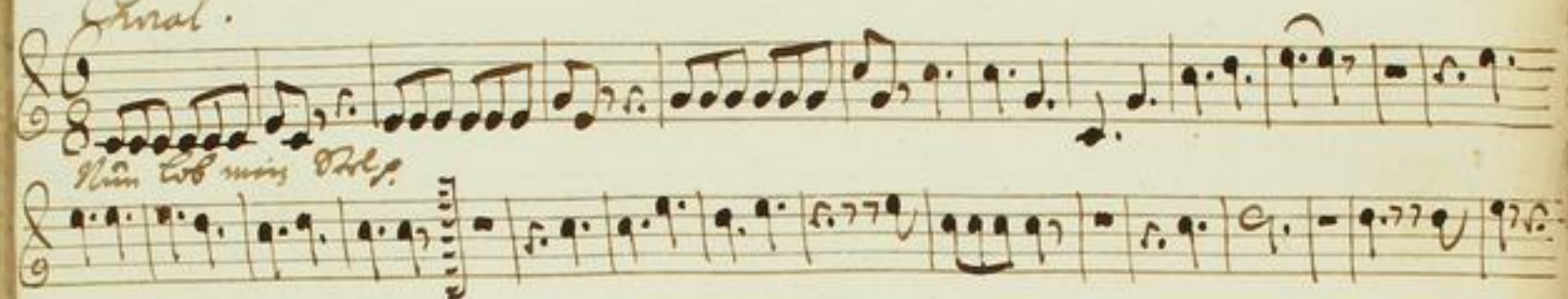
Choral Dapo

Clarino. I

12



Recitat / aria / 8



Recit / aria / Recit //

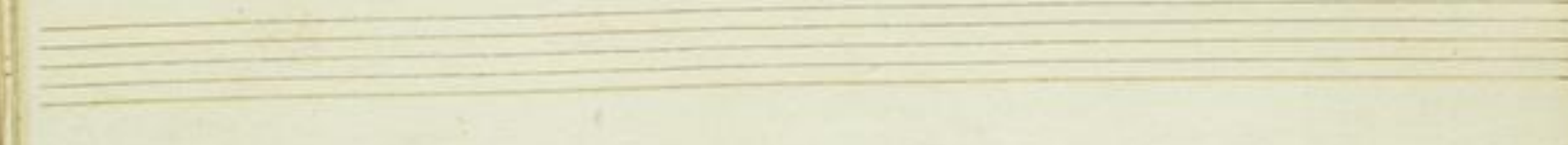
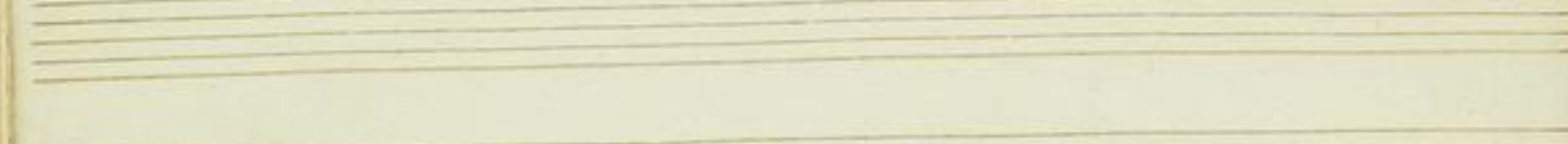
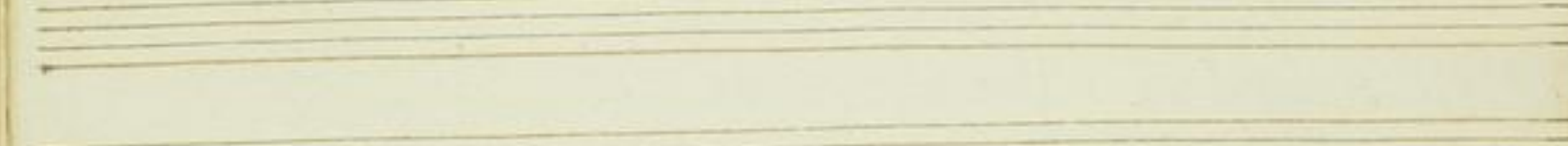
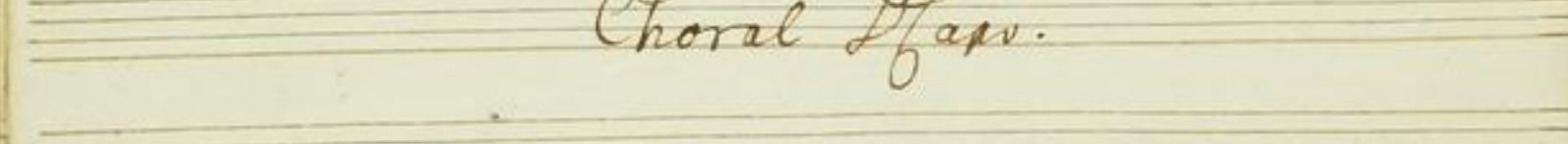
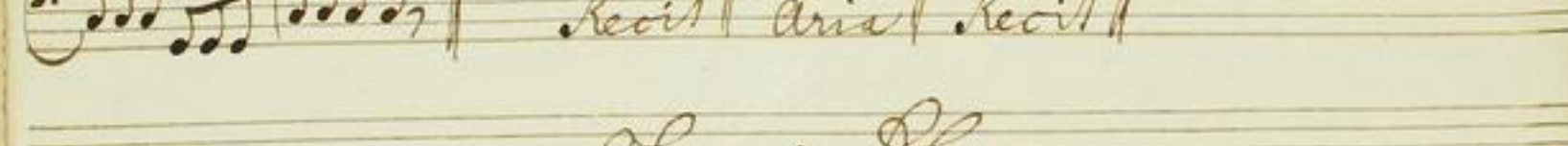
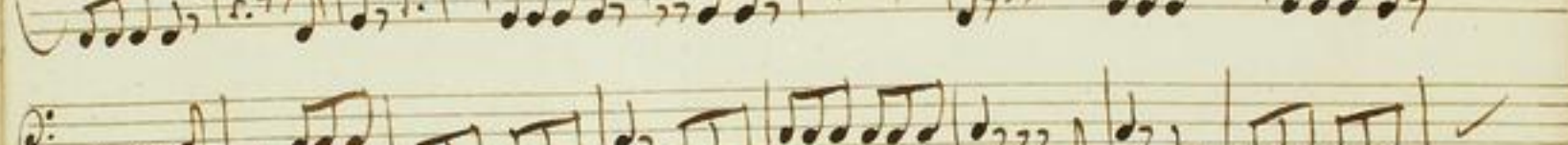
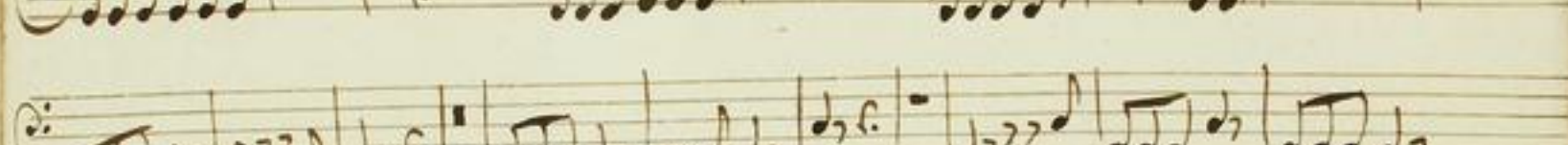
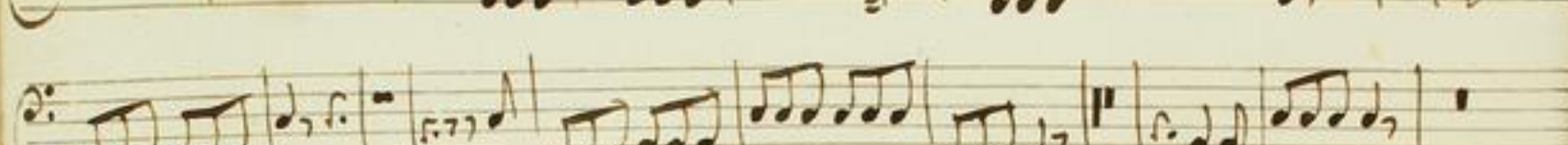
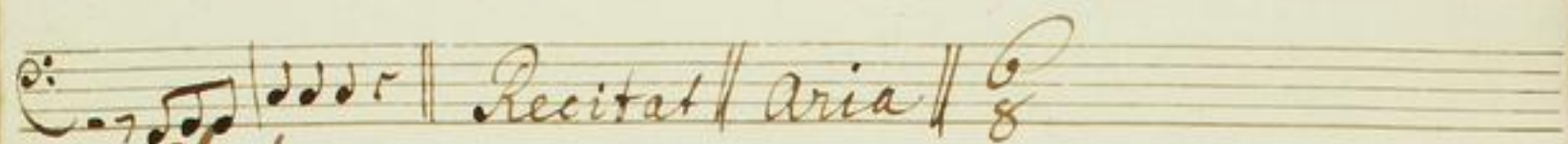
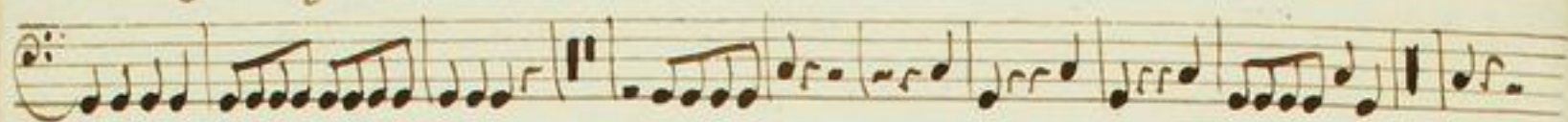
Choral Hapo

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

- Choral* (written above the first staff)
- Recit* (written above the second staff)
- Aria* (written above the third staff)
- Choral* (written above the fourth staff)
- Recit* (written above the fifth staff)
- Aria* (written above the sixth staff)
- Recit* (written above the seventh staff)
- Aria* (written above the eighth staff)
- Recit* (written above the ninth staff)
- Aria* (written above the tenth staff)
- Recit* (written above the eleventh staff)
- Aria* (written above the twelfth staff)
- Recit* (written above the thirteenth staff)
- Aria* (written above the fourteenth staff)
- Recit* (written above the fifteenth staff)
- Aria* (written above the sixteenth staff)
- Recit* (written above the seventeenth staff)
- Aria* (written above the eighteenth staff)
- Recit* (written above the nineteenth staff)
- Aria* (written above the twentieth staff)
- Recit* (written above the twenty-first staff)
- Aria* (written above the twenty-second staff)
- Recit* (written above the twenty-third staff)
- Aria* (written above the twenty-fourth staff)
- Recit* (written above the twenty-fifth staff)
- Aria* (written above the twenty-sixth staff)
- Recit* (written above the twenty-seventh staff)
- Aria* (written above the twenty-eighth staff)
- Recit* (written above the twenty-ninth staff)
- Aria* (written above the thirtieth staff)
- Recit* (written above the thirty-first staff)
- Aria* (written above the thirty-second staff)
- Recit* (written above the thirty-third staff)
- Aria* (written above the thirty-fourth staff)
- Recit* (written above the thirty-fifth staff)
- Aria* (written above the thirty-sixth staff)
- Recit* (written above the thirty-seventh staff)
- Aria* (written above the thirty-eighth staff)
- Recit* (written above the thirty-ninth staff)
- Aria* (written above the fortieth staff)
- Recit* (written above the forty-first staff)
- Aria* (written above the forty-second staff)
- Recit* (written above the forty-third staff)
- Aria* (written above the forty-fourth staff)
- Recit* (written above the forty-fifth staff)
- Aria* (written above the forty-sixth staff)
- Recit* (written above the forty-seventh staff)
- Aria* (written above the forty-eighth staff)
- Recit* (written above the forty-ninth staff)
- Aria* (written above the fiftieth staff)
- Recit* (written above the fifty-first staff)
- Aria* (written above the fifty-second staff)
- Recit* (written above the fifty-third staff)
- Aria* (written above the fifty-fourth staff)
- Recit* (written above the fifty-fifth staff)
- Aria* (written above the fifty-sixth staff)
- Recit* (written above the fifty-seventh staff)
- Aria* (written above the fifty-eighth staff)
- Recit* (written above the fifty-ninth staff)
- Aria* (written above the sixtieth staff)
- Recit* (written above the sixty-first staff)
- Aria* (written above the sixty-second staff)
- Recit* (written above the sixty-third staff)
- Aria* (written above the sixty-fourth staff)
- Recit* (written above the sixty-fifth staff)
- Aria* (written above the sixty-sixth staff)
- Recit* (written above the sixty-seventh staff)
- Aria* (written above the sixty-eighth staff)
- Recit* (written above the sixty-ninth staff)
- Aria* (written above the seventieth staff)
- Recit* (written above the seventy-first staff)
- Aria* (written above the seventy-second staff)
- Recit* (written above the seventy-third staff)
- Aria* (written above the seventy-fourth staff)
- Recit* (written above the seventy-fifth staff)
- Aria* (written above the seventy-sixth staff)
- Recit* (written above the seventy-seventh staff)
- Aria* (written above the seventy-eighth staff)
- Recit* (written above the seventy-ninth staff)
- Aria* (written above the eightieth staff)
- Recit* (written above the eighty-first staff)
- Aria* (written above the eighty-second staff)
- Recit* (written above the eighty-third staff)
- Aria* (written above the eighty-fourth staff)
- Recit* (written above the eighty-fifth staff)
- Aria* (written above the eighty-sixth staff)
- Recit* (written above the eighty-seventh staff)
- Aria* (written above the eighty-eighth staff)
- Recit* (written above the eighty-ninth staff)
- Aria* (written above the ninetieth staff)
- Recit* (written above the ninety-first staff)
- Aria* (written above the ninety-second staff)
- Recit* (written above the ninety-third staff)
- Aria* (written above the ninety-fourth staff)
- Recit* (written above the ninety-fifth staff)
- Aria* (written above the ninety-sixth staff)
- Recit* (written above the ninety-seventh staff)
- Aria* (written above the ninety-eighth staff)
- Recit* (written above the ninety-ninth staff)
- Aria* (written above the hundredth staff)

Recit Aria Recit

Choral Haps.



Canto.

25

der Herr ist groß — und sehr loblich sehr loblich und seine Größe ist unan-
 sprechlich seine — Kinders Kinder werden deine Worte prei-
 sen Kinders Kinder werden deine Worte prei- — sen d. von deiner Ge-
 walt d. von deiner Gewalt. — sagen und von deiner Gewalt d. von deiner Gewalt —
 — — — — — *Recitativo*
 — — — — — sagen
 Mein Lob mein Dank den Herr — — — — — was ich mir ist der Herr mein
 Tag Lob und Preis und — — — — — Gott Vater Sohn und heiliger Geist
 sein Wohlthat oft zu mir — — — — — was ich nicht o Herr zu mir
 vor mich in mich — — — — — was ich nicht und Gnade vor mich
 der Herr sein vergeben — — — — — und sein sein Bischoff groß
 wie ich sein verzeihen — — — — — ganzlich mit mir
 agnab leben — — — — — nicht sein seinen Preis mit seinem Preis befüllt
 auf ihn bauen — — — — — das unser Herr mit d. ihm sein Preis sein Preis
 singt dem Herrn gleich — — — — — der Herr stellt nicht befüllt die Leiden in seinem Preis
 singen wir sein Preis — — — — — Amen wir werden erlangen glauben wir von Herr
 Groß ist die Gnade unser Gott gleich groß ist seine Güte, so laßt der Gott wenn ich im
 Kinders Kinder will, sein Arm hat ich ganz bald zerstört, groß ist der Herr im Strafen
 im Geist sein ich pflegt alle still groß in der Welt wenn es steht. Dein

V. V. W. 7. A. V. V. V. V. V. B. V. W. A. R. ||
 Wo es trifft alzeit ein, soll so ein Gott nicht groß und herrlich sein
 Herr Herr bedenk' ich seine Größe bedenk' ich seine Größe auf -
 auf - auf - - so wird mein Feh - - - so wird mein Feh - - - so wird mein
 Feh - - - recht klein klein so wird mein Feh recht klein Herr Herr bedenk' ich seine
 Größe seine Größe bedenk' ich seine Größe seine Größe auf - auf - auf -
 so wird mein Feh - - - so wird mein Feh - - - recht klein klein so wird mein
 Feh mein Feh recht klein. Kann kann es sich in an mich armen kann kann es sich in an mich
 armen gro - ßer Vater gro - ßer Vater dein Gebet - - - mein o so
 fällt mir so fällt mir dies an ein soll ich mich vor dir nicht be - - - gen
 soll ich mich vor dir nicht be - - - gen soll ich dir nicht dank - soll ich dir nicht
 dank - nicht dank es zeigen da du dich da du dich mein Gott willst sein
 soll ich mich vor dir nicht be - gen soll ich dir nicht dank - es zeigen da du
 - dich da du dich mein Gott willst sein

Choral Haps

Sein Herr ist groß — und sehr loblich sehr loblich und seine Größe ist unaußsprechlich

seine — Kindes Kinder werden seine Herrscher —

— sein Kindes Kinder werden seine Herrscher — — — — —

und von seiner Gewalt d. ~~Hydras~~ Gewalt — sa — gen und von seiner Gewalt d. von

seiner Gewalt — — — sagen Recitat Aria

Wenn lob mein Daß ich für von was in mir ist der Namen sein
Daß lob mit Preis mit off — vor Gott Vater Sohn d. heiligen Geist

sein Wohlfahrt ist er meß — von vergißt nicht o Herr mein laß die
der will in mit wohnen — von was er mit uns Gnaden verleiht laß wir

sein Kind vergeben und heil sein Schwert groß was sein ganz
ich soll ertragen b. z. heil mit Leben auf ihn von Leben auf ihn

leben nicht in seinen Schoß mit unserm Herz befüllt
bitten laß unser Herz mit ihm sein fröhlich sein aufzuheben

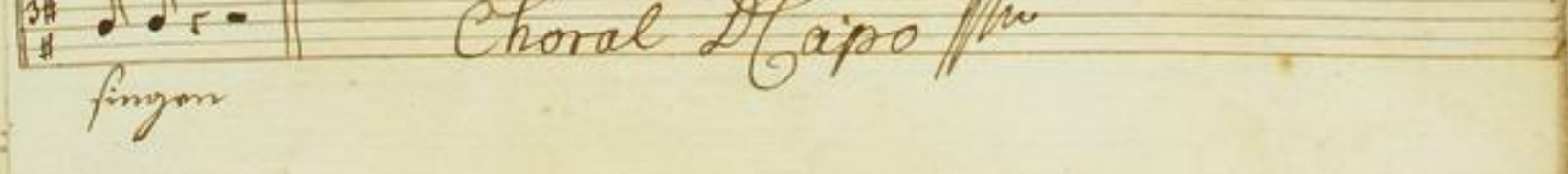
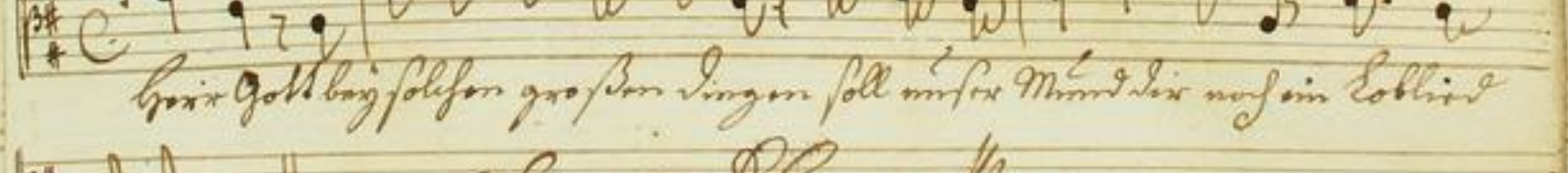
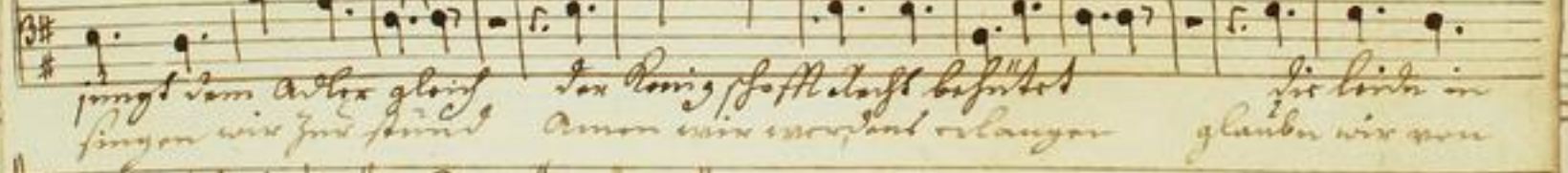
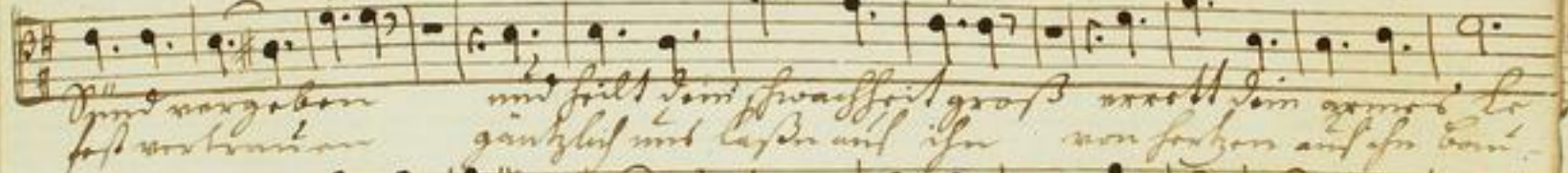
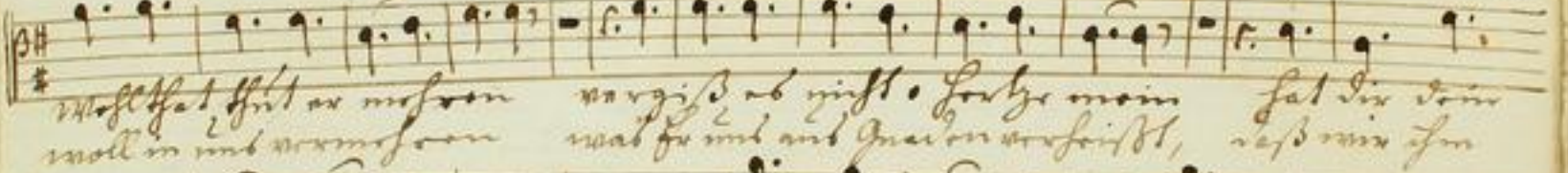
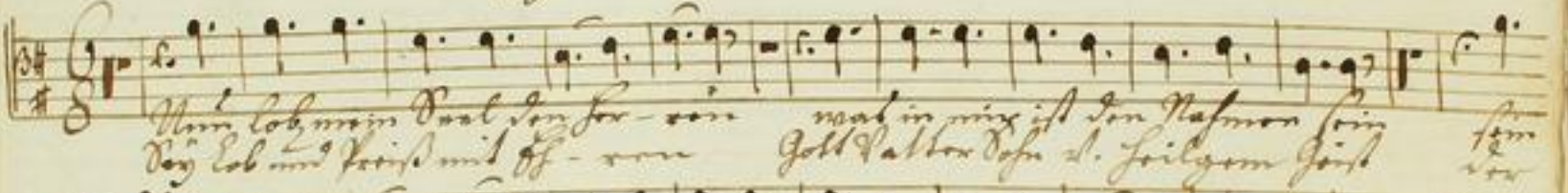
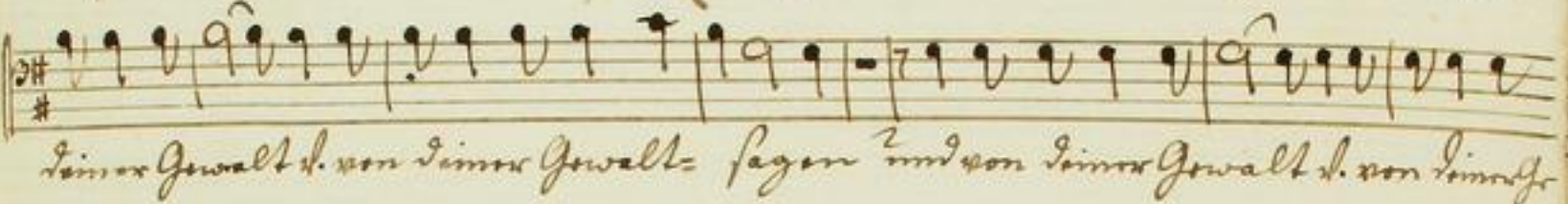
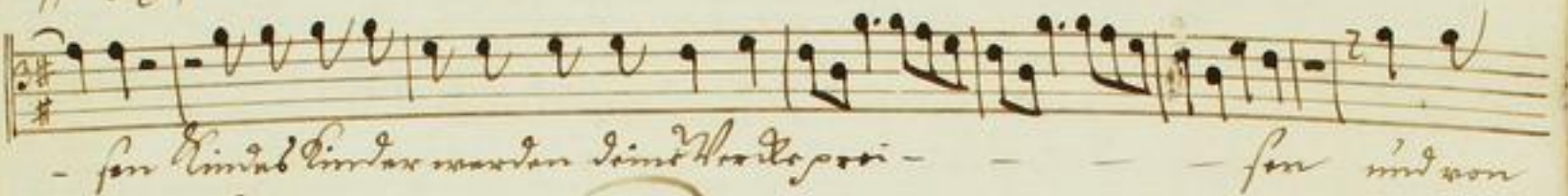
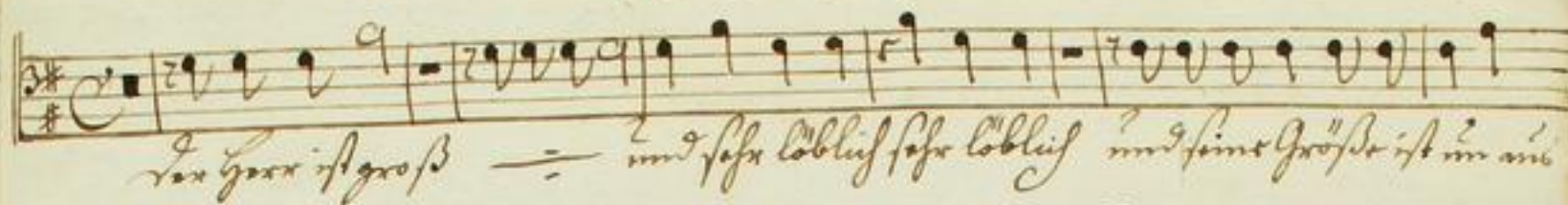
Wachet dem Arter gleich der König stellt das befüllt die
und singen wie ihr sein Amen wir werden erlangen glauben

leiden in Daimen Läng Recitat Aria Recitat
wir von Leben genügt

Choral Hapo // Ho

Tenore.

28



[illegible]

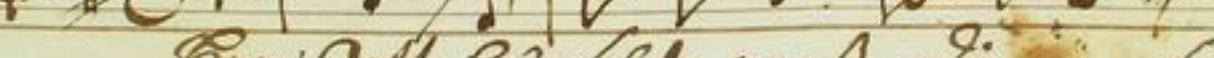
Basso.

30

Der Herr ist groß — und sehr loblich sehr loblich und seine Größe ist
 unerschöpflich seine — Kinder Kinder werden seine Worte seine Worte
 prei- — — — — — sein Kinder Kinder werden seine Worte seine Worte
 prei- — — — — — sein und von seiner Gewalt d. von seiner Gewalt — sagen
 und von seiner Gewalt d. von seiner Gewalt — — — — — sagen
 Groß ist der Herr an Macht, so kan mehr ihm als wir verstehen. Ist schnell in seinen
 Höfen und all ihr sein hat er hervor gebracht, auf seinen Fuß so stürzen haben die Heimen
 und sein zu erforschen. Vor ihm muß allat haben, sein Wort kan ihm misfallen sagt
 Soll ein solcher Gott nicht groß und sehr loblich sein.
 Herr — du bist groß. — — — — — was soll ich sagen — — — — —
 Das ist ein flüchtel Loblied sagen ja ja Psalms — — — — —
 be lo- — be mir den Herrn das ist ein flüchtel Loblied sagen — — — — —
 ja ja Psalms — — — — — be mir den Herrn. Kom — in die Wälder volle

[illegible]

Choral Haps ~~Wm.~~

Rec. *Org.* 
 Herr Gott bey solchen groß Dingen soll unser
Bitt. 
 Mund dir noch ein Loblied singen.

Nach ist groß — und so loblich, loblich, und seine Größe ist

Wunderthraufschäme ———— Nimm dich Nimm dich was ich deine Hand dir hoch

passi - san timol timol e vailen dain daili, dain daili passi

San mi non dante fa salt Non dante fa salt fage

und san dante jurellt & san dante jurellt - - - - - fagen

Recitat. // Ave //

1. Nun lobm in Dank den Ge-
2. Sey lob und Preis mit G-
was in uns ist der Heil'ge Geist
gott Vater Sohn und Heil'ge Geist

Sei still! Ich hab' dich an mich, so gibst du mir, o Jach, mir, hat die dein
 daß ich dich mit mir, so gibst du mir, o Jach, mir, daß ich dich

Im Morgens, im Spelt dem Scherff mit groß, socht dem Land
Zust wehant, gänzlich mit lassen auf Zfn, von solchen auf Zfn

Taben, nimm dich in seinen Disceß, mit einem frohen Gefühler, vor,
 baten, daß unsre Feind nicht zwin, ihm schuldig sein anzugehen, vor.

jungst dem Heiligen, der König, laßt die Befehl, die Kinder
sind an der Zeit, Amteis werden, werden, Glanz, die

in einem Teuf.
von Satzen gebild.

<http://tudigit.ulb-tu-darmstadt.de/show/Mus-Ms-448-40/0050>

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