

Graupner, Christoph (1683-1760)

BRD DS Mus.ms 426/8

Herr höre mein Gebeth/Canto Solo/Hautb./2 Violin/Viol/e/  
Continuo/Dn.,Laetare/1718.

1  
2  
3  
Herr höre mein Gebeth

Autograph März 1718. 34 x 21 cm.

partitur: 6 Bl. Alte Zählung: 3 Bogen.

8 St.: C,vl 1,2,vla,vln(2x),bc,ob  
3,1,1,1,2,2,2,1 Bl.

Alte Sign.: 151/VII.

Text: hrsg. von Heinrich Walther Gerdes, 1718.

verf. von Johann Conrad Lichtenberg.

Xerokopie d. qdr. Tokes : 2003 A OSIA S. 71 ff.



~~8 8 00 00~~  
Gymn für min. Gabelfuge

151.  
VII.

426/8

d(21) u

Partitur.  
1718

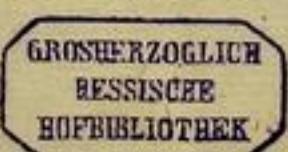
Großherzoglich  
Hessische  
 Hofbibliothek



F. A. F. H. Hart. m. 1

A handwritten musical score on aged paper. The score consists of ten staves of music, likely for four voices (SATB) and piano. The vocal parts are in common time, with the piano part showing a variety of rhythms. The music is written in black ink on five-line staves. German lyrics are interspersed throughout the score, appearing below certain staves. The lyrics include:

- Strophe 1: "Jesu mein Gott Jesu mein Gott Jesu mein Gott Jesu mein Gott"
- Strophe 2: "w. Jesu mein Gott w. Jesu mein Gott w. Jesu mein Gott"
- Strophe 3: "Komm zu mir du bist mein Antlitz und du mein Trost"
- Strophe 4: "Komm zu mir du bist mein Antlitz und du mein Trost"
- Strophe 5: "ni im Holz nage denn oest du mir nage denn oest du mir"



NEBB

mus. n̄tig auf der Erde zu seyn mißt

auf Gott

in welcher Jan. von Nacht in welcher Jan. von Nacht zum Morgen trinkt my so.

2  
 Soprano (Top Staff):  
 bricht ich rechte dannen knos. Ich kann mir nicht mis gernheit!  
 Alto (Second Staff):  
 Maria hörst du mich singen und das ist mein bestes lob.  
 Bass (Bottom Staff):  
 Groß Gott, du in Gott vertraust. Ich weiß ob ich singen kann, ich singe immer.  
 Fort dann alle meine Freuden sind mir wert, ich singe mich aus in meine Freude.  
 Ein schöner Riegel in den rechten Zähnen, den mein Gott gemacht hat, der kann alles aufholen.  
 Auf Gott zu schreien! Gott mein Gott singt mir Frieden bey der Sonne & Futter die mich sehn es  
 ferner thut.  
 Da singe // C.   
 Ich kann dich mir nicht aus den Händen lassen, mein Gott ist mein bester Lehrer.  
 Ich kann dich mir nicht aus den Händen lassen, mein Gott ist mein bester Lehrer.  
 Ich kann dich mir nicht aus den Händen lassen, mein Gott ist mein bester Lehrer.

A handwritten musical score on aged paper, consisting of two systems of music. The top system has four staves: Treble, Alto, Bass, and Piano. The bottom system has three staves: Alto, Bass, and Piano. The music is written in common time, with various key signatures (G major, C major, F major, D major). The lyrics are in German, written below the bass staff of each system. The first system's lyrics are:

man hi - das Lut - mig - , finde sich miss  
vind ghe - in gib - zu - ty aler Ruy - . die Ode ist allgemein

The second system's lyrics are:

Auf Gott  
zu Gott  
dann hoff -  
wir sind wohl froh - gie - gie - ist wahr - freudig gie - gie -

The piano parts include dynamic markings like forte (f), piano (p), and sforzando (sf).

32.

This image shows the second page of a handwritten musical score. The music is arranged for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and piano. The vocal parts are in common time, while the piano part is in 6/8 time. The score consists of six systems of music, each with lyrics in Dutch. The lyrics describe a journey from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, mentioning various landmarks and figures along the way. The handwriting is in black ink on aged paper.

Handwritten lyrics from the score:

- to north west you see child's - home full of love and blessing man - who here comes
- now all goes by all foolishness, excepting this man who comes now
- now in his gold an army doest, or who goest, who goes the world round excepting
- now every year. For mind thy king for thy king was a day ago born, who was
- now thy birthright was. In him shall comfort, comforter come, who is
- now long to come to us, if we stay in him. Near the king comes by a man named

Instrumental parts:

- Piano: The piano part begins with a dynamic of  $\text{ff}$ . It features a melodic line in the treble clef, harmonic bass, and a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Violin: The violin part has a melodic line in the treble clef, primarily consisting of eighth-note patterns.
- Cello: The cello part has a melodic line in the bass clef, primarily consisting of eighth-note patterns.

Final lyrics at the bottom:

Jerusalem be joyful above Zion



A handwritten musical score on five staves. The top staff is soprano, the second is alto, the third is tenor, the fourth is bass, and the fifth is basso continuo. The music consists of mostly eighth-note patterns. The lyrics are written below the notes in German. The first section ends with a repeat sign and two endings. The basso continuo part includes bassoon and cello parts.

ly - for - ly - Jerusalem, alle for -

apple only want in Luth says your han

f. f.

June day end of os don't do merrily

as merrily as fine by just with death, was you



4

Handwritten musical score for three voices (SATB) and piano. The score is written on six staves. The lyrics are in German and English. The music includes various dynamics and performance instructions.

**Lyrics:**

Was von Hand hör' ich mein Freyß, aus Zitter geht nicht Schreib';  
Will ich Echte wiss' mir mein Vater güt', der von alten Hörnern ist, bin jetzt im Lande;  
Bin ich von Hand gommt, du bist als alter mich strengs, doch bleib' ich immer.  
Frisch ist jungen Lässig die Welt ohne Gedanken, ich warte auf dich;  
Du und jüngste Freunde sind, du oder du nicht sollst fahrt zu



GROßHERZÖGLICH  
HESSISCHE  
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This image shows three staves of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The notation consists of vertical stems or strokes of varying lengths, likely representing pitch and rhythm. The staves are separated by horizontal lines. There are some handwritten markings and text in the middle of the staves, possibly indicating performance instructions or lyrics.

Handwritten text visible in the music:

- Stave 1: *+ die mir jenseitig ausgang ausgang mein feste land*
- Stave 2: *+ die mir jenseitig ausgang ausgang mein feste land*
- Stave 3: *die mir jenseitig ausgang ausgang mein feste land*

Below the third staff, there is additional handwritten text:

*die mir jenseitig ausgang ausgang mein feste land*

6  
 Jeden hilf auf der - rinen Trinken - auf der  
 Gern auf freien - my good und bilden auf freien - my good und  
 Binden

A handwritten musical score on aged paper. The score consists of six staves. The top two staves are soprano, the middle two are alto, and the bottom two are bass. The piano part is on the far left. The music is in common time, with various key signatures (F major, G major, C major). The lyrics are written in cursive German script. The vocal parts include several 'Da Capo' markings and stylized vocal markings like 'migliorando' and 'grande finta'.

Handwritten lyrics:

- Soprano: *z wylng volw bzif gund sind gne - d gne*
- Alto: *migliorando gne*
- Bass: *ach bzif gund sind*

Stylized vocal markings:

- Da Capo //*

151  
VII

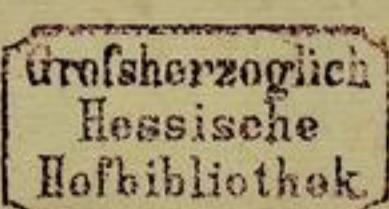
7  
Fou Fou min Gobet.  
Canto sol

Hautz:  
2 Violin  
Viol

Dr. Latour  
mrs.

c

Contine.



# Violino . 1.

8

ar. gr.

A photograph of a handwritten musical score on five-line staff paper. The score consists of two systems. The first system begins with a bass clef, followed by a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The lyrics "Gone for my glory" are written in cursive across the top of the staff. The second system begins with a treble clef, followed by a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The dynamic instruction "pp" (pianissimo) is placed at the end of the first system. The handwriting is in black ink, and the paper shows signs of age and wear.

۱۴

Auf Gott in ewigst Jamon Mayß.

~~Alles~~ <sup>Alles</sup> allen Auf Gott in's Hufe, <sup>in</sup> mir mit <sup>in</sup> mir  
ant'g'fan <sup>Ant'g'fan</sup> Da capo <sup>Da capo</sup> ges' bronommer

A handwritten musical score page featuring a single staff in G major. The staff begins with a bass clef, followed by a 'G' indicating G major. The key signature changes to F major (one sharp) at the beginning of the second measure. The time signature is common time. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The first measure starts with a dotted half note followed by an eighth note. The second measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by a dotted half note. The third measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The fourth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The fifth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The sixth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The seventh measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The eighth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The ninth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The tenth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The eleventh measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The twelfth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The thirteenth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The fourteenth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The fifteenth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The sixteenth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The seventeenth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The eighteenth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The nineteenth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The twentieth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The twenty-first measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The twenty-second measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The twenty-third measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The twenty-fourth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The twenty-fifth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The twenty-sixth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The twenty-seventh measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The twenty-eighth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The twenty-ninth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The thirtieth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The thirty-first measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The thirty-second measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The thirty-third measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The thirty-fourth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The thirty-fifth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The thirty-sixth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The thirty-seventh measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The thirty-eighth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The thirty-ninth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The forty-first measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The forty-second measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The forty-third measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The forty-fourth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The forty-fifth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The forty-sixth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The forty-seventh measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The forty-eighth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The forty-ninth measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note. The五十th measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by an eighth note.

Auf Gott in wohle Faust. Hafiz Recital  
Cap. 1

~~Aria Recital~~ ~~Lacet~~ ~~G~~ ~~and another~~

A handwritten musical score page featuring a single melodic line on a five-line staff. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with several rests of varying lengths. The first measure begins with a sharp sign, indicating a key signature of one sharp. The second measure starts with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The third measure features a bass clef. The fourth measure contains a fermata over the first note. The fifth measure includes a grace note. The sixth measure has a bass clef. The seventh measure ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The eighth measure concludes with a bass clef. The ninth measure begins with a bass clef. The tenth measure ends with a bass clef. The eleventh measure begins with a bass clef. The twelfth measure ends with a bass clef. The thirteenth measure begins with a bass clef. The fourteenth measure ends with a bass clef. The fifteenth measure begins with a bass clef. The sixteenth measure ends with a bass clef. The十七th measure begins with a bass clef. The eighteen measure ends with a bass clef. The nineteen measure begins with a bass clef. The twenty measure ends with a bass clef. The twenty-one measure begins with a bass clef. The twenty-two measure ends with a bass clef. The twenty-three measure begins with a bass clef. The twenty-four measure ends with a bass clef. The twenty-five measure begins with a bass clef. The twenty-six measure ends with a bass clef. The twenty-seven measure begins with a bass clef. The twenty-eight measure ends with a bass clef. The twenty-nine measure begins with a bass clef. The thirty measure ends with a bass clef. The thirty-one measure begins with a bass clef. The thirty-two measure ends with a bass clef. The thirty-three measure begins with a bass clef. The thirty-four measure ends with a bass clef. The thirty-five measure begins with a bass clef. The thirty-six measure ends with a bass clef. The thirty-seven measure begins with a bass clef. The thirty-eight measure ends with a bass clef. The thirty-nine measure begins with a bass clef. The forty measure ends with a bass clef. The forty-one measure begins with a bass clef. The forty-two measure ends with a bass clef. The forty-three measure begins with a bass clef. The forty-four measure ends with a bass clef. The forty-five measure begins with a bass clef. The forty-six measure ends with a bass clef. The forty-seven measure begins with a bass clef. The forty-eight measure ends with a bass clef. The forty-nine measure begins with a bass clef. The五十measure ends with a bass clef.

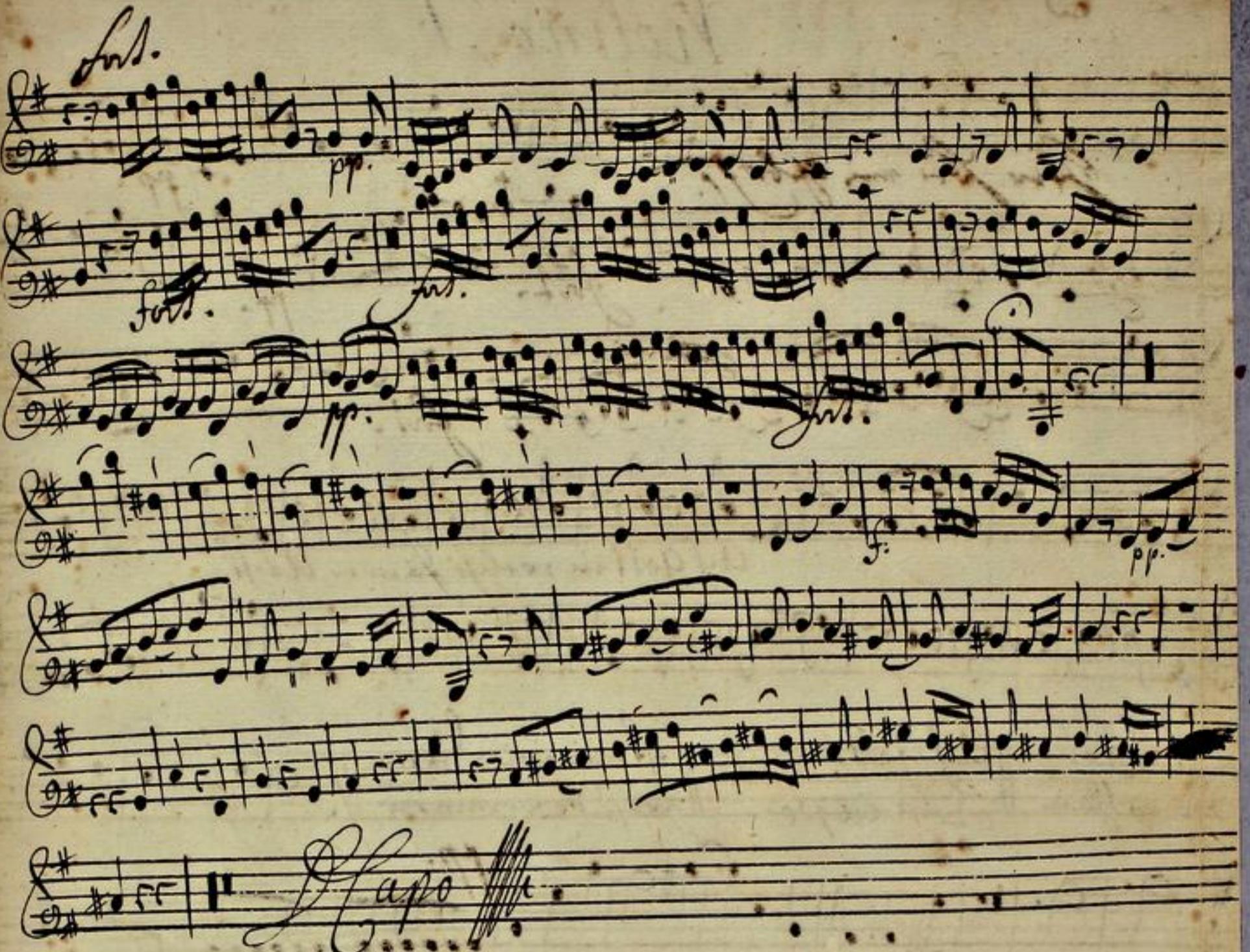
A page from a handwritten musical score, showing system 2. The music is written on five staves using a soprano C-clef. The key signature consists of one sharp (F#) and one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The score includes various musical markings such as dynamic instructions like 'pp.' (pianissimo), 'ff' (fortissimo), and 'mf' (mezzo-forte), and performance directions like 'riten.' (riten.) and 'tempo'. The notation uses a mix of standard note heads and vertical stems.

A handwritten musical score page featuring two staves of music. The top staff uses a soprano C-clef and the bottom staff uses an alto F-clef. Both staves are in common time. The music consists of various note heads and stems, with some notes having vertical stems pointing upwards and others downwards. There are several rests and a dynamic marking "fort." above the top staff.

A photograph of a handwritten musical score on aged paper. The top staff uses a treble clef and consists of 11 measures. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has 10 measures. Both staves are in common time. Measures 1-4 of the top staff feature eighth-note patterns. Measures 5-6 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 7-11 contain eighth-note patterns again. The bottom staff begins with a whole note followed by eighth-note patterns in measures 2-5, sixteenth-note patterns in measures 6-7, and eighth-note patterns in measures 8-10.

A handwritten musical score page featuring two systems of music. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It consists of six measures of music. The second system begins with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. It also consists of six measures of music. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'pp.' (pianissimo) and 'ff.' (fortissimo). The manuscript is written in black ink on aged paper.

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# Violino . 2.

9

The musical score consists of eight staves of handwritten notation for violin. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature varies throughout the piece. The lyrics are written in German and are as follows:

zur Sonne mir gebre.  
auf Gott ist wohlt Jauer läuft.  
Auf Gott in wohlt Jauer ist mir wohlt  
Ehrt ist mir wohlt Jauer ist mir wohlt  
Recital Ariay Recital  
tacet tacet tacet

Accompanying dynamics and performance instructions include:

- pp. (pianissimo) in the first staff.
- mf (mezzo-forte) in the second staff.
- p (piano) in the third staff.
- pp. (pianissimo) in the fourth staff.
- ff (fortissimo) in the fifth staff.
- mf (mezzo-forte) in the sixth staff.
- pp. (pianissimo) in the seventh staff.
- f (forte) in the eighth staff.

Articulation marks like dots and dashes are used throughout the score.

M.

Grafherzoglich  
hessische  
Bibliothek



# Viola

10

Gott von mir gebey.

Ach Gott in wohlf. Fano Herr.

Ach Gott in wohlf. Fano Dacapo.

Recital. Recital. Largo.

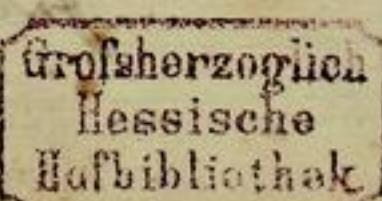
Ach Gott in wohlf. Fano Dacapo.

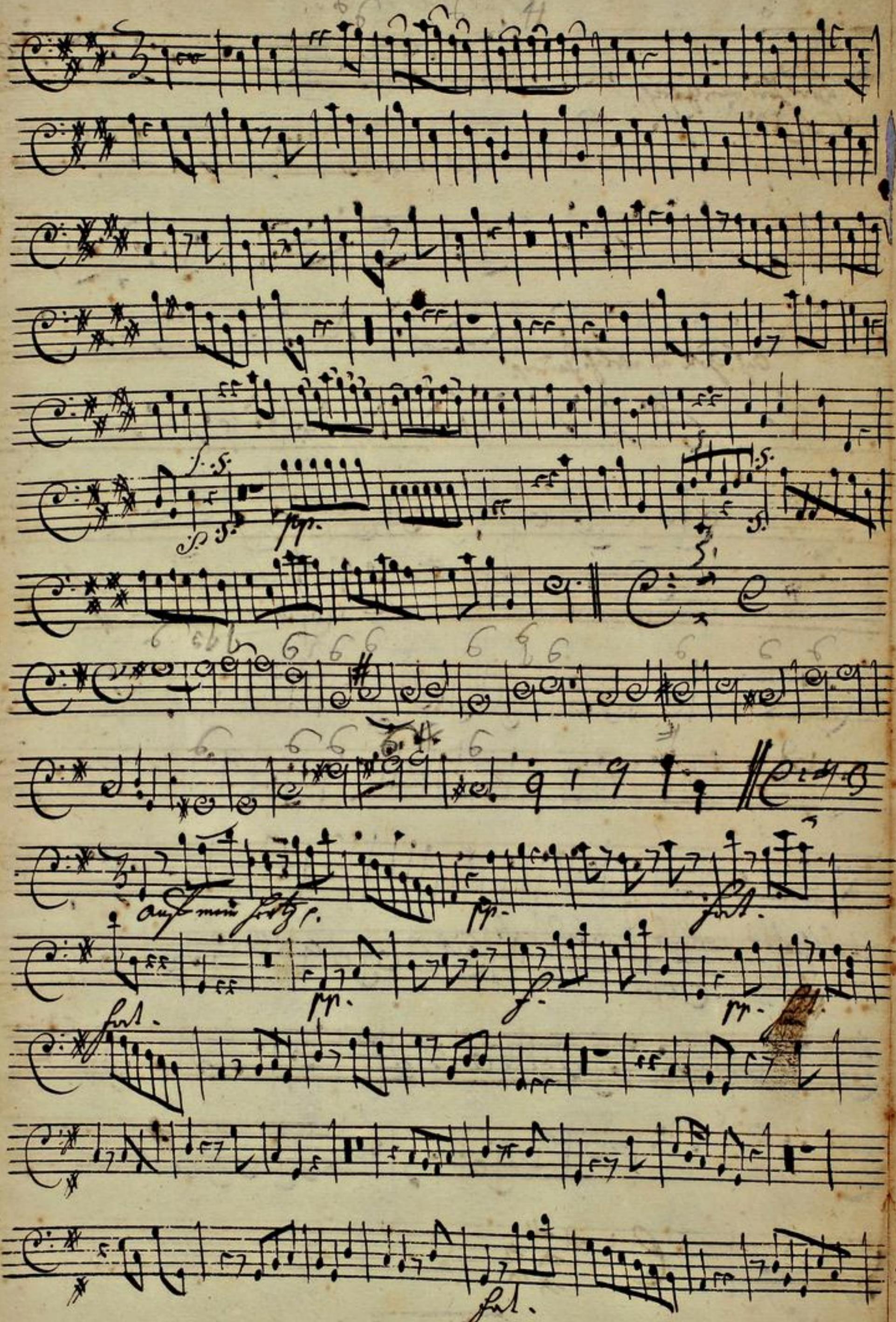
Großherzoglich  
Preußische  
Hofbibliothek

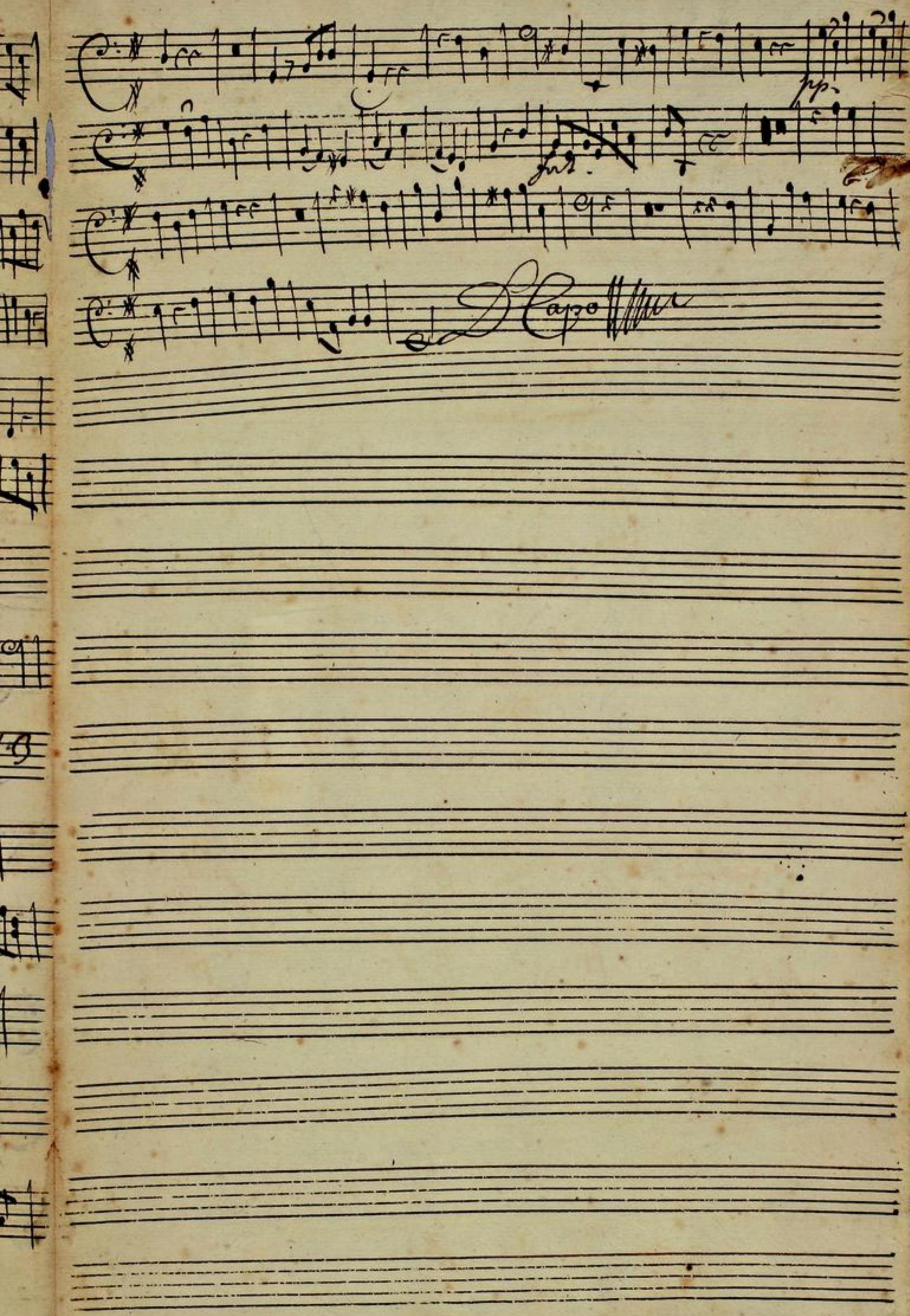
# Violone

11

A handwritten musical score for Violone (Cello) consisting of ten staves of music. The music is written in common time, mostly in C major, with some sharps and flats appearing in later staves. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes. The score includes lyrics in German, such as "Herr wir müssen gebet", "auf Gott in wohlfahrt", and "In Gott in wohlfahrt Hoff". There are also markings like "Dacapo" and "Allegro". The manuscript shows signs of age, including water damage and staining.







# Violone

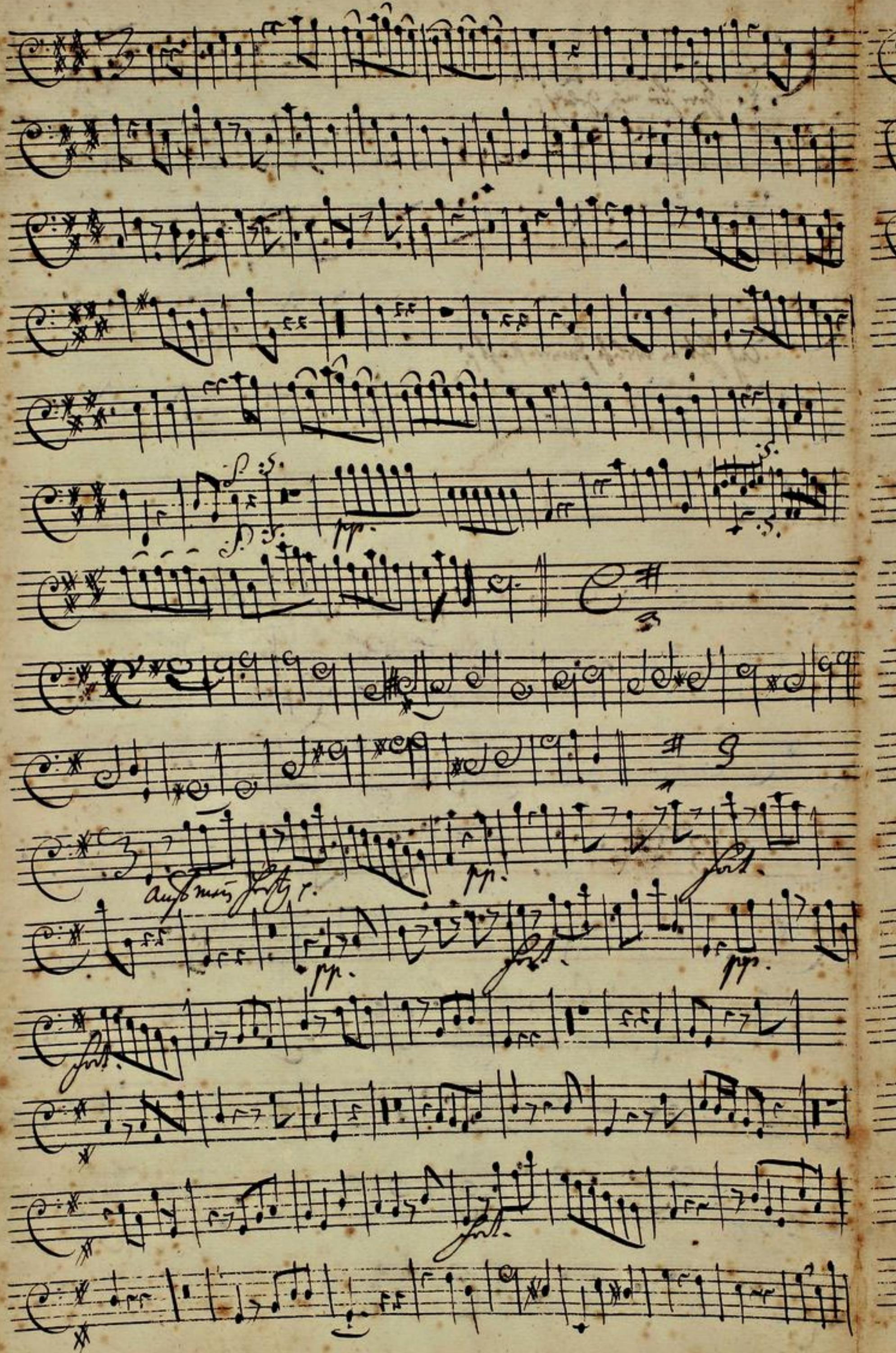
13

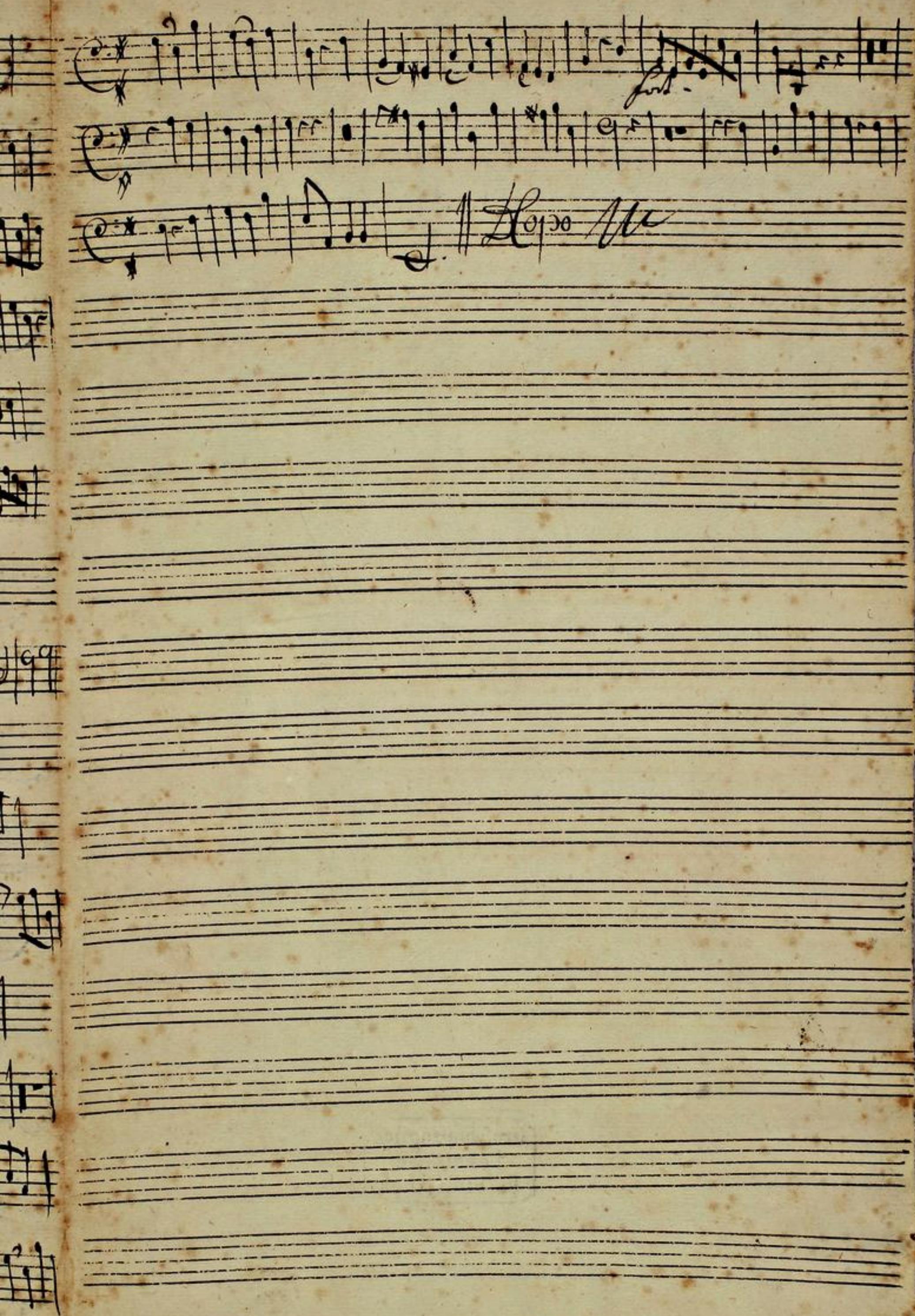
9.

A handwritten musical score for the bassoon (Violone). The score consists of ten staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The music is written in a cursive hand, with some lyrics in German interspersed between the staves. The lyrics include:

- Am Sonnenuntergang
- Auf Gott ist verlaß Ja nicht mehr
- Da Capo
- Auf Gott ist verlaß Ja nicht mehr
- Da Capo

The score is numbered 13 at the top right and 9. at the top left. The paper is aged and shows signs of wear.





# Hautbois.

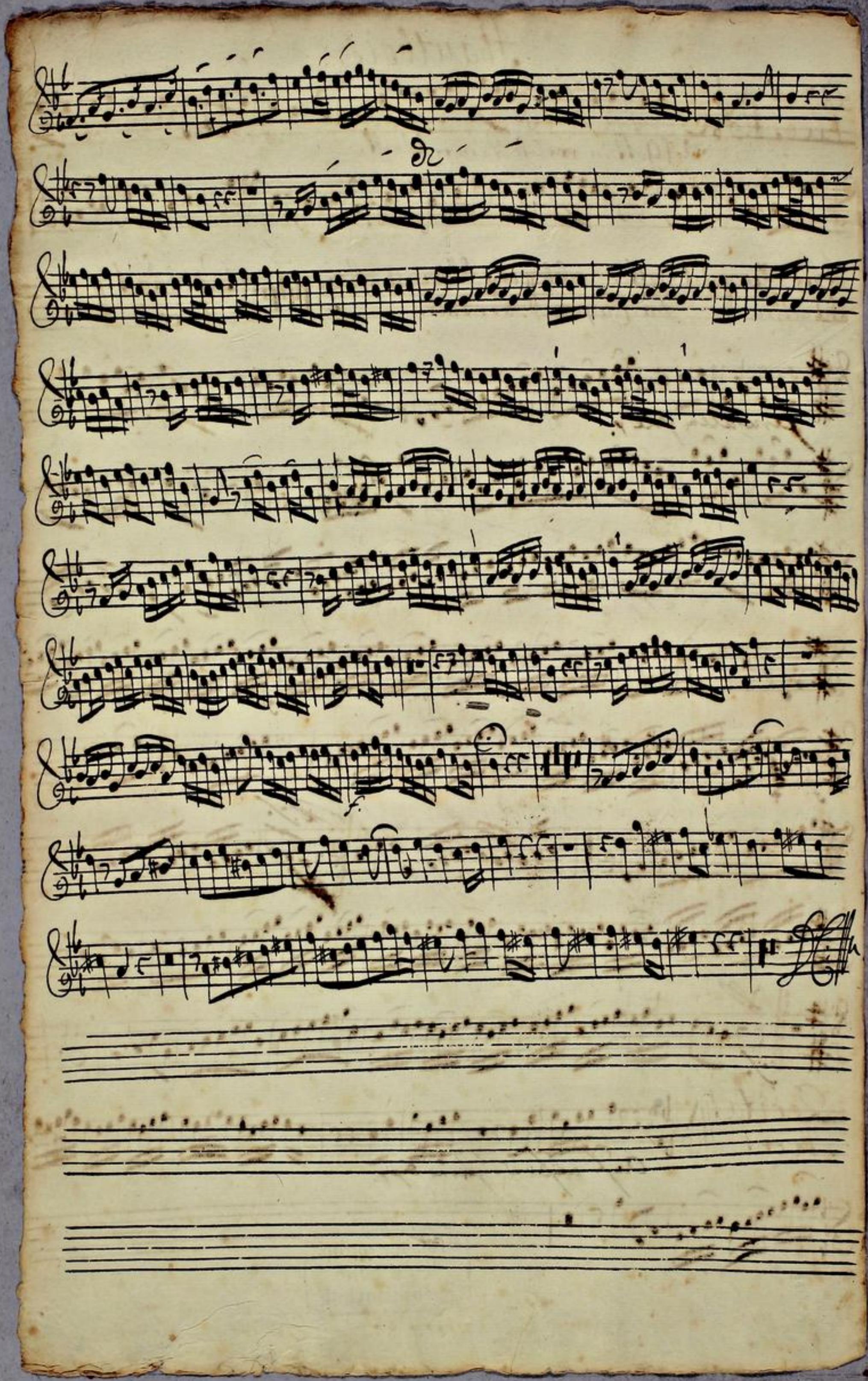
15

aria 18 b  
Tacet 16 C  
auf Gott in wohf Jamme fließt.

Ah allen auf Gott in wohf mir können gaf 3 Recital 19  
angethan Du Capo binamen Tacet 16

Recital 18 b  
Tacet 16 C  
Amp amp w. p. p. a. p.

Großherzoglich  
Hessische  
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Continuo

16

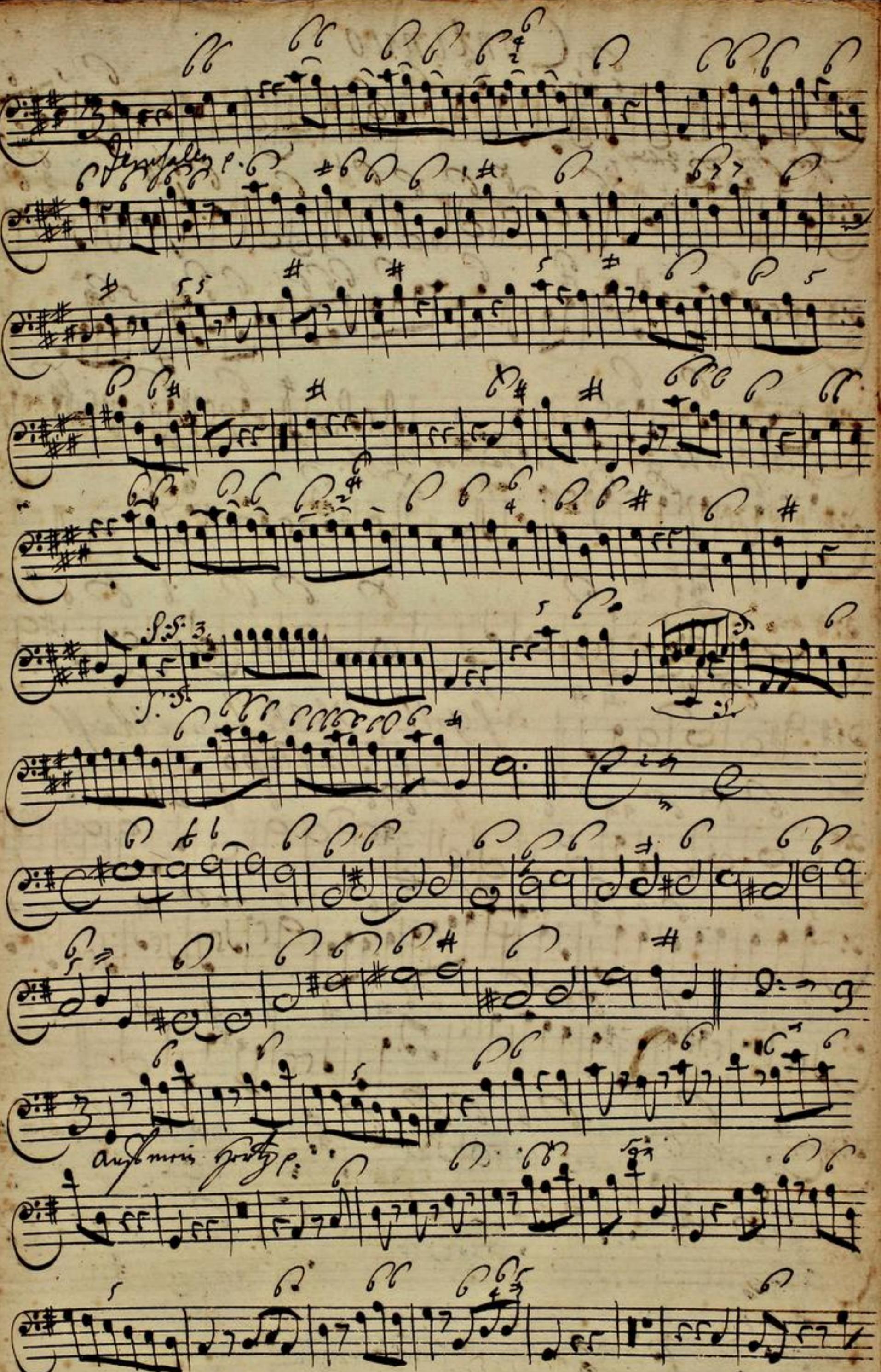
16

auf Gott in Gotts Jamm klage.

Da Capo.

Wissenschaftliche  
Hessische  
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## Canto.

18

A handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) and basso continuo. The music is in common time. The vocal parts are written in soprano, alto, and bass staves. The basso continuo part is written below the bass staff, featuring a cello-like line and basso pedale. The lyrics are in German. The score consists of two systems of music.

**System 1:**

G  
Ach Gott für mich Gott für mich Gott für mich Gott für mich  
Lass mein Herz mein Herz mein Herz mein Herz  
Herr zu uns kommt Herr zu uns kommt Herr zu uns kommt Herr zu uns  
Herr zu uns Herr zu uns Herr zu uns Herr zu uns  
Komm zu mir Komm zu mir Komm zu mir Komm zu mir  
Komm zu mir Komm zu mir Komm zu mir Komm zu mir

**System 2:**

C  
Herr hilf mir Herr hilf mir Herr hilf mir Herr hilf mir  
Herr hilf mir Herr hilf mir Herr hilf mir Herr hilf mir  
Herr hilf mir Herr hilf mir Herr hilf mir Herr hilf mir  
Herr hilf mir Herr hilf mir Herr hilf mir Herr hilf mir

an mein wohnsantz ist Geist in'm wüsten Or' g'schwein <sup>um</sup> auf  
sein wie wilder Vogel in der wüsten fegen, denn mein Gedächtnis  
ist bey allen aufgefan.

Auf Gott in wohle James Clapp  
Da Capo.

Ig mög' mir täglich pfänden lassen d. meine stille Sünden  
lassen die pfänden ganz bey mir denn meine Hoffnung auf  
brot ist mir brant von freien Sitten Ich magst dir  
heute zum gewissen lob' mir mich schlägt mich in Hoffnung  
ab und ist gekommen, denn aller Hoff' ist mir mit dir vom  
Gott honoren Mein leidet hat mich seit gleichsam  
seit gleichsam des Leib' so von aller Hoff' - die  
Hoff' will gar nicht ihm wünschen ich wünsche Frontlissinger  
Hoff' ist wünsche Frontlissinger Hoff' Auf Gott in wohle  
Hoff' ist wünsche Frontlissinger Hoff' James Clapp  
Da Capo.

Jedes der Lebend' ewiglich, im Tode wird niemals mehr vor  
 sterben, so lasst dem Zion zum mittgax sterben jehoshaphat  
 in osterzeit, die sinden nahet sij, zum tempe hore  
 molten grom, das blitzen und seine zorn istem lande  
 fahren in aar, dem zahme wird von allen fremden bey allen  
 furchtlos seyn, das dor an Zion sein hat. In der stadt den bunt  
 leucht, das ist sij zum gebot der armen lebend', ob wird ge  
 gegriffen, wann das ist nahezu fort ist, das ist der freie  
 schwegen weiß, wann von einem fröhlichem, wenn er  
 davon aufzuden siehet, dat schaffen der befreigtheit weiss  
 ich mißt sich schmiedt, schwegen wird sein schmiedt in  
 Zion bringt hertumet, wann sij selbst die fronde

Großherzoglich  
Hessische  
Musikbibliothek

Handwritten musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) and piano. The music is in common time, with various key signatures (G major, A major, C major, F major). The vocal parts are written in soprano, alto, and bass clef. The piano part is written below the vocal staves. The lyrics are in German, with some musical terms like 'Frohsal' and 'Zion's Ban'.

lyrics:

- zwar zu seim lieb' zusammen findet
- Jesu sal' soll froh'li' vorden Froh'li' - Froh'
- li' - Jesu sal' soll Froh'
- li' soll froh'li' vorden Froh'li' - Froh'
- Zion's Ban
- an Zion's Ban ba
- daß Com'li' mächtig' ißt mächtig' an' Froh'li' b'f'f'ant mit
- an' Froh'li' b'f'f'ant mit an' Froh'li' was seine Gna -
- It was seine Gnade seines gnad'maß
- Zwar seine Landkrieger und mein'r Fraust dab' Froh'li' Glück w'fel
- nicht in Froh'li' daß bitt'li' ißt um' min'r volle Frei', der Froh'li' allein dor
- twigl' seine Faßr un' Lind und die Froh'li' seine Lind g'maßt
- doß d'is' allos miß'li' v'or'g'st In ab'li' b'li'boß' mox'lar

Lisan Gab iſ gom̄g, laß mir die Wollkuglwinden, iſ will hinfort  
 mir mit großer Freude finnen. Denn wer dir Sint oblebt, totz  
 Niemand fragen sohn      Auf ams = ansans ans  
 ams = = =  
 ansans/minhrob - ansans/minh  
 = vif min hrob anans anans min hrob min son  
 + vif min hrob  
 anans d. frins vif min hrob frins vif min hrob. Gott will  
 vif von Einen finnen ant erbarunn ant erbarunnen gern ent  
 binden ant erbarunn gern entbinden      wiglich  
 q. q. q. q. q.  
 - wiglich solhn bij ifm Gnade finnen Gna et Gna  
 et finnen + = = wiglich solhn bij ifm

Gra.

nd solhn boy ihm Gnade finden

Großherzoglich  
Hessische  
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