

Graupner, Christoph (1683-1760)

BRD DS Mus.ms 432/9

Wer eine Grube machet/a/2 Violin/Viol/Flaut./Canto/Alto/
Tenore/Basso/e/Continuo/Dn.Judica/1724.

Autograph März 1724. 34,5 x 21 cm.

partitur: 6 Bl. Alte Zählung: 3 Bg. bzw. Bogen 4 - 6.

11 St.: C,A,T(2x),B,vl 1,2,vla,vln,vc,fl
je 1 Bl., B und bc je 2 Bl.

Alte Sign.: 157/9. Text: Johann Conrad Lichtenberg, 1724.
Xero[®]eopie d. gedr. Textes: 2003 A 0515 S 62 ff.



Dr. J. J. J.

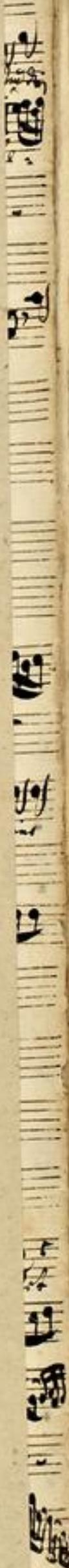
F. D. & G. M. Mart. 1724.

Wer mir Gnade wünscht, das wird mein fallen 55
Mars 432/9

157.

9.

Foll: (19) u.



Partitur

16^o = Anfang 1724.

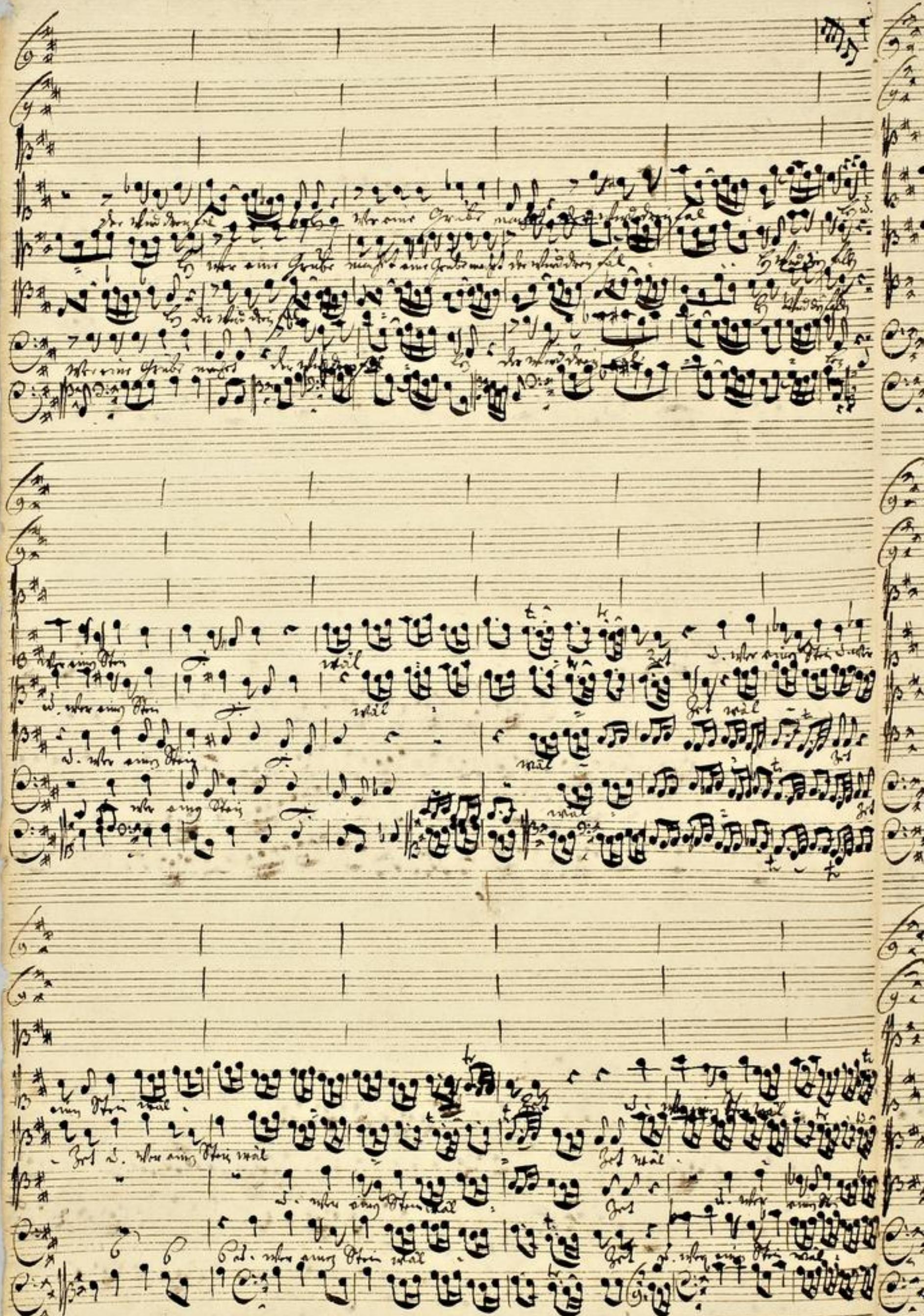
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An: Ind: x

F. A. S. F. M. Mart. 1724.



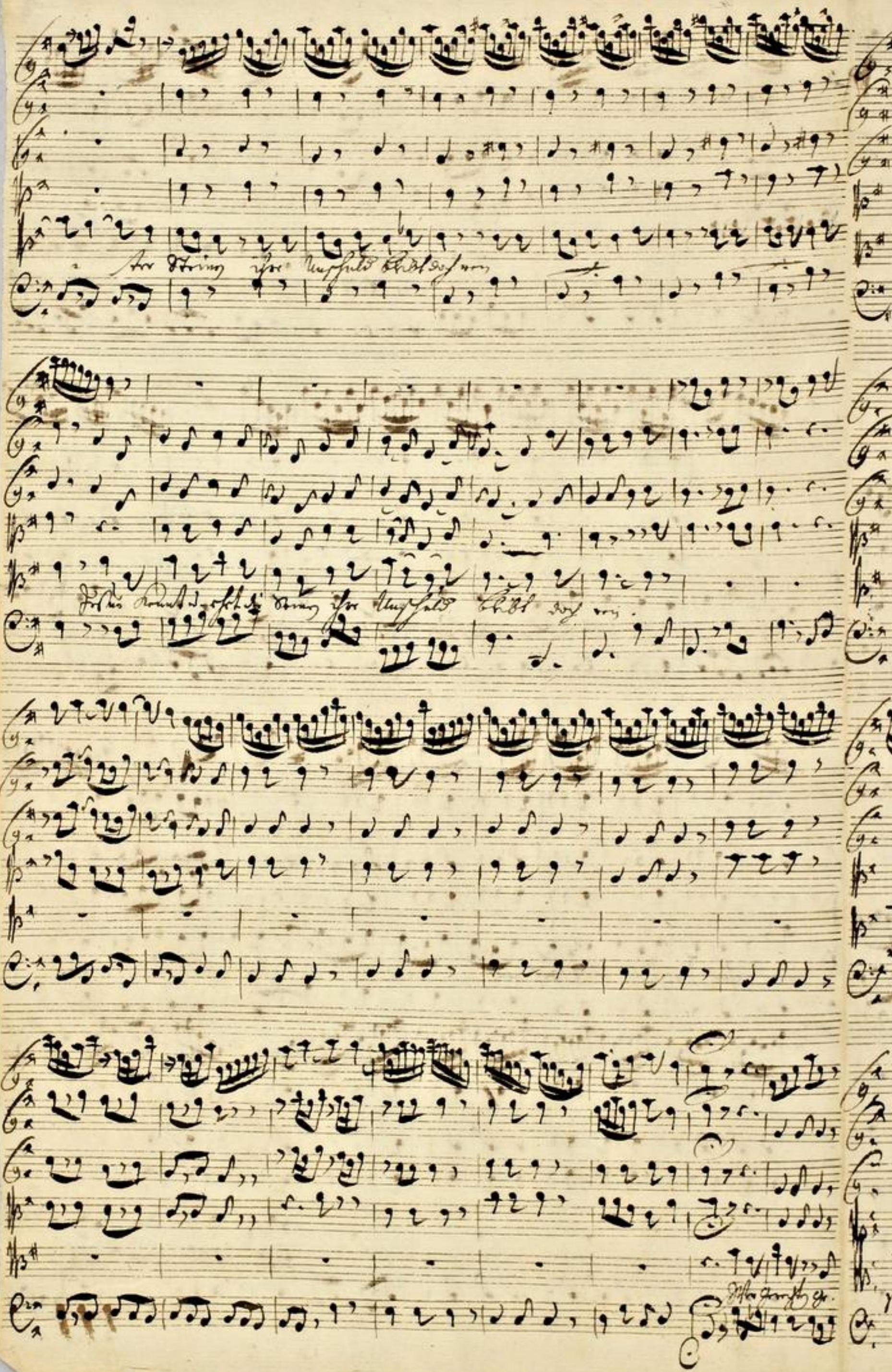


The image shows three staves of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The notation is in brown ink and uses vertical stems with short horizontal dashes to represent pitch and rhythm. The first two staves start with a treble clef, and the third staff starts with a bass clef. Above the music, there are handwritten lyrics in German, which appear to be in a traditional folksong style. The lyrics are as follows:
1. Strophe: "Wieder ist der Frühling gekommen", "Die Sonne schaut aus dem Himmel", "Die Vögel singen", "Die Bäume sind grün", "Die Blumen sind blau".
2. Strophe: "Die Bäume sind grün", "Die Blumen sind blau", "Die Vögel singen", "Die Sonne schaut aus dem Himmel", "Wieder ist der Frühling gekommen".
3. Strophe: "Wieder ist der Frühling gekommen", "Die Sonne schaut aus dem Himmel", "Die Vögel singen", "Die Bäume sind grün", "Die Blumen sind blau".
The lyrics are repeated in a cyclical pattern across the three staves.

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The image shows three staves of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The notation is in black ink and uses vertical stems with horizontal strokes to indicate pitch and rhythm. The first two staves begin with a clef (G-clef) and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff begins with a bass clef (C-clef). The notation is highly stylized and appears to be a transcription of a specific musical style or instrument.







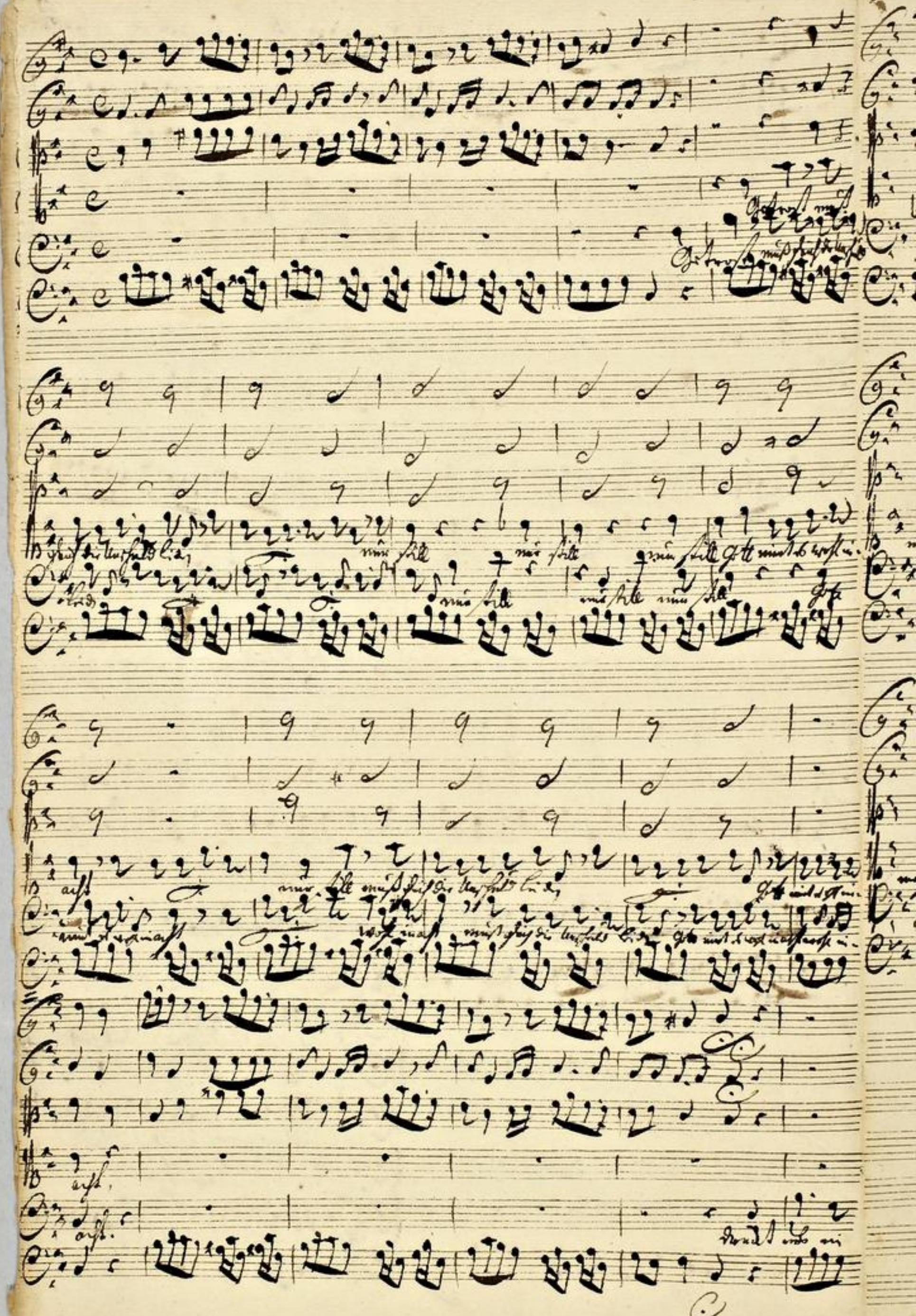


This image shows three staves of handwritten musical notation on three-line staff paper. The notation consists of vertical stems with horizontal strokes indicating pitch and rhythm. The paper is heavily stained with brown foxing and water damage, particularly along the right edge.

The first staff begins with a clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains several measures of music, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the page.

The second staff begins with a clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains several measures of music, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the page.

The third staff begins with a clef and a key signature of one sharp. It contains several measures of music, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the page.



6

Choral: *Der Herr auf dem Thron auf Gott preise*
a Tappo.

Celi Dev Gloria.

157.

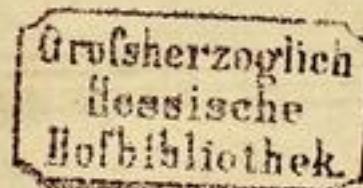
zu einer Sonntags.

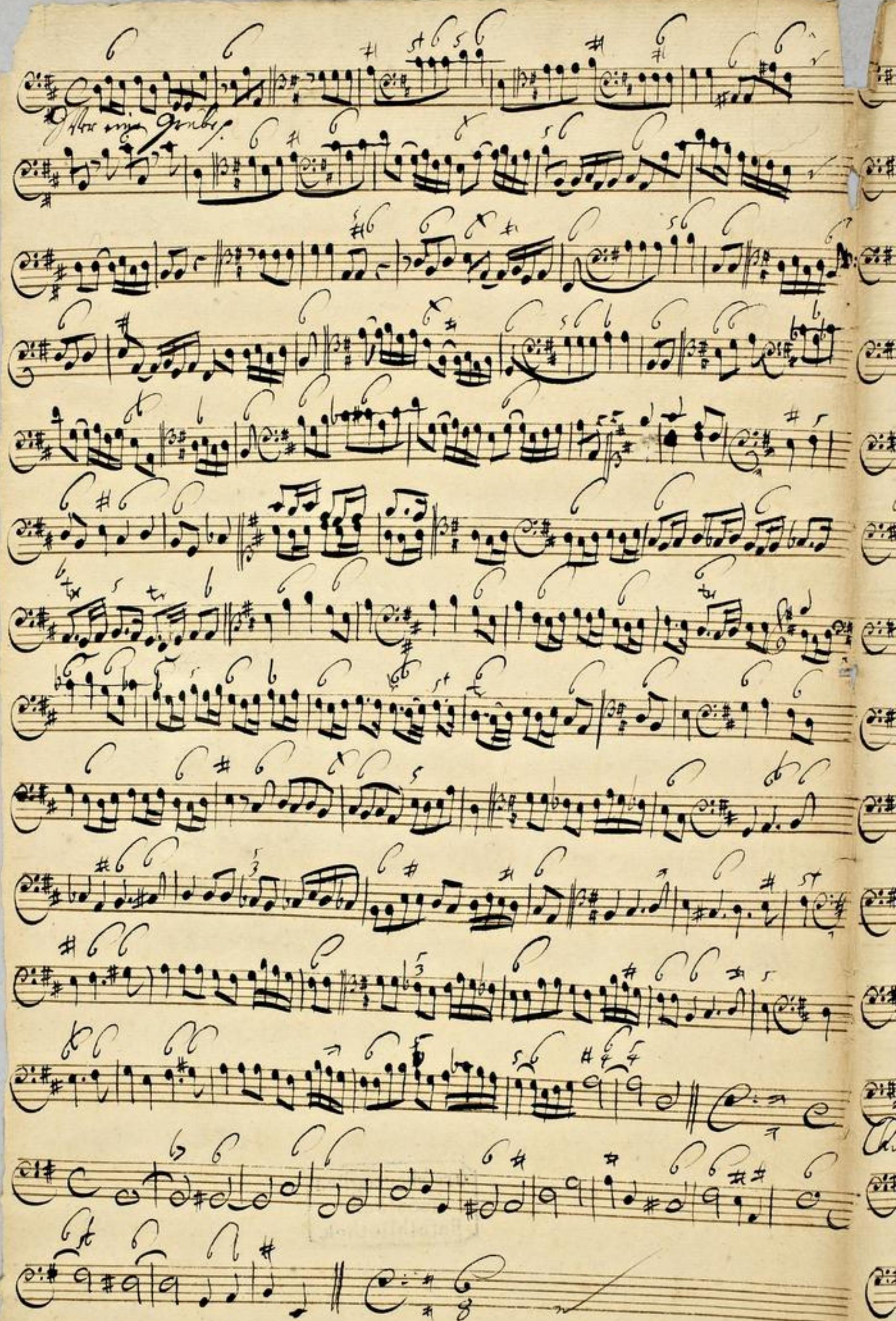
z Violin
Viol
Flaut.

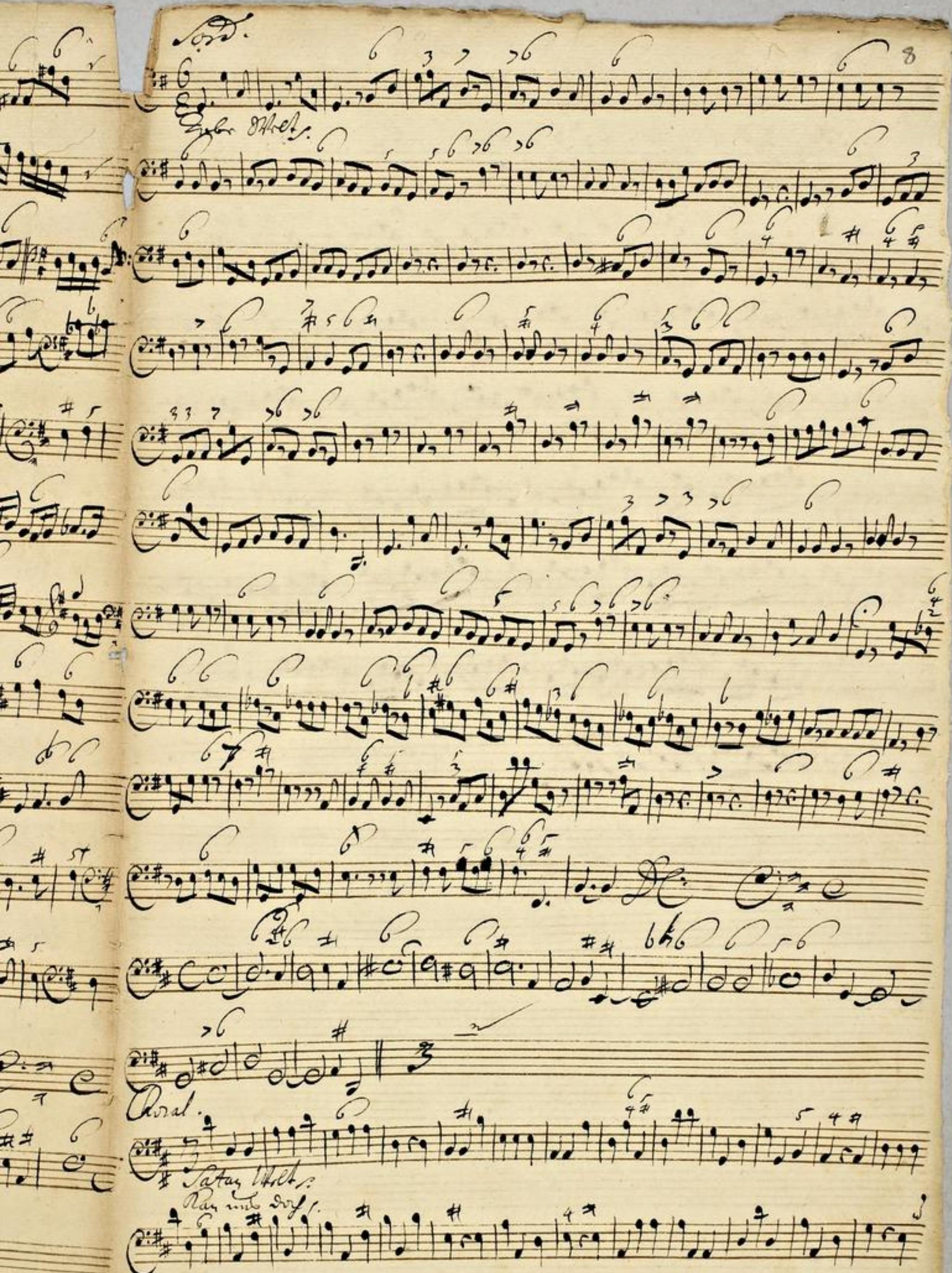
Canto
Alto
Tenore
Bass

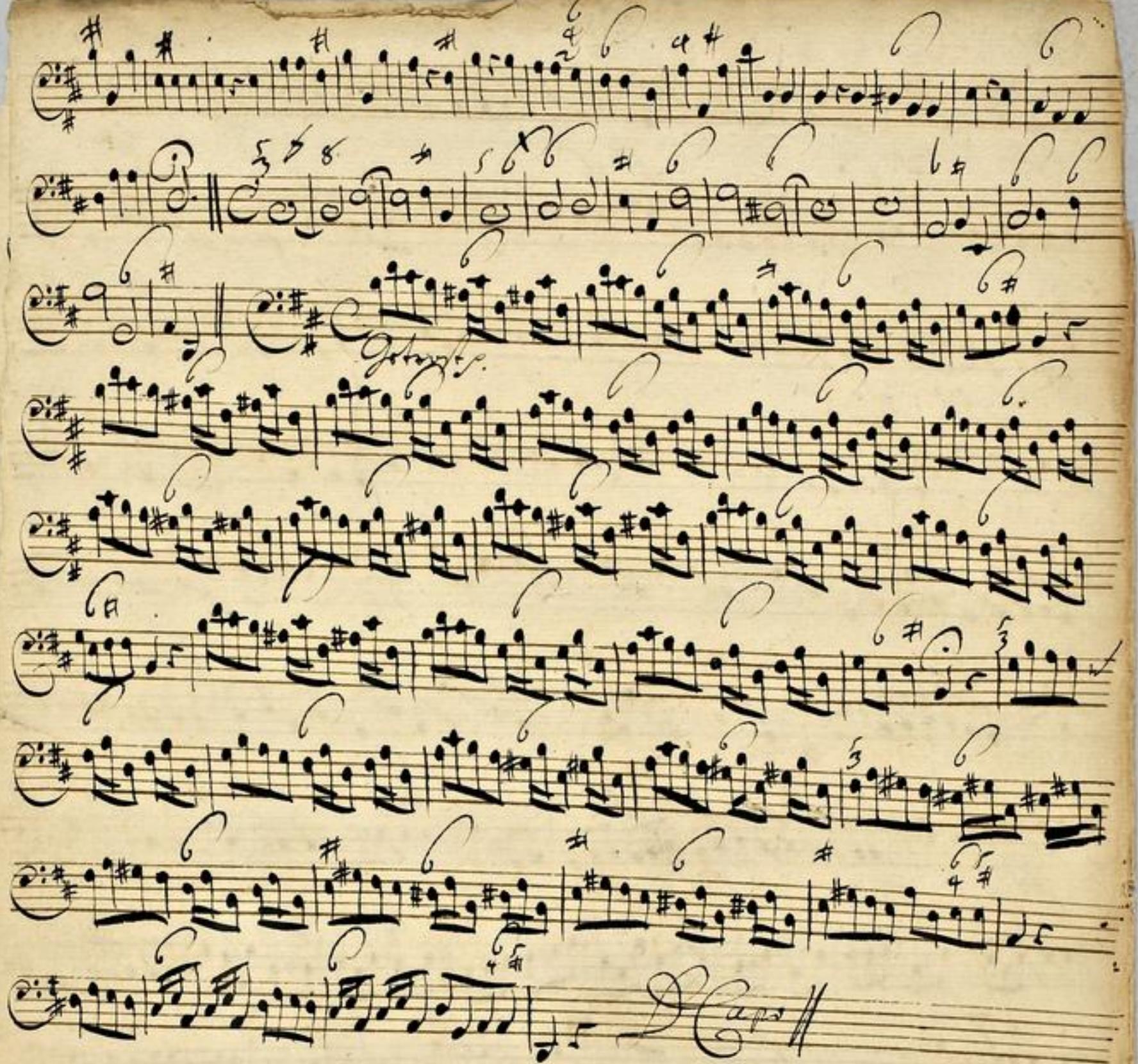
In. Fried.
1524.

c
Contino









Choral D Capo //
Das und das.

Violino. I.

9

Offre ainsi Gracieusement

Recitativo // tace //

Orchin
Soleil

D'Capo // Recitativo // tace //

The score consists of 12 staves of handwritten musical notation for violin. The key signature is G major. The music includes various dynamic markings such as $\hat{\wedge}$, $\hat{\vee}$, $\hat{\wedge}\hat{\vee}$, and $\hat{\wedge}\hat{\wedge}$. There are also several performance instructions: "Offre ainsi Gracieusement" at the beginning of the first staff, "Recitativo // tace //", "Orchin" and "Soleil" written above the second staff, and "D'Capo // Recitativo // tace //". The manuscript is written on aged paper with black ink.

Choral &

Satans Geist.

Choral & Capo //

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Violino 2.^o

40

Thomas Gandy Jr.

Recitation

See off

3 Recital: facets

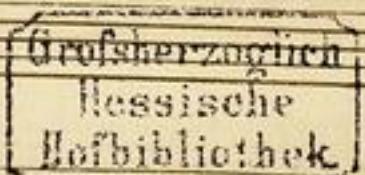


Choral. &c.

~~Satan, Hell, &c.~~

A handwritten musical score for organ, consisting of six staves of music. The music is written in common time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note heads, stems, and beams. Several markings are present, such as 't' (tie), 'C' (pedal point), 'G' (pedal point), and 'D' (pedal point). There are also dynamic markings like 'ff.' (fortissimo) and 'p.' (pianissimo). The score is annotated with several labels in cursive script:

- Stave 1: 'Saraband' (partially visible at the top left)
- Stave 2: 'Recital Sacra'
- Stave 3: 'Adagio'
- Stave 4: 'Adagio'
- Stave 5: 'Choral Soprano II'
- Stave 6: 'Choral Soprano III'



Viola

Oft ein Grabe macht.

Recit. facit

Violin
Eine Melo.

F $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ *Recitat. facit* $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{2}$

The musical score is for two instruments: Viola and Violin. It is written on twelve staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 2/3 throughout. The score includes several dynamic markings such as 'ff', 'f', 'mf', 'p', and 'pp'. Articulation marks like dots and dashes are present. There are also several performance instructions in German: 'Oft ein Grabe macht.', 'Recit. facit', 'Violin', 'Eine Melo.', and 'F' followed by '2/3' and '3/2'. The music is written on aged, yellowed paper.

Chorale

A handwritten musical score for four voices. The top two staves are for soprano and alto, indicated by 'S' and 'A' respectively. The bottom two staves are for tenor and bass, indicated by 'T' and 'B'. The music consists of various rhythmic patterns and note heads. The first staff has a tempo marking of '3'. The second staff has a tempo marking of 'Satan, Wohl.'. The third staff has a tempo marking of 'Gut'. The fourth staff has a tempo marking of 'pp.'. The score includes a section labeled 'Recitat: facit' with a fermata over the bass line. The music concludes with a final section labeled 'Chorale & Refr.'.

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Violone

12

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 time signature of common time (C). The music is written in a cursive hand, with some notes and rests indicated by short vertical strokes. The first staff begins with a bass clef, while the subsequent staves begin with a treble clef. Measure numbers are present at the start of several staves. The score concludes with a double bar line, a repeat sign, and a bass clef.



Choral-Prel.

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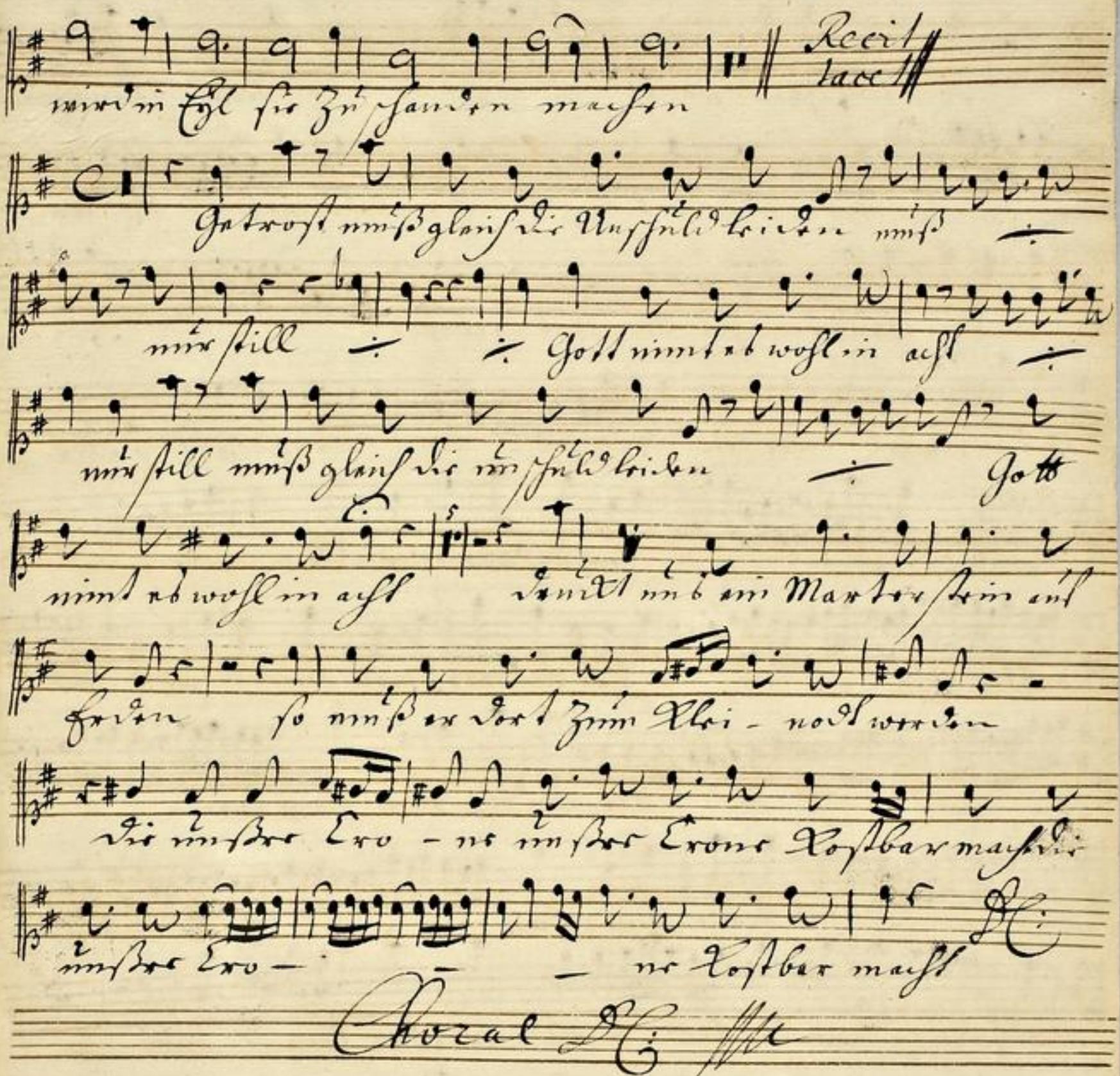
Flauto.

13

A handwritten musical score for Flauto (Flute). The score consists of ten staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of common time (indicated by a 'C'). The music is written in black ink on light-colored paper. The first staff begins with a dynamic instruction 'Lobt Gott'. The score features various musical elements including eighth-note patterns, sixteenth-note patterns, and grace notes. The handwriting is fluid, with some slurs and ties connecting notes. The score concludes with a section labeled '1. Da Capo.'

Canto.

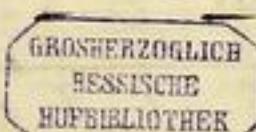
M



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alto.

15



Tenore

16

Ein böser Pfarrer füllt im Dämonen Lügen & Lindet Jüngling das Urteil
 mir nicht föhlen der Griff von dir auf Jesum Christum verloren müss
 Aria p Recit // Tacet // Tacet
 Diesen halb Zimm fall zum Tod gebringen
 Choral &
 Soprano Alto Bass Organ
 Satan willt mir euer Leidet kommen mir
 an und das Kind wird mich tödten sondern weiß
 nicht mehr für Gott als mein Leidet lassen lasst sie nicht
 umsonst griff und will keinen Nutzen gleichzeitig für die
 lasst sie lachen Gott mein Gott mög in Gott für
 bitten leichten Recit Aria Choral
 Tacet Tacet Caps &
 Sammeln meins
 Kindheit freuden

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Tenor.

17

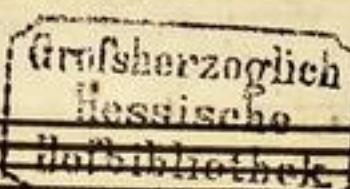
was eine Grube maßt was eine Grube maßt
 der wind'ruin, hal der wind'ruin, hal
 was eine Grube maßt der wind'ruin, hal der wind'ruin
 hal der wind'ruin, hal der wind'ruin
 der wind'ruin, hal der wind'ruin
 hal der wind'ruin, hal der wind'ruin
 walle und war einen Stein mal
 - zot und war einen Stein mal - zot w. war
 einen Stein mal - zot und war einen Stein mal -
 - zot auf dan. winter kom - man auf dan.
 - auf dan - auf dan - auf dan - auf dan auf dan - winter
 kom auf dan winter kom - man winter kom -
 - man auf dan - winter kom - man winter kom - man
 auf dan - auf dan - winter kom - man
 Lecture || Aria: tace || Rec: tace ||

Coral.

12

Daran welt und eigne Gott
Kun mit der kein Gott nicht kann
kommen mir nist nicht
sonder nicht unsar
für Ewig als meines offtan
Gott aus mir kann und Nottan
Gott mein Heil wird in Eile wir ist ja, gaund zu machen
und maist Jesu' das man kan gehn und heimlich machen
Coral tan mit das

Coral tan mit das



Basso.

48

fünnen. mir will ist in Saten felbst bestimmen. Was ist in
 Chor. & bing besieglt in Simos nicht
 Saten wort mir ifre Satten können mir
 tan mi vorf. Xim. Gott will Satten sonden nicht
 nicht mehr für alle minor Satten. los für Satten
 morden Christ und viel tan sind nöten; schmiedet für die
 leß sie lassen Gott mir feil mirn feil sie
 bitten leichter und maß das ja man tan gern
 samen machen. um frag is nicht dann auf die
 Welt mag mir ifr Urteil fallen die meiste Dymas
 mirs dos an die Zünde prollen min gne den Trost
 mis. Cäcilie sit sich, mir fliegt mit Mör der Namen zu Gott
 mir misst der Wunschen trocken, mir mir zu solchen die
 tanz ifam Zorn von süssen Singang werden
 Getrost mir gließ die Unschlängen
 mir stell Gott nicht ab
 auf! möll in auf! mir gließ die Unschlängen

gott nimmt' n̄ wölf in aß wölf in aß 19
stim alſt' aufz' fören und' n̄b' in man'los' p'om aufz' fören so

„n̄b' or' vor' j'mm' xlii - noth j'mm' xlii in' w'or' n̄b' in' xlii
m̄ber exons' k'ofl. - - - bar k'ofl'bar muss' n̄b'

n̄b' in' exo
no k'ofl'bar mayst'

Choral Capo.