

P. 38



P 38
BWV
Nr 243a

G. Poelchau.:
P 38

a, Magnificat in Es d.

für 5 Singst: mit Begleitung von Instrum.

(Ist das von mir im Jahr 1812 bey Lincom in Wien herausgegeben)

^{Ausgeführt}
b, Choral: Vom Himmel hoch da komm ich her, für 4 St. Es d.

c, Chor: Freut euch und jubiliert, für 4 St. 3 Fund. 13st.

d, Gloria für 5 Stimmen 3 Fund. mit Begl. von einer Violine. Es d.

e, Virga Jesse flornit für 2 Singst. 3 Fundament.

von

Johann Sebastian Bach
in eigenhändiger Partitur.



9.4. Magnificat à 3 Trombe (Cantini) 2 Hauts-Bois. 2 Violini. Viola. Continuo.

This image shows a page from a handwritten musical manuscript. The title at the top is "9.4. Magnificat à 3 Trombe (Cantini) 2 Hauts-Bois. 2 Violini. Viola. Continuo." The score is written on multiple staves, with the notation being dense and somewhat difficult to read due to the handwriting and the age of the paper. The paper is aged and stained, with a prominent red circular stamp in the center-right area that reads "Bibl. Mus. de la Ville de Paris". The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines, typical of a 17th or 18th-century manuscript.



[illegible]



Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and lyrics. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *sf* (sforzando). The lyrics are written in a cursive script, likely a historical form of German or Latin, and are interspersed with musical staves. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining.

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Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and Latin lyrics. The notation includes various note values, rests, and clefs. The lyrics are written in a cursive script, often appearing below the staves. The paper shows signs of age, including discoloration and some staining.

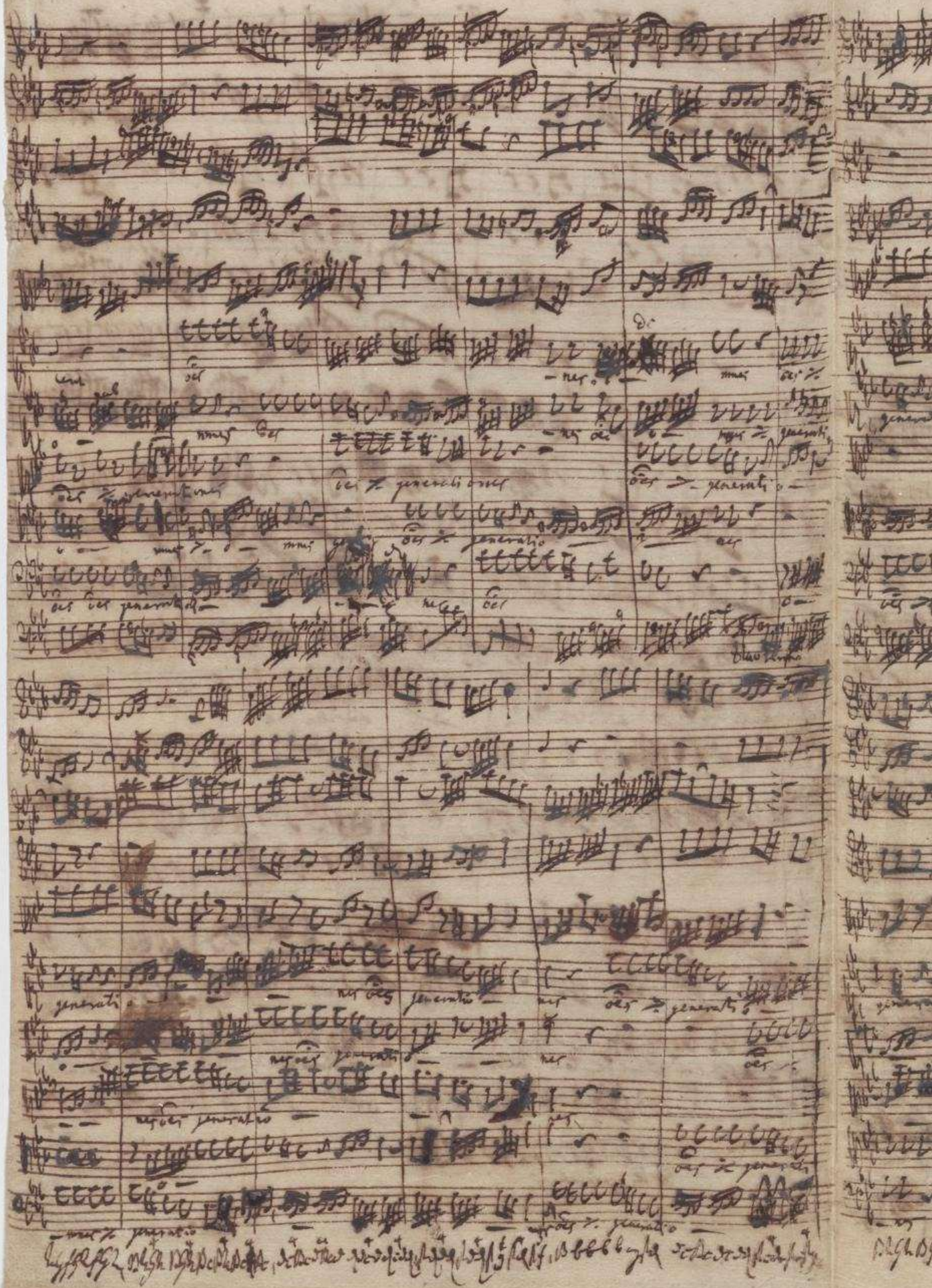
Ad. Solus solus est Deus. Deus non habet finem. Deus est in fine.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and Latin lyrics. The notation includes various note values, rests, and clefs. The lyrics are written in a cursive script, often appearing below the staves. The paper shows signs of age, including staining and discoloration.

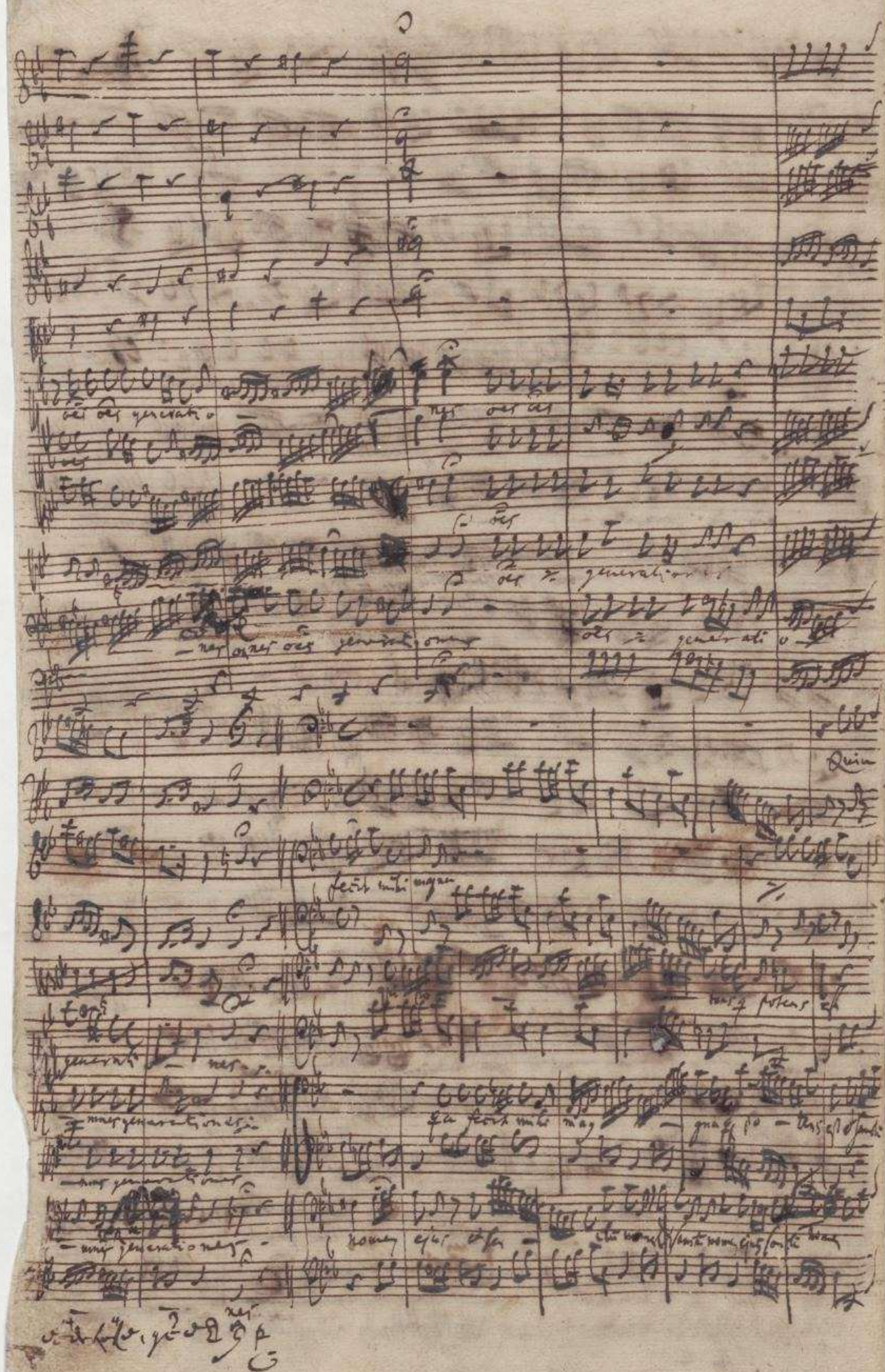
Key sections of the score include:

- Top section: Multiple staves of musical notation.
- Middle section: Lyrics "non do - mi - num" and "non do - mi - num" are visible.
- Lower section: Lyrics "non do - mi - num" and "non do - mi - num" are visible.
- Bottom section: Lyrics "non do - mi - num" and "non do - mi - num" are visible.

[illegible]



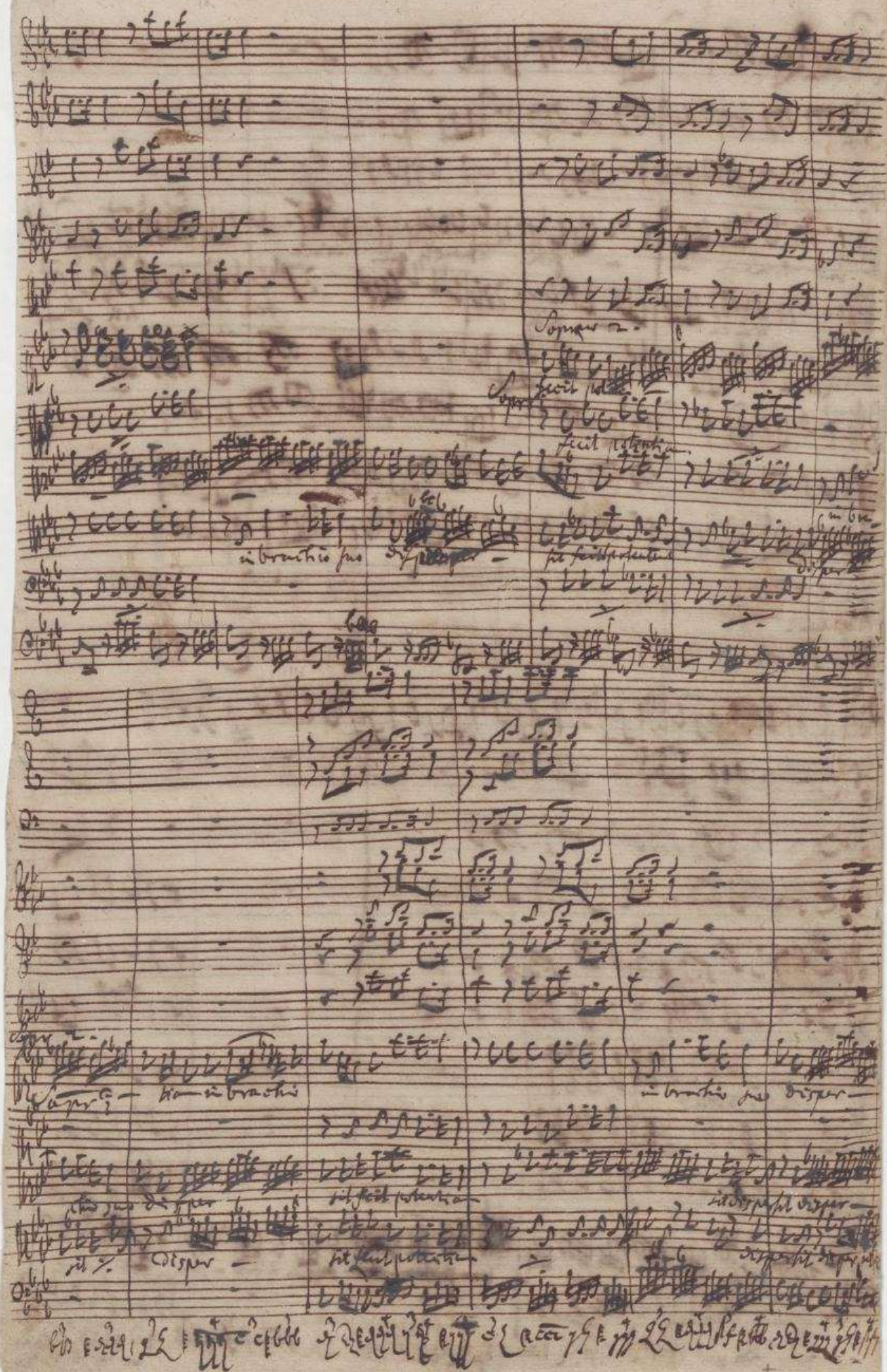




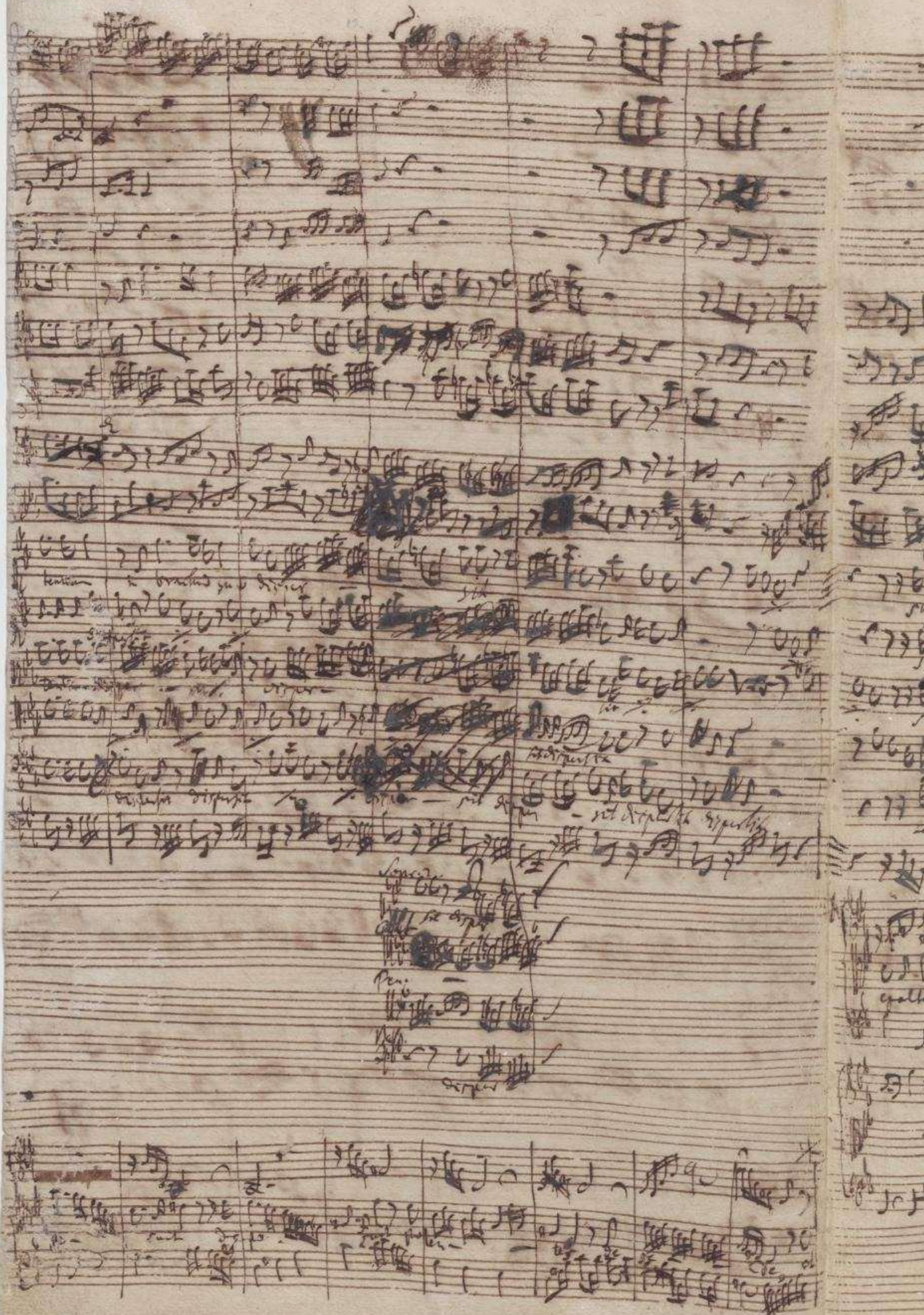
Handwritten musical score for a Mass, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and Latin lyrics. The text includes "Kyrie eleison", "Gloria in excelsis deo", and "Credo in unum deum". The manuscript is written in brown ink on aged paper.

et misericordia
in progenie
timor

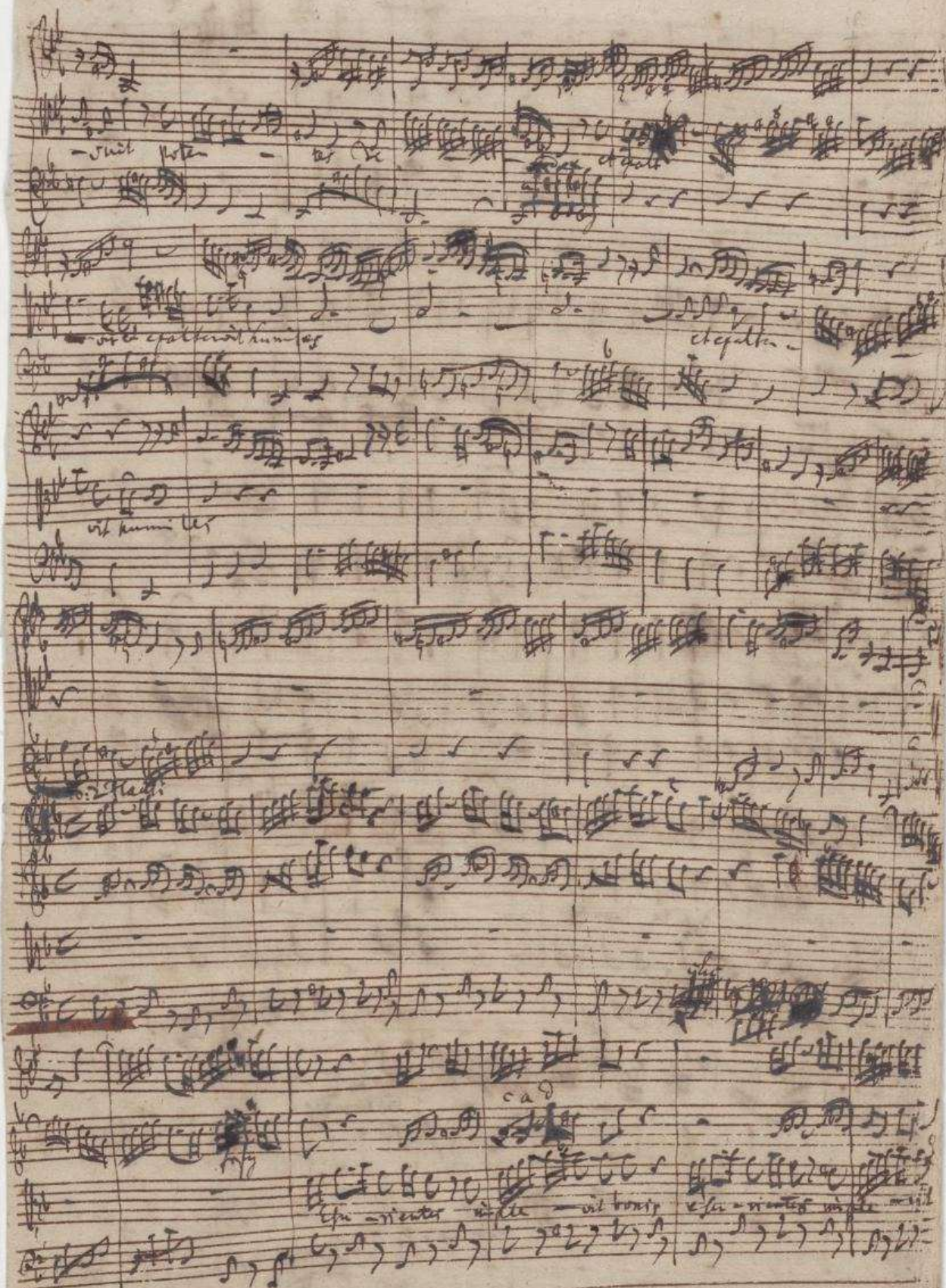
[illegible]



Handwritten musical score for "Die Messe" by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is written on multiple staves, with musical notation and German lyrics. The lyrics include "Agnus Dei", "Kyrie eleison", and "Gloria in excelsis Deo". The notation is in a historical style, with various clefs and note values. The score is written in ink on aged paper.



This image shows a page from a handwritten musical manuscript, likely a score for a church service. The title 'Gloria in excelsis Deo' is written in a cursive hand at the top right. The score is written on multiple staves, with some parts labeled 'Soprano', 'Alto', 'Tenor', and 'Bass'. There are also staves for instruments, with labels like 'Flute', 'Oboe', and 'Strings'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and clefs. The handwriting is in ink on aged, slightly discolored paper. The page number '19' is visible in the top right corner.



This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, stained paper. The notation consists of several staves with notes, rests, and other musical symbols. The handwriting is in a historical style, likely from the 16th or 17th century. The paper shows significant wear, including stains and discoloration.

(Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with notes and lyrics.)

Handwritten musical score for "Gloria Patri" in G major, Op. 10, No. 1. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff is the title. The second staff is the key signature and time signature. The third staff is the first measure of the melody. The fourth staff is the first measure of the bass line. The fifth staff is the first measure of the tenor line. The sixth staff is the first measure of the alto line. The seventh staff is the first measure of the soprano line. The eighth staff is the first measure of the alto line. The ninth staff is the first measure of the tenor line. The tenth staff is the first measure of the bass line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The handwriting is in ink on aged paper.

Handwritten musical notation on the left page, featuring staves with notes and rests. The notation is dense and appears to be a transcription of a vocal or instrumental piece. The right page shows the continuation of the musical score, with similar notation and some additional markings.

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Intermediario
Intermediario

Intermediario
Intermediario

Intermediario

Finis

Handwritten musical score for "Herr Jesu Christ, dich an unsert Agt" by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is written on 15 staves, featuring various musical notations including notes, rests, and clefs. The lyrics are written below the staves, with some parts crossed out or corrected. The manuscript is dated 1722.

[illegible]

EX
BIBLIOTHECA
POELCHAVIANA.

