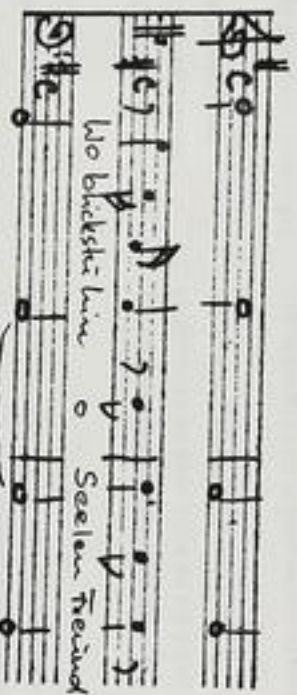


Graupner, Christoph (1683-1760)

BRD DS Mus.ms 451/13

Wo blickst du hin o Seelen/Freund/Das dritte Wort./Die treue Vorsorge des sterbenden/Jesu, vor seine betrühte Mutter./a/2 Violin/Viola/Canto/Alto/Tenore/Basso/e/Con-
tinuo./Dominica Oculi/1743.



Text indigene

Autograph März 1743. 35 x 21,5 cm.

partitur: 4 Bl. Alte Zählung: Bogen 4 und 5.

11 St.: C, A, T, B, vl 1(2x), 2, vla, vlne(2x), bc.
1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2 Bl.

Ms 401992
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Alte Sign.: 176/13. Text: Johann Conrad Lichtenberg, 1743.

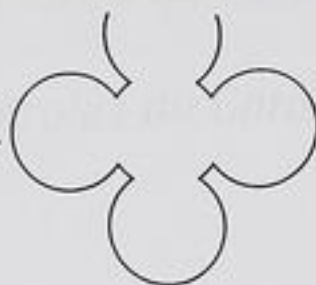
Lit.: Die Sieben letzten Worte Jesu in der Musik, Regensburg 200
Bearb.: Raymond Dittrich (= Ko 84/289)



Es bleibt die Fei? O! Kralen = Lamm! Nicht so? 18



Les Sept paroles du Christ en Croix



PREMIÈRE PAROLE

Dictum : Évangile selon saint Luc, XXIII 34.

1. REZITATIV (BASS)

Betrübte Sulamith, geh hin zur
Schädelstätte, tritt nah hinzu zum Kreuz,
zu deines Jesu Sterbebette. Betrübte
Sulamith, was siehest du? Ach, deinen
Bräutigam voll Blut, mit Nägeln angeheftet,
das reine Lamm in Marter ganz entkräftet.
Noch schweigt seine Liebe nicht, ach,
merke drauf, was diese spricht:

Dictum (Bass)

Vater, vergib ihnen, denn sie wissen nicht,
was sie tun.

2. ARIA (TENOR)

Jesu Herz ist rein von Rache, er macht
seiner Feinde Sache durch ein Vorwort gut.

Wunderlieb! Unter Schmerzen
flammt ein Trieb in deinem Herzen,
der auch Feinden Gutes tut. (Da capo)

3. REZITATIV (BASS)

Ist's möglich, treuer Menschenfreund,
kannst du von einem Feind, von einem
Wüterich in Sanftmut alle Qual ertragen?
Du lässt dich von ihm ans Kreuz mit
Nägeln schlagen und bittest noch vor ihn?
Wie heftig muss nicht deine Liebe sein!
Dein Bitten, dein Bemühen, mein Jesu,
tröstet mich.
Es fällt mir der Gedanke ein, gönnst du
dein Vorwort solchen Feinden, so gönnst
du es gewiss auch deinen Freunden.

4. ARIA (BASS)

Ich zweifle nicht an Gottes Gnade,
mein Jesus nimmt sich meiner an.
Spricht er vor mich, so werd ich leben,
denn meine Sünde wird vergeben, weil
Gott ihm nichts versagen kann. (Da capo)

Sulamite affligée, rends-toi au Lieu du
Crâne ; approche-toi de la Croix, du lit de
mort de ton Jésus. Sulamite affligée, que
vois-tu ? Ah ! ton époux tout sanglant,
suspendu par des clous, le pur Agneau
défaillant dans les tortures. Mais son
amour ne se tait pas encore ;
Ah ! écoute bien ce que dit cet amour :

Père, pardonne-leur, car ils ne savent
ce qu'ils font.

Le cœur de Jésus ignore la vengeance, son
intercession répare la faute de ses ennemis.

Miracle de l'amour ! Au milieu des
souffrances un désir brûle en ton cœur
dont même tes ennemis profitent.

Est-ce possible, fidèle ami des hommes ?
Tous les maux que t'inflige un ennemi, un
forcené, tu les supportes avec douceur ?
Tu te laisses clouer à la Croix et tu
suplicies encore en faveur de ton
bourreau ? Quelle ne doit pas être la
force de ton amour ! Tes prières et tes
efforts, mon Jésus, me réconfortent. Il me
vient l'idée que, si tu accordes ainsi ton
intercession à tes ennemis, tu en feras
certainement autant pour tes amis.

Je ne doute pas de la grâce divine, mon
Jésus me prend sous son aile.
S'il parle en ma faveur, je vivrai, car mon
péché sera pardonné : Dieu ne peut rien
lui refuser.

5. REZITATIV (TENOR)

Kommt, Sünder, kehrt bussfertig wieder,
der Heiland würkt euch Gnade aus.
Kommt, weih ihm eure Glieder zum
Dienst, und euer Herz zum Haus.
Bemühet euch, wie er gerecht zu leben,
vergebt wie er, so wird Gott euch vergeben.

6. CHORAL (A, T, B)

Verleih dass ich aus Herzensgrund mein
Feinden mög vergeben, verzeih mir auch
zu dieser Stund, schaff mir ein neues Leben.
Dein Wort mein Speis lass allweg sein, damit
mein Seel zu nähren, mir zu wehren, wenn
Unglück geht daher, das mich bald möcht
abkehren.

TROISIÈME PAROLE

Dictum : paroles de Jésus à sa mère et au « disciple
qu'il aimait » : Évangile selon saint Jean, XIX 26-27.

1. REZITATIV (TENOR)

Wo blickst du hin, o Seelenfreund?
Nicht so, nach deiner Mutter Herzen, das
blutge Tränen weint, das jetzt bei deinen
Schmerzen ein schneidend Schwert
durchsticht. Doch stille! Jesus spricht:

Dictum (Bass)

Weib, siehe, das ist dein Sohn.

2. ARIA (ALT, TENOR)

Jesu, ach, liegt deinem Herzen
unter tausend Qual und Schmerzen
armer Menschen Not noch an?
Ja, du sorgest vor die Deinen;
niemand ist auch, der ihr Weinen
und ihr Trauren stillen kann. (Da capo)

3. REZITATIV (BASS)

Jedoch, warum, mein Heiland, sagst du:
Weib? Wie? Trug dich nicht ihr keuscher
Leib? Hast du nicht ihre Brust gesogen?
Vergisest du die Muttertreu, womit sie
dich erzogen? Ach nein, jetzt fällt mir
bei, du schontest weislich einer
Schwachen, du wolltest sie dem Hohn
der Feinde nicht zum Vorwurf machen,

Es bleibt die Fin? O! Dunkel = Sturm! Licht? 18



Les Sept paroles du Christ en Croix



Approchez-vous, pécheurs ; repentez-vous et revenez : le Sauveur obtient votre grâce. Venez, vouez vos membres à le servir et votre cœur à le louer. Efforcez-vous de vivre en justes comme lui, pardonnez comme lui, et Dieu vous pardonnera.

Donne-moi de pardonner du fond du cœur à mes ennemis, à moi aussi pardonne à cette heure, dote-moi d'une vie nouvelle. Que ta parole soit toujours l'aliment qui nourrisse mon âme et me protège quand le malheur s'approche et voudrait m'emporter.

Où regardes-tu, ami de mon âme ? Non, vois plutôt le cœur de ta mère, qui pleure des larmes de sang, que tes douleurs en ce moment transpercent d'un glaive acéré. Mais silence ! Jésus parle :

Voici ta mère.

Ah, Jésus, au milieu d'infinis tourments, la misère de pauvres humains touche encore ton cœur ? Oui, tu prends soin des tiens ; aussi bien n'est-il personne qui puisse calmer leurs pleurs et leur affliction.

Mais pourquoi, mon Sauveur, dis-tu : Femme ? Quoi ? N'est-ce pas son chaste corps qui t'a porté ? N'as-tu pas bu à son sein ? Oublies-tu avec quels soins maternels elle t'a élevé ? Non, ce n'est pas cela, et voici que je comprends : tu as sagement ménagé une femme vulnérable, tu n'as pas voulu la jeter en pâture à tes

als die dergleichen Sohn, wie du, zur Welt gebracht.
Und hättest du: Ach Mutter! ach! gesprochen, so hätte dieses Wort sofort ihr Herz noch mehr durchstoßen.
So hast du alles wohl gemacht.
Du gabst auch andern zu verstehen, dass sie an dir den Weibessamen sähen.

4. ARIA (BASS)

Armes Herz, sei ohne Sorgen, Jesus nimmt sich deiner an. Will dich jedermann verlassen, will man dich dabei noch hassen, unverzagt: es liegt nichts dran. (Da capo)

5. REZITATIV (TENOR)

Wer Jesum liebt und seinen Willen tut, den wird er mehr als Bruder, ja, als Mutter lieben. Ein solcher darf sich nicht betrüben. Fehlt ihm an Freunden, Gut und Ehr, was ist's? Wen Jesus liebt, der hats in allem gut.

6. CHORAL (C,A,T,B)

Jesu, meiner Seelen Ruh und mein bester Schatz darzu, alles bist du mir allein, solt auch ferner alles sein.

ennemis qui se seraient moqués d'elle pour avoir donné le jour à un fils tel que toi. Et si ta voix gémissante avait prononcé : Mère, ce mot aurait immédiatement percé son cœur d'un nouveau coup. Oui, tu as bien fait. De plus, tu enseignais à d'autres à voir en toi « la progéniture de la femme ».

Mon pauvre cœur, sois sans inquiétude, Jésus veille sur toi. Que tous t'abandonnent, que même ils te prennent en haine : va hardiment, cela n'a aucune importance.

Qui aime Jésus et fait sa volonté, il l'aimera plus que ne ferait un frère, même qu'une mère. Celui-là, que rien ne le trouble. Il n'a ni amis ni biens ni renom ? Qu'est-ce que cela ? Celui que Jésus aime est à l'aise à tous égards.

Jésus, repos de mon âme et mon plus cher trésor, toi seul es tout pour moi et resteras mon tout à jamais.

QUATRIÈME PAROLE

Dictum: Évangiles selon saint Matthieu (XXVII 46) et saint Marc (XV 34); cette parole du Christ est elle-même reprise au psaume XXII, verset 2

1. DICTUM (BASS)

Mein Gott, mein Gott, warum hast du mich verlassen?

Rezitativ (Tenor)

Ach Jesu, dies geschehe nicht, dass dich dein Gott verlassen sollte! Wie kann es sein? Weicht Gott von sich, das Licht vom Licht? Ach, grosser Bürge, ach, wie wollte der Trost in die Erfüllung gehn, den sich dein Volk von dir verspricht? Doch ja, dein lautes Schreien ist nicht umsonst getan; du fühlst etwas, das ich, ach, nicht verstehn noch in der Schwachheit fassen kann.

Mon Dieu, mon Dieu, pourquoi m'as-tu abandonné ?

Ah, Jésus, que ceci ne se produise pas ! Ton Dieu t'abandonnerait ! Est-ce possible ? Dieu s'écarte-t-il de lui-même, la lumière de la lumière ? Ah, suprême garant, comment s'accomplirait la promesse du réconfort que ton peuple attend de toi ? Et pourtant si. Tu ne pousses pas en vain ton grand cri ; tu éprouves quelque chose que moi, hélas, je ne puis comprendre, ne puis saisir dans ma faiblesse.

Es bleibst Du bei? O! Du bist = Freund! Nicht so? 55

Mus 451/13

176.

13.

~~7343~~/13

Partitur

35^{ter} Anfang. 1743.

Dr. Ocul. Die Töne der Orgel sind so beschaffen
daß sie, wie diese Orgel, nicht
auf demselben Wege sind.

F. A. F. M. Mart. 1743

Handwritten musical notation on five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics are written in a cursive script below the staves.

Handwritten musical notation on five staves. The notation continues with various note values and rests. The lyrics are written in a cursive script below the staves.

Handwritten musical notation on five staves. The notation includes various note values and rests. The lyrics are written in a cursive script below the staves.

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Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring multiple staves with notes and lyrics. The lyrics are in German and include the phrase "auf der Höhe".

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Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring multiple staves with notes and lyrics. The lyrics are in German and include the phrase "auf der Höhe".

Handwritten musical score for "Der Fischer" by Franz Schubert. The score is written on ten staves, alternating between vocal parts and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are in German. The title "Der Fischer" is written at the top right. The composer's name "Schubert" is written at the bottom right. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

du mußt ihn grüßen! Königin! du Mutter Land weilt für dich? auf was ich dich!

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Gib die Hand des armen Mannes". The score is written on five staves. The first three staves are for a three-part vocal setting (Soprano, Alto, and Tenor/Bass). The fourth staff is for a basso continuo line, featuring a C-clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The fifth staff contains the German lyrics of the hymn. The notation is in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century.

Gib die Hand des armen Mannes

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines. The notation is written in a cursive, handwritten style. The notes are mostly eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The bar lines are clearly marked. The overall appearance is that of a personal musical sketch or a working draft.

Handwritten musical score for the hymn "Der Herr ist unser Schutz und Trutz". The score is written on five staves. The first three staves are for a piano accompaniment, and the last two are for a vocal melody. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff.

Lyrics:
 Der Herr ist unser Schutz und Trutz. Er hilft uns alle Noth zu weichen.
 Er ist unser Schutz und Trutz. Er hilft uns alle Noth zu weichen.

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

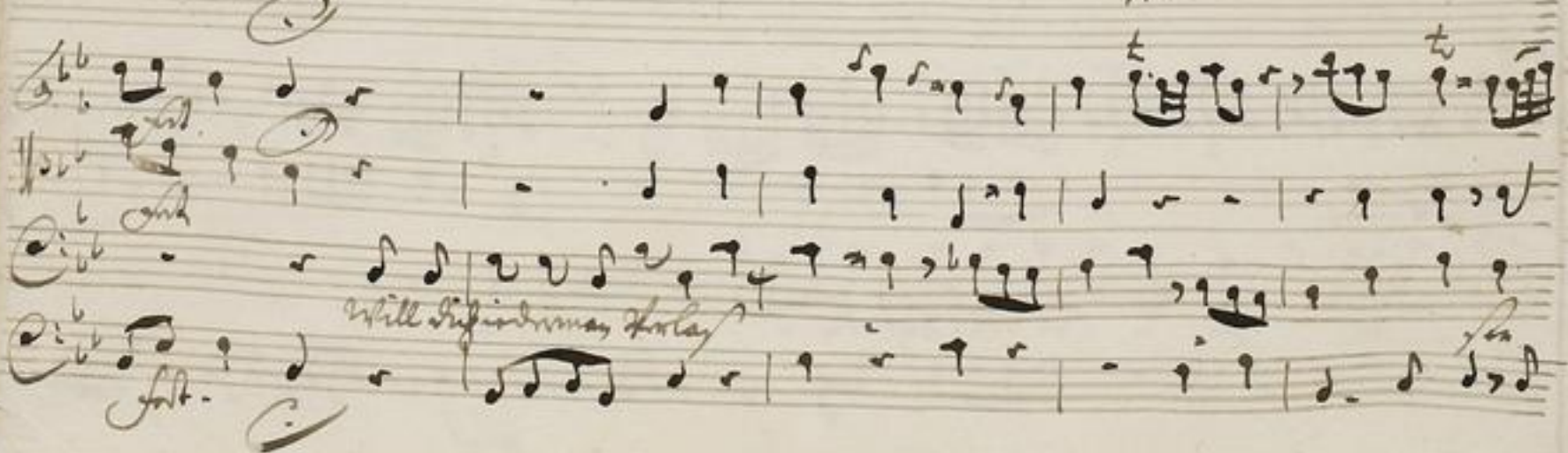
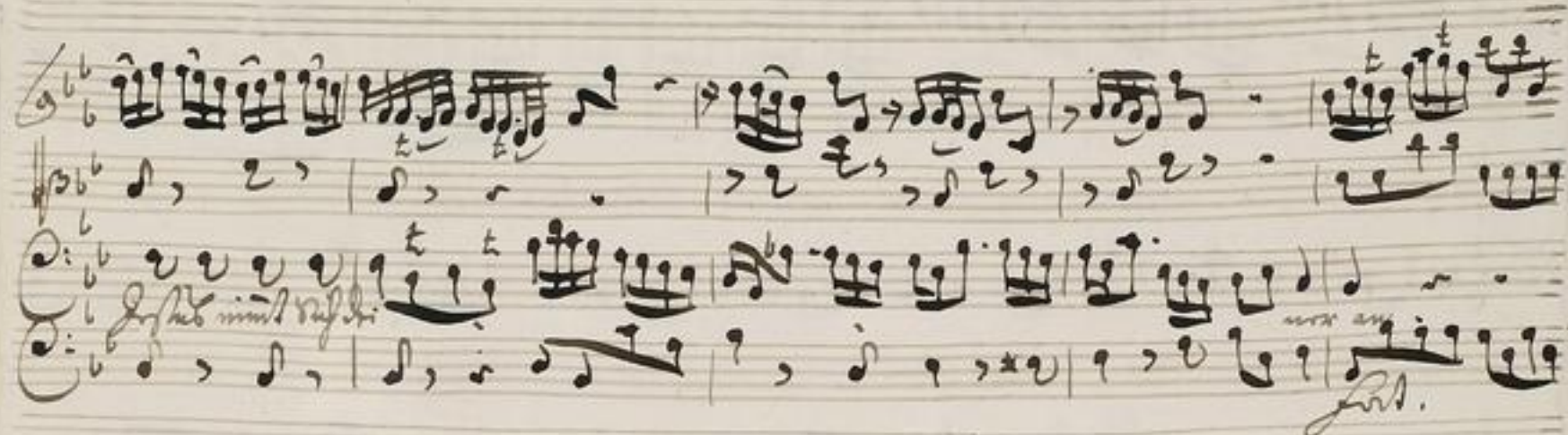
Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring various note values and rests.

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 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 a single staff. The notation includes various notes, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics are written below the staff in a cursive script. The lyrics are: *allor l'ist di min allor l'ist di min allor l'ist di min allor l'ist di min*

Handwritten musical score on a single staff. The notation includes various notes, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics are written below the staff in a cursive script. The lyrics are: *allor l'ist di min allor l'ist di min allor l'ist di min allor l'ist di min*

Subi Deo Gloria

des 2ten Theils.
Die Louis Haydn'sche 1ste Symphonie
Joseph, der Kaiser's Erbkammer-Musikus.

176.
13

Als Pflicht der Lr. o. der
Componisten

a

2 Violin

Viola

Contralto —

Alt

Tenore

Bass

Somm. Oculi
1743.

Fasc. 15.

e

Continuo.

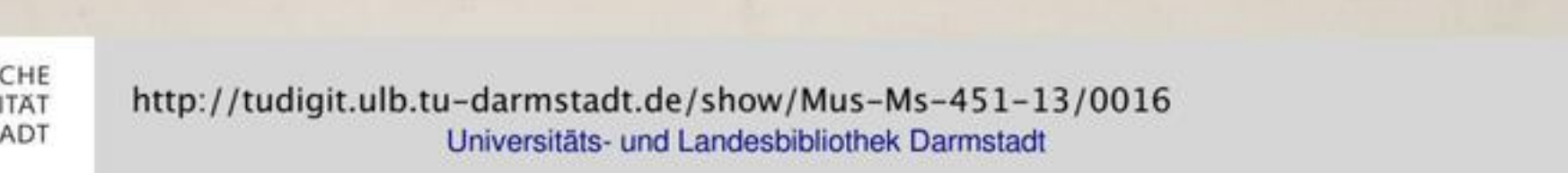
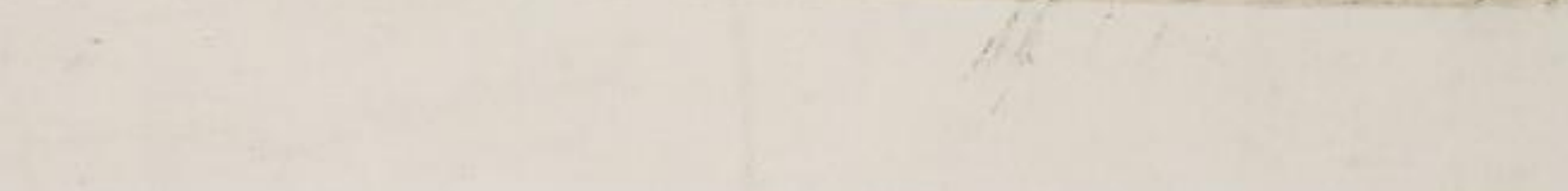
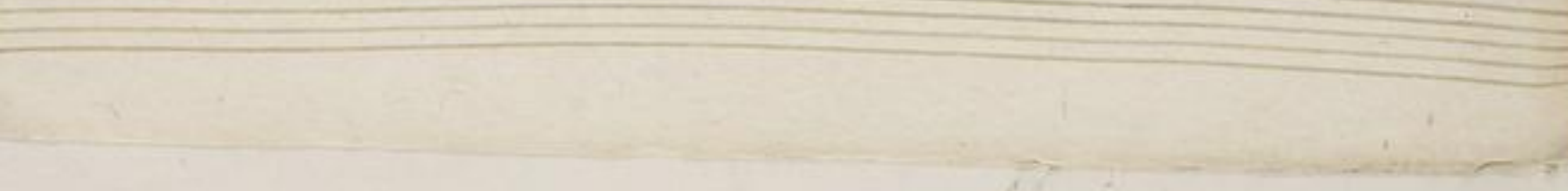
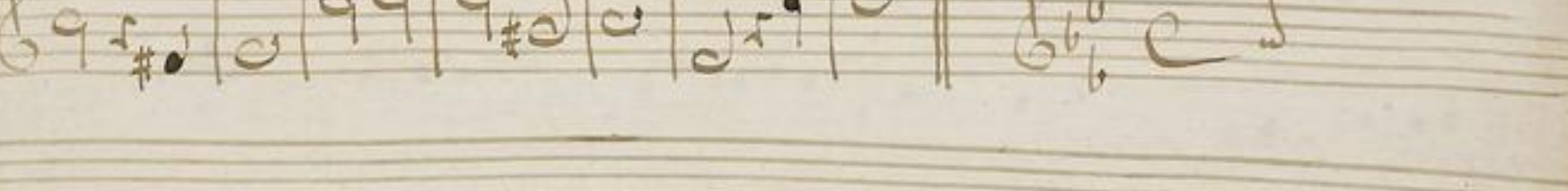
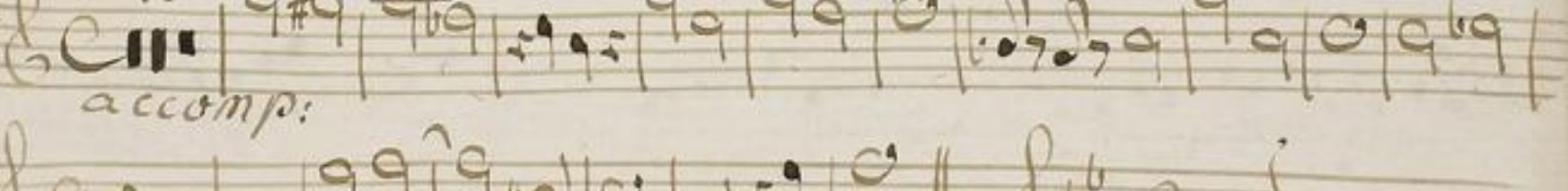
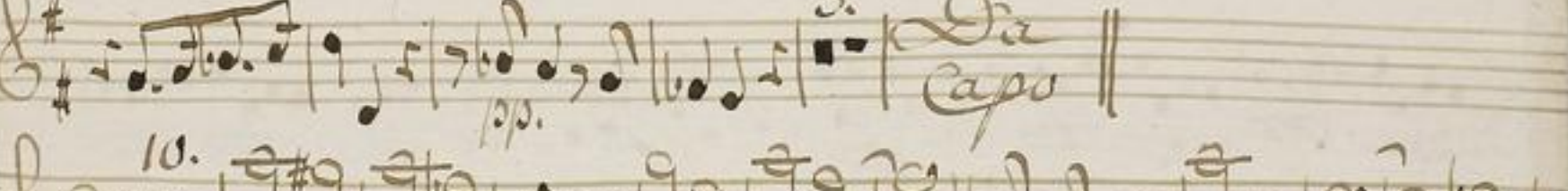
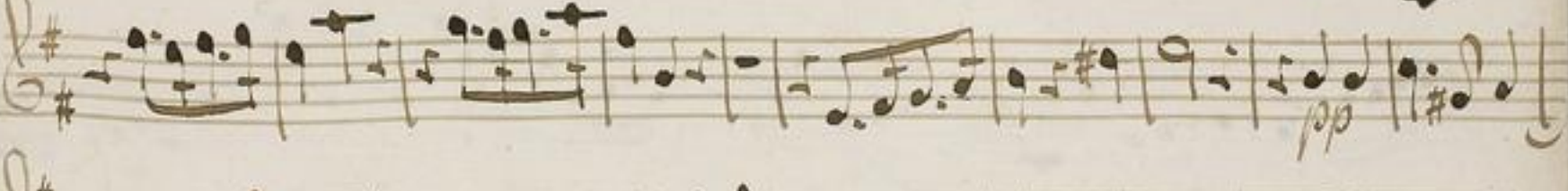
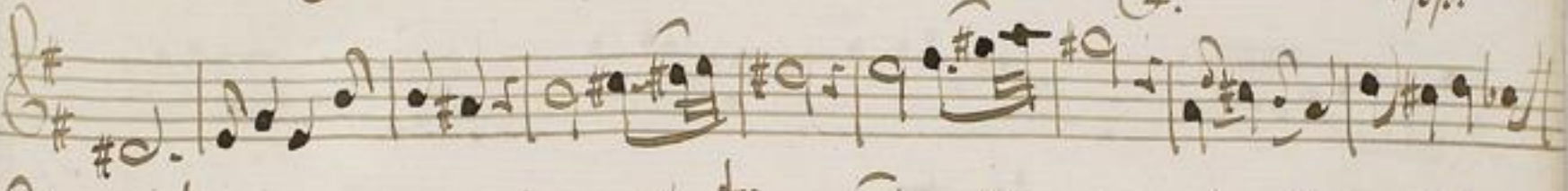
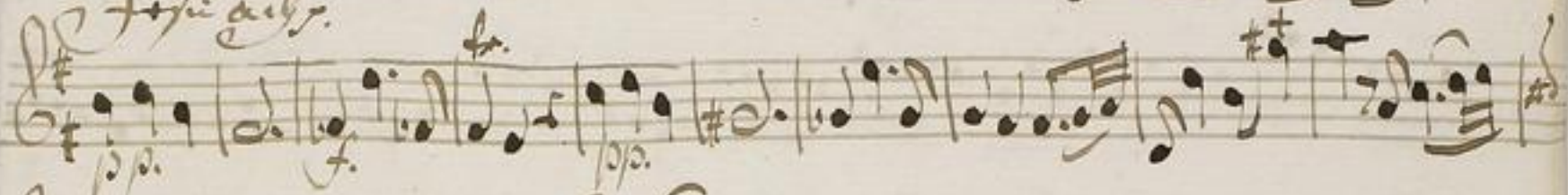
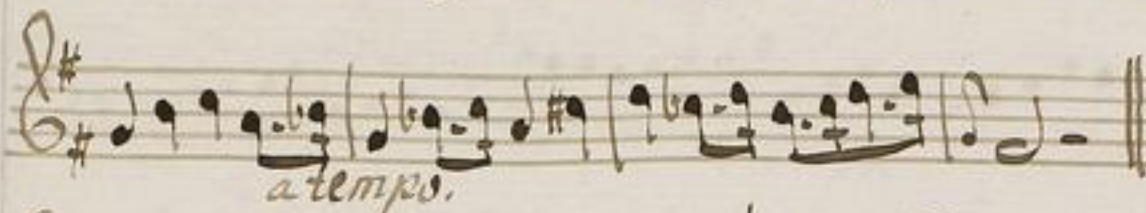
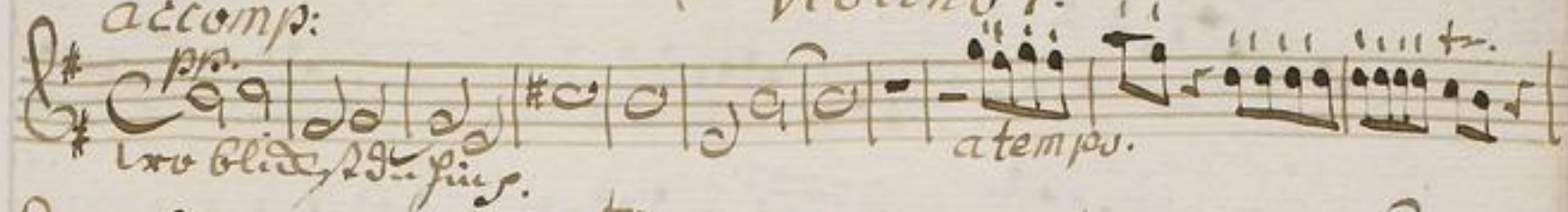
Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 18th or 19th century. The first staff begins with the word "allomp." and the second staff with "allegro". The score concludes with the word "Capo" written in a large, decorative script. The manuscript is on aged, slightly discolored paper.

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring multiple staves of music. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals, with some staves containing additional markings such as "4a", "5a", "6a", "7a", "8a", "9a", "10a", "11a", "12a", "13a", "14a", "15a", "16a", "17a", "18a", "19a", "20a", "21a", "22a", "23a", "24a", "25a", "26a", "27a", "28a", "29a", "30a", "31a", "32a", "33a", "34a", "35a", "36a", "37a", "38a", "39a", "40a", "41a", "42a", "43a", "44a", "45a", "46a", "47a", "48a", "49a", "50a", "51a", "52a", "53a", "54a", "55a", "56a", "57a", "58a", "59a", "60a", "61a", "62a", "63a", "64a", "65a", "66a", "67a", "68a", "69a", "70a", "71a", "72a", "73a", "74a", "75a", "76a", "77a", "78a", "79a", "80a", "81a", "82a", "83a", "84a", "85a", "86a", "87a", "88a", "89a", "90a", "91a", "92a", "93a", "94a", "95a", "96a", "97a", "98a", "99a", "100a".

The score is written in a single system, with the title "Harpoll" written in the center of the page. The notation is in a single system, with the title "Harpoll" written in the center of the page. The notation is in a single system, with the title "Harpoll" written in the center of the page.

Violino I.

accomp:



Mirace

Handwritten musical score for a piece titled "Mirace". The score is written on 15 staves, each beginning with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation is dense, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. Above the first staff, the tempo marking "Allegro" is written. Above the second staff, the time signature "3/8" is indicated. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like "pp." (pianissimo) and "f" (forte). The handwriting is in a cursive style typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscripts.



Recit. //
Tact. //



accomp. pp.

Violino I.

Handwritten musical score for Violino I. The score is written on 14 staves, with the first 12 staves in treble clef and the last two in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "a tempo". The dynamics range from "pp." (pianissimo) to "fort." (forte). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word "Fino".

Handwritten musical score for Violino I. The score is written on 14 staves, with the first 12 staves in treble clef and the last two in bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "a tempo". The dynamics range from "pp." (pianissimo) to "fort." (forte). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word "Fino".



Choral Largo.

Josephine's Overture.



Allegro Gato

Fino

Handwritten musical score on a single page. The page features two staves with musical notation at the top, followed by several empty staves. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The first staff is labeled "Choral." and the second staff is labeled "Liedt mornig". The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

acc. up.

Viola

im 2. u. 3. T. f. r. *a tempo*

f. r. *mp.* *f.* *mp.*

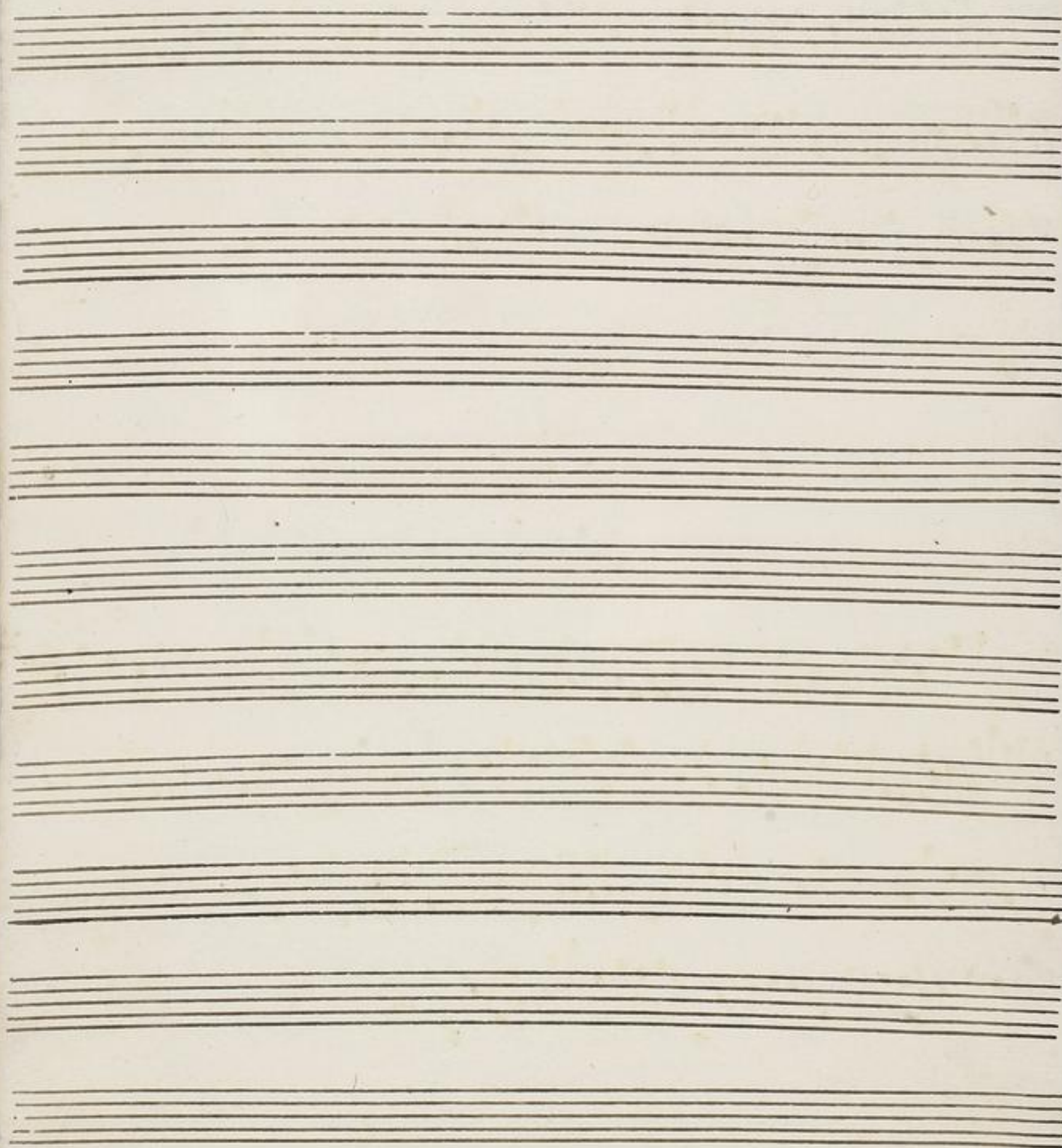
Capo

acc. up.

divine. *almod. f. r.*

mp. *f. r.* *mp.*

Handwritten musical score on four 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. Above the first staff, the word "Capo" is written in a large, decorative script, followed by a double bar line and the word "Recitall". Below the first staff, the word "Choral. Largo." is written in a smaller, cursive script. The second 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. Below the second staff, the word "Largo" is written in a smaller, cursive script. The third and fourth staves continue the musical notation. The fourth staff ends with a double bar line and a series of vertical lines, possibly indicating a final cadence or a section break.



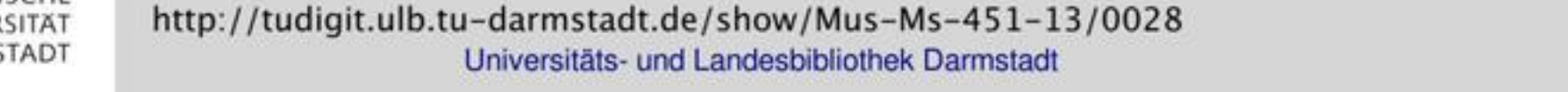
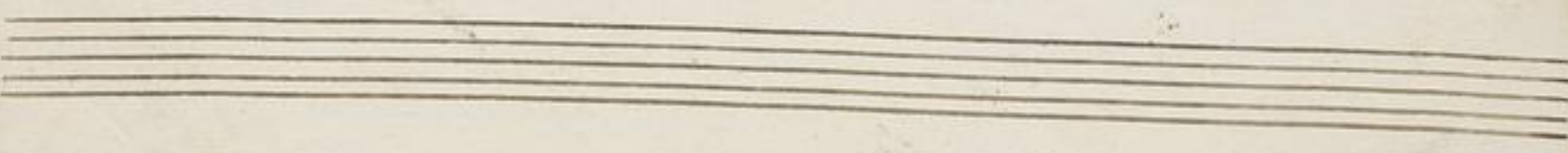
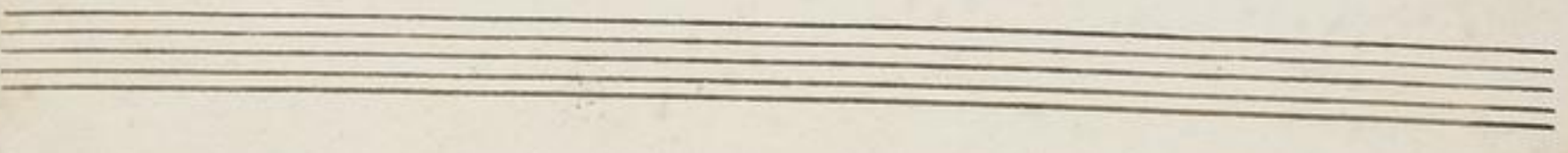
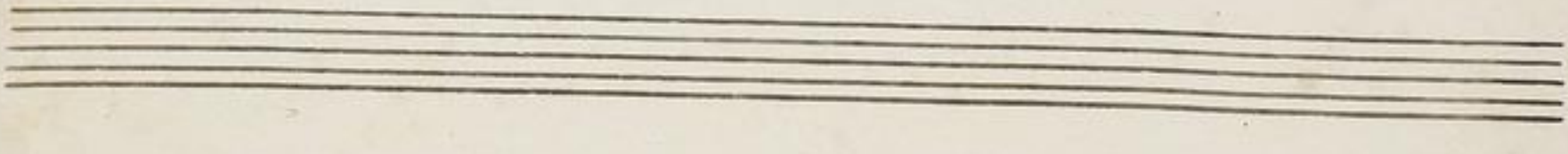
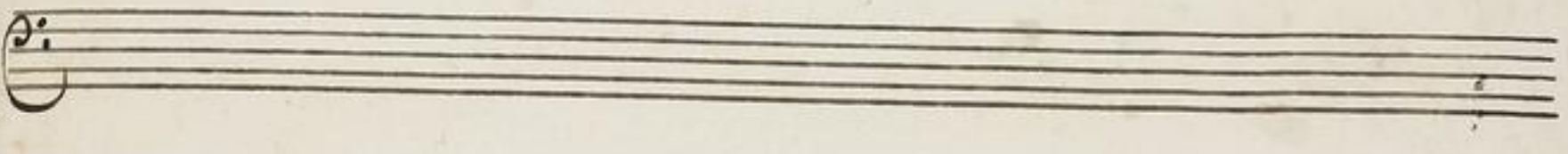
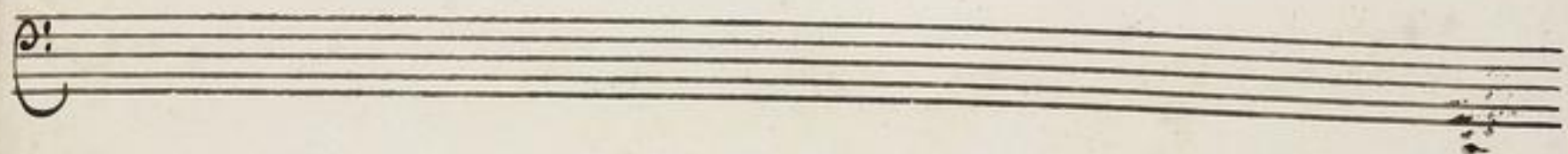
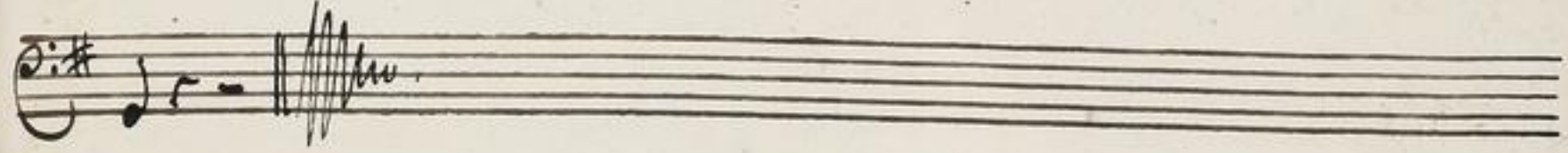
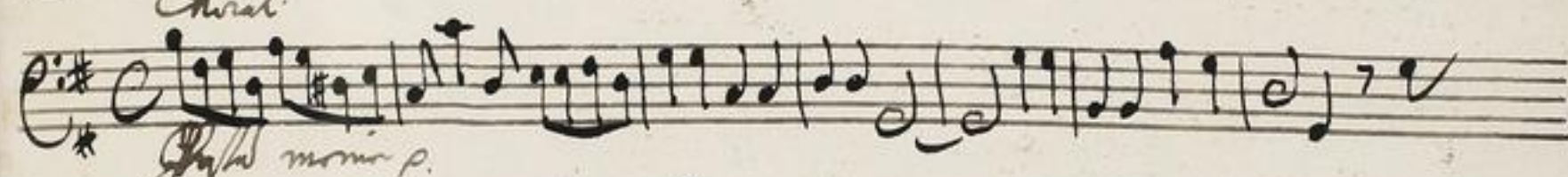
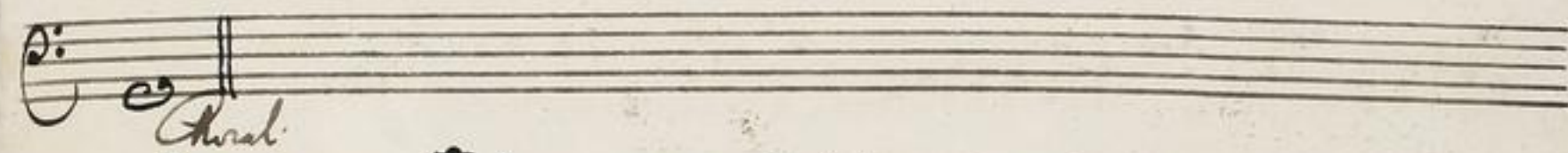
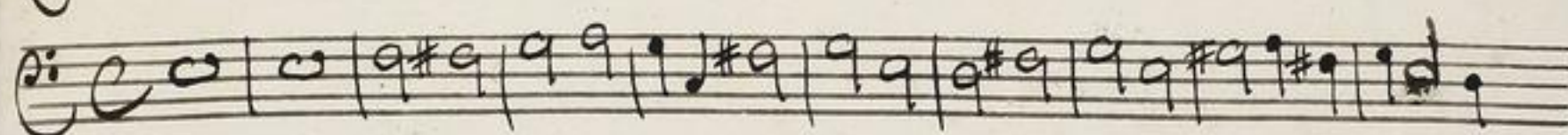
Violone.

allomp.
in 2/4
a tempo

And. aff. p.

Vivace.
And. aff. p.

The image shows a handwritten musical score for a Violone. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo marking 'allomp.' is written above the first staff, and 'in 2/4' is written below it. The first staff also contains the tempo marking 'a tempo'. The second staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The third staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The fourth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The fifth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The sixth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The seventh staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The eighth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The ninth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tenth staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'And. aff. p.' and 'Vivace.'.



accomp.

Violine.

Handwritten musical score for Violin, featuring multiple staves with notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Key markings and tempo changes include:

- no bleich zu sein.* (written below the first staff)
- a tempo.* (written above the second staff)
- in der arh.* (written above the third staff)
- Vivace.* (written above the eighth staff)
- Amun's Grotte.* (written above the ninth staff)

The score is written in G major (one sharp) and includes various rhythmic values and articulations.

Handwritten musical notation on five staves. The notation is in a single system, featuring various note values, rests, and accidentals. The fifth staff concludes with the word *Adagio* written in a cursive hand.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, consisting of a series of notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on two staves. The first staff begins with the word *Choral.* and the second staff begins with *Jesus meine Zuversicht.* The notation includes various note values and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring a series of notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring a series of notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring a series of notes and rests.

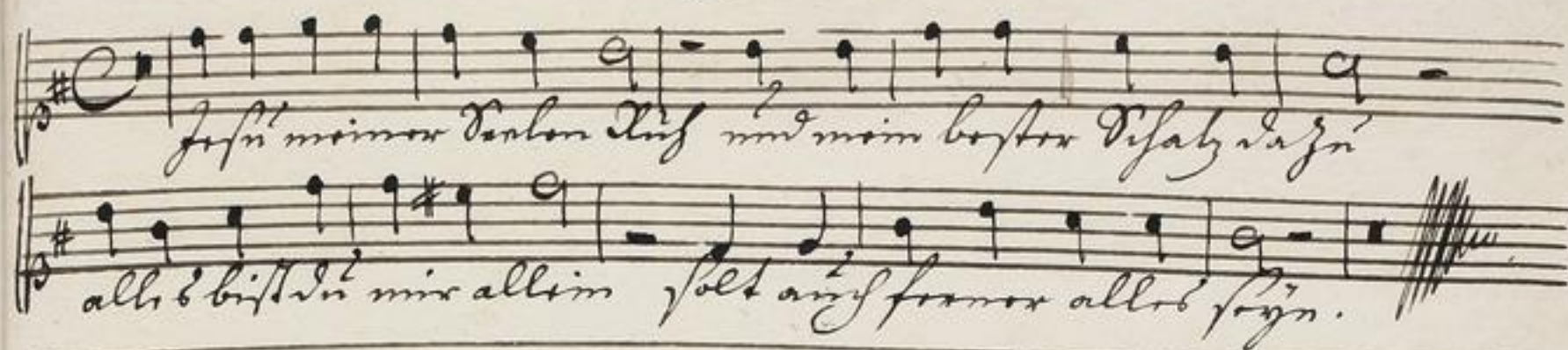
Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring a series of notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring a series of notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring a series of notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring a series of notes and rests.

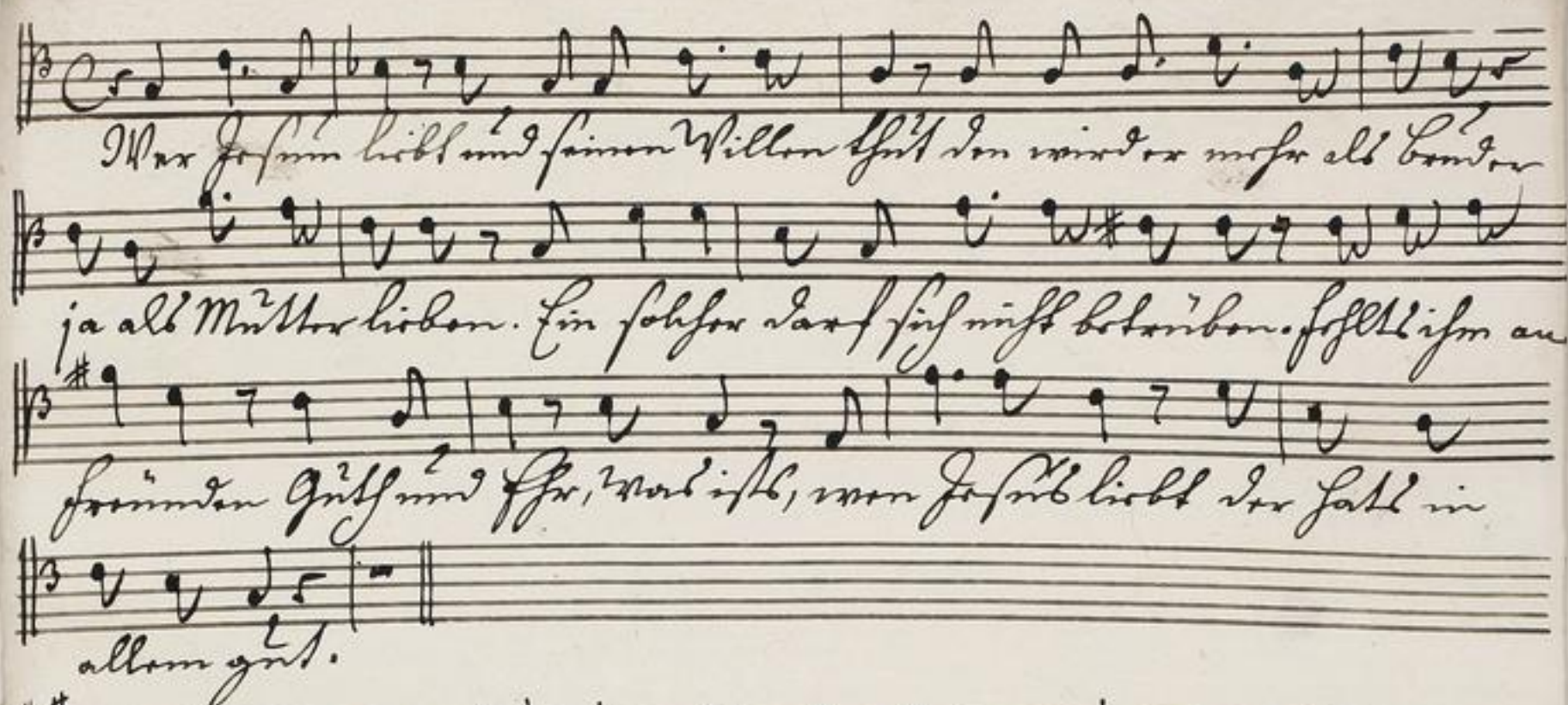
Canto.

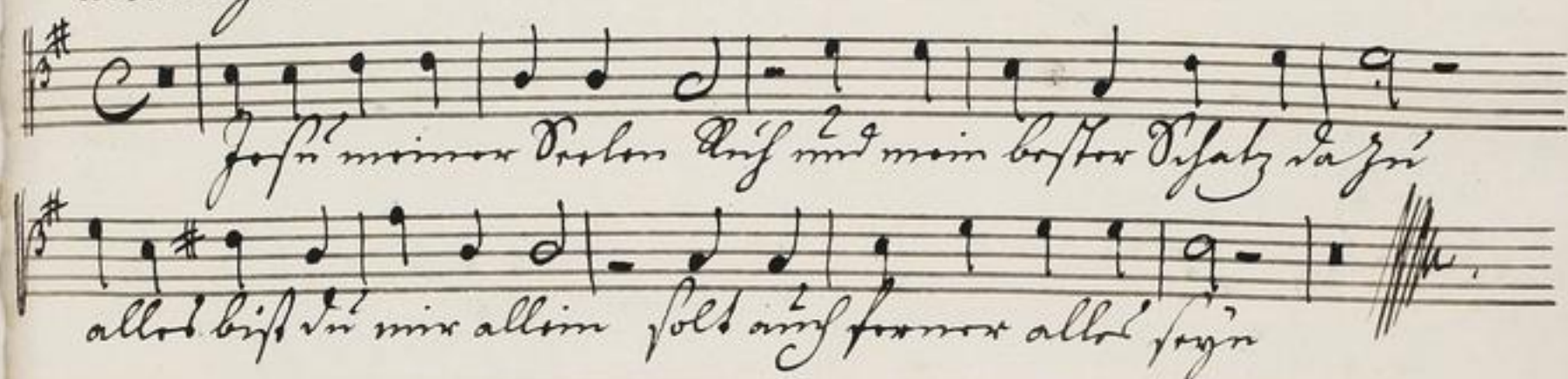


Tenore.

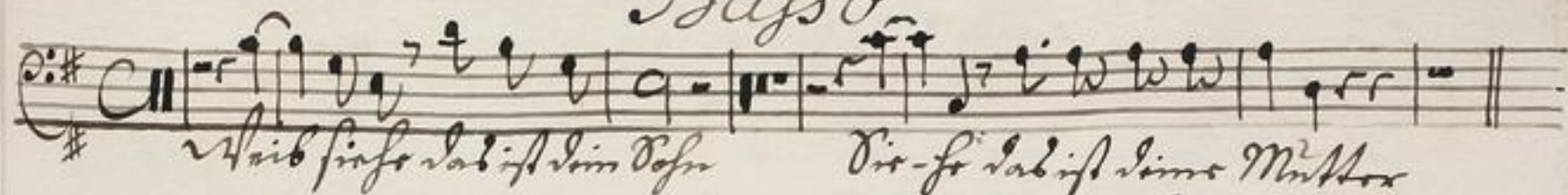
Mo blüht du fin o Dohlen fründ, nicht so naß immer Mütter Geyhen das blühtge fräun
 wann das jehlt bay seinen Dymchen ein freind Dymchen durchkriecht das stiller!
 Jesu's Schrift Was ist gemeint mit was soll Jesu's Dymchen seyn Pilatus Gammel
 mein kein Dymchen ist es nicht, ein armer fründ, den Jesu's liebt, der Jesu's Willen übt der
 ist, zu dem du Schrift
 Duetto. Je. su' auf — lingt deinem Geyhen unter langsam Quaal mit
 Dymchen ar — mer Menschen Noth noch an, Je. su' auf lingt deinem
 Geyhen unter langsam Quaal d. Dymchen armer Menschen Noth armer Mensch
 Noth — noch an. Je — su' sorgest du sorgest noch die dri — mer
 niemand ist ainf — der ist die — mer und ist kein — am stillen
 kan niemand ist ainf der ist die — mer und ist kein — am stil
 — len kan

Recit|| aria||


 Was Jesum liebt und seinen Willen thut den rühmt er mehr als Vater
 ja als Mütter lieben. Ein solcher darf sich nicht betriben. stellt ihm an
 fremden Gütern. Er ist, wenn Jesus liebt der hat in
 allem gut.


 Jesu meiner Väter Auf und mein bester Rath da zu
 alle bist du mir allein solt mich führen alle sein

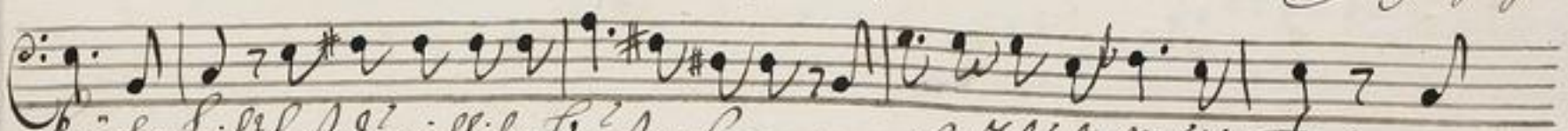
Basso



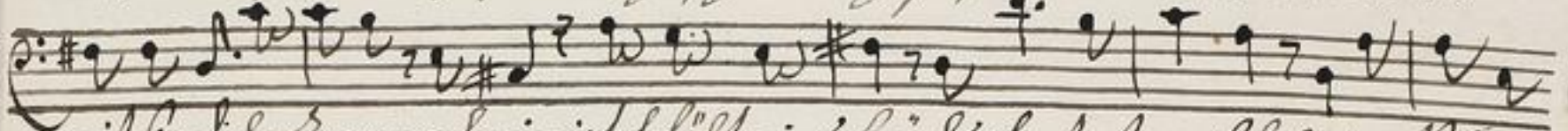
Waid siest das ist dein Dofu Die-fer das ist deine Mutter



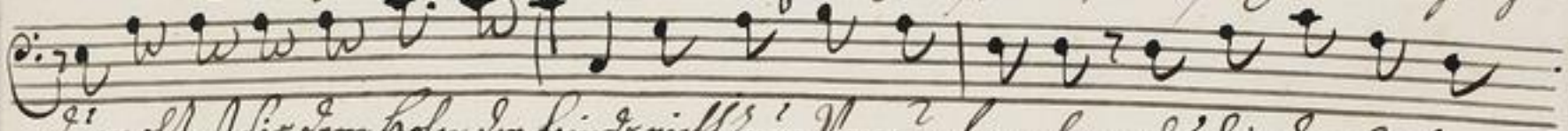
Jauchzet mir im mein Heyland sagt die Waid. mit? bring die nicht ist



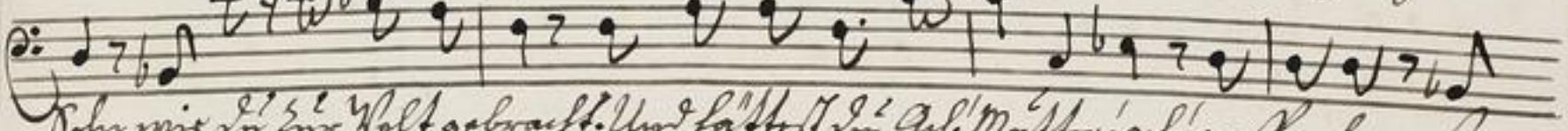
Heil für die. fast die nicht ist der Dofu gesagen, was gisest du die Mutter Eren. was



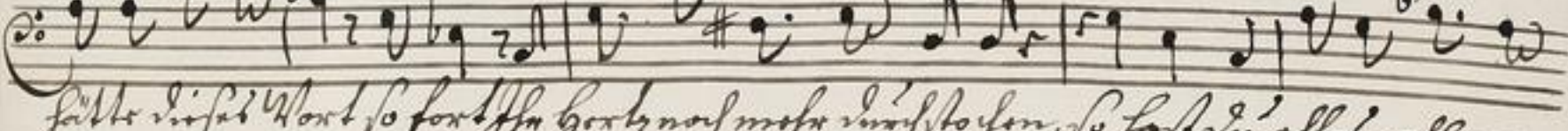
mit die Dofu gesagen, auf dem jetzt fällt mir die Dofu, die Dofu ist mir die Dofu



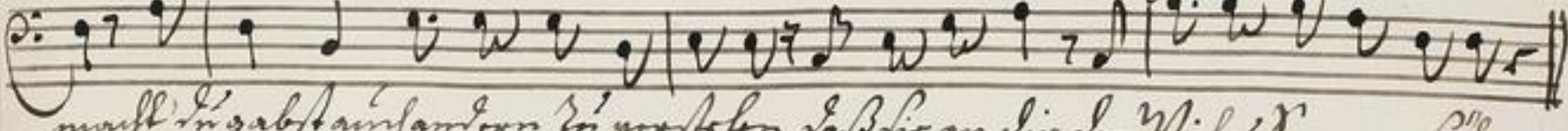
die Dofu ist die Dofu der Dofu nicht die Dofu, als die Dofu



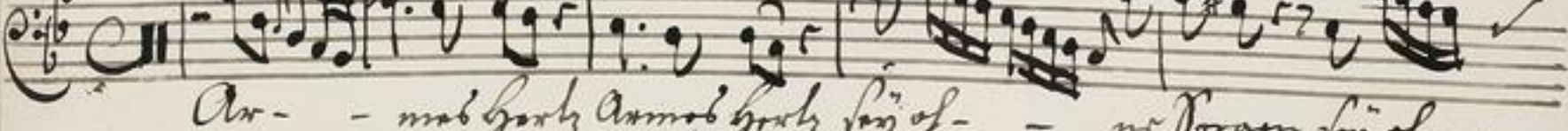
Dofu mit die Dofu gebraucht. Und fällt die auf. Mutter auf. gesagen, so



fällt die Dofu Wort, so Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu, so Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu



mußt die Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu, als die Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu



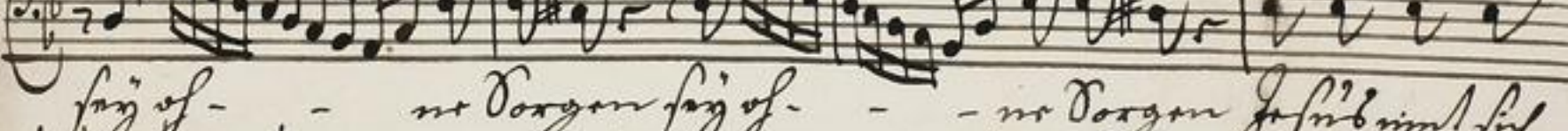
Ar - - mit Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu - - ne Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu



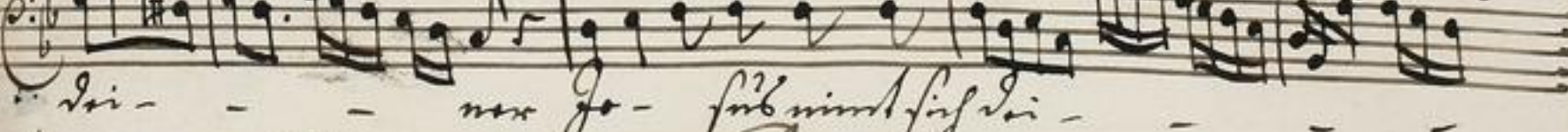
- ne Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu - ne Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu - ne Dofu



- Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu - ne an Ar - - mit Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu



ne Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu - ne Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu



ne Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu - ne Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu Dofu



ne an



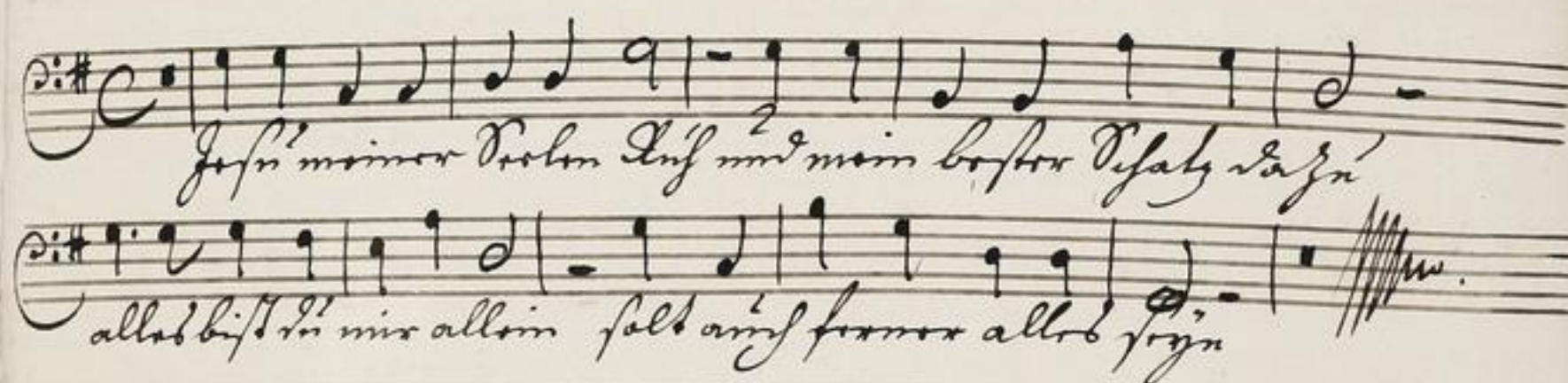
 will dich ja erdennan noch hat - - - - - son will man

 dich dabey noch hat - - - - - son immer sagt -

 immer sagt - - - - - ob liegt nicht dran - - - - - immer

 sagt - - - - - ob liegt nicht dran ob liegt nicht dran.

Recitat: facit



 Jesu meiner Vollen Auf mich mein bester Vefatz seyn

 alles bist du mir allein selb amf ferner alles seyn