

Acht Kirchenstücke
Johann Sebastian Bach
in eigenhändiger Partitur.

- a. Cantate zur Rathswahl: Gott ist mein König. Cd.
Mit Flöten, Hoboen, Trompeten und Pauken
(Als damaliger Organist an der St. Blasius Kirche in Mühlhausen
1708 verfertigt)
- b. Am 1. Advents. Sonntage: Schwingt freudig euch empor.
Dd. Mit Hoboen.
- c. Am Sonntage nach Weihnachten: Tritt auf die Glaubensbahn.
2 m. Mit Flöte, Hoboe & Fagott.
- d. Am 2. Sonnt. nach Epiphania: Meine Seelen meine Threnen.
2 m. Mit Flöten & Hörnern.
- e. Am 14. Sonnt. u. Trinitatis: Wer Dank opfert.
A d. Mit Hoboen.
- f. Am 1. Sonnt. u. Advent: Ima vocum der Heiden Heiland.
2. m. Mit 2 Violinen & Fagott. 1714. Damals Concert
meister in Weimar aus der Abtheilung der Gottesdienstlichen
- g. Fests circumcisimus Christi: Herr Gott dich loben wir.
A m. Mit 3 Hoboen.
- h. Am Michaelisfeste: Es schallt ein Streit.
Cd. & T. Mit Hoboen, Tromp. & Pauken.

Act Kirchenthurn

Stamm-Verzeichnis

in Kirchenthurn

Das Kirchenthurnische Stamm-Verzeichnis
ist ein Verzeichnis der in Kirchenthurn
geborenen Personen, welches von
1700 bis 1800 fortgeführt wurde.
Es enthält die Namen, Geburts-
daten, Eltern und Kinder der
in Kirchenthurn Geborenen.
Das Verzeichnis ist in
zwei Theile getheilt, nämlich
in ein Verzeichnis der
in Kirchenthurn Geborenen
und in ein Verzeichnis der
in Kirchenthurn Verheiratheten.
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zwei Theile getheilt, nämlich
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P 45

Jeru Jiva,

Die
Gott ist mein König.
ad 18. i ee.

3 Trombe e
Tamburi.

3 Viola. e
Violono.

2 Oboe e
Bassoon.

2 Flutti e
Violoncello.

Soprano Alto Tenore Bassi
e 4 in Ripieno.
con Bassi
per l'Organo.

De Pass. 1708.

Giuseppe Bach.
Mallesina.



(43) Libreria della Pace a 1708

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

[Handwritten musical score on the right-hand page, including staves and notes.]

13

Gott ist mein König, ab 10. 2. Capite 2. Trombe Tamburi. *Allegro*
Der Heil. W. Kaiser. von Franz Xaver
1711. 2. & 3. Organe

The image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged paper. The score is arranged in two systems of staves. The top system contains vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and a keyboard part. The bottom system contains a full orchestral score, including parts for two trumpets and two timpani, as well as two organs. The notation is in a historical style, with various clefs, time signatures, and dynamic markings. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and wear.



Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring rhythmic markings and notes. The notation is dense and includes various symbols such as vertical lines, dots, and curved lines, characteristic of early manuscript notation. The page shows signs of age, including staining and discoloration.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, continuing the piece. The notation is dense and includes various symbols such as vertical lines, dots, and curved lines, characteristic of early manuscript notation. The page shows signs of age, including staining and discoloration.

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Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, continuing the piece. The notation is dense and includes various symbols such as vertical lines, dots, and curved lines, characteristic of early manuscript notation. The page shows signs of age, including staining and discoloration.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves of musical notation and Arabic script. The notation includes notes, rests, and clefs, with some sections containing dense, repetitive rhythmic patterns. The Arabic script is written in a cursive style, likely representing lyrics or performance instructions. The manuscript is divided into several systems, with some sections showing dense, repetitive rhythmic patterns.

The manuscript is organized into several systems of staves. Each system typically consists of a vocal line (top staff) and a lower line (possibly for a lute or another instrument). The notation is a form of early Western musical notation, possibly mensural notation, adapted for Arabic music. The Arabic script is written in a cursive style, likely representing lyrics or performance instructions. There are several sections where the notation becomes very dense and repetitive, possibly indicating a specific rhythmic pattern or a section of a piece. The paper is aged and shows some staining and wear.

Andante.

This page contains a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into approximately 12 horizontal staves. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The notation is dense, featuring a variety of rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and beams. There are several instances of dynamic markings, such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte), interspersed throughout the piece. The handwriting is in dark ink and appears to be from the 18th or 19th century. The paper shows signs of age, with some staining and uneven discoloration. The overall layout is that of a single system of music, possibly for a single instrument or a small ensemble.

This page is the right-hand page of a double-page spread, continuing the handwritten musical score from the left page. It features several staves of music, with the notation and clefs consistent with the previous page. The paper is aged and shows some wear, particularly at the edges. The handwriting is clear and legible, matching the style of the left page. The score continues with various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings, maintaining the *Andante* tempo indicated at the beginning of the left page.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff with Arabic text below it. The notation includes various rhythmic symbols and melodic lines.

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Vertical text on the left margin, likely serving as a commentary or performance instructions. It includes some legible words like "الشيخ" and "المرشد".

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring rhythmic values such as 9, 6, and 3, and various note heads.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, including rhythmic values and note heads, with some text written below the staff.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, featuring rhythmic values and note heads, with some text written below the staff.

Handwritten musical notation on a single staff, including rhythmic values and note heads, with some text written below the staff.

Partial view of the adjacent page, showing handwritten musical notation and text.

Handwritten musical notation on the left edge of the page, including notes and some illegible text.

Handwritten musical score on a single page, featuring multiple staves of music and extensive handwritten text in Arabic script. The page is numbered '5' in the top right corner.

The musical notation includes various notes, rests, and clefs, typical of a manuscript. The text is densely packed between the staves, likely representing lyrics or performance instructions. The handwriting is in a cursive style characteristic of historical Arabic manuscripts.

Key elements visible include:

- Multiple staves of musical notation.
- Extensive handwritten text in Arabic script interspersed with the music.
- A page number '5' in the upper right corner.
- Some marginalia on the left edge of the page.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves of notation. The notation includes rhythmic symbols (vertical lines and flags) and melodic lines (horizontal lines with notes). The score is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The handwriting is dense and characteristic of historical musical manuscripts. The paper shows signs of age, including yellowing and some staining.

Continuation of the handwritten musical score on the adjacent page, showing the right edge of the manuscript. The notation and layout are consistent with the left page, though partially obscured by the binding.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves of music with notes, clefs, and some text. The notation is dense and appears to be a historical manuscript. The text is written in a cursive script, likely German, and includes phrases such as "Voll", "Lied", and "Leyne".

Voll
Lied
Leyne

Handwritten musical notation on a page with ten staves. The notation is dense and includes various symbols, including clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines. The script is in an older form of Arabic or Persian. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The notation continues down to the tenth staff, which ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

Handwritten musical notation on a page with ten staves. The notation is dense and includes various symbols, including clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines. The script is in an older form of Arabic or Persian. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The notation continues down to the tenth staff, which ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

This page contains a handwritten musical score on aged, yellowed paper. The score is organized into two main systems of staves. The upper system consists of five staves, with the first two containing dense handwritten notes and the remaining three containing rhythmic markings and some illegible text. The lower system also consists of five staves, with the first two containing dense handwritten notes and the remaining three containing rhythmic markings and some illegible text. The handwriting is in dark ink and appears to be from the 18th or 19th century. There are some stains and signs of age on the paper.

Handwritten text, possibly a signature or title, located in the lower right quadrant of the page.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and some text. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *Andante* and *Allegro*. The score is organized into systems, with some sections marked with large decorative flourishes. The text is written in a cursive script, likely Italian or French, and includes phrases like "Andante" and "Allegro".

Continuation of the handwritten musical score on the adjacent page, showing musical notation and text. The notation is consistent with the previous page, featuring notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The text is written in a cursive script, likely Italian or French, and includes phrases like "Andante" and "Allegro".

Handwritten musical notation on a page with ten staves. The notation consists of rhythmic symbols (vertical lines with flags) and numbers (1-9) placed above and below the staves. The symbols are arranged in a grid-like pattern across the staves. Some staves have additional markings, such as 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'mf' (mezzo-forte), indicating dynamics. The page is aged and shows some staining.

Continuation of the handwritten musical notation on the adjacent page, showing the right edge of the manuscript. The notation continues with rhythmic symbols and numbers, similar to the previous page.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notation is dense and fills most of the lines, with some text interspersed. The text appears to be in a medieval or early modern script, possibly Latin or Italian. The notation consists of various note heads, stems, and beams, typical of early printed music.

A section of the manuscript showing rhythmic notation. The notes are organized into vertical columns, with some horizontal lines indicating groupings or measures. The notation is less dense than the section above it.

A section containing several large, diagonal scribbles or strokes that appear to be overwriting or crossing out the text and notation underneath. The strokes are long and slanted, covering a significant portion of the page.

A section with handwritten musical notation and text. The notation is similar to the earlier sections, with notes and stems. There are also some larger, more decorative elements or perhaps specific musical instructions written in the text.

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves with musical notation and lyrics in Hebrew. The notation includes notes, rests, and bar lines. The lyrics are written in a cursive Hebrew script below the staves. The score is organized into several systems, with some sections appearing to be repeated or variations of a theme.

Handwritten signature or scribble at the bottom right of the page, consisting of several large, fluid, and somewhat abstract strokes.

Handwritten text on the left margin, partially obscured by a ruler. The text is written in a cursive script and appears to be bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. It includes several lines of text, some of which are partially cut off by the ruler.

Handwritten text in the upper left quadrant of the page, possibly a date or a reference number. It is written in a cursive script and is somewhat faint.

Handwritten text in the lower left quadrant of the page, possibly a date or a reference number. It is written in a cursive script and is somewhat faint.

